



CD/K/036:2010  
ICS 67.080.10

## EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

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Fresh tannia (nduma) — Specification and grading



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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HS 0714.90.00[HS 0714.90.10]

## Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in East Africa. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers which are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

In order to meet the above objectives, the EAC Partner States have enacted an East African Standardization, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Test Act, 2006 (EAC SQMT Act, 2006) to make provisions for ensuring standardization, quality assurance, metrology and testing of products produced or originating in a third country and traded in the Community in order to facilitate industrial development and trade as well as helping to protect the health and safety of society and the environment in the Community.

East African Standards are formulated in accordance with the procedures established by the East African Standards Committee. The East African Standards Committee is established under the provisions of Article 4 of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006. The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the private sectors and consumer organizations. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the procedures of the Community.

Article 15(1) of the EAC SQMT Act, 2006 provides that "Within six months of the declaration of an East African Standard, the Partner States shall adopt, without deviation from the approved text of the standard, the East African Standard as a national standard and withdraw any existing national standard with similar scope and purpose".

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

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## Introduction

In the preparation of this East African Standard, the following sources were consulted extensively:

CODEX STAN 224:2001 (Rev. 2005), *Standard for Tannia*

ISO 9719:1995, *Root vegetables — Cold storage and refrigerated transport*

CODEX STAN 193:1995 (Rev.4:2009), *General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Foods*

CODEX STAN 228:2001 (Rev.1:2004), *General methods of analysis for contaminants*

Codex Alimentarius website: [http://www.codexalimentarius.net/mrls/pestdes/jsp/pest\\_q-e.jsp](http://www.codexalimentarius.net/mrls/pestdes/jsp/pest_q-e.jsp)

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service website: <http://www.mrlsdatabase.com>

USDA Agricultural Marketing Service website: <http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/Standards>

USDA Plant Inspectorate Service website: [http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import\\_export/plants](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants)

European Union: [http://ec.europa.eu/sanco\\_pesticides/public](http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public)

Assistance derived from these sources and others inadvertently not mentioned is hereby acknowledged.

This standard has been developed to take into account:

- the needs of the market for the product;
- the need to facilitate fair domestic, regional and international trade and prevent technical barriers to trade by establishing a common trading language for buyers and sellers.
- the structure of the CODEX, UNECE, USA, ISO and other internationally significant standards;
- the needs of the producers in gaining knowledge of market standards, conformity assessment, commercial cultivars and crop production process;
- the need to transport the product in a manner that ensures keeping of quality until it reaches the consumer;
- the need for the plant protection authority to certify, through a simplified form, that the product is fit for cross-border and international trade without carrying plant disease vectors;
- the need to promote good agricultural practices that will enhance wider market access, involvement of small-scale traders and hence making farming a viable means of wealth creation; and
- the need to ensure a reliable production base of consistent and safe crops that meet customer requirements.

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## Fresh tannia (nduma) — Specification and grading<sup>1</sup>

### 1 Scope

This Standard applies to the tubercles of commercial varieties of lilac tannia grown from *Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott, *Xanthosoma violaceum* Schott and white tannia grown from *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (L.) Schott, of the *Araceae* family, to be supplied fresh to the consumer, after preparation and packaging. Tannias for industrial processing are excluded.

**CAUTION! If tannia is not prepared and cooked well, the acidity will cause itchiness in the mouth and throat. All parts of taro can cause stomach aches, if ingested without cooking. Contact with the sap can irritate sensitive skin.**

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

CAC/GL 21, *Principles for the Establishment and Application of Microbiological Criteria for Foods*

CAC/RCP 1, *Recommended International Code of Practice — General Principles of Food Hygiene*

CAC/RCP 44, *Recommended International Code of Practice for the Packaging and Transport of Tropical Fresh Fruit and Vegetables*

CAC/RCP 53, *Code of Hygienic Practice for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables*

EAS 38, *Labelling of prepackaged foods — Specification*

CD/K/378:2010, *Horticultural industry — Code of practice*

### 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard the following definition shall apply:

#### 3.1

##### **similar varietal characteristics**

the tannias have the same character of flesh and practically the same skin colour

#### 3.2

##### **firm**

not more than slightly flabby or shrivelled

#### 3.3

##### **fairly clean**

the individual tannia is not caked with dirt and that dirt or other foreign matter does not materially detract from the general appearance of the lot

#### 3.4

##### **fairly well shaped**

the tannias are not so curved, crooked, constricted or otherwise misshapen as to materially detract from the appearance of the individual sweet potato or the general appearance of the lot

<sup>1</sup> Commonly known in certain regions by: tania, yautia, nduma, new cocoyam, tanier, chou Caraïbes, taioba, mangareto, mangarito, mangarás, yautia, malanga, macal, quiscamote, tiquisque, otó, okumo, uncuca, gualuza, malangay, queiqueque, taniara, macabo, etc.

**3.5**

**diameter**

the greatest dimension of the tannia, measured at right angles to the longitudinal axis

**3.6**

**one type**

the tannias have the same character of flesh, and do not show an extreme range in skin colour

**4 Provisions concerning quality**

**4.1 General**

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of tannias at the export control stage, after preparation and packaging.

**4.2 Minimum requirements**

**4.2.1** In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the tannias must be:

- (a) whole;
- (b) sound, produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded;
- (c) clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter, except permitted substances used to prolong their shelf life;
- (d) practically free of pests affecting the general appearance of the produce;
- (e) practically free of damage caused by pests;
- (f) free of abnormal external moisture, excluding condensation following removal from cold storage;
- (g) free of any foreign smell and/or taste;<sup>2</sup>
- (h) firm;
- (i) practically free of mechanical damage and bruising;
- (j) practically free of signs of sprouting.

**4.2.2** The tannias must have been carefully harvested and have reached an appropriate degree of physiological development, account being taken of the characteristics of the variety and/or commercial type and the area in which they are grown.

The development and condition of the tannias must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transport and handling; and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

**4.3 Classification**

Tannias are classified in three classes defined below:

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<sup>2</sup> This provision allows for smell caused by conservation agents used in compliance with corresponding regulations.

#### 4.3.1 “Extra” Class

Tannias in this class must be of superior quality. They must be characteristic of the variety. They must be free of defects, with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

#### 4.3.2 Class I

Tannias in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety. The following slight defects, however, may be allowed, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- slight defects in shape;
- scarring, provided this does not cover more than 20% of the surface area;
- scraped areas, provided these do not exceed 20% of the surface area.

The defects must not, in any case, affect the flesh of the produce.

#### 4.3.3 Class II

This class includes tannias which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes, but satisfy the minimum requirements specified in 4.2. The following defects, however, may be allowed, provided the tannias retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defects in shape;
- scarring, provided this does not cover more than 30% of the surface area;
- scraped areas, provided these do not exceed 30% of the surface area.

The defects must not, in any case, affect the flesh of the produce.

### 5 Provisions concerning sizing

Size is determined by the weight of the tannia, in accordance with the following table:

Size code	Weight (in grams)	Length	Diameter
A	150 - 249	Between 100 and 300 mm (measured at the convex part of root)	45 to 70 mm (measured at the widest cross section)
B	250 - 349		
C	350 - 450		

### 6 Provisions concerning tolerances

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

#### 6.1 Quality tolerances

##### 6.1.1 “Extra” Class

Five percent by number or weight of tannias not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

##### 6.1.2 Class I

Ten percent by number or weight of tannias not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.

**6.1.3 Class II**

Ten percent by number or weight of tannias satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

**6.2 Size tolerances**

For all classes, 10% by number or weight of tannias corresponding to the size immediately above and/or below that indicated on the package.

**7 Provisions concerning presentation**

**7.1 Uniformity**

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only tannias of the same origin, variety and/or commercial type, quality and size. The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

**7.2 Packaging**

Tannias must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly. The materials used inside the package must be new<sup>3</sup>, clean, and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications is allowed, provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Tannias shall be packed in each container in compliance with CAC/RCP 44.

**7.2.1 Description of containers**

The containers shall meet the quality, hygiene, ventilation and resistance characteristics to ensure suitable handling, shipping and preserving of the tannias. Packages must be free of all foreign matter and smell.

**8 Marking or labelling**

**8.1 Consumer packages**

In addition to the requirements of EAS 30, the following specific provisions apply:

**8.1.1 Nature of Produce**

If the produce is not visible from the outside, each package shall be labelled as to the name of the produce and may be labelled as to name of the variety and/or commercial type.

**8.2 Non-retain containers**

Each package must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside, or in the documents accompanying the shipment.

**8.2.1 Identification**

Name and address of exporter, packer and/or dispatcher. Identification code (optional).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of this Standard, this includes recycled material of food-grade quality.

<sup>4</sup> The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. However, in the case where a code mark is used, the reference "packer and/or dispatcher (or equivalent abbreviations)" has to be indicated in close connection with the code mark.

**8.2.2 Nature of Produce**

Name of the produce if the contents are not visible from the outside. Name of the variety and/or commercial type (optional).

**8.2.3 Origin of produce**

Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown or national, regional or local place name.

**8.2.4 Commercial Identification**

- Type (white or lilac);
- Class;
- Size (size code or minimum and maximum weight in grams);
- Net weight (optional).

**8.2.5 Official Inspection Mark (optional)****9 Contaminants****9.1 Heavy metals**

Tannias shall comply with those maximum levels for heavy metals established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity. The current limits are as indicated below:

Metal	Unit of measurement	Maximum limit	Test method
Lead (Pb)	mg/kg wet weight	0.10	ISO 6633 (AAS)
Cadmium (Cd)	mg/kg wet weight	0.10	ISO 6561-1 or 6561-2

**9.2 Pesticide residues**

Tannias shall comply with those maximum pesticide residue limits established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission for this commodity. Annex E provides current MRLs for the USA, EU and Codex markets.

**10 Hygiene**

**10.1** It is recommended that the produce covered by the provisions of this Standard be prepared and handled in accordance with the appropriate sections of CAC/RCP 1, CAC/RCP 53, and other relevant Codex texts such as Codes of Hygienic Practice and Codes of Practice.

**10.2** The produce should comply with any microbiological criteria established in accordance with CAC/GL 21.



Dasheen/Taro farm and corms



*Xanthosoma sagittifolium* - malanga



**Tannia (Dasheen) plant and corms  
(malanga, yawtia, yautia, tannia)**



***Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (White tuber tannia) plants and corms**

Draft for comments only



*Xanthosoma Violaceum* (violet tannia) plant (left) and corms (right)

Draft for comments only — Not to be cited as a standard

## Annex B (informative)

### Cold storage and refrigerated transport

#### B.1 Scope

This annex gives guidance on conditions for cold storage and refrigerated transport of fresh root vegetables.

It applies only to stemless root vegetables intended for long-term storage in large-capacity warehouses, or refrigerated transport. Requirements for the storage of root vegetables with leaves are considerably different and are applicable only to short-term storage.

#### B.2 Field of application

This annex applies to black radish (*Raphanus sativus*), blackroot (*Scorzonera hispanica*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), horseradish (*Armoracia rusticana*), parsley (*Petroselinum crispum* var. *tuberosum*), red beetroot (*Beta vulgaris* var. *cruenta*) and similar root crops.

#### B.3 Characteristics for storage

**B.3.1** Vegetables intended for long-term storage should be intact and firm without any mechanical damage, and be free of frost damage, rot, mould, parasites and disease. Excessive moisture on the surface of the roots and the presence of foreign odours or flavours should be avoided. Total removal of leaves is recommended. It is permitted to cut eaves smoothly with tops of roots of carrots, parsley, celeriac and beetroot.

**B.3.2** The vegetables may be stored in warehouses without preliminary cleaning or washing, however, the soil naturally adhering to the roots or bulb should not exceed 2 % of the root weight.

**B.3.3** Reference to standards for quality requirements valid for the individual types of root vegetable will minimize storage losses

#### B.4 Putting into storage

**B.4.1** Root vegetables may be stored in box pallets or individual wooden or plastic boxes, stacked on simple pallets to form handling units. Individual boxes on pallets may be formed onto storage blocks suitable for forklift trucks.

**B.4.2** The stacking height depends on the structure of the pallets and boxes but should conform to national standards for maximum loading. A common stacking height for individual boxes on pallets is 4 m, while that for box pallets is 6 m.

**B.4.3** It is necessary to leave a minimum of 25 cm to 30 cm of free space between the stacks and the ceiling, and between the walls of the warehouse and the nearest stack

**B.4.4** In order to facilitate the use of a fork-lift truck, a space of 25 cm to 30 cm is recommended between the stacks.

**B.4.5** Root vegetables may also be loose (or bulk) piled. The warehouse should be provided with interior bulkheads at least 1 m from the interior walls. Bulk piling may not be suitable for vegetables with long roots because of possible damage during mechanical filling and removal.

#### B.5 Method of storage

**B.5.1** Root vegetables should be packed in wooden or plastic boxes for storage and transport.

The sides and possibly the bottom of the individual containers should be provided with a sufficient number of ventilation holes to allow air circulation through the package.

Ventilation in the horizontal direction is preferred.

An evaporator should be located near the ceiling so that the cooled air, circulated by the evaporation fans above the stored vegetables, falls and is returned to the evaporator.

**B.5.2** The following conditions should be applied:

- high relative humidity may be provided by installation of a mechanical humidifier;
- air should be circulated within the room at a rate of 30 air changes per hour;
- the rate of ventilation with outside air should be 0.5 air changes per hour;
- if the mechanical refrigeration system is out order, ventilation with outside air should be stopped so that the temperature within the room is maintained for as long as possible.

**B.6 Optimum storage and transport conditions**

For measurement of the physical quantities affecting storage, see CD/K/378:2010.

**B.6.1** Root vegetables should be stored at

- a) temperature 0 °C to 2 °C;
- b) relative humidity: 90 % to 95 %.


**B.6.2** The storage room should be pre-cooled to 0 °C to 1 °C prior to loading; product loading should be completed in less than 7 days.

**B.6.3** When removed from storage, any moisture which may condense on the surface of the vegetables may be removed by holding the vegetables at 10 °C to 20 °C with adequate air circulation.

**B.6.4** Root vegetables should always be shipped in refrigerated transport maintained at a uniform temperature between 0 °C and 5 °C.

**Annex C**  
(informative)

**Model certificate of conformity with standards for fresh fruits and vegetables**

1. Trader:	Certificate of conformity with the Community marketing standards applicable to fresh fruits and vegetables  No. ....  (This certificate is exclusively for the use of inspection bodies)		
2. Packer identified on packaging (if other than trader)	3. Inspection body		
	4. Place of inspection/country of origin <sup>(1)</sup>	5. Region or country of destination	
6. Identifier of means of transport		7. <input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input type="checkbox"/> Import <input type="checkbox"/> Export	
8. Packages (number and type)	9. Type of product (variety if the standards specifies)	10. Quality Class	11. Total net weight in kg
<p>12. The consignment referred to above conforms, at the time of issue, with the Community standards in force, vide:</p> <p><u>CD/K/036:2010, Fresh tannia — Specification and grading</u></p> <hr/> <p>Customs office foreseen ..... Place and date of issue .....</p> <p>Valid until (date): .....</p> <p>Signatory (name in block letters): .....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signature <span style="margin-left: 200px;">Seal of competent authority</span></p>			
13. Observations:			
<p>(1) Where the goods are being re-exported, indicate the origin in box 9.</p>			

## Annex D (informative)

### Arroids — Fact sheets

#### D.1 *Colocasia esculenta*



<b>Authority</b>	(L.)Schott
<b>Family</b>	Liliopsida:Arecidae:Arales:Araceae
<b>Synonyms</b>	<i>Alocasia dussii</i> Dammer, <i>Alocasia illustris</i> Bull., <i>Arum colocasia</i> L, <i>Arum colocasioides</i> Desf., <i>Arum esculentum</i> L., <i>Arum lividum</i> Salisb., <i>Arum nymphaeifolium</i> (Vent.)Roxb., <i>Arum peltatum</i> Lam., <i>Caladium acre</i> R.Br., <i>Caladium colocasia</i> (L.)W.Wight, <i>Caladium colocasioides</i> (Desf.)Brongn., <i>Caladium esculentum</i> (L.) Vent., <i>Caladium nymphaeifolium</i> Vent., <i>Colocasia acris</i> (R.Br.)Schott., <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> Schott., <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>acris</i> [Schott.] (R.Br.)Engl., <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>aquatilis</i> [Schott.] (Hassk.)Hassk. ex Engl., <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>euchlora</i> [Schott.] (K.Koch & Linden)Engl., <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>esculenta</i> [Schott.] (L.) Schott. ex Engl., <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>fontanesii</i> [Schott.] Schott ex Engl., <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>globulifera</i> [Schott.] Engl. & K.Krause, <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>illustris</i> [Schott.] (Bull)Engl., <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>nymphaeifolia</i> [Schott.] (Vent.)Engl., <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i> var. <i>typica</i> [Schott.] Engl., <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> var. <i>acris</i> [(L.)Schott.] (R.B.)
<b>Common names</b>	Cocoyam, Taro, Dasheen, Tayoba, Barbados Eddoe, Chinese Eddoe, Curcas, Bari, Koko, Ya Bere, Kolkas Malangay, Malangu, Taioba, Arvi, Dalo, Taro de Chine, Tallas Abalong Dagmay, Gabi, Lubingan, Pising, Colulu Ya, Yu-tao, Elephant's Ear, Eddoe, Kalo, Potato of the tropics, Ciamo, Inhame, Malanga, Tayoba, Alcocaz, Elefantenohr, Arum, Daun keladi, Madumbe, Khoai mon, Mangasiva sasil, Sika, Ba, Boka, Botika, Dalo, Gaudi, Sali, Votuki, Te taororo, Matiotio, Tara, Talo, Maroepa
<b>Editor</b>	
<b>Ecocrop code</b>	758

#### Description

A herbaceous plant with a underground corm producing a few large leaves with long erect petioles. It can reach a height of 0.4 to 2 m. The tubers are usually up to 30 cm long and about 15 cm in diameter.

#### Uses

It is mainly cultivated for its tubers, which contain large quantities of small starch grains and are rich in protein, calcium, and phosphorus, but are low in fats and protein. The tubers and leaves are eaten boiled. The tubers are grated and fermented to make poi or fried chips. Flour is made from the dried corms.

#### Growing period

Perennial, growing 180-540 days but most forms mature in about 210-300 days. Require at least 180-210 frost-free days a year.

**Further information**

Cocoyam is indigenous to southern Central Asia. The latitudinal range is 35°N to 18°S. It can be grown up to 1000 or even 2700 m in elevation in the tropics and is well adapted to humid conditions. Yields of up to 37 t/ha have been obtained in Hawaii under flooded conditions, while 25 t/ha have been reported under dry-land cultivation. Average yields may range from 4-6 t/ha.

**D.2 *Colocasia esculenta* var. *antiquorum***

<b>Authority</b>	(L.)Schott
<b>Family</b>	Liliopsida:Arecidae:Arales:Araceae
<b>Synonyms</b>	<i>C. esculenta</i> var. <i>globulifera</i>
<b>Common names</b>	Eddoe
<b>Editor</b>	
<b>Ecocrop code</b>	4772

**Description**

An erect herb up to 2 m high with pale green or purple leaves with petioles from 30-90 cm in length. It has a relative small main corm but produces many small, oval cormels or tubers from the base of the stem.

**Uses** — The leaves and young shoots can be used as a cooked vegetable and in stews. The corms and cormels are roasted, fried, baked or boiled.

**Growing period** — Herb, growing 120-210 days.

**Further information**

Eddoes are hardier than cocoyams, they can grow on lighter, poorer soils and with less rainfall and colder temperatures. They can in the tropics be grown up to elevations of 2100 m. The species is indigenous to the southern Central Asia.

**D.3 *Xanthosoma brasiliense***

<b>Authority</b>	(Desf.) Engler
<b>Family</b>	Liliopsida:Arecidae:Areciales:Palmae
<b>Synonyms</b>	<i>C. esculenta</i> var. <i>globulifera</i>
<b>Common names</b>	Belembe, Tahitian taro, Calalou
<b>Editor</b>	
<b>Ecocrop code</b>	10941

**Description**

A plant with large long-petioled leaves arising to 30-60 cm from a poorly developed basal corm.

**Uses**

The leaves and stems are eaten. The leaves can be boiled or added to soups; the stems are cut into about 1 cm long pieces, then boiled. They can be served separately on the same plate as two different vegetables. A little vinegar added after cooking or oil, butter and salt improves the flavour. It is important to thoroughly cook the stems of this plant since they contain calcium oxalate crystals which cause the mouth and throat to sting. Can be canned as spinach.

**Growing period**

Perennial. First harvest can be taken after 6-8 weeks.

**Further information**

Belembe is native of Brazil. It must be planted in a rich, damp, organic soil to grow well. It does well in flooded or poorly drained areas where other crops cannot grow. Leaf yields may be 20-50 t/ha. (pH estimated by the compiler).

**D.4 *Xanthosoma sagittifolium***

**Authority** (L.) Schott.

**Family** Liliopsida:Areceidae:Arecales:Palmae

**Synonyms** *X. caracu*.

**Common names** Tannia, new cocoyam, tania, badoo (Jam), Chinese taro (Pap.N.G.), chou (Gren), chou caraibe (Ant), Dalo ni tana (Fi), Fiji taro, ghuya, kimpool, kong kong taro (N.Guin.), macabo (Cam), maduma (Tanz), maffafa (Ant), Malanga (Ant-Cub), Malanga blanca (Nic), Mangareto (Bra), Ocumo (Ven), Ocumo cuman (Ven), Quequeque (Guat.), Rascadera (Bra), Singapo?, Tajer (Sur), Taioba (Bra), Talo papalagi (Sam), Ta'amu papalagi, Tanyove (Guy), Tarua??, Tata, Tayobe, Tayonne, Tayo Tyo (W.I.), Tiquisque (C.Ri.), Yautia bravia (P.Ri.)

**Editor**

**Ecocrop code** 12168

**Description**

A robust herbaceous plant with a short stem, on the apex of which are borne a few large leaves with long erect petioles. It can reach a height of 1.3-2.5 m. The tubers are usually up to 15-25 cm long and flask-shaped.

**Uses**

It is mainly cultivated for its tubers, which are rich in carbohydrates, calcium, iron, and phosphorus. The tubers eaten roasted or boiled. Young leaves can be eaten as spinach. The plant is used as a nurse-crop for cacao. The main root is inedible but can be fed to livestock.

**Growing period**

Herbaceous perennial herb, under cultivation it may be ready for harvest after 180-545 days, and early maturing types may only require 120 days.

### Further information

Tannia is indigenous to Central and South America. It is often grown where the soil moisture content is too low for the successful cultivation of *Colocasia*, but production is most successful in areas of high air humidity. Altitudes up to 800-1000 m or even 1900 m are considered suitable for production of Tannia, but the crop is often restricted to lowland areas where climatic conditions favour rapid growth. Optimum yields of corms are 25-37 t/ha, while average is about 6-12 t/ha. Photosynthesis pathway is probably C3.

### D.5 Taro

**Scientific:** Araceae *Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott



**Caution!** If taro is not prepared and cooked well, the acidity will cause itchiness in the mouth and throat. All parts of taro can cause stomach aches, if ingested without cooking. Contact with the sap can irritate sensitive skin.

### History and distribution

[Taro (Polynesian); Kalo (Hawaiian); Colocasia (Rome); Kolocasi (Cyprus); Ocumo, Cocoyam, Madumbi, Nduma (Africa); Macabo (Cameroon); Khoai mo, khoai so (Vietnam); Laing (Philippine); Dasheen, Eddoes (Caribbean); Malanga cabeza, Malanga islena (Cuba); Arvi, Colocasia (India); Talas (S.E. Asia); Dalo (Fiji); Cara (Brazil); Calaloo (Caribbean, leaves only); Yautia (Puerto Rico); *Colocasia esculenta*]

Probably native to the wetlands of Maylasia, taro was carried throughout the Pacific as far as Hawaii by seagoing canoe and by traders as far as ancient Egypt and Rome. In more modern times it has been carried to all tropical and near tropical areas including Africa and Central America. Cold tolerant varieties are grown in China and Japan.

Taro corms (called taro root) are short underground stems rich in starch. Unlike most starchy vegetables they are high in amylose, a starch soluble in hot water and contain 3% sugar which makes them somewhat sweet. Taro is indigestible raw and can cause severe gastrointestinal distress if not properly prepared and cooked.

The regular corms are around 95 mm long, 57 mm diameter and about 140 g while the giant one is 203 mm long, 10 mm in diameter and weighed a little over 1.125 kg, but they get quite a bit larger.

Taro is widely available in the U.S. due to its common use by Hispanic, Southeast Asian, Caribbean, Hawaiian, African and other communities of tropical and subtropical origin.

The best known use of taro in the U.S. is for making the Hawaiian staple "poi". Taro corms are peeled, boiled, then mashed and adjusted with water to make the desired thickness, "one finger, two finger or three finger (the thinnest)". It may be eaten fresh or fermented for a few days.

Young taro leaves are commonly used in the cooking of West and Central Africa. African cookbooks targeted to a U.S. audience call for spinach since colocasia leaves aren't available here - the amount of oxalate in them would make the FDA very nervous. Actual spinach is not much available in Africa. In India taro corms and stems are called for as colocasia root in some curries. Colocasia stems are also used and in some areas the leaves also, and rarely the flowers.

In ancient Rome, colocasia root was boiled and served with sauces or boiled along with meats, much as potatoes are today. Because it was imported from Egypt colocasia disappeared from Europe upon the fall of the Roman Empire, except for Cyprus where it is still grown and cooked as kolokassi.

If you wish you can easily grow your own leaves and stems by planting the widely available corms. You must keep the soil they grow in very wet to keep the stems from wilting.

Taro must be cooked to eliminate calcium oxalate crystals which can cause pain to the mouth and throat, severe gastrointestinal distress and even liver damage. Taro corms are always peeled. Cooking time is short, 10 to 15 minutes for 20 mm cubes but it will stay firm and hold its shape well if cooked longer.

### Uses

*Ethnobotanical:* Taro was the most important food throughout the Hawaiian Islands. The mature root is boiled as a starchy vegetable. It was the staple of the Hawaiian diet and the plant used to make poi.

The leaves are high in minerals and vitamins A, B, and C. These large leaves are cooked like mustard or turnip greens and the resulting product is called callaloo in the Caribbean.

The young leaves are cooked and used for human consumption as a very nutritious vegetable and the corms are used as staple in place of rice or potato. These young leaves are boiled or covered with coconut cream, wrapped in banana or breadfruit leaves and cooked on hot stones.

The corms are generally cooked by baking, boiling or baking in the traditional ovens.

The starch contained in the large corms of taro is highly digestible, therefore making it a good source for carbohydrate and to a lesser degree a source of potassium and protein.

Taro corms have been used in the production of taro chips, dehydrated stable commodities, starch, flour, and in non-food application of taro starch in the manufacture of biodegradable plastics.

Taro is good for people allergic to milk or cereals and can be consumed by children who are sensitive to milk (Roth and et.al., 1967).

The digestibility of taro starch has been estimated to be 98.8 percent. Therefore taro flour and other products have been used for infant formulae in the United States and have formed an important constituent of proprietary canned baby foods.

*Medicinal:* The Pinatubo Negritos of the Philippines used taro as medicine. The leaves and corms were boiled and eaten by women experiencing a difficult childbirth. Many tribes believed the early morning dew that collected in the leaf was excellent medicinal eyewash. Women with dysmenorrhea were made to sit on taro leaves. Juice of the petioles is styptic and was used to arrest arterial

hemorrhage. Taro was used in earache and as an external stimulant and rubefacient. Taro was used as a laxative in cases of hemorrhoids. Some tribes use taro as an antidote to the stings of wasps and other biting or stinging insects. Heated tubers were applied to painful parts in rheumatism. Honey mixed with tuber ash was used as a cure for apthae in the mouth.

In Hawaii, the raw juice mixed with sugar was taken orally to reduce fever. Taro was used by Hawaiians to treat illness ranging from constipation to tuberculosis.

In Malaysia, warmed leaves were used to compress a child's head to size if too long.

**Horticultural/Landscape:** Taro may be incorporated into the general landscape or planted in the traditional style in wet and dry paddies. Taro can be planted in dry culture or non-flooded fields, but not all taros genetic lines can be planted in wet culture or flooded fields.

**Livestock:** Taro leaf blades and petioles have been used in animal feed.

### Description

Arum Family (Araceae). Taro is an ancient crop grown throughout the tropic and subtropics. Taro is believed to have originated in South East Asia including India and Malaysia and thereafter distributed from east India to Formosa and the Solomon Islands. Taro seeds were dispersed by birds, and palm civets.

Taro, sometimes called the "potato of the tropics," or "elephant ears" is a wetland herbaceous perennial with huge "elephant ear" like leaves. It produces heart shaped leaves 2-3' long and 1-2' across on 3' long petioles that all emanate from an upright tuberous rootstock, called a corm. The petioles are thick, succulent, and often purplish. The leaf petiole attaches near the center of the leaf. The corm is shaped like a top with rough ridges, lumps and spindly roots, and usually weighs around 1-2 pounds, but can weigh eight pounds. The skin is brown with white or pink flesh. Taros can produce smaller tubers or "cormels" which grow off the sides of the main corm. Under ideal growing conditions, a single taro plant can get 2.4 m tall with an 2.4 m canopy spread.

There are more than 200 cultivars of taro, selected for their edible corms or cormels, or their tropical looking ornamental foliage. These cultivars fall into two main groups: wetland taros, the source of the Polynesian food *poi*, which is made from the main corm; and upland taros, which produce numerous eddoes that are used much like potatoes for cooking and in processing.

Taro, although grown commercially in many areas of the Pacific Basin, for the most part, is a backyard crop planted usually in small plots near the house. Because taro has a high water requirement and a long growing season it can only grow where water is available most of the year. Its ability to grow in waterlogged conditions allows for the utilization of hydromorphic soils which are unsuitable for other crops (Onwueme, I.C. 1985)

Taro and other aroid food crops have traditionally been a source of food energy for Pacific Islanders. Taro is a plant that must be tilled and watered if it is to grow and perform. The roots and suckers of many varieties of taro were carried along the trade routes of the world. The taro plant has a triple value in that the stem may be used as salads, the tubers provide easily digested starch, with the leaves are used as a green vegetable. The leaves are also used as wrapping for food, as plates, and as an umbrella in a rainstorm. *Cyrtosperma* (giant taro) provides for a reserve food crop, which grows well in low-lying areas and saline swamps.

### Establishment

**Adaptation:** Taro can grow in a wide range of soil from upland or dry land soils that are well drained, non-flooded soils to soils that are in high rainfall areas or saturated for prolonged periods of time. Taro can grow in areas that only it and rice can grow because of standing water during the growing season. The upland taro is usually grown on hillsides in soil that is marginal in fertility and productivity. Soils in these areas are usually well drained and friable. While lowland or wetland taro is usually planted in low-lying areas where there is an abundant supply of water. The soils in these areas are normally alluvial and of high native fertility and production.

Taro can grow in areas ranging from sea level to 1,800 m in elevation under daily average temperature of 21-27°C and rainfall of 250 cm annually. Taro is usually planted at wide spacing of 1m x 1m at a density of 10,000 plants/ha in dry areas and at spacing as close as 45cm x 45cm or approximately 49,000 plants/ha in wetland areas.

#### **Planting material**

Taro is usually the first crop planted after the clearance of a forest fallow because the soil is very fertile. However after repeated use the soil becomes less productive and will require organic or inorganic fertilizer to maintain high yields. If commercial fertilizer is used be sure not to place the fertilizer in the bottom of the hole with the sucker because the fertilizer will destroy the young sucker.

In the South Pacific, "tiapuli" or setts are prepared from the suckers or main plant. The tiapuli consist of the cormels with the petioles and are the main material used of propagating taro. Small tiapuli used for planting can have a considerable effect on yield if weeding is delayed during early establishment. Large size planting material grows more vigorously, giving full ground cover earlier and hence providing better weed control. Planting depth should be in a furrow or hole about 30 cm deep. Planting should be timed to rainfall with lower rainfall areas planted during the early part of the rainy season for best survival and production. In areas with well-distributed rainfall or if one is using irrigation the effect of planting dates is less important because planting can occur throughout the year. Most of the planting and production operation is manual in small communities except for occasional chemical weed control.

In Hawaii, the planting material is called huli. Huli are the cormels ('oha or keiki) that have been trimmed. When the kalo plant is harvested, the keiki are cut off from the harvested makua plant and their leaves and corms are cut off, leaving only about a quarter of an inch attached to the stem. These huli are then left in a cool, dry place for a day or two to allow the cut to heal before they are planted again. The huli should be kept moist so that they don't dry out but should not be left in standing water otherwise they will rot. After a day or so, the huli will be ready for planting. Wet kalo is grown in the lowlands and on valley floors in man made terraces (Lo'i) that are irrigated by diverted mountain streams. The huli may be planted in rows or in mounds in the lo'i. They will grow to maturity in 9-14 months, depending on the variety. Wet kalo must have cold water running through it's lo'i because warm, standing water will cause the kalo to rot.

#### **Management**

Weeding must be performed during the first six months after planting. If weeding is not done on a regular basis during the first six months, taro production can be reduced by as much as 50 to 85 percent. Weeding after six months is usually not important because the taro crop forms full ground cover therefore preventing young weeds from growing. Unwanted vegetation can be controlled using mechanical means or through the use of approved herbicides.

The taro must be weeded and mulched several times during the crop's growth. Commercial fertilizers are also used to produce larger plants.

When the crop is ready to be harvested, the taro are pulled out of the ground and the corms cut off. The new planting material will also be prepared at this time. If the taro is being grown for the leaves, the leaves should be picked about two months after planting when the leaves are large but still young. If the taro is being grown for the corms, then they should be harvested when the corms reach maturity. Taro that is being grown for the corms should not be used for leaves because picking the leaves while the corm is developing will damage the corm.

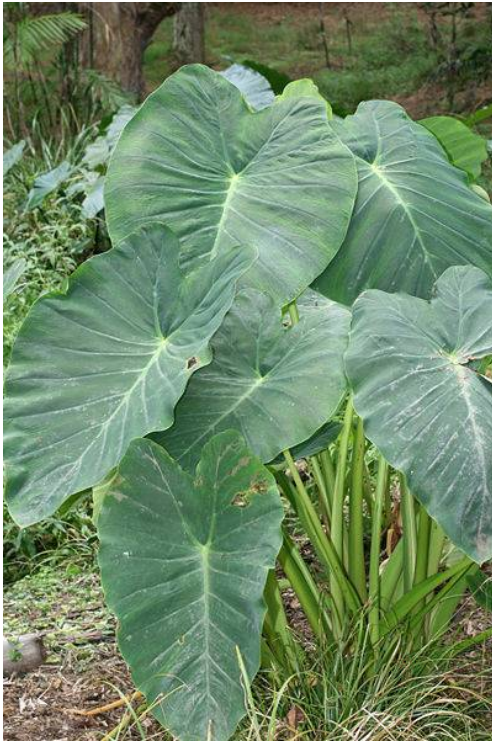
#### **Harvesting**

Harvesting of taro depends on the location of the crop and the variety planted. However, most lowland plantings can be harvested in 12 to 15 months after planting if weeds are controlled. Taro growing on the warmer upland sites with good solar radiation will mature in about 12 months. Most of the taro grown in the lowlands or wetland areas is harvested by hand. The main corm and suckers are broken up and loosened from the soil and rotated in a circular fashion to cut and sever the roots. Mature taro leaves turn yellowish in color.

### Pests and Potential Problems

Pests are major problems facing taro growers throughout its growing range. Each of the following pests can occasionally become major pest and require control measures. The largest number of pests usually attack the leaves of the plant. The most common invertebrate pests are: Grasshoppers, crickets, thrips, aphids, leafhoppers, mealy bugs, plant hoppers, scales, whiteflies, several moths and butterflies, beetles, termites, nematodes, snails and slugs, ants, and mites. Vertebrate pests of taro include porcupines, rats and mice, bush pigs and rails. Taro diseases caused by biotic agents include four main groups of fungi: Ascomycetes, basidiomycetes, phycomycetes, and fungi imperfecti. These biotic agents cause leaf blight, leaf spot, soft rot, spongy black rot, and pocket rot of the corm.

### D.6 Dasheen



**Common names:** Malanga, Coco

**Scientific:** Araceae *Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott

Dasheen is a variety of taro, an important food crop in tropical countries that is grown for its edible corms. A corm, from the previous season is planted in early spring and produces a vigorous plant with very large cordate leaves on long petioles. A new crop of corms forms about the original "mother" corm. They are starchy foods, similar to potatoes, but a little sweeter. The edible corms develop entirely underground. Dasheens require higher soil moisture than Yautia, which see, for the development of the "mother" corm.

**Season, planting to harvest:** About 12 months.

**Use:** As cooked vegetable, similar to potato.

**Part of plant consumed:** Corms only.

## Annex E (informative)

### Arroids (Arrowroots, tannia, dasheen, taro) — Codex, EU and USA pesticide residue limits

Users are advised that international regulations and permissible Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) frequently change. Although this International MRL Database is updated frequently, the information in it may not be completely up-to-date or error free. Additionally, commodity nomenclature and residue definitions vary between countries, and country policies regarding deferral to international standards are not always transparent. This database is intended to be an initial reference source only, and users must verify any information obtained from it with knowledgeable parties in the market of interest prior to the sale or shipment of any products. The developers of this database are not liable for any damages, in whole or in part, caused by or arising in any way from user's use of the database.

#### Results Key

MRL values in *(Italics)* are more restrictive than US

--- indicates no MRL value is established.

Cod, EU, etc. indicates the source of the MRL and EXP means the market defers to the exporting market.

All numeric values listed are in parts per million (ppm), unless otherwise noted

<b>Arracacha</b>	<b>US 1</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>2,4-D</b>	0.1	---	---
	1. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	<b>US 2</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Abamectin</b>	0.01	---	---
	2. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Abamectin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	<b>US 3</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Acetamiprid</b>	0.01	---	---
	3. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	<b>US 4</b>	<b>Cod 5</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Azoxystrobin</b>	0.03	1	---
	4. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.03 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	5. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 6</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Beta-cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	---
	6. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Beta-cyfluthrin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Bifenazate</b>	0.1	---	---
	<b>US 7</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Bifenthrin</b>	0.05	---	---
	7. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	<b>US 8</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Boscalid</b>	0.05	---	---
	8. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	<b>US 9</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Captan</b>	0.05	---	---
	9. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	<b>US 10</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU</b>
<b>Carbaryl</b>	2	---	---
	10. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		

	US 11	Cod	EU
<b>Carfentrazone-ethyl</b>	0.1	---	---
	11. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
<b>Clethodim</b>	1	---	---
	US 12	Cod	EU
<b>Clomazone</b>	0.05	---	---
	12. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clomazone/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	US 13	Cod	EU
<b>Cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	---
	13. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 14	Cod	EU
<b>d-Phenothrin</b>	0.01	---	---
	14. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
<b>Deltamethrin</b>	0.04	---	---
	US 15	Cod	EU
<b>Difenoconazole</b>	0.01	---	---
	15. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Difenoconazole/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 16	Cod	EU
<b>Dimethenamid</b>	0.01	---	---
	16. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethenamid/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 17	Cod	EU
<b>Fenamidone</b>	0.02	---	---
	17. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenamidone/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 18	Cod	EU
<b>Flonicamid</b>	0.2	---	---
	18. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flonicamid/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 19	Cod	EU
<b>Fludioxonil</b>	3.5	---	---
	19. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
<b>Flumioxazin</b>	0.02	---	---
	US 20	Cod	EU
<b>Fluopicolide</b>	0.02	---	---
	20. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
<b>Fluoxastrobin</b>	0.01	---	---
	US 21	Cod	EU
<b>Glyphosate</b>	0.2	---	---
	21. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		

	US 22	Cod 23	EU
<b>Imidacloprid</b>	0.4	0.5	---
	22. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	23. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
<b>Indoxacarb</b>	0.01	---	---
	US 24	Cod 25	EU
<b>Lambda Cyhalothrin</b>	0.02	{0.01}	
	24. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	25. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 26	Cod	EU
<b>Mandipropamid</b>	0.01	---	---
	26. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mandipropamid/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 27	Cod	EU
<b>Metalaxyl</b>	0.5	---	---
	27. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US 28	Cod	EU
<b>Methoxyfenozide</b>	0.02	---	---
	28. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	US	Cod	EU
<b>Novaluron</b>	0.05	---	---
	US 29	Cod	EU
<b>Oxamyl</b>	0.1	---	---
	29. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxamyl/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 30	Cod	EU
<b>Pymetrozine</b>	0.02	---	---
	30. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pymetrozine/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 31	Cod	EU
<b>Pyraclostrobin</b>	0.04	---	---
	31. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 32	Cod	EU
<b>Pyrimethanil</b>	0.05	---	---
	32. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrimethanil/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 33	Cod	EU
<b>Pyriproxyfen</b>	0.15	---	---
	33. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.15 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US 34	Cod	EU
<b>S-metolachlor</b>	0.2	---	---
	34. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the S-metolachlor/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 35	Cod	EU
<b>Sethoxydim</b>	4	---	---
	35. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		

	US 36	Cod	EU
<b>Spinetoram</b>	0.1	---	---
	36. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US 37	Cod	EU
<b>Spinosad</b>	0.1	---	---
	37. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US 38	Cod	EU
<b>Spiromesifen</b>	0.02	---	---
	38. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 39	Cod	EU
<b>Spirotetramat</b>	0.6	---	---
	39. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.6 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 40	Cod	EU
<b>Tebufenozide</b>	0.015	---	---
	40. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.015 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	US 41	Cod	EU
<b>Thiamethoxam</b>	0.02	---	---
	41. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	US 42	Cod	EU
<b>Trifluralin</b>	0.05	---	---
	42. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US 43	Cod 44	EU
<b>Zeta-Cypermethrin</b>	0.1	{0.01}	---
	43. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	44. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Arracacha combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
<b>Arrowroots</b>	US 45	Cod	EU 46
<b>2,4-D</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	45. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	46. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 47	Cod	EU 48
<b>Abamectin</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	47. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Abamectin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	48. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Abamectin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 49	Cod	EU 50
<b>Acetamiprid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	49. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	50. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 51	Cod 52	EU 53
<b>Azoxystrobin</b>	0.03	1	0.05
	51. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.03 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	52. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	53. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	US 54	Cod	EU
<b>Beta-cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	---
	54. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Beta-cyfluthrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 55
<b>Bifenazate</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	55. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenazate/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 56	Cod	EU 57
<b>Bifenthrin</b>	0.05	---	0.05
	56. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	57. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 58	Cod	EU 59
<b>Boscalid</b>	0.05	---	0.5
	58. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	59. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 60	Cod	EU 61
<b>Captan</b>	0.05	---	{0.02}
	60. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	61. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 62	Cod	EU
<b>Carbaryl</b>	2	---	{1}
	62. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US 63	Cod	EU 64
<b>Carfentrazone-ethyl</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	63. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	64. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 65
<b>Clethodim</b>	1	---	{0.1}
	65. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clethodim/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 66	Cod	EU 67
<b>Clomazone</b>	0.05	---	{0.01}
	66. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clomazone/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	67. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clomazone/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 68	Cod	EU 69
<b>Cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	0.02
	68. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	69. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 70	Cod	EU 71
<b>d-Phenothrin</b>	0.01	---	0.05
	70. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	71. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		

	US	Cod	EU 72
<b>Deltamethrin</b>	0.04	---	0.05
	72. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Deltamethrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 73	Cod	EU 74
<b>Difenoconazole</b>	0.01	---	0.1
	73. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Difenoconazole/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	74. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Difenoconazole/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 75	Cod	EU 76
<b>Dimethenamid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	75. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethenamid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	76. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethenamid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 77	Cod	EU 78
<b>Fenamidone</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	77. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenamidone/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	78. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenamidone/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 79	Cod	EU 80
<b>Flonicamid</b>	0.2	---	{0.05}
	79. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flonicamid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	80. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flonicamid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 81	Cod	EU 82
<b>Fludioxonil</b>	3.5	---	{0.05}
	81. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	82. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 83
<b>Flumioxazin</b>	0.02	---	0.05
	83. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flumioxazin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 84	Cod	EU 85
<b>Fluopicolide</b>	0.02	---	{0.01}
	84. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	85. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 86
<b>Fluoxastrobin</b>	0.01	---	0.05
	86. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluoxastrobin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 87	Cod	EU 88
<b>Glyphosate</b>	0.2	---	{0.1}
	87. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	88. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	<b>US 89</b>	<b>Cod 90</b>	<b>EU 91</b>
<b>Imidacloprid</b>	0.4	0.5	{0.05}
	89. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	90. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	91. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 92</b>
<b>Indoxacarb</b>	0.01	---	0.02
	92. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Indoxacarb/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 93</b>	<b>Cod 94</b>	<b>EU 95</b>
<b>Lambda Cyhalothrin</b>	0.02	{0.01}	0.02
	93. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	94. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	95. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 96</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 97</b>
<b>Mandipropamid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	96. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mandipropamid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	97. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mandipropamid/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 98</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 99</b>
<b>Metalaxyl</b>	0.5	---	{0.05}
	98. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	99. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 100</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 101</b>
<b>Methoxyfenozide</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	100. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	101. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 102</b>
<b>Novaluron</b>	0.05	---	{0.01}
	102. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Novaluron/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 103</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 104</b>
<b>Oxamyl</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	103. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxamyl/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	104. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxamyl/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 105</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 106</b>
<b>Pymetrozine</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	105. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pymetrozine/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	106. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pymetrozine/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	<b>US 107</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 108</b>
<b>Pyraclostrobin</b>	0.04	---	{0.02}
	107. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	108. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 109</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 110</b>
<b>Pyrimethanil</b>	0.05	---	0.05
	109. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrimethanil/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	110. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrimethanil/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 111</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 112</b>
<b>Pyriproxyfen</b>	0.15	---	{0.05}
	111. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.15 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	112. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 113</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 114</b>
<b>S-metolachlor</b>	0.2	---	{0.05}
	113. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the S-metolachlor/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	114. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the S-metolachlor/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US 115</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 116</b>
<b>Sethoxydim</b>	4	---	{0.1}
	115. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	116. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 117</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 118</b>
<b>Spinetoram</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	117. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	118. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 119</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 120</b>
<b>Spinosad</b>	0.1	---	{0.02}
	119. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	120. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 121</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 122</b>
<b>Spiromesifen</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	121. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	122. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 123</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 124</b>
<b>Spirotetramat</b>	0.6	---	{0.1}
	123. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.6 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	124. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	US 125	Cod	EU 126
<b>Tebufenozide</b>	0.015	---	0.05
	125. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.015 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	126. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 127	Cod	EU 128
<b>Thiamethoxam</b>	0.02	---	0.05
	127. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	128. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 129	Cod	EU 130
<b>Trifluralin</b>	0.05	---	0.5
	129. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	130. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 131	Cod 132	EU 133
<b>Zeta-Cypermethrin</b>	0.1	{0.01}	{0.05}
	131. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	132. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	133. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Arrowroot combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
<b>Dasheen, Corm</b>	US 134	Cod	EU 135
<b>2,4-D</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	134. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	135. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 136	Cod	EU 137
<b>Abamectin</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	136. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Abamectin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	137. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Abamectin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 138	Cod	EU 139
<b>Acetamiprid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	138. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	139. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 140	Cod 141	EU 142
<b>Azoxystrobin</b>	0.03	1	0.05
	140. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.03 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	141. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	142. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	US 143	Cod	EU
<b>Beta-cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	---
	143. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Beta-cyfluthrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 144
<b>Bifenazate</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	144. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenazate/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 145	Cod	EU 146
<b>Bifenthrin</b>	0.05	---	0.05
	145. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	146. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 147	Cod	EU 148
<b>Boscalid</b>	0.05	---	0.5
	147. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	148. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 149	Cod	EU 150
<b>Captan</b>	0.05	---	{0.02}
	149. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	150. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 151	Cod	EU
<b>Carbaryl</b>	2	---	{1}
	151. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US 152	Cod	EU 153
<b>Carfentrazone-ethyl</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	152. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	153. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 154
<b>Clethodim</b>	1	---	{0.1}
	154. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clethodim/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 155	Cod	EU 156
<b>Clomazone</b>	0.05	---	{0.01}
	155. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clomazone/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	156. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clomazone/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 157	Cod	EU 158
<b>Cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	0.02
	157. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	158. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 159	Cod	EU 160
<b>d-Phenothrin</b>	0.01	---	0.05
	159. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	160. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		

	US	Cod	EU 161
<b>Deltamethrin</b>	0.04	---	0.05
	161. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Deltamethrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 162	Cod	EU 163
<b>Difenoconazole</b>	0.01	---	0.1
	162. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Difenoconazole/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	163. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Difenoconazole/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 164	Cod	EU 165
<b>Dimethenamid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	164. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethenamid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	165. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethenamid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 166	Cod	EU 167
<b>Fenamidone</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	166. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenamidone/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	167. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenamidone/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 168	Cod	EU 169
<b>Flonicamid</b>	0.2	---	{0.05}
	168. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flonicamid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	169. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flonicamid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 170	Cod	EU 171
<b>Fludioxonil</b>	3.5	---	{0.05}
	170. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	171. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 172
<b>Flumioxazin</b>	0.02	---	0.05
	172. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flumioxazin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 173	Cod	EU 174
<b>Fluopicolide</b>	0.02	---	{0.01}
	173. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	174. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 175
<b>Fluoxastrobin</b>	0.01	---	0.05
	175. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluoxastrobin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 176	Cod	EU 177
<b>Glyphosate</b>	0.2	---	{0.1}
	176. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	177. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	<b>US 178</b>	<b>Cod 179</b>	<b>EU 180</b>
<b>Imidacloprid</b>	0.4	0.5	{0.05}
	178. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	179. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	180. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 181</b>
<b>Indoxacarb</b>	0.01	---	0.02
	181. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Indoxacarb/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 182</b>	<b>Cod 183</b>	<b>EU 184</b>
<b>Lambda Cyhalothrin</b>	0.02	{0.01}	0.02
	182. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	183. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	184. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 185</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 186</b>
<b>Mandipropamid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	185. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mandipropamid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	186. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mandipropamid/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 187</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 188</b>
<b>Metalaxyl</b>	0.5	---	{0.05}
	187. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	188. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 189</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 190</b>
<b>Methoxyfenozide</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	189. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	190. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 191</b>
<b>Novaluron</b>	0.05	---	{0.01}
	191. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Novaluron/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 192</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 193</b>
<b>Oxamyl</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	192. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxamyl/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	193. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxamyl/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 194</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 195</b>
<b>Pymetrozine</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	194. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pymetrozine/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	195. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pymetrozine/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	<b>US 196</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 197</b>
<b>Pyraclostrobin</b>	0.04	---	{0.02}
	196. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	197. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 198</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 199</b>
<b>Pyrimethanil</b>	0.05	---	0.05
	198. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrimethanil/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	199. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrimethanil/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 200</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 201</b>
<b>Pyriproxyfen</b>	0.15	---	{0.05}
	200. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.15 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	201. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 202</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 203</b>
<b>S-metolachlor</b>	0.2	---	{0.05}
	202. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the S-metolachlor/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	203. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the S-metolachlor/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US 204</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 205</b>
<b>Sethoxydim</b>	4	---	{0.1}
	204. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	205. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 206</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 207</b>
<b>Spinetoram</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	206. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	207. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 208</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 209</b>
<b>Spinosad</b>	0.1	---	{0.02}
	208. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	209. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 210</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 211</b>
<b>Spiromesifen</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	210. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	211. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 212</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 213</b>
<b>Spirotetramat</b>	0.6	---	{0.1}
	212. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.6 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	213. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	US 214	Cod	EU 215
<b>Tebufenozide</b>	0.015	---	0.05
	214. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.015 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	215. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 216	Cod	EU 217
<b>Thiamethoxam</b>	0.02	---	0.05
	216. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	217. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 218	Cod	EU 219
<b>Trifluralin</b>	0.05	---	0.5
	218. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	219. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 220	Cod 221	EU 222
<b>Zeta-Cypermethrin</b>	0.1	{0.01}	{0.05}
	220. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	221. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	222. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Dasheen, Corm combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
<b>Dasheen, Leaves</b>	US 223	Cod	EU
<b>2,4-D</b>	0.1	---	---
	223. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 224	Cod	EU
<b>Azoxystrobin</b>	50	---	---
	224. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 50 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 225	Cod	EU
<b>Captan</b>	0.05	---	---
	225. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 226	Cod	EU
<b>Carbaryl</b>	75	---	---
	226. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 75 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 227	Cod	EU
<b>Carfentrazone-ethyl</b>	0.1	---	---
	227. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 228	Cod	EU
<b>Cyprodinil</b>	10	---	---
	228. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyprodinil/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 10 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		

	US 229	Cod	EU
<b>d-Phenothrin</b>	0.01	---	---
	229. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 230	Cod	EU
<b>Fludioxonil</b>	30	---	---
	230. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 30 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 231	Cod	EU
<b>Fluopicolide</b>	15	---	---
	231. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 15 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 232	Cod	EU
<b>Glyphosate</b>	0.2	---	---
	232. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 233	Cod	EU
<b>Imidacloprid</b>	4	---	---
	233. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 234	Cod	EU
<b>Metalaxyl</b>	15	---	---
	234. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 15 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 235	Cod	EU
<b>Methoxyfenozide</b>	30	---	---
	235. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 30 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 236	Cod	EU
<b>Pyraclostrobin</b>	16	---	---
	236. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 16 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 237	Cod	EU
<b>Spinetoram</b>	10	---	---
	237. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 10 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 238	Cod	EU
<b>Spinosad</b>	10	---	---
	238. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 10 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 239	Cod	EU
<b>Trifluralin</b>	0.05	---	---
	239. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Dasheen, Leaves combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Leaves of Root and Tuber, Group 2" group.		
	US 240	Cod	EU 241
<b>Tanier</b> <b>2,4-D</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	240. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	241. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 242	Cod	EU 243
<b>Abamectin</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	242. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Abamectin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	243. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Abamectin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	US 244	Cod	EU 245
<b>Acetamiprid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	244. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	245. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 246	Cod 247	EU 248
<b>Azoxystrobin</b>	0.03	1	0.05
	246. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.03 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	247. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	248. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 249	Cod	EU
<b>Beta-cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	---
	249. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Beta-cyfluthrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 250
<b>Bifenazate</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	250. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenazate/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 251	Cod	EU 252
<b>Bifenthrin</b>	0.05	---	0.05
	251. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	252. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 253	Cod	EU 254
<b>Boscalid</b>	0.05	---	0.5
	253. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	254. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 255	Cod	EU 256
<b>Captan</b>	0.05	---	{0.02}
	255. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	256. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 257	Cod	EU
<b>Carbaryl</b>	2	---	{1}
	257. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US 258	Cod	EU 259
<b>Carfentrazone-ethyl</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	258. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	259. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 260
<b>Clethodim</b>	1	---	{0.1}
	260. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clethodim/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	US 261	Cod	EU 262
<b>Clomazone</b>	0.05	---	{0.01}
	261. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clomazone/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	262. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clomazone/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 263	Cod	EU 264
<b>Cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	0.02
	263. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	264. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 265	Cod	EU 266
<b>d-Phenothrin</b>	0.01	---	0.05
	265. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	266. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 267
<b>Deltamethrin</b>	0.04	---	0.05
	267. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Deltamethrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 268	Cod	EU 269
<b>Difenoconazole</b>	0.01	---	0.1
	268. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Difenoconazole/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	269. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Difenoconazole/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 270	Cod	EU 271
<b>Dimethenamid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	270. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethenamid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	271. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethenamid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 272	Cod	EU 273
<b>Fenamidone</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	272. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenamidone/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	273. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenamidone/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 274	Cod	EU 275
<b>Flonicamid</b>	0.2	---	{0.05}
	274. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flonicamid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	275. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flonicamid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 276	Cod	EU 277
<b>Fludioxonil</b>	3.5	---	{0.05}
	276. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	277. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US	Cod	EU 278
<b>Flumioxazin</b>	0.02	---	0.05
	278. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flumioxazin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		

	<b>US 279</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 280</b>
<b>Fluopicolide</b>	0.02	---	{0.01}
	279. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	280. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 281</b>
<b>Fluoxastrobin</b>	0.01	---	0.05
	281. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluoxastrobin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US 282</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 283</b>
<b>Glyphosate</b>	0.2	---	{0.1}
	282. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	283. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 284</b>	<b>Cod 285</b>	<b>EU 286</b>
<b>Imidacloprid</b>	0.4	0.5	{0.05}
	284. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	285. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	286. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 287</b>
<b>Indoxacarb</b>	0.01	---	0.02
	287. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Indoxacarb/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 288</b>	<b>Cod 289</b>	<b>EU 290</b>
<b>Lambda Cyhalothrin</b>	0.02	{0.01}	0.02
	288. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	289. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	290. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 291</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 292</b>
<b>Mandipropamid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	291. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mandipropamid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	292. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mandipropamid/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 293</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 294</b>
<b>Metalaxyl</b>	0.5	---	{0.05}
	293. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	294. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 295</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 296</b>
<b>Methoxyfenozide</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	295. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	296. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 297</b>
<b>Novaluron</b>	0.05	---	{0.01}
	297. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Novaluron/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	<b>US 298</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 299</b>
<b>Oxamyl</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	298. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxamyl/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	299. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxamyl/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 300</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 301</b>
<b>Pymetrozine</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	300. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pymetrozine/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	301. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pymetrozine/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 302</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 303</b>
<b>Pyraclostrobin</b>	0.04	---	{0.02}
	302. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	303. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 304</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 305</b>
<b>Pyrimethanil</b>	0.05	---	0.05
	304. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrimethanil/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	305. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrimethanil/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 306</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 307</b>
<b>Pyriproxyfen</b>	0.15	---	{0.05}
	306. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.15 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	307. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 308</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 309</b>
<b>S-metolachlor</b>	0.2	---	{0.05}
	308. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the S-metolachlor/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	309. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the S-metolachlor/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US 310</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 311</b>
<b>Sethoxydim</b>	4	---	{0.1}
	310. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	311. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 312</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 313</b>
<b>Spinetoram</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	312. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	313. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 314</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 315</b>
<b>Spinosad</b>	0.1	---	{0.02}
	314. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	315. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 316</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 317</b>
<b>Spiromesifen</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	316. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	317. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	US 318	Cod	EU 319
<b>Spirotetramat</b>	0.6	---	{0.1}
	318. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.6 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	319. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 320	Cod	EU 321
<b>Tebufenozide</b>	0.015	---	0.05
	320. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.015 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	321. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 322	Cod	EU 323
<b>Thiamethoxam</b>	0.02	---	0.05
	322. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	323. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 324	Cod	EU 325
<b>Trifluralin</b>	0.05	---	0.5
	324. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	325. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 326	Cod 327	EU 328
<b>Zeta-Cypermethrin</b>	0.1	{0.01}	{0.05}
	326. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	327. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	328. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Tanier combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
<b>Taro</b>	US 329	Cod	EU 330
<b>2,4-D</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	329. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	330. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the 2,4-D/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 331	Cod	EU 332
<b>Abamectin</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	331. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Abamectin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	332. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Abamectin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 333	Cod	EU 334
<b>Acetamiprid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	333. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	334. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Acetamiprid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 335	Cod 336	EU 337
<b>Azoxystrobin</b>	0.03	1	0.05
	335. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.03 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	336. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	337. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Azoxystrobin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	US 338	Cod	EU
<b>Beta-cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	---
	338. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Beta-cyfluthrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	US 339	Cod	EU 340
<b>Bifenazate</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	339. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenazate/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	340. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenazate/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 341	Cod	EU 342
<b>Bifenthrin</b>	0.05	---	0.05
	341. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	342. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Bifenthrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 343	Cod	EU 344
<b>Boscalid</b>	0.05	---	0.5
	343. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	344. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Boscalid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 345	Cod	EU 346
<b>Captan</b>	0.05	---	{0.02}
	345. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	346. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Captan/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 347	Cod	EU
<b>Carbaryl</b>	2	---	{1}
	347. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carbaryl/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	US 348	Cod	EU 349
<b>Carfentrazone-ethyl</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	348. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	349. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Carfentrazone-ethyl/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 350	Cod	EU 351
<b>Clethodim</b>	1	---	{0.1}
	350. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clethodim/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	351. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clethodim/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 352	Cod	EU 353
<b>Clomazone</b>	0.05	---	{0.01}
	352. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clomazone/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	353. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Clomazone/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	US 354	Cod	EU 355
<b>Cyfluthrin</b>	0.01	---	0.02
	354. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	355. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Cyfluthrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	US 356	Cod	EU 357
<b>d-Phenothrin</b>	0.01	---	0.05
	356. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		

	357. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the d-Phenothrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US 358</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 359</b>
<b>Deltamethrin</b>	0.04	---	0.05
	358. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Deltamethrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	359. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Deltamethrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 360</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 361</b>
<b>Difenoconazole</b>	0.01	---	0.1
	360. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Difenoconazole/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	361. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Difenoconazole/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 362</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 363</b>
<b>Dimethenamid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	362. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethenamid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	363. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethenamid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 364</b>
<b>Dimethomorph</b>	0.5	---	{0.05}
	364. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Dimethomorph/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 365</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 366</b>
<b>Fenamidone</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	365. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenamidone/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	366. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fenamidone/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 367</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 368</b>
<b>Fonicamid</b>	0.2	---	{0.05}
	367. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fonicamid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	368. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fonicamid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 369</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 370</b>
<b>Fludioxonil</b>	3.5	---	{0.05}
	369. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 3.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	370. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fludioxonil/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 371</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 372</b>
<b>Flumioxazin</b>	0.02	---	0.05
	371. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flumioxazin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	372. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Flumioxazin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US 373</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 374</b>
<b>Fluopicolide</b>	0.02	---	{0.01}
	373. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		

	374. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluopicolide/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 375</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 376</b>
<b>Fluoxastrobin</b>	0.01	---	0.05
	375. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluoxastrobin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	376. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Fluoxastrobin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US 377</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 378</b>
<b>Glyphosate</b>	0.2	---	{0.1}
	377. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	378. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Glyphosate/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 379</b>	<b>Cod 380</b>	<b>EU 381</b>
<b>Imidacloprid</b>	0.4	0.5	{0.05}
	379. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	380. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	381. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Imidacloprid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 382</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 383</b>
<b>Indoxacarb</b>	0.01	---	0.02
	382. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Indoxacarb/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	383. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Indoxacarb/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 384</b>	<b>Cod 385</b>	<b>EU 386</b>
<b>Lambda Cyhalothrin</b>	0.02	{0.01}	0.02
	384. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	385. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	386. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Lambda Cyhalothrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 387</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 388</b>
<b>Mandipropamid</b>	0.01	---	0.01
	387. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mandipropamid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	388. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Mandipropamid/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 389</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 390</b>
<b>Metalaxyl</b>	0.5	---	{0.05}
	389. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	390. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Metalaxyl/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 391</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 392</b>
<b>Methoxyfenozide</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	391. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		

	392. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Methoxyfenozide/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 393</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 394</b>
<b>Novaluron</b>	0.05	---	{0.01}
	393. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Novaluron/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	394. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Novaluron/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 395</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 396</b>
<b>Oxamyl</b>	0.1	---	{0.01}
	395. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxamyl/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	396. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxamyl/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 397</b>
<b>Oxyfluorfen</b>	0.05	---	0.05
	397. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Oxyfluorfen/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US 398</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 399</b>
<b>Pymetrozine</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	398. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pymetrozine/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	399. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pymetrozine/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 400</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 401</b>
<b>Pyraclostrobin</b>	0.04	---	{0.02}
	400. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.04 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	401. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyraclostrobin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 402</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 403</b>
<b>Pyrimethanil</b>	0.05	---	0.05
	402. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrimethanil/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	403. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyrimethanil/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 404</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 405</b>
<b>Pyriproxyfen</b>	0.15	---	{0.05}
	404. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.15 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	405. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Pyriproxyfen/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 406</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 407</b>
<b>S-metolachlor</b>	0.2	---	{0.05}
	406. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the S-metolachlor/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.2 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberous and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	407. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the S-metolachlor/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetables Fresh or Frozen" group.		
	<b>US 408</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 409</b>
<b>Sethoxydim</b>	4	---	{0.1}
	408. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 4 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	409. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Sethoxydim/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 410</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 411</b>
<b>Spinetoram</b>	0.1	---	{0.05}
	410. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	411. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinetoram/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		

	<b>US 412</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 413</b>
<b>Spinosad</b>	0.1	---	{0.02}
	412. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	413. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spinosad/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 414</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 415</b>
<b>Spiromesifen</b>	0.02	---	0.02
	414. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	415. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spiromesifen/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 416</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 417</b>
<b>Spirotetramat</b>	0.6	---	{0.1}
	416. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.6 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Subgroup 1C" group.		
	417. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Spirotetramat/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 418</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 419</b>
<b>Tebufenozide</b>	0.015	---	0.05
	418. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.015 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	419. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Tebufenozide/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 420</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 421</b>
<b>Thiamethoxam</b>	0.02	---	0.05
	420. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.02 PPM for its "Vegetable, Tuberos and Corm, Except Potato, Subgroup 1D" group.		
	421. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Thiamethoxam/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 422</b>	<b>Cod</b>	<b>EU 423</b>
<b>Trifluralin</b>	0.05	---	0.5
	422. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	423. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Trifluralin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.5 PPM for its "Tropical root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	<b>US 424</b>	<b>Cod 425</b>	<b>EU 426</b>
<b>Zeta-Cypermethrin</b>	0.1	{0.01}	{0.05}
	424. United States does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.1 PPM for its "Vegetable, Root and Tuber, Group 1" group.		
	425. Codex does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.01 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		
	426. European Union does not maintain a specific MRL for the Zeta-Cypermethrin/Taro combination, but does maintain an MRL of 0.05 PPM for its "Root and tuber vegetables" group.		

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