

## APPENDIX I

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# COMMODITY GROUPS

**CLASS A : PRIMARY FOOD COMMODITIES OF PLANT ORIGIN**

## TYPE 1: FRUITS

### Group No. 001 : Citrus fruits

Citrus fruits are produced on trees or shrubs of the family *Rutaceae*. These fruits are characterized by aromatic oily peels, globular forms and interior segments of juice-filled vesicles. The fruit is fully exposed to pesticides during the growing season.

Post-harvest treatments with pesticides and liquid waxes are often carried out to avoid deterioration during transport and distribution due to fungal diseases, insect pests or loss of moisture.

The fruit pulp may be consumed in succulent form and as a juice. The entire fruit may be used for preserves.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Lemon	Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>
Pomelo	Limau bali, limau besar, limau tambun	<i>Citrus grandis / Citrus maxima</i>
Grapefruit	Limau gedang	<i>Citrus paradise</i>
Musk lime / Calamondin	Limau kasturi	<i>Citrus mitis</i>
Mandarin orange	Limau madu / limau langkat	<i>Citrus suhuiensis, Citrus reticulata</i>
Lime	Limau nipis	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>
Kaffir lime / Leech lime	Limau purut	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>

Representative Crop : Mandarin orange

### **Group No. 002 : Pome fruits**

Pome fruits are produced on trees and shrubs belonging to certain genera of the rose family (*Rosaceae*), especially the genus *Malus* and *Pyrus*. They are characterized by fleshy tissue surrounding a core consisting of parchment-like carpels enclosing the seeds.

Pome fruits are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season. Post-harvest treatments directly after harvest may also occur. The entire fruit, except the core, may be consumed in the succulent form or after processing.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity after removal of stems.**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Apple	Epal	<i>Malus pumila</i>
Pear	Pir	<i>Pyrus communis L.</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

### **Group No. 003 : Stone fruits**

Stone fruits are produced on trees belonging to the genus *Prunus* of the rose family (*Rosaceae*). They are characterized by fleshy tissue surrounding a single hard-shelled seed. The fruit is fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season (from fruit setting until harvest). Dipping of fruit after harvest, especially with fungicides, may also occur.

The entire fruit, except the seed, may be consumed in a succulent or processed form.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity after removal of stems and stones, but the residue calculated and expressed on the whole commodity without stem.**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Cherries	Ceri	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Apricot	Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca L.</i>

Peach	Pic	<i>Prunus persica L.</i>
Plum (including prunes)	Plum	<i>Prunus Domestica L.</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

**Group No. 004 : Berries and other small fruits**

Berries and other small fruits are derived from a variety of perennial plants and shrubs having fruit characterized by a high surface: weight ratio. The fruits are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season (blossoming until harvest).

The entire fruit, often including seed, may be consumed in a succulent or processed form.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applied (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity after removal of cap and stems. Currants, Black, Red, White: fruit with stem.**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Grapes	Anggur	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Strawberry	Strawberri	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

**Group No. 005 : Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits-edible peel**

The assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits-edible peel are derived from the immature or mature fruits of a large variety of perennial plants, usually shrubs or trees. The fruits are fully exposed to pesticides during the growing season. (period of fruit development). The whole fruit may be consumed in a succulent or processed form.

The Group 005 Miscellaneous fruits – edible peel is divided in 3 subgroups:

- 005 A Assorted tropical and sub tropical fruits – edible peel – small
- 005 B Assorted tropical and sub tropical fruits – edible peel – medium to large
- 005 C Assorted tropical and sub tropical fruits – edible peel – palms

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): ***Whole commodity. Dates and Olives: Whole commodity after removal of stems and stones but residue calculated and expressed on the whole fruit.***

**005 A Assorted tropical and sub tropical fruits – edible peel – small**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Rose Apple/ Melaka jambu	Jambu bol	<i>Syzygium jambos/malaccense</i>
Water apple	Jambu air	<i>Syzygium javanica/aqueum</i>
Otaheite gooseberry	Cermai	<i>Phyllanthus acidus</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

**005 B Assorted tropical and sub tropical fruits – edible peel – medium to large**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Carambola	Starfruit, belimbing	<i>Averrhoa segi carambola</i>
Bilimbi	Belimbing buluh	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>
Guava	Jambu batu	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
Ambarella	Kedondong	<i>Spondias dulcis</i>
Sentul	Sentul	<i>Sandoricum koetjape</i>

Representative crop: guava, carambola

**005 C Assorted tropical and sub tropical fruits – edible peel – palms**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Date	Kurma	<i>Phoenix dactylifera L.</i>

**Group No. 006 : Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits-inedible peel**

The assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits-inedible peel are derived from the immature or mature fruits of a large variety of perennial plants, usually shrubs or trees. Fruits are fully exposed pesticides applied during the growing season (period of fruit development) but the edible portion is protected by skin, peel or husk.

The edible part of the fruits may be consumed in a fresh or processed form.

The group Miscellaneous fruits – inedible peel is divided in 5-6 subgroups:

006 A Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel – small

006 B Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible smooth peel – large

006 C Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible rough or hairy peel – large

006 D Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel – cactus

006 E Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel – vines

006 F Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel – palms

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): ***Whole fruit unless qualified: e.g., banana pulp. Pineapple after removal of crown. Avocado, mangos and similar fruits with hard seeds: Whole commodity after removal of stone but calculated on whole fruit.***

**006 A Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel – small**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Cat's eyes	Mata kucing, Longan	<i>Euphoria malaiensis</i>
Laici/ Litchi	Laici	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>
Dokong	Dokong	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>
Duku	Duku	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>
Duku langsung	Duku langsung	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>
Langsat	Langsat	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>
Rambai	Rambai	<i>Baccaurea motleyana</i>

Representative crop : longan

**006 B Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible smooth peel – large**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Horse mango	Bacang	<i>Mangifera foetida</i>
Kuini	Kuini	<i>Mangifera odorata</i>
Mango	Mangga, mempelam, pauh	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Plum mango/Gandaria	Kundang/kemior	<i>Bouea macrophylla</i>
Papaya	Betik	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Banana	Pisang	<i>Musa sapientum</i>
Mangosteen	Manggis	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>
Pomegranate	Delima	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Avocado	Avokado	<i>Persea americana</i>

Representative crop : banana, papaya, mango

**006 C Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits –inedible rough or hairy peel– large**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Chempedak	Cempedak	<i>Artocarpus integer</i>
Jack fruit	Nangka	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
Bread fruit	Sukun	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>
Pineapple	Nenas	<i>Ananas comosus</i>
Durian	Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>
Custard apple	Anona	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Soursop	Durian belanda	<i>Annona muricata</i>
Bullock's heart	Nona kapri	<i>Annona reticulate</i>
Rambutan	Rambutan	<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>

Pulasan	Pulasan	<i>Nephelium mutabile</i>
Chiku	Ciku, sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>

Representative crop : pineapple

**006 D Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel – cactus**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Dragon fruit	Buah mata naga	<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>

**006 E Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel – vines**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Passion fruit	Markisa	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>
Kiwi fruit	Kiwi	<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

**006 F Assorted tropical and sub-tropical fruits – inedible peel – palms**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Snakeskin fruit	Salak	<i>Salacca edulis</i>
Coconut, Young	Kelapa	<i>Cocus nucifera L.</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

## TYPE 2: VEGETABLES

### **Group No. 009 : Bulb vegetables**

Bulb vegetables are pungent highly flavoured foods derived from fleshy scale bulbs in some commodities (including stem and leaves), of the *genus Allium* of the lily family (*Liliaceae*). Bulb fennel is included in this group; the bulb-like growth of this commodity gives rise to similar residues.

The subterranean parts of the bulbs and shoots are protected from direct exposure to pesticides during the growing season.

The entire bulb may be consumed after removal of the parchment-like skin. The leaves and stems of some species or cultivars may also be consumed.

Bulb onions are bulb vegetables with mature bulbs. The entire bulb may be consumed after removal of the parchment-like skin.

Green onions are bulb vegetables with immature bulbs. Immature bulbs may be consumed and also leaves and stems of some species of cultivars may also be consumed.

009A Bulb onions : mature bulbs (dry)

009B Green onions : immature bulbs including leaves stems and flowers.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed):

***Bulb/dry onions and garlic: Whole commodity after removal of roots and adhering soil and whatever parchment skin is easily detached. Leeks and spring onions: Whole vegetable after removal of roots and adhering soil.***

**009A Bulb onions : mature bulbs (dry)**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Garlic	Bawang putih	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Onion	Bawang besar	<i>Allium cepa</i>
Shallot	Bawang merah	<i>Allium cepa</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

**009B Green onions : immature bulbs including leaves stems and flowers.**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Chives/ Spring onion	Daun bawang	<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>
Chinese chives	Kuca	<i>Apium odorum</i>
Leek	Bawang sayuran	<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

**Group No. 010 : Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables, Head cabbages, Flowerhead brassicas**

Brassica (cole or cabbage) vegetables and flowerhead brassicas are foods derived from the leafy heads, stems and immature inflorescences of plants belonging to the *genus Brassica* of the family *Crucifera*. Although Kohlrabi does not fully comply with the description above, for convenience and because of the similarity in residue behaviour, the commodity is classified in this group. Kohlrabi has a tuber-like enlargement of the stem.

The edible part of the crop is partly protected from pesticides applied during the growing season by outer leaves, or skin (Kohlrabi).

The entire vegetable after discarding obviously decomposed or whitered leaves may be consumed.

- 010A Flowerhead Brassicas
- 010B Head Brassicas
- 010C Stem Brassicas

**Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and is analyzed): *Head cabbages and Kohlrabi: Whole commodity as marketed, after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves. Cauliflower and broccoli: flower heads (immature inflorescence only). Brussels sprouts: "buttons" only.***

### 010A Flowerhead Brassicas

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Broccoli	Bunga brokoli	<i>Brassica oleracea var. botrytis</i>
Cauliflower	Kubis bunga	<i>Brassica oleracea var. cauliflora</i>

Representative crop : broccoli

### 010B Head Brassicas

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Cabbages, head	Kubis bulat	<i>Brassica oleracea L.var. capitata L.</i>
Chinese cabbage	Kubis cina, wong nga pak	<i>Brassica chinensis</i>
Brussels sprouts		<i>Brassica oleracea L.var. gemmifera</i>

Representative crop : cabbage

### **Group No. 011 : Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits**

Fruiting vegetables, Cucurbits are derived from the immature fruits of various plants, belonging to the botanical family *Cucurbitaceae*; usually these are annual vines or bushes.

These vegetables are fully exposed to pesticides during the period of fruit development. The edible portion of these fruits of which the inedible peel is discarded before consumption is protected from most pesticides, by the skin or peel, except from pesticides with a systemic action.

The entire fruiting vegetable or the edible portion after discarding the inedible peel may be consumed in the fresh form or after processing. The entire immature fruit of some of the fruiting vegetable species may be consumed, where as only the edible portion of the mature fruit of the same species, after discarding the then inedible peel, is consumed.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): ***Whole commodity after removal of stems.***

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Angled loofah	Ketola, petola	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>
Bitter gourd	Peria	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
Cucumber	Timun	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>
Gherkin	Timun kecil	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>
Snake gourd	Ketola ular, petola ular	<i>Trichosanthes anguina</i>
Wax gourd	Kundor, winter melon	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>
Bottle gourd	Labu air	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>
Chayote	Labu siam	<i>Sechium edule</i>
Pumpkin	Labu manis	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>
Squash	Labu	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>
Zucchini	Zucchini	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
Melon (various varieties and cultivars)	Honey dew melon, muskmelon, rock melon, kantalop	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Watermelon	Tembikai	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>

Representative crop: cucumber, pumpkin, watermelon

**Group No. 012 : Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits**

Fruiting vegetables, other than Cucurbits are derived from the immature and mature fruits of various plants, usually annual vines and bushes. The group includes edible

fungi and mushrooms, being comparable organs of lower plants. Many plants of this group belong to the botanical family *Solanaceae*.

This group does not include fruits of vegetables of the botanical family *Cucurbitaceae* or the pods of vegetables of the *Leguminosae* family.

The vegetables of this group are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the period of fruit development, except those of which the edible portions are covered by husks, such as sweet corn and ground cherries (*Physalis spp.*). The latter fruiting vegetables are protected from most pesticides by the husk except from pesticides with a systemic action.

The entire fruiting vegetable or the edible portion after discarding husks or peels may be consumed in a fresh form or after processing.

Three subgroups are defined:

012A Tomatoes

012B Pepper and pepper-like commodities

012C Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): ***Whole commodity after removal of stems. Mushrooms: Whole commodity. Sweet corn and fresh corn: kernels plus cob without husk.***

### 012A Tomatoes

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Tomato (various varieties and cultivars)	Tomato	<i>Lycopersium esculentum</i>

### 012B Pepper and pepper-like commodities

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Capsicum	Lada besar, sweet pepper,	<i>Capsicum annum grossum</i>

	Cili besar, bell pepper var.	
Chilli	Cili, cabai, lada	<i>Capsicum annum var. acuminatum</i>
Lady's finger	Okra, bendi	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>
Roselle	Roselle	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>
Bird Chilli pepper	Cili burung	<i>Capsicum Frutescens</i>

Representative crop : chilli, capsicum

### 012C Eggplant and eggplant-like commodities

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
	Brinjal(various varieties and cultivars)	Eggplant, terung, aubergines

### **Group No. 013 : Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables)**

Leafy vegetables are foods derived from the leaves of a wide variety of edible plants, usually annuals or biennials. They are characterized by a high surface to weight ratio. The leaves are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season. The entire leaf may be consumed, either fresh or after processing or household cooking.

- 013A Leafy greens
- 013B Brassica Leafy vegetables
- 013C Leaves of root and tuber vegetables
- 013D Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines
- 013E Leafy aquatic vegetables
- 013F Witloof
- 013G Leaves of Cucurbitaceae

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): ***Whole commodity as usually marketed, after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves.***

### 013A Leafy greens

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Amaranth	Bayam merah, chinese spinach	<i>Amaranthus gangeticus</i>
Ceylon spinach	Remayong	<i>Basella rubra</i>
Chinese box thorn	Kau kei	<i>Lycium chinese</i>
Fern shoots	Pucuk paku	<i>Athrium esculentum</i>
Garland chrysanthemum	Tong ho	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium var. spatiosum</i>
Lettuce	Salad bulat, salad	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>
Spinach	Por choy	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>
Indian lettuce	You mak, sayur minyak, sawi rana	<i>Lactuca indica</i>
Kesum	Kesum	<i>Polygonum minus</i>
Sirih	Sirih	<i>Piper betle</i>
Sweet shoot	Cekor manis, asin-asin	<i>Sauropus androgynus</i>
Meranti leaves	Pucuk meranti	<i>Shorea spp., Parashorea spp.</i>

Representative crop : lettuce, spinach

### 013B Brassica Leafy vegetables

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
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Kale	Kailan	<i>Brassica alboglabra</i>
Leaf mustard	Sawi, sawi bunga/caixin, choy sum	<i>Brassica chinensis var. parachinensis</i>
Green mustard,	Indian mustard/ sawi pahit/ Chai sim, kai choy	<i>Brassica juncea</i>
Hybrid mustard	Sawi jepun/xiao baicai, sawi hybrid	<i>Brassica chinensis</i>
White mustard	Pak choy, sawi putih	<i>Brassica chinensis var. chinensis</i>

Representative crop : mustard, kale

### 013C Leaves of root and tuber vegetables

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Cassava leaves	Pucuk ubi	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>
Yam leaves	Daun keladi	<i>Discorea spp.</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

### 013D Leaves of trees, shrubs and vines

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Papaya leaves	Daun betik	<i>Carica papaya L.</i>

### 013E Leafy aquatic vegetables

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Water cress	Semanggi/selada air	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>
Kangkung	Kangkung	<i>Ipomoea aquatic</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

### **Group No. 014 : Legume vegetables**

Legume vegetables are derived from the succulent seed and immature pods of leguminous plants commonly known as beans and peas.

Pods are fully exposed to pesticides during the growing season, whereas the succulent seed is protected within the pod from most pesticides, except pesticides with systemic action.

The succulent forms may be consumed as whole pods or as the shelled product.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity, unless otherwise specified.**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Butter bean	Kacang serinding, lima bean	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>
Four-angled bean, winged bean	Kacang botol, kacang kelisa	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>
French bean	Kacang buncis	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Long bean	Kacang panjang	<i>Vigna sinensis</i>
Snow pea	Sweet peas, kacang wangi	<i>Pisum sativum</i>

Representative crop : Long bean, French bean

### **Group No. 015 : Pulses**

Pulses are derived from the mature seeds, naturally or artificially dried, of leguminous plants known as beans (dry) and peas (dry).

The seeds in the pods are protected from most pesticides applied during the growing season except pesticides with systemic action. The dried beans and peas are often exposed to post-harvest treatments.

The dry pulses are consumed after processing or household cooking.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): ***Whole commodity.***

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Chick pea (dry)	Kacang kuda	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Green gram (dry)	Kacang hijau/ mung bean (dry)	<i>Phaseolus aureus Roxb</i>
Red bean	Kacang sepelit	<i>Phaseolus calcaratus</i>
Sword bean	Kacang parang	<i>Canavalia gladiata</i>
Lima bean	Kacang serinding	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>
Lentil (dry)	Kacang dal	<i>Lens esculenta</i>
Cowpea	Kacang bol	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>
Black gram	Kacang hitam	<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>
Groundnut	Kacang tanah	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>
Soy bean	Kacang soya	<i>Glycine max</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

### **Group No. 016 : Root and tuber vegetables**

Root and tuber vegetables are the starchy enlarged solid roots, tubers, corms or rhizomes, mostly subterranean, of various species of plants, mainly annuals.

The underground location protects the edible portion from pesticides applied to the aerial parts of the crop during the growing season; however, the commodities in this group are exposed to pesticide residues from soil treatments.

The entire vegetable may be consumed in the form of fresh or processed foods.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity after removing tops. Remove adhering soil (e.g. by rinsing in running water or by gentle brushing of the dry commodity)**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Arrow-root	Ubi garut	<i>Marania arundinacea</i>
Beet root	Ubi bit	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
Carrot	Lobak merah, karot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Ginger	Halia	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
Lotus root	Leen gnaw	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>
Turmeric	Kunyit	<i>Curcuma longa</i>
Radish	Lobak putih	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
Galangal rhizome	Lengkuas	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>
Tapioca	Cassava, ubi kayu	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>
Water chestnut	Ma'tai	<i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>
Yam	Ubi keladi, taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Potato	Ubi kentang	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Sweet potato	Keledek	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>
Yam bean/ sweet turnip	Sengkuang, local	<i>Pachyrrhizua erosus</i>

Representative crop : carrot, potato

### **Group No. 017 : Stalk and stem vegetables**

Stalk and stem vegetables are the edible stalks, leaf stems or immature shoots from a variety of annual or perennial plants. Although not actually belonging to this group, globe artichoke (the immature flowerhead) of the family *Compositae* is included in this group.

Depending upon the part of the crop used for consumption and the growing practices, stalk and stem vegetables are exposed, in varying degrees, to pesticides applied during the growing season.

Stalk and stem vegetables may be consumed in whole or in part and in the form of fresh, dried or processed foods.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): ***Whole commodity as marketed after removal of obviously decomposed or withered leaves. Rhubarb, leaf stems only; globe artichoke, flowerheads only; celery and asparagus, remove adhering soil.***

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>
Artichokes	Articok	<i>Cynaria scolymus</i>
Asparagus	Lo shun	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Yam stalk	Batang keladi	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Bean sprouts	Taugeh	<i>Phaseolus aureus</i>
Celery(stem)	Saderi	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Lemongrass	Batang Serai	<i>Cymbopogen citratus</i>
Bamboo shoots	Pucuk rebung	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>

Representative crop : celery

### TYPE 3: GRASSES

#### **Group No. 020 : Cereal grains**

Cereal grains are derived from the ears (heads) of starchy seeds produced by a variety of plants, primarily of the grass family (*Gramineae*).

The edible seeds are protected to varying degrees from pesticides applied during the growing season by husks. Husks are removed before processing and/ or consumption.

Cereal grains are often exposed to post-harvest treatments with pesticides:

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity.**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Corn / maize	Jagung	<i>Zea mays</i>

#### **Group No. 021 : Grasses for sugar or syrup production**

Grasses for sugar or syrup production, includes species of grasses with high sugar content especially in the stem. The stems are mainly used for sugar or syrup production, and to a small extent as vegetables or sweets. The leaves, ears and several wastes of the sugar or syrup manufacturing process are used, among others, as animal feed.

The stems are exposed to pesticides during the growth stage and from pesticides applied for soil treatment.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **The stem only.**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Sugar cane	Tebu	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>

## TYPE 4: NUTS AND SEEDS

### **Group No. 022 : The Nuts**

Tree nuts are the seeds of a variety of trees and shrubs which are characterized by a hard inedible shell enclosing an oily seed.

The seed is protected from pesticides applied during the growing season by the shell and other parts of the fruit.

The edible portion of the nut is consumed in succulent, dried or processed form.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Whole commodity after removal of shell. Chestnuts: whole in skin.**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Cashew nut	Biji Gajus	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Chestnuts	Buah berangan	<i>Castanea sativa</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

### **Group No. 023 : Oilseed**

Oilseed consists of seeds from a variety of plants used in the production of edible vegetable oils, seed meals and cakes for animal feed. Some important vegetable oil seeds are by-productions of fibre or fruit crops (e.g. cotton seed, olives).

Some of the oilseeds are, directly or after slight processing (e.g. roasting), used as food (e.g. peanuts) or for food flavouring (e.g. poppy seed, sesame seed).

Oilseeds are protected from pesticides applied during the growing season by the shell or husk.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Unless specified, seed or kernels, after removal of shell or husk.**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mustard seeds	Biji sawi	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Coconut	Kelapa	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>

Peanut/ground nut	Kacang tanah	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>
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Representative crop : any of the group

**Group No. 024 : Seed for beverages and sweets**

The seed for beverages and sweets are derived from tropical and sub-tropical trees and shrubs. After processing, the seeds are used in the production of beverages and sweets.

These seed are protected from pesticides applied during the growing season by the shell or other parts of the fruit

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): ***Unless specified, whole commodity (seed only, other parts of the fruit not included).***

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Coffee beans	Biji kopi	<i>Coffea arabica</i>

**TYPE 5: HERBS AND SPICES**

**Group No. 027 : Herbs**

Herbs consist of leaves, flowers, stems and roots from a variety of herbaceous plants, used in relatively small amounts as condiments to flavour foods or beverages. They are used either in fresh or naturally dried form.

Herbs are fully exposed to pesticides applied during the growing season. Post-harvest treatments are often carried out on dried herbs.

Herbs are consumed as components of other foods in succulent and dried forms or as extracts of the succulent products.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): ***Whole commodity as prepared for wholesale or retail distribution.***

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Coriander leaves	Daun ketumbar, chinese parsley	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>

Curry leaves	Daun kari	<i>Murraya koenigii</i> Spreng. <i>Chalcas koenigii</i>
Pandan leaf	Pandan	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i>
Indian pennywort	Pegaga	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica</i>
Parsley	Parsli	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>
Lemongrass	Daun Serai	<i>Cymbopogen citratus</i>
Stevia	Daun stevia	<i>Stevia rebaudiana (Bertoni)</i>

Representative crop : any of the group

### **Group No. 028 : Spices**

Spices consists of the aromatic seeds, root, berries or other fruits from a variety of plants, which are used in relatively small quantities to flavour foods.

Spices are exposed in varying degrees to pesticides applied during the growing season.

Also, post-harvest treatments may be applied to spices in the dried form.

They are consumed primarily in the dried form as condiments.

Portion of the commodity to which the MRL applies (and which is analyzed): **Unless specified, whole commodity as marketed, mainly in the dried form.**

COMMON NAME	LOCAL NAME/ OTHER NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Black pepper	Lada hitam	<i>Piper nigrum</i>
Cumin, black	Jintan hitam	<i>Bunium persicum</i>
Cumin seed	Jintan putih	<i>Cuminum cyminum L.</i>
Star anise	Bunga lawang	<i>Illicium verum Hook. f</i>
Cinnamon bark	Kayu manis	<i>Cinnamon verum</i>

Representative crop : any of the group