

Colorado

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES Updated December 2010

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The information, as provided, is for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as complete, nor should it be considered legally binding. Coordination with both your state and the destination state plant regulatory agency listed above may be necessary to stay up-to-date on revised requirements.

DEFINITION OF NUSERY STOCK

“Nursery Stock” means all plants, whether field grown, container grown, or collected native plants; trees, shrubs, vines; turfgrass sod, seedlings, perennials, biennials; and buds, cuttings grafts and scions thereof, grown or collected or kept for propagation, sale or distribution; except that it does not mean dormant bulbs, tubers, roots corms, rhizomes, pips, field, vegetable, or flower seeds, bedding plants, annual plants, and florists greenhouse plants, flowers or cuttings commonly known as greenhouse stock.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each shipment or lot of plant material moving into Colorado must be plainly marked with the names and addresses of shipper and consignee and the general nature of the contents and bear a valid inspection certificate of the state of origin. Any shipment of plant material that is found or deemed liable, to carry pests may be sent out of the state or destroyed within forty-eight hours with no compensation to the owner. All nonresident nurserymen or dealers shall file a copy of their state certificate of inspection with the Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry. This requirement may be satisfied by filing with the Department a list of officially inspected and certified nurseries from the state of origin in lieu of individual certificates of inspection from each nursery.

NOXIOUS WEED LIST

Noxious weed management is a local responsibility in Colorado. The State has developed a noxious weed list and divided it into three categories that determine how the species will be managed. Following is the State Noxious Weed List:

List A of the Colorado noxious weed list comprises the following noxious weed species:

African rue.....	<i>Peganum harmala</i>)
Camelthorn.....	<i>(Alhagi pseudalhagi)</i>
Common crupina.....	<i>(Crupina vulgaris)</i>
Cypressspurge.....	<i>(Euphorbia cyparissias)</i>
Dyer's woad.....	<i>(Isatis tinctoria)</i>
Giant salvinia.....	<i>(Salvinia molesta)</i>
Hydrilla.....	<i>(Hydrilla verticillata)</i>
Meadow knapweed.....	<i>(Centaurea pratensis)</i>
Mediterranean sage.....	<i>(Salvia aethiopis)</i>
Medusahead.....	<i>(Taeniatherum caput-medusae)</i>
Myrtle spurge.....	<i>(Euphorbia myrsinites)</i>
Orange hawkweed.....	<i>(Hieracium aurantiacum)</i>
Purple loosestrife.....	<i>(Lythrum salicaria)</i>
Rush skeletonweed.....	<i>(Chondrilla juncea)</i>
Sericea lespedeza.....	<i>(Lespedeza cuneata)</i>
Squarros knapweed.....	<i>(Centaurea virgata)</i>
Tansy ragwort.....	<i>(Senecio jacobaea)</i>
Yellow starthistle.....	<i>(Centaurea solstitialis)</i>

All populations of List A species in Colorado are designated by the Commissioner for eradication.

List B of The Colorado noxious weed list comprises the following noxious weed species:

Absinth wormwood.....	<i>(Artemisia absinthium)</i>
Black henbane.....	<i>(Hyoscyamus niger)</i>
Bouncingbet.....	<i>(Saponaria officinalis)</i>
Bull thistle.....	<i>(Cirsium vulgare)</i>
Canada thistle.....	<i>(Cirsium arvense)</i>
Chinese clematis.....	<i>(Clematis orientalis)</i>
Common tansy.....	<i>(Tanacetum vulgare)</i>
Common teasel.....	<i>(Dipsacus fullonum)</i>
Corn chamomile.....	<i>(Anthemis arvensis)</i>
Cutleaf teasel.....	<i>(Dipsacus laciniatus)</i>

Dalmatian toadflax, broad-leaved.....	(<i>Linaria dalmatICA</i>)
Dalmatian toadflax, narrow-leaved.....	(<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>)
Dame's rocket.....	(<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)
Diffuse knapweed.....	(<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)
Eurasian watermilfoil.....	(<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)
Hoary cress.....	(<i>Cardaria draba</i>)
Houndstongue.....	(<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>)
Jointed goatgrass.....	(<i>Aegiops cylindrical</i>)
Leafy spurge.....	(<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)
Mayweed chamomile.....	(<i>Anthemis cotula</i>)
Moth mullein.....	(<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>)
Musk thistle.....	(<i>Carduus nutans</i>)
Oxeye daisy.....	(<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)
Perennial pepperweed.....	(<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)
Plumeless thistle.....	(<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)
Quackgrass.....	(<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)
Russian knapweed.....	(<i>Acroptilon repens</i>)
Russian-olive.....	(<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)
Salt cedar.....	(<i>Tamarix chinensis, T. parviolfora, T. ramosissima</i>)
Scentless chamomile.....	(<i>Marticaria perforata</i>)
Scotch thistle.....	(<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>)
Scotch thistle.....	(<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>)
Spotted knapweed.....	(<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)
Spurred anoda.....	(<i>Anoda cristata</i>)
Sulfur cinquefoil.....	(<i>Potentilla recta</i>)
Venice mallow.....	(<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)
Wild caraway.....	(<i>Carum carvi</i>)
Yellow nutsedge.....	(<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)
Yellow toadflax.....	(<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)

List B noxious weed species are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, develops and implements state noxious weed management plans designed to stop the continued spread of these species. List B species must be managed in accordance with all the provisions of this Part 4, including any applicable state noxious weed management plans. Until a plan for a particular species is developed and implemented by rule, all persons are recommended to manage that species.

List C of the Colorado noxious weed list comprises the following noxious weed species:

Chicory.....	(<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)
Common burdock.....	(<i>Arctium minus</i>)
Common mullein.....	(<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)
Common St. Johnswort.....	(<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)
Downy brome.....	(<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)
Field bindweed.....	(<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
Halogeton.....	(<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>)
Johnsongrass.....	(<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Perennial sowthistle.....	(<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>)
Poison hemlock.....	(<i>Conium maculatum</i>)
Puncturevine.....	(<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
Velvetleaf.....	(<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Redstem filaree.....	(<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>)
Wild proso millet.....	(<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)

List C noxious weed species are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, will develop and implement state noxious weed management plans designed to support the efforts of local governing bodies to facilitate more effective integrated weed management on private and public lands. The goal of such plans will not be to stop the continued spread of these species but to provide additional education, research and biological control resources to jurisdictions that choose to require management of List C species.

QUARANTINES AND SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

I. QUARANTINE IMPOSED AGAINST ALL STAGES OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE (POPILLIA JAPONICA) AND HOSTS OR POSSIBLE CARRIERS OF JAPANESE BEETLE. 8 CCR 1203-21- EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 31, 2009

Advance notification of regulated commodity shipment is required.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (a) Soil, growing media, humus, compost, and manure. Soil samples under a federal Compliance Agreement and

commercially packaged soil, growing media, humus, compost, manure are exempt; (b) All plants with roots with the exception of nursery produced container grown plants imported in containers with a diameter of 12 inches or less and the volume of the container is less than 750 cubic inches, except as provided in section 4.00 (c); (c) All ornamental grasses and sedges listed in section 5.00 (d) regardless of container size; (d) Grass sod; (e) Plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection); (f) Bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection); and (g) Any other plant, plant part, article or means of conveyance when it is determined by the Colorado Department of Agriculture ("Department") to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to either infestation, or exposure to infestation, by Japanese beetle.

RESTRICTIONS: All commodities covered are prohibited entry into Colorado from the area under quarantine unless they have the required certification. Plants may be shipped from the area under quarantine into Colorado provided such shipments conform to one of the options below and are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin.

a) Japanese Beetle Nursery Trapping Program.

Regulated nursery stock produced in nurseries found to be free from Japanese beetle based on the nursery trapping program can be certified for shipment when accompanied by a certificate with the following Additional Declaration (AD): *"The plants were produced in a nursery which was found to be free from Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) based on a nursery trapping program."*

b) Nursery Accreditation Program.

Plant shipments using either of the two protocols below must be accompanied by a certificate that includes the following Additional Declaration (AD): *"The rooted plants (or plant material) are certified in accordance with the Japanese Beetle Nursery Accreditation Program soil sampling (or Japanese Beetle Management Strategy) protocol."*

(i) Soil Sampling Protocol.

Acceptably low levels of Japanese beetle infestation shall be verified by soil surveys conducted at a rate based on acreage to be accredited. All larvae collected must be examined by a regulatory official to confirm species. Larvae may be forwarded to a specialist for positive identification if species determination cannot be made on-site. Sampling records and maps shall be maintained and made available to plant protection authorities upon request.

(ii) Japanese Beetle Management Strategy.

This option incorporates production practices that reduce Japanese beetle pest risk, coupled with a less-intensive sampling protocol to assure adequate risk mitigation. Accreditation shall not be granted if more than one Japanese beetle larva is present in any of the samples collected.

c) Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments.

A state certificate which lists and verifies the treatment used must accompany shipment with the following Additional Declaration (AD): *"The plants were treated to control Japanese beetle according to the criteria for shipment to category 2 states as provided in the Colorado Japanese Beetle quarantine."*

(i) Dip Treatments - B&B and Container Plants.

All balled and burlapped, potted and containerized nursery stock with a rootball diameter of 32 inches or smaller are eligible for certification with this option. The potted or balled and burlapped stock must be dipped, in one of the insecticides listed in this section 5.00 (c) (i)

(ii). Pre-Harvest Soil Surface Treatments.

Balled & burlapped or field-potted plants, harvested from production fields, must be treated, with one of the insecticides listed in this section 5.00 (c) (ii)

d) Containerized Nursery Stock Accreditation Program.

Containerized nursery stock can be certified if grown under all of the following conditions. Ornamental grasses and sedges, which

have been identified as preferred hosts of Japanese beetle, will not be allowed certification under this program. Plants certified under this program must be accompanied by a certificate including the following (or an equivalent) Additional Declaration (AD): *“The plants have been found to be free from Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) on the basis of a container accreditation program.”*

e) Shipment of Sod.

(i) Japanese Beetle Trapping.

Sod may be shipped to Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in section 3.00 from sites found to be Japanese beetle-free based on negative detection trapping (as with nurseries) and must be accompanied by a certificate with the following Additional Declaration (AD): *“The turf was produced in a sod farm which was found to be free from Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) based on a sod farm trapping program.”*

(ii) Japanese Beetle Management.

Sod may be shipped into Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in section 3.00 and must be accompanied by a certificate listing and verifying the treatment used and with the following Additional Declaration (AD): *“The sod was treated to control Japanese beetle according to the criteria for shipment to category 2 states as provided in the Colorado Japanese Beetle quarantine.”*

f) Shipment of Ornamental Grasses

(i) Japanese beetle trapping (containerized or field potted ornamental grasses).

Ornamental grasses (regardless of container size) may be shipped to Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in Section 3.00 from sites found to be Japanese beetle-free based on negative detection trapping (as with nurseries) and must be accompanied by a certificate with the following additional declaration: *“The ornamental grass was produced in a nursery which was found to be free from Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) based on a nursery trapping program.”*

(ii) Japanese beetle management (containerized ornamental grasses only-field potted ornamental grasses are not eligible for certification under this protocol).

Ornamental grasses may be shipped into Colorado from the areas under

quarantine specified in Section 3.00 and must be accompanied by a certificate listing and verifying the treatment used and with the following additional declaration: *“The ornamental grass was treated to control Japanese beetle according to the criteria for shipment to Colorado as provided in the Colorado Japanese beetle quarantine.”*

Management activities include (all of the following must be performed):

Maintenance of a Japanese beetle adulticide program on the nursery periphery.

Removal of Japanese beetle attractive plant species from the immediate growing area (where practical).

Periodic verification of compliance by regulatory officials in the exporting state.

Documentation of insecticide treatments with products recognized as providing effective regulatory treatment against Japanese beetle. Ornamental grasses shall be inspected in the presence of a regulatory officer in the exporting state to determine its freedom from Japanese beetle. Colorado will accept ornamental grasses from Japanese beetle infested areas if one of the following pesticide treatments are applied when larvae are most susceptible to insecticide application.

1. Drench treatments – plants in containers 12” diameter or smaller.

Imidacloprid (Marathon 1% G – EPA Reg # 432-1329-59807 and 60wp- epa reg # 432-1361-59807, Imida E-Pro – EPA Reg # 81959-22, Quali-Pro Imidacloprid 2F – EPA Reg # 53883-232-73220 and AM Tide Imidacloprid 2F – EPA Reg # 83851-14. Follow label directions.

Bifenthrin (Talstar select insecticide, Onxypro insecticide). Apply as a drench, approximately four (4) fl. oz. of tank mix per six (6) inches or container diameter.

Thiamethoxam (Meridian 25 wg). Apply as a partial drench (1/3 of full drench volume) at a rate of 1.95 oz. in 17 gal. water.

Potting media used must be sterile and soilless. Containers must be clean. This is a prophylactic treatment protocol targeting eggs and early first instar larvae. Treat just before Japanese beetle flight season (June 1 or as determined by the appropriate phytosanitary official in the exporting state.) Apply tank mix as a drench to wet the entire surface of the potting media. Avoid excessive irrigation following treatment to reduce leaching of active ingredient. During the adult flight season, as determined by the appropriate phytosanitary official in the exporting state, plants must be retreated after sixteen (16) weeks if not shipped to assure adequate protection. If the containers are exposed to a second flight season

they must be retreated.

For complete details of all of the above please see the entire text of the Colorado Japanese Beetle Quarantine, 8 CCR 1203-21 at <http://www.sos.state.co.us/CCR/Welcome.do> .

II. SYMPTOMLESS CARRIERS OF PEACH MOSAIC VIRUS INTO MESA COUNTY COLORADO

STATES REGULATED: All States

MATERIALS REGULATED: Nursery stock in the following categories: all ornamental flowering peach varieties (typically having double flowers and planted for their ornamental flower characteristics, not for fruit production); all clingstone peach and nectarine varieties/cultivars; all Rochester and closely related variety peaches exhibiting mottled yellow and white flesh color; all white-fleshed peach and nectarine varieties unless the variety has been shown to express obvious symptoms of peach mosaic on a routine basis when infected with the peach mosaic virus. This quarantine does not prohibit the importation of the following categories of nursery stock: all freestone peach and nectarine cultivars with a yellow fruit flesh color; mosaic expressing freestone white-fleshed peach and nectarine varieties identified by the Colorado State University-Orchard Mesa Research Center.

RESTRICTIONS: Transportation by any means whatsoever of the foregoing restricted carriers from any area in to Mesa County, Colorado, is prohibited.

III. LATE BLIGHT QUARANTINE AND RULES

STATES REGULATED: All States

MATERIAL REGULATED: Seed Potatoes

RESTRICTIONS: Seed potatoes imported into the San Luis Valley of Colorado shall be certified and accompanied by a certificate attesting to the absence of late blight and which shows proof of field inspection and documents that a representative sample of tubers from the loads were tested for late blight. Any loads not

accompanied by a certificate shall not be unloaded and shall be removed from the state if a certificate cannot be produced within forty-eight hours. All loads with proper certification will be reinspected and random samples taken from each to confirm the absence of late blight. If late blight is confirmed by testing the load or loads shall be removed from the state within seventy-two hours.

IV. **PRUNUS SPECIES QUARANTINE AND RULES**

STATES REGULATED: All States

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plant material of the genus *Prunus* except for the following species: *Prunus besseyi*, *Prunus cistena*, *Prunus glandulosa*, *Prunus maackii*, *Prunus tomentosa*, *Prunus triloba* and *Prunus virginiana*.

RESTRICTONS: All *Prunus* species with the exception of *Prunus besseyi*, *Prunus cistena*, *Prunus glandulosa*, *Prunus maackii*, *Prunus tomentosa*, *Prunus triloba* and *Prunus virginiana* are prohibited entry into Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties of Colorado.

FEDERAL QUARANTINES

V. **Imported Fire Ant (IFA)**

STATES REGULATED (portions of):

California, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Puerto Rico.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Federal Laws regulate the movement of articles that have the potential to spread IFA. Fire ants are easily transported in soil, nursery stock, hay, sod, used soil-moving equipment, and other products.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles require a certificate or permit to assure that they are pest-free prior to shipment out of the IFA quarantine area. Certain commodities must be inspected or treated with specific chemicals before shipment.

VI. **European Gypsy Moth**

STATES AND PROVINCES REGULATED: Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Washington DC, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

Nursery stock and Christmas trees; Logs, pulpwood, and wood chips; Mobile homes and associated equipment; and Outdoor household articles, such as outdoor furniture, barbecue grills, firewood, doghouses, boats, recreational vehicles, trailers, garbage containers, bicycles, tires, tents, awnings, garden tools, etc.

RESTRICTIONS:

Articles above, require inspection and certification prior to movement.

VII. Emerald Ash Borer

STATES AND PROVINCES REGULATED (portions of): New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee, Ontario, and Quebec.

MATERIALS REGULATED: emerald ash borer in any life stage, firewood of all hardwood species, such as ash, oak, maple and hickory, nursery stock and green lumber of ash, any other ash material living, dead, cut or fallen including logs, stumps, roots, branches, as well as composted and uncomposted chips of the genus *Fraxinus*.

RESTRICTIONS: Any movement from the quarantined areas into non-quarantined areas will require either a certificate or a limited permit issued by the State of Origin or USDA.

VIII. Asian Longhorned Beetle

STATES AND PROVINCES REGULATED (portions of): New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

Firewood from all hardwood species.

Green lumber and living, cut, dead and fallen material from host trees, including: Nursery stock, Logs, Stumps, Roots, Branches, Debris more than ½ inch in diameter

RESTRICTIONS:

Any movement from the quarantined areas into non-quarantined areas will require either a certificate or a limited permit issued by the State of Origin or USDA.