



SUMMARIES OF EXTERNAL QUARANTINES

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**IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRIES
SUMMARIES OF EXTERNAL QUARANTINES
Current as of August 2010
2270 Old Penitentiary Road
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For additional information on Idaho quarantine rules, or to request copies of the rules, please contact the address listed above. Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) rules and other information may also be accessed through the ISDA Home Page via the Internet at <http://www.agri.idaho.gov>. Pest Survey and Quarantine summary information may be found under the Publications section.

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General Plant Product Entry Requirements:

Nursery Stock Shipping Requirements: All incoming nursery stock must be accompanied by an inspection certificate signed by the regulatory agency of the state of origin. The list of the contents and origin of the items must be attached to the package or container. Further certification may be required for some nursery stock originating in areas covered by a state or federal quarantine.

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: When required, notification of nursery stock shipments to Idaho can be sent via E-mail to Nsy.Idaho@agri.idaho.gov or faxed to Phone (208) 334-2283. Mailing address: Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 790, Boise, ID 83701-0790.

Nursery stock: Includes all botanically classified plants or any part thereof, such as herbaceous plants, bulbs, sod, buds, corms, culms, roots, scions, grafts, cuttings, fruit pits, seeds of fruits, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, berry plants, and all trees, shrubs, vines, and plants collected in the wild that are grown or kept for propagation or sale. The term does not include field and forage crops, seeds of grasses, cereal grains, vegetable crops and flowers, bulbs and tubers of vegetable crops, vegetables or fruit used for food or feed, cut trees or cut flowers unless stems or other portions thereof are intended for propagation. However, state law still requires nurseries, florists and landscapers with a physical presence in Idaho to be licensed. **Idaho will honor nursery and florist licenses issued by states that also accept an Idaho nursery and florist license.**

Feed, Seed, Fertilizer, and Soil and Plant Amendments: All commercial feed, seed, fertilizer, and soil and plant amendments in bulk or packaged, offered for sale or distributed in Idaho must be properly labeled and [registered or licensed](#) with the ISDA. For all unregistered products, please file a report with the Boise office listing the Product, Brand Name (if any), Manufacturer, Consignor, Consignee, Destination, and any pertinent label information.

Honey Bees: Non-resident beekeepers must [register](#) with the ISDA before bringing bees into the State to an Idaho destination. A certificate of health may be required from the state of origin showing the absence of American foulbrood. Colonies without a health certificate may not be allowed to enter, unless prior arrangements for an inspection have been made. This does not apply to shipments of packaged bees. Shipments transiting the

state are exempted from any pre-clearance requirements, however, the colonies must be netted or in refrigerated containers.

Internet Links: “HotLinks” to registration forms, State of Idaho laws and quarantine rules, and federal quarantines are imbedded in electronic versions of this document. Idaho registration forms, laws, and rules may be found on the Department Website at: <http://www.agri.idaho.gov/>. Federal Quarantines may be found by searching the federal register at: <http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&tpl=%2Findex.tpl> for Title 7 Agriculture, Part 301 Domestic Quarantines.

PLANT COMMODITY LIST:

ALLIUM SPP. - [02.06.07](#)
ALMOND(Prunus dulcis) - [02.06.15](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
ANNUAL BLUEGRASS (Poa annua) - [02.06.14](#)
APPLE (Malus spp.) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)
APRICOT (Prunus armeniaca) - [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
ASTER (Aster sp.) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)
BEANS (Phaseolus sp.) - [02.06.06](#), [02.06.10](#), [02.06.11](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
BRASSICA sp. - [02.06.13](#)
BROCCOLI (Brassica oleraceae) - [02.06.13](#)
BROOMCORN (Sorghum bicolor) - [02.06.11](#)
CABBAGE (Brassica oleraceae var. capitata) - [02.06.13](#)
CAULIFLOWER (Brassica oleraceae var. Botrytis) - [02.06.13](#)
CHERRY, BLACK (Prunus serotina) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, CHOKE (Prunus virginiana) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, PIN (Prunus pensylvanica) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, SAND (Prunus pumila) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, SOUR (Prunus cerasus) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, SWEET (Prunus avium) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHIVE (Allium schoenoprasum) - [02.06.07](#)
CHRYSANTHEMUM (Chrysanthemum morifolium) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)
COMPOST - [02.06.24](#), [02.06.10](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
CORN (Zea mays) - [02.06.11](#)
COTTONSEED - [02.06.02.500](#)
CRABAPPLE (Malus sp.) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)
DAHLIA (Dahlia variabilis) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)
EGGPLANT - [02.06.10](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
FABA BEAN (Vicia faba) - [02.06.32](#)
GARLIC (Allium sativum) - [02.06.07](#)
GLADIOLUS (Gladiolus sp.) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)
GERANIUM (Pelargonium sp.) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)
GRAIN - [02.06.22](#)
GRAPES (Vitis vinifera) - [02.06.20](#)
GREENHOUSE STOCK - [02.06.24](#)
HAWTHORNE (Crataegus sp.) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)
HAY - [02.06.22](#)
HOLLYHOCK (Plants) (Alcea sp.) - [02.06.11](#)
HOPS (Humulus sp.) - [02.06.05](#)
HUMUS - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#)
LEEK (Allium ampeloprasum) - [02.06.07](#)
LENTIL (Lens culinaris) - [02.06.32](#)
MANURE - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)

MINT (*Mentha* sp.) - [02.06.18](#)
NECTARINE (*Prunus persica* nectarina) - [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
NOXIOUS WEEDS - [02.06.22](#)
NURSERY STOCK (all) - [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#), [02.06.29](#), [SEE SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS NOTED ON PREVIOUS PAGES. SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINES FOR GYPSY MOTH, IMPORTED FIRE ANTS, PINE SHOOT BEETLE, BLACK STEM RUST, PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
ONION (*Allium cepa*) - [02.06.07](#)
PEAS (*Pisum* spp.) - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.32](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
PEA, TANGIER (*Lathyrus tingitanus*) - [02.06.32](#)
PEACH (*Prunus persica*) - [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PEAR (*Pyrus communis*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)
PEPPER (*Capsicum* sp.) - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.11](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
PINES (*Pinus* spp.) - [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINES FOR GYPSY MOTH, IMPORTED FIRE ANT, AND PINE SHOOT BEETLE](#)
PLUM (*Prunus* spp.) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PLUM, AMERICAN WILD (*Prunus alleghaniensis*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PLUM, BEACH (*Prunus maritima*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PLUM, EUROPEAN (*Prunus domestica*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PLUM, JAPANESE (*Prunus salicina*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
POTATOES (*Solanum tuberosum*) - [22-501](#), [02.06.10](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
PRUNE (*Prunus domestica*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
QUINCE (*Cydonia oblonga*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)
RAPESEED (*Brassica* spp.) - [02.06.13](#)
ROUGH STOCK BLUEGRASS (*Poa trivivaris*) - [02.06.35](#)
SHALLOT (*Allium ascalonicum*) - [02.06.07](#)
SOD, GRASS - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#)
SOIL, SAND AND GRAVEL - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#)
SORGHUM (*Sorghum vulgare*) - [02.06.11](#)
STRAW - [02.06.22](#)
SUDAN GRASS (*Sorghum sudanense*) - [02.06.11](#)
TOMATO (*Solanum lycopersicum*) - [02.06.10](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
TOMATILLO (*Physalis philadelphica*) - [02.06.10](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
VETCH (*Vicia* sp.) - [02.06.32](#)

22-501 **Seed Potatoes** [Review the Idaho Seed Potato Law](#)

Materials Regulated: Potatoes for planting.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Restrictions: All potatoes for planting in the state of Idaho by any person from any state, territory, or country shall be certified and shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection including the description of the grade, the findings of all inspections of each lot of seed, noting the name and amount of disease observed, and generation of the potatoes and shall show that the potatoes were packed, sealed, and tagged under the certification standards of the state, territory, or country in which they were produced. The potatoes may not have a disease content that exceeds the standard for the last generation of certified seed potatoes according to the Idaho rules of certification as authorized under chapter 15, title 22, Idaho Code. Potatoes imported from any other state, country, or territory shall be certified and also be in compliance with other applicable rules of the department pertaining to potatoes.

02.06.02.500 Cottonseed ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Article: Whole Cottonseed

Regulated Areas: All states, Canada and other foreign countries.

Restrictions: Any whole cottonseed being shipped into Idaho for animal feed must be accompanied by a certificate of analysis stating the level of aflatoxin contained within the shipment. Whole cottonseed must have an aflatoxin level of less than 20 parts per billion (ppb) if being fed to dairy cattle. By special permit whole cottonseed with an aflatoxin level greater than 20 ppb but less than 300 ppb may be fed to beef cattle (currently no such permits are in place in Idaho).

02.06.05 Hops (Humulus sp.) ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Pests: Verticillium wilt (Verticillium albo-atrum) or any other species or strains found to be pathogenic to hops and powdery mildew caused by all developmental stages and biotypes of the fungus Sphaerotheca macularis (=S. humuli).

These restrictions apply to Humulus sp. being imported into Bonner and Kootenai Counties in the state of Idaho. However, Humulus sp. being imported into any portion of the state must provide certification for freedom from powdery mildew as stated below.

Regulated Materials: Rootstocks and plant materials of the genus Humulus sp. including rhizomes, strap cuttings, or greenwood cuttings. Also, machinery, tools, trellis poles, wire, anchor irons and equipment used in the production of Humulus species.

Regulated Areas: Regulated materials are enterable only from Idaho, Oregon, Colorado and Washington into Bonner and Kootenai counties.

Restrictions:

- 1) A desired clone must be grown under observation at a state or federal hop research facility in Idaho, Washington, Colorado or Oregon for two (2) consecutive years or growing seasons with no evidence of Verticillium wilt or powdery mildew.
- 2) Only rooted aerial stem cuttings or apical meristems derived from clones having undergone the two (2) year observation period may be imported into the control area.
- 3) Colonies derived from eligible clones may serve as sources of eligible rootstocks but only after two (2) consecutive growing seasons in a commercial yard or nursery within the control area.
- 4) Eligible clonal stocks must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate when imported into the control area of Bonner and Kootenai Counties.

A copy of the original certification document shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 790, Boise, Idaho, 83701-0790, immediately by first class mail or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283. The certificate must affirm freedom from Verticillium wilt and powdery mildew and compliance with (1), (2), and (3) above.

02.06.06 Bacterial Diseases of Beans ([Full Rule](#))

Specifically:

- 1) Halo Blight, caused by Pseudomonas syringae pv. phaseolicola (Burkholder 1926) Young, Dye & Wilkie 1978, (synonym P. phaseolicola [Burkholder 1926] Dawson 1943);
- 2) Common blight caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli (Smith 1897) Dye 1978, (synonyms X. phaseoli [Smith 1897] Dawson 1939, X. phaseoli var. fuscans [Burkholder 1930] Starr and Burkholder 1942);
- 3) Brown spot, caused by Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae, van Hall 1902, (synonym P. syringae, van Hall 1902) only strains virulent to Phaseolus sp.;
- 4) Bacterial wilt, caused by Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens (Hedges 1922) Dawson 1942;

Or any variations or new strains of these bacteria, which are recognized as virulent to and seedborne in Phaseolus spp., and are a potential threat to seed production.

Regulated Articles: Beans (Phaseolus sp.)

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Restrictions: Bean seed from west of the continental divide must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or official field inspection form from the state of origin based on field and windrow inspections and;

- 1) Pass laboratory examination of seed sampled in Idaho by department personnel.
- 2) All fields planted must be submitted to the department for inspection.
- 3) Other seed may only enter the state to be planted on departmentally approved trial grounds (2 ac.) and must pass laboratory examinations as stated above.
- 4) Experimental plots (maximum 1 lb. of seed) may be planted in an approved trial ground without laboratory examination.

2.06.07 Onion White Rot (Sclerotium cepivorum) ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Articles: Transplants of onion, garlic, leek, chive, shallot, and other Allium.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, all foreign countries, and those counties in Idaho not listed below in this section.

Restrictions: Only bulbs, sets, or seedlings of all Allium species grown from seed within the boundaries of the local **white rot control areas** (counties of Ada, Bingham, Blaine, Boise, Bonneville, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Twin Falls, and Washington in Idaho, and Malheur County in Oregon) will be accepted into said area. True seed may be imported.

02.06.08 Apple Maggot (Rhagoletis pomonella) and Cherry Fruit Fly (Rhagoletis cingulata complex including R. indifferens and R. fausta) ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Articles: All fresh fruit of apple (including crabapple), cherry (except cherries that are commercial fruit), hawthorn (haw), pear (except pears that are commercial fruit from California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington), plum, prune, quince, and rose hips are regulated under quarantine for apple maggot.

Regulated Areas: All states where apple maggot, (Rhagoletis pomonella) or cherry fruit fly (Rhagoletis cingulata complex including R. indifferens and R. fausta) are known to be present.

Requirements: Fresh apples and cherries that were grown in areas under quarantine may be shipped into Idaho under the condition and terms of the quarantine and a permit applied for by the state of origin's Department of Agriculture. A state wishing to ship fresh apples into the state of Idaho should contact the ISDA for details.

Exemptions:

- 1) Commodities in original unopened containers, each bearing labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin may be shipped into Idaho from any point within the area under quarantine.
- 2) Apples exposed to controlled atmosphere storage for a continuous period of ninety (90) days, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit (38°F) (3.3°C) or less, may be admitted into Idaho provided said storage room or building is approved by the proper authorities in the state of origin as a controlled atmosphere facility. Each lot or shipment of such apples entering Idaho must be accompanied by a certificate from the state of origin evidencing that the fruits are in their original unopened containers.
- 3) Apples held in cold storage for a continuous period of forty (40) days or more, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) (0°C) or less, may

be admitted into Idaho provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate from the state of origin evidencing that the fruits are in their original unopened containers.

- 4) No restrictions are placed by this rule for entry into Idaho of fruits which, upon arrival, are frozen solid and are under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state.

02.06.10 Pale (Potato) Cyst Nematode (Globodera pallida) ([Full Rule](#))

Materials Regulated: Potato cyst nematode, potatoes, eggplant, pepper, tomatillo, tomato, for planting, root crops, garden and dry beans; all nursery stock; soil, compost, humus, muck, peat, and manure, and products on or in which soil is commonly found, including grass sod and plant litter; hay, straw and fodder; equipment or means of conveyance used in an infested or associated field that can carry soil if moved out of the field; and any product or means of conveyance not listed above that, in the opinion of a State or Federal inspector, present a risk for the movement of this pest.

Regulated Areas: Specific fields located in Bingham, Bonneville, and Jefferson Counties as listed on the USDA Federal [PCN](#) Website.

Restrictions: No regulated plant material may be grown on or removed from an infested field. Some plant parts may be allowed to be removed from an infested field under permit. Equipment must be cleaned of all soil prior to being removed from an infested or associated field, unless exempted by permit. Please see the USDA Federal [PCN](#) Website for further information.

02.06.11 European Corn Borer (Ostrinia nubilalis (Hubner)) ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Articles:

- 1) Corn, broomcorn, sorghum and sudan grass plants and all parts thereof (including shelled grain and stalks, ears, cobs, and all other parts, fragments, or debris of said plants);
- 2) Beans in the pod and pepper fruits in lots of 10 lbs. or greater;
- 3) Aster, chrysanthemum, hollyhock, dahlia (except tubers without stems, geranium, gladiolus (except corms without stems)).

Regulated Areas: AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY, the District of Columbia, and any other areas found to be infested.

Restrictions: Certificate of inspection from state of origin stating that these plants are not known to be infested with European corn borer or a fumigation certificate or statement that plant material is from an area not known to be infested with European corn borer.

*Seedling plants or divisions without stems of the previous year's growth may be imported without above certification. Shelled grain certificate of treatment stating that the grain has passed through a one-half (1/2) inch or smaller size mesh screen.

02.06.13 Brassica sp., Rapeseed, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussel sprouts, Cauliflower ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Pest: Blackleg (Leptosphaeria maculans)

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, all foreign countries.

Regulated Articles: All seeds of Brassica sp., rapeseed, cabbage, broccoli, Brussel sprouts and cauliflower in packages of greater than two pounds and not produced in Idaho.

Restrictions: All Brassica seeds to be planted in Idaho shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) Brassica seeds shall be treated with an EPA and state registered fungicide for the control of blackleg (Leptosphaeria maculans) and

- 2) Brassica seed lots produced outside of Idaho shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the seed is free (zero tolerance) from blackleg, based on a laboratory test of a minimum of one and three-tenths (1.3) ounces or ten thousand (10,000) seeds.
- 3) Industrial rapeseed and edible type of rapeseed (i.e. canola) may only be planted in designated regions of the state. Please see the [Rapeseed Rules](#) for specific information.

02.06.14 Annual Bluegrass (Poa annua) ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Articles: Seeds of turf grass for seed increase.

Regulated Areas: The entire state of Idaho.

Requirements: Turf grass seed planted for seed increase in Idaho shall comply with the following requirements:

- 1) Submit an official laboratory analysis confirming freedom from annual bluegrass based on a five (5) gram sample for bentgrass or redtop, a twenty-five (25) gram sample for bluegrass, or a fifty (50) gram sample for other grasses; or
- 2) Submit an official sample for laboratory testing.
- 3) Upon receipt by the Director of an official seed laboratory analysis showing freedom from annual bluegrass, sequentially numbered tags will be issued for each bag.

02.06.15 Peach Yellow Virus, Peach Rosette Virus, & Little Peach Virus ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Articles: Peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum and prune.

Regulated Areas: AL, AR (except the counties of Benton, Clark, Columbia, Garland, and White), CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, MD (except the counties of Worcester and Somerset), MA, MI, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, WV, and the District of Columbia.

Requirement: Certificate that they were produced from disease-free buds and rootstocks in a disease-free area.

02.06.18 Mint ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Pests: Verticillium wilt (Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke and Barth) and (V. dahliae Kleb) and the Mint Stem Borer (Pseudobaris nigrina).

Regulated Materials: Rootstocks of the genus Mentha sp. and machinery, tools and equipment used in the production of Mentha species.

Regulated Areas: All states including Canada, and any foreign country.

Requirements:

- 1) Only those plants originating from an approved greenhouse under the supervision of the state department of agriculture of the originating state may be imported into Idaho.
- 2) Shipments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin, a copy of which must be filed with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

02.06.20 Grape pests ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Regulated Articles: All grapes (Vitus sp.) and all hybrid grapes not rooted in sterile media.

Requirements: European or Wine Grapes - Certification for freedom from virus diseases. All other Grapes - fumigation or heat treatment for pests harmful to grapes. Treatment to be marked on container or package.

02.06.22 Noxious Weeds ([Full Rule](#))

Including:

Early Detection/Rapid Response:

Brazilian Elodea ([Egeria densa](#) P.), Giant Hogweed ([Heracleum mantegazzianum](#)), Hydrilla ([Hydrilla verticillata](#)), Policeman's Helmet ([Impatiens glandulifera](#)), Squarrose Knapweed ([Centaurea squarrosa](#)), Syrian Beancaper ([Zygophyllum fabago](#)), Tall Hawkweed ([Hieracium piloselloides](#)), Water Hyacinth ([Eichhornia crassipes](#) M.), Yellow Devil Hawkweed ([Hieracium glomeratum](#)).

Control:

Black Henbane ([Hyoscyamus niger](#)), Bohemian Knotweed ([Polygonum bohemicum](#)), Buffalobur ([Solanum rostratum](#)), Common Crupina ([Crupina vulgaris](#)), Dyer's Woad ([Isatis tinctoria](#)), Eurasian Watermilfoil ([Myriophyllum spicatum](#)), Giant Knotweed ([Polygonum sachalinesense](#)), Japanese Knotweed ([Polygonum cuspidatum](#)), Johnsongrass ([Sorghum halepense](#)), Matgrass ([Nardus stricta](#)), Meadow Knapweed ([Centaurea pratensis](#)), Mediterranean Sage ([Salvia aethiopsis](#)), Musk Thistle ([Carduus nutans](#)), Orange Hawkweed ([Hieracium aurantiacum](#)), Parrotfeather Milfoil ([Myriophyllum aquaticum](#)), Perennial Sowthistle ([Sonchus arvensis](#)), Russian Knapweed ([Acroptilon repens](#)), Scotch Broom ([Sytisus scoparius](#)), Silverleaf Nightshade ([Solanum laeagnifolium](#)), Skeletonleaf Bursage ([Ambrosia tomentosa](#)), Small Bugloss ([Anchusa arvensis](#)), Toothed Spurge ([Euphorbia dentata](#)), Vipers Bugloss ([Echium vulgare](#)), Yellow Hawkweed ([Hieracium caespitosum](#)).

Containment:

Canada Thistle ([Cirsium arvense](#)), Dalmation Toadflax ([Linaria genistifolia](#) ssp. [Dalmatica](#)), Diffuse Knapweed ([Centaurea diffusa](#)), Field Bindweed ([Convolvulus arvensis](#)), Hoary Alyssum ([Berteroa incana](#)), Houndstongue ([Cynoglossum officinale](#)), Jointed Goatgrass ([Aegilops cylindrica](#)), Leafy Spurge ([Euphorbia esula](#)), Miliun ([Miliun vernale](#)), Oxeye Daisy ([Chrysanthemum leucanthemum](#)), Perennial Pepperweed ([Lepidium latifolium](#)), Plumeless Thistle ([Carduus acanthoides](#)), Poison Hemlock ([Conium maculatum](#)), Puncturevine ([Tribulus terrestris](#)), Purple Loosestrife ([Lythrum salicaria](#)), Rush Skeletonweed ([Chondrilla juncea](#)), Saltcedar ([Tamarix](#) ssp.), Scotch Thistle ([Onopordum acanthium](#)), Spotted Knapweed ([Centaurea maculosa](#)), Tansy Ragwort ([Senecio jacobaea](#)), White Bryony ([Bryonia alba](#)), Whitetop ([Cardaria draba](#)), Yellow Starthistle ([Centaurea solstitialis](#)), Yellow Toadflax ([Linaria vulgaris](#)).

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Regulated Articles:

- 1) Construction equipment, road building and maintenance equipment, and implements of husbandry.
- 2) Motorized vehicles such as, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, and other off-road vehicles and non-motorized vehicles such as bicycles and trailers.
- 3) Grain and seed.
- 4) Hay, straw and other material of similar nature.
- 5) Nursery stock including plant material propagated for the support of aquarium, pet, or horticultural activities.
- 6) Feed and seed screenings.
- 7) Fence posts, fencing and railroad ties.
- 8) Sod.
- 9) Manure, fertilizers and material of similar nature.
- 10) Soil, sand, mulch, and gravel.
- 11) Boats, personal watercraft, watercraft trailers, and items of a similar nature.

Requirements:

- 1) It shall be the duty of every person, before removing any article from any place that is infested with noxious weeds or before moving the article onto any public roadway, to enclose, clean, or treat the article in a manner that will prevent the spread of noxious weeds.
- 2) No article containing noxious weed propagules shall be sold or furnished to any person within this state, until it has been treated in a manner sufficient to eliminate all noxious weed propagating capability except

when sold or furnished to a person for the purpose of destroying the viability of the noxious weed propagules.

02.06.24 Japanese Beetle (Popillia japonica) ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Areas: See Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

Regulated Articles: Soil*, humus, compost, and manure (except when commercially packaged); all plants with roots (except bareroot plants free from soil); "Free from soil*" as used in this regulation shall mean free from soil in amounts that could contain concealed Japanese beetle larvae or pupae; grass sod; plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil); bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil); any other plant, plant part, article, or means of conveyance when it is determined by an Idaho State Plant Quarantine Officer to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to infestation or exposure to infestation by Japanese beetle.

*Soil Defined - For the purposes of this quarantine, soil shall be construed as all growing media in which the plants are actually rooted. Packing material other than soil, added to bareroot plants after harvesting would not normally pose a pest risk.

Requirements:

- I. All nursery stock in growing media is prohibited entry into Idaho from the area under quarantine unless they have the required certification.
- II. Plants may be shipped from the area under quarantine into Idaho 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. Note that not all protocols approved in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan are acceptable for Idaho.
- III. Advance notification of regulated commodity shipment is required. Individual certificates shall bear the name and address of the shipper and consignee(s), as well as the inspection/certificate date and the signature of the state agricultural office. In the case of mail order shipments, a master list giving the name and full addresses of each consignee(s) and shipper sent to the Department monthly may be approved.
- IV. **The certifying official shall mail or FAX a copy of the certificate or list to Chief, Bureau of Feeds and Plant Services, Plant Industry Division, Idaho State Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 790, Boise, Idaho 83701-0790, FAX: (208) 334-2283.**
- V. Certificates shall be issued only if the shipment conforms fully to item (1), (2), (3), or (4) below:

Certification Options:

1. Production in an Approved Japanese Beetle Free Greenhouse/Screenhouse:

All the following criteria apply:

- All media must be sterilized, except for commercially processed or prepared (soilless) growing material.
- All stock must be free of soil (bareroot) before planting into the approved medium.
- The potted plants must be maintained within the greenhouse/screenhouse during the entire adult flight period.
- During the adult flight period the greenhouse/screenhouse must be made secure so that adult Japanese beetle cannot gain entry.
- Security will be documented by the appropriate phytosanitary official(s) of the origin state department of agriculture.
- No Japanese beetle contaminated material shall be allowed into the secured area at any time.
- The greenhouse/screenhouse will be officially inspected by phytosanitary officials and must be specifically approved as a secure area. They shall be inspected by the same officials for the presence of all life stages of the Japanese beetle.
- The plants and their growing medium must be appropriately protected from subsequent infestation while being stored, packed and shipped.
- Certified greenhouse/screenhouse nursery stock may not be transported into or through any infested areas unless identity is preserved and adequate safeguards are applied to prevent possible infestation.

- Each greenhouse/screenhouse operation must be approved by the phytosanitary officials as having met and maintained the above criteria, and issued an appropriate certificate bearing the following Additional Declaration (AD):

“The rooted plants (or crowns) were produced in an approved Japanese beetle-free greenhouse or screenhouse.”

2. Production During a Pest Free Window:

The entire rooted plant production cycle will be completed within a pest-free window, in Japanese beetle-free commercial growing medium or sterilized field soil, i.e., planting, growth, harvest, and shipment will occur outside the adult Japanese beetle flight period, June through September. The accompanying phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following Additional Declaration (AD): *“These plants were produced outside the Japanese beetle flight season in Japanese beetle-free growing medium or sterilized field soil.”*

3. Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments:

All pesticide products must be labeled and registered in the state where treatments are applied, and must be used in strict accordance with product labeling instructions and worker protection standards. Nothing in this document is intended to augment or contradict EPA-approved label instructions or Federal worker protection standards. Phytosanitary officials and nursery industry members should verify registration/labeling status before use of a particular product.

Environmental factors, varietal differences, and stage of growth may have significant effects on phytotoxic expression. When using any pesticide, it is recommended that a small group of plants be treated at the recommended rate under the anticipated growing conditions and observed for phytotoxic symptoms for at least seven days before large numbers of plants are treated. Temperature, humidity, dormancy state of the plant, etc. are some factors that could delay the expression of phytotoxicity symptoms. The user of these approved treatments assumes all the risk for any plant losses that occur.

All treatments will be performed under direct supervision of a phytosanitary official or under compliance agreement. Treatments and procedures under a compliance agreement will be monitored closely throughout the season. State phytosanitary certificates listing and verifying the treatment used must be forwarded to the receiving state via fax or electronic mail, as well as accompanying shipment. The phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following Additional Declaration (AD):

*“The rooted plants were treated to control *Popillia japonica* according to the criteria for shipment to category 1 states as provided in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan and Idaho Japanese Beetle Quarantine.”*

On an interim basis, additional treatments may be accepted if the proposed product is appropriately labeled, effectively controls Japanese beetle, and is mutually agreeable to the states involved.

3a. Dip Treatment - Container Plants Only:

Only plants grown in non-clay soil are eligible. The potted or containerized stock will be dipped so as to submerge the entire container and all growing media of the container or the root retaining materials into the solution. The submersion time should be a minimum of two (2.0) minutes and until complete saturation occurs, as indicated by the cessation of bubbling. Upon removal from the solution the plants are drained according to label directions and local laws. The dip treatment targets Japanese beetle larval stages. Treatment must be applied between September 15 and April 15 in southern states and between September 1 and May 1 in the northern states as determined by the appropriate phytosanitary official. Growing media must be at least 50°F at the time of treatment. Media should be of moderate moisture content (not too wet or not too dry) so that pesticide will adequately penetrate the medium. Plants should not be shipped before they are well drained and can be easily

handled. Treated material must be shipped before beetle flight, or be protected from re-infestation. During the adult flight period all treated plants must be protected from re-infestation.

Chlorpyrifos (4E formulations labeled for dipping, including Dursban 4E). Apply at a rate of one-quarter (0.25) pounds active ingredient (8 ounces) per 100 gallons of water.

Bifenthrin (OnyxPro Insecticide). Apply at a rate of 14.4 fl. oz per 100 gallons of water.

3b. Drench Treatments - Container Plants Only:

Potting media used must be sterile and soilless, containers must be clean. Containerized nursery stock with rootballs twelve (12) inches in diameter or smaller and consisting of non-clay soil are eligible. Field potted plants are **not** eligible for certification using this protocol. This is a prophylactic treatment protocol targeting eggs and early first instar larvae. Treat just before Japanese beetle adult flight season (June 1, or as otherwise determined by the phytosanitary official). Apply tank mix as a drench to wet the entire surface of the potting media. Avoid over drenching so as not to waste active ingredient through leaching. Avoid excessive irrigation following treatment to also reduce leaching of active ingredient. During the adult flight season, 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.

Imidacloprid (Marathon 60WP). Apply one-half (0.5) gram of active ingredient per gallon (or one 20 gram packet per 24 gallons water).

Bifenthrin (Talstar Select Insecticide, OnyxPro Insecticide). Mix at the rate of forty (40) fl. oz (Talstar Select) or 14.4 fl. oz (OnyxPro) per 100 gallons of water. Apply, as a drench, approximately four (4) fl. oz of tank mix per six (6) inches of container diameter.

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

3c. Media (Granule) Incorporation - Container Plants Only:

Containerized nursery stock with rootballs twelve (12) inches in diameter or smaller and consisting of non-clay soil are eligible. All pesticides used for media incorporation must be mixed thoroughly into the media before potting and plants should be watered at least 2 times following media incorporation before shipment can begin. Potting media used must be sterile and soilless, containers must be clean and plants for potting will be free of Japanese beetle. The granules must be incorporated into the media before potting. Plants being stepped up into treated potting media must first have undergone an approved drench or dip treatment to eliminate any untreated volume of potting medium. Field potted plants are **not** eligible for treatment. This treatment protocol targets eggs and early first instar larvae and allows for certification of plants that have been exposed to only one flight season after application. If the containers are to be exposed to a second flight season they must be repotted with a granule incorporated mix or retreated using one of the approved dip or drench treatments. Pesticides approved for media incorporation are:

Imidacloprid (Marathon 1% G). Mix at the rate of five (5) pounds per cubic yard.

Bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Granular). Mix at the rate of 25 parts per million (ppm) or 2.5 pounds per cubic yard based on a potting medium dry bulk density of 200 lb per cubic yard. (See definition of bulk density for specifics on how to calculate for media with other bulk densities).

Tefluthrin (Fireban 1.5 G). Mix at the rate of 25 ppm based on the dry bulk density of the potting medium. (See definition of bulk density for specifics on how to calculate for media of various bulk densities.)

3d. Methyl Bromide Fumigation: Nursery stock: methyl bromide fumigation at NAP, chamber or tarpaulin. See the California Commodity Treatment Manual for authorized schedules.

Many plant cultivars may be severely injured by methyl bromide fumigation. To minimize injury, plants should be free of surface moisture. However, pans of water should be placed around the chamber floor to lower the risk of plant damage. The fumigant should be injected into the chamber as high-temperature (210°F) vapor and not as a liquid. Foliage should not touch the inner sides of the chamber or enclosure, and should be kept out of the direct air blast from the circulating and exhaust fans. For best results, the nursery stock should be at the temperature of the selected schedule before treatment.

Material treated from October through April must be shipped before beetle flight or be protected from re-infestation. During the adult flight period all treated plants must be protected from re-infestation if they are held before shipment.

4. Detection Survey for Origin Certification:

Once Japanese beetle is detected in a state, or a portion of a state, previously not known to be infested, those states, or parts of those states, that are non-infested and that conduct the recommended detection survey program may provide origin certification for growing operations producing regulated host commodities, based on negative detection trapping during the adult flight period. Growing operations certified under this approach must grow all their own stock or be required to receive only nursery stock qualified for entry into category 1 states.

The nursery site and a minimum one mile radius buffer area must be trapped on an annual basis. The growing operation must be trapped at the following trap density:

- For sites consisting of less than 5 acres in size, 3 traps will be used per site.
- For sites of 5 to 30 acres in size, one trap will be used for each 5 acres.
- For sites 30 to 160 acres in size, one trap will be used for each 10 acres.
- Sites greater than 160 acres, 8 traps will be used for each 100 acres.
- Traps should be evenly spaced throughout the trapping areas.

In addition, the surrounding one mile buffer area will be trapped at a minimum of 2 traps placed per square mile.

Traps shall be baited with a lure consisting of a Japanese beetle food lure (phenyl-ethyl propionate:eugenol:geraniol [3:7:3 ratio]) and male sex pheromone, and renewed as often as necessary to maintain trapping efficacy. The detection of Japanese beetle in an area must prompt either appropriate delimitation and mitigation efforts or a determination of infested status. The trapping of a buffer area around the nursery site will help determine if beetles trapped are actually originating from within the nursery or in the surrounding area.

The phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following Additional Declaration (AD): The plants were produced in a nursery which was found to be free of Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) based on negative detection trapping.

AD's that can be used for shipment of materials to Category 1 States are:

- A. *"The rooted plants (or crowns) were produced in an approved Japanese beetle free greenhouse or screenhouse."*
- B. *"These plants were produced outside the Japanese beetle flight season."*
- C. *"The rooted plants were treated to control *Popillia japonica* according to the criteria for shipment to category 1 states as provided in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan."*

5. House Plants: Privately house plants (up to 25) obviously grown, or certified at the place of origin, as having been grown indoors without exposure to Japanese beetle may be allowed entry.

02.06.29 Non-Native Phytophagus Snails ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Pests: The brown garden snail, Cryptomphalus (Helix) aspersa; the green or burrowing snail, Cantareus (Helix) apertus; the pulmonate snail, Helix pomatia; the white garden snail, Theba pisana; the giant African snail, Achatha fulica; the lactea snail, Otala lactea; and any other species which may be declared by the Director to be a threat to Idaho agricultural crops. Native Idaho species are not included.

Regulated Articles: Grass sod and all plants, nursery stock or florist stock with roots in soil are hereby declared to be hosts or possible carriers of the regulated pests.

Regulated Areas: The entire states of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and Washington, and any area in any state in which non-native plant-feeding snails are known to exist, including snail rearing facilities in otherwise un-infested areas.

Requirements:

- 1) Each lot or shipment of regulated product from a regulated area shall be accompanied by a certificate of quarantine compliance issued by the regulatory agency of the state of origin.
- 2) The certificate must state that the regulated product has been determined by official inspection, immediately prior to shipment, to be free of all life stages of regulated pests or that such regulated products originated from an area determined by official inspection to be free from regulated pests.
- 3) **A copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 790, Boise, Idaho, 83701-0790, immediately by first class mail or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283.**
- 4) The Idaho receiver of the regulated products shall notify the ISDA immediately upon receipt of such regulated products and shall hold the same until they are released by the ISDA.
- 5) Certified and non-certified regulated products shall not be shipped together in the same transporting vehicle, and any such mixing of certified and non-certified regulated products shall nullify certification and result in the rejection of the entire shipment of regulated products.

Upon inspection and determination by the Department that the transporting vehicle or any certified regulated products are infested with any life stage of a regulated pest, such shipment shall be found in violation. **HELICULTURE IS PROHIBITED.**

Exemptions: Cut greens, cut flowers and soil-free plants including bare root plants, plant crowns, roots for propagation, bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of plants found upon inspection not to obscure or be infested with any life stage of regulated pests are exempt from this rule.

Permits: Upon request, and upon investigation and finding that unusual circumstances exist justifying such action, the ISDA may issue a permit allowing entry into Idaho of covered regulated products without meeting the requirements of Section 030 of this rule. However, all conditions specified in the permit shall be met before such permit will be recognized.

02.06.32 Anthracnose Disease (Colletotrichum truncatum) and (Colletotrichum destructivum) of Lentil, (Lens culinaris). ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Articles: Seeds and vegetative parts of lentil, Vicia sp., faba bean, peas, tangier peas, vetch and other hosts of the regulated disease.

Regulated Areas: The Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and all states and territories of the United States and foreign countries known to have confirmed Anthracnose of lentil.

Requirement: No person, firm, corporation or other organization shall import, from an infested area into Idaho, vegetative material of any regulated commodity or plant species.

02.06.35 Rough Bluegrass (Poa trivialis) ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Articles: Rough bluegrass, Poa trivialis.

Regulated Areas: The regulated areas are the Idaho counties of Benewah, Bingham, Blaine, Bonner, Camas, Clark, Clearwater, Elmore, Idaho, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Madison, Nez Perce, Power, Shoshone and Twin Falls.

Restrictions: No rough bluegrass, Poa trivialis, shall be planted in the regulated areas.

02.06.38 Plum Curculio (Conotrachelus nenuphar) ([Full Rule](#))

Regulated Articles: Apple, apricot, black cherry, choke cherry, pin cherry, sand cherry, sour cherry, sweet cherry, crabapple, hawthorn, nectarine, peach, pear, American plum, beach plum, European plum, Japanese plum, prune, quince, and soil or other growing medium within the drip zone of plants producing, or that have produced the aforementioned articles.

Regulated Areas: In the eastern United States and Canada, all states and provinces east of and including Manitoba, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In Utah, Box Elder County.

Requirements: Certification as to being grown outside of an infested area, frozen, subjected to an approved cold treatment regime, or certified as exposed to an approved controlled atmosphere storage.

FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Specific information concerning [Federal Domestic Quarantines](#) can be found on the internet.

APPENDIX 1. INFESTED JAPANESE BEETLE STATES

April 1, 2009

INFESTED STATES		
STATE		Category
Connecticut	CT	3
Delaware	DE	3
District of Columbia	DC	3
Illinois	IL	3
Indiana	IN	3
Kentucky	KY	3
Maryland	MD	3
Massachusetts	MA	3
New Hampshire	NH	3
New Jersey	NJ	3
New York	NY	3
North Carolina	NC	3
Ohio	OH	3
Pennsylvania	PA	3
Rhode Island	RI	3
South Carolina	SC	3
Tennessee	TN	3
Vermont	VT	3
Virginia	VA	3

West Virginia	WV	3
Wisconsin	WI	3

**APPENDIX 2. PARTIALLY INFESTED JAPANESE BEETLE
STATES/INFESTED COUNTIES**

April 1, 2009

STATE		INFESTED COUNTIES	NON-INFESTED COUNTIES
Alabama	AL	Autauga, Bibb, Blount, Bullock, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Clay, Cleburne, Colbert, Conecuh, Coosa, Cullman, DeKalb, Elmore, Etowah, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Houston, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Lee, Limestone, Lowndes, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Montgomery, Morgan, Pickens, Randolph, Saint Clair, Shelby, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Winston	All other counties
Arkansas	AR	Benton, Washington	All other counties
Georgia	GA	Baldwin, Banks, Barrow, Bartow, Bibb, Burke, Butts, Carroll, Catoosa, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clayton, Cobb, Columbia, Coweta, Dade, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Elbert, Fannin, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Fulton, Gilmer, Glascock, Gordon, Greene, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Hancock, Haralson, Harris, Hart, Heard, Henry, Houston, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Lamar, Lincoln, Lumpkin, McDuffie, Macon, Madison, Marion, Meriwether, Monroe, Morgan, Murray, Muscogee, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Peach, Pickens, Pike, Polk, Putnam, Rabun, Richmond, Rockdale, Schley, Spaulding, Stephens, Talbot, Taliaferro, Taylor, Towns, Troup, Twiggs, Union, Upson, Walker, Walton, Warren, Washington, White, Whitfield, Wilkes, Wilkinson	All other counties
Iowa	IA	Floyd, Iowa, Johnson, Benton, Black Hawk, Bremer, Clinton, Jackson, Scott, Dubuque, and Linn, Polk and Story	All other counties
Kansas	KS	Cherokee, Crawford, Johnson, Pratt, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Wyandotte	All other counties
Michigan	MI	Allegan, Antrim, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Clare, Clinton, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lake, Lapeer, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Manistee, Mason, Monroe, Muskegon, Oakland, Oceana, Ottawa, Saginaw, Shiawassee, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Washtenaw, Wayne, Wexford	All other counties

Minnesota	MN	Anoka, Benton, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Dodge, Fairibault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Itasca, Hennepin, Houston, Isanti, Kenabec, Lacs, Le Sueur, McLeod, Mille, Nicollet, Pine, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, Steele, Todd, Wabasha, Washington, Wright	All other counties
Mississippi	MS	Adams, Alcorn, Bolivar, Calhoun, Claiborne, Clay, Desota, Forrest, George, Grenada, Lafayette, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lee, Leflore, Lowndes, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Panola, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Rankin, Simpson, Sunflower, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Union, Warren, Wayne, Wilkerson, Winston	All other counties
Missouri	MO	Barry, Bollinger, Boone, Buchanan, Callaway, Cape Girardeau, Cass, Cedar, Christian, Clay, Cole, Crawford, Franklin, Greene, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lewis, Lincoln, Perry, Pike, Platte, Saline, Scott, St. Charles, St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Stone, Taney, Warren	All other counties
Nebraska	NE	Dodge, Douglas, Lancaster, Saline, Sarpy	All other counties
Oklahoma	OK	Cherokee, Cleveland, Delaware, Kay, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Osage, Tulsa	All other counties
Texas	TX	Collin, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant, Van Zandt	All other counties
Wisconsin	WI	Dane, Door, Eau Claire, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheyboygan, Walworth, Waukesha, Wood	All other counties
Any State or Counties subsequently found to be infested.			