

WASHINGTON

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

January 2012

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For more complete information on Washington's Agricultural Quarantines, please visit www.agr.wa.gov and click on 'Laws and Rules'. Or you may request copies of individual quarantines or summaries at the main address above. This brief summary should not be assumed to be complete or legally binding. You should contact your state and the appropriate agency listed above for updates and changes.

When required, prior notification of shipment can be made to WSDA by U.S. mail, fax, delivery service or e-mail to: Nursery Inspection Program Supervisor, Plant Protection Division, Washington State Department of Agriculture, 1111 Washington St. S.E., P.O. Box 42560, Olympia, WA 98504-2560; fax 360-902-2094; e-mail: nursery@agr.wa.gov.

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Horticultural plants include, but are not limited to horticultural, floricultural, and viticultural plants for planting, propagation, ornamentation growing, or otherwise. This includes cuttings, budsticks, scion wood, bulbs, corms, tubers and similar plant parts used for propagative purposes, and vegetable or herbaceous food crops. This does not apply to cut plant material used for decorative purposes.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

A certificate (or tag, stamp, label, etc.) of inspection, certifying that the plants are apparently free from plant pests must accompany each bundle, package, or container of nursery stock shipped into Washington State. Shipments must be labeled to identify each species or variety of plant with the botanical name and/or the common name.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

Receiving nurseries of tree and shrub nursery stock imported into Washington State from any out-of-state source are required to notify the Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA). Notification methods may include U.S. mail, fax, delivery service or e-mail to: Nursery Inspection Program Supervisor, Plant Protection Division, Washington State Department of Agriculture, 1111 Washington St. S.E., P.O. Box 42560, Olympia, WA 98504-2560; fax 360-902-2094; e-mail: nursery@agr.wa.gov.

Notification must include the species of plant(s), quantities of each species, source of each shipment, date of shipment and the receiving nursery's contact information including telephone numbers and e-mail address (if available). Copies of regular shipping documents, such as load lists, with this information are encouraged.

Notification must arrive at WSDA no later than two business days after arrival of the shipment at the receiving nursery. Notification in advance of the shipment is encouraged.

APPLE MAGGOT AND PLUM CURCULIO QUARANTINE

WAC 16-470-101

PEST: Apple Maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) and Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

STATES REGULATED:

Apple maggot: The entire states of AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TX, TN, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI; the District of Columbia, and any other states where apple maggot may be detected.

Plum Curculio: The entire states of AL, AR, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TX, TN, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI; the District of Columbia, and any other states where plum curculio may be detected.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

Apple Maggot: Fresh fruit of Apple (including crab apple), apricot, cherry (except commercial fruit), hawthorn (haw), nectarine, peach, pear (except commercially grown from California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington), plum, prune, quince, and rose hips.

Plum Curculio: Fresh fruit of apple (including crab apple), apricot, blueberry, cherry, currant, grape, hawthorn (haw), huckleberry, nectarine, peach, pear, persimmon, plum, prune, and quince.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles, accompanied by official certificate attesting to compliance, may be moved from quarantined areas under the following conditions: (1) The regulated commodities were grown outside the quarantined area, identity maintained, and repacked or shipped from within the quarantine area; (2) Apples were exposed to Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage, in an approved facility, for a continuous period of 90 days at 38° F. or less; (3) Regulated commodities were held in cold storage for a continuous period of 40 days at 32° F. or less; (4) Commercially fresh fruit (regulated commodities) from California, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, and Washington may be shipped into and within Washington provided that: [a] the origin state conducted an adequate apple maggot (plum curculio for Utah and other where that pest may be found) survey, [b] WSDA receives immediate written notification of detections of regulated pests in counties where they have not been previously detected, [c] the origin state must certify that the fruit came from an orchard found to be free from regulated pests and not under quarantine by the origin department of agriculture; (5) Commercial fresh apples (including crabapples), cherries, hawthorns (haw), plums and prunes produced in counties of California, Idaho, Oregon and Utah where apple maggot is known to occur and regulated articles produced in Utah counties where plum curculio is known to occur may enter Washington under special permit issued by the Director and accepted by the origin state.

BARBERRY AND BLACK STEM RUST
WAC 16-472

PEST: Black Stem Rust of Wheat and other cereals such as oats, barley, rye, and wild grasses caused by *Puccinia graminis*. The exclusion of rust susceptible *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis* species is necessary to protect agricultural crops of the state of Washington.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States

MATERIAL REGULATED: *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis* species and cultivars not proven resistant to Black Stem Rust, as defined in United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service regulations in 7 C.F.R. 301.38-2. Unrooted cuttings of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation, are exempt.

RESTRICTIONS: No person who is or should be licensed as a nursery dealer under provisions of chapter [15.13](#) RCW may sell, offer for sale, ship or grow any rust susceptible variety of barberry or related *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis* species, as defined in 7 C.F.R. 301.38-2. Only those species and varieties listed on the Federal Rust-Resistant list may be shipped into or within Washington State.

All intrastate and interstate shipments of *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis* plants, seeds, or parts capable of propagation must be plainly labeled, or stamped on the outside of the package with correct botanical species and cultivar, and the name and address of the consignee and consignor. In addition, when required by federal regulations in 7 C.F.R. 301.38, each shipment and/or individual package containing *Berberis*, *Mahonia* or *Mahoberberis* plants or seeds must have securely attached to the outside, a valid shipping permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture authorizing its interstate movement.

BEAN SEED QUARANTINE
WAC 16-301-365

PESTS: The following bacterial and fungal diseases of beans and any new strains or variations of these identified in the future:

Halo Blight (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* (Young et al.)), Common Bean Blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli* (Smith) Dye), Fuscous Blight (*Xanthomonas phaseoli* var. *fuscans* (Burk.)), Bean anthracnose disease (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* (Sacc. & Magn.) Scrib.), Brown spot disease (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* (Van Hall)) only strains virulently pathogenic to beans (*Phaseolus*), Bean bacterial wilt (*Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens* ssp. *flaccumfaciens* (Hedges) Dows).

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All seeds of common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) intended for

planting purposes, bean plants and parts of plants, crop residue from the harvest of infected bean plants.

Note: the quarantine only applies to bean seed destined for Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima counties.

RESTRICTIONS: No beans contaminated with the listed diseases may be planted, or sold, shipped, or transported for seed purposes in the regulated area.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: WSDA must be notified, before shipping of a person's intent to ship, move, or transport any bean seed into the regulated area. Such notice must include a copy of the official certificate indicating freedom of regulated diseases.

Note: This quarantine contains additional conditions by area of production of the seed. Contact WSDA for full copy.

BLUEBERRY SCORCH VIRUS QUARANTINE WAC 16-489

PEST: A virulent strain of blueberry scorch virus exists that, if introduced into the state, would have a severe economic impact on the blueberry industry. This quarantine is established to prevent the introduction and spread of all strains of blueberry scorch virus.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All blueberry plants (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and other *Vaccinium* hosts of blueberry scorch virus.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated plants sold, offered for sale, transported within the state, or planted must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued from the place of origin, that verifies freedom from viruses through one or more of the following methods: (1) They must originate from a pest free area, (2) must be certified by an official certification program that includes inspection and testing, (3) must test free of viruses by methods approved by Washington, (4) plants are micropropagated and /or grown in an insect-proof greenhouse, and originate from plants that have been tested and are free from viruses. Special permits or exemptions issued by the director allowing entry must be obtained prior to transport, sale, and planting.

**ANNUAL BLUEGRASS QUARANTINE
WAC 16-301-245**

PESTS: The seeds of annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and its known strains and hybrids.

STATES REGULATED: All areas of the state of Washington lying west of the Cascade Crest and all areas outside of the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seed stocks of all turf type grass species, such as, but not limited to, Kentucky bluegrass, ryegrass and red and chewing fescue that are intended for seed increase.

RESTRICTIONS: Seed moved or shipped into the regulated area must have a test report from an official seed laboratory showing freedom from annual bluegrass based on a 25 gram examination. Any person shipping, moving or transporting any seed stock for planting purposes in the regulated area that does not have an official "annual bluegrass quarantine tag" must: (1) state where and when the seed stock can be officially sampled; or (2) have an official copy of the laboratory analysis showing "freedom from" attached; or (3) submit a representative sample for analysis. Upon analysis showing "freedom from", WSDA will tag each bag with an official "annual bluegrass quarantine" tag. Protected counties include Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima.

**ROUGH BLUEGRASS QUARANTINE
WAC 16-301-305**

PESTS: The seeds of rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*) and its known strains.

STATES REGULATED: All areas of the state of Washington lying west of the Cascade Crest and all areas outside of the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seed stocks of all varieties of Kentucky bluegrass, including seed production fields of rough bluegrass. This quarantine does not apply to seed sown for forage or turf.

RESTRICTIONS: Seed moved or shipped into the regulated area must have a test report from an official seed laboratory showing freedom from rough bluegrass. Any person shipping, moving or transporting any seed stock for planting purposes in the regulated area that does not have an official "rough bluegrass quarantine tag" must (1) state where and when the seed stock can be officially sampled, or (2) have an official copy of the laboratory analysis showing "freedom from" attached, or (3) submit a representative sample for analysis. Upon analysis showing "freedom from", WSDA will tag each bag with an official "rough bluegrass quarantine" tag. Regulated areas include all counties in the state of Washington lying east of the Cascade Crest. This quarantine does not apply to seed production of fields of rough bluegrass grown in Benton, Klickitat, or Yakima counties.

CHESTNUT QUARANTINE
WAC 16-470-400

PESTS: Chestnut bark disease (*Endothia parasitica*), Large chestnut weevil (*Curculio caryatrypes*), Small chestnut weevil (*Curculio sayi*), Nut curculio (*Conotrachelus carinifer*), Oriental chestnut gall wasp (*Dryocosmus kuriphilus*).

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All species and variety of chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) and chinquapin (*Castanopsis* spp.), including trees, plants, plant parts, grafts, cuttings, scions, nuts, logs, and firewood.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Regulated articles produced in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Utah may enter with a certificate stating that the shipment originated in these states; (2) Regulated articles produced in any area of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico or states east thereof may enter under one of the following conditions: [a] with a certificate affirming that the listed pests are not known to occur within the production area of the state, or [b] from an area where the listed pests are known to occur, with a certificate stating "freedom from" the listed pests and detailing the treatment used. Such treatment must be as recommended by the origin state department of agriculture or university extension service and approved by WSDA; (3) Nuts of all species and variety of chestnut or chinquapin, grown in and imported from foreign countries, may enter without restriction when shipped in unopened, original containers and regulated by USDA.

CRUCIFER SEED QUARANTINE
WAC-16-301-490

PEST: The following crucifer diseases and any new strains of these diseases: Black leg of Crucifers (*Phoma lingam*), Black rot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris*).

QUARANTINE STATES: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All crucifer seed, seedlings, roots, or transplants intended for seed production, commercial vegetable production, or cover crop use.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated material must be tested and found free of regulated pests and dormant seed. Crucifer seed intended for planting must be pre-approved by seed program before planting. Pre-approval requires: (1) a "Notice of Intent/Quarantine Compliance Agreement" filed along with (2) a laboratory analysis or some other document certifying freedom from *Phoma lingam* and *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* (Phytosanitary Certificate issued from the state or country of production), and (3) seed analysis certificate showing seed lot is free of dormant seed.

EXCEPTIONS: Prepackaged seed lots of ½ ounce or less and transplants for home use.

Note: The quarantine only applies to crucifer seed destined for the counties of Clallam, Island, Lewis, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties.

**EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE
WAC 16-478**

PEST: European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*)

STATES REGULATED: All states and districts of the United States, except the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Utah.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Corn, broomcorn, sorghum, and sudan grass plants and all parts of these including seed and shelled grain, stalks, ears, cobs, and all other parts, fragments and debris from these; (2) Beans in the pod, beets, celery, bell pepper fruits, endive, swiss chard, and rhubarb (cut or plants with roots); (3) Cut flowers and entire plants of aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia, Japanese hop, dahlia (except tubers without stems), and gladiolus (except corms without stems).

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Corn, broomcorn, sorghum and sudan grass must be accompanied by a certificate attesting that [a] the grain or seed has passed through a 1/2 inch mesh screen or been otherwise cleaned to be free from cobs or other debris that could harbor corn borer larvae and loaded into an inspected carrier free of debris capable of containing larvae, or [b] the grain or seed has been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 4 lbs./1000 ft.³ for 16 hours at 60° F. (2) Small lots of cleaned, shelled grain and seed of 100 lbs or less, or comprised of small packages of less than 10 lbs. are exempt from the certification requirement but are subject to inspection upon arrival. (3) Stalks, ears, cobs or other parts of corn, broomcorn, sorghum or sudan grass from quarantined areas may be admitted if they are accompanied by a certificate attesting that such have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 3 lbs./1000 ft.³ for 16 hours at 60° F., or otherwise disinfected in a manner approved by the Director. (4) Beans in the pod; beets; celery; bell pepper fruits; endive; Swiss chard; rhubarb (cut or plants with roots); cut flowers and entire plants of aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia, Japanese hop, dahlia (except tubers without stems) and gladiolus (except corms without stems) from quarantined areas will be admitted with a certificate stating that [a] regulated items in the shipment have been inspected and found free of European corn borer, or [b] regulated items have been produced in a greenhouse where host plants have been regularly inspected and found free from European corn borer, or [c] regulated items have been treated with methyl bromide at a rate of 3 lbs./ 1000 ft.³ for 4 hours at 60° F. For exemptions, consult WSDA Quarantine Manual.

**FRESH FRUIT OF BLUEBERRY QUARANTINE
WAC 16-488**

PEST: Blueberry maggot (*Rhagoletis mendax*) is known to infest blueberries in various states situated in the eastern part of the United States, and blueberries produced in this state are

susceptible to infestation by blueberry maggot (*Rhagoletis mendax*).

STATES REGULATED: All states and districts of the United States east of and including the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

MATERIAL REGULATED: all fresh fruit of blueberry from areas under quarantine is prohibited.

RESTRICTIONS: Fresh fruit of blueberry may be moved or shipped from quarantined areas into Washington state if frozen solid and maintained under refrigeration, or maintained in cold storage at 32 degrees Fahrenheit for a continuous period of at least 40 days with accompanying certificate of compliance, or if treated by monitored fumigation using methyl bromide under FDA protocol and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: For fumigated fruit, a copy of the phytosanitary certificate and the estimated date of arrival must be sent, by mail or electronically, to the Washington State Department of Agriculture, plant services division, prior to the shipment of the blueberries, and all shipping containers (flats) must be stamped or tagged indicating the fruit has undergone fumigation.

GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE WAC 16-470-020

PEST: Gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

STATES REGULATED: All areas of the United States and Canada identified as high risk by USDA/APHIS/PPQ.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Trees, shrubs with persistent woody stems, Christmas trees and parts of trees and shrubs except seeds, fruits and cones; (2) Timber and building materials (lumber, firewood, building blocks, etc.); (3) Mobile homes, recreational vehicles, trailers, boats, camping gear, and associated equipment; (4) Outdoor household articles (furniture, garden tools, etc.); (5) Any other article which may convey gypsy moth.

RESTRICTIONS: Articles must have a certificate attached to the container or bill of lading attesting to one of the above conditions and stating the destination of the articles and the origin. Articles may be moved from a quarantine area into the state if: (1) Articles originated in a non-infested area of the quarantine state or province; (2) Articles have been examined and found free of gypsy moth life stages by an official of a Department of Agriculture, USDA, or a trained and approved private contractor; (3) Articles have received an approved and monitored treatment; (4) Articles that were grown, produced or manufactured in such a manner that no stage of gypsy moth could be transmitted by them.

Conditions Under Which Non-Certificated Articles May Enter: (1) The articles are cleaned, or treated at point of entry; or (2) the articles are sealed at point of entry and are treated, under WSDA supervision, at destination.

**GRAPE INSECT PESTS QUARANTINE
WAC 16-481**

PEST: Grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch)) and vine mealy bug (*Planococcus ficus* (Signoret)).

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All grape plants, grape rootstock, and softwood cuttings (rooted or not); all equipment and tools that have been used for cultivation or harvest of grapes in infested areas. Excluded are hardwood cuttings taken during the period of full dormancy not including portions of the trunk of the plant, and dried grape vines used for ornamental purposes.

RESTRICTIONS: Grape plants, grape rootstock, and/or softwood cuttings may enter provided that they are accompanied by a certificate issued at origin stating that: (1) the plants are certified as coming from an area free of phylloxera and vine mealy bug; or (2) Grown in an approved sterile media system; or (3) On small shipments of softwood cuttings (up to 500 cuttings), all articles have been carefully examined by an authorized inspector and found to be free from grape phylloxera and vine mealy bug; or (4) Have been subject to one of the following treatments and stored so as to prevent reinfestation: [a] Dormant rooted plants or rootstock have been washed so as to remove all soil or other growing media and emersed in hot water for not less than 3 nor more than 5 minutes at a temperature of not less than 125° F. (52° C.) not more than 130° F (55° C.). [b] Plants, rootstocks, or cuttings are fumigated with methyl bromide at rate of 2 lbs/1000 ft.³ (0.908 kg/28 m³) for 3 hrs. at 65°-70° F (18.3-21.2° C.); or (5) Have been subjected to another treatment, determined to be effective and approved in writing by the Director. Equipment used for cultivation or harvesting of grapes in quarantined areas must be thoroughly washed or steam cleaned to remove all dirt and plant material prior to entry into the state of Washington.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: The Plant Protection Division of the Washington State Department of Agriculture must be notified by U.S. mail or fax prior to the shipment of regulated articles.

**GRAPE VIRUS QUARANTINE
WAC 16-483**

PEST: Fanleaf, Leafroll, Stem Pitting, and Corky Bark virus diseases of grapes.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Grape plants (*Vitis spp.*), and all their parts capable of propagation, including hardwood cuttings, softwood cuttings, and rootstocks, except fruit.

RESTRICTIONS: Grape plants from areas under quarantine may enter provided that: (1) They have been grown under an official grapevine certification program that includes inspection and testing by indexing on suitable indicator hosts for freedom from Fanleaf, Leafroll, Stem Pitting and Corky Bark virus diseases and (2) All shipments are clearly marked on the package or container.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: Persons shipping or transporting regulated articles into the state must notify the WSDA prior to shipment, by fax, mail or email. The notice must state the quantity in each shipment, the expected date of arrival, the name of the intended receiver and the destination. The person to whom the articles are shipped shall hold the articles until the grape planting stock is inspected and/or released by the department.

HOP DISEASE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-497

PESTS: Verticillium wilt caused by *Verticillium albo-atrum*; Powdery mildew caused by *Podosphaera macularis*, Hop stunt viroid, Arabis mosaic viruses, and Ilar viruses.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants and all parts of hops (*Humulus lupulus* L.) except the kiln-dried cone.

RESTRICTIONS: Hop plants and parts may enter provided that they have been certified by the program of an official state agency. Such program must include: (1) At least two field inspections during the growing season; (2) Certification tolerances must be zero for : *Verticillium* wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum*), powdery mildew (*Podosphaera macularis*), Hop stunt viroid, Arabis mosaic viruses, and Ilar viruses; (3) All shipments apparently free of insect pests; and (4) All plants produced under official certification regulations and meeting official standards.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: Persons shipping regulated articles into this state must notify WSDA of the nature and quantity of each shipment, the expected date of arrival at destination, the name of the intended receiver and the destination.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-470-700

PEST: Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newman).

STATES REGULATED: The states of AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, the District of Columbia, the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Soil, humus, compost, and manure (except commercially

packaged); (2) All balled and burlapped plants including containerized plants except bareroot plants free from soil; (3) Grass sod; (4) Plant crowns or roots, bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants except when all of these are free from soil; (5) Other plants, plant parts or articles determined by the Director to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese Beetle due to infestation or exposure to infestation.

RESTRICTIONS: Prior notification of shipment is required, by sending via fax or other method a copy of the applicable phytosanitary certificate. The phytosanitary certificate must state the nature and quantity of the shipment, its expected date of arrival at destination, the name of the intended receiver and the destination. The person to whom the commodities are shipped must hold the shipment until it is inspected and released by the department.

Each shipment must be accompanied by an official state or federal certificate certifying that the regulated article has been treated by WSDA approved methods and procedures to ensure that all Japanese Beetles have been eradicated. Approved methods and procedures include those specified in the National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan Appendix 1, Shipment to Category 1 States.

The Director may issue special permits allowing entry of articles otherwise prohibited. The permit will state the conditions under which entry is allowed.

LENTIL ANTHRACNOSE QUARANTINE WAC 16-473

PEST: Lentil anthracnose caused by the fungus *Colletotrichum truncatum* (Schwein).

STATES REGULATED: The Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, and any other state or territory of the United States and foreign countries known to confirm the presence of anthracnose of lentils.

MATERIAL REGULATED: Lentils used or intended as seed.

RESTRICTIONS: The sale, offering to sell, transporting, disposing of, distributing, and/or planting lentils originating from the quarantined area is prohibited. The director may issue a special permit allowing entry of articles otherwise prohibited. Permits may be requested from the Washington State Department of Agriculture, Plant Protection Program at telephone number (360) 902-2071.

LYTHRUM QUARANTINE WAC 16-752-405

PEST: Plants of the *Lythrum* species, *Lythrum salicaria*, and *Lythrum virgatum*.

STATES REGULATED: all counties within the state of Washington and all states, territories, and districts of the United States.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants, plant parts, and seeds of *Lythrum salicaria*, *Lythrum virgatum*, and any hybrid cross of these. This includes, but is not limited to, purple loosestrife and the plants with the horticultural names ‘the beacon’, ‘fire candle’, ‘brightness’, ‘lady sackville’, ‘Mr. Robert’, ‘Robert's, happy’, ‘roseum superbum’, ‘purple spire’, ‘rose queen’, ‘the rocket’, ‘morden pink’, ‘morden gleam’, ‘morden rose’, ‘dropmore purple’, and ‘tomentosum’.

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to transplant, buy, sell, offer for sale, or to distribute plants or seeds of the species *Lythrum salicaria* or *Lythrum virgatum* into or within the state, or to transplant wild plants, and/or plant parts of these species in the state.

STATE NOXIOUS WEED LIST

WAC 16-750-001

PESTS: Noxious weeds are non-native plants introduced into Washington through human actions. Because of their aggressive growth and lack of natural enemies in the state, these species can be highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control. These exotic species can reduce crop yields, destroy native plant and animal habitat, damage recreational opportunities, clog waterways, lower land values, and poison humans and livestock.

REGULATED MATERIALS: To help protect the state’s resources, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a State Noxious Weed List each year. This list categorizes weeds into three major classes - A, B, and C - according to the seriousness of the threat they pose to the state or a region of the state.

Class A Weeds

Class A weeds are non-native species with a limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
<i>Allaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	false brome
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Carduus teniflorus</i>	slenderflower thistle
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	bighead knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	Vochin knapweed
<i>Clematis orientalis</i>	oriental clematis
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	eggleaf spurge
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shiny geranium
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed sweetgrass
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed

<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>	yellow devil hawkweed
<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>	European hawkweed
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers woad
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	floating primrose-willow
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	wild four o'clock
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	variable-leaf milfoil
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	kudzu
<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>	Mediterranean sage
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow clary
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	clary sage
<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>	ricefield bulrush
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	cordgrass, smooth
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	dense flower cordgrass
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow cordgrass
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	spurge flax
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian bean-caper

Class B Weeds

Class B weeds are non-native species that are presently limited to portions of the state. Class B species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	camelthorn
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	blackgrass
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	indigobush
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	annual bugloss
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil
<i>Berteroa incana</i>	hoary alyssum
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly bush
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	white bryony
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	longspine sandbur
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	spotted knapweed

<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	brown knapweed
<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>	meadow knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	spurge laurel
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	hairy willow-herb
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	myrtle spurge
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (except var. <i>azoricum</i>)	common fennel
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb-Robert
<i>Hieracium atratum</i>	polar hawkweed
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed
<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	yellow hawkweed
<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>	queen-devil hawkweed
<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i>	smooth hawkweed
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouseear hawkweed
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	common catsear
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	policeman's helmet
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	yellow archangel
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
<i>Leprodiclis holosteoides</i>	lepyrodiclis
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy
<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp.dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	garden loosestrife
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	wand loosestrife
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed, (nonnative genotypes)
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	hawkweed oxtongue
<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>	Bohemian knotweed

<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Himalayan knotweed
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	giant knotweed
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	Austrian fieldcress
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	lawnweed
<i>Sonchus arvensis ssp. arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	swainsonpea
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse

Class C weeds

Class C weeds are other non-native weeds found in Washington. Many of these species are widespread in the state. Long-term programs of suppression and control are a local option, depending upon local threats and the feasibility of control in local areas.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-Heaven
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	absinth wormwood
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	hairy whitetop
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man's beard
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed
<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	dodder, smoothseed alfalfa
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	baby's breath
<i>Hedera helix</i>	cultivars of English ivy: 'Baltica', 'Pittsburgh', 'Star'
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	cultivar of English ivy: 'Hibernica'
<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>	spikeweed
<i>Hieracium lachenalii</i>	common hawkweed
<i>Hieracium spp.</i>	non-native and invasive hawkweeds not listed elsewhere
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	common St. Johnswort
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag iris
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax
<i>Matricaria perforata</i>	scentless mayweed
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	fragrant water lily
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canarygrass
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curly-leaf pondweed
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry

Rubus laciniatusevergreen blackberry
Secale cerealecereal rye
Senecio vulgariscommon groundsel
Silene latifolia ssp. alba white cockle
Tanacetum vulgare common tansy
Xanthium spinosum..... spiny cocklebur
Zostera japonica.....(commercial shellfish beds only).....Japanese eelgrass

**NOXIOUS WEED SEED AND PLANT QUARANTINE
WAC 16-752-600**

PESTS: The Noxious Weeds listed below.

STATES REGULATED: all counties within the state of Washington and all states, territories, and districts of the United States.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants, plant parts, and seeds in packets, blends, and "wildflower mixes" of the regulated species listed below.

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to transport, buy, sell, offer for sale or distribute plants or plant parts of the regulated species within the state of Washington, or to sell, offer for sale, or distribute seed packets of the seed, flower seed blends, or "wildflower mixes" of these species within the state.

Scientific Name	Common Names
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	indigobush, lead plant
<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss, alkanet, anchusa
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	false brome
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle, nodding thistle
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	slenderflower thistle
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	brown knapweed, rayed knapweed, brown centaury horse-

	knobs, hardheads
<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>	meadow knapweed
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	bighead knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	Vochin knapweed
<i>Chaenorrhinum minus</i>	dwarf snapdragon
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot, Queen Anne's lace
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed, blue thistle, blue devil, viper's bugloss, snake flower
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	eggleaf spurge
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	shiny geranium
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed, giant cow parsnip
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Venice mallow, flower-of-an-hour, bladder ketmia, modesty, shoofly
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed, orange paintbrush, red daisy flameweed, devil's weed, grim-the-collier
<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	yellow hawkweed, yellow paintbrush, devil's paintbrush, yellow devil, field hawkweed, king devil
<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>	yellow devil hawkweed
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouseear hawkweed
<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>	European hawkweed
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	policeman's helmet
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers' woad
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia, summer-cyprus, burning-bush, fireball, Mexican fireweed

<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy, white daisy, whiteweed, field daisy, marguerite, poorland flower
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> spp. <i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	wild four o'clock, umbrella-wort
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Himalayan knotweed
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	giant knotweed
<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>	Bohemian knotweed, Japanese and giant knotweed hybrid
<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	unicorn-plant
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu
<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>	Mediterranean sage
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	meadow clary
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	clary sage
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffaloburr
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	lawnweed
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	spurge flax
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	hedgearsley
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse, furze
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian bean-caper

This list is comprised of the most recent and accepted scientific and common names of the quarantine plant species. Regulated status also applies to all synonyms of these botanical names.

ONION WHITE ROT QUARANTINE
WAC 16-470-300

PEST: Onion white rot disease (*Sclerotium cepivorum*).

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States, except Adams, Benton, Franklin and Grant counties in the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Onions, garlic, leek, chive, shallots and other *Allium* spp.; tools and equipment used in onion and other *Allium* spp. Crops, soil, and livestock pastured on irrigated fields known to be infested with onion white rot.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) No regulated articles (onions or related) for the purpose of planting or propagation including bulbs, sets or seedlings may be imported into Adams, Benton, Franklin or Grant counties except: [a] from areas of this or other states where onion white rot is not known to occur and [b] each shipment has been certified as free from onion white rot. (2) No equipment or tools used on fields outside of Adams, Benton, Franklin, and Grant counties where regulated articles are produced may be moved into these counties until the equipment or tools have been cleaned of soil and sterilized by use of steam under pressure. The department may stop the movement of all such tools and equipment until cleaning is completed. (3) No livestock pastured on irrigated fields known to be infested with onion white rot or fed white rot infested plant parts may be imported into Adams, Benton, Franklin, or Grant counties except into feed lots, cattle sale yards, or exhibition sites such as fairs. (4) No white rot infested plant parts may be imported into Adams, Benton, Franklin, or Grant counties for use as livestock feed.

PEACH MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-487-200

PEST: The virus that causes Peach Mosaic Virus Disease, and any virus capable of producing identical symptoms.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AZ and NM, the California counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego, the Colorado counties of Delta, Garfield, Mesa, Montezuma, and Montrose, the Oklahoma counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Johnson, and Woods, the Texas counties of Brown, Callahan, Camp, Cherokee, Comanche, Dallas, Eastland, El Paso, Erath, Fisher, Floyd, Freestone, Hale, Harrison, Hudspeth, Jones, Limestone, Palo Pinto, Runnels, San Saba, Smith, Tarrant, Taylor, Upshur, and Young.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e. fruit pits) of all species, varieties, and hybrids of almond, apricot, peach, plum, prune, nectarine, Manchu cherry (*Prunus tomentosa*), and western sand cherry (*Prunus besseyi*).

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles are prohibited entry into the state of Washington.

**PEACH ROSETTE DISEASE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-487-100**

PEST: The phytoplasma that causes Peach Rosette disease.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AL, AR, FL, GA, MS, OK, SC, TN, and WV.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All planting stock (except seeds i.e., fruit pits) of all species of the genus *Prunus* except the following species determined not to be hosts: *Prunus caroliniana*, american cherry laurel, Carolina cherry laurel; *Prunus ilicifolia*, holly leaf cherry, California cherry; *Prunus laurocerasus*, cherry laurel, English laurel; *Prunus lusitanica*, Portugal laurel; *Prunus lyonii*, Catalina cherry.

RESTRICTIONS: Plants and propagative parts of the restricted *Prunus* species, except symptomless carriers or plants budded onto symptomless carriers, will be permitted entry provided that the following requirements are met: (1) Each species and variety is properly labeled as to scientific name and state of origin; (2) Each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture or state university of the state of origin verifying that the plants or propagative parts have been certified in accordance with the regulations of an official certification program including inspection and indexing on suitable indicator hosts or by another officially recognized method for "freedom from" Peach Rosette Disease; (3) Peach Rosette Disease symptoms were not found during the period when the stock was growing or budwood taken either on or within one mile of the growing ground; (4) **No symptomless plum species or other species on symptomless plum understock existed on the growing ground during the production of the nursery stock. The following symptomless hosts and all parts capable of propagation including their use as understock are prohibited entry into the state of Washington: the "Wilson" cultivar of apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), Mariana plums (*Prunus cerasifera* x *P. munsoniiana*), any tree grafted on Mariana plum understock.**

**PEACH ROSETTE MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-487-300**

PEST: The virus that causes Peach Rosette Mosaic Virus Disease.

STATES REGULATED: For *Prunus*, the Michigan counties of Berrien, Kalamazoo and Van Buren. For American grape (*Vitis labrusca*), the entire state of Michigan.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Peach trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e., fruit pits) of all peach trees (*Prunus persica*), and American grape plants (*Vitis labrusca*).

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles are prohibited entry into the state of Washington except by permit from the Director providing the following mandatory provisions or conditions. The plant protection organization of the state in which the planting stock was grown issues a

certificate verifying that both of the following requirements have been met:

(1) Each species and variety is properly labeled as to scientific name and state of origin.

(2) The planting stock was produced in accordance with an official certification program of the state in which it was grown. The official certification program must include inspection and indexing for peach rosette mosaic virus.

**PEACH YELLOWS, LITTLE PEACH AND RED SUTURE DISEASES QUARANTINE
WAC-16-487-020**

PESTS: The phytoplasma that causes Peach Yellows disease, Little Peach disease and Red Suture disease.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AL, CT, DE, FL, IL, IN, KY, MD, MA, MI, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, WV, and the District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All planting stock of the genus *Prunus*, except seeds and the following species which have been determined not to be hosts: *Prunus avium*, sweet cherry, *Prunus besseyi*, western sand cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, sour cherry, *Prunus caroliniana*, American cherry laurel, Carolina cherry laurel, *Prunus ilicifolia*, California cherry, hollyleaf cherry, *Prunus laurocerasus*, cherry laurel, English laurel, *Prunus lusitanica*, Portugal laurel, *Prunus lyonii*, Catalina cherry.

RESTRICTIONS: Plants and propagative parts of the regulated *Prunus* species, except symptomless carriers or plants budded onto symptomless carriers, will be permitted entry provided that the following requirements are met: (1) Each species and variety is properly labeled as to scientific name and state of origin; (2) Each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture or state university of the state of origin verifying that the plants or propagative parts have been certified in accordance with the regulations of an official certification program including inspection and indexing on suitable indicator hosts or by another officially recognized method for "freedom from" Peach Yellows, Little Peach and Red Suture Diseases; (3) Peach Yellows, Little Peach and Red Suture Disease symptoms were not found during the period when the stock was growing or budwood taken either on or within one mile of the growing ground; (4) **No symptomless plum species or other species on symptomless plum understock existed on the growing ground during the production of the nursery stock. The following symptomless hosts and all parts capable of propagation including their use as understock are prohibited entry into the state of Washington: American plum (*Prunus americana*); myrobalan plum, cherry plum, "Atropurpurea," purple leaf plum (*Prunus cerasifera*); European plum, prune (*Prunus domestica*); hortulan plum (*Prunus hortulana*); wild goose plum (*Prunus munsoniana*); Japanese plum (*Prunus salicina*); hybrids of any of the above, and wild native species of plum.**

**PURPLE NUTSEDGE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-752**

PEST: Purple Nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) is a highly invasive herbaceous perennial and a serious noxious weed. It propagates by seed, rhizomes, bulb, and nutlets. Soil containing nutlets is the primary mode of spread. The exclusion of purple nutsedge is necessary to protect the environmental quality and agricultural crops of the state of Washington.

STATES REGULATED: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This list is extended to any other area where purple nutsedge is found.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants or plant parts, including seeds and all propagules of purple nutsedge. All plants with roots and their planting medium and containers, **except** houseplants; soil, humus, compost, and manure, **except** for commercially packaged products; plant crowns, tubers, roots for propagation; and sod. Included is any article or means of conveyance determined by the department to be hazardous due to infestation or exposure to infestation.

RESTRICTIONS: Shipments of regulated articles must have a certificate of inspection from the state of origin issued by an authorized state or federal authority. The certificate must certify that the regulated article has been inspected and found free of purple nutsedge, its plant parts, seeds, rhizomes, bulbs, and nutlets. The department may issue compliance agreements or permits allowing imports prohibited by this quarantine.

SEED POTATO QUARANTINE WAC 16-482

PESTS: Bacterial, Fungal, Viral and Nematode Diseases of Potatoes.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seed potatoes for commercial plantings in excess of one acre or for seed production in the state of Washington.

RESTRICTIONS: All seed potatoes propagated for commercial production or for seed production in the state must be from certified seed, produced as a part of a certified seed potato program in the state or country of origin and accepted as certified by the program.

WETLAND AND AQUATIC WEED QUARANTINE WAC 16-752-500

PESTS: The Wetland and Aquatic Plants and Weeds listed below.

STATES REGULATED: all counties within the state of Washington and all states, territories,

and districts of the United States.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants and plant parts of the regulated plants.

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to transport, buy, sell, offer for sale, or distribute plants or plant parts of the regulated species within the state of Washington. It is further prohibited to intentionally transplant wild plants and/or plant parts of these species within the state of Washington.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Australian swamp stonecrop
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	hairy willow herb
<i>Glossostigma diandrum</i>	mud mat
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed sweetgrass, tall manna grass
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	European frog-bit
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	African elodea
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	floating primrose-willow
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	garden loosestrife
<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	marsh dew flower, Asian spiderwort
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	variable-leaf milfoil
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Najas minor</i>	slender-leaved naiad, brittle naiad
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	delta arrowhead
<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>	ricefield bulrush
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass

<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	dense-flowered cordgrass
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow cordgrass
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	water soldier
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut, bull nut
<i>Trapa bicornus</i>	water caltrap, devil's pod bat nut
<i>Utricularia inflata</i>	swollen bladderwort

This list is comprised of the most recent and accepted scientific and common names of the quarantine plant species. Regulated status also applies to all synonyms of these botanical names.