

CONNECTICUT

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated April 2018

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station
123 Huntington St. P. O. Box 1106
New Haven, CT 06504
Phone: 203-974-8474
Fax: 203-974-8502
www.ct.gov/caes

Dr. Kirby C. Stafford III.....State Entomologist
Kirby.Stafford@ct.gov
Dr. Victoria Lynn Smith.....Deputy State Entomologist
Victoria.Smith@ct.gov
Katherine Dugas.....CAPS State Survey Coordinator
Katherine.Dugas@ct.gov
Mark Creighton.....Apiary Inspector
Mark.Creighton@ct.gov
Tia Blevins.....Inspector
Tia.Blevins@ct.gov
Jeffrey Fengler.....Inspector
Jeffrey.Fengler@ct.gov

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to Victoria Lynn Smith's attention at the above address, fax number, or email.

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Hardy, cultivated or wild woody plants, such as trees, evergreens, shrubs and vines propagated or grown out of doors for commercial purposes shall be considered nursery stock. Hardy Herbaceous perennial plants, including strawberry plants, may be subject to the same provisions regarding inspection and pest control if, in the opinion of the State Entomologist, it is desirable to control the movement of such plants. Florists' ordinary plants, unless woody and field grown, are not considered as nursery stock.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All shipments into Connecticut shall bear on each package a certificate stating that all the contents of each package have been inspected by an authorized official and found apparently free of injurious insects and diseases.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Prohibited Plant List: As of October 1, 2004, Connecticut state law (Public Act # 04-203) prohibits anyone from importing, moving, selling, buying, cultivating, distributing, or transplanting 61 species of invasive plants, regardless of any municipal ordinance to the contrary. The 61 banned plants are as follows:

Fanwort.....	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Egeria.....	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Hydrilla.....	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Variable water milfoil.....	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
Eurasian water milfoil.....	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Curly leaved pondweed.....	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Water chestnut.....	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Sycamore maple.....	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Tree of heaven.....	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Hairy jointgrass.....	<i>Anthraxon hispidus</i>
Garlic mustard.....	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
False indigo.....	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Common barberry.....	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Drooping brome-grass.....	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Narrowleaf bittercress.....	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>
Japanese sedge.....	<i>Carex kobomugi</i>
Oriental bittersweet.....	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Spotted knapweed.....	<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>
Canada thistle.....	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Crested late-summer mint.....	<i>Elsholtzia ciliata</i>
Black swallow-wort.....	<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i>
Pale swallow-wort.....	<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>
Jimsonweed.....	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Russian olive.....	<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i>
Autumn olive.....	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Cypress spurge.....	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Leafy spurge.....	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Slender snake cotton.....	<i>Froelichia gracilis</i>
Ground ivy.....	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Reed managrass.....	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
Giant hogweed.....	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Dame's rocket.....	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Japanese hops.....	<i>Humulus japonicus</i>

Ornamental jewelweed.....	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Common kochia.....	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Perennial pepperweed.....	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Bell's honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera X bella</i>
Amur honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>
Morrow's honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>
Ragged robin.....	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>
Japanese stilt grass.....	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
Scotch thistle.....	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Canada bluegrass.....	<i>Poa compressa</i>
Princess tree.....	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
Common reed.....	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Bristle knotweed.....	<i>Polygonum caespitosum</i>
Japanese knotweed.....	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Mile-a-minute vine.....	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>
Giant knotweed.....	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
White poplar.....	<i>Populus alba</i>
Kudzu.....	<i>Pueraria montana</i>
Fig buttercup.....	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Common buckthorn.....	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Multiflora rose.....	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Wineberry.....	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>
Sheep sorrel.....	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Ragwort.....	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Cup plant.....	<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>
Bittersweet nightshade.....	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Coltsfoot.....	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Garden heliotrope.....	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>

As of October 1, 2005, Connecticut state law (Public Act # 04-203) prohibits anyone from importing, moving, selling, buying, cultivating, distributing, or transplanting an additional 20 species of invasive plants, regardless of any municipal ordinance to the contrary. The additional 20 banned plants are as follows:

Flowering rush.....	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Pond water-starwort.....	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>
Yellow iris.....	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
European waterclover.....	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>
Parrotfeather.....	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Brittle water-nymph.....	<i>Najas minor</i>
American water lotus.....	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
Yellow floating heart.....	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
Onerow yellowcress.....	<i>Rorippa microphylla</i>
Watercress*.....	<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>
*except for watercress sold for human consumption without its reproductive structure	
Giant salvinia.....	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>

Goutweed.....	<i>Aegopodium podagraia</i>
Border privet.....	<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>
Japanese honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Tatarian honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Dwarf honeysuckle.....	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>
Garden loosestrife.....	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Purple loosestrife.....	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Forget-me-not.....	<i>Myosotis scorpiodes</i>

HOUSE PLANT INSPECTIONS

House plants kept indoors may be moved into Connecticut.

SUMMARY OF HONEYBEE REGULATIONS

All persons keeping bees in the State shall annually, by October 1, register any and all of their colonies and apiary locations with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. The colonies are subject to annual inspection to detect infestation by a disease, mites or other parasites, or Africanized honeybee.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Small Japanese Cedar Longhorned Beetle (Callidiellum rufipenne) Quarantine. Nursery stock and other regulated items shall be examined by state inspectors for living *Callidiellum rufipenne*. Upon discovery of living *Callidiellum rufipenne*, state inspectors shall quarantine regulated items (Arborvitae [*Thuja*], Juniper [*Juniperus*], Cedar [*Chamaecyparis*], and Pine [*Pinus*] trees, and raw wood products, including cut logs) and survey public and private areas surrounding the initial point of infestation to determine the extent of the insect's geographic distribution. Infested trees or other regulated items shipped into CT may be returned to the point of origin by the CT receivers at the shippers expense or, upon direction of authorized state officials, may be ordered destroyed by incineration, burning, burial, or other approved methods or treated by acceptable procedures without expense to or indemnity paid by the CT Agricultural Experiment Station or the State of CT. When infested regulated items are received by state inspectors or authorized persons for the purpose of destruction, a certificate shall be given to the owner of said regulated items indicating the number of trees or amounts of regulated materials surrendered by the owner.

Asian Longhorned Beetle (Anoplophora glabripennis) and Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus planipennis) Quarantine (approved March 25, 2010):

The Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies are amended by adding sections 22-84-5d through 22-84-5f, inclusive, as follows:

(NEW) Section 22-84-5d Definitions

For the purposes of sections 22-84-5e and 22-84-5f, the following definitions apply:

- (1) “Asian longhorned beetle” means an invasive insect to the United States of genus and species *Anoplophora glabripennis*.
- (2) “Emerald ash borer” means an invasive insect to the United States of genus and species *Agrilus planipennis*.
- (3) “Authorized person” means an inspector or other person authorized by the DIRECTOR of The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station to examine regulated articles, implement survey, suppression, control or eradication activities, establish regulated areas, and enforce quarantine regulations, including restrictions on intrastate movement of regulated articles.
- (4) “Regulated article” means any stage of Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer, or any living or dead plant material including nursery stock or wood products, or any means of conveyance that is infested or has the potential to be infested or may contribute to the spread of the Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer.
“Regulated articles” include, but are not limited to:
 - (A) Trees of the following genera: Maple, Boxelder (*Acer spp.*); Horse-chestnut, buckeye (*Aesculus spp.*); Birch (*Betula spp.*); Katsura (*Cercidiphyllum spp.*); Willow (*Salix spp.*); Elm (*Ulmus spp.*); Ash (*Fraxinus spp.*); Sycamore (*Platanus spp.*); Poplar (*Populus spp.*); Mimosa (*Albizia spp.*); Mountain-ash (*Sorbus spp.*); Hackberry (*Celtis spp.*);
 - (B) Raw wood products, including composted or uncomposted chips of *Fraxinus spp.* for Emerald ash borer quarantines, green lumber, cut logs, all firewood (hardwoods), and wood debris of one-half inch or more in diameter;
 - (C) Any other item identified by an authorized person to be a “regulated article” that is infested or has potential to be infested by the Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer or that has the ability to contribute to the spread of the Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer.
- (5) “Regulated area” means a geographic area infested with Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer or an adjacent area potentially infested with either such insect that is established by an authorized person to quarantine regulated articles.

(NEW) **Section 22-84-5e** Prohibition or restriction on transport; survey and eradication programs in regulated areas of Connecticut

- (a) No person shall transport any regulated article in the State of Connecticut that is:
 - (1) Infested or potentially infested with Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer; or

(2) Subject to quarantine pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

(b) Nursery stock and other regulated articles may be inspected by authorized persons for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer.

(c) Upon discovery of Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer, authorized persons may cooperate with federal, state, and local officials and survey public and private areas surrounding the initial point of infestation to determine the extent of the insect pest's geographic distribution, establish the regulated area in the state or any portion thereof, and quarantine regulated articles. Infested trees, firewood, or other regulated articles in regulated areas or shipped into Connecticut, upon direction by an authorized person and after notice specified in subsection (d) of this section, may be destroyed by chipping, incineration, burning, or other approved methods or treated by acceptable procedures without expense to or indemnity paid by The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station or the State of Connecticut. Intrastate movement of regulated articles is restricted and shall comply with permit provisions established pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

(d) Authorized persons shall notify persons in possession of inspected, regulated articles that such articles are subject to quarantine restrictions and that regulated articles cannot be moved anywhere without obtaining a permit from the Director or an authorized person. The Director shall issue a permit to ensure proper movement and disposal of regulated articles. Requests for a permit to move regulated articles shall be submitted to the Director or an authorized person. Authorized persons may issue quarantine or abatement orders concerning Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer infestations. Affected parties shall be provided five days notice prior to public hearing on any quarantine order in accordance with Section 22-84 of the Connecticut General Statutes. Abatement orders may require the destruction or treatment of trees, firewood or other regulated articles not less than five days from the date of issuance. Notice of abatement orders shall be provided by personal service, certified mail or publishing in two local newspapers. When infested regulated articles are received by authorized persons and destroyed, written certificates shall be given by the Director or authorized persons to the owner of said regulated articles identifying the quantity and type of regulated materials surrendered by the owner. Copies of such certificates shall be maintained by the Office of the State Entomologist.

(NEW) Section 22-84-5f Records of infestations in Connecticut

In the Office of the State Entomologist at The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, P. O. Box 1106, New Haven, Connecticut 06504-1106, the Director shall maintain records of destroyed regulated articles, survey results, and of a list of towns where infested regulated articles have been found. This list shall be available upon request.

Statement of purpose: To suppress, control, or eradicate infestations of Asian longhorned beetle or Emerald ash borer in regulated areas by prohibiting or restricting the movement of these insect pests or the movement of infested nursery stock, cut logs, firewood, or other regulated articles. These insect pests destroy a wide range of hardwood tree species, many of which are important for nursery trade, furniture production, building materials, maple syrup production, enhancing tourism, or environmental quality. The quarantine program will prevent the spread of the insect pests and provide measures for suppression and control. The regulations provide specific guidelines and procedures for the management of pest infestations under the authority of Connecticut General Statute 22-84.