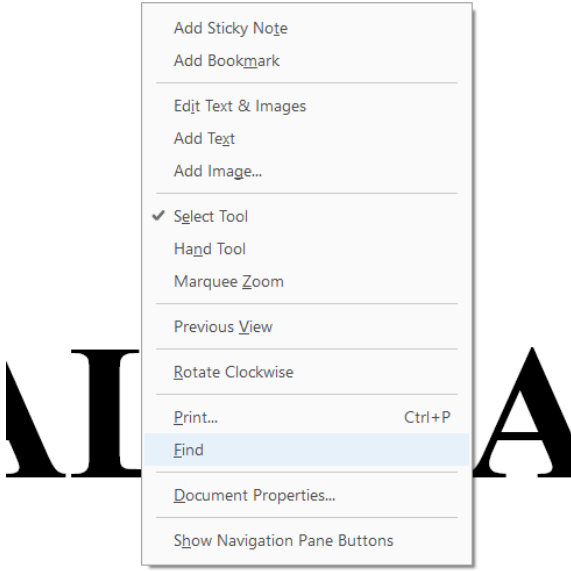
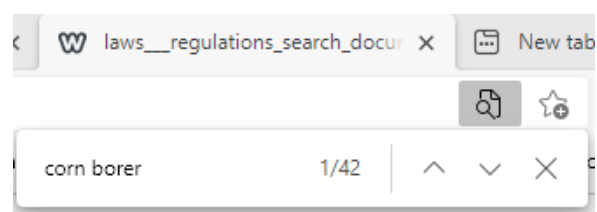
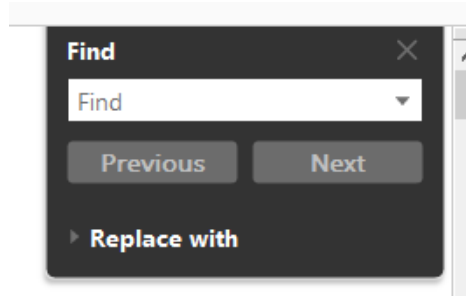


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ALABAMA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated December 2022

Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries

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The information, as provided, is for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as complete, nor should it be considered legally binding. Coordination with both your state and the destination state plant regulatory agency listed above may be necessary to stay up to date on revised requirements. For complete laws and regulations, refer to <https://agi.alabama.gov/>.

**Authority: Chapter 25 of Title 2, Code of Alabama (1975)
Chapter 80-10- 1, Alabama Department of Agriculture & Industries,
Administrative Code**

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock shall include all plants, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings and grafts, scions and buds grown or kept for or capable of propagation, distribution or sale; provided, that vegetable, grass and other soft-wood herbaceous plants shall not be considered nursery stock except when grown by a producer of hardwood plants then it becomes nursery stock and subject to fees based on acreage and other requirements that govern the sale of nursery stock.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each bundle package or container or nursery stock shipped into Alabama must be accompanied by a certificate tag, label, or stamp issued by the appropriate regulatory agency of the state of origin, certifying that the nursery stock to which it is attached has been appropriately inspected and found to be apparently pest free.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

80-10-14-.04 Noxious Weeds. For the purposes of this quarantine, the following articles are hereby deemed to be regulated:

- (1) Class A Noxious Weeds.
 - (a) All weeds listed in 7 C.F.R. 360.200 Federal Noxious Weed List, the same of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein including its subsequent amendments and editions.
 - (b) Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)
 - (c) Air-potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)

- (d) Old world climbing fern (*Lygodium microphyllum*)
- (e) Mile-a-minute (*Polugonum perfoliatum*)
- (f) Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*)

(2) Class B Noxious Weeds.

- (a) Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*)
- (b) Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
- (c) Skunk vine (*Paederia foetida*)

(3) Class C Noxious Weeds.

- (a) Alligatorweed (*Althernanthera philoxeroides*)
- (b) Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*)
- (c) Brazilian elodea (*Egeria densa*)
- (d) Curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)
- (e) Floating waterhyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*)
- (f) Hairy crabgrass, mulberry weed (*Fatoua villosa*)
- (g) Mary's grass, Japanese grass (*Microstegium vimineum*)
- (h) Parrotfeather, watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)
- (i) Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
- (j) Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*)
- (k) Torpedo grass (*Panicum repens*)
- (l) Phragmites, common reed (*Phragmites australis*)
- (m) Longstalked phyllanthus (*Phyllanthus tenellus*)
- (n) Chamberbitter, niuri (*Phyllanthus urinaria*)
- (o) Japanese knotweed, Japanese bamboo (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)
- (p) Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
- (q) Spinyleaf naiad (*Najas minor*)
- (r) Water-aloe (*Stratolotes aloides*)
- (s) Water-lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)
- (t) Water chestnut (*Trapa natans*)

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

80-10-4 Japanese Beetle Quarantine

PEST: Japanese beetle, *Popillia japonica* Newman

STATES REGULATED: All of CT, DE, DC, GA, IL, IN, KY, ME, MA, MD, MI, MO, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WV; portions of AL, Quebec and Ontario, Canada

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Japanese beetle in any living stage; soil, humus, compost, manure; plants with roots with soil attached (except home grown house plants not for sale, greenhouse grown plants, soil-free aquatic plants); grass sod; plant crowns and roots for propagation; bulbs, corms, rhizomes and tubers of ornamental plants; used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Certificate of Quarantine Compliance must be attached to the container or shipping document which accompanies regulated materials shipped from a regulated area. Such certificate must indicate that the shipment has been treated to eliminate Japanese beetles. (2) Regulated materials originating outside the regulated area

can move without a certificate, if clearly labeled and protected from infestation when moving through regulated area.

80-10-2 Sweet Potato Seed and Plants Certification

PESTS: All injurious, insects, plant diseases or disorders of sweet potatoes.

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas* (L)Lam., vines, cuttings, slips, draws, roots, and any other vegetatively propagated part of the plant.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Shippers must attach certificate seed tag to each container of sweet potato seed entering Alabama, and a certificate plant tag to each container of sweet potato plants entering Alabama. Such plants must be tied in bundles of 100 plants or less with certificate plant tape. Such certificate tags and tape must indicate that seed and plants they accompany are apparently pest free and meet the same standards required by Alabama of Alabama producers. If sweet potato seed tags or sweet potato plant tags and tape are not available in the state of origin they will be supplied by Alabama. (2) Sweet potato seed and plants shall be shipped in new, unused containers, or treated used containers.

80-10-5 Sweet Potato Weevil Quarantine

PEST: Sweetpotato weevil, *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* Summers

STATES REGULATED: FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Sweetpotato weevil in any living stage, any roots, plants, vines, cuttings, slips, draws and other vegetatively propagated parts of the genera *Ipomoea* and *Convolvulus* including the sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas* (L) Lam., or other plant parts which may be hosts of the sweetpotato weevil.

RESTRICTIONS: Each shipment of sweet potatoes entering Alabama must be accompanied by a certificate of quarantine compliance indicating (1) the sweet potatoes originated in an area free from sweetpotato weevils. Each container of sweet potatoes must have a green "weevil-free" certificate tag firmly attached. (2) that the sweet potatoes originated in an area infested with sweetpotato weevils but have been properly treated to eliminate sweetpotato weevils. Each container of such sweet potatoes must have a manila "fumigated" certificate tag firmly attached.

Chapter 80-10-2 of the Alabama Administrative Code specifically prohibits the sale or distribution of sweet potato seed and/or plants unless certified under the provisions of said Chapter. **Ornamental sweet potatoes and morning glories also fall under the authority of this regulation.**

Nurseries may purchase ornamental sweet potato plants only from a certified source. Such certification must be based on Alabama's Rules as a minimum basis for such certification. Ornamental sweet potato plants entering, moving within, or produced within Alabama must have a tag or label firmly attached to each container stating that the ornamental sweet potato plant was produced in a SPW-free area of (state name).

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Other sweet potato producing states must meet Alabama's guidelines as minimum requirements in order to ship ornamental sweet potato plants or morning glories into Alabama. Ornamental sweet potato plants shall include plants of the genera *Ipomoea* (sweet potato, morning glory), and *Convolvulus* (bindweed).

80-10-6 Imported Fire Ant Quarantine

PEST: Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis richteri* Forel and *Solenopsis invicta* Buren.

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of AL, FL, LA, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and portions of AR, MS, GA, NC, TX, OK, TN, and SC.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Imported fire ant queens and reproducing colonies of imported fire ant; (2) Soil shipped separately or with other articles, except potting soil that is shipped in original containers in which the soil was placed after commercial preparation; (3) Baled hay and straw stored in direct contact with the ground; (4) Plants and sod with roots and soil attached, except plants maintained indoors in a home or office environment and not for sale; (5) Used soil-moving equipment, unless all noncompacted soil removed; (6) Any other article, product or means determined to present of risk of spread of the imported fire ant.

RESTRICTIONS: Certificates are issued for any regulated articles by an inspector if he/she determines that they are eligible for certification for movement to any destination.

NOTE: See also Federal Imported Fire Ant Quarantine

80-10-7 Phony Peach Disease Quarantine

PEST: Phony Peach Virus

STATES REGULATED: FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TN, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Peach, plum, apricot, nectarine, and almond nursery stock.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of regulated articles into Alabama shall be accompanied by a certificate securely attached to the outside of each container, package, or bundle indicating the following requirements have been met: (1) regulated articles were produced 300 yards from wild or native plums, one-half mile from infected commercial orchards or urban areas; (2) The area within one-half mile of the production site was inspected prior to October 1, and infected trees within this area were removed prior to November 1; (3) Only the slip-bud method of grafting was used; (4) no stock propagated by rooted cuttings; and (4) Plant pest control recommendations of the Alabama Cooperative Extension Service were followed.

80-10-8 Brown Garden Snail Quarantine

Brown Garden Snail, *Helix aspersa* Muller

STATES REGULATED: AZ, CA, MN, NM, OR

MATERIALS REGULATED: The brown garden snail in any living stage; soil, sand or gravel, plants and plant products, stump wood, timbers.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Regulated materials must be accompanied by a certificate of quarantine compliance issued by and bearing the signature of an authorized inspector of the state of origin. The certificate will verify freedom from the brown garden snail or that the commodities have been properly treated as recommended in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Treatment Manual. (2) Nurseries shipping regulated material into Alabama which are rejected will not be allowed to ship other materials for a minimum of 6 months.

80-10-10 St. Augustine Grass Decline Virus Quarantine

PEST: St. Augustinegrass Decline Virus

STATES REGULATED: AR, LA, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: All propagative parts except true sexual seed, of the following: German foxtail millet, *Sertaria italica* (L.) Beauv.; pearl millet, *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Brown; proso millet, *Panicum miliaceum* (L.); St. Augustinegrass, *Stenotaphrum secundatum* (Walker) Kuntze; crabgrass, *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop.; centipede grass, *Eremochloa ophiuroides* (Munro) Hack.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles from regulated areas must be accompanied by a certificate of quarantine compliance issued by an authorized inspector of the state of origin certifying: (1) That St. Augustinegrass Decline Virus does not occur within 2 miles of the site in which the regulated articles were produced; (2) The production equipment used on a site known to be infested with St. Augustinegrass Decline Virus has never been used on the site from which the shipment is being shipped; (3) The identity of the shipment has been maintained and has been adequately protected from contamination.

80-10-12 Boll Weevil Quarantine

PEST: Boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: The boll weevil in any living stage; gin trash, cotton seed, cotton plants, bolls, used cotton equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Regulated articles moving from a regulated area or outside regulated areas into or through the elimination area of Alabama shall be accompanied by a certificate or permit or certificate of origin. (2) Certificates must attest to freedom from the boll weevil, or treatment or handling in accordance with approved procedures to exclude boll weevil.

80-10-13 Ginseng Rules

PLANT: American Ginseng, *Panax quinquefolius L.*

STATES REGULATED: All

REQUIREMENTS: All ginseng to be exported shall have its weight verified prior to the issuance of an export permit. This weight must accurately correspond to the weight of purchases from collectors and growers set out in records required to be submitted to the Commissioner. Ginseng dealers shall neither receive, purchase, nor hold ginseng that has not been certified under Alabama law or laws or rules of other states. Uncertified ginseng received from other states must be returned to the state of origin within 30 days of receiving same. Upon proper certification by the state of origin, the ginseng may then be returned to and held by the Alabama dealer. Collectors who live out-of-state may be permitted so that they can legally collect and sell ginseng within Alabama.

80-10-15 Pine Shoot Beetle Quarantine

PEST: Pine Shoot Beetle, *Tomicus piniperda L.*

STATES REGULATED: IL, IN, MI, OH, PA, NY (individual counties in all states).

MATERIALS REGULATED: Pine nursery stock, cut Christmas trees, stumps, nuggets (bark chips), logs & lumber with bark attached.

RESTRICTIONS: Interstate movement of regulated articles from infested areas requires a limited permit or certificate to be issued by an APHIS-PPQ officer, state cooperators, or individual under compliance agreement. Conditions for the issuance of limited permits or certificates are outlined in CFR 301.50 and pine shoot beetle operations manual.

80-10-19 Quarantine Against the Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) and Citrus Diseases and Other Pests

PEST: Citrus Greening, Citrus Canker, Citrus Black Spot, Citrus Leprosis, Citrus Scab, Sweet Orange Scab, Citrus Tristeza, Citrus Variegated Chlorosis, African Psyllid, Asian Citrus Psyllid, Asian Grey Weevil, Black Citrus Aphid, and other diseases and pests listed in Alabama Administrative Code Chapter 80-10-19.

REGULATED AREAS: All areas outside of Alabama.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Hosts of Citrus Pests and Diseases. All plant and plant parts, including but not limited to nursery stock, cuttings, budwood, and propagative seed (but excluding fruit), of any Citrus species and Rutaceous plant that may be found to be a host of citrus pests or diseases. Any plant, plant part, rootstock, cuttings, budwood, seed, or fruit that may be found to be infested or contain a pest pathogen that would present a disease risk or be harmful to the Alabama citrus industry. Any other products, materials, articles, or means or conveyance, if an inspector determines that it presents a risk or spreading citrus pests or diseases.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MOVEMENT FROM AN OUT OF STATE REGULATED AREA INTO ALABAMA: All citrus nursery stock transported into Alabama must have been inspected and found free of all citrus diseases and pests within 30 days of shipment.

Before any regulated article is moved into Alabama, advance notice must be given in writing to the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries, Plant Protection Section. Notice must include the following: 1) Origin of shipment, 2) Date of shipment, 3) Content of Shipment, and 4) Destination of Shipment.

Citrus nursery stock moved into Alabama must be produced in an exclusion facility meeting all standards specified in the PPQ protocol document, "Interstate Movement of Citrus and Rutaceous Plants for Planting From Areas Quarantined for Citrus Canker, Citrus Greening, or Asian Citrus Psyllid."

MOVEMENT OF REGULATED ARTICLES ORIGINATING WITHIN ALABAMA: Regulated articles must be treated using products approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the department for use in nurseries. Any person engaged in the business of growing or handling regulated articles in the quarantine area outlined in 80-10-19-.06 must enter into a compliance agreement with the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries if the regulated materials are to be moved.

ALABAMA REGULATED AREAS: Alabama regulated areas are as follows: The entire State is regulated for ACP. Mobile and Baldwin Counties are regulated for citrus greening and sweet orange scab. Baldwin County is quarantined for citrus canker.

80-10-21 Industrial Hemp

Refer to <https://agi.alabama.gov/hemp>

ALASKA

PLANT QUARANTINE SUMMARY

April 2024

State of Alaska

Department of Natural Resources

Division of Agriculture

Inspection and Regulatory Programs

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

“Nursery stock” means any plant for planting, propagation or ornamental use.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each shipment of plants, brought into this state, shall have legibly marked thereon in a conspicuous manner and place the name and address of the shipper or owner, the name of the person to whom the same is forwarded or shipped, or his agents, the name of the country or state where the contents were grown, and a statement of the contents therein. Also, each shipment of plants, grown in a country or state which maintains inspection of plants, shall be accompanied by a copy of a current inspection certificate from such country or state.

NOXIOUS WEED LIST

<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	bindweed, field
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	fieldcress, Austrian
<i>Galensoga parviflora</i>	galensoga
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	hempenettle
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	horsenettle

<i>Centaurea repens</i>	knapweed, Russian
<i>Lactuca puichella</i>	lettuce, blue flowering
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	quackgrass
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sowthistle, perennial
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	spurge, leafy
<i>Cirsium arvensis</i>	thistle, Canada
<i>Cardaria drabe, C. pubescens, Lepidium latifolium</i>	whitetops and its varieties
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Exterior Quarantine of Certified Seed Potatoes

Authority: AS 03.05.010, AS 44.37.030, 11AAC 34.075, 11AAC 34.130, 11AAC 34.150, 11AAC 34.170

Establishment of a Quarantine: The Director of the Division of Agriculture, under Statutory Authority as the State Quarantine Officer, hereby establishes a quarantine at the Alaska Boundaries to prevent the entry of contagious diseases of potatoes.

Regulated Pests: Contagious Diseases of Potatoes

Regulated Areas: All States and Countries

Regulated Commodities: Certified Seed Potatoes

Restrictions: Certified seed potatoes may not be imported into Alaska unless accompanied by a North American Health Certificate or Official Certificate, certified by the State or Country Official Seed Certifying Agency that demonstrates each lot and field generation from the previous production year, does not exceed the Alaska Certified Seed Potato Program disease tolerances at final field inspection.

Disposition of Violations: All shipments of commodities in violation of this quarantine, shall be immediately shipped out of state or destroyed by a method approved by the Director of the Division of Agriculture. All costs for shipment out of state or destruction shall be performed at the expense of the owner, owners or duly authorized agent.

2. EXTERIOR QUARANTINE OF AQUATIC INVASIVE WEEDS

Authority: AS 03.05.010, 11 AAC 34.130, AS 03.05.027, 11 AAC 34.140, AS 03.05.040, 11 AAC 34.160, AS 44.37.030, 11 AAC 34.170, AS 03.05.090, AAC 34.115

Establishment of Quarantine: The Director of the Division of Agriculture under the authority as the State Quarantine Officer hereby establishes a quarantine at the boundaries of Alaska to prevent the entry of the following aquatic invasive weeds.

PEST: Aquatic plants listed: Canadian waterweed (*Elodea Canadensis*), Western nuttallii (*Elodea nuttallii*), Brazilian waterweed (*Egeria densa*), Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)

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.

STATES REGULATED: ALL

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

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

DISPOSITION OF VIOLATIONS: All shipments of quarantined articles arriving in Alaska in violation of this quarantine shall be immediately shipped out of the state or destroyed by burning or other method approved by the Division of Agriculture. All costs for shipment out of state or destruction shall be performed at the expense of the owner, owners, or duty authorized agent.

3. COLUMBIA ROOT-KNOT NEMATODE QUARANTINE

PEST: Columbia Root-knot Nematode (*Meloidognye chitwoodi* Golden et.al.)

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of WA and ID; in CA the counties of Siskiyou and Modoc; in NV the county of Humbolt; in OR the counties of Morrow, Umitilla, Klamath, Lake and Malheur and other counties found infested in OR, NV and CA.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Potato tubers (including seed and table stock), used containers, bags, appliances, grading and storage equipment, used farm equipment, implements and harvesters.

RESTRICTIONS: Potato tubers intended for seed, produced in the quarantine area are prohibited entry. Potato tubers produced in non-quarantine counties in OR, NV, or CA are admissible if they are certified as not exceeding 0% tolerance for the presence of *M. chitwoodi* based on survey data or representative sampling. Potato tuber intended as table stock where surface or internal defects do not exceed 0% for nematode damage and the potatoes are treated with a sprout inhibitor if shipped January 1 through May 30. Potatoes for table stock from other counties in OR, NV and CA may not exceed 1% surface or internal defects for damage by nematode. All used containers, bags, appliances, grading and storage equipment, used farm equipment, implements and harvesters must be certified free from soil and related debris.

4. EXTERIOR QUARANTINE AGAINST POTATO LATE BLIGHT

Authority: AS 03 05.010, AS 03 05.030, AS 44.32.030

Establishment of a Quarantine: The Director of the Division of Agriculture under the authority as the State Quarantine Officer, hereby establishes a quarantine at the Alaska boundaries to prevent the entry of

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commodities into the state infected with Potato Late Blight.

PEST: Potato Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Certified seed potatoes and seed potatoes including seed for home gardens; potato plants and tomato plants including all varieties of *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* and *L. pimpinellifolium*. Tomato seeds are not regulated articles.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles are prohibited for entry into Alaska except under the following conditions:

1. Seed potatoes or potato plants:
 - a. are produced as certified seed potatoes in the state or country of origin and are certified and
 - b. are inspected in storage and no late blight is found in the lot and
 - c. are inspected at the shipping point and no late blight is found.
2. Tomato plants:
 - a. are grown in a nursery, or greenhouse inspected and found free of late blight and
 - b. are inspected at the shipping point and no late blight is found and
 - c. are treated prior to shipment with a registered fungicide for late blight disease control.
3. Each shipment of regulated articles into Alaska shall be accompanied by an official certificate issued by the government regulatory agency in the state or county of origin assuring that the conditions of this quarantine have been met.

DISPOSITION OF VIOLATIONS: All shipments of regulated articles arriving in Alaska in violation of this quarantine or found infested with potato late blight, shall be immediately shipped out of the state or destroyed by burning or other method approved by the division. All costs for shipment out of state or destruction shall be performed at the expense of the owner, owners, or duty authorized agent.



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SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

Updated April 16, 2021

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SUMMARIES

Nursery Stock

States Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

Regulated Commodities - All trees, shrubs, vines, cacti, agaves, succulents, herbaceous plants whether annuals, biennials or perennials, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, decorative plant material, flowers, fruit pits or seeds, cuttings, buds, grafts, scions and other plants intended for sale, gift or propagation, either cultivated or collected in the wild, except seeds.

General Requirements - Each shipment of nursery stock shipped or transported into the state shall be accompanied with the following information:

- Name and address of the shipper and the receiver
- Common or botanical name of the commodities in the shipment
- An inspection certificate
- Quantity of each type of commodity in the shipment
- State or foreign country where each commodity originated
- Any other required certificate applicable to the commodity

House Plants

Sates Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

General Requirements - House plants that are free of live pests and that are grown indoors in a commercially prepared potting mix, rather than outdoor soil, and are not for sale are allowed entry into Arizona without an inspection certificate.

Boll Weevil Pest

States Regulated - Those areas of Texas infested with the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*).

Regulated Commodities - Gin trash, cotton lint, cotton seed, used cotton appliances or equipment, cotton plants, Spanish moss and Hibiscus plants.

General Requirements - Regulated commodities may enter Arizona if:

- Gin trash, cotton lint, cottonseed, or used cotton appliances or equipment that have any cotton plants attached or contained therein unless the commodity or appliance is accompanied by an original fumigation certificate attesting the commodity or appliance has been fumigated as prescribed in the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Treatment Manual, T301 – Cotton and Cotton Products.
- Cotton plants or hibiscus plants unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated with a chemical to kill the pest and was visually inspected and found free of all live life stages of the pest within five days of shipment.
- Spanish moss, unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated by commercial drying or chemical treatment.

See Page 19, A.A.C. R3-4-218 Cotton Boll Weevil Pests: Exterior Quarantine for additional information.

Citrus Nursery Stock Pests

States Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

Regulated Commodities - All plants or plant parts, except seed or attached green fruit, of all species, varieties, or hybrids of the genera *Citrus*, *Eremocitrus*, *Fortunella*, *Poncirus*, and *Microcitrus*.

General Requirements – Regulated commodities may enter Arizona if:

- The regulated commodity is permitted under a USDA-APHIS approved program for the interstate movement of citrus nursery stock
- The regulated commodity has been certified under an origin state department of agriculture authorized program or National Clean Plant Network program that ensures the regulated commodity is foundation or source material, or has been propagated from a foundation or source tree that has been:
 - Tested and found free of Citrus Cachexia (CCaVd), Citrus Exocortis Virus (CEVd), Citrus Psorosis Virus (CPsV) and Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV) within the previous thirty-six months;
 - Tested and found free of Citrus Greening Disease (HLB) within the previous twelve months;
 - Treated by thermotherapy or shoot-tip-grafting;
 - Assigned and tagged with an index number; and
 - Released from the origin state or federal quarantine.

Labeling Requirements – Regulated commodities shipped into Arizona shall have a single tag or label attached to each plant or plant part, or to each individual container containing a plant or plant part, that is intended for resale. The tag or label shall contain the following information separately provided for each scion variety grafted to a single rootstock:

- Name and address of the nursery that propagated the plant,
- Scion variety name,
- Scion variety registration number, and
- Rootstock variety name.

See Page 20, A.A.C. R3-4-220 Citrus Nursery Stock Pests for additional information.

Nut Tree Pests

States Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States except California

Regulated Commodities – (A)All plants and plant parts capable of propagation of the species and varieties of *Carya* or *Juglans*, including buds, scions and rootstock, except the nuts. (B)All byproducts of pruning, harvesting and/or processing, including firewood of *Carya* or *Juglans*. (C)Any used equipment or container used during the growing, harvesting, care, maintenance, handling, storage or transport of *Carya* or *Juglans*.

General Requirements – Regulated commodities, except if they are potted in any growing media, may enter Arizona if:

- The regulated commodity (A, B and C) is treated and certified at origin by Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.

- The regulated commodity (A and C) is treated and certified at origin by hot-water dip at 140° F or more for a minimum of 30 continuous seconds.
- The regulated commodity (B) is treated and certified at origin by heat treatment to an internal temperature of 160° F at the center of the commodity for at least 75 minutes.
- The regulated commodity (C) is steam cleaned, inspected and certified free from debris by the origin state.
- The regulated commodity (C) is treated and certified at origin by placing in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).

Potted plants of any species and varieties of *Carya* or *Juglans*, in any growing media, are prohibited.

See Page 21, A.A.C. R3-4-229 Nut Tree Pests for additional information.

Nut Pests

Sates Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States except California

Regulated Commodities – (A)Nuts of all species and varieties of *Carya* and *Juglans* except extracted nut meats. (B) Any used equipment or container used during the growing, harvesting, care, maintenance, handling, storage or transport of *Carya* or *Juglans*.

General Requirements – Regulated commodities may enter Arizona if:

- The regulated commodity (A) is treated and certified at origin by placing in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours). The treatment shall not start until the entire content of the lot of nuts has reached 0° F.
- The regulated commodity (A) is treated and certified at origin by hot-water dip at 140° F or more for a minimum of five continuous minutes. Water temperature shall be maintained at or above 140° F during the entire treatment period.
- The regulated commodity (A and B) is treated and certified at origin by Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.
- The regulated commodity (B) is steam cleaned, inspected and certified free from debris by the origin state.
- The regulated commodity (B) is treated and certified at origin by placing in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).

See Page 22, A.A.C. R3-4-230 Nut Pests for additional information.

Lettuce Mosaic Virus

Sates Regulated - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

Regulated Commodities - All plants and plant parts, including seeds, of lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*).

General Requirements - Regulated commodities may enter Arizona under the following conditions:

- All lettuce seed shall be mosaic-indexed unless exempted.

- Each container or sub container of mosaic-indexed seed shall bear a label with the statement "Zero infected seeds per 30,000 tested (0 in 30,000)" as well as the name of the certified or accredited laboratory that tested the seed.
- Lettuce transplants, unless exempted, shall be accompanied by an original certificate issued by the origin state which declares:
 - The name of the exporter,
 - The variety name and lot number of the see from which the transplants were grown, and
 - Verification that the seeds from which the transplants were grown were mosaic-indexed.

Exemptions - The following regulated commodities are exempted from the above requirements:

- Lettuce seed sold in retail packages of 1 oz. or less to the homeowner for noncommercial planting.
- Shipments of lettuce transplants consisting of five flats or less per receiver for noncommercial planting.
- Breeder trials for a plot of 1/20 of an acre or less.

See Page 23, A.A.C. R3-4-230 Lettuce Mosaic Virus for additional information.

Imported Fire Ants

States Regulated – All states or portion of any state listed in 7 CFR 301.81-3, and any area declared by a state as being infested with the pest, or any area infested with the pest.

Regulated Commodities – All plants associated with soil and soil, separately or with other articles.

General Requirements – Regulated commodities may only be shipped to Arizona receivers with a Department approved holding area.

Arizona's approved nursery stock holding areas:

<https://agriculture.az.gov/plantsproduce/nurseries-businesses/nursery-stock-holding-area>

Exemptions – The following regulated commodities are exempted from the above requirements:

- Potting soil shipped in an original container in which the potting soil is packaged after commercial preparation.
- Plants that are maintained indoors year-round, and are not for sale.
- Plants shipped bare-root and free of soil.

See Page 24, A.A.C. R3-4-239 Imported Fire Ants for additional information.

Palm Pests

States Regulated – The following areas are considered regulated for:

- Lethal yellowing:
 - The Florida counties of Broward, Collier, Hendry, Lee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe and Palm Beach.
 - The Texas counties of Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy.
- Texas Phoenix palm decline:

- The Florida counties of Alachua, Desoto, Duval, Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Orange, Polk, Sarasota and Volusia.
- The Louisiana parish of Orleans.
- The Texas counties of Bexar, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, Tarrant and Willacy.
- Fusarium wilt of queen and Mexican fan palms and *Mindus crudus* a planthopper:
 - The state of Florida.
 - The Texas county of Houston.

Regulated Commodities – All propagative parts, except seed, of the following:

- *Aiphanes lindeniana*,
- *Allagoptera arendria*,
- *Andropogon virginicus* (Broomsedge),
- *Arenga engleri*,
- *Borassus flabellifer* (Palmyra Palm),
- *Caryota mitis* (Cluster Fishtail Palm),
- *Caryota rumphiana* (Giant Fishtail Palm),
- *Chelyocarpus chuco*,
- *Chrysalidocarpus cabadae*, syn. *Dypsis cabadae* (Cabada Palm),
- *Cocos nucifera* (Coconut Palm),
- *Corypha elata* (Buri Palm),
- *Cynodon dactylon* (Bermuda Grass),
- *Cyperus* spp. (Sedges),
- *Dictyosperma album* (Princess Palm),
- *Eremochloa ophiuroides* (Centipede Grass),
- *Gaussia attenuata* (Puerto Rican Palm),
- *Howea belmoreana* (Belmore Sentry Palm),
- *Latania* spp. (Latan Palm),
- *Livistona chinensis* (Chinese Fan Palm),
- *Livistona rotundifolia* (Javanese Fan Palm),
- *Mascarena verschaffeltii* (Spindle Palm),
- *Nannorrhops ritchiana* (Mazari Palm),
- *Neodypsis decaryi*, syn. *Dypsis decaryi* (Triangle Palm),
- *Pandanus utilis* (Screw Pine),
- *Panicum purpurascens* (Para Grass),
- *Panicum bartowense*,
- *Paspalum notatum* (Bahia Grass),
- *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm),
- *Phoenix dactylifera* (Date Palm),
- *Phoenix reclinata* (Sengal Date Palm),
- *Phoenix roebelenii* (Pigmy Date Palm),
- *Phoenix rupicola* (Cliff Date Palm),
- *Phoenix sylvestris* (Wild Date Palm),
- *Phoenix zeylanica* (Ceylon Date Palm),
- *Polyandrococos caudescens*,
- *Pritchardia* spp.,
- *Pseudophoenix sargentii* (Florida Cherry Palm),

- *Ravenea hildebrandtii*,
- *Sabal mexicana* (Rio Grande Palmetto),
- *Sabal palmetto* (Cabbage Palmetto),
- *Stenotaphrum secundatum* (St. Augustine Grass),
- *Sygarus romanzoffiana* (Queen palm),
- *Syagrus schizophylla*
- *Thrinax radiata* (Florida Thatch Palm),
- *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Windmill Palm),
- *Veitchia* spp., and
- *Washingtonia robusta* (Mexican Fan Palm), and
- *Zoysia* spp. (Zoysia Grass).

General Requirements – Regulated commodities may be certified and shipped to Arizona under the following conditions:

- No field grown plants are included in the shipment.
- The commodity was treated with a labeled product to eliminate all live life stages of *Mindus crudus* a planthopper.
- The commodity originates from an outdoor facility no closer than one-half mile from a known infested area of the pests/diseases listed above.

See Page 25, A.A.C. R3-4-241 Palm Pests for additional information.

Noxious Weeds

Regulated Areas - All states, districts, and territories of the United States.

Regulated Commodities –

Class A Noxious Weeds

Common name	Scientific name
African rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Dudaim melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i> v. <i>Dudaim</i> Naudin
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Floating water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Giant salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Globe-podded hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Elymus repens</i> (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Southern sandbur	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ssp. <i>micranthos</i>
Sweet resinbush	<i>Euryops subcarnosus</i>

Ward's weed	Carrichtera annua
Wild mustard	Sinapis arvensis

Class B noxious weeds

Common name	Scientific name
Black mustard	Brassica nigra
Branched broomrape	Orobanche ramosa
Bull thistle	Cirsium vulgare
Camelthorn	Alhagi maurorum (A. pseudalhagi)
Dalmatian toadflax	Linaria dalmatica (L. genistifolia v. dalmatica)
Diffuse knapweed	Centaurea diffusa
Field sandbur	Cenchrus spinifex (synonym: C. incertus)
Giant reed	Arundo donax
Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus
Jointed goatgrass	Aegilops cylindrica
Malta starthistle	Centaurea melitensis
Musk thistle	Carduus nutans
Natal grass	Melinis repens
Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus
Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia
Saharan mustard	Brassica tournefortii
Stinknet (Globe chamomile)	Oncosiphon piluliferum
Scotch thistle	Onopordum acanthium
Yellow bluestem	Bothriochloa ischaemum
Yellow starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis

Class C noxious weeds

Common name	Scientific name
Buffelgrass	Cenchrus ciliaris (Pennisetum ciliare)
Field bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis
Fountain grass	Pennisetum setaceum
Garden or common morning glory	Ipomoea purpurea
Grannyvine	Ipomoea tricolor
Ivy-leaf morning glory	Ipomoea hederacea
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
Kochia	Kochia scoparia
Morning glory	Ipomoea triloba
Morning glory	Ipomoea x leucantha
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris
Salt cedar	Tamarix ramosissima
Tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima

General Requirements – No Class A, B or C Noxious Weed, or commodity infested with a Class A, B or C Noxious Weed shall be admitted into Arizona.

See Page 27, A.A.C. R3-4-245 Noxious Weeds for additional information.

Japanese Beetle

States Regulated – All areas listed in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.

Regulated Commodities – All commodities listed in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.

General Requirements – Regulated Commodities may be certified and enter Arizona in accordance with the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.

ARTICLE 2. QUARANTINE

R3-4-201. Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §§ 3-201, 3-231, 3-441, 3-481, and A.A.C. R3-4-101, the following terms apply to this Article:

“Associate Director” means the Associate Director of the Plant Services Division.

“Common carrier” means any person transporting a commodity or equipment for compensation or commercial purpose.

“Compliance agreement” means a written agreement or permit between a person and the Department for the purpose of allowing the movement or production of a regulated commodity or used equipment from a quarantined area of this state and containing demonstrated safeguarding measures to ensure compliance with the purposes of A.R.S. Title 3, Chapter 2, Article 1.

“Cotton harvesting machine” means any machine used to pick or harvest raw cotton in a field.

“Firewood” means wood that has been cut, sawn, or chopped into a shape and size commonly used for fuel, or other wood intended for fuel.

“Fumigate” means to apply a gaseous substance to a commodity or used equipment in a closed area to eradicate a pest.

“Green lumber” means freshly sawn, unseasoned wood.

“Hull” means the dry outer covering of a seed or nut.

“Infected” means any plant or other material on or in which a disease is found.

“Label” means all tags and other written, printed, or graphic representations in any form, accompanying or pertaining to a plant or other commodity.

“Limited permit” means a permit issued by the Department to a common carrier or responsible party to transport a commodity or used equipment that would otherwise be restricted.

“Master permit” means a permit issued by the Department to another state department of agriculture that gives that other state authority to certify, in accordance with the terms of the permit, that a regulated commodity or used equipment may enter Arizona without a quarantine compliance certificate.

“Origin inspection agreement” means a permit issued by the Department to a person that specifies terms to ship or transport a regulated commodity or used equipment into Arizona, which importation would otherwise be prohibited by this Article, and that the State Plant Regulatory Official agrees with.

“Package” means (i) any container, box, bag, or envelope used for the shipment of a commodity or used equipment through postal and parcel services or (ii) individual packets of seeds for planting.

“Pest free” means apparently free from all regulated plant pests, as determined by an inspection.

“Pest Management Program” means any state or federally recognized program designed for the prevention, monitoring, and control of a pest or disease. Based on a targeted management (Integrated Pest Management) or holistic approach (Total Systems Approach Program) that incorporates best management practices, monitoring, cultivation practices, cultural controls, treatment programs and/or pest resistant plant varieties, cultivars or hybrids for the control or effective management of any live life stages of a pest or disease.

“Quarantine compliance certificate” means a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official of the originating state that establishes that a commodity or used equipment has been treated or inspected to comply with Arizona quarantine rules and orders and includes a certificate of inspection.

“Receiver” means any person or place of business listed on a bill of lading, manifest, or freight bill as a consignee or destination for a commodity or used equipment.

“Regulated plant pest” means all live life stages of an arthropod, disease, plant, nematode, or snail that is regulated or considered under quarantine by a state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department.

“Responsible party” means a common carrier, person, or place of business that is legally responsible for the possession of a commodity or used equipment.

“Stub or soca cotton” means cotton stalks of a previous crop that begin to show signs of growth.

“Treatment Manual” means the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Treatment Manual, T301—Cotton and Cotton Products, revised May 2017. The Treatment Manual is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is available from the Department and online at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/plants/manuals/ports/downloads/treatment.pdf.

R3-4-202. Domestic Importation

- A.** Any commodity shipped or transported into the state shall be made available for inspection if required to determine whether the commodity is free of all live pests subject to federal and state laws and rules.
- B.** Restrictions.
1. Prior to or upon delivery, a shipper, consignor, or broker of a commodity, regulated or otherwise, (excluding processed products) which is shipped into the state must provide the receiver with a bill of lading, manifest, or other similar documentation that indicates:
 - a. The contact information of the consignor and consignee;
 - b. The contents of the shipment; and
 - c. The origin of the commodity.
 2. A shipper, consignor, or broker must provide common carriers documentation prior to shipment containing the following additional information for any commodity that is shipped or transported into the state that is regulated by this article or other state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department:
 - a. The name and physical address of the shipper and receiver;
 - b. A certificate of inspection for nursery stock, if applicable;
 - c. The botanical or common name of the commodity, if applicable;
 - d. The trade or descriptive name of the used container or used equipment, if applicable;
 - e. The quantity of each type of commodity;
 - f. The county and state or foreign country where each commodity originated;
 - g. Any other certificate or permit required by this Article or other state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department.
 3. Common carriers shall provide the receiver of a commodity regulated by this article or other state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department, with the documentation required under subsection (B)(2) at the time the regulated commodity is delivered to the receiver.
 4. Certificate of Release. Any person receiving a regulated commodity from a post office, package transportation and delivery terminal, or any carrier without a Certificate of Release shall immediately notify the Department and request an inspection.
- E.** Disposition of commodity. When a common carrier is in possession of, or responsible for, a commodity that has been inspected by an inspector and found in violation of this article or other state or federal law, rule or order enforced by the Department, and elects to ship the commodity out-of-state, *A.R.S. § 3-210*:
1. The inspector shall notify the shipper, consignor or broker that the commodity is being shipped out-of-state.
 2. The common carrier shall follow the directions provided by the inspector on moving the commodity out-of-state.

R3-4-203. Plant and Crop Safeguards, Inspection, and Certification

- A.** Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:
1. “Actionable arthropod pest” means any arthropod pest that the Associate Director has determined to be an imminent threat to agriculture and horticulture within the state. Table 2 includes, but is not limited to, arthropod pests that would require immediate action and are prohibited from entry into the state.
 2. “Actionable nematode pest” means any nematode pest that the Associate Director has determined to be an imminent threat to agriculture and horticulture within the state. Table 3 includes, but is not

limited to, nematode pests that would require immediate action and are prohibited from entry into the state.

3. "Pest Management Program" means any state or federally recognized program designed for the prevention, monitoring, and control of an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest. Based on a targeted management (Integrated Pest Management) or holistic approach (Total Systems Approach Program) that incorporates best management practices, monitoring, cultivation practices, cultural controls, treatment programs and/or pest resistant plant varieties, cultivars or hybrids for the control of any live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest associated with the commodity, with a zero pest presence tolerance.
- B.** Regulated area. Unless otherwise indicated, all states, districts, and territories of the United States.
- C.** Commodities covered.
1. All plants and plant products for propagation, including nursery stock (bareroot or potted), budwood, seed for planting, cuttings, stolons, and tissue culture shipped or transported into the state that is a known host for an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest from the place of origin. Additionally, all agricultural, ornamental, and vegetable seed shall comply with the laws and regulations in Article 4 of this Chapter and any other law, order or Federal regulation enforced by the Department.
 2. All commercially harvested bulk shipments of a plant or crop, excluding processed products, which are shipped or transported into the state that may harbor an actionable arthropod pest.
 3. All domestic soil shipped or transported into the state that is:
 - a. not authorized under a permit or compliance agreement issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
 - b. not sterilized and not packaged for retail sale;
 - c. attached to a plant for the purpose of propagation; or
 - d. used for the purpose of landscaping or grading.
 4. All firewood and green lumber with attached bark.
 5. All used equipment utilized for the propagation, harvesting, transport, and/or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsection (C)(1), (2), (3), or (4).
- D.** Restrictions.
1. For commodities listed in subsection (C) that are not accompanied by proof of compliance with this section as indicated in the remainder of subsection (D); or are found infested with, or exposed to, an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest may be placed under quarantine until a disposition is determined by an inspector, *A.R.S* § 3-203.
 2. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(1), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this section by one of the following:
 - a. For an actionable arthropod pest known to occur at origin:
 - i. The commodities in the shipment(s) are inspected and a plant regulatory official provides a certificate attesting that the commodity is apparently free of any live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest;
 - ii. The Associate Director and State Plant Regulatory Official of the origin state has placed the producer under a compliance agreement, authorizing a Pest Management Program for actionable arthropod pests, and has provided certification of compliance to the producer if all provisions of a Pest Management Program are met; or
 - iii. A certificate attesting to treatment for actionable arthropod pests known to occur in the origin location is issued by a plant regulatory official.
 - b. For an actionable nematode pest known to occur at origin:

- i. The origin state determined through an annual survey conducted within the 12-month period immediately before shipment that the actionable nematode pests do not exist on the property or in the facility used to grow the commodity.
 - ii. The commodity in the shipment was sampled two weeks before shipment, and found free of actionable nematode pests.
 - iii. The commodity was protected from infestation of the actionable nematode pests by implementing all of the following steps:
 - (a) Propagated from clean seed or from cuttings taken 12 inches or higher above ground level;
 - (b) Planted in sterilized soil or other media prepared or treated to ensure freedom from actionable nematode pests;
 - (c) Retained in a sterilized container or bed;
 - (d) Placed on a sterilized bench or sterilized support 18 inches or higher from the ground or floor level; and
 - (e) Found pest-free using a sampling method approved by the Associate Director.
3. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(2), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this section by one of the following:
 - a. Authorize and validate compliance for an area-wide control program for actionable arthropod pests known to occur at the origin location;
 - b. Inspect bulk shipments of commodities by standard risk-based sampling rates to achieve a 95% confidence level that the shipment is apparently free of any live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest known to occur at origin; or
 - c. Require treatment for actionable arthropod pests known to occur in the origin location by a method known to control the pest and verify effectiveness of treatment.
 4. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(3), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this section by one of the following:
 - a. Authorize and validate a Pest Management Program or an area-wide control program for actionable arthropod pests; or
 - b. Require treatment for actionable arthropod pests known to occur in the origin location by a method known to control the pest.
 5. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, the commodities listed in subsection (C)(4), are authorized for shipment or transport into the state provided a plant regulatory official at the place of origin issues a certificate of origin and statement of compliance with this section by one of the following:
 - a. Heat treatment as indicated in the USDA Treatment Manual, Heat Treatment Schedule: T314-a; and accompanied by a treatment certificate issued by a certified heat-treatment facility, or a state or federal regulatory official; or
 - b. Any other method approved by the Associate Director that eliminates all live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest.
 6. In addition to the requirements under any other Section in this Article, law, order, or Federal law enforced by the Department, a plant regulatory official shall ensure that the commodity listed in subsection (C)(5) is accompanied by a certificate issued by the origin state attesting that the commodity is reasonably free of all soil and extraneous plant material that could harbor a live life stage of an actionable arthropod pest.
- E. Exemptions.**
1. The Associate Director may issue an exemption to a restriction in this Section at the request of a State Plant Regulatory Official on an area-wide or county-wide basis, under the following conditions:
 - a. For an area-wide or county-wide exemption of a commodity (Master Permit):

- i. The State Plant Regulatory Official agrees to comply with the conditions of a Master Permit that indicates the necessary safeguarding measures including monitoring, inspection, treatment, alternate treatment, and/or certification of the commodity.
- ii. The Department may suspend or revoke a Master Permit if one or more shipments of a commodity are not in compliance with the conditions of the authorized Master Permit or live life stages of an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest are found.
- b. For an exemption provided to a shipper of a commodity (Origin Inspection Agreement):
 - i. The State Plant Regulatory Official and the shipper agree to comply with the conditions of an Origin Inspection Agreement that indicates the necessary safeguarding measures including monitoring, inspection, treatment, alternate treatment, and/or certification of the commodity.
 - ii. The Department may suspend or revoke an Origin Inspection Agreement if one or more shipments of a commodity are not in compliance with the conditions of the Origin Inspection Agreement or live life stages of an actionable arthropod or actionable nematode pest are found.
2. Notwithstanding any other restriction, the Associate Director may declare a State, or an area within a state, exempt to a condition in this Section if it is demonstrated by a State Plant Regulatory Official that an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest is known not to occur in the origin state and that the actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest is part of a State or Federal authorized pest monitoring program that justifies the “free from” status.

F. Violations.

1. Any shipper of a commodity listed in subsection (C) that is not in compliance with the restrictions indicated in subsection (D), or an actionable arthropod pest or actionable nematode pest are found on the shipment, the shipper may be temporarily suspended from shipping or transporting commodities listed in subsection (C) into the state under the following guidelines:
 - a. The shipper will be notified of the violations and corrective measures will be provided;
 - b. The origin State Plant Regulatory Official will be notified of the violation and suspension;
 - c. The shipper will be required to contact the origin State Plant Regulatory Official to confirm completion of corrective measures;
 - d. The origin State Plant Regulatory Official will contact the Department to request approval to retract the suspension upon successful completion of the corrective measures; and
 - e. The Associate Director may retract the suspension upon satisfactory completion of the corrective measures.

Table 2. Actionable Arthropod Pests

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alfalfa plant bug	<i>Adelphocoris lineolatus</i>
Allium (Onion) Leafminer	<i>Phytomyza gymnostoma</i>
American palm cixid	<i>Myndus crudus</i>
Apple maggot	<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>
Apple mealybug	<i>Phenacoccus aceris</i>
Apple skinworm	<i>Tortrix franciscana</i>
Asian Longhorned beetle	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>
Asiatic garden beetle	<i>Maladera castanea</i>
Asparagus beetle	<i>Crioceris asparagi</i>
Avocado whitefly	<i>Trialeurodes floridensis</i>
Bagworm	<i>Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis</i>
Bean leaf beetle	<i>Cerotoma trifurcata</i>
Bifasciculate scale	<i>Chrysomphalus bifasciculatus</i>
Black cherry fruit fly	<i>Rhagoletis fausta</i>

Black orangeworm	<i>Holcocera iceryaeella</i>
Black thread scale	<i>Ischnaspis longirostris</i>
Black walnut curculio	<i>Conotrachelus retentus</i>
Blueberry maggot	<i>Rhagoletis mendax</i>
Boxwood leafminer	<i>Monarthropalpus buxi</i>
Brown citrus aphid	<i>Toxoptera citricida</i>
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>
Browntail moth	<i>Nygmia phaeorrhoea</i>
Butternut curculio	<i>Conotrachelus juglandis</i>
Cactus moth	<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>
Cactus weevil	<i>Gerstaeckeria nobilis</i>
California red scale	<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i>
Camphor scale	<i>Pseudaonidia duplex</i>
Caribbean fruit fly	<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>
Carob moth	<i>Ectomyelois ceratoniae</i>
Cereal leaf beetle	<i>Oulema melanopus</i>
Chaff scale	<i>Parlatoria pergandii</i>
Chestnut moth	<i>Cydia splendana</i>
Chilli thrips	<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>
Chinch bug	<i>Blissus leucopterus</i>
Citrus blackfly	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>
Citrus snow scale	<i>Unaspis citri</i>
Citrus whitefly	<i>Dialeurodes citri</i>
Cloudy-winged whitefly	<i>Singhiella citrifolii</i>
Clover root borer	<i>Hylastinus obscurus</i>
Coconut scale	<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>
Coffee bean weevil	<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i>
Comstock mealybug	<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>
Conifer Auger Beetle	<i>Sinoxylon unidentatum</i>
Corn stem weevil	<i>Hyperodes humilis</i>
Cottony grape scale	<i>Pulvinaria vitis</i>
Cowpea curculio	<i>Chalcodermus aeneus</i>
Croton soft scale	<i>Phalacrocooccus howertoni</i>
Cycad aulacaspis scale	<i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i>
Date palm mite	<i>Oligonychus afrasiaticus</i>
Dogwood borer	<i>Synanthedon scitula</i>
Eggplant pinworm	<i>Keiferia peniculo</i>
Emerald ash borer	<i>Agrilus plannipennis</i>
Euonymus scale	<i>Unaspis euonymi</i>
European chafer	<i>Amphimallon majalis</i>
European corn borer	<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>
European crane fly	<i>Tipula paludosa</i>
European peach scale	<i>Parthenolecanium persicae</i>

European pine shoot moth	<i>Rhyacionia bouliana</i>
Eyespotted bud moth	<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>
False parlatoria scale	<i>Pseudoparlatoria parlatorioides</i>
Florida carpenter ant	<i>Camponotus floridanus</i>
Florida red scale	<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>
Florida wax scale	<i>Ceroplastes floridensis</i>
Glacial whitefly	<i>Trialeurodes glacialis</i>
Glover scale	<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i>
Grape thrips	<i>Drepanothrips reuteri</i>
Gray sugarcane mealybug	<i>Dysmicoccus boninsis</i>
Green cloverworm	<i>Plathypena scabra</i>
Ground mealybug	<i>Ripersiella hibisci</i>
Hessian fly	<i>Mayetiola destructor</i>
Holly leafminer	<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>
Indian wax scale	<i>Ceroplastes ceriferus</i>
Jack Beardsley mealybug	<i>Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi</i>
Juniper scale	<i>Carulaspis juniperi</i>
Kirkaldy whitefly	<i>Dialeurodes kirkaldyi</i>
Kondo ground mealybug	<i>Ripersiella kondonis</i>
Lantana mealybug	<i>Phenacoccus parvus</i>
Lesser clover leaf weevil	<i>Hypera nigrirostris</i>
Lesser snow scale	<i>Pinnaspis strachani</i>
Light brown apple moth	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>
Little fire ant	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>
Lobate lac scale	<i>Paratachardina pseudolobata</i>
Maskell scale	<i>Lepidosaphes pallida</i>
Mealybug	<i>Delottococcus confusus</i>
Mealybug	<i>Hypogeococcus pungens</i>
Melon worm	<i>Diaphania hyalinata</i>
Mimosa webworm	<i>Homadaula anisocentra</i>
Mining scale	<i>Howardia biclavis</i>
Minute cypress scale	<i>Carulaspis minima</i>
Myrmicine ant	<i>Monomorium destructor</i>
Myrmicine ant	<i>Monomorium floricola</i>
Northern citrus root weevil	<i>Pachnaeus opalus</i>
Obscure scale	<i>Melanaspis obscura</i>
Old house borer	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>
Oleander pit scale	<i>Russellaspis pustulans</i>
Oriental fruit moth	<i>Grapholita molesta</i>
Oriental scale	<i>Aonidiella orientalis</i>
Palm fiorinia scale	<i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i>
Palm thrips	<i>Thrips palmi</i>
Papaya fruit fly	<i>Toxotrypana curvicauda</i>
Pepper flower bud moth	<i>Gnorimoschema gudmannella</i>

Pepper maggot	<i>Zonosemata electa</i>
Pepper tree psyllid	<i>Calophya schini</i>
Persimmon borer	<i>Sannina uroceriformis</i>
Pickleworm	<i>Diaphania nitidalis</i>
Pink hibiscus mealybug	<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>
Pitmaking pittosporum scale	<i>Planchonia arabidis</i>
Plum curculio	<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>
Plum fruit moth	<i>Cydia funebrana</i>
Plumeria whitefly	<i>Paraleyrodes perseae</i>
Potato stalk borer	<i>Trichobaris trinotata</i>
Proteus scale	<i>Parlatoria proteus</i>
Purple scale	<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i>
Pyriform scale	<i>Protopulvinaria pyriformis</i>
Red palm mite	<i>Raoiella indica</i>
Red-banded thrips	<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i>
Rednecked cane borer	<i>Agrilus ruficollis</i>
Rose chafer	<i>Macrodactylus subspinosus</i>
Royal palm bug	<i>Xylastodoris luteolus</i>
Rufous scale	<i>Selenaspidus articulatus</i>
Saddleback caterpillar	<i>Acharia stimulea</i>
Satin moth	<i>Leucoma salicis</i>
Sirex woodboring wasp	<i>Sirex noctilo</i>
South African pit scale	<i>Planchonia stentae</i>
South American fruit fly	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>
South American palm weevil	<i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i>
Southeastern Boll Weevil Biotype	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>
Southern chinch bug	<i>Blissus insularis</i>
Southern citrus root weevil	<i>Pachnaeus litus</i>
Southern green stink bug	<i>Nezara viridula</i>
Spotted Lanternfly	<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>
Stalk borer	<i>Papaipema nebris</i>
Strawberry root weevil	<i>Otiorhynchus ovatus</i>
Subtropical pine tip moth	<i>Rhyacionia subtropica</i>
Sugarcane root borer	<i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i>
Sweetpotato weevil	<i>Cylas formicarius</i>
Tawny mole cricket	<i>Neoscapteriscus vicinus</i>
Tea parlatoria scale	<i>Parlatoria theae</i>
Tea scale	<i>Fiorinia theae</i>
Tropical fire ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>
Tropical palm scale	<i>Hemiberlesia palmae</i>
Weevil	<i>Artipus floridanus</i>
West Indian Sweet potato weevil	<i>Euscepes postfaciatus</i>

Wheat strawworm	<i>Harmolita grandis</i>
White peach scale	<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>
White waxy scale	<i>Ceroplastes destructor</i>
White-footed ant	<i>Technomyrmex difficilis</i>
Yellow scale	<i>Aonidiella citrina</i>
Yellow margined leaf beetle	<i>Microtheca ochroloma</i>

Table 3. Actionable Nematode Pests

Common Name	Scientific Name
Burrowing nematode	<i>Radopholus similis</i>
Golden nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
Oat cyst nematode	<i>Heterodera avenae</i>
Reniform nematode	<i>Rotylenchulus reniformis</i>
Sheath nematode	<i>Hemicycliophora arenaria</i>
Soybean cyst nematode	<i>Heterodera glycines</i>
Sting nematode	<i>Belonolaimus longicaudatus</i>
White cyst potato nematode	<i>Globodera pallida</i>

R3-4-204. Cotton Pest Management: Interior

A. Definitions. The following terms apply to this Section:

1. “Crop remnant” means the stalks, leaves, bolls, lint, pods, and seeds of cotton;
2. “Stub cotton” means cotton stalks of a previous crop that begin to show signs of growth;
3. “Volunteer cotton” means a sprout from seed of a previous crop.

B. Regulated commodities and appliances.

1. Cotton, all parts;

C. Cultural practices.

1. Arizona’s cultural zones are:
 - a. Zone “A” -- Yuma County west of a line extended directly north and directly south of Avenue 58E.
 - b. Zone “B” -- Cochise County, Graham County, and Greenlee County.
 - c. Zone “C” -- Mohave County and La Paz County, except for the following: T6N, R11W, 12W, 13W; T5N, R12W, 13W; T4N, R12W, 14W, 15W; T3N, R10W, 11W; and T2N, R11W.
 - d. Zone “D” -- Pima County; the following portions of Pinal County: T10S, R10E, sections 34-36; T10S, R11E, section 31; T7S, R16E; T6S, R16E; T5S, R15E; T5S, R16E and T4S, R14E; and the following portions of the Aguila area: T6N, R8W; T7N, R8W, 9W, 10W; T7N, R11W, other than sections 24, 25 and 36; and T8N, R9W, sections 31-36.
 - e. Zone “E” -- All portions of the state not included in zones “A”, “B”, “C”, and “D.”
2. No stub or volunteer cotton shall be grown in or allowed to grow in the state. The landowner or grower shall be responsible for eliminating stub-or volunteer cotton.
3. Tillage deadline. Except as provided in subsection (C)(4), a grower shall ensure that a crop remnant of a host plant remaining in the field after harvest is shredded and the land tilled to destroy the host plant and its root system so no stalks remain attached to the soil before the following dates or before planting another crop, whichever occurs earlier: Zone “A”, January 15; Zone “B”, March 1; Zone “C”, February 15; Zone “D”, March 1; Zone “E”, February 15.
4. Rotational crop following cotton harvest.
 - a. If a grower elects to plant a small-grain crop following a cotton harvest, the grower may, after the host plant is shredded, irrigate and plant with wheat, barley, or oats (or other similar small-grain crops approved in

- writing by the Associate Director before planting) instead of tilling as prescribed in subsection (C)(3). The small-grain crop shall be planted before the tillage deadline for the zone.
- b. The Associate Director shall approve small-grain crops other than wheat, barley, and oats, if the planting, growth, and harvest cycles of the small-grain crop prevents the maturation of stub or volunteer cotton. A grower shall submit a written request for approval of a small-grain crop, other than wheat, barley, or oats, at least 15 days before the tillage deadline for the zone. The written request shall include the scientific and common name of the proposed small-grain crop and the estimated date of harvest.
 - c. If a grower elects to plant a crop other than an approved small-grain crop following a cotton harvest, the requirements specified in subsection (C)(3) apply.
5. Planting dates.
 - a. A grower who meets the tillage deadline specified in subsection (C)(3) for the preceding cotton crop year shall not plant cotton earlier than 15 days after the tillage deadline for the zone.
 - b. A grower who does not meet the tillage deadline specified in subsection (C)(3) for the preceding cotton crop year shall not plant cotton on a farm until 15 days after the grower ensures that all crop remnants of a host plant remaining in the fields after harvest are shredded and the land tilled to destroy the host plant and its root system so no stalks remain attached to the soil.
 6. Dry planting. Any grower who meets the tillage deadline for the zone may dry plant cotton five days after the tillage deadline for that zone, but shall not water until 15 days after the tillage deadline for that zone.
 7. An inspector shall give written notice to any owner or person in charge or control of the nuisance found in violation of subsection (C). The processes established in subsections (C)(3) and (C)(4) shall be repeated, as necessary, to destroy the pests.

R3-4-218. Boll Weevil Pest: Exterior Quarantine

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:

1. “Cotton appliance” means a container used in handling cotton, including sacks, bags, tarps, boxes, crates, and machinery used in planting, harvesting and transporting cotton.
2. “Cotton lint” means the remnant produced when cottonseed is processed in a gin.
3. “Cottonseed” means a seed derived from cotton plants which is destined for propagation or other use.
4. “Fumigation certificate” means a quarantine compliance certificate that specifies the fumigation chemical used, the treatment schedule, and the commodity treated.
5. “Hibiscus” means all parts of *Hibiscus* spp.
6. “Pest” means the following, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
 - a. Boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* (Boheman)
7. “Spanish moss” means all parts of *Tillandsia usneoides*.

B. Area under quarantine.

1. In the state of Texas, the following counties: Anderson, Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Bowie, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Burnett, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Camp, Cass, Chambers, Cherokee, Collin, Colorado, Comal, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Fayette, Fort Bend, Franklin, Freestone, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grayson, Gregg, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hardin, Harris, Harrison, Hays, Henderson, Hidalgo, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Houston, Hunt, Jack, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Johnson, Karnes, Kaufman, Kendall, Kenedy, Kinney, Kleberg, Lamar, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, Madison, Marion, Matagorda, Maverick, McLennan, McMullen, Medina, Milam, Mills, Montague, Montgomery, Morris, Nacogdoches, Navarro, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Panola, Parker, Polk, Rains, Red River, Refugio, Robertson, Rockwall, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Shelby, Smith, Somervell, Starr, Tarrant, Titus, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upshur,

Uvalde, Van Zandt, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Wise, Wood, Zapata, and Zavala.

C. Regulated commodities.

1. Gin trash,
2. Cotton lint,
3. Cottonseed,
4. Used cotton appliances or equipment that have any cotton plants attached or contained therein,
5. Cotton plants,
6. Spanish moss, and
7. Hibiscus plants.

D. Restrictions. A person shall not ship or transport into Arizona from an area under quarantine:

1. Gin trash, cotton lint, cottonseed, or used cotton appliances or equipment that have any cotton plants attached or contained therein unless the commodity or appliance is accompanied by an original fumigation certificate attesting the commodity or appliance has been fumigated as prescribed in the Treatment Manual.
2. Cotton plants or hibiscus plants unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated with a chemical to kill the pest and was visually inspected and found free of all live life stages of the pest within five days of shipment.
3. Spanish moss, unless the commodity is accompanied by an original quarantine compliance certificate attesting the commodity was treated by one of the following methods:
 - a. Commercial drying; or
 - b. Chemical treatment using a pesticide registered and labeled for use on the commodity to kill all live life stages of the pest.

R3-4-220. Citrus Nursery Stock Pests

A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:

1. "Diseases" means any of the following diseases, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
 - a. Citrus Cachexia (CCaVd),
 - b. Citrus Exocortis Virus (CEVd),
 - c. Citrus Psorosis Virus (CPsV),
 - d. Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV), or
 - e. Citrus greening disease (HLB), *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*.
2. "Shoot-tip-grafting" means a treatment method that employs micro-grafting to eliminate the chances of transmitting a disease.
3. "Thermotherapy" means a treatment method for propagative material that employs high temperatures to eliminate the presence of a disease.

B. Area under quarantine. All states, territories, and districts of the United States, except the state of Arizona.

C. Regulated commodities.

1. Citrus nursery stock. All plants or plant parts, except seed or attached green fruit, of all species, varieties, or hybrids of the genera *Citrus*, *Eremocitrus*, *Fortunella*, *Poncirus*, and *Microcitrus*.

D. Restrictions.

1. The commodity listed in subsection (C) is prohibited from entry into the state from the area under quarantine unless one of the following conditions are met prior to shipment:
 - a. The regulated commodity is permitted under a USDA-APHIS approved program for the interstate movement of citrus nursery stock;
 - b. A regulated commodity that is not subject to the restrictions for the interstate movement of citrus nursery stock may be certified under an origin state department of agriculture authorized program or National Clean Plant Network program that ensures the regulated commodity is foundation or source material, or has been propagated from a foundation or source tree that has been:

- i. Tested and found free of the diseases listed in subsection (A)(1)(a),(b),(c), and (d) within the previous thirty-six months;
 - ii. Tested and found free of the disease listed in subsection (A)(1)(e) within the previous twelve months;
 - iii. Treated by thermotherapy or shoot-tip-grafting;
 - iv. Assigned and tagged with an index number; and
 - v. Released from the origin state or federal quarantine.
- c. The regulated commodity is safeguarded and certified by an alternative method approved by the Associate Director.
- 2. A person shipping a regulated commodity into Arizona shall attach a single tag or label to each plant or plant part, or to each individual container containing a plant or plant part, that is intended for resale by an Arizona receiver. The tag or label shall contain the following information separately provided for each scion variety grafted to a single rootstock:
 - a. Name and address of the nursery that propagated the plant,
 - b. Scion variety name,
 - c. Scion variety registration number, and
 - d. Rootstock variety name.
- E. Disposition of regulated commodity not in compliance. A regulated commodity shipped into Arizona in violation of this Section shall be destroyed, treated, or transported out-of-state (*A.R.S. § 3-210*).

R3-4-229. Nut Tree Pests

- A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following terms apply to this Section:
 - 1. “Brooming” means a phytoplasma disease that drastically reduces nut production and sometimes causes death of the host tree.
 - 2. “Pest” means any of the following, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
 - a. Pecan leaf casebearer, *Acrobasis juglandis*;
 - b. Pecan nut casebearer, *Acrobasis nuxvorella*;
 - c. Pecan phylloxera, *Phylloxera notabilis*; and
 - d. The phytoplasma disease that causes brooming disease of walnut.
- B. Area under quarantine: All states, districts, and territories of the United States except California.
- C. Infested area.
 - 1. For the pests in subsection (A)(2)(a)and(b): All states and districts east of and including the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.
 - 2. For the pest in subsection (A)(2)(c): Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas.
 - 3. For the pest in subsection (A)(2)(d): All states and districts east of and including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.
- D. Commodities covered:
 - 1. All species and varieties of the following trees and all plant parts capable of propagation, except the nuts. Plant parts include buds, scions, and rootstocks:
 - a. Hickory and pecan (*Carya* spp.);
 - b. Walnut and butternut (*Juglans* spp.);
 - 2. All by-products of pruning, harvesting and/or processing, including firewood of a commodity listed in subsection (D)(1).
 - 3. Any used equipment used during the growing, harvesting, care, or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsection (D)(1);
 - 4. Any used container, used in the handling, storage, or transport of a commodity listed in subsection (D)(1).
- E. Restrictions:
 - 1. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(1), that are potted in any growing media shall be prohibited from the area under quarantine, unless otherwise exempted by the Associate Director.
 - 2. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(1), that are not potted in any growing media, shall be admitted into Arizona:

- a. From the infested area prescribed in subsections (C)(1) and (C)(2) if treated at origin and each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming the commodity has been treated in accordance with a selected method prescribed in subsection (F)(1), (2), or (5);
 - b. From an area under quarantine outside the infested area, if each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming that the commodities originated in a county not known to be infested with the pests listed in subsections (A)(2)(a), (b), and (c).
3. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(1)(b) shall be:
 - a. Prohibited from entering Arizona from the infested area prescribed in subsection (C)(3);
 - b. Admitted into Arizona from an area under quarantine outside the infested area prescribed in subsection (C)(3), if each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming the pest listed in subsection (A)(2)(d) is unknown in the origin county.
 4. The commodities listed in subsection (D)(2) are prohibited from entering the state unless treated by a method prescribed in subsection (F)(1), (3), or (5).
 5. The commodities listed in subsections (D)(3) and (4) are prohibited from entering the state unless treated by a method indicated in subsection (F)(1),(4) or (5).
- F. Treatments:**
1. Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.
 2. A hot-water dip at 140° F or more for a minimum of 30 continuous seconds.
 3. Heat treated to an internal temperature of 160° F at the center of the commodity for at least 75 minutes.
 4. Used equipment and containers.
 - a. Steam-cleaned, inspected, and certified free from debris by the origin state, or
 - b. Cold treatment in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).
 5. Any other treatment approved by the Associate Director.

R3-4-231. Nut Pests

- A. Definitions.** In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201 and A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following term applies to this Section:
- “Pest” means any of the following, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:
1. Pecan weevil, *Curculio caryae* (~~Hom~~);
 2. Butternut curculio, *Conotrachelus juglandis* ~~LeG~~;
 3. Black walnut curculio, *Conotrachelus retentus* ~~Say~~;
 4. Hickory shuckworm, *Cydia caryana*.
- “Sticktights” means the remnant husks and/or debris that remain on an in-shell nut after the cleaning process.
- B. Area under quarantine:**
1. For the pest under subsection (A)(1): The New Mexico counties of Chaves, Curry, Eddy, and Lea and all other states and districts of the United States except California.
 2. For the pest under subsection (A)(2): The New Mexico counties of Lea, Eddy, and Dona Ana, and all other states and districts of the United States except California.
 3. For the pests under subsection (A)(3) and (4): All states and districts of the United States except California.
- C. Commodities covered:**
1. Nuts of all species and varieties of hickory, pecan (*Carya spp.*), walnut and butternut (*Juglans spp.*), except extracted nut meats.
 2. Any used equipment used during growing, harvesting, care, or maintenance of a commodity listed in subsection (C), (1).
 3. Any used container, used in the handling, storage, or transport of a commodity listed in subsection (C)(1).
- D. Restrictions:**
1. A commodity listed in subsection (C)(1), originating in or shipped from the area under quarantine, shall be admitted into Arizona if the commodity has been cleaned of husks, hulls, debris, and sticktights and each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official affirming the commodity has been treated by a method prescribed in subsection (E) (1), (2), (3), or (5)..
 2. A commodity listed in subsections (C)(2) and (3) shall be admitted into Arizona if the commodity has been treated by a method prescribed in subsections (E)(3), (4), or (5).
- E. Treatment:**

1. Cold treatment: The commodities shall be held in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours). The treatment shall not start until the entire content of the lot of nuts has reached 0° F
2. A hot-water bath treatment at 140° F for a minimum of five continuous minutes. Water temperature shall be maintained at or above 140° F during the entire treatment period.
3. Methyl bromide fumigation at manufacturers recommended rates.
4. Used equipment and containers.
 - a. Steam-cleaned, inspected, and certified free from debris by the origin state,
 - b. Cold treatment in a cold storage chamber at or below 0° F for at least seven consecutive days (168 hours).
5. Any other treatment approved by the Associate Director.

R3-4-233. Lettuce Mosaic Virus

- A. Definitions.** In addition to the definitions provided in R3-4- 101, the following terms apply to this Section:
1. "Breeder seed" means unindexed lettuce seed that a lettuce breeder or researcher controls, and that is not avail- able for commercial sale or propagation.
 2. "Breeder trial" means breeder seed grown to develop a new variety of lettuce.
 3. "Mosaic-indexed" means that a laboratory tested at least 30,000 lettuce seeds from a seed lot and found that all sampled seeds were determined to be free from lettuce mosaic virus .
 4. "Pest" means lettuce mosaic virus.
 5. "Unindexed lettuce seed" means lettuce seed that is not mosaic-indexed.
- B. Area Under Quarantine:** All states, districts, and territories of the United States.
- C. Regulated Commodities:** Plants and plant parts, including seeds, of all varieties of lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*
- D. Restrictions.**
1. A person shall not import into , transport within, plant, or sell in Arizona unindexed lettuce seed unless the unindexed lettuce seed is exempted under subsection (E) or the person obtains a permit as prescribed in subsection (G).
 2. Each container or sub container of mosaic-indexed seed shall bear a label with the statement "Zero infected seeds per 30,000 tested (0 in 30,000)" as well as the name of the certified or accredited laboratory that tested the seed under subsection (D)(5).
 3. A person shall not import in to, transport within, plant, or sell in Arizona lettuce transplants unless the transplants are exempted under subsection (E), or unless an original certificate, issued by the origin state, accompanies the shipment. The certificate shall declare:
 - a. The name of the exporter,
 - b. The variety name and lot number of the seed from which the transplants were grown, and
 - c. Verification that the seeds from which the transplants were grown were mosaic-indexed.
 4. A grower shall disk or otherwise destroy all lettuce fields within 10 days after the last day of commercial harvest or abandonment, unless prevented by documented weather conditions or circumstances beyond the control of the grower.
 5. Laboratories that index lettuce seed that is shipped to Arizona shall be certified by the agricultural department of the laboratory's state of origin or by the Arizona Department of Agriculture, in accordance with A.R.S. § 3-145, or shall be accredited by the National Seed Health System. Laboratories shall provide a copy of their certificate or accreditation letter to the Arizona Department of Agriculture by January 1 of the year that shipping will take place.
- E. Exemptions.** The requirements of subsection (D) do not apply to:
1. Lettuce seed sold in retail packages of 1 oz. or less to the homeowner for noncommercial planting,
 2. Shipments of lettuce transplants consisting of five flats or less per receiver for noncommercial planting,
 3. Breeder trials for a plot of 1/20 of an acre or less, or
 4. Breeder trials for a plot of greater than 1/20 of an acre but no more than 1.25 acres provided the breeder or researcher:
 - a. Places a flag, marked with a trial identification number, at each corner of a breeder trial plot;
 - b. Provides the following written information to the Department within 10 business days of planting breeder seed:
 - i. GPS coordinates for each breeder trial plot using NAD 83 decimal degrees;
 - ii. A detailed map showing the location of each breeder trial plot;

- iii. An identification number for each breeder trial plot; and
 - iv. The name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address for the breeder or researcher;
 - c. Monitors the lettuce for pest symptoms, and notifies the Department, by telephone, by the end of the first business day following the detection of pest symptoms;
 - d. Removes and destroys all plants exhibiting pest symptoms from the breeder trial plot and places them in a sealed container for disposal in a land fill;
 - e. Labels bills of lading or invoices accompanying breeder seed into Arizona with the statement "LETTUCE SEED FOR BREEDER TRIALS ONLY"; and
 - f. Destroys lettuce plants remaining in a breeder trial plot within 10 days after the completion of breeding trials unless prevented by documented weather conditions or circumstances beyond the control of the researcher or breeder.
- F.** A breeder or researcher may conduct multiple breeder trials in Arizona under the provisions of subsection (E)(3) and (4).
- G.** Permits.
- 1. A person may apply for a permit to import unindexed lettuce seed for temporary storage in Arizona if the person:
 - a. Maintains the identity of the seed while in Arizona;
 - b. Does not sell or distribute the seed for use in the state;
 - c. Does not transfer the seed to any other facility in the state; and
 - d. Reships the seed from the state within seven days or the period of time specified on the permit, whichever is longer.
 - 2. A person may apply for a permit to transport unindexed lettuce seed into Arizona to be mosaic-indexed.
- H.** Disposition of Violation.
- 1. Any infected shipment of lettuce seed or transplants arriving in or found within the state, in violation of this Section, shall be immediately destroyed. The owner or the owner's agent shall bear the cost of the destruction.
 - 2. Any shipment of unindexed lettuce seed or transplants arriving in or found within the state in violation of this Section shall be immediately sent out-of-state or destroyed at the option of the owner or the owner's agent. The owner or the owner's agent shall bear the cost of the destruction or of sending the lettuce seed or transplants out-of-state.
 - 3. Any Arizona lettuce fields in violation of this Section shall be abated as established in A.R.S. §§ 3-204 and 3-205. The owner or person in charge may be assessed a civil penalty established in A.R.S. § 3-215.01.
 - 4. Violation of any provision of a permit issued under subsection (G) may result in suspension or revocation of the permit.

Historical Note

Former Rule, Quarantine Regulation 17. Amended effective July 1, 1975 (Supp. 75-1). Section R3-1-65 renumbered to R3-4-233 (Supp. 91-4). Section repealed; new Section adopted effective December 2, 1998 (Supp. 98-4). Amended effective December 2, 1998 (Supp. 98-4). Amended by final rulemaking at 14 A.A.R. 4091, effective December 6, 2008 (Supp. 08-4).

R3-4-239. Imported Fire Ants

A. Definitions.

“Pest” means any species of imported fire ants, including *Solenopsis invicta* and *Solenopsis richteri*, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201.

B. Area under quarantine. A state or portion of a state listed in 7 CFR 301.81-3, 57 FR 57327, December 4, 1992, Federal Domestic Order DA-2018-11, April 17, 2018, and any area a state declares infested. This material is incorporated by reference, on file with the Department and the Office of the Secretary State, and does not include any later amendments or editions.

C. Regulated commodities.

- 1. Soil, separately or with other articles, except potting soil shipped in an original container in which the potting soil is packaged after commercial preparation; and
- 2. All plants associated with soil, except:
 - a. Plants that are maintained indoors year-round, and are not for sale; and

- b. Plants shipped bare-root and free of soil.
- D. Restrictions.**
 1. An Arizona receiver of a regulated commodity shall establish a Department-approved quarantine holding area that meets the following specifications:
 - a. The floor is of a permeable surface, such as sand or soil, and free from debris, grass, or weeds;
 - b. The area is isolated from public access, surrounded by a fence or other barrier;
 - c. The integrity and security of the area is maintained at all times; and
 - d. If outdoors, the area is at least 15 feet from any masonry wall, property boundary, or non-quarantine plant.
 2. A shipper or receiver shall unload a regulated commodity at destination into an approved quarantine holding area as prescribed in subsection (D)(1). The Department may inspect the regulated commodity as follows:
 - a. A regulated commodity from an area under quarantine in subsection (B) shall be held at least three consecutive days, unless otherwise released by an inspector.
 - b. A regulated commodity may be inspected to determine compliance with this section.
 - c. A disposition shall be provided by an inspector upon completion of an inspection.
 - d. If an inspection to determine compliance with this section is not conducted, an inspector shall release the regulated commodity.
 3. A receiver shall only apply a pesticide or other chemical to a regulated commodity located in a quarantine holding area as authorized by the Associate Director.
- E. Exemptions.** Soil samples of no more than fifteen (15) pounds that comply with the interstate movement requirements of 7 CFR §§ 301.81 et seq., 75 FR 4240, January 26, 2010, Federal Domestic Order DA-2018-11, April 17, 2018, are exempt from the requirements of this Section.
- F. Disposition of commodity not in compliance.** A regulated commodity shipped into Arizona in violation of this Section may be treated, destroyed, or transported out-of-state by the owner and at the owner's expense as authorized by the Associate Director.

R3-4-241. Palm Pests

- A. Definitions.** In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-01, the following term applies to this Section:

“Pest” means, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201:

 1. *Candidatus* Phytoplasma palmae subgroup 16SrIV, strain A (Lethal yellowing);
 2. *Candidatus* Phytoplasma 16SrIV-D (Texas Phoenix palm decline);
 3. *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *palmarum* (Fusarium wilt of queen and Mexican fan palm); or
 4. *Myndus crudus*, a planthopper that vectors the pest defined in (A)(1) and (2).
- B. Area under quarantine.**
 1. For the pest in subsection (A)(1):
 - a. In the state of Florida, the following counties: Broward, Collier, Hendry, Lee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, and Palm Beach.
 - b. In the state of Texas, the following counties: Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy.
 2. For the pest in subsection (A)(2):
 - a. In the state of Florida, the following counties: Alachua, Desoto, Duval, Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Orange, Polk, Sarasota, and Volusia.
 - b. In the state of Louisiana, the following parish: Orleans
 - c. In the state of Texas, the following counties: Bexar, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kleberg, Nueces, Tarrant, and Willacy
 3. For the pest in subsection (A)(3):
 - a. The state of Florida
 - b. In Texas, the following county: Houston
 4. For the pest in subsection (A)(4):
 - a. The state of Florida
 - b. In Texas, the following counties: Houston
- C. Regulated commodities.** All propagative parts of the following plants, except seed:
 - Aiphanes lindeniana*,
 - Allagoptera arendria*,

Andropogon virginicus (Broomsedge),
Arenga engleri,
Borassus flabellifer (Palmyra Palm),
Caryota mitis (Cluster Fishtail Palm),
Caryota rumphiana (Giant Fishtail Palm),
Chelyocarpus chuco,
Chrysalidocarpus cabadae, syn. *Dypsis cabadae* (Cabada Palm),
Cocos nucifera (Coconut Palm),
Corypha elata (Buri Palm),
Cynodon dactylon (Bermuda Grass),
Cyperus spp. (Sedges),
Dictyosperma album (Princess Palm),
Eremochloa ophiuroides (Centipede Grass),
Gaussia attenuata (Puerto Rican Palm),
Howea belmoreana (Belmore Sentry Palm),
Latania spp. (Latan Palm),
Livistona chinensis (Chinese Fan Palm),
Livistona rotundifolia (Javanese Fan Palm),
Mascarena verschaffeltii (Spindle Palm),
Nannorrhops ritchiana (Mazari Palm),
Neodypsis decaryi, syn. *Dypsis decaryi* (Triangle Palm),
Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine),
Panicum purpurascens (Para Grass),
Panicum bartowense,
Paspalum notatum (Bahia Grass),
Phoenix canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm),
Phoenix dactylifera (Date Palm),
Phoenix reclinata (Sengal Date Palm),
Phoenix roebelenii (Pigmy Date Palm),
Phoenix rupicola (Cliff Date Palm),
Phoenix sylvestris (Wild Date Palm),
Phoenix zeylanica (Ceylon Date Palm),
Polyandrococos caudescens,
Pritchardia spp.,
Pseudopheenix sargentii (Florida Cherry Palm),
Ravenea hildebrandtii,
Sabal mexicana (Rio Grande Palmetto),
Sabal palmetto (Cabbage Palmetto),
Stenotaphrum secundatum (St. Augustine Grass),
Sygarus romanzoffiana (Queen palm),
Syagrus schizophylla
Thrinax radiata (Florida Thatch Palm),
Trachycarpus fortunei (Windmill Palm),
Veitchia spp., and
Washingtonia robusta (Mexican Fan Palm), and
Zoysia spp. (Zoysia Grass).

- D.** Restrictions. The commodities in subsection (C) are prohibited from the area under quarantine unless the following conditions are met prior to shipment:
1. The plant regulatory official issues a certificate or certifies an ongoing Pest Management Program attesting that the conditions in (D)(2), (3), (4), and (5) were met prior to shipment;
 2. No field grown plants are included in the shipment;
 3. The commodity was inspected prior to shipment and no symptoms of any pest (A)(1), (2), or (3) were observed;
 4. The commodity was treated with a labeled product to eliminate all live life stages of the pest (A)(4); and

5. The commodity originates from an outdoor facility no closer than one-half mile from a known infested area of a pest indicated in (A)(1), (2), or (3).
- E. Disposition of commodity not in compliance. A regulated commodity shipped into Arizona in violation of this Section shall be destroyed or transported out-of-state by the owner and at the owner's expense.

R3-4-245. Noxious Weeds

- A. Definitions. In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following apply to this Section:
1. "Class A Noxious Weed" is categorized as a species of plant that is not known to exist or of limited distribution in the State and is a high priority pest for quarantine, control, or mitigation, Class A noxious weeds are listed in Table 4.
 2. "Class B Noxious Weed" is categorized as a species of plant that is known to occur, but of limited distribution in the State and may be a high priority pest for quarantine, control or mitigation if a significant threat to a crop, commodity, or habitat is known to exist. Class B noxious weeds are listed in Table 5.
 3. "Class C Noxious Weed" is categorized as a species of plant that is widespread but may be recommended for active control based on risk assessment. Class C noxious weeds are listed in Table 6.
- B. Restrictions:
1. No Class A, B, or C Noxious Weed, or commodity infested or contaminated with a Class A, B, or C Noxious Weed, shall be admitted into the state unless otherwise authorized by the Associate Director.
 2. The Department may quarantine and abate an area infested or contaminated with a Class A or Class B Noxious Weed if it has been determined by the Associate Director that an imminent threat to agriculture or horticulture exists.

Table 4. Class A Noxious Weeds

Common name	Scientific name
African rue	Peganum harmala
Canada thistle	Cirsium arvense
Dudaim melon	Cucumis melo v. Dudaim Naudin
Dyer's woad	Isatis tinctoria
Floating water hyacinth	Eichhornia crassipes
Giant salvinia	Salvinia molesta
Globe-podded hoary cress	Cardaria draba
Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata
Leafy spurge	Euphorbia esula
Plumeless thistle	Carduus acanthoides
Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria
Purple starthistle	Centaurea calcitrapa
Quackgrass	Elymus repens (Elytrigia repens)
Rush skeletonweed	Chondrilla juncea
Southern sandbur	Cenchrus echinatus
Spotted knapweed	Centaurea stoebe ssp. micranthos
Sweet resinbush	Euryops subcarnosus
Ward's weed	Carrichtera annua
Wild mustard	Sinapis arvensis

Table 5. Class B noxious weeds

Common name	Scientific name
Black mustard	Brassica nigra
Branched broomrape	Orobanche ramosa
Bull thistle	Cirsium vulgare

Camelthorn	Alhagi maurorum (A. pseudalhagi)
Dalmatian toadflax	Linaria dalmatica (L. genistifolia v. dalmatica)
Diffuse knapweed	Centaurea diffusa
Field sandbur	Cenchrus spinifex (synonym: C. incertus)
Giant reed	Arundo donax
Halogeton	Halogeton glomeratus
Jointed goatgrass	Aegilops cylindrica
Malta starthistle	Centaurea melitensis
Musk thistle	Carduus nutans
Natal grass	Melinis repens
Onionweed	Asphodelus fistulosus
Russian knapweed	Acroptilon repens
Russian olive	Elaeagnus angustifolia
Saharan mustard	Brassica tournefortii
Stinknet (Globe chamomile)	Oncosiphon piluliferum
Scotch thistle	Onopordum acanthium
Yellow bluestem	Bothriochloa ischaemum
Yellow starthistle	Centaurea solstitialis

Table 6. Class C noxious weeds

Common name	Scientific name
Buffelgrass	Cenchrus ciliaris (Pennisetum ciliare)
Field bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis
Fountain grass	Pennisetum setaceum
Garden or common morning glory	Ipomoea purpurea
Grannyvine	Ipomoea tricolor
Ivy-leaf morning glory	Ipomoea hederacea
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
Kochia	Kochia scoparia
Morning glory	Ipomoea triloba
Morning glory	Ipomoea x leucantha
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris
Salt cedar	Tamarix ramosissima
Tree of heaven	Ailanthus altissima

R3-4-248. Japanese beetle

- A.** Definitions. . In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. § 3-201, A.A.C. R3-4-101 and R3-4-201, the following apply to this Section:
1. “Host commodities” means the commodities listed in the JBHP, Appendix 6.
 2. “JBHP” means the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan, adopted by the National Plant Board on August 19, 1998, and revised June 20, 2016.
 3. “Pest” means the Japanese beetle, *Popillia japonica*, notwithstanding the definition in A.R.S. § 3-201.
- B.** Area under quarantine: All Category 2 and 3 areas listed in the JBHP, which is incorporated by reference, does not include any later amendments or editions, and is on file with the Department, the Office of the Secretary of State, and the National Plant Board at <http://nationalplantboard.org/japanese-beetle-harmonization-plan/>.
- C.** Host commodities covered. All commodities, except grass sod, listed in the JBHP, Appendix 12.
- D.** An out-of-state grower who imports a host commodity into Arizona shall comply with the JBHP, except as provided under subsection (E).

- E. Restrictions on importation.**
1. An out-of-state grower shall not import into Arizona a host commodity under subsection (C) from an area under quarantine unless the commodity is accompanied by a certificate issued by plant regulatory official of the origin state ensuring compliance with the requirements of the JBHP, Appendix 1.
 2. Notwithstanding the requirements of the JBHP, Appendix 1, the Associate Director may admit grass sod from an out-of-state grower for shipment to Arizona if:
 - a. The out-of-state grower requests an exception agreement from the Department;
 - b. The out-of-state grower, the State Plant Regulatory Official of the origin state, and the Associate Director sign an agreement that includes the following terms:
 - i. The out-of-state grower shall ship sod grown only in a Japanese beetle-free county;
 - ii. The State Plant Regulatory Official or designee shall place and monitor Japanese beetle traps on the grass sod farm during the agreement period. At least one trap shall be placed on each 10 acres of land. A buffer zone of a one-mile radius shall be established around the grass sod farm, and two traps per square mile shall be placed in the buffer zone. The Department shall revoke the agreement if the origin state documents that one or more Japanese beetles are detected in any trap;
 - iii. The State Plant Regulatory Official or designee shall inspect sod before shipment to ensure it is free of the pest; and
 - iv. The out of state grower shall notify the Associate Director or their designee of sod shipments destined to Arizona prior to shipment..
 - c. Both the out-of-state grower and the State Plant Regulatory Official shall perform any other requirement established by the Associate Director to ensure the grass sod is free from all life stages of Japanese beetle.
 3. An out-of-state grower shall not import into Arizona a host commodity from a Category 4 state unless certified by the State Plant Regulatory Official or designee attesting that the host commodity is apparently free of Japanese beetle and has been treated by an approved method to eliminate all live life stages of the pest.
 4. Exemptions from importation ban:
 - a. Privately-owned houseplants grown indoors; and
 - b. Commodities that have been treated by an alternate method approved by the Associate Director and certified by a plant regulatory official of the state of origin.

ARKANSAS

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated September 2021

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock shall include all plants, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings and grafts, scions and buds grown or kept for or capable of propagation, distribution or sale; provided, that vegetable, grass and other soft-wood herbaceous plants shall not be considered nursery stock except when grown by a producer of hardwood plants then it becomes nursery stock and subject to fees based on acreage and other requirements that govern the sale of nursery stock.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each bundle package or container or nursery stock shipped into Arkansas must be accompanied by a certificate tag, label, or stamp issued by the appropriate regulatory agency of the state of origin, certifying that the nursery stock to which it is attached has been appropriately inspected and found to be apparently pest free.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Prohibited plant:

- Lythrum salicaria* Purple Loosestrife
- Salvinia molesta* Giant salvinia
- Eichornia crassipes, E. azurea* Water Hyacinth
- Imperata cylindrica* Japanese Blood Grass

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: The boll weevil in any living stage; gin trash, cotton seed, cotton plants, bolls, used cotton equipment

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Regulated articles moving from regulated areas into Arkansas shall be accompanied by a certificate or permit or certificate of origin issued by an authorized regulatory official in the state of origin. (2) Certificates must attest to freedom of boll weevil, or treatment or handling in accordance with approved procedures to exclude boll weevil.

BROWN GARDEN SNAIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Brown Garden Snail, *Helix aspersa* Muller

STATES REGULATED: AZ, CA, MN, NM, OR

MATERIALS REGULATED: The brown garden snail in any living stage; soil, sand or gravel, plants and plant products, stump wood, timbers.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials must be accompanied by a certificate of an authorized compliance issued by and bearing the signature of an authorized inspector of the state of origin. The certificate will verify freedom from or that the commodities have been properly treated as recommended in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Treatment Manual.

GIBBERELLA FUJIKUROI (BAKANAE STRAINS) QUARANTINE

PEST: Fungus (*Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains))

AREAS REGULATED: Any rice production area where *Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains) and/or Bakanae (Foolish Seedling Disease) have been confirmed to occur.

MATERIAL REGULATED: (1) The causal agent (*Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains)) in any living stage of development; (2) Rice; (3) Rough Rice; (4) Seed Rice; (5) Research Rice; (6) Milling Rice; (7) Rice Hulls; (8) Rice Mill Waste; (9) Used Rice Equipment; (10) Any other item an inspector determines presents a hazard of spread of the pest and the person in possession of the item has been so notified.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles moving into or through Arkansas must have a permit attached to the article or to the container in which the regulated article is being moved.

GINSENG MONITORING PROGRAM

PLANT: American Ginseng, *Panax quinquefolius*

STATES REGULATED: ALL

REQUIREMENTS: All ginseng to be exported shall have its weight verified prior to the issuance of an export permit. This weight must accurately correspond to the weight of purchases from collectors and growers set out in records required to be submitted to the Board. Ginseng dealers shall neither receive, purchase nor hold ginseng that has not been certified under Arkansas law or laws or rules of other states. Collectors who live out-of-state can legally collect and sell ginseng within Arkansas provided regulations are met.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE

PEST: Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis richteri* Forel, and *S. invicta* Boren

STATES REGULATED: AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OK, PR, SC, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Soil, compost, manure, humus, peat, etc., plants with roots and soil attached, grass sod, hay and straw, used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: Certification guidelines are those listed in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Imported Fire Ant Program Manual. See also Federal Imported Fire Ant Quarantine

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

PEST: Japanese beetle, *Popillia japonica* Newman

STATES REGULATED: All of CT, DE, DC, GA, IL, IN, KY, ME, MD, MI, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, WV; portions of AL, MO, Quebec and Ontario, Canada

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Japanese beetle in any living stage; soil, humus, compost, manure etc.; plants with roots with soil attached, (except home grown house plants not for sale, greenhouse grown plants, soil-free aquatic plants); grass sod; plant crowns and roots for propagation; bulbs, corms, rhizomes and tubers of ornamental plants; used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Certificate or permit attached to the container or shipping document must accompany regulated materials shipped from a regulated area. (2) Regulated materials originating outside the regulated area can move without a certificate, if clearly labeled and protected from introduction when moving through regulated area.

PHONY PEACH DISEASE QUARANTINE

PEST: Phony Peach Virus

STATES REGULATED: AL, FL, GA, LA, MO, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Peach, plum, apricot, nectarine, and almond nursery stock.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of regulated articles into Arkansas shall be accompanied by a certificate (securely attached to the outside of each container, package, or bundle) bearing the name and address of the consignor. Certificates or permits shall be issued only on the following conditions: (1) that each nursery in the phony peach infested areas producing the regulated products shall apply to the State quarantine official for approval of the proposed nursery-growing site on or before August 15 of each year; (2) selected nursery sites shall be at least 300 yards from wild or domesticated plum, 1/2 miles from phony-infested commercial orchards, and 1/2 mile from urban area; (3) the one-half environs of the nursery site shall be inspected prior to October 1, and all phony trees found within such environs removed prior to November 1; (4) all budding shall be restricted to the slip-bud method.

SWEET POTATO SEED AND PLANTS CERTIFICATION

PESTS: All injurious, insects, plant diseases or disorders of sweet potatoes.

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas* (L) Lam., vines, cuttings, slips, draws, roots, and any other vegetatively propagated part of the plant.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Shippers must file a state of origin certificate complying with the requirements of Arkansas. Plant certificates (including grower's name, address, the variety of plants in each bundle) in various forms will be accepted on a reciprocal basis.

SWEET POTATO WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Sweet potato weevil, *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* Summers

STATES REGULATED: AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Sweet potato weevil in any living stage; (2) Sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas* (L) Lam., and the genera *Ipomoea* and *Convolvulus*, any roots, plants, vines, cuttings, slips, draws and other vegetatively propagated parts; or other plants which may to be hosts of the sweet potato weevil.

RESTRICTIONS: Sweet potatoes entering Arkansas from regulated states must be accompanied by a valid certificate of quarantine compliance. Each container shall have an

official certificate firmly attached certifying that the sweet potatoes have been properly fumigated or packed and handled under such conditions as to eliminate any danger of the spread of the sweet potato weevil.

THOUSAND CANKER DISEASE OF BLACK WALNUT QUARANTINE

PESTS: Walnut Twig Beetle and *Geosmithia* fungus.

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Washington; and any other state or foreign country known to be infested.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants and plant parts of *Juglans* genus including nursery stock, budwood, scionwood, green lumber, logs, stumps, roots, branches, and chips. All life stages of Walnut Twig Beetle and *Geosmithia* fungus. Any non-coniferous (hardwood) firewood.

RESTRICTIONS: Except as otherwise provided herein, all commodities and articles covered are prohibited entry into or through Arkansas from areas under quarantine unless specifically listed as exempt (see list below); no person, firm, corporation or other entity shall import, plant, receive for delivery, or otherwise accept or bring into Arkansas any regulated articles from any Thousand Canker Disease of Black Walnut infested area designated by the Arkansas State Plant Board.

EXEMPTIONS: Walnut nuts, nut meats and hulls, Walnut lumber milled, removed of bark and kiln dried, finished walnut wood products.

EMERALD ASH BORER (*AGRILUS PLANIPENNIS*) QUARANTINE

PESTS: Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)

COUNTIES REGULATED: Entire State

MATERIALS REGULATED: Emerald Ash Borer, firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous) species, nursery stock, green lumber, and other material living, dead, cut, or fallen, including logs, stumps, roots, branches, mulch and composted and un-composted chips of the genus *Fraxinus*, and any other article, product, or means of conveyance not listed in paragraph (a) of this section may be designated as a regulated article if the Arkansas State Plant Board determines that it presents a risk of spreading Emerald Ash Borer and notifies the person in possession of the article, product, or means of conveyance that it is subject to these regulations.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles may be moved from a quarantined area only if moved:

(1) With a certificate or limited permit issued and attached

(2) Without a certificate or limited permit and:

(a) The regulated article is moved by the United States Department of Agriculture for

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experimental or scientific purposes; or

(b) The regulated article originates outside the quarantined area and is moved through the quarantined area under the following conditions:

1. The points of origin and destination are indicated on a document accompanying the regulated article; and
2. The regulated article, if moved through the quarantined area during the period of March 1 through October 31 is moved in an enclosed vehicle or is completely covered to prevent access by Emerald Ash Borer; and
3. The regulated article is moved directly through the quarantined area without stopping (except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs), or has been stored, packed, or handled at locations approved by the Arkansas State Plant Board as not posing a risk of infestation by Emerald Ash Borer; and
4. The article has not been combined or commingled with other articles so as to lose its individual identity.

CALIFORNIA

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

Updated October 10, 2023

State of California
Department of Food and Agriculture
Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services
1220 N Street, Sacramento, California 95814
Phone: (916) 654-0312
Home Page: <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant>
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General Information

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

PHYTOPHTHORA RAMORUM PRE-NOTIFICATION POLICY

All nurseries positive for *Phytophthora ramorum* in the last two years are required to pre-notify the CDFA of incoming shipments as outlined by the Federal Order DA-2012-53.

JAPANESE BEETLE PRE-NOTIFICATION POLICY

As part of the revised [Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan](#), all shippers from JB quarantined areas are to pre-notify CDFA electronically of incoming shipments.

DEFINITION OF NURSERY STOCK

[Section 5005](#), California Food and Agricultural Code (FAC) defines Nursery stock as "Any plant for planting, propagation, or ornamentation."

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

California requires all out-of-state nursery stock shipments to the state to bear appropriate official state certification when necessary for quarantine compliance.

Certificates

Acceptable certifications include phytosanitary certificates, stamps, or stickers. California **does not** accept certificates via scanned code or any other electronic tags, such as QR codes. Any form of certification used must be an official certificate. Suggested methods of denoting official certification include depiction of the state agricultural seal, name and/or title, facsimile signature of the certifying agricultural official.

Certificates must also reference the quarantine requirement that is being met, either by the name of the quarantine or by the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section number e.g., Japanese beetle or Section 3280. Plant material shipped from a federally regulated area requires federal certification.

For quarantine purposes, it is equally important to know the origin of material that is being transshipped. For example, plant material covered under California quarantine, if the material originated in Florida and was reshipped from New York, it would need a Florida certificate.

All plant materials received from out-of-state, except as provided by Origin Inspection Agreement, are required to be held under quarantine until released by the destination.

MARKINGS

In addition, each shipment of plants entering California must be legibly marked in a conspicuous manner, per [Section 6421](#) of the California FAC, with the following:

1. **Name and address** of the owner or shipper
2. **Name of the consignee**
3. **State or country of origin** is required. It helps to include the county/parish of origin for states with partial quarantines
4. **Statement of contents** - plants or plant material

Imports from other states will be released only after it is determined that they meet quarantine requirements. Nursery stock shipments must be free of pests, diseases, weeds, and/or weed seed not of common occurrence in California. This summary is not exhaustive because regulations change from time to time based on pest conditions at origin and our inspection findings. The plant quarantines listed below and summarized are from the CCR.

Inquiries regarding specific quarantines may be addressed to the: State of California, Department of Food and Agriculture, Pest Exclusion, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814; or call (916) 654-0312 or email at peinfo@cdfa.ca.gov.

PEST RATING DEFINITIONS ([CCR3162](#))

"A" is for pests of the agricultural industry or environment which score high in the pest rating process and are not known to occur or are under official control in the State of California, including eradication, quarantine regulation, containment, rejection, or other holding action.

"B" is for pests of the agricultural industry or environment which score medium to high in the pest rating process and which are of limited distribution in the State of California. Plants and plant products found infested or infected with or exposed to a "B"-rated pest may be subject to immediate quarantine actions.

"C" is for pests of the agricultural industry or environment which score medium to low in the pest rating process and are of common occurrence and generally distributed in California. Plants and plant products found infested or infected with or exposed to a "C"-rated pest are not subject to any State enforced regulatory actions listed under subsections 3162(e).

"Q" is for pests of the agricultural industry or environment which score high in the pest rating process, and which are not known to occur or where their California distribution is unknown and which are otherwise suspected of being economically harmful to the agricultural industry or the environment and which may not be completely identified or for which there is inadequate available scientific information. The Department, at its discretion, may only conduct surveys, retard or prevent the spread of plants and plant products found infested or infected with or exposed to a "Q"-rated pest or take immediate actions listed under subsection 3162(e) prior to the Department determining the appropriate permanent pest rating.

"W" is for plants that are included in the [CCR Section 4500](#) list of California State Noxious Weeds.

NOXIOUS WEED POLICY

It has been determined that species of plants listed in [CCR 4500](#) are noxious weeds within the meaning of [Section 5004](#) of the FAC.

CCR 4500, a list of California noxious weeds may be viewed [here](#).

Inquiries regarding specific species may be addressed to the: State of California, Department of Food and Agriculture, Pest Exclusion, 1220 N Street, Sacramento, CA 95814; or call (916) 654-0312 or email at peinfo@cdfa.ca.gov.

QUARANTINE SUMMARY

The following are extracts from California regulations and are provided for informational purposes only. For full text of regulations and additional information and procedures, the user should consult the associated [Plant Quarantine Manual](#) sections at the links below.

I. CITRUS PESTS - SECTION 3250*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pgm/manual/pdf/301.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

All states, districts, and territories, except AZ.

MATERIALS REGULATED

Plant and plant parts of all species of *Citrus*, *Fortune/la*, *Poncirus*, *Aeg/opsis*, and *Afraeg/e*, except seed. For Florida only, all plant parts, except seed, in the family Rutaceae.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Trees, plants, scions, buds, cuttings, and understock prohibited. All plants and propagative materials, except seed of all species, varieties, and hybrids of *Citrus*, *Fortune/la*, *Poncirus*, *Aeglopsis*, and *Afraegle* are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine except the State of Florida unless authorized entry under permit issued by the department or when shipped by, or at the request of, the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes.
2. Trees, plants, and plant parts prohibited. All plants and plant parts, except seed of all species, varieties, and hybrids of the plant family Rutaceae, including, but not limited to, the genera *Citrus* (true citrus), *Fortune/la* (kumquats), *Murraya* (mock orange), *Poncirus* (trifoliate oranges), *Aeglopsis* (dwarf powder-flask fruit), and *Afraegle* (African powder-flask fruit) are prohibited entry into California from the State of Florida except when authorized entry under permit issued by the department or when shipped by, or at the request of, the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes.
3. Requirements for entry of citrus fruit from Florida or Texas. Commercial shipments of citrus fruit made by commercial packing houses, may be admitted into this state from Florida or Texas provided conditions are met as listed under (a) or (b), and (c) and (d) below:
 - a. Shipments of Florida citrus fruit, except lemons and sour limes, must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an official of the Florida Department of

Agriculture and Consumer Services indicating the fruit was treated in accordance with methods approved by the department.

- b. Shipments of Texas citrus fruit, except lemons and sour limes, must be accompanied by a Federal Master Permit issued under provisions of the United States Mexican Fruit Fly Quarantine and by an agent of the United States Department of Agriculture.
 - c. Surface Pests. Treatment for surface pests (scale, insects, mites, etc.) is not required as a condition of entry for all citrus fruit, including lemons and sour limes, from Florida and Texas destined to California when the fruit has been cleaned by washing and scrubbing with brushes in a commercial packing house in preparation for interstate shipment. If the fruit has not been so cleaned, prepared, and handled, then the fruit shall be treated to assure the fruit is free of surface pests under official supervision prior to shipment and be so certified by an authorized agricultural official of the state of origin.
 - d. All containers in which citrus fruit are shipped to California shall be new.
4. Citrus fruit from the area under quarantine is prohibited entry into California except as provided herein.
 5. Automobiles, other vehicles, and their contents, subject to inspection. Automobiles, trailers, trucks, and other vehicles, baggage, personal effects, household goods, and camping implements, arriving in California from any state or territory of the United States may be placed in quarantine by the department until it has been determined by inspection that the same are free from all varieties of citrus fruits and citrus plants, and parts thereof, except seeds.

II. CHESTNUT BARK AND OAK WILT DISEASES- SECTION 3251*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/302.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

All states, districts, and territories, except AZ.

MATERIALS REGULATED

All plant parts, except acorns of all species of chestnut, chinquapin, oak, and tanbark oak.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Commodities Covered Prohibited from Area Under Quarantine. Regulated materials are prohibited from quarantined areas unless an official certificate evidencing compliance as stated below, accompanies each lot or shipment.
2. Commodities Covered Produced in Western States Admitted Under Certificate of Origin. All regulated commodities covered produced in and shipped from that portion of the area under quarantine west of the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico are admissible into California, provided that each lot or shipment is accompanied by an official certificate issued by, and bearing an original or facsimile signature of, the authorized agricultural inspection official of the state in which the commodities were grown or shipped, affirming that chestnut bark disease and oak wilt disease are not known to occur in the state where grown, and also setting forth the name of the state where produced and the kind and amount of commodities covered by the certificate.
3. Commodities Covered Admissible Under Certificate of Treatment. Regulated commodities may be shipped to California from the areas under quarantine if prior approval by the Director of the treatment method to be used. Except as provided above, each shipment of a commodity covered must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by, and bearing an original or facsimile signature of, the authorized agricultural official of the state of origin indicating the method of treatment, quantity of commodity covered, identification or license number of carrier, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.
4. No Restrictions on Foreign Nuts. No restrictions are placed by this quarantine upon the nuts of all species and varieties of chestnut and chinquapin (*Castanea* spp. and *Castanopsis* spp.) grown in and imported from foreign countries when reshipped into or arriving in this State in an unopened original container.

III. CARIBBEAN FRUIT FLY - SECTION 3252*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/303.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

Puerto Rico and all the State of Florida south of and including Hernando, Sumter, Lake, and Volusia counties.

MATERIALS REGULATED

All fruits and berries of host plants of Caribbean fruit fly, soil or planting media within the drip area of plants producing host material.

RESTRICTIONS

Articles and commodities covered are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine, except as provided below:

1. Articles and Commodities Covered Admissible When Treated at Origin. Articles and commodities covered are admissible into California from the area under quarantine provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized representative of the origin State Department of Agriculture or the United States Department of Agriculture affirming that the lot or shipment was treated for Caribbean fruit fly, prior to shipment and under supervision of the origin State Department of Agriculture or the United States Department of Agriculture, in a manner approved by the Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture and was not exposed to reinfestation by the fly.

IV. COTTON PEST- SECTION 3254*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

<http://pi.cdфа.ca.gov/pgm/manual/pdf/304.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

All states, districts, and territories, except AZ and NC.

MATERIALS REGULATED

All plant parts of okra, kenaf, and cotton (*Gossypium*, and *Thurberia*); all used cotton-harvest equipment and related supplies.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Cotton Plants and Gin Trash Prohibited. Cotton plants and parts thereof, as such or as packing or as contamination or in association with any other product, article or thing, and gin trash, are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine, except that harvested seed cotton and products derived from seed cotton may be admitted as hereinafter provided.
2. Certificates or Permits Required. Except as hereinafter exempted, articles and commodities covered may be admitted into this state if accompanied by a certificate of treatment or under permit issued by the director or the United States Department of Agriculture.

3. Approval of Treatment and Processing Methods. Any method of treatment or processing to destroy boll weevil on the basis of which a certificate or permit may be issued shall be approved and prescribed by the director in administrative instructions issued supplemental hereto or prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture.
4. Exemptions. The following articles and commodities are exempt from the certificate or permit requirements:
 - a. Compressed baled cotton lint, linters, and lint cleaner waste when such products have been given standard or equivalent compression {22 pounds per cubic foot} and if free from surface contaminants capable of harboring boll weevil.
 - b. Samples of cotton lint and cotton linters of the usual trade size, if free from cottonseed and cotton trash.
 - c. Edible okra during the period of January 1 to March 15.
5. Certificates of Treatment. A treatment certificate issued by an authorized Department of Agriculture representative at origin shall accompany each lot or shipment unless exempt. The certificate shall affirm that the shipment or lot accompanied thereby was cleaned, or otherwise treated to destroy boll weevil as prescribed by the director. Each certificate shall also set forth the kind and quantity of articles and commodities treated thereby, date and method of treatment, dosage used, the initials and number of the railway car, or license number of the truck in which shipped, and the names and addresses of the consignee and consignor.

V. CHERRY FRUIT FLY - SECTION 3256*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/305.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

ID, MT, NM, OR, UT, WA, and parts of CO

MATERIALS REGULATED

All fresh cherry fruit (domestic and wild); and soil or planting media within drip area of host plants.

RESTRICTIONS

- I. Cherry Fruits Admitted from Area Under Quarantine If Treated in Approved Manner at Origin.
Cherry fruits grown, packed, or stored in or shipped from the area under quarantine may be

admitted into California, provided each lot or shipment is officially certified by an authorized representative of the Department of Agriculture at origin, affirming that the accompanied cherry fruits were treated to destroy cherry fruit flies in a manner approved by the director.

2. Cherry Fruits Admitted from Area Under Quarantine Without Treatment when Under Permit From the Director. The director may issue to the proper official of the Department of Agriculture of any state in the area under quarantine, a master permit designating conditions under which cherry fruits may be admitted into the state without treatment and setting forth therein requirements for: sampling, inspecting of samples, maintaining identity, transportation, certification, and other instructions which must be met at point of origin. To be eligible for such master permit the state of origin shall:

- a. Maintain CA-approved mandatory pest control districts for control of cherry fruit fly.
- b. Carry on a trapping program for adult cherry fruit flies to determine proper timing for application of control materials.
- c. Require the application of pesticides at specified intervals as recommended by an official agricultural regulatory agency.
- d. Furnish a list of shippers approved by the state of origin including the shippers' addresses and assigned identification numbers to the California Department of Food and Agriculture prior to the beginning of the shipping season.

3. The master permit shall only be valid for shipments of cherry fruit meeting the following requirements:

- a. Cherry fruit shipped to CA must be grown in orchards located in the approved pest control districts.
- b. All cherry fruit shall be sampled and inspected for cherry fruit fly at origin as outlined in the master permit.
- c. The identity of each container of sampled cherry fruit shall be maintained by marking each container with the identification number of the approved shipper.
- e. Trucks transporting cherry fruit from approved shippers to CA shall be sealed by an agricultural representative of the state of origin. These seals will be applied before the truck leaves the premises of the approved shipper. The seals will not be broken except in the presence of a state plant quarantine officer after the truck arrives in California.
- f. The cherry fruit, upon arrival, must be found free from cherry fruit fly larvae.

- g. Any other requirements as may be necessary and as stated in the master permit.
4. Cherry Fruits Admitted from Noninfested County of The Area Under Quarantine with Certificate of Origin. Cherry fruits grown, packed, and stored within and shipped from a noninfested county in the area under quarantine may be admitted into California provided each shipment is accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by an authorized agricultural official of the origin state giving the name and address of the shipper, and the number and kind of containers in the shipment. The certificate shall state that the shipment originated in a noninfested area county.

VI. SWEET POTATO WEEVIL - SECTION 3257*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/306.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

AL, AR, FL, GA, HI, LA, MS, SC, TN, TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED

All plant parts of the sweet potato, and morning-glory plants.

RESTRICTIONS

1. All Articles and Commodities Covered, Prohibited from Area Under Quarantine. All articles and commodities covered are prohibited entry into California if grown, packed, or stored within, or shipped from the area under quarantine except as specified in (2), (3), (4), and (5) below.
2. Seed Sweet Potato Tubers for planting or propagation are admissible only under a permit issued to the receiver by the Secretary.
3. Other Sweet Potato Tubers grown, packed, or stored within, or shipped from the area under quarantine, will be admitted into California provided they have been certified by an authorized agricultural official of the state of origin as having been treated (at owner's risk) for sweet potato weevil and were protected from post-treatment infestation by sweet potato weevil.
4. Articles and Commodities Covered, Except Seed Sweet Potato for Planting or Propagation, from a Noninfested County or Parish in the Area Under Quarantine Admitted Under Certification of Origin. Articles and commodities covered, if grown, packed and stored (if stored) within and shipped from a noninfested county in the area under quarantine, except seed sweet potato for planting or propagation, will be admitted into California provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by an authorized agricultural official of the origin state giving the name and address of the shipper, number and kind of container in shipment or

lots, manner of shipment, and car initials and number if shipped by rail. The certificate shall state that the lot or shipment originated in a noninfested county or parish.

5. Exception. Morning-glories from a noninfested county or parish in the area under quarantine are admissible without a certificate of origin.

VII. PEACH YELLOWS, LITTLE PEACH AND RED SUTURE DISEASES OF PEACH - SECTION 3259*

Effective January 01, 2022, CCR 3259 has been repealed and regulatory quarantine enforcement has ceased.

VIII. NUT TREE PESTS - SECTION 3260*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

<http://pi.cdфа.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/308.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

- (1) *Acrobasis junlandis* and *A. nuxvorella*: All states and districts east of and including MT, WY, CO, OK, TX. In NM, the counties of Chaves, Eddy, and Lea.
- (2) Brooming disease: All states, districts and territories except AZ.
- (3) Pecan phylloxera: AL, AR, LA, MS, OK, and TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED

Trees and all plant parts capable of propagation, except nuts of *Jug/ans* and *Carya*.

RESTRICTIONS

All commodities and articles covered are prohibited entry from the area under quarantine unless specified conditions are met.

1. All species of *Jug/ans* (walnut, butternut) trees and parts capable of propagation, except nuts, are:
 - a. Prohibited entry into California from any state east of the eastern borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona.

- b. Admissible into California from Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington provided each lot is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture of the state of origin affirming (1) the material was grown in the state of origin, (2) brooming disease is unknown in the state of origin, and (3) the amount and kind of commodities covered.
2. All species of *Carya* (hickory, pecan) trees, buds, and scions from states east of the eastern borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona the area under quarantine are:
 - a. Admissible if treated at origin provided each lot is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized agricultural official affirming that the trees, buds, and/or scions have been treated for the pests quarantined against by a method approved by the director.
 - b. Admissible provided each lot is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized representative of the origin Department of Agriculture (1) affirming the commodities were grown in the state of origin in a county which is not infested with pecan phylloxera and the nut tree case-bearers quarantined against, and (2) setting forth the amount and kind of commodities covered by the certificate.
 - c. Admissible by permit, issued by the Director, requiring treatment at destination. Entry subject to treatment for the pests quarantined against upon arrival at destination may be allowed by permit obtained prior to shipment of the restricted material. The permit may specify the disinfections or treatment, restrict the method of transportation, and limit the size and quantity of the shipment, as well as designate terminal point of delivery where treatment facilities are available.

IX. OZONIUM ROOT ROT - SECTION 3261*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/309.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

AZ, OK, TX, and parts of AR, LA, NV, NM, UT.

MATERIALS REGULATED

All soil, nursery stock, or plants with roots, except as provided.

RESTRICTIONS

Articles and commodities covered are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine except as provided below:

1. Certification Requirement. Articles and commodities covered will be permitted entry into California from the area under quarantine provided they are accompanied by a certificate issued by a duly authorized agricultural official of the state of origin, establishing the fact that all material contained in the lot or shipment was grown in a manner approved by the Secretary to assure freedom from ozonium root rot or originated on premises determined to be free from ozonium root rot.
2. Exceptions. No restrictions are placed by this regulation upon the entry of the following:
 - a. House plants grown in the home and not for sale.
 - b. Smooth root vegetables such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, and beets if not for planting and free from moist clods of soil, except that this exemption does not apply to mangels and sugar beets.
 - c. Sugar beets for processing provided the beets are screened prior to or while loading to remove moist clods of soil.
 - d. Cactus plants with roots provided the roots are dry and free of soil.
 - e. Aquatic plants such as water hyacinth and water lilies; dry resurrection plants; orchid plants growing in osmunda fiber; and air-layered rooted cuttings, if free from soil.
 - f. Articles and commodities covered when determined by the director not to present a risk of carrying ozonium root rot because of their condition or their manner of growth or production.

X. PEACH MOSAIC DISEASE - SECTION 3262*

Effective July 10, 2015, CCR 3262 has been repealed and regulatory quarantine enforcement has ceased.

XI. EUROPEAN CORN BORER - SECTION 3263*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/311.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

All states, districts, and territories; and Canada.

MATERIALS REGULATED

All plant parts of corn, broom corn, sorghum and sudangrass; beans in pod, pepper fruits, aster, chrysanthemum, geranium, hollyhock, dahlia, and gladiolus.

For *Cannabis* spp. , see [full](#) regulation summary

RESTRICTIONS

1. Articles and commodities covered are prohibited entry into California from the infested area unless accompanied by a certificate (below), issued by an authorized representative of the origin state Department of Agriculture:
 - a. Certificate of Treatment specifying that all the commodities and articles in the lot or shipment were treated by a method and in a manner prescribed by the Secretary; or
 - b. Certificate of Processing and Inspection specifying that all of the commodities and articles in the lot or shipment were processed and inspected in conformity with a method and in a manner prescribed by the director.
 - c. Articles and commodities covered originating in the parishes of Louisiana and the counties of Florida and Texas which are not infested with European corn borer may enter California if accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by an authorized representative of the origin state Department of Agriculture specifying that no portion of the articles or commodities in the lot or shipment was grown in an area where the European corn borer is known to occur. Origin certification is not required for entry into California of articles and commodities covered which originated in states, districts, and territories in the noninfested area.

All certificates must be dated and set forth the kind and quantity of articles or commodities constituting the lot or shipment covered thereby, the initials and number of the railway car or license number of the truck, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.

2. Exemptions. Certification requirements are waived on the following articles and commodities covered:

- a. Shelled popcorn, seed for planting, or clean-sacked grain for human consumption.
- b. Beans in the pod or pepper fruits in lots or shipments of ten pounds or less.
- c. Seedling plants or divisions without stems of the previous year's growth of aster, chrysanthemum or hollyhock.
- d. Dahlia tubers without stems.
- e. Gladiolus corms without stems.
- f. Very pungent types of pepper fruit.
- g. Articles and commodities covered when they have been processed or manufactured in a manner that eliminates all danger of carrying European corn borer.

XII. COLORADO POTATO BEETLE - SECTION 3264*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/312.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

All states, districts, and territories, except AK, HI, NV.

MATERIALS REGULATED

Plants of tomato, pepper, eggplant, Irish potato, Irish potato tubers and associated soil.

RESTRICTIONS

All articles and commodities covered are prohibited except as provided for below:

1. Origin Certificates from Noninfested Localities. Articles and commodities covered will be permitted entry into the State of California from said quarantine area if each shipment or lot is officially certified by an authorized Department of Agriculture representative at origin, establishing the fact that all articles and commodities covered contained in the lot or shipment were grown in and shipped from a locality free from Colorado potato beetle.

2. Exemptions. The following articles and commodities are exempt from the certification requirements of this quarantine:
 - a. Potato tubers free from soil and plant parts. ("Free from" means the amount of soil and plant parts shall not be sufficient to harbor any stage of the Colorado potato beetle.)
 - b. From the period of January 1 to March 31, seedling plants with or without soil and not over 8" high of tomato, pepper, eggplant, and Irish potato.
3. Small Lots. A State Plant Quarantine officer may release small lots or shipments of Irish potatoes of 100 (one hundred) pounds, or less, that are contained with soil or other commodities provided the contamination is removed and destroyed under his or her supervision.
4. The Secretary May Issue Special Permits. The CDFA Secretary may issue special permits allowing entry of articles or commodities otherwise prohibited. The permit shall state any and all provisions or conditions under which entry will be allowed.

XIII. PERSIMMON ROOT BORER - SECTION 3265*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/313.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

All states, districts, and territories

MATERIALS REGULATED

All species of persimmon (*Diospyros*) trees and all parts capable of propagation, except seeds, buds, and scions.

RESTRICTIONS

All regulated articles and commodities are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine.

XIV. PLUM CURCULIO AND BLUEBERRY MAGGOT - SECTION 3266*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/314.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

All states and districts east of and including ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, TX, and parts of UT.

MATERIALS REGULATED

All fresh fruit of apple, including crabapple, apricot, blueberry, cherry, hawthorn (haw), huckleberry, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, prune, quince; and soil or planting medium within the drip line of host plants.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Certification Required. Articles and commodities covered which are produced in or shipped from the area under quarantine are prohibited entry into the State of California unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by and bearing the original or facsimile signature of the authorized agricultural official of the state from which the article or commodity is shipped evidencing compliance with (3), (4), (6) or (7) below. No certificate is required for commodities meeting the requirements (2) or (5) below.
2. Reshipments in Original Containers from Area Under Quarantine of Commodities Grown Outside Thereof. Commodities in original unopened containers, each bearing labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin outside the area under quarantine, may be reshipped to this state from any point within the area under quarantine.
3. Repacked Commodities Admissible from Area Under Quarantine if Certified Grown Outside Thereof. Provided each lot or shipment is certified by an authorized agricultural official to have been grown outside the area under quarantine and that continued identity has been maintained while within the area under quarantine, the commodities may be repacked and shipped by common carrier from any point within the area under quarantine to this state. The certificate shall set forth the state in which commodities were grown, point of repacking and reshipment, amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.
4. Apple Exposed to Controlled Atmosphere Storage Admissible Under Certificate. Apples which are 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 (38°) Fahrenheit (3.3°C.) or less, may be admitted into California provided said storage room or building is approved by the proper authorities in the state of origin as a controlled atmosphere facility and further provided each lot or shipment of such apples to California is accompanied by a certificate, as stated in (1) above, evidencing compliance with the minimum requirements of this paragraph.

5. Solid Frozen Fruits Exempt. No restrictions are placed by this regulation on the entry into this state of fruits which upon arrival are frozen solid and which are under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state.
6. Shipments from Cold Storage at 32°F (0° Centigrade). Commodities covered which are 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 California provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate, as stated in (1) above, evidencing compliance with the minimum requirements of this paragraph.
7. Soil or Growing Media When Certified. Soil or growing media is admissible when certified as treated at origin in a manner approved by the Secretary.

XV. BURROWING AND RENIFORM NEMATODE - SECTION 3271*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/315.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

AL, AR, FL, GA, HI, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX, and Puerto Rico.

MATERIALS REGULATED

All earth (including sand and soil) and potting media, plants and plant parts with roots; all parts of plants produced below ground or soil level and all plant cuttings for propagation.

EXEMPTIONS

- a. Industrial sand and clay
- b. Air plants (including certain orchids and other plants produced epiphytically) if growing exclusively in or on soil-free material such as osmunda fiber, tree fern trunk, or bark.
- c. Aquatic plants if free from soil Aquatic plants (those species normally growing in, on or under permanent water, either rooted in soil or free-floating) if free from soil.
- d. Plants secured by air-layering if roots are established and enclosed in the original soil-free moss wrappings.
- e. Cuttings of ti (*Cordyline* spp.) if free from roots and soil.

- f. Dormant bulbs and corms for propagation if free from soil but not including taro corms for propagative purposes.
- g. All fleshy roots, corms, tubers, and rhizomes for edible or medicinal purposes if washed or otherwise freed of soil.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Certification Requirements for Commodities from Area Under Quarantine. All commodities covered moving from the "Area Under Quarantine", whether moved direct from said area or by diversion or reconsignment from any other point (without regard to period of time held or grown at any intermediate point), are prohibited entry unless each shipment or lot is accompanied by a certificate issued by the authorized agricultural official of the state, district, or commonwealth where produced establishing that all material contained in the lot or shipment meets either (a), (b), or (c) below:
 - a. It has been determined through surveys, conducted at annual intervals (or during the one-year period prior to shipment), that burrowing and reniform nematodes do not exist on the property or premise or facility used to grow the nursery stock, and that the seed or plant parts used for production of the plants were determined by the certifying officer to be free from burrowing and reniform nematodes (the survey methods shall have been approved by the California Department of Food and Agriculture); **or**
 - b. The plants or plant parts being shipped to California were protected from burrowing and reniform nematode infestation by all the following sanitation methods:
 - i. Propagated from clean seed or from cuttings taken at least 12 inches above ground level.
 - ii. Planted in sterilized soil or other suitable material prepared or treated to assure freedom from burrowing and reniform nematode.
 - iii. Retained in sterilized pots, containers, or beds.
 - iv. Placed on sterilized benches or sterilized supports at least 18 inches from the ground or floor level.
 - v. Area beneath benches or supports holding plants treated at six-month intervals with a registered nematocide or other material having nematocidal value and approved by the origin state agricultural officials, except when smooth clean flooring of concrete is present.

- vi. Plants and growing media sampled using methods approved by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and found free of burrowing and reniform nematode.
 - vii. Protected from contamination by burrowing and reniform nematode until shipped, **or**
- c. The shipment consists of only unrooted plant cuttings, provided that the cuttings were taken from that portion of the plant which is growing at least 12 inches above ground level and were protected from contamination until shipped.

XVI. CORNSTALK AND SUGARCANE BORERS - SECTION 3272*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/316.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

AL, AZ, AR, DE, FL, GA, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MO, MS, NE, NJ, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA.

MATERIALS REGULATED

Corn or maize stalks, cobs, corn on the cob (fresh or dry), sugarcane stalks, cuttings, rooted plants, and parts, except clean seed.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Certification Required. Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) below, articles and commodities covered are prohibited entry into the State of California from the area under quarantine unless each shipment or lot is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized agricultural official of the state of origin, evidencing field treatments and inspections of the growing crop or post-harvest treatment for the pests quarantined against as prescribed by the Department. The certificate shall specify treatment; the kind and quantity of the commodity constituting the lot or shipment; the initials and number of the railway car or license number of the truck or trailer; the name and address of the shipper and consignee; and the date issued.
2. Manufactured or Processed Products Exempt from Restrictions. No restrictions are placed by this regulation upon the entry into this state of products consisting wholly or in part of articles or commodities covered which are processed or manufactured in such a manner as to eliminate all danger of carrying the pests herein quarantined against.
3. Treatment Certificates for European Corn Borer Accepted. Articles or commodities moving under a certificate issued by an authorized agricultural official evidencing compliance with the

certification and/or exemption requirements of Section 3263 of Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations pertaining to the European Corn Borer Exterior Quarantine, are exempted from the certification requirements of this section.

4. Exemptions. Department inspectors may release small lots or shipments of articles or commodities covered which have been adequately inspected for the pests quarantined against.

XVII. WALNUT AND PECAN PESTS- SECTION 3273*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/317.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

- (1) Walnut husk flies, nut tree casebearers, and nut curculios: All states, districts and territories except AZ.
- (2) Pecan weevil and hickory shuckworm: AL, AR, FL, GA, KS, KY, LA, MS, MO, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, and VA.

MATERIALS REGULATED

Unhusked nuts of walnut and butternut (*Jug/ans*) and husk fragments; husks or hulls fragments and nuts in the shell of pecans and hickory (*Carya*); containers, equipment, and vehicles used in association with such nuts and husks.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Certificate of Treatment Required. Restricted articles originating in or shipped from the area under quarantine shall be refused admittance into the State of California unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized representative of the Department of Agriculture in the state of origin of the article or commodity evidencing treatment for the pests quarantined against approved by the Secretary and under official supervision of an authorized representative of the Department of Agriculture in the state of origin prior to arrival in this state. The certificate must show kind and amount of articles covered, except that in the case of small noncommercial quantities of unhusked nuts of walnut and butternut transported via mail, express or as personal belongings, the Secretary may permit the removal and destruction of husks or hulls, or permit treatment of the lot, under the Secretary's supervision, at the risk and expense of the owner or receiver, after which the lot may be released.
2. No restrictions are placed by this regulation on the movement of nuts in the shell of walnut and butternut from which all husks or hulls have been completely removed, or on the movement of extracted nut meats of walnut, butternut, pecan, and hickory.

XVIII. CEDAR-APPLE RUST DISEASE - SECTION 3274*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/318.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

AK and all states and districts east of and including MT, SD, NE, KS, OK, TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED

Viable cedar-apple galls, trees and plant parts of juniper, apple and crab apple, except as provided.

RESTRICTIONS

Articles and commodities covered are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine unless they qualify under one of the conditions listed below:

1. Susceptible Junipers Certification Requirements. Susceptible species and varieties must be accompanied by an official certificate of the Department of Agriculture of the state of origin which certifies that the article or commodity has been grown and handled in compliance with the following conditions:

- a. Juniper plants produced from seed may be certified provided that they have been grown and packed for shipment at a location at least two miles distant from any susceptible apple or crab apple tree.
- b. Juniper plants produced from cuttings or layers may be certified provided that they have been grown at least two years immediately previous to shipment and packed for shipment at a location at least two miles from any susceptible apple or crab apple trees.

or

Juniper plants produced from cuttings or layers which have been grown less than two years at a location described in the paragraph above, may be certified only if during the growing period there have been no apple or crab apple trees grown within two miles of the location where the junipers were grown and packed for shipment and there have been no apple or crab apple trees grown within two miles of the locations of all source plants for a period of at least two years immediately previous to taking the cuttings or layers.

- c. Unrooted juniper cuttings and rooted layers may be certified if there have been no apple or crab apple trees grown within two miles of the location of all source plants for a period of two years immediately before taking the cuttings or layers and

provided that the cuttings or layers are packed for shipment on the source plant location.

XIX. EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH - SECTION 3275*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/319.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

CT, DE, ID, IL, IN, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MO, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, WA, WV, WI.

MATERIALS REGULATED

All pine tree species and any plant part bearing terminal buds, needles or shoots.

RESTRICTION

1. Certificate of Origin or Treatment Required. Articles and commodities covered are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized agricultural official of the origin state affirming that the material meets the requirements of either (a) or, (b), or (c) below:
 - a. Origin Certificate from noninfested Areas. Shipments of articles and commodities covered may be certified provided the origin certificate is issued after the growing site or growing area has been trapped for the European pine shoot moth as prescribed by the Secretary and found free from European pine shoot moth.
 - b. Origin Certificate from noninfested Counties or Parishes. Shipments of articles and commodities covered may be certified provided the origin certificate is issued after the county or parish has been trapped for European pine shoot moth as approved by the department and found free from European pine shoot moth.
 - c. Treatment Certificate. Shipments of articles and commodities covered may be certified provided they have been treated for European pine shoot moth under supervision of an authorized agricultural official of the state of origin prior to shipment in a manner and by a method that has been prescribed by the department.
2. Exemptions. The following articles and commodities are exempt from the certification requirements of this regulation:
 - a. Pine boughs in wreaths.

- b. Noncommercial shipments not exceeding three in number of:
 - i. Bonsai pine trees.
 - ii. Rooted pine trees three feet or less in height.
 - iii. Cut pine Christmas trees for normal indoor use.
 - iv. Cut pine branches, not to exceed the equivalent of 3 pine trees of the size for normal indoor use.

XX. PEACH ROSETTE DISEASE - SECTION 3276*

Effective January 01, 2022, CCR 3276 has been repealed and regulatory quarantine enforcement has ceased.

XXI. CEREAL LEAF BEETLE - SECTION 3277*

Effective October 1, 2014, CCR 3277 has been repealed and regulatory quarantine enforcement has ceased.

XXII. WEST INDIAN SUGARCANE ROOT BORER- SECTION 3279*

Effective April 2, 2010, CCR 3279 has been repealed and regulatory quarantine enforcement has ceased.

XXIII. JAPANESE BEETLE - SECTION 3280*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/323.pdf>

California is a category 1 state under the [U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan](#). The California State Exterior Quarantine CCR 3280- Japanese Beetle parallels the Harmonization Plan.

STATES REGULATED

AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, DC; in Canada, the entire provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

MATERIALS REGULATED

Soil, growing media, humus, compost, manure (except when commercially packaged); plants with roots in soil; grass sod, plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil), bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil); and any conveyance capable of harboring Japanese beetle.

RESTRICTIONS

All articles and commodities covered are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine with the following exceptions:

1. Certificate of Treatment. All of the articles and commodities covered except grass sod are approved for entry into California when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin declaring that the article or shipment was treated for Japanese beetle prior to shipment in accordance with methods and [procedures approved and prescribed by the Secretary](#).

All treatments shall be performed under direct supervision of an authorized state agricultural official or by the shipper under compliance agreement with the authorized state agricultural official to perform the treatments. The authorized state agricultural official shall monitor all treatments and procedures performed under a compliance agreement.

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."*

2. Certificate of Origin. Commercial plant shipments with soil may be shipped from the area under quarantine into California provided such shipments are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin. Grass sod is not eligible for this authorization. Such certificates shall be issued only if the shipment conforms fully with either (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) below:

- a. *Production in an Approved Japanese Beetle-Free Greenhouse/Screenhouse*. All the following criteria apply:
 - 1) All growing media shall be sterilized, except for commercially processed or prepared (soilless) growing material.

- 2) All stock shall be free of soil (bareroot) before planting into the approved medium.
 - 3) The potted plants shall be maintained within the greenhouse/screenhouse during the entire adult flight period.
 - 4) During the adult flight period, June through September, the greenhouse/screenhouse shall be made secure so that adult Japanese beetle cannot gain entry. Security will be documented by the authorized agricultural official.
 - 5) No Japanese beetle-contaminated material shall be allowed into the secured area at any time.
 - 6) The greenhouse/screenhouse shall be inspected by the inspecting officers and shall be approved as a secure area. They shall be inspected by the same inspecting officers for the presence of all life stages of the Japanese beetle.
 - 7) The plants and their growing medium shall be appropriately protected from subsequent infestation while being stored, packed, and shipped.
 - 8) Certified greenhouse/screenhouse nursery stock shall not be transported into or through any infested areas unless shipment integrity is preserved and documented, and adequate safeguards are applied to prevent possible infestation.
 - 9) Shipments from each greenhouse/screenhouse operation approved by the inspecting officer as having met and maintained the above criteria, shall be issued a phytosanitary certificate bearing the following additional declaration (AD): *"The rooted plants (or crowns) were produced in a California Department of Food and Agriculture approved Japanese beetle-free greenhouse or screenhouse.,,"*
- b. *Plants Produced Outside Regulated Area.* The plants were not produced in the regulated area, were transported into the regulated area in a closed conveyance or closed containers and at all times thereafter were protected from becoming infested with Japanese beetle
- c. *Origin County Free Survey.* States or portions of states listed in the area under quarantine may have counties that are not infested with Japanese beetle. Shipments of articles and commodities covered will be accepted from these non-infested counties if annual surveys are made in such counties and the results of

such surveys are negative for Japanese beetle. A list of counties so approved will be maintained by the Secretary. The agricultural officials of other states may recommend a non-infested county be placed on the approved county list by written request to the Secretary for such approval and stating how the surveys were made giving the following information:

- i. Area surveyed, and date survey was performed.
- ii. Survey method.
- iii. Personnel involved in survey.
- iv. If county was previously infested, give date of last infestation.

The recommendation for approval of such counties shall be evaluated by the Pest Exclusion Branch, Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services Division, California Department of Food and Agriculture.

If live Japanese beetle has been detected in neighboring counties, approval shall be denied. To be maintained on the approved list, each county must be reapproved every twelve (12) months. Shipments of articles and commodities covered from non-infested counties will only be allowed entry into California if the non-infested county has been placed on the approved list prior to the arrival of the shipment in California.

- d. *Nursery Free Survey.* Growing operations certified under this approach shall grow all their own stock or shall receive nursery stock to introduce into the operation which has been certified free of Japanese beetle by an authorized agricultural official.

Detection Survey The nursery site and a minimum one-mile radius buffer area shall be trapped on an annual basis by an authorized agricultural official. The growing operation shall be trapped at the following trap density:

1. For sites less than 5 acres in size, 3 traps are used per site.
2. For sites 5 to 30 acres in size, a minimum of three traps are used, with 1 additional trap added for every 5 acres over 15 acres.
3. For sites 31 to 160 acres in size, a minimum of 6 traps are used, with 1 additional trap added for every 10 acres over 60 acres.
4. For sites greater than 160 acres in size, a minimum of 16 traps are used, with 1 additional trap added for every 12 acres over 200 acres.

Traps shall be evenly spaced throughout the trapping areas. In addition, the surrounding one-mile buffer area shall 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 (for example: phenyl-ethyl propionate: eugenol: geraniol [3:7:3 ratio]) in addition to a male sex pheromone. Traps shall be renewed as often as necessary to maintain trapping efficacy.

The detection of a female (or any beetle if identification of sex is not performed) Japanese beetle on the nursery site shall result in that nursery being considered infested until a delimitation survey has been completed and regulated articles and commodities cannot be certified based upon an origin free from Japanese beetle.

The detection of a Japanese beetle in the buffer area shall trigger a delimitation survey and the nursery may continue to ship until there is a second detection in the same season as the original detection.

Delimitation Survey: Delimitation traps shall be placed over a 49 square-mile area. Trap density in the core square mile shall be increased to 50 traps. Trap densities in the remainder of the delimitation area shall be decreased from the core outward within 48 hours of the find to complete a 50-25-5-5 trap array. Trap densities in the core square mile shall be increased to protocol levels within 24 hours, while trap placement in the remainder of the delimitation area shall be completed from the core outward within 48 hours of the find. Traps in the core mile shall be serviced daily for the first week, and all others serviced at least once within the first week. After one week of negative finds, all trap inspection frequency shall change to weekly.

Delimitation trapping shall then continue for the remainder of the season. Trap densities revert to origin survey levels after two seasons of negative finds (includes the find season).

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.'*

- e. *Production During a Pest-Free Window.* The entire rooted plant production cycle (planting, growth, harvest, and shipment) will be completed within a pest-free window outside the adult Japanese beetle flight period, June through September, in Japanese beetle-free commercial growing medium or sterilized field soil. 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." Privately owned houseplants grown indoors may be inspected and passed by California State Plant Quarantine Officers if found free from Japanese beetle.

3. Privately owned houseplants grown indoors may be inspected and passed by California State Plant Quarantine Officers if found free from Japanese beetle.

XXIV. HYDRILLA - SECTION 3281*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

<http://pi.cdafa.ca.gov/pgm/manual/pdf/324.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

All states, districts, and territories.

MATERIALS REGULATED

Any hydrilla plant or plant parts, and anything that can transport viable hydrilla.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Hydrilla plants or parts of plants capable of growing are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine.
2. Products, articles, implements, conveyances (including boats), or any appliances capable of transporting viable plant parts of hydrilla from the area under quarantine are subject to inspection upon entry into California and, if found contaminated with hydrilla, shall be cleaned to eliminate hydrilla, treated for hydrilla by a method approved by the director, or returned out-of-state to the shipper.
3. Aquatic plants including those used as vegetation in shipments of live fish are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine unless accompanied by a certificate issued by a plant regulatory official of the state of origin, verifying the shipment is free of hydrilla.

XXV. LETHAL YELLOWING OF PALM - SECTION 3282*

*FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:

http://pi.cdafa.ca.gov/pgm/ma_nua1/pdf/325.pdf

STATES REGULATED

Parts of FL and TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED

Susceptible palm trees and plant parts capable of propagation, except seed.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Prohibited. All articles and commodities covered are prohibited entry into California when grown in or shipped from the areas under quarantine. Grasses and sedges covered may be admissible if each shipment is accompanied by an official certificate evidencing treatment for *Myndus crudus*, as indicated below.
2. Certificate of Treatment. Grasses and sedges covered by the regulation may be shipped to California from the area under quarantine, subject to prior approval by the Secretary of the method of treatment to be used. Each shipment must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by and bearing an original or facsimile signature of an authorized agricultural official of the state of origin indicating the method of treatment, quantity of commodity covered, identification or license number of carrier, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.

XXVI. TOMATO YELLOW LEAF CURL VIRUS- SECTION 3286*

Effective August 14, 2011, CCR 3286 has been repealed and regulatory quarantine enforcement has ceased.

XXVII. SPOTTED LANTERNFLY - SECTION 3287*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pq/m/ma_nua1/pdf/328.pdf

STATES REGULATED

An area shall be designated as under quarantine when an infestation is present, and the Department has established the boundaries of the infested area. The Department shall update maps of the infested areas as new information is made available to the Department to reflect the current quarantine areas. This map is available on the Department's Plant Health and Plant

Protection Services Pest Exclusion program website:
https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/PDEP/treatment/spotted_lf.html

MATERIALS REGULATED

1. Any living life stage of the spotted lanternfly.
2. All plants and plant parts: This shall include, but is not limited to, any species of live or dead tree, nursery stock, budwood, lumber, firewood, logs, perennial plants, garden plants and produce, stumps, roots, branches, mulch, and composted and un-composted chips, bark, and yard waste.
3. Outdoor industrial and construction materials, equipment, and waste: This shall include, but is not limited to, concrete barriers or structures, stone, quarry material, ornamental stone or concrete, wood, and construction, landscaping, and remodeling waste.
4. Shipping and storage containers: This shall include, but is not limited to, wood crates, pallets, boxes, personal moving containers, and barrels.
5. Outdoor household articles: This shall include, but is not limited to, lawn tractors and mowers, mower decks, grills, grill, and furniture covers, tarps, mobile homes, tile, stone, deck boards, fire pits, and any equipment not stored indoors.
6. Conveyances of any type, including, but not limited to, cars, trucks, trains, recreational vehicles, and boats, whether utilized for movement of the materials previously listed or not, and any trailers, wagons, or other equipment attached thereto.
7. Agricultural equipment including, but not limited to, tractors, harvesting equipment, and rigid containers.
8. Any other article, object, materials, or means of conveyance when it is determined by a California State Plant Quarantine Officer to present a risk of carrying or spreading any life stage of spotted lanternfly. When making this determination, a California State Plant Quarantine Officer shall consider, amongst other factors, whether the article, object, material, or means of conveyance originated from an infested area and whether it was exposed outdoors at a time favorable to spotted lanternfly oviposition.

RESTRICTIONS

See regulation for full list of restrictions.

XXVIII. EMERALD ASH BORER-SECTION 3288*

***FOR FULL REGULATION SUMMARY AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<http://pi.cdfa.ca.gov/pqm/manual/pdf/327.pdf>

STATES REGULATED

The following areas are designated as quarantined areas: An area shall be designated as under quarantine when an infestation is present, the entire state where an infestation is present in the absence of detailed information regarding the pest's distribution within a state, or the counties in which the infestation is documented if survey data provided by the state plant regulatory agency or the United States Department of Agriculture allows detailed delimitation of the extent of the infestation within a state. The Department shall update the maps of the infested areas as new information arrives and at least once a month to reflect the current quarantine areas. This map is available on a CDFA PHPPS Pest Exclusion program website

<https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/PDEP/treatment/eab.html>.

MATERIALS REGULATED

The emerald ash borer, any living life stage, firewood of ash trees (*Fraxinus* species) and mixed firewood containing hardwood (non-coniferous) species from an infested area, ash nursery stock, and other ash tree material including green lumber and other woody material living, dead, cut, or fallen, including logs, stumps, roots, branches, and composted and un-composted chips, and any other article, product, or means of conveyance not listed in subsections D.1-3 of this section will be designated as a regulated article if an inspector determines that it presents a risk of spreading emerald ash borer and notifies the person in possession of the article, product, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the quarantine regulation.

RESTRICTIONS

See regulation for full list of restrictions.

Colorado

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES Updated March 2024

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

DEFINITION OF NUSERY STOCK

“Nursery Stock” means

- A. any hardy plant or herbaceous or woody plant that:
 - I) Survives Colorado winters; and
 - II) Is grown, collected or kept for propagation, sale or distribution, including:
 - a. A deciduous or evergreen tree;
 - b. A shrub
 - c. A woody vine
 - d. Turfgrass sod; and
 - e. Ornamental grass;
- B. Any non-hardy plant or plant part to be distributed in another state that requires plant inspection and certification before the plant may enter into the state.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each shipment or lot of plant material moving into Colorado must be plainly marked with the names and addresses of shipper and consignee and the general

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

NOXIOUS WEED LIST

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

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

African rue.....	(<i>Peganum harmala</i>)
Bohemian knotweed.....	(<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>)
Camelthorn.....	(<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>)
Common crupina.....	(<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>)
Cypressspurge.....	(<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>)
Dyer's woad.....	(<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>)
Elongated mustard.....	(<i>Brassica elongate</i>)
Flowering rush.....	(<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>)
Giant knotweed.....	(<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>)
Giant Reed.....	(<i>Arundo donax</i>)
Giant salvinia.....	(<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)
Hairy Willow-herb.....	(<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>)
Hydrilla.....	(<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>)
Japanese knotweed.....	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)
Meadow knapweed.....	(<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>)
Mediterranean sage.....	(<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>)
Medusahead.....	(<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>)
Myrtle spurge.....	(<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>)
Orange hawkweed.....	(<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>)
Parrotfeather.....	(<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>)
Purple loosestrife.....	(<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)
Rush skeletonweed.....	(<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)
Squarrose knapweed.....	(<i>Centaurea virgata</i>)
Tansy ragwort.....	(<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)
Yellow starthistle.....	(<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)

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

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

Absinth wormwood.....	(<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)
Black henbane.....	(<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>)
Bouncingbet.....	(<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>)
Bull thistle.....	(<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)
Canada thistle.....	(<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)
Chinese clematis.....	(<i>Clematis orientalis</i>)
Common tansy.....	(<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>)
Common teasel.....	(<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>)
Corn chamomile.....	(<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>)
Cutleaf teasel.....	(<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>)
Dalmatian toadflax, broad-leaved.....	(<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>)
Dalmatian toadflax, narrow-leaved.....	(<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>)
Dame's rocket.....	(<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)
Diffuse knapweed.....	(<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)
Eurasian watermilfoil.....	(<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)
Hoary cress.....	(<i>Cardaria draba</i>)
Houndstongue.....	(<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>)
Jointed goatgrass.....	(<i>Aegiops cylindrical</i>)
Leafy spurge.....	(<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)
Mayweed chamomile.....	(<i>Anthemis cotula</i>)
Moth mullein.....	(<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>)
Musk thistle.....	(<i>Carduus nutans</i>)
Oxeye daisy.....	(<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)
Perennial pepperweed.....	(<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)
Plumeless thistle.....	(<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)
Quackgrass.....	(<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)
Russian knapweed.....	(<i>Acroptilon repens</i>)
Russian-olive.....	(<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)
Salt cedar.....	(<i>Tamarix chinensis, T. parviolfora, T. ramosissima</i>)
Scentless chamomile.....	(<i>Marticaria perforata</i>)
Scotch thistle.....	(<i>Onopordum acanthium, O. tauricum</i>)
Spotted knapweed.....	(<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)
Spotted x diffuse knapweed hybrid.....	(<i>Centaurea x psammongena = C.stoebe x C diffusa</i>)
Sulfur cinquefoil.....	(<i>Potentilla recta</i>)
Venice mallow.....	(<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)
Wild caraway.....	(<i>Carum carvi</i>)

- Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)
- Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)
- Yellow toadflax x Dalmatian toadflax..... (*Linaria vulgaris x L. dalmatica*)

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Plant Industry Division

QUARANTINE IMPOSED AGAINST ALL LIFE STAGES OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE (*POPILLIA JAPONICA*) AND HOSTS OR POSSIBLE CARRIERS OF JAPANESE BEETLE PURSUANT TO THE COLORADO PEST CONTROL ACT

8 CCR 1203-21

[Editor's Notes follow the text of the rules at the end of this CCR Document.]

Part 1. Quarantine Established

A quarantine is hereby established pursuant to section 35-4-110 C.R.S. of the Colorado Pest Control Act against the pest known as Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) a member of the family Scarabaeidae. In the larval stage this pest feeds on the roots of many plants and in the adult stage feeds on the flowers, foliage and fruit of many plants.

Part 2. Applicability of this Quarantine

- 2.1. This quarantine applies to all persons:
 - 2.1.1. Who import into Colorado any commodity covered in Part 4 from any of the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3.1.
 - 2.1.2. Who transport any commodity covered in Part 4 from any quarantined counties in Colorado specified in Part 3.2 to any area in Colorado not under quarantine.
- 2.2. For purposes of this quarantine any individual, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, governmental agency or other legal entity that imports a commodity covered under this quarantine into Colorado shall be considered a producer of such commodity.

Part 3. Areas Under Quarantine

- 3.1. The entire states of Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada.
- 3.2. The Colorado Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, and Weld.

Part 4. Commodities Covered

- 4.1. All life stages of the Japanese beetle, including eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults; and the following hosts or possible carriers of Japanese beetle:
 - 4.1.1. Soil, growing media, humus, compost, and manure. Soil samples under a federal Compliance Agreement and commercially packaged soil, growing media, humus, compost, manure are exempt;

- 4.1.2. All plants with roots with the exception of nursery-produced, container-grown plants imported in containers with a diameter of 7 inches or less and with a volume of 252 cubic inches (also known in the trade as a “#1 container”) or less, except as provided in Part 4.1.3;
- 4.1.3. All ornamental grasses and sedges regardless of container size are possible hosts;
- 4.1.4. Grass sod;
- 4.1.5. Plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection);
- 4.1.6. Bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection); and
- 4.1.7. Any other plant, plant part, article or means of conveyance when it is determined by the Colorado Department of Agriculture (“Department”) to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to either infestation, or exposure to infestation, by Japanese beetle.

Part 5. Restrictions

- 5.1. All commodities listed in Part 4 are prohibited entry into Colorado or transport from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 unless they have the required certification. A listed commodity may be imported into Colorado or transported from an area under quarantine into Colorado provided such shipment fully conforms with the requirements of one of the following options and is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin verifying compliance:
 - 5.1.1. Japanese Beetle Nursery Trapping Program – Part 5.2;
 - 5.1.2. Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments – Part 5.3;
 - 5.1.2.1. Dip Treatments – B&B and Container Plants – Part 5.3.1.1;
 - 5.1.2.2. Pre-Harvest Soil Surface Treatments – Part 5.3.2;
 - 5.1.3. Containerized Nursery Stock Accreditation Program – Part 5.4;
 - 5.1.4. Shipment of Sod – Part 5.5;
 - 5.1.4.1. Japanese Beetle Trapping – Part 5.5.1;
 - 5.1.4.2. Japanese Beetle Management. – Part 5.5.2.
 - 5.1.5. Shipment of plants in containers 12” diameter or smaller and any size Ornamental Grasses – Part 5.6;
 - 5.1.5.1. Japanese Beetle Trapping – Part 5.6.1;
 - 5.1.5.2. Japanese Beetle Management – Part 5.6.2;
 - 5.1.5.3. Japanese Beetle free Greenhouse/Screenhouse - Part 5.6.3.

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- 5.1.6. Nursery Certification based on a System Approach to Nursery Certification (SANC) Part 5.7.
- 5.1.7. The documents of compliance must be kept for a minimum of three years.
- 5.2. Japanese Beetle Nursery Trapping Program.
- 5.2.1. Regulated nursery stock produced in nurseries found to be free from Japanese beetle based on the nursery trapping program can be certified for shipment when accompanied by a certificate with the following Additional Declaration (AD): "The plants were produced in a nursery which was found to be free from Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) based on a nursery trapping program."
- 5.2.2. To be eligible for certification nursery sites must meet the following criteria:
- 5.2.2.1. The Japanese beetle-free zone shall be the nursery site per se. A nursery business may have more than one nursery site. Each site may have an independent regulatory status relative to Japanese beetle. It is the duty and responsibility of the nursery to maintain the integrity of the Japanese beetle free zones at all times.
- 5.2.2.2. To avoid a risk of transshipping Japanese beetle-infested commodities, only commodities certified to be free from Japanese beetle shall be introduced into the nursery.
- 5.2.2.3. The entire nursery site shall be surveyed using a detection trapping survey at the rate of 49 traps per square mile (1 trap per 13 acres). Traps should be evenly spaced throughout the trapping areas. There shall be a minimum of three (3) traps per site regardless of the size of the nursery site. 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. Traps shall be placed and/or monitored regularly by official regulatory authorities during the period of adult flight. Traps should be checked every two weeks. Records shall be maintained of trap monitoring and all Japanese beetle captures.
- 5.2.2.4. The survey shall be conducted annually during the adult flight period (June 1 – September 30). If no beetles are captured in the survey, the nursery site meets the criterion. If one or two Japanese beetles are captured, in total, from all traps set for the delimitation survey, the nursery may ship if in the judgment of the supervising state plant regulatory official in the exporting state, the detection represents an interception rather than a locally established population of Japanese beetle and that a delimitation survey as specified in the Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (June 20, 2016) is conducted in the following year. If no Japanese beetles are captured, in total, from all traps in the delimitation survey following a positive find, the nursery site may continue to ship.

5.2.2.4.1. The Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (the "Plan"), dated June 20, 2016 and published by the National Plant Board, is hereby incorporated by reference and made a part of these Rules. The incorporated Plan does not include later revisions. Copies of the Plan are available for public inspection during regular business hours at the Colorado Department of Agriculture, 305 Interlocken Parkway, Broomfield, Colorado 80021. The material incorporated by reference is also available through the National Plant Board at: <http://nationalplantboard.org/japanese-beetle-harmonization-plan/>.

5.3. Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments.

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

5.3.1.1. Dip Treatments - B&B and Container Plants including pot-in-pot production (drench application methods are acceptable only for ornamental grasses in containers less than 12 inches in diameter as provided in Part 5.6.2 .

5.3.1.2. All balled and burlapped, potted and containerized nursery stock with a rootball diameter of 32 inches or smaller are eligible for certification with this option. The potted or balled and burlapped stock must be dipped in an insecticide containing the active ingredients listed in Parts 5.3.1.4 or 5.3.1.5 in accordance with that insecticide's label directions, so as to submerge the entire root ball and all growing media of the container or the root retaining materials into the solution. The submersion time must be a minimum of two (2.0) minutes or until complete saturation occurs, as indicated by the cessation of bubbling whichever time is longer. Upon removal from the solution the plants must be drained in an approved manner.

5.3.1.3. Plants must not be shipped before they are well drained and can be easily handled. Media must be at least 50° F at the time of treatment. The dip treatment targets Japanese beetle larval stages. Growing medium must be of moderate moisture content (not too wet or not too dry) so that the pesticide will adequately penetrate the medium. Treatment must be applied between September 1 and April 15 in southern states and between September 1 and May 1 in the northern states as determined by the appropriate phytosanitary official in the exporting state. During the adult flight period all treated plants must be protected from re-infestation.

5.3.1.4. Chlorpyrifos; or

5.3.1.5. Bifenthrin.

5.3.2. Pre-Harvest Soil Surface Treatments.

5.3.2.1. Balled & burlapped or field-potted plants, harvested from production fields, must be treated, with an insecticide containing the active ingredients listed in Parts 5.3.2.1.1 through 5.3.2.1.3. in accordance with that insecticide's label directions before harvest using a band width six (6) inches wider than the actual root ball diameter to be dug. Do not allow the bands in adjacent rows to overlap. Apply May through July with a minimum of eighty-seven (87) gallons of water per acre.

- 5.3.2.1.1. Imidacloprid;
- 5.3.2.1.2. Imidacloprid + Cyfluthrin; or
- 5.3.2.1.3. Thiamethoxam.

5.4. Containerized Nursery Stock Accreditation Program.

5.4.1. Containerized nursery stock can be certified if grown under all of the following conditions. As specified in Part 6, ornamental grasses and sedges, which have been identified as preferred hosts of Japanese beetle, will not be allowed certification under this program. Plants certified under this program must be accompanied by a certificate including the following (or an equivalent) AD: "The plants have been found to be free from Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) on the basis of a container accreditation program."

5.4.1.1. Above Ground Containers.

- 5.4.1.1.1. Only containers with a diameter of 16 inches or less and a volume less than 2646 cubic inches are allowed certification under the Containerized Nursery Stock Accreditation Program.
- 5.4.1.1.2. Only artificial growing media or sterilized soil shall be used and plants for potting must be free of Japanese beetle.
- 5.4.1.1.3. Potted plants shall be maintained on a material which serves as a suitable ground barrier for Japanese beetle, i.e. gravel, plastic, hard packed clay, etc.
- 5.4.1.1.4. Certified lots shall be identified and segregated in a manner satisfactory to the phytosanitary official in the exporting state.
- 5.4.1.1.5. All containers shall be maintained apparently free of weeds.

5.4.1.2. Pot-in-pot production (production of nursery stock in containers (production pots) which are placed inside permanent in-ground containers – i.e. two containers one inside the other) may be certified to be Japanese beetle free under the Containerized Nursery Stock Accreditation Program if the following conditions are met:

- 5.4.1.2.1. Only artificial growing media or sterilized soil shall be used and plants for potting must be free of Japanese beetle.
- 5.4.1.2.2. The permanent in-ground container in which the production pot sits shall provide a ground barrier for Japanese beetle.
- 5.4.1.2.3. The lip of the permanent in-ground container shall be placed so that 3 – 4 inches of container lip protrudes above the soil surface.
- 5.4.1.2.4. The surface area surrounding the pot-in-pot containers must be apparently weed free and be maintained with a thick layer (more than 3 inches) of woodchip mulch, gravel, or heavy grade landscape fabric between containers.
- 5.4.1.2.5. All containers shall be maintained apparently free of weeds and grasses.

5.4.1.2.6. The inner container shall not come in contact with soil and there must be air space between containers.

5.5. Shipment of Sod.

5.5.1. Japanese Beetle Trapping.

5.5.1.1. Sod may be shipped to Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 from sites found to be Japanese beetle-free based on negative detection trapping (as with nurseries) and must be accompanied by a certificate with the following AD: "The turf was produced in a sod farm which was found to be free from Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) based on a sod farm trapping program."

5.5.2. Japanese Beetle Management.

5.5.2.1. Sod may be shipped into Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 and must be accompanied by a certificate listing and verifying the treatment used and containing the following AD: "The sod was treated to control Japanese beetle according to the criteria for shipment to category 2 states as provided in the Colorado Japanese Beetle quarantine."

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

5.5.2.2.1. Maintenance of a Japanese beetle adulticide program on the sod-farm periphery;

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

5.5.2.2.3. Periodic verification of compliance by regulatory officials; and

5.5.2.2.4. Documentation of treatment with insecticides containing the active ingredients listed in 5.5.2.2.4.1 through 5.5.2.2.4.5 in accordance with the insecticides's label directions. The active ingredients listed below have been recognized as providing effective treatment against Japanese beetle. Sod shall be inspected in the presence of a regulatory officer to determine its freedom from Japanese beetle at the time of harvest (sod cutting). Colorado will accept sod from Japanese beetle infested areas if the sod is inspected and found to be free of Japanese beetle at the time of harvest (sod cutting) or if one of the following pesticide treatments are applied when larvae are most susceptible to treatment (avoid mowing turf until after sufficient irrigation or rainfall has occurred so that uniformity of the application will not be affected). Apply as a curative treatment between April 1 and July 31. Applications must be followed by sufficient irrigation or rainfall within 24 hours to move the active ingredient through the thatch and into the root zone where grubs feed.

5.5.2.2.4.1. Chlorantraniliprole;

5.5.2.2.4.2. Clothianidin;

5.5.2.2.4.3. Halofenozide;

5.5.2.2.4.4. Imidacloprid; or

5.5.2.2.4.5. Thiamethoxam.

5.6. Shipment of plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller and any size Ornamental Grasses

5.6.1. Japanese beetle trapping (containerized or field potted ornamental grasses and plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller).

Ornamental grasses (regardless of container size) and plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller may be shipped to Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 from sites found to be Japanese beetle-free based on negative detection trapping (as with nurseries) and must be accompanied by a certificate with the following AD: "The ornamental grass and/or the plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller were produced in a nursery which was found to be free from Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) based on a nursery trapping program."

5.6.2. Japanese beetle management (containerized ornamental grasses and plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller only)Field potted ornamental grasses are not eligible for certification under this protocol.

5.6.2.1. Ornamental grasses and plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller may be shipped into Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 and must be accompanied by a certificate listing and verifying the treatment used and must be accompanied by the following AD: "The ornamental grass or plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller was treated to control Japanese beetle according to the criteria for shipment to Colorado as provided in the Colorado Japanese beetle quarantine."

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

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

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

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

5.6.2.2.4. Documentation of treatment with insecticides containing the active ingredients listed in 5.6.2.2.4.1.1 through 5.6.2.2.4.1.3 or 5.6.2.2.4.2.1 through 5.6.2.2.4.2.2 in accordance with the insecticide's label directions. The active ingredients listed below have been recognized as providing effective treatment against Japanese beetle. Ornamental grasses shall be inspected in the presence of a regulatory officer in the exporting state to determine its freedom from Japanese beetle. Colorado will accept ornamental grasses from Japanese beetle infested areas if one of the following pesticide treatments are applied when larvae are most susceptible to insecticide application.

5.6.2.2.4.1. Drench treatments – plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller.

5.6.2.2.4.1.1. Imidacloprid;

5.6.2.2.4.1.2. Bifenthrin; or

5.6.2.2.4.1.3. Thiamethoxam.

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

5.6.2.2.4.2. Dip treatments – container plants 32” in diameter or smaller:

5.6.2.2.4.2.1. Chlorpyrifos; or

5.6.2.2.4.2.2. Bifenthrin.

5.6.2.2.4.2.3. The potted stock must be dipped so as to submerge the entire root ball and 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.

5.6.2.2.4.2.4. Plants should not be shipped before they are well drained and can be easily handled. Media must be at least 50° F at the time of treatment. The dip treatment targets Japanese beetle larval states. Growing medium must be of moderate soil moisture content (not too wet or not too dry) so that pesticide will adequately penetrate the medium. Treatment must be applied between September 1 and April 15 in southern states and between September 1 and May 1 in northern states as determined by the appropriate phytosanitary official in the exporting state. During the adult flight period all treated plants must be protected from re-infestation.

5.7. Production in an Approved Japanese Beetle Free Greenhouse/Screenhouse.

5.7.1. Ornamental grasses (regardless of container size) may be shipped to Colorado or transported from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 from sites found to be Japanese beetle-free based on production in an approved Japanese Beetle free Greenhouse/Screenhouse and must be accompanied by a certificate with the following AD: “Production in an approved Japanese Beetle free greenhouse/screenhouse.” The regulated article 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 beetles cannot gain entry.

5.8. Nursery Certification based on a Systems Approach to Nursery Certification

- 5.8.1. Regulated nursery stock produced in nurseries found to be free from Japanese beetle based on a systems approach can be imported into Colorado or transported from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 when certified by the state of origin's Department of Agriculture and accompanied by a certificate with the following AD: "The plants were produced in a nursery that was found to be free from Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) based on a SANC program."
- 5.8.2. To be eligible for SANC designation under this provision nursery sites must meet the following criteria:
 - 5.8.2.1. Only artificial growing media or sterilized soil shall be used for potting; field dug plants must be free of Japanese beetle.
 - 5.8.2.2. The nursery must enter into a SANC compliance agreement that is approved by the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
 - 5.8.2.3. The compliance agreement must identify critical control points and appropriate best management practices ("BMPs") for each control point and must be mutually agreed upon between the nursery and the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
 - 5.8.2.4. The certified SANC nursery must be inspected quarterly to confirm compliance by the Department of Agriculture in the state in which the nursery is located

Part 6. Exceptions

Upon written request, and upon investigation and finding that unusual circumstances exist justifying such action, the Colorado Department of Agriculture may issue a permit allowing entry into this state of commodities covered without meeting the requirements of Part 5. However, all conditions specified in the permit shall be met before such permit will be recognized.

Part 7. Privately-owned house plants

Notwithstanding the requirements of Part 5, the Department may allow privately owned house plants obviously grown, or certified at the place of origin as having been grown indoors without exposure to Japanese beetle to be brought into this state without meeting the requirements of Part 5. Contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture for information: Director, Plant Industry Division, Colorado Department of Agriculture.

Part 8. Violation of Quarantine

All covered commodities described in Part 4 of this rule found to be in violation of this quarantine shall immediately be sent out of the state, destroyed, or treated by a method and in a manner as directed by the Commissioner. Removal from the state, destruction or treatment of such commodity shall be performed at the expense of the producer, or their duly authorized agent.

Any violations of this quarantine are subject to a civil penalty, as determined by the Commissioner. Pursuant to Section 35-4-114.5, C.R.S., the maximum penalty shall not exceed one thousand dollars per violation. Each day the violation continues shall constitute a separate violation.

Part 9. Inspections and Investigations

The Division of Plant Industry of the Colorado Department of Agriculture shall conduct any inspections necessary to ensure compliance with this quarantine and investigations of all alleged violations of the quarantine. In accordance with Section 35-4-112 C.R.S. Except as provided in Section 35-4-107, the Commissioner or his designees are authorized, upon consent of the producer or its authorized agent or upon obtaining an administrative search warrant, to enter upon or into any premises, land, buildings, or other places of business during reasonable business hours for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the article and this quarantine.

Part 10.00 Costs

The actual costs for inspections, investigations and any other activities related to control and eradication measures such as destruction or treatment for enforcement of the quarantine shall be charged to the producer at a rate of \$45 an hour plus 25 cents per mile.

Parts 11. – 12. Reserved

Part 13. Statements of Basis, Specific Statutory Authority and Purpose

13.1. Adopted November 19, 2009 – Effective December 30, 2009

Statutory Authority

This Quarantine is imposed pursuant to the Pest Control Act, § § 35-4-110, C.R.S. (2009).

Purpose

The purpose of this Quarantine is to protect Colorado by reducing the introduction of Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) into Colorado. Reduction of Japanese beetle introductions will reduce damage to susceptible landscape plants and crops and minimize the need for pesticide treatment to control the pest. Reducing the introduction of Japanese beetle will allow for some nurseries to continue to export nursery stock to noninfested states. In addition the quarantine provides for the recovery of costs incurred by the Commissioner in enforcement of the quarantine.

Factual Findings

The Commissioner of Agriculture finds as follows:

- 1) Japanese beetle is a scarab beetle, approximately one-half inch long with a metallic green body and copper-colored covers on its wings. It can be identified by its 12 tufts of hairs bordering the margin of the wing covers.
- 2) From its original introduction in New Jersey in 1919, Japanese beetle has greatly expanded its range. It is now generally distributed throughout the country, excluding the western United States. It is also found in parts of Ontario, Canada.
- 3) Japanese beetle is most commonly transported to new locations with soil surrounding nursery plants. Eggs are sometimes laid in the soil of container stock and balled/burlap nursery materials, so the root feeding larvae are carried with the plants.

- 4) The Japanese beetle can be a very damaging insect in both the adult and larval stages. Adult Japanese beetles cause serious injury to leaves and flowers of many ornamentals, fruits, and vegetables. Among the plants most commonly damaged are rose, grape, crabapple, and beans. Larvae chew roots of turfgrasses and it is the most important white grub pest of turfgrass in much of the northeastern quadrant of the United States.
- 5) Japanese beetle is a regulated insect subject to internal quarantines in the United States. The presence of established Japanese beetle populations in Colorado restricts trade. Nursery products originating from Japanese beetle-infested states require special treatment or are outright banned from shipment to areas where this insect does not occur.
- 6) Japanese beetle has likely been introduced into Colorado on several occasions. However, historically these almost always failed to result in reproducing, established populations in the state. Unfortunately, this situation has recently changed as at least two populations are now known. The first population began in 2003 in the Palisade area on the West Slope. Efforts to eradicate it have now been successful. More recently, Japanese beetle has been discovered in Denver and Arapahoe County.
- 7) Historically, this insect is a target for large amounts of insecticide use where it is established.

13.2. Adopted December 16, 2010 – Effective January 30, 2011

Statutory Authority:

These amendments to the permanent rules are adopted by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture (Commissioner) pursuant to his authority under the Pest Control Act (the "Act") at Section 35-4-110 C.R.S.

Purpose

The purpose of this amendment is to:

1. Correct errors.
2. Clarify treatment protocols.
3. Clarify that all ornamental grasses are restricted.
4. Add restriction protocol for pot-in-pot production of nursery stock.

Factual and Policy Issues

The factual and policy issues encountered in proposing these amendments are as follows:

1. British Columbia is not under quarantine and needs to be removed.
2. Ornamental grasses regardless of size have been identified as a high risk carrier of Japanese beetle.
3. Allow for a non-chemical treatment option for pot-in-pot nursery stock production.

13.3. Adopted February 15, 2013 – Effective March 30, 2013

Statutory Authority:

These amendments to these rules are proposed for adoption by the Commissioner of the Colorado Department of Agriculture pursuant to his authority under the Pest Control Act, § 35-4-110, C.R.S.

Purpose:

The purposes of these amendments are to:

1. Repeal the rules related to soil survey/sampling protocol at Section 5.00(b).
2. Establish a container size limit under the Container Certification protocol.

Factual and Policy Issues

The factual and policy issues encountered in proposing these amendments are as follows:

1. The soil survey/sampling protocol for certification of field grown nursery stock is not rigorous and potential risk of introduction of Japanese beetle larvae in harvested root balls of large nursery stock is high when using this certification protocol. As such it is proposed that the entire protocol be eliminated. Harvested field grown nursery stock may instead enter the state of Colorado with the remaining treatment protocols currently listed in the quarantine.
2. Containerized nursery stock is allowed entry into the state under a protocol whereby the container must not directly sit on top of soil. Containers that sit on top of raised benches or on some type of barrier such as gravel or landscape fabric are eligible for certification. Currently any sized container is eligible when produced in this manner. However, larger sized containers, or containers bigger than 16" in diameter pose a high risk for introduction of beetle larvae, even when produced under the container protocol. Therefore a restriction on the size of container eligible for certification using this protocol is warranted. Containers less than 16" in diameter pose reduced risk and will still remain eligible for certification using the container certification protocol. Nursery stock in containers larger than 16" in diameter are eligible for certification via dip treatment.

13.4. Adopted November 9, 2016 – Effective December 30, 2016

Statutory Authority:

These amendments to the quarantine are adopted by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture (Commissioner) pursuant to his authority under the Pest Control Act (section 35-4-110, C.R.S.)

Purpose

The purposes of these amendments are to:

1. Add the Colorado Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, and Weld to the areas under quarantine.
2. Add an additional certification method via production in an approved Japanese Beetle free greenhouse or screenhouse for ornamental grasses.

3. Offer nurseries an additional certification method to allow pest free nursery stock to continue to enter non-infested areas of Colorado while protecting those areas from Japanese Beetle introduction.

Factual and Policy Issues

The factual and policy issues encountered in proposing these amendments are as follows:

1. Japanese Beetle populations in these Front Range Colorado Counties have risen in number over time and many areas within these counties are considered infested.
2. A Systems Approach to Nursery Certification (SANC) allows approved nurseries an additional and alternative method of pest control that can be tailored to fit the specific needs of each participating nursery.
3. This certification method is available to an out-of-state nursery if the SANC program in its state is equivalent to that approved for use by Colorado nurseries.
4. Ornamental grasses produced in a Japanese beetle-free greenhouse or screenhouse meet certification standards and provide growers with an additional method for pest free nursery stock certification.

13.5. Adopted February 22, 2018 – Effective April 15, 2018

Statutory Authority:

These amendments to the quarantine are adopted by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture pursuant to his authority under the Pest Control Act, § 35-4-110, C.R.S.

Purpose:

The purposes of these amendments are to:

1. Expand the quarantine's coverage in Part 4.1.2 to include smaller containers by decreasing the size of containers exempt from the quarantine.
2. Incorporate by reference the National Plant Board's Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan, dated June 20, 2016, in Part 5.2.2.4.
3. Remove text found in various subparts of Parts 5.3.1, 5.5.2.2, and 5.6.2.2, which parts name specific insecticide products and their application rates, in order to focus on active ingredients and not products.
4. Make plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller subject to Part 5.6's listed restrictions regarding Japanese beetle trapping and management.
5. Add a new Part 5.7 permitting shipments of ornamental grasses into Colorado or shipments from areas under quarantine, provided those grasses have been produced in an approved, Japanese beetle-free greenhouse/screenhouse.
6. Update numerical references in Part 5 to account for the new Part 5.7.
7. Make typographical, grammatical, and non-substantive changes in Parts 4 and 5 of the quarantine.

Factual and Policy Issues:

The factual and policy issues encountered in proposing these amendments are as follows:

1. For many years, CDA has exempted containers measuring 12” or less from the Japanese beetle quarantine, unless those containers held ornamental grasses or sedges, because containers of that size were not expected to hold Japanese beetle. However, in July 2017, an out-of-state nursery shipped into Colorado nursery stock in containers measuring 12” and smaller and later notified CDA that those containers contained or could contain Japanese beetle grubs. Because of this incident, CDA learned that 12” containers could contain various life stages of the Japanese beetle. Therefore, the Department is amending the quarantine at Part 4.1.2 to include 12” containers by reducing the size/volume of containers exempt from the quarantine to 7” or 252 cubic inches (i.e., “#1 containers”) or less. CDA chose 7” because data provided by the out-of-state nursery indicated that Japanese beetle grubs did not appear in containers measuring 7” or less.
2. The Department’s previous versions of the Rules did not incorporate by reference the National Plant Board’s Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan. Therefore, the Department is amending Part 5.2.2.4 in accordance with § 24-4-103(12.5), C.R.S.
3. The quarantine previously identified specific active ingredients and specific pesticide products containing those ingredients as providing effective treatment against Japanese beetle when used as dip, drench, or similar treatments. The Department intended to assist the regulated community by identifying pesticide product options that met the requirements of the quarantine. However, the Department never intended to endorse a specific pesticide product or manufacturer, nor did it intend to suggest that application rates for those products were static. Therefore, the Department has removed the names of pesticide products and associated application rates from Parts 5.3.1, 5.5.2.2, and 5.6.2.2 so that the regulated community can choose any product with the listed active ingredients, provided they use the product in accordance with the product’s labeling directions and requirements.
4. The Department expanded the scope of Japanese beetle trapping and management requirements in Part 5.6 for plants in 12” containers or smaller that are shipped into Colorado from areas under quarantine.
5. To provide increased flexibility without compromising the effectiveness of the quarantine, the Department has added a new Part 5.7, which explains that ornamental grasses, regardless of container size, may be shipped into Colorado or transported from areas under quarantine if those plants have been produced in greenhouses/screenhouses that have been approved as Japanese beetle-free.

13.6. Adopted June 2019 – Effective July 30, 2019

Statutory Authority:

These amendments to the quarantine are adopted by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture pursuant to the authority under the Pest Control Act, § 35-4-110, C.R.S.

Purpose:

The purpose of these amendments is to:

1. Change the inspection fee rate from \$34.00/hour to \$45.00/hour.

The factual and policy issues encountered when developing these rules include:

1. The Colorado Department of Agriculture is required by § 35-4-111(2), C.R.S., to cover the direct and indirect costs incurred in conducting inspections. Over time, the average personnel cost of an inspection has increased to approximately \$39/hour. In addition, the operating costs associated with an inspection (e.g., travel, fleet) have increased to almost \$24/hour. Therefore, CDA is proposing to increase the cost to \$45/hour.
2. The inspection fee has not been changed since 2010 and costs incurred to complete inspections have increased significantly over the past nine years. to allow the quarantine to function effectively and to implement pest control program goals, CDA must raise fees associated with inspections.

Editor's Notes

History

Entire rule eff. 12/30/2009.

Entire rule eff. 01/30/2011.

Rules 5.00, 5.00.d.i, 13.00.c eff. 03/30/2013. Rule 5.00.b repealed eff. 03/30/2013.

Entire rule eff. 12/30/2016.

Rules 4.1.2, 5, 13.5 eff. 04/15/2018.

Rules 10.00, 13.6 eff. 07/30/2019.

II. **Emerald Ash Borer – REPEALED DECEMBER 30, 2019**

III. **LATE BLIGHT QUARANTINE AND RULES**

STATES REGULATED: All States

MATERIAL REGULATED: Seed Potatoes

RESTRICTIONS: Seed potatoes imported into the San Luis Valley of Colorado shall be certified and accompanied by a certificate attesting to the absence of late blight and which shows proof of field inspection and documents that a representative sample of tubers from the loads were tested for late blight. Any loads not accompanied by a certificate shall not be unloaded and shall be removed from the state if a certificate cannot be produced within forty-eight hours. All loads with proper certification will be reinspected and random samples taken from each to confirm the absence of late blight. If late blight is confirmed by testing the load or loads shall be removed from the state within seventy-two hours.

IV. **PRUNUS SPECIES QUARANTINE AND RULES**

STATES REGULATED: All States

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

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

V. QUARANTINE AGAINST IMPORTATION OF SYMPTOMLESS CARRIES OF PEACH MOSAIC INTO MESA COUNTY COLORADO.

Repealed in its entirety effective March 2016

FEDERAL QUARANTINES

VI. Imported Fire Ant (IFA)

STATES REGULATED (portions of):

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

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

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

VII. European Gypsy Moth

STATES AND PROVINCES REGULATED: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

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

RESTRICTIONS:

Articles above require inspection and certification prior to movement.

VIII. Asian Longhorned Beetle

STATES AND PROVINCES REGULATED (portions of): Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

Firewood from all hardwood species.

Green lumber and living, cut, dead and fallen material from host trees, including: Nursery stock, Logs, Stumps, Roots, Branches, Debris more than 1/2 inch in diameter

RESTRICTIONS:

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

CONNECTICUT

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS
Updated March 2024

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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 knowweed.....	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Mile-a-minute vine.....	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>
Giant knotweed.....	<i>Polygonum sachelinense</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 watercress.....	<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.

HEMP REGULATIONS

Information on the Connecticut Hemp Research Pilot Program may be found at:
<https://portal.ct.gov/DOAG/Regulatory/Regulatory/Hemp-Home-Page>

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:

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.

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.

Spotted Lanternfly (Lycorma delicatula) Emergency Quarantine (approved January 9, 2023):

The State of Connecticut is quarantined and designated as a regulated area. Information will be provided on The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station website located at <https://portal.ct.gov/CAES>. Thereafter, the movement of any regulated article from the area designated as regulated will be subject to guidelines established for the movement of regulated articles. A current printed listing will also be available upon request at The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, or the CAES website at <https://portal.ct.gov/CAES>.

Regulated articles include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Any living life stage of the spotted lanternfly.
- (b) All plants and plant parts. This shall include, but is not limited to, all live or dead trees, nursery stock, budwood, green lumber, firewood, logs, perennial plants, garden plants and produce, stumps, roots, branches, mulch, and composted and uncomposted chips, bark, and yard waste.
- (c) Outdoor industrial and construction materials and equipment, concrete barriers or structures, stone, quarry material, ornamental stone or concrete, construction, landscaping and remodeling waste.
- (d) Shipping and storage containers: This shall include, but is not limited to, wood crates, pallets, boxes, personal moving containers, and barrels.
- (e) Outdoor household articles including recreational vehicles, lawn tractors and mowers, mower decks, grills, grill and furniture covers, tarps, mobile homes, tile, stone, deck boards, mobile fire pits, any equipment, trucks or vehicles not stored indoors.
- (f) Conveyances of any type, whether utilized for movement of the materials previously listed or personal use, and any trailers, wagons or other equipment attached thereto.
- (g) Agricultural equipment including, but not limited to, tractors, harvesting equipment, and rigid containers such as shipping containers, pods, and large bins.

(h) Any other article, material or means of conveyance determined by an authorized person to be a “regulated article” that is infested, has the potential to be infested or present a risk of spread of any life stage of Spotted lanternfly.

Movement of the regulated articles from any regulated area to any destination outside the regulated area is prohibited, except under the following conditions:

(a) No person shall transport any regulated article within the State of Connecticut that is:

(1) Infested with spotted lanternfly; or

(2) Originates from a regulated area; or is

(3) Subject to stop sale orders pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section.

(b) Upon discovery of spotted lanternfly, 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 areas in the state or any portion thereof, and stop sale of regulated articles. Approved methods of treatment of regulated areas and regulated articles will be solely at property owner's expense. Movement of regulated articles in a regulated area is restricted and shall comply with provisions established pursuant to subsection (d) of this section and applicable requirements of quarantine orders in other states.

(c) Authorized persons shall notify persons in possession of inspected, regulated articles that such articles are restricted and that regulated articles cannot be moved anywhere without obtaining a certificate from the Director or an authorized person. The Director shall issue a certificate to ensure proper treatment, movement, or disposal of regulated articles. Regulated articles infested with spotted lanternfly shall not be moved from a regulated area or area subject to a stop sale notice within or outside Connecticut unless treated and found free of spotted lanternfly. Requests for a phytosanitary certificate or release from a stop sale to move regulated articles shall be submitted to the Director or an authorized person. Authorized persons may determine presence of an infestation, issue stop sale, or abatement orders, subject to notice by personal service, certified mail, or publication, concerning spotted lanternfly infestations. Abatement orders may require the destruction or treatment of regulated articles not less than five days from the date of issuance. When infested regulated articles are received by authorized persons and destroyed, written documentation 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.

(d) Requirements for Compliance Agreement or Phytosanitary Certificate.

(1) *Compliance Agreement.* Plant products may be exported from a regulated area in compliance with a written agreement between the exporter and the CAES that includes all of the following:

(A) The name and address of the exporter.

(B) The type and volume of material that may be exported under the agreement.

- (C) The names and addresses of the persons to whom, and the locations to which the materials may be imported under the agreement.
- (D) The locations from which the material may be shipped under the agreement.
- (E) The method by which the material may be shipped.
- (F) The time-period covered by the agreement. (G) The compliance agreement holder's commitment to keep complete records of each export shipment and to submit those records to the CAES for inspection and copying upon request.
- (H) Specific export terms and conditions approved in writing by CAES that will effectively ensure that materials exported pursuant to the agreement will not introduce the spotted lanternfly into destination states.
- (I) A provision authorizing the CAES to terminate the agreement, without prior notice, for any reason.
- (J) A shipping certificate must accompany each shipment indicating that the product is under a compliance agreement.

(2) *Phytosanitary Certificate*. Regulated articles from regulated areas may only leave this state if they are inspected by an authorized person and a phytosanitary certificate is issued for the article. The phytosanitary certificate must state that no spotted lanternfly was found on the regulated articles and the certificate must accompany the regulated article from origin to destination. The phytosanitary certificate does not exempt the means of conveyance or vehicle, which may require a permit.

(e) Checklist required for individuals not engaged in commercial activity moving regulated articles from areas where spotted lanternfly is known to be established.

A regulated article, including any vehicle or conveyance, covered by this regulation may be moved from a regulated area if accompanied by a checklist completed by the individual transporting the regulated article(s). The completed checklist must be signed by the individual and shall accompany them. The checklist certificate is a form available from the CAES website at <https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/CAES/CAPS/SLF-Check-List.pdf>.

Violations and penalties.

(a) Any regulated article from a regulated area, moved within Connecticut in violation of this quarantine shall be removed from the non-regulated area immediately, treated, or destroyed at the expense of the owner or owners, under the direction of the Director.

(b) Any permit or compliance agreement may be canceled orally or in writing by an inspector whenever an inspector determines that the person who has entered into the compliance agreement has not complied with the conditions of the quarantine or compliance agreement. If the cancellation is oral, the cancellation will be effective immediately and the cancellation and reasons for the cancellation will be confirmed in writing. Any person whose compliance agreement has been cancelled may appeal the decision to the Director within 10 days after receiving the written cancellation notice.

(c) Any violation of this quarantine is subject to Connecticut General Statutes Section 22-84, as amended.

Special exemptions and cooperation with federal regulatory enforcement.

(a) The Director may allow, via a permit, the movement of live spotted lanternfly into or within Connecticut for research purposes.

(b) Inspectors or other authorized persons may encounter violations of a quarantine or compliance agreement that involves interstate shipment of regulated articles. State regulatory officials will take action to safeguard regulated articles.

DELAWARE

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated February 1, 2024

Delaware Department of Agriculture Plant Industries Section

2320 South DuPont Highway

Dover, DE 19901-5515

Office: (302) 698-4500

Fax: (302) 697-6287

E-mail: Jessica.Munski@delaware.gov

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

Jessica MunskiEnvironmental Program Administrator

Kelly Dunnington..... Administrative Specialist II

Plant Regulatory & Protection Programs:

Katie Bielicki Spotted Lanternfly Program Coordinator

Jeffrey A. Brothers.....Environmental Program Manager, Nursery Certification

Rebecca GartleyEnvironmental Scientist I, Nursery Unit

Tyler Gill.....Environmental Scientist II, Noxious Weeds

Stephen Hauss..... Environmental Scientist II and State Survey Coordinator, CAPS Program

Garret Valencik.....Environmental Program Manager, Noxious Weeds and Seed Lab

Emily WineState Apiarist

Seed Laboratory:

Olivia EverettEnvironmental Scientist II, Seed Certification Specialist

Courtney Kohel..... Agricultural Inspector

Garret Valencik.....Seed Laboratory Supervisor

Ken Wilkins Agricultural Inspector

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Any plant for planting, propagation, or ornamentation, including, but not limited to:

- 1) all plants, trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, grafts, cuttings, and buds that may be sold for propagation, whether cultivated or wild, and all viable parts of these plants;
- 2) any other plant or plant part, including cut Christmas trees or any non-hardy plant or plant part, including but not limited to: annuals, bedding plants, vegetable plants, aquatic plants, horticultural products, and plants produced by tissue culture, cloning or from stem cell cultures or other prepared media culture.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS FOR NURSERY STOCK

Shipments of nursery stock into Delaware must be accompanied by a State-of-Origin inspection certificate bearing the name and address of the shipper and the recipient, stating that the contents were inspected by a qualified state or federal agricultural official. [Title 3 Chapter 13 Nurseries and Nursery Stock Law](#)

NOXIOUS WEEDS

<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Giant Ragweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle
<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	Burcucumber
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass
<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	Palmer Amaranth
<i>Uruchloa texana</i>	Texas Panicum

The noxious weeds listed above are prohibited in the State of Delaware and may not be transported into or through the state and may not be allowed to reach a height in excess of 24 inches or set seed.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

QUARANTINE INFORMATION

Spotted Lanternfly Quarantine has expanded to include the entire state of Delaware.

For full quarantine information and Spotted Lanternfly Permit, go to: [DE.gov/Hitchhikerbug](https://de.gov/hitchhikerbug)

INVASIVE PLANTS LAW

The Delaware Invasive Plants Law went into effect on July 1, 2022, and prohibit the sale, purchase, import, export, transport, and distribution any viable portion, including seeds of an invasive plant in Delaware. For full legislation and additional information, go to: [DE.gov/Nursery](https://de.gov/nursery)

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of *Ribes spp.*

RESTRICTIONS: Shipment of regulated materials into and cultivation within Delaware will be allowed, provided a permit authorizing shipment into this area and planting and propagation within the area is obtained from the Plant Industries Section. No permits shall be issued for the plants *Ribes aurium* or *Ribes nigrum*. Delaware Ribes Permit Application: [Delaware Ribes License Application](#)

SUMMARY OF HONEYBEE REGULATIONS

All persons keeping bees in the State shall annually register any and all of their colonies and apiary locations with the Department of Agriculture. The colonies are subject to annual inspection to see if any are found to be infested by a disease, mite, or Africanized honeybee.

Anyone wishing to ship or transport any colony of bees or used beekeeping equipment into the State is required to secure an entry permit from the Department. To obtain a permit from the Department,

the person moving the colonies of bees or used beekeeping equipment must submit an inspection certificate from an authorized inspector of the State-of-Origin issued within the preceding sixty days.

No person shall ship or transport into the State, any queen bee, combless package of bees, or nucleus colonies of bees unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate issued by an authorized inspector of the State-of-Origin. If the State-of-Origin does not have any apiary inspection agency, no person may ship or transport a queen bee, combless package of bees, or nucleus colony of bees from that State to Delaware without first contacting the Delaware Department of Agriculture's State Apiarist. Full legislation: [Title 3 Chapter 75 Beekeeping Law](#)

SHIPMENT OF PLANT PESTS AND BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS

No person may sell, offer for sale, move, convey, transport, deliver, ship, or offer for shipment, any plant pest or biological control agent, without an Application and Permit to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds, PPQ Form 526, from US Department of Agriculture/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/Plant Protection and Quarantine or its State equivalent. Permits may be issued only after the Department determines that the proposed shipment or use will not create a hazard to the agricultural, forest or horticultural interest of this State or the State's general environmental quality. The permit shall be affixed conspicuously and on the exterior of each shipping container, box, package, etc. or accompany each shipping container, box, package, etc. as the Department directs.

The Department shall regulate and control the sale and use of biological control agents, as defined in the Plant Pest Law, to assure their safety and effectiveness in the control of injurious plant pests and to prevent the introduction or use of biological control agents which may be injurious to persons, property, useful plant or animal life, non-target species, agriculture, forest lands, horticultural interests or the State's general environmental quality.

Any person(s) who ships plant pests or biological control agents without the knowledge of the Department performs an illegal act and shall be liable for the imposition of civil penalty as prescribed in State Code. [Title 3 Chapter 11 Plant Pests Law](#)

HOUSE PLANT INSPECTIONS

House plants kept indoors in a home or office environment and not for sale, may be moved into Delaware. House plants from States quarantined for the Imported Fire Ant must be accompanied by a Certificate of Inspection if containing soil from the quarantine area or stored outdoors for any portion of time. (AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, NM, OK, PR, SC, TN, TX, VA).

FLORIDA

Summary of Exterior Quarantines
Updated July 2022

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Plant Industry
Post Office Box 147100
Gainesville, Florida 32614-7100
<https://www.fdacs.gov/>

Dr. Trevor Smith, Director
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Email: PlantIndustry@FDACS.gov

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

All plants, trees, shrubs, vines, bulbs, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds, grown or kept for, or capable of, propagation or distribution, unless specifically excluded by the rules of the Department.

HOUSE PLANTS

House plants which are part of a passenger's baggage or household effects may enter the state provided the plants are accompanied with a certificate of inspection. Should the plants originate from a state that does not offer an inspection and certification service for house plants, the owner must be able to furnish the Department a Florida address where the plants will be located. This information will enable the Department to conduct a follow-up inspection, if deemed necessary. If sufficient information is given, the plants will be allowed entry.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Any person, nurseryman, stock dealer, agent, or plant broker who desires to ship into this state nursery stock from any state, territory, or district of the United States, shall comply with the following regulations:

The nurseryman, stock dealer, agent or plant broker must be listed in the latest directory of registered or certified nurseries, agents, stock dealers, and plant brokers of the state where such nursery stock originated.

A valid certificate of inspection must be attached to each separate package, bundle, box, or shipment of nursery stock shipped into Florida. In club orders, one tag must be attached to each individual order and another to the package containing the individual orders.

All shipments of plants or plant products entering Florida by road are required to stop at an agricultural inspection station where they will be screened for proper certification and subject to cargo inspection by the Department. All shipments of plants or plant products entering Florida through mail and parcel facilities are subject to inspection and screening for proper certification.

Each shipment shall be accompanied with a bill of lading or other valid documentation. All documents shall be in the English Language or shall have attached an accurate English translation containing adequate information for examination of the product. The following information must be included:

- Name and address of shipper or consignor
- Name and physical address of receiver or consignee
- Description of plants or plant products in the shipment
- Place and state/country of origin
- Ultimate destination of shipment if other than receiver or consignee

NOXIOUS WEEDS AND PROHIBITED AQUATIC PLANTS

Definition: Any living stage, including, but not limited to, seeds and reproductive parts, of a parasitic or other plants of a kind, or subdivision of a kind, which may be a serious agricultural threat in Florida, or have a negative impact on the plant species protected under section 581.185, F.S., or if the plant is a naturalized plant that disrupts naturally occurring native plant communities.

It is unlawful to introduce, multiply, possess, move, or release any plant pest or noxious weed regulated by the Department and the USDA except under permit issued by the Department or the USDA. No permit shall be issued unless the Department has determined that procedures exist to adequately contain the plant pest or noxious weed or that it will not pose a threat to the agricultural industry or the environment.

A list of Florida's noxious weeds and prohibited aquatic plants may be viewed at the following link: <https://www.flrules.org/gateway/5B-57.007>

QUARANTINES AND SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

PLANT PEST OF QUARANTINE SIGNIFICANCE – Rule 5B-3

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-3>

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants and plant products.

RESTRICTIONS: Plant and plant products found to be infested or infected with or exposed to a plant pest not known to be established or of limited distribution in the state of Florida and the pest is determined to be potentially damaging to Florida agriculture shall not be allowed to enter Florida.

HOST FRUIT OF FRUIT FLIES – Rule 5B-3

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-3>

STATES REGULATED: All areas infested.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All host fruit which is known to be or found to be a host or articles that may be infested of any fruit flies.

RESTRICTIONS: Host fruit is prohibited into the State of Florida unless accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized representative of the USDA or the state of origin denoting the absence of fruit flies or having complied with a treatment established by the Department or USDA to insure freedom from fruit flies.

CITRUS – Rule 5B-3

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-3>

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any and all kinds of citrus plants and parts thereof including but not limited to all genera of the *Rutaceous* subfamilies *Aurantioideae*, *Rutoideae*, and *Toddalioideae*.

RESTRICTIONS: It is unlawful to move into Florida any and all kinds of citrus trees and parts thereof except by a special permit issued by the Director. Federal Domestic Quarantines regulate the interstate movement of fruit from areas known to harbor fruit flies injurious to citrus. **Exemption:** Citrus fruits.

SUGARCANE – Rule 5B-3

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**
<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-3>

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Propagative parts of sugarcane including all species of the genus *Saccharum* and all species of its close relatives *Imperata*, *Miscanthidium*, *Miscanthus*, *Rapidium*, *Erianthus*, and *Sorghum* and all hybrids, selections, varieties, or clones thereof.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of propagative parts of sugarcane into the State of Florida is prohibited unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the Director.
Exemption: Sorghum seed provided it is apparently free from plant pests.

PEA LEAF MINER HOST MATERIAL Rule 5B-3

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**
<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-3>

STATES REGULATED: CA

MATERIALS REGULATED: Green onions, sugar snap peas, snow peas, and English Peas (in the pod).

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of these regulated materials into Florida requires a certificate issued by the state of origin indicating freedom from pea leaf miner.

APHID (*NASONONIA RIBISNIGRI*) HOST MATERIAL Rule 5B-3

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**
<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-3>

STATES REGULATED: CA

MATERIALS REGULATED: Organic Lettuce.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of the regulated material into Florida requires a certificate issued by the state of origin indicating freedom from aphids (*Nasonovia ribisnigri*).

OLIVE TREES Rule 5B-3

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**
<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-3>

STATES REGULATED: CA

MATERIALS REGULATED: Field grown olive trees.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of the regulated materials into Florida requires a certificate issued by the state of origin indicating freedom from all life stages of olive fruit fly and plant parasitic nematodes. All fruit must be removed, and trees must be treated, including the root ball with an approved treatment for olive fruit fly. Nematode certification for trees should be provided based on negative sampling protocols similar to those used with the California Master Permit QC 390.

OLIVE CUT FLORAL MATERIAL Rule 5B-3

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-3>

STATES REGULATED: CA

MATERIALS REGULATED: Olive cut floral material.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of the regulated materials into Florida require all olive fruit to be removed before shipment.

COTTON SEED BUG Rule 5B-3

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-3>

STATES REGULATED: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties in California.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All nursery stock in the family Malvaceae (including but not inclusive to the species: *Alyogyne huegelii* (blue hibiscus), *Lavatera assurgentiflora* (island marrow), *Lagunaria patersonii* (primrose tree), *Abutilon palmeri* (palmer mallow), *Hibiscus* species and *Abutilon* species).

RESTRICTIONS: All fruiting (seed pods or seeds) bodies must be removed from plants being shipped to Florida. A nursery environs survey must be conducted for cotton seed bug. Only plant material originating from a nursery certified free of cotton seed bug and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with the additional declaration, "**The plants in the shipment have been inspected and found free of cotton seed bug**" will be allowed entry.

OAK WILT DISEASE – Rule 5B-26

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-26>

STATES REGULATED: AR, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MD, MI, MN, MO, NE, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV, WI, and any other state, where oak wilt is determined to be established.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of oak (*Quercus spp.*), chestnut (*Castanea spp.*), chinquapin (*Castanopsis spp.*) and tanbark oak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*), and any parts of such plants for propagation, except seed.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of oak wilt disease or host plants into the State of Florida from a regulated area is prohibited except by master permit issued by the Director. The movement of firewood with bark and unpeeled lumber into the state from an infested or regulated area is prohibited except by a certificate issued by an authorized representative of the state of origin. The certificate shall state that these regulated articles have been treated in a manner approved by the Department to minimize risk of inadvertent introduction of oak wilt disease.

SEED POTATO PESTS – Rule 5B-33

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-33>

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seed potatoes.

RESTRICTIONS: All potatoes to be sold for propagation in Florida must meet U.S. No. 1 seed potato requirements as set forth in the U.S. Standards for Grades of Seed Potatoes. All potatoes to be sold for seed in Florida must have been grown under a seed potato certification program of the state or country of origin, and each bag must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the agency administering the seed potato certification program.

LETTUCE MOSAIC Rule 5B-38

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-38>

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Lettuce seed and plants.

RESTRICTIONS: Lettuce seed and or plants moved into, sold, or planted in a commercial lettuce production area in Florida shall be certified as having been tested for lettuce mosaic virus by a testing facility approved by the Department or by special permit

issued by the Director. The production areas are Glades, Hendry, Lake, Martin, Orange, Palm Beach, and Seminole Counties.

PHYTOPHAGOUS SNAILS Rule 5B-43

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-43>

STATES REGULATED: AZ, CA, HI, NM, OR, TX, WA

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any plant, plant product, or other regulated article capable of transporting or harboring plant-feeding snails. This includes but is not limited to organic and noncommercial produce, grass sod, cut foliage, and cut Christmas trees.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of the regulated materials into Florida require a certificate issued by the state of origin indicating the articles have been inspected and are free from phytophagous snails. **Exemptions:** Round and hard fruits and vegetables that do not have the leaves attached (e.g., avocados, citrus); celery that has been cleaned, processed, and packaged; and fruit or vegetables that have been chopped and packaged or that are in vacuum-sealed containers.

BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINE – Rule 5B-52

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-52>

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any article including but not limited to cotton plants, seed cotton, gin trash, and equipment capable of transporting or harboring boll weevil or plant pests of cotton.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles from infested areas may enter Florida provided each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by and bearing the signature of an authorized inspector of the state of origin, certifying that such regulated articles were treated as recommended by the Department or inspected and found free for the presence of Boll Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) and plant pests of cotton.

DOGWOOD ANTHRACNOSE Rule 5B-55

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-55>

STATES REGULATED: AL, CT, DE, GA, ID, MA, MD, NJ, NY, NC, OR, PA, SC, TN, VA, WA, WV and any other state, where dogwood anthracnose is determined to be established.

MATERIALS REGULATED: A dogwood plant (*Cornus* spp.) or part thereof or any other plant or part thereof which is capable of harboring or transporting dogwood anthracnose in any of its life stages.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of dogwood plants or part thereof from infested states into Florida is prohibited except by master permit issued by the Director.

FIREWOOD AND UNPROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS Rule 5B-65

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-65>

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Firewood or Unprocessed Wood Products including palm products and cut Christmas trees. Bark, trunks, limbs, stumps, or other woody plant material that results from yard waste, tree trimming, tree removal including wood, incorporated into the construction of furniture, handicrafts, planting containers or other products that have not been treated, processed, or finished to eliminate pests and diseases.

RESTRICTIONS: Commercial shipments of firewood and unprocessed wood products entering the state is prohibited except by master permit issued by the Director. Non-Commercial shipments of firewood entering the state may be allowed entry if sufficient destination information is given and the product is intended for immediate use.

APIARY INSPECTION LAW - PESTS OF HONEYBEES AND UNWANTED RACES OF HONEYBEES Rule 5B-54

***For full regulation summary and additional information go to:**

<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=5B-54>

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: American foulbrood, *Tropilaelaps clareae*, varroa mite, African honeybee, Cape honeybee, any honeybee race or pest determined by the Department to be a threat to the state, used beekeeping equipment or fixtures and any other article capable of transporting a regulated pest or an unwanted race of honeybees.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of all honeybees, beekeeping equipment, or other regulated articles is prohibited entry into the State of Florida unless accompanied by a certificate issued by the state of origin Department of Agriculture certifying that the regulated articles were inspected and found to meet Florida's entry requirements.

GEORGIA
SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS
Updated July 2021

Georgia Department of Agriculture
1109 Experiment Street
Redding Building
Griffin, Georgia 30223
www.agr.georgia.gov/plant-protection.aspx

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David Williams, Manager, (Apiary, Nursery Inspection, Export Certification)
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Jamie Arrington, Hemp Administrator
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Leigh Morgan, State Survey Coordinator
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Email: Christina.Morgan@agr.georgia.gov

For questions regarding agriculture seed, contact:
Jenny Wren, Division Director,
Agricultural Inputs
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This information, as provided, is for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as complete nor should it be considered legally binding. Georgia Department of Agriculture rules may be accessed through the Georgia Secretary of State's website at <http://rules.sos.state.ga.us/GAC/40-4>.

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION:

Live Plant: Any whole or propagative part of any member of the Plant Kingdom, capable of or intended for propagation or growth. It does not include true seeds, cut flowers, or decorative cut foliage.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS:

Plant material must be apparently free from plant pests and not in poor physical condition as defined in Georgia’s Live Plant Regulations. All Live Plants must be accompanied by a valid inspection Certificate from the state of origin and a bill of lading or invoice describing the shipment and licensed destination. Plant material must originate from a person or business that has been duly licensed in the state of origin by the plant regulatory officials of that state.

The Commissioner of Agriculture or his agent may order any live plants to be quarantined and/or destroyed at cost to the owner if the plants are believed to be or if they exhibit signs or symptoms of infestation or infection with a plant pest.

A **“Plant Pest”** is defined as any organism which may be injurious to the agricultural, horticultural, or other interests of the state, including, but not limited to, insects, bacteria, fungi, viruses, or weeds.

“Poor Physical Condition” is defined as any physical damage, wilting caused by lack of or by excessive water, damage caused by severe heat or cold, death, or any other condition which would cause decline in viability or increased susceptibility to plant pests when subsequently handled with normal care.

NOXIOUS WEEDS:

Plants listed on the Federal Noxious Weed List are prohibited from sale or distribution in Georgia. This includes varieties of *Imperata cylindrical* (e.g. ‘Japanese Bloodgrass’, ‘Red Baron’).

HOUSE PLANTS:

House plants maintained indoors and moving with household goods are exempt.

NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS (prohibited as contaminants in agricultural or vegetable seed for planting purposes)

- Calystegia sepium*Hedge Bindweed
- Cardiospermum halicacabum*Balloonvine
- Convolvulus arvensis*Field Bindweed
- Crotalaria spp.*Crotalaria
- Cyperus esculentus*.....Yellow Nutsedge

<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Purple Nutsedge
<i>Ipomoea turbinata</i>	Morningglory, Giant or Moonflower
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated Tussock
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Tropical Soda Apple
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

BLUEBERRY SCORCH

STATES REGULATED: All states

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants, buds, vegetative cuttings, root stock and/or any other propagative forms of Blueberries (*Vaccinium* species).

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated material moving into Georgia must be certified virus free by a virus-free certification program recognized by the Commissioner of Agriculture and must be accompanied by a State Phytosanitary Certificate. **Prior notification** of regulated commodity shipment is required. The shipper shall send by mail, facsimile or email a copy of the State Phytosanitary Certificate to: Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, 1109 Experiment Street; Redding Building; Griffin, Georgia 30223. The Certificate must list the type and quantity of plants, the address of shipper, the name and address of recipient, the test results, and contact number(s) of the shipper and recipient. Commodities shipped in violation of the requirements may be returned to their point of origin or destroyed at the expense of the owner.

BOLL WEEVIL (*Anthonomus grandis* Boheman)

STATES REGULATED: All states

REGULATED ARTICLES: raw cotton, seed cotton, gin trash, used cotton equipment, or alternate host plants or plant parts.

RESTRICTIONS:

Non-Infested Areas: Regulated Articles may be moved into Georgia unrestricted as long as the Commissioner believes the state of origin's department of agriculture, plant regulatory agency, or certified growers' organization is actively monitoring for live boll weevils and will adequately respond to any discovered infestation.

Infested Areas: Regulated Articles are prohibited from entering Georgia unless Accompanied by a permit issued by the Commissioner. Used cotton harvesting equipment is prohibited from entering the state unless the equipment has been thoroughly cleaned so as to remove all life stages of boll weevils, seed cotton, gin trash, cotton plants, bolls, and other products or articles capable of carrying live boll weevils.

CITRUS

STATES REGULATED: All states

MATERIALS REGULATED:

1. Citrus plants (including any plants, plant parts, budwood, rootstock, seeds, and any other parts thereof) in the genus of *Citrus*, *Eremocitrus*, *Microcitrus*, *Poncirus*, or *Fortunella* including any hybrid, grafted, or other plant having parentage in any of those genera; also, *Murraya exotica* and *Murraya paniculata* (orange jasmine, orange jessamine, or limonaria).
2. Arthropods
 - a. African citrus psyllid (*Trioza erythrae*)
 - b. Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*)
 - c. Brown citrus aphid (*Toxoptera citricida*)
3. Pathogens
 - a. Citrus greening (or huanglongbing; *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*)
 - b. Citrus Canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis*)
 - c. Sweet Orange Scab (*Elsinoe australis*)
 - d. Citrus Black Spot (*Guignardia citricarpa*)

RESTRICTIONS:

Citrus plants entering Georgia must meet the following criteria:

1. Plants must have produced in a facility under a citrus certification compliance program with either the relevant state plant regulatory organization or USDA-APHIS-PPQ,
2. The state plant regulatory organization has been issued a Master Permit by the Georgia Department of Agriculture, Plant Protection Division,
3. Scion trees or mother trees have been tested at least every three (3) years for the graph transmissible pathogens listed in these Rules and on the Department of Agriculture's website at <http://agr.georgia.gov/>. Rootstock seed source trees must be tested for Citrus greening (or huanglongbing; *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus*), Citrus Leaf Blotch Virus (CLBV), and Citrus Psorosis Virus (CPsV) at least every six (6) years;
4. The citrus plants are shipped directly from the approved exclusion structure to Georgia.
5. Seeds must originate from a state certified seed source tree.

Budwood from the following facilities may enter Georgia without a Master Permit

1. California Citrus Clonal Protection Program,
2. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Bureau of Citrus Budwood Registration
3. Texas Citrus Budwood Certification Program, and

4. USDA-ARS National Clonal Germplasm Repository for Citrus and Dates (USDA-ARS-NCGR).

VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS

STATES REGULATED: All states. Additional restrictions apply to all states known to be infested or determined to be infested with cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus, cucurbit leaf crumple virus, squash leaf curl begomovirus or other viruses determined to be detrimental to vegetable or fruit production in Georgia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All vegetable transplants. “Vegetable Transplant” means any plant for planting, including but not limited to members of the Alliaceae family (leek, onion, etc.), Asteraceae family (lettuce), Brassicaceae family (broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, etc.), Cucurbitaceae family (cantaloupe, squash, watermelon, etc.), Malvaceae family (okra) and Solanaceae family (eggplant, pepper, tobacco, tomato etc.) where the fruit or vegetative part will be consumed for food.

RESTRICTIONS: All vegetable transplants must be accompanied by an official certificate of inspection issued by the Plant Protection Official of the state of origin certifying compliance with these regulations and restrictions. The Commissioner of Agriculture or his agent may order transplants to be quarantined or destroyed if the transplants are believed to be or if they exhibit signs or symptoms of insect infestation or infection with a plant disease.

1. Vegetable transplants must be free from aphids, leaf miners, thrips, whiteflies, and other leaf or sap feeding insects.
2. Vegetable transplants must be free from diseases, including but not limited to, Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*), cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus, cucurbit leaf crumple virus, squash leaf curl begomovirus and other geminiviruses, closteroviruses or other diseases vectored by Bemisia species whitefly or other insect vectored diseases determined by the Commissioner of Agriculture to be detrimental to vegetable or fruit production in Georgia.
3. All vegetable transplants moved into Georgia must be regularly inspected during the growing season and be certified free of the plant pests noted above by the Plant Protection Official of the state of origin. The last inspection must be made no more than three days prior to pulling or shipment.
4. All vegetable transplants must have been treated during the growing season with appropriate Federal and State registered pesticides approved by the Plant Protection Official of the state of origin to control insect, bacterial and fungal plant pests. In addition all vegetable transplants must be treated an insecticide approved by the Commissioner according to label directions for control of whiteflies and other sap feeding insects.
5. All vegetable transplants must be packed at the farm on which they were produced, and labeled to show the name and address of the producer.
6. All vegetable transplants must be accompanied by Required Certification

7. Onion (Alliaceae family) shipments into Georgia:
 - a. The destination of transplants, quantity of shipment and variety(ies) shipped must be provided in writing to the Georgia Department of Agriculture by the shipper or seller must to in advance of shipping.
8. Organic:
 - a. Vegetable Transplants that are certified under the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Organic Program are permitted entry into Georgia provided that the vegetable transplants were grown in a greenhouse maintained in such manner as to prevent entry of whiteflies and other sap feeding insects, whiteflies were not detected on the plants during the growing season, and sticky traps were installed in the greenhouse and monitored at least on a weekly basis.

Additional Restrictions for the states of Arizona, California, Florida and Texas, or any other state where cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus, cucurbit leaf crumple virus or squash leaf curl begomovirus are known to be established. Vegetable transplants must be free from pests listed above. Field grown onions (Alliaceae family) from the states of Arizona, California, Florida or Texas will be eligible for entry into Georgia if shipper provides the following information in writing to the Georgia Department of Agriculture **in advance of shipping**: destination of transplants, quantity of shipment and variety(ies) shipped.

1. Field grown vegetable transplants other than onion transplants (Alliaceae family) are not eligible for shipment into the State of Georgia.
2. Screenhouse or greenhouses must be maintained in such manner as to prevent entry of whiteflies. Screenhouse or Greenhouse grown vegetable transplants will not be accepted if *Bemisia* species whiteflies are detected on the plants during the growing season.
3. Vegetable transplants must be visually inspected for freedom of disease symptoms, aphids, leaf miners, thrips, whiteflies, and other leaf or sap feeding insects at least once per week.
4. Sticky traps must be installed in the screenhouse or greenhouse and monitored at least on a weekly basis. Minimum trapping rates will be two (2) 8 x 12 inch yellow sticky board traps per screenhouse or greenhouse.
5. Prior notification of regulated commodity shipment is required for the states of Arizona, California, Florida and Texas, or any other state where cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus, cucurbit leaf crumple virus or squash leaf curl begomovirus are known to be established. **The shipper shall send by mail or facsimile a copy of the certificate of inspection or State Phytosanitary Certificate to: Vegetable Transplant Inspection/Certification Program, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 114, Tifton, Georgia 31793; facsimile 229- 386-7052.**

APIARY

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All types and life stages of the honey bee.

RESTRICTIONS: Queen and package bees produced outside the State of Georgia may be shipped into Georgia when accompanied by a certificate issued by the apiary official of the state where the bees were produced, certifying that the apiaries of the producer have been inspected within one (1) year of the date of shipment and that such apiaries have been found apparently free of American and European Foulbrood and other diseases. All queen and package bees shipped into Georgia must originate from colonies that have been treated at least 7 days prior to shipment with a pesticide registered with the U. S. Environmental Protection for controlling Varroa destructor. No honey bees on comb or in hives shall be moved into or located in Georgia unless a permit has been obtained from the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Georgia. Honey bees on comb or in hives may enter Georgia from any other state for the sole purpose of passage through Georgia, subject to the following conditions: the shipment shall be securely netted or contained in refrigerated vessels to prevent escape; movement through Georgia will be made without interruption, except for necessary fueling, meals, sleep, or emergency service. Any bees or hives found by the Commissioner to have been shipped into or brought into Georgia in violation of any provision of this Chapter shall be subject to immediate depopulation or hive destruction under the direct supervision of the Commissioner.

HAWAII
SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES
Current as of April, 2022

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

DEFINITION OF NURSERY STOCK

Hawaii has no formal definition of "nursery stock" in statute or rule.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

No one may import into Hawaii by any means the following articles without immediately notifying the Department of Agriculture of their arrival:

Any plant or plant part, including nursery-stock, tree, shrub, herb, vine, cut-flower, cutting, graft, scion, bud, seed, leaf, root, or rhizome; nut, fruit, or vegetable, grain, cereal or legume in their natural or raw state; moss, hay, straw, dry-grass, or other forage, unmanufactured log, limb, or timber, or any other plant growth or plant product, unprocessed or in the raw state; soil whether or not attached to plants; box, vehicle, baggage, or any other container in which such articles have been transported or any packing material used in connection therein.

Such notification must describe the shipment in detail, giving names and addresses of the shipper and consignee and all information necessary for identification of the shipment. Such articles must be held at point of arrival for inspection and disposition by the Department of Agriculture.

Each container must be clearly labeled with names and addresses of shipper and consignee, the contents, and the state of origin. Possession may not be taken unless each container bears a tag, label or stamp to indicate that the article has been inspected and passed.

This action shall constitute a permit by the Department of Agriculture authorizing its entry into Hawaii.

NOXIOUS WEED LIST

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
black wattle	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>
New Zealand bur, piripiri.....	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
Russian knapweed.....	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Kat sola, Indian jointvetch	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>
croftonweed, Maui pamakani.....	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
creeping croftonweed, Hamakua	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
wild garlic	<i>Allium vineale</i>
West Indian foxtale	<i>Andropogon bicornis</i>
broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
shoebuttton ardisia	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>
plume poppy.....	<i>Bocconia frutescens</i>
hairy whitetop	<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>
spiny tree cactus, Peruvian apple	<i>Cersus uruguayanus</i>
siamweed, bitterbush.....	<i>Chromoleana odorata</i>
Canada thistle.....	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Koster's curse, curse.....	<i>Clidemia hirta var. hirta</i>
ivy gourd	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>
field bindweed.....	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
.....	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
barbwire grass	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
French broom	<i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i>
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
marabu.....	<i>Dichrostachys nutans</i>
elephantopus, elephant's foot	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>
quackgrass.....	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>
spiny emex	<i>Emex spinosa</i>
moon cactus	<i>Eriocereus martinii</i>
leafy spurge.....	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
kahiliflower, Bank's grevillea	<i>Grevillea banksii</i>
halogeton.....	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
comb hyptis.....	<i>Hyptis pectinata</i>

wild spikenard.....	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>
cogon.....	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
acuate	<i>LAGASCEA mollis</i>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
malachra.....	<i>Malachra alceifolia</i>
.....	<i>Medinilla venosa</i>
melastoma.....	<i>Melastoma spp.</i>
miconia.....	<i>Miconia spp.</i>
mile-a-minute.....	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>
climbing hempweed.....	<i>Mikania scandens</i>
giant sensitiveplant.....	<i>Mimosa invisa</i>
thorny sensitiveplant.....	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>
miscanthus, Japanese silvergrass	<i>Miscanthus floridulus</i>
tree daisy.....	<i>Montanoa hibiscifolia</i>
firetree, candleberry myrtle.....	<i>Myrica fava</i>
.....	<i>Oxyspora paniculata</i>
torpedograss.....	<i>Panicum repens</i>
banana passionfruit.....	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>
wingleaf passionfruit.....	<i>Passiflora pulchella</i>
fountaingrass.....	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
spiked pepper.....	<i>Piper aduncum</i>
Victorian box.....	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
.....	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
tropical kudzu.....	<i>Pueraria phaseoloides</i>
downy rosemyrtle.....	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>
prickly Florida blackberry.....	<i>Rubus argutus</i>
yellow Himalayan blackberry.....	<i>Rubus ellipticus var ordatus</i>
hill raspberry.....	<i>Rubus niveus</i>
Molucca raspberry.....	<i>Rubus seiboldii</i>
Russian thistle.....	<i>Salsola kali</i>
fireweed.....	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
horsenettle.....	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
silverleaf nightshade.....	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
.....	<i>Solanum robustum</i>
turkeyberry, terongan.....	<i>Solanum torvum</i>
perennial sowthistle.....	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spanish broom.....	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
nasella tussock.....	<i>Stipa trichotoma</i>
witchweeds.....	<i>Striga spp.</i>
Lyon's grass.....	<i>Themeda villosa</i>
tibouchina.....	<i>Tibouchina spp.</i>
paroquet bur.....	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>
Sacramento bur.....	<i>Triumfetta semitriloba</i>
gorse.....	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
caesarweed.....	<i>Urena lobata</i>

mullein *Verbascum thapsus*

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

I. SUGARCANE AND GRASSES

STATES REGULATED: All states

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All countries

MATERIALS REGULATED: All members of grass (Gramineae=Poaceae) family except corn, sorghum, sudan grass and broom corn that are regulated under section X.

PESTS REGULATED: sugarcane moth borers, *Diatraea saccharalis* and *Castnia licoides*, smut, *Ustilago scitaminea*, viruses (mosaic), and other insects and diseases of sugarcane and grasses that are not now established in Hawaii.

RESTRICTIONS:

A. Sugarcane (any species of the genus *Saccharum*). Any sugarcane plant or part thereof in any manner is prohibited except under permit.

Importation is limited to approved varieties for propagation and will be held under supervision in a strictly enforced quarantine under conditions outlined in the permit.

B. Members of the Grass Family (other than *Saccharum* spp.). Any plant or part thereof is prohibited except under permit. Seeds and dried non-living plant materials are unrestricted. Importation is limited to approved varieties for propagation and will be held under supervision in a strictly enforced quarantine under conditions outlined in the permit.

DURATION OF QUARANTINE:

1. Sugar Cane – one year
2. Other Grasses – one year

II. PINEAPPLE AND OTHER BROMELIADS

STATES REGULATED: All states

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All countries

MATERIALS REGULATED: All members of the bromeliad (Bromeliaceae) family.

PESTS REGULATED: thrips (*Frankliniella moultoni*), pineapple borers (*Metamasius* spp., and *Strymon basilides*), mealybugs (*Dysmicoccus* spp.) and other insects and diseases of pineapple and bromeliaceous plants that are not now established in Hawaii.

RESTRICTIONS:

A. Pineapple (any species of the genus *Ananas*). Any pineapple plant, seed, or other part thereof is prohibited except under permit.

Importation of pineapple plants is limited to approved varieties for propagation and will be held under supervision in a strictly enforced quarantine under conditions outlined in the permit.

Importation of plants and plant parts of pineapple for processing, manufacturing or other non-propagative purposes may be imported under permit when the conditions satisfy the chief that the introduction can be made with a reasonable degree of safety.

B. BROMELIADS (other than *Ananas* spp.). Any bromeliad plant or part thereof is prohibited except under permit. Seeds, dried non-living materials, and tissue cultured plants grown in sterile media and in a completely enclosed sterile container or other similar container are unrestricted.

Importation of plants and plant parts of bromeliads for processing, manufacturing or other non-propagative purposes may be imported under permit when the conditions satisfy the chief that the introduction can be made with a reasonable degree of safety.

Bromeliad plants for propagation will be held under supervision in a strictly enforced quarantine under conditions outlined in the permit.

DURATION OF QUARANTINE:

1. Pineapple – one year
2. Bromeliad
 - a. One year for plants from South and Central America, Mexico, and nearby island countries.
 - b. One year for plants without an official certificate of origin.
 - c. Quarantine requirements may be waived by the manager for any plant that is entering under permit and that has been inspected and found free of any signs of

pest infestation or symptoms of disease provided the plants are accompanied by an official certificate of origin certifying that the plants were grown in the continental United States or in a foreign country other than in South and Central America, Mexico, or nearby island countries.

III. COFFEE

STATES REGULATED: All states

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All countries

MATERIALS REGULATED: All species of the genus *Coffea*.

PESTS REGULATED: coffee berry borer, *Stephanoderes hampei*, coffee rust, *Hemileia vastatrix*, and other insects and diseases of coffee that are not now established in Hawaii.

RESTRICTIONS: Any coffee plant, plant part, unroasted seed, or used coffee bag is prohibited except under permit.

Importation of coffee plants or seeds for propagation is for approved varieties and will be held under supervision in a strictly enforced quarantine under conditions outlined in the permit.

Coffee seeds for roasting are prohibited except under permit. Each shipment is subject to approved treatment and conditions outlined in the permit.

Used coffee bags are prohibited except under permit and approved treatment. Each shipment must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificate or a certificate of treatment indicating the treatment procedure.

1. Coffee Plants – one year

IV. CRUCIFEROUS VEGETABLES

STATES REGULATED: All states

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All countries except Japan.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Turnip, rutabaga, radish (including daikon), and horseradish.

PESTS REGULATED: cabbage maggot, *Chortophila brassicae*

RESTRICTIONS: The edible roots of turnip, rutabaga, radish (including daikon), and horseradish from regulated areas are prohibited unless the shipment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or certificate of treatment certifying that the vegetables contained in the shipment were subjected to approved treatment.

V. ORCHIDS

STATES REGULATED: All states

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All countries

MATERIALS REGULATED: All members of the orchid (Orchidaceae) family.

PESTS REGULATED: South American stem borer, *Diorymerellus laevimargo*, South American orchid bug, *Tenthecoris bicolor*, a midge, *Parallelodiplosis cattleyae*, and other insects and diseases of orchids that are not now established in Hawaii.

RESTRICTIONS: Any orchid plant or propagative plant part is prohibited except under permit. Seeds, or plants grown in sterile flasks or small seedlings transferred out of sterile flasks just prior to shipping are unrestricted.

Importation of orchid plants for propagation will be held under supervision in a strictly enforced quarantine under conditions outlined in the permit.

DURATION OF QUARANTINE:

(1) Two months (or more if deemed necessary by the chief) (a) Plants from foreign countries and United States territories and possessions that are south of 30° north latitude; (b) Plants from areas south of 30° north latitude that have been grown in the continental United States for less than one year; (c) Plants from areas south of 30° north latitude that have been grown in an area north of 30° north latitude for less than one year.

(2) Exempt from quarantine - Plants accompanied by a certificate of origin certifying that all plants in the lot are: (a) Known to be of domestic origin and grown entirely in the continental United States; (b) Grown in foreign countries that are north of 30° north latitude; (c) Of foreign origin but were grown in the continental United States for more than one year.

VI. BANANA

STATES REGULATED: All states

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All countries

MATERIALS REGULATED: All species of the genus *Musa*.

PESTS REGULATED: banana root borer, *Cosmopolites sordidus*, West Indian cane weevil, *Metamasius hemipterus*, and other insects and diseases of banana that are not now established in Hawaii.

RESTRICTIONS: Any banana plant or part thereof is prohibited except under permit. Fruits are unrestricted.

Importation is limited to approved varieties for propagation and will be held under supervision in a strictly enforced quarantine under conditions outlined in the permit.

DURATION OF QUARANTINE:

1. Banana plants – one year

VII. PASSION FRUIT

STATES REGULATED: All states

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All countries

MATERIALS REGULATED: All species of the genus *Passiflora*.

PESTS REGULATED: passion vine hopper, *Scolytopa australis*, the "woodiness disease" of passion fruit, and other insects and diseases of passion fruit that are now not established in Hawaii.

RESTRICTIONS: Any passion fruit plant or part thereof is prohibited except under permit.

Importation is limited to approved varieties for propagation and will be held under supervision in a strictly enforced quarantine under conditions outlined in the permit.

DURATION OF QUARANTINE:

1. Passion Fruit plants – one year

VIII. PINE

STATES REGULATED: CT, DE, IL, IN, IA, ME, MD, MS, MI, MO, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, WA, WV, and WI.

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All countries

MATERIALS REGULATED: All species of the genus *Pinus*.

PESTS REGULATED: European pine shoot moth, *Rhyacionia buoliana*

RESTRICTIONS: Any pine plant, branch, or twig bearing terminal buds, needles or shoots is prohibited except under any of the following conditions:

1. Plants from foreign areas where pine shoot moth is not known to occur provided each lot is accompanied by a certificate of origin.
2. Plants from domestic non-regulated areas provided each lot is accompanied by a certificate of origin.
3. Plants from domestic regulated areas provided each lot is subjected to approved treatment and accompanied by a certificate of treatment.
4. Cut pine trees, branches, or twigs for ornamental purposes from domestic areas during the period October 20 to December 31.
5. Non-commercial shipments of bonsai or pine plants not exceeding two feet in height and in lots not exceeding twelve plants, provided the shipment is subject to 100% inspection and found free of European pine shoot moth.
6. By permit limited to issuance to official state or federal forestry agencies authorizing the entry of seedling trees for reforestation or scientific research from domestic areas, including regulated areas. The trees must be greenhouse grown under official supervision and subsequently handled under conditions satisfactory to the chief to preclude infestation or exposure to infestation by the European pine shoot moth.

IX. COCONUT

STATES REGULATED: All states

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All countries

MATERIALS REGULATED: Coconut, *Cocos nucifera*

PESTS REGULATED: Various insects, virus, fungus, bacteria, and other infectious agents of coconut, that are now not established in Hawaii.

RESTRICTIONS: Any coconut plant or part thereof is prohibited except under any of the following conditions:

1. By permit limited to a completely husked nut, incapable of germination when introduced for manufacturing, food, or other non-propagative purposes under conditions outlined in the permit.

2. The flesh of the nut including fresh and processed products, coconut "milk," and nut shell.
3. The palm "heart" free from leaf tissue.
4. A dried plant part such as leaf, husk, and tree trunk provided each lot is subjected to approved treatment and accompanied by a certificate of treatment.

X. EUROPEAN CORN BORER

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY, and the District of Columbia.

COUNTRIES REGULATED: All European countries

MATERIALS REGULATED: Corn, sorghum, broomcorn, sudan grass, aster, chrysanthemum, hollyhock, dahlia, gladiola, and other related food and floral crops, not covered under section I.

PESTS REGULATED: European corn borer, *Ostrina nubilalis*, and other insects of corn, and related food and floral crops not established in Hawaii.

RESTRICTIONS: Plant and plant parts of corn, broom corn, sorghum, sudan grass, aster, chrysanthemum, hollyhock, dahlia, and gladiola are prohibited except under any of the following conditions:

1. Seed with no plant fragments
2. Frozen corn on the cob with husk and silk removed.
3. Seedling plant or propagative cuttings of aster, chrysanthemum, and hollyhock.
4. Cut flowers of aster, chrysanthemum, hollyhock, dahlia, and gladiolus.
5. Tubers of dahlia and gladiolus corms without stems.
6. Shipments from regulated areas provided each lot is subjected to approved treatment and accompanied by a certificate of treatment.
7. Commercial shipments from non-regulated areas provided each lot is accompanied by a certificate of origin.
8. Non-commercial shipments from non-regulated areas brought in by handcarried or

passenger baggage provided each lot is accompanied by a certificate of origin, sales invoice, or other document indicating the product was grown in, or purchased from a non-regulated area.

XI. PALMS

STATES REGULATED: FL, TX, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Territory of Guam.

COUNTRIES REGULATED: Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, all other Caribbean Islands, Panama, Venezuela, Philippines, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All members of the palm (Palmae) family except coconut which is regulated under section IX.

PESTS REGULATED: lethal yellowing disease, cadang-cadang, Guam disease, and other similar diseases of palm.

RESTRICTIONS: The following are the general conditions for the importation of palm plants, propagative plant parts and seeds into Hawaii:

1. All shipments must be accompanied by an official certificate of origin stating that the palm plant or propagative plant part was grown entirely in the respective country or state.
2. No palm plants or propagative plant part, including seeds, from any regulated area.
3. Only seeds from non-regulated areas of the United States, Central America and South America.
4. Only seeds of palms listed below can be imported from unregulated foreign countries.

Adonidia spp.

Areca spp.

Arenga spp., sugar palm

Arikuryroba spp., arikury palm

Borassus spp., palmyra palm

Caryota spp., fishtail palm

Chrysalidocarpus spp., butterfly palm, cabada palm

Cocos spp.

Corypha spp., buri palm

Dictyosperma spp., princess palm

Diplothemium arenaria

Elaeis spp., oil palm

Gaussia spp., Puerto Rican gaussia, llume palm

Howeia belmoreana, sentry palm

Lantania spp., latan palm
Livistonia spp., fan palm
Mascarena spp., spindle palm
Nannorrhops spp., mazari palm
Phoenix spp., date palm
Pritchardia spp., kona palm, Fiji Island fan palm
Trachycarpus spp., windmill palm
Veitchia spp., christmas palm

XII. CARIBBEAN FRUIT FLY

STATES REGULATED: FL (Caribbean fruit fly infested areas), and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The fruits and berries of the following plants:

Carica papaya, papaya
Citrus aurantiifolia, sour lime
Citrus aurantiifolia x *Fortunella japonica*, limequat
Citrus aurantium, sour orange
Citrus limetta, sweet lemon
Citrus limonia, Rangpur lime
Citrus mitis, calamondin
Citrus nobilis 'unshiu' x *Fortunella* sp., orangequat
Citrus paradisi, grapefruit
Citrus paradisi x *Citrus reticulata*, tangelo
Citrus reticulata, tangerine
Citrus sinensis, sweet orange
Citrus sinensis x *Citrus reticulata*, temple orange
Clausena lansium, wampi
Eriobotrya japonica, loquat
Fortunella crassifolia, kumquat
Fortunella mergarita, oval kumquat
Malpighia glabra, Barbados cherry
Mangifera india, mango
Murraya paniculata, orange jasmine
Prunus persica, peach
Psidium cattleianum, cattley guava
Psidium freidrichsthalianum, Costa Rican guava
Psidium guajava, common guava
Severinia buxifolia, box orange
Syzygium jambos, rose apple
Terminalia catappa, tropical almond
Triphasia trifolia, lime berry

RESTRICTIONS: Fruits and berries from regulated areas are prohibited except those subjected to approved treatments accompanied by a certificate of treatment. Green sour lime which shows no yellow coloring, and sour lemon regardless of color are not restricted.

Fruits and berries from non-infested areas in Florida are prohibited unless accompanied by certificate of origin stating commodity was grown in an area free of Caribbean Fruit Fly.

XIII. TARO AND DASHEEN

STATES REGULATED: None

COUNTRIES REGULATED: British Solomon Islands (Solomon Islands)

MATERIALS REGULATED: All taro and dasheen plants and propagative plant parts.

PESTS REGULATED: Virus disease of Alomae and Babone.

RESTRICTIONS: Any taro or dasheen plant or propagative plant part from a regulated area is prohibited except under permit.

Importation of plants under permit will be held under supervision in a strictly enforced quarantine under conditions outlined in the permit.

DURATION OF QUARANTINE:

1. Taro/Dasheen plants – one year



SUMMARIES OF EXTERNAL QUARANTINES

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

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DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRIES
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Telephone: (208) 332-8620 Fax: (208) 334-2283**

For additional information on Idaho quarantine rules or to request copies of the rules, please use the contact information listed above or visit the ISDA Home Page, Plants & Insects <https://agri.idaho.gov/main/plants/>

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Internet Links: Links to Idaho's Agriculture and Horticulture Statutes may be found on the Idaho Legislature Website: <https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title22/>. Links to Idaho Rules may be found in the [Idaho Administrative Rules](#) website. Registration forms, laws, and rules may also be found on the ISDA website at: <https://agri.idaho.gov/>. Federal Quarantines may be found by searching the [Federal Register](#) for Title 7 Agriculture, Part 301 Domestic Quarantines. These links were all active and accurate at the time this document was published.

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: Prior to shipment, 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 7249, Boise, Idaho, 83707, immediately by email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, mail, or by fax to (208) 334-2283.

Quarantine(s) requiring pre-notification include:

- **02.06.05, Subchapter E - Peach Tree Diseases**
- **02.06.05, Subchapter H - Grape Planting Stock**
- **02.06.05, Subchapter I - Japanese Beetle**

Nursery License: According to [Idaho's Nurseries and Florists Law §22-2305](#), a license is required for anyone that engages in, conducts, or carries on the business of propagating, growing, selling, dealing in, or importing into this state, for sale or distribution, any nursery or florist stock, or to engage in landscape designing, or to act as agent, salesman, or solicitor for any nurseryman, florist, landscape contractor, or dealer in nursery or florist stock without first obtaining a license to do so from the ISDA. **Idaho will honor nursery and florist licenses issued by states that also reciprocate acceptance of an Idaho nursery and florist license.** Active Idaho nursery license holders can be found using the [ISDA Nursery License Search Form](#).

Nursery stock: includes all botanically classified plants or any part thereof, such as aquatic or 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.

Florist stock: includes all cut flowers, foliage and ferns, all potted plants or cuttings or bedding plants, and all flowering bulbs and rooted herbaceous plants used for ornamental or decorative purposes and all corms, whether grown in boxes, benches, pots, under glass or other artificial covering, or in the field or open ground or cuttings therefrom.

Seed Dealer License: According to [Idaho's Pure Seed Law §22-434](#), an In-State or Out-of-State Seed Dealer License is required before conditioning, labeling or selling seed for the use of others in Idaho. The online application can be found here: [Seed Dealer's License and Exemption Application](#).

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 or into Idaho must be properly labeled and [registered](#) 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. Shipments transiting the state are exempted from any pre-clearance requirements, however, the colonies must be netted or in refrigerated containers.

Invasive Species: Invasive species are highly destructive, and if left unchecked will destroy Idaho's natural beauty and economy. Idaho has extensive Invasive Species [Law and Rules](#) affecting species of mollusks, crustaceans, amphibians, and reptiles. Please consult the link above for specific information.

Industrial Hemp: The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is accepting applications for anyone interested in producing or handling industrial hemp. Interested applicants can create and manage their account online by visiting our website <https://hemp.isda.idaho.gov/> and submitting their application for a producer or handler license. Anyone engaged in the producing or handling of industrial hemp in Idaho must have a valid license issued by the ISDA. The annual application period is September 1 through December 31 of each year and the license is then valid from January 1 to December 31 of the following calendar year. Applicants may apply at any time outside the application period however a late fee will be assessed. All licensees will be inspected annually and must adhere to Idaho Code Title 22 Chapter 17, IDAPA 02.01.07, and 7 CFR Part 990. For additional information, please contact hemp@isda.idaho.gov, (208) 332-8502 or visit our website <https://agri.idaho.gov/main/hemp/>.

PLANT COMMODITY SUMMARIES

02.06.01 Subchapter B – Rapeseed [\(Full Rule\)](#)

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Regulated Pest: Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*)

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

Regulated Articles: All seeds of *Brassica* sp., rapeseed/canola, cabbage, broccoli, brussel sprouts and cauliflower. (Except *Brassica* seeds sold in lots of two (2) pounds or less and seeds produced in Idaho.)

Requirements: 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 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 two point nine (2.9) grams or one thousand (1,000) seeds.
- 3) Rapeseed/canola (species of *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa* (formerly *Brassica campestris*), and *Brassica juncea*) production is prohibited in District II which includes the following counties: Ada, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee (north of Murphy) and Payette counties. If planting in District I (all other counties of Idaho), there are planting requirements for Edible and Industrial types of Rapeseed. Please see the [Rules](#) for more specific information.

02.06.01 Subchapter C – Bluegrass [Full Rule](#)

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Regulated Articles: Seeds of turf grass for seed increase. All bluegrass (*Poa*) species, fescue (*Festuca*) species, ryegrass (*Lolium*) species and all bentgrass (*Acrostic*) species.

Regulated Pests: Annual Bluegrass. (*Poa annua* and all off-types or sub species). Rough Bluegrass (*Poa trivialis* and all related off-types or sub-species).

Regulated Areas: Annual Bluegrass is regulated in the entire state of Idaho. Rough bluegrass is regulated in 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.

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

- 1) Submit for an official laboratory analysis a representative sample confirming freedom from annual and/or rough 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) Have a representative sample submitted for laboratory testing.
- 3) Upon receipt by the Director of an official seed laboratory analysis showing freedom from annual and/or rough bluegrass, sequentially numbered tags will be issued for each bag.
- 4) In lieu of tags, a seed analysis certificate from an official seed laboratory showing each lot planted to be free from annual and/or rough bluegrass must be kept for one (1) year minimum after all harvested seed inventory has been sold.

Exemptions:

Annual bluegrass. These rules do not apply to seed sown for forage.

Annual & Rough Bluegrass. Experiments or trial grounds for the United States Department of Agriculture or the Idaho State Experiment Station or trial ground plantings approved by the Director.

Rough bluegrass. May be planted in the regulated areas for turf but shall not be allowed to mature to the seed producing stage.

02.06.02.160 Subchapter A, Commercial Feed –

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Cottonseed

[\(Full Rule\)](#)

Regulated Article: Whole cottonseed, cottonseed meal or cottonseed seed products

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

Restrictions: All shipments of cottonseed or cottonseed seed products destined for animal feed shall be certified as having been sampled and analyzed and no greater amount than twenty (20) ppb of aflatoxin shall be contained within the product or products, except that cottonseed meal intended for use as an animal feed or feed ingredient for beef cattle, swine and poultry, may be certified to contain more than twenty (20) ppb but less than three hundred (300) ppb of aflatoxin.

There is more extensive storage location, destination, and registration requirements not outlined in this summary. Please see the [Commercial Feed Rule, Subsection 160](#) for more information.

02.06.05 Subchapter A– Diseases of Hops

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

Regulated Pests:

- 1) **Verticillium Wilt.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by the fungus *Verticillium nonalfalfae* (synonym: *Verticillium albo-atrum*) and any species or strains of the genus *Verticillium* pathogenic to hops.
- 2) **Powdery Mildew.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by the fungus *Podosphaera macularis* (synonyms *Sphaerotheca macularis* and *Sphaerotheca humuli*).
- 3) **Hop Stunt Viroid.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by the viroid Hostuviroid hop stunt viroid and all strains and genetic variants associated with the genus.
- 4) **Illarvirus Species.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by virus species within the Genus Illarvis, including but not limited to Apple Mosaic Virus and Prunus Necrotic Ringspot Virus.

Regulated Articles: Plants and all plant parts of hops (*Humulus* sp.), except kiln dried cones. Also, machinery, vehicles, tools, equipment, trellis poles, wire, anchor irons, and any other appurtenances used in the culture and/or production of hops.

Quarantine Area: All areas outside of the territorial borders of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Restrictions: No person may import restricted articles from the quarantined area into Idaho unless the person importing the regulated articles first obtains a special permit from the ISDA.

Special Permits: Any person(s) or agencies wishing to import covered commodities from the area under quarantine must apply in writing for a special permit as authorized by the director of the ISDA.

Application. Application for special permits must list the prospective buyer and seller; the number, and origin of stock; location of proposed planting site; and any other relevant information.

Conditions. Special permits, when granted, may include such conditions as may be necessary to prevent disease establishment. All permitted material must be found free from regulated pests by the Clean Plant Center at Washington State University, Prosser, Washington or an equivalent lab approved by the ISDA.

02.06.05 Subsection B – White Rot Disease of Onion

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

Regulated Pest: Onion white rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*).

Regulated Products: Bulbs, sets, or seedlings of onion, garlic, leek, chive, shallot or other *Allium* species, including all ornamental *Allium* species, for planting purposes, and all machinery, tools, and equipment used in the production of *Allium* species.

Designated Counties: Ada, Bingham, Blaine, Boise, Bonneville, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties, state of Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon.

Restrictions:

Shipment for Planting Purposes. No person may import into the designated counties bulbs, sets or seedlings of onion, garlic, leek, chives, shallots or other *Allium* species, including ornamentals, for planting purposes.

Designated Counties. *Allium* production within the designated counties shall be limited to production from seed, or from vegetative propagative material produced from seed within the designated counties. Bulbs, sets or seedlings of *Allium* species produced within the designated counties then exported from the designated

counties for processing or other purposes cannot be returned to the designated counties for planting purposes. True botanically classified seed may be imported.

Machinery, Tools and Equipment: No person shall import or move into the designated counties any machinery, tools or equipment that have been previously used in any manner on fields outside the designated counties where the host plants named have been cultivated unless cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of, and with the prior approval of, the director.

02.06.05 Subchapter C – Apple and Cherry Pests

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

Regulated Pests: **Apple Maggot** (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) and **Cherry Fruit Fly** (*Rhagoletis cingulata* complex, including *R. indifferens* and *R. fausta*).

Regulated Articles:

Apple Maggot. 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.

Cherry Fruit Fly. All domestic and wild cherries and cherry trees.

Regulated Areas – Apple Maggot:

Non-Infested Areas – Within Idaho. The entire counties of Canyon, Owyhee and Payette; portions of the counties of Gem and Washington lying south of the quarantine areas.

Infested Areas -- Within Idaho. The counties of Franklin, Oneida, Caribou, Ada, Boise and Gooding; and portions of Gem and Washington counties as outlined in the [Full Rule](#).

Infested Areas – Outside of Idaho. All states or foreign countries or portion thereof where apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) is known to occur.

Restrictions – Apple Maggot:

- 1) **Certification Required.** Regulated articles that are produced in or shipped from infested areas are prohibited movement into or within the state of Idaho unless a certificate accompanies the shipment evidencing compliance with conditions below. No certificate is required for Reshipments in Original Containers or Solid Frozen Fruits.
- 2) **Reshipments in Original Containers.** Regulated articles in original unopened containers, each bearing labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin outside an infested area, may be reshipped to the regulated area from any point within the area under quarantine.
- 3) **Repacked Regulated Articles.** Provided each lot or shipment is certified by an authorized agricultural official to have been grown outside the area under quarantine and that continued identity has been maintained while within the area under quarantine, the commodities may be repacked and shipped by common carrier from any point within the infested regulated area. The certificate shall contain the county in which commodities were grown, point of repacking and reshipment, amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.
- 4) **Apples Exposed to Controlled Atmosphere Storage.** Apples exposed 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) or less, may be admitted into the regulated area, provided that the storage room or building is approved by the Director as a controlled atmosphere facility, and each lot or shipment of such apples to the regulated area is accompanied by a certificate.
- 5) **Shipments From Cold Storage.** Regulated articles 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) or less, may be admitted into the regulated area, provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate evidencing compliance with the minimum temperature requirements.
- 6) **Solid Frozen Fruits Exempt.** No restrictions are placed on the movement of fruits that upon arrival are frozen solid and that are under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state.

Regulated Areas – Cherry Fruit Fly:

Portions of Canyon County and Gem County, Idaho

Restrictions – Cherry Fruit Fly:

- 1) **Treatments Required.** Each person or person's agent located in Cherry fruit fly regulated areas shall treat or cause to be treated at his own expense each of the regulated articles on their property in order to minimize the population of the Cherry fruit fly.

Please see the [Full Rule](#) for more information.

02.06.05 Subchapter D – European Corn Borer
([Full Rule](#))

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Regulated Pest: European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*).

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. Specific counties in the states of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. And any other areas subsequently found to be infested.

Restrictions: All articles are prohibited entry into Idaho from the infested area unless accompanied by a certificate, issued by an authorized representative of the origin state Department of Agriculture. All certificates must be dated and set forth the kind and quantity of articles or commodities constituting the lot or shipment covered thereby, the initials and number of the railway car or license number of the truck, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.

- 1) Certificate of Treatment – for shelled grain, stating that the grain has passed through a one-half (1/2) inch or smaller size mesh screen.
- 2) Certificate of Treatment – providing details of fumigation treatment.
- 3) Certificate of Inspection – stating that the articles have been processed and inspected and found free from European corn borer.
- 4) Certificate of Origin – stating that the articles are from an area not known to be infested with European corn borer.

Exemptions:

- 1) Shelled popcorn, seed for planting or clean sacked grain for human consumption.
- 2) Seedling plants or divisions without stems of the previous year's growth of aster, chrysanthemum or hollyhock.
- 3) Very pungent types of pepper fruits.

02.06.05 Subchapter E – Peach Tree Diseases

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

Regulated Pests: The viral diseases known as Peach Yellows, Peach Rosette, and Little Peach.

Regulated Articles: All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of all species and varieties including the flowering forms of peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum, and prune, and any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots, coming from a regulated area.

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.

Restrictions: Regulated articles will not be admitted into Idaho from the regulated areas unless the state of origin certifies that they were produced in a county free from infection with the regulated pests, as determined by adequate annual surveys satisfactory to the Director, and from disease-free bud sources, rootstocks, and environs.

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: The required certificate accompanies the shipment and will state the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee, the number and kind of regulated articles in the shipments, and the area where grown. Prior to shipment, 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 7249, Boise, Idaho, 83707, immediately by email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, mail or by fax to (208) 334-2283.

Regulated Pests: Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae* Kleb), Mint Stem Borer (*Pseudobaris nigrina*), and Noxious Weeds.

Regulated Articles: Rootstocks of all species of the genus *Mentha*, machinery, tools and equipment used in the production of *Mentha* species.

Control Areas: To facilitate inspection and control, the land mass of the state of Idaho is divided into two (2) areas, currently defined as:

Commercial Production Area. Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Payette, Owyhee, and Washington Counties.

Restricted Area. That land mass of the state of Idaho not included in the commercial production area.

- Certified defined generation mint shall not be grown when the specific location is within five (5) miles of uncertified mint unless there are adequate physical and cultural barriers.
- All mint planted in the restricted area shall be submitted to the ISDA for annual inspection; except for **Private, Non-Commercial Home Use.**
- Director's designated agents are authorized to enter and inspect any and all mint plantings in the restricted area and any and all mint plantings that have been submitted for inspection.

Requirements For Mint Rootstock To Be Planted in Idaho:

Commercial Production Area. There are no restrictions except for those wishing to participate in the inspection program who will adhere to the following rules:

- a) Healthy clones shall be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate, issued by a regulatory agent of the state of origin with zero (0) tolerance for regulated disease(s), insect(s) and noxious weeds; **or**
- b) Certified rootstock from the restricted area shall be accompanied by a certified defined generation transfer permit with the parent rootstock number, level of mint root borer infestation and zero (0) tolerance for stem borer, or, insect(s) without effective control options (i.e., stem borer) regulated disease(s) and weed(s); **or**
- c) In-state defined generation rootstock from the commercial production area shall be accompanied by a transfer permit with the parent rootstock number, level of mint root borer infestation and zero (0) tolerance for stem borer, regulated disease(s) and weed(s).

Restricted Area.

- a) Healthy clones shall be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate issued by a regulatory agency of the state of origin with zero (0) tolerance for regulated disease(s), insect(s) and noxious weed(s); **or**
- b) Certified rootstock from the restricted area shall be accompanied by a certified defined generation transfer permit with the parent rootstock number and with zero (0) tolerance for stem borer, or insect(s) without effective control options (i.e. stem borer), regulated disease(s) and noxious weed(s).

Required Certification: All shipments, **including those intended for private, non-commercial home use**, entering Idaho must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate issued by the state of origin's Department of Agriculture certifying them free of pests and diseases; specifically Verticillium wilt, Mint stem borer (and any persistent insect pest known to be detrimental to the production of mint rootstocks), and noxious weeds declared noxious by Idaho's Noxious Weed Law. There is zero (0) tolerance for regulated disease(s), insect(s) and noxious weed(s).

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. Greenhouses shall be screened and tightly constructed to preclude the entry of any regulated insect or noxious weed. Planting

media shall be sterilized prior to planting, and not reused for planting of any mint destined to be entered in the mint certification process. Greenhouses shall be disinfected annually with a ten percent (10%) sodium hypochlorite solution.

Requirements for Movement of Machinery, Tools and Equipment: Machinery, tools and equipment used in the production of *Mentha* species moving into the restricted area shall be clean and free of soil.

02.06.05 Subchapter H – Grape Planting Stock

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Regulated Areas and Articles: Planting stock of grape (*Vitis* species) including live plants, hardwood and softwood cuttings, rootstocks, and any other parts of the grape plant capable of propagation (except fruit) from all areas outside of the territorial borders of the state of Idaho.

Regulated Pests include, but are not limited to:

01. Grapevine Fanleaf Virus;
02. Grapevine Leaf Roll - Associated Viruses;
03. Red Blotch Virus
04. Grapevine Corky Bark Disease. Which include but may not be limited to:
 - a. Grapevine virus A; and
 - b. Grapevine virus B;
05. Grape Phylloxera. (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*);
06. Pierce's Disease. As caused by the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa*;
07. Vine Mealybug. (*Planococcus ficus*);
08. Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter. (*Homalodisca vitripennis*);
09. European Grapevine Moth. (*Lobesia botrana*);
10. Xiphinema Index.

Requirements:

Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the state or country of origin's plant protection organization, stating that the grape planting stock to be imported has been certified in accordance with the regulations of an official grapevine certification program of the state or country of origin's plant protection organization, that includes annual inspections at all certification levels and testing at the foundation level for regulated pests, **AND**:

- a. The grapevines, rootstock and/or softwood cuttings were grown in and shipped from an area known to be free from regulated pests; **OR**
- b. For small shipments (five hundred (500) or less) of un-rooted softwood cuttings, were individually inspected by an authorized inspector and were found to be free from regulated pests; **OR**
- c. The grapevines, rootstock or softwood cuttings were grown under a sterile soil-less media and treated with a soil or systemic insecticide **AND** a hot water dip treatment, as outlined below, proven to be effective against vine mealybug and any other pests that may be present on the roots; **OR**
- d. The grapevines, rootstock, and/or softwood cuttings were subject to one (1) of the two (2) treatments outlined below, or such additional methods as may be determined to be effective and are approved by the director and were stored in a manner after treatment that would prevent re-infestation.

Acceptable Treatments:

01. Hot Water Treatment. Dormant, rooted grapevines or rootstock shall be washed to remove all soil or other propagative media by immersing in a hot water bath for a period of not less than three (3) minutes, nor more than five (5) minutes, at a temperature of not less than one hundred twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit (125° F.) or fifty-two degrees Celsius (52° C.), nor more than one hundred thirty degrees Fahrenheit (130° F.) or fifty-five degrees Celsius (55° C.) at any time during immersion; **OR**

02. Fumigation. Grapevines, rootstock or softwood cuttings may be treated with a fumigant approved for the regulated pests.

03. Other Methods. Upon written application to the Director, variations to the above mentioned acceptable treatments or additional treatment methods may be considered.

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: Prior to shipment, a copy of the original, official certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho, 83707, immediately by email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, regular mail or by fax to (208) 334-2283.

Certificate Requirements: The certificate shall include the nature of the grape planting stock (such as live plants, hardwood cuttings, softwood cuttings, rootstocks, or other similar categories), the quantity in each shipment, the expected date of arrival, the name of the intended receiver and the destination. An official certificate issued by the plant protection organization of the state of origin certifying that the grapevines meet the requirements of this chapter must accompany the grape planting stock into the state. All treatments and inspections must have been witnessed or performed by an official of the state of origin's plant protection organization.

02.06.05 Subchapter I – Japanese Beetle

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Regulated Areas:

Infested States List. See Appendix 8 and Appendix 9 of the National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (JBHP) on the National Plant Board Website.

https://nationalplantboard.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/jbhp_2017_update.pdf

Canada.

- a. In the Province of Ontario: Lincoln, Welland and Wentworth.
- b. In the Province of Quebec: Missiquoi and St. Jean.

Additionally, any areas not mentioned above and subsequently found to be infested.

Regulated Articles:

Soil*, humus, compost, and manure (except when commercially packaged); all plants with roots (except bareroot** plants free from soil); 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 the Director or authorized agent 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. Packing material would be covered as a regulated article at the inspector's discretion.

****"Bareroot" and "Free from Soil" Defined.** "Free from soil" as used in this regulation shall mean free from soil in amounts that could contain concealed life stages of Japanese Beetle. Japanese Beetle eggs are about 1/20 to 1/16 inch in diameter and could be found in soil or growing media less than 1/2 inch in diameter. Bareroot plants must be completely free of soil.

Requirements:

All regulated articles are prohibited entry into Idaho from the area under quarantine for Japanese Beetle, unless it meets one of the following requirements:

- 1) **Certificate of Treatment** - All of the articles and commodities covered are approved for entry into Idaho when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin stating that the article or shipment was treated for Japanese beetle or grown in accordance with methods and procedures approved and prescribed by the Director. **A Certificate of Treatment**

shall include the date of treatment. Shipment of the articles or commodities shall not take place sooner than ten (10) days after the date of treatment, but no later than thirty (30) days after treatment; **OR**

- 2) **Certificate of Origin** - Commercial plant shipments with soil may be shipped from an area under quarantine into Idaho provided such shipments are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin. Such certificates shall be issued only if the shipment confirms fully with either:
- a) The greenhouse in which the plants were produced was tightly constructed so that adult Japanese beetles would not gain entry, the plants and greenhouses were inspected and found to be free from all stages of Japanese beetle, and the plants and soil were protected from subsequent infestation while being stored, packed and shipped; **OR**
 - b) The plants were not produced in the regulated area, were transported into the regulated area in a closed conveyance or closed containers and at all times thereafter were protected from becoming infested with Japanese beetle; **OR**
 - c) States or portions of states listed in the area under quarantine may have counties that are not infested with Japanese beetle. Shipments of articles and commodities covered will be accepted from these noninfested counties if annual surveys are made in such counties and the results of such surveys are negative for Japanese beetle.

Certificate of Treatment option: the National Plant Board website provides a [Chemical Treatments Table for Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan \[nationalplantboard.org\]](#). The following restrictions listed below are specific to Idaho and differ from information listed in the table:

- Drench treatments are not approved for shipments of grasses and/or sedges.
- Dip treatments are not approved for B&B stock.
- Media (Granule incorporation) treatments are not approved for container plants.
- Shipment must occur within 10 - 30 days after treatment and Certificate must outline treatment details and be signed by a State Agricultural official.
- Certificate of Treatment or Certificate of Origin must be provided for each shipment.

Certificate of Origin option: For growers that intend to utilize this option, all certificates must be signed by a state agricultural official and must declare that plants come from an approved JB greenhouse **OR** the certificate must declare that the shipment comes from noninfested counties where annual surveys have been conducted and are negative.

Important items to note:

- **Detection Survey** (JBHP, Appendix 1 Option 4.) Negative trapping at the Nursery Site alone is not acceptable. Non-infested county surveys must also be based on the Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (JBHP, Appendix 4.)
- **Production During a Pest Free Window** (JBHP, Appendix 1 Option 2) is not acceptable for shipping into Idaho.
- The Certificate of Origin requirement for Idaho, subsection b: Plants that were produced outside of the regulated area, must also have a certificate signed by a State Agricultural official declaring that the shipment meets this requirement.
- Certificate of Treatment or Certificate of Origin must be provided for each shipment.

In addition to Idaho's Japanese Beetle Quarantine, shipments must meet the [National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan \(JBHP\)](#).

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: Prior to shipment, 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 7249, Boise, Idaho, 83707, immediately by email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, mail or by fax to (208) 334-2283.

Regulated Articles: Seeds and vegetative parts of lentil, *Vicia* sp., faba bean, peas, Tangier peas, vetch and other hosts of the regulated disease Anthracnose of lentil (*Colletotrichum truncatum*) and (*Colletotrichum destructivum*).

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 (*Colletotrichum truncatum*) and (*Colletotrichum destructivum*). For current distribution list:

<https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/14905#toDistributionMaps>

Requirement: No person shall import any regulated products into Idaho for planting purposes from any area under quarantine.

Regulated Pest: Plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)).

Regulated Articles: Fresh fruit of All Plants: 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 fruit.

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:

- 1) **Certification Required.** Articles and commodities covered that are produced in or shipped from the area under quarantine are prohibited entry into the state of Idaho unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by and bearing the original or facsimile signature of the authorized agricultural official of the state from which the article or commodity is shipped evidencing compliance.
- 2) **Reshipments in Original Containers from Area Under Quarantine of Commodities Grown Outside Thereof.** Commodities in original unopened containers, each bearing labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin outside the area under quarantine, may be reshipped to this state from any point within the area under quarantine. No certificate is required for these commodities.
- 3) **Repacked Commodities Admissible from Area Under Quarantine If Certified Grown Outside Thereof.** Provided each lot or shipment is certified by an authorized agricultural official to have been grown outside the area under quarantine and that continued identity has been maintained while within the area under quarantine, the commodities may be repacked and shipped by common carrier from any point within the area under quarantine to this state. The certificate shall set forth the state in which commodities were grown, point of repacking and reshipment, amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.
- 4) **Apples Exposed to Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage Admissible Under Certificate.** Apples that are exposed to controlled atmosphere (CA) 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), three point three degrees Celsius (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 and further provided each lot or shipment of such apples to Idaho is accompanied by a certificate, evidencing compliance with the minimum requirements of this section.
- 5) **Solid Frozen Fruits Exempt.** No restrictions are placed by this rule on the entry into this state of

fruits that upon arrival are frozen solid and that are under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state.

- 6) **Shipments from Cold Storage at Thirty-Two Degrees Fahrenheit (32° F), Zero Degrees Celsius (0° C).** Commodities covered that are 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) zero degrees Celsius (0° C) or less, may be admitted into Idaho provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate, evidencing compliance with the minimum requirements
- 7) **Soil or Growing Media When Certified.** Soil or growing media is admissible when certified as treated at origin in a manner approved by the Director.

02.06.06 – Planting of Beans

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Regulated Pests^a (Phaseolus & Non-Phaseolus):

- 1) Anthracnose. Caused by (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*)
- 2) Bacterial Wilt. Caused by (*Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens*)
- 3) Brown Spot. Caused by (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*)
- 4) Common Blight. Caused by (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli*)
- 5) Halo Blight. Caused by (*Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *phaseolicola*)

Regulated Pests^b (Non-Phaseolus ONLY):

- 1) Soybean Cyst Nematode. (*Heterodera glycines*)
- 2) Asian Soybean Rust. Caused by (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)
- 3) SOIL. There is a zero (0) tolerance for soil in any lot of a regulated article imported into Idaho and destined for planting in Idaho. This prohibition shall not apply to seed of Idaho or Malheur County, Oregon origin.

Regulated Articles: All seed and growing plants of (*Phaseolus*) species, from any source, being grown or planted for the production of seed, planted for edible harvest or research within the state of Idaho. All seeds and growing plants of Non-Phaseolus including soybean (*Glycine max*), mung bean (*Vigna radiata*), and azuki bean (*Vigna angularis*), cowpeas (*Vigna unguiculata*), noodle beans (*Vigna unguiculata* subsp. *sesquipedalis*), faba bean (*Vicia faba*) and any other plant species capable of spreading a regulated pest as a contaminant or in a seed borne or seed transmitted manner, from any source and being planted within the state of Idaho, unless otherwise exempted.

Requirements for Planting Bean Seed in Idaho:

All bean seed (*Phaseolus* & Non-*Phaseolus*) planted in Idaho, except for Home Garden Exempt plantings and ISDA approved Trial Grounds, must have an approved planting tag attached to each container prior to planting in Idaho.

SEED ORIGIN

1. Idaho Grown Seed

- Seed must be from a lot that has an in-state planting tag number (state number) assigned by the ISDA based on growing season and windrow/final inspections and be tagged with an In-State Planting Tag (Green tag); **OR**
- be tagged by the ICIA. (ICIA tag)

2. Malheur County, Oregon Grown Seed

- Seed must be from a lot inspected in the growing season and windrow/final inspection for the regulated pests and tagged by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA tag);
- Non-Phaseolus shall also include inspection for the Regulated Pests (b)(1) and (2) above. **OR**
- The ICIA may inspect and issue tags for bean seed grown in Malheur County, Oregon provided that each field is inspected according to these rules and the Malheur County Bean Disease Control Area order. (ICIA Tag)

3. Imported Seed Grown West of the Continental Divide in the Contiguous United States

- Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or official field inspection report issued by the regulatory agency of the state of origin, listing the diseases for which the crop was inspected, that must include the Regulated Pests (a) and stating that the crop was field and windrow/pre-harvest inspected;
- Non-Phaseolus shall also include inspection for the Regulated Pests (a) and (b) (1 and 2) above;
- Successfully pass laboratory tests on untreated seed for regulated pests conducted by the ISDA from samples officially drawn in the state of Idaho by the ISDA;
- **Treated seed will not be eligible for serology testing.**
- Non-Phaseolus shall also pass laboratory tests for the Regulated Pests (a) and (b) above;
- Containers must bear an ISDA approved tag (Yellow tag) prior to planting;
- Shall not be planted under sprinkler irrigation;
- Each field planted in Idaho must be submitted for field and windrow/pre-harvest inspections;
AND
- Bean lots submitted to ICIA for inspection **must** meet the laboratory testing requirements of IDAPA 02.06.06.
- Upon successful field inspection of parent seed, any harvested seed would be eligible for an ISDA Green tag. Any seed intended for replanting in Idaho must be inspected each growing season by the ISDA or ICIA.

4. Imported Seed Grown East of the Continental Divide in the Contiguous United States or of Foreign Origin

Shall be planted **only** on an approved trial ground.

5. Idaho Grown Seeds Shipped to a Foreign Country and Returned.

Shall be planted **only** on an approved trial ground.

6. Imported Seed Shipped Within the Contiguous United States, Except Malheur County, Oregon, and Returned

Bean seeds shipped outside Idaho or Malheur County, Oregon, in the contiguous United States, which were tagged with one (1) of the approved planting tags prior to leaving the state and at the Director's discretion were segregated in such a way to ensure freedom from regulated pests, may be returned to Idaho for planting under the following conditions:

- a. A written request to bring seed back into Idaho must be submitted to ISDA and approved prior to planting.
- b. Seed tags and packaging are intact with the segregation of the seed deemed satisfactory by the Director; **OR**
- c. Bean seed not tagged with one (1) of the approved planting tags prior to leaving the state, returned to Idaho without seed tags and packaging intact, or not segregated to the satisfaction of the Director, may be returned to Idaho but, upon return, will:
 - Successfully pass laboratory tests on untreated seed for regulated pests conducted by the ISDA from samples officially drawn in the state of Idaho by the ISDA; **AND**
 - Bear a ISDA approved tag (yellow) prior to planting; **AND**
 - Not be planted under sprinkler irrigation; **AND**
 - Be submitted for field and windrow or pre-harvest inspections; **OR**
 - May be planted on an approved trial ground.

EXEMPTIONS

- **Edible Harvest Exemption.** Seeds planted for edible harvest must bear an approved planting tag on each container prior to planting but are not required to undergo inspection and are not covered by the irrigation restrictions.

- **Home Garden Exemption.** Seeds planted for home garden use and consumption that will not be sold for replanting outside the original home garden space are allowed to utilize small package, non-tagged seed and are exempt from inspection requirements and irrigation restrictions. All seed intended for production of seed for replanting outside the home garden where they were produced are defined as Regulated Articles.

There is more extensive planting, tagging, irrigation and inspection requirements for planting of bean seed in Idaho not outlined in this summary. See the [Full Rule](#) for additional information. Idaho's quarantines are stringent for both *Phaseolus* beans and Non-*Phaseolus* beans. This is to ensure that Idaho maintains its exceptional reputation of growing and providing the world with excellent quality and disease-free seed.

02.06.09 Subchapter A – Invasive Species

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Regulated Articles: Designated Invasive Species: Aquatic Invertebrates, Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, Mammals, Invasive Plants (Energy and Trap Crops).

AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Zebra Mussel	<i>Dreissenia polymorpha</i>
2.	Quagga Mussel	<i>Dreissenia bugensis</i>
3.	New Zealand Mud Snail	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>
4.	Red Claw Crayfish	<i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>
5.	Yabby Crayfish	<i>Cherax albidus/C. destructor</i>
6.	Marone Crayfish	<i>Cherax tenuimanus</i>
7.	Marbled Crayfish	<i>Procambarus marmoratus</i>
8.	Rusty Crayfish	<i>Orconectes rusticus</i>
9.	Asian Clam	<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>
10.	Siny Waterflea	<i>Bythotrephes cederstroem</i>
11.	Fishhook Waterflea	<i>Cercopagis pengoi</i>
12.	Marmorkrebs	<i>Procambarus sp</i>

AMPHIBIANS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Rough-skinned Newt	<i>Taricha granulose</i>
2.	Bullfrog	<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>

BIRDS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>

MAMMALS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Nutria	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>

FISH

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Green Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>
2.	Walking Catfish	<i>Clariidae</i>
3.	Bowfin	<i>Ania calva</i>
4.	Gar	<i>Lepiostidae</i>
5.	Piranhas	<i>Serrasalmus spp., Rosseveltella spp., Pygocentrus spp.</i>
6.	Rudd	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>
7.	Ide	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>
8.	Diploid Grass Carp	<i>Ctenopharyngoden Idella</i>
9.	Bighead Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>
10.	Silver Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
11.	Black Carp	<i>Mylopharyngodeon piceus</i>
12.	Snakeheads	<i>Channa spp., Parachanna spp.</i>
13.	Round Goby	<i>Neogobius melanostomas</i>
14.	Ruffe	<i>Gymnocephalus cernuus</i>

REPTILES

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Red-eared Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>
2.	Mediterranean Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>
3.	Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>
4.	Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis sicula</i>
5.	Brahminy Blindsnake	<i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>
6.	Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>

INVASIVE PLANTS: TRAP CROPS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Litchi Tomato (Syn: Sticky Nightshade or Fire and Ice)	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i> (and hybrids)
2.	Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrus</i> (and hybrids)

INVASIVE PLANTS: ENERGY CROPS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i> (and hybrids)
2.	Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> (and hybrids)
3.	Chinese Silver Grass	<i>Miscanthus giganteus</i> (and hybrids)
4.	Purging Nut	<i>Jatropha curcus</i> (and hybrids)
5.	Cold Tolerant Eucalyptus (and hybrids)	

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION, IMPORTATION, SHIPPING OR TRANSPORTATION OF INVASIVE SPECIES:

No person may possess, cultivate, import, ship, or transport any invasive species, including but not limited to an Energy Crop Invasive Species or Trap Crop Invasive Species, into or through the state of Idaho, unless the person possessing, importing, shipping or transporting has obtained a permit, or unless otherwise exempt.

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 articles. However, all conditions specified in the permit shall be met before such permit will be recognized.

Please reference the [Full Rule](#) for specific guidelines.

02.06.09 Subchapter B – Noxious Weeds
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Statewide Prohibited Genera:

All plants and plant parts in the generas of: *Cytisus*, *Genista*, *Spartium*, and *Chamaecytisus* additionally including “all” subtaxa of these plant genera are prohibited in Idaho.

EARLY DETECTION/RAPID RESPONSE

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Brazilian Elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
2.	Common/European Frogbit	<i>Hydrcharis morsus-ranae</i>
3.	Fanwort	<i>Cobomba caroliniana</i>
4.	Feathered Mosquito Fern	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>
5.	Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
6.	Giant Salvinia	<i>Savlinia molesta</i>
7.	Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
8.	Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
9.	Iberian Starthistle	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>
10.	Policeman’s Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
11.	Purple Starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>

12.	Squarrose Knapweed	<i>Centaurea triumfetti</i>
13.	Starry Stonewort	<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>
14.	Syrian Beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
15.	Tall Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>
16.	Turkish Thistle	<i>Carduus cinereus</i>
17.	Variable-Leaf-Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
18.	Water Chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>
19.	Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
20.	Yellow Devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>
21.	Yellow Floating Heart	<i>Nymphoides pelata</i>

CONTROL

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
2.	Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum X bohemicum</i>
3.	Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
4.	Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
5.	Common Reed (Phragmites)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
6.	Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
7.	Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
8.	Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbelltus</i>
9.	Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinesnse</i>
10.	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
11.	Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
12.	Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>
13.	Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>
14.	Mediterranean Sage	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
15.	Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
16.	Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
17.	Parrotfeather Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
18.	Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
19.	Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
20.	Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
21.	Small Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
22.	Vipers Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
23.	Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>

CONTAINMENT

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
2.	Curlyleaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
3.	Dalmation Toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp. dalmatica</i>
4.	Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
5.	Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
6.	Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
7.	Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
8.	Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
9.	Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
10.	Milium	<i>Milium vernale</i>
11.	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
12.	Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
13.	Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
14.	Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
15.	Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
16.	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
17.	Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
18.	Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix sp.</i>
19.	Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
20.	Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
21.	Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
22.	White Bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
23.	Whitetop (Hoary Cress)	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
24.	Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris psudocorus</i>
25.	Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
26.	Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

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 is 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.

02.06.09 Subchapter C – Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw

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Certification

[\(Full Rule\)](#)

Purpose: The purpose of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw (NWFF&S) Certification Program is to limit the introduction and spread of noxious weeds through forage and straw onto Idaho United States Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. In addition, the NWFF&S certification program allows for the transportation and sale of certified Idaho forage and straw products into and through states and other boundaries where restrictions are placed on such commodities.

Restrictions: An example of such restrictions include the [U.S. Forest Service requirement](#) (Weed Free Hay Order) and [Bureau of Land Management](#) (BLM) that forage used on Idaho USFS and BLM lands be certified as noxious weed free, and fire rehabilitation or roadside maintenance contracts requiring the use of noxious weed free straw or mulch. Once a person enters Idaho USFS and BLM lands, a person cannot possess any non-certified forage, straw or mulch. Baled or compressed hay and forage (hay) cubes are considered forage. Possessing non-certified forage, straw or mulch on these Idaho public lands is subject to penalty.

Requirements: The following products meet the Idaho USFS and BLM NWFF&S requirements: State Certified Noxious Weed Free Hay, Cubes, and Straw. Pelletized feed meets the Idaho USFS requirements; it is not required to be certified, because the pelletizing process (heat) destroys seed viability. ISDA recommends pre-feeding your animals State Certified Noxious Weed-Free Forage (hay or cubes) or pellets 48 hours prior to entering these public lands. It is also suggested before leaving home, to thoroughly brush and clean hooves to remove potential seeds from your animals.

There is more extensive field application, inspection and certification requirements not outlined in this summary. For more information see the [Full Rule](#) or the [Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw \(NWFF&S\) Certification Program](#) website.

22-501 – Seed Potatoes

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[Idaho Seed Potato Law](#)

Regulated Articles: 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 and a plant health certificate and shall include 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 be in compliance with other applicable rules of the ISDA pertaining to potatoes.

02.06.10 Subchapter D – Planting Seed Potatoes

[\(Full Rule\)](#)

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Regulated Articles: 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 and a plant health certificate 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 ISDA pertaining to potatoes.

Uncertified seed Potatoes grown in Idaho: 1) No more than one (1) generation from certified parent seed potatoes. 2) Grown by the farmer who will be planting them and separated and graded at the storage of the farmer planting the uncertified seed potatoes. 3) Planted only on the farm of the farmer who produced the uncertified seed potatoes. 4) In compliance with ICIA rules of certification for seed potatoes by having a disease content that does not exceed the standard for the last generation of certified seed potatoes. 5) Laboratory tested for bacterial ring rot prior to planting. 6) Laboratory tested and/or grown-out for potato leaf roll and potato virus Y. 7) Laboratory and/or grow-out tested by agencies designated by the ISDA. 8) Sampled in accordance with procedures established by the ISDA. All growers planning to plant uncertified seed potatoes shall complete an uncertified seed potato report form approved by the ISDA and submit it to the ISDA prior to planting.

Record Keeping - Certified Seed Potatoes. All potato growers are required to keep seed potato certification records for a minimum of four years after planting. The records may be official tags or other official documentation issued by the certifying agency and representing each lot planted. These records must include the potato variety name, certification number and certifying agency. These records shall be made available to an ISDA representative upon request.

ILLINOIS

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated June 2020

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PO Box 19281
Springfield, IL 62794-9281
<http://www.agr.state.il.us>

Doug Owens.....Bureau Chief of Environmental Programs
Telephone 217-785-2850: FAX 217-524-4882

Suzanne MossBureau of Environmental Programs
(Administrative Support Services, Granting, USDA, USEPA, Contracting)
Telephone: 217-785-4754 FAX 217-524-4882

Scott Schirmer..... Bureau of Environmental Programs
Scott.Schirmer@illinois.gov (Nursery and Northern Field Office Section Manager, SPRO)
Telephone: 815-787-5481 FAX 815-787-5488

Contact for Questions/Help with International or Domestic Export Inspections and Certification
AGR.PHYTO.CERT@Illinois.gov Telephone: 815-787-5476 FAX 815-787-5488

Nancy Johnson..... Bureau of Environmental Programs
Nancy.Johnson@illinois.gov (Gypsy Moth Program Manager – regulatory, survey, treatment)
Telephone: 815-787-5476 FAX 815-787-5488

Brian Rennecker..... Natural Resources (Apiary Regulations)
Telephone: 217-785-7658

Jeff Squibb.....Ag Products Inspection (Seed Regulations)
Telephone: 217-782-3817

Kelly Estes.....INHS – University of Illinois - CAPS
(CAPS State Survey Coordinator)
Telephone: 217-333-1005 FAX 217-265-5110

Chris Evans.....Extension Forester, UIUC NRES
Telephone: 618-695-3383

DISCLAIMER

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

All field-grown and native trees, sod, shrubs, herbaceous perennials, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs; also other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation, excepting field, vegetable and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs and roots.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Any nursery stock shipped into Illinois must have plainly and legibly marked therein or affixed thereto, or on, or to the car or other vehicles carrying the same, or on the bundle, package, or other container of the same in a conspicuous place, a statement showing the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, the general nature of the contents, together with a certificate of inspection of the proper official of the state, territory, district, or country from which it was brought or shipped, showing that such nursery stock was found or believed to be free from insect pests and plant diseases.

Non-resident shippers of nursery stock must provide a copy of their certificate with each shipment into the State. Illinois accepts state lists of certified nurseries in lieu of individuals registering with the state.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> (within municipal limits).....	Common Ragweed
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> (within municipal limits).....	Giant Ragweed
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Marijuana
("Noxious weed" does not include industrial hemp as defined and authorized under the Industrial Hemp Act)	
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle
<i>Sorghum halapense</i> and <i>S. alnum</i>	Johnsongrass and other Perennial
	Johnsongrass x sorghum crosses with rhizomes
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Sowthistle
<i>Pueraria labata</i>	Kudzu

General Description of Legislation:

Every person shall control the spread of and eradicate noxious weeds on lands owned or controlled by him and use such methods for that purpose and at such times as are approved and adopted by the Director of the Department of Agriculture.

The following are considered **exotic weeds** by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, and are not allowed to be bought, sold, distributed, offered for sale, or planted within the state without an IDNR issued permit:

<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife
<i>Pueraria labata</i>	Kudzu
<i>Rhamnus arguta</i>	Saw-toothed Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus davurica</i>	Dahurian Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>	Glossy Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus japonica</i>	Japanese Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus utilis</i>	Chinese Buckthorn
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental Bittersweet
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison Hemlock
<i>Dipsacus sp.</i>	Teasel
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Thorny Olive
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Giant Knotweed
<i>Fallopia xbohemica</i>	Bohemian Knotweed
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant Hogweed
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Spring Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Tamarix sp.</i>	Salt Cedar

General Description of Legislation:

It is illegal for anyone to buy, sell, distribute, or plant any parts of listed species without a permit. One exception is the commercial propagation of listed species intended for sale outside of the state of Illinois. Permits may be obtained to for the sale of exotic olive (autumn and Russian) if the seeds are rendered unviable.

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The following are considered **injurious aquatic weeds** by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, and are not allowed to be bought, sold, distributed, offered for sale, or planted within the state without an IDNR issued permit:

<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	Mosquito fern
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering rush
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>	Mediterranean killer algae
<i>Egeria densa</i> (syn. <i>Elodea densa</i> , <i>Anacharis densa</i>).....	Brazilian elodea or Brazilian waterweed
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	Anchored water hyacinth
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	European frogbit
<i>Hygrophilia polysperma</i>	Miramar weed or Indiana swampweed
<i>Ipomoea aquatic</i>	Chinese waterspinach or swamp morning-glory
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag iris or tall yellow iris
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Oxygen weed or African elodea
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Asian marshweed/ambulia
<i>Monochoria hastate</i>	Arrowleaf or false pickerelweed
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	Heartshape or false pickerelweed
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot feather
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Najas minor</i>	Brittle naiad or brittle water nymph
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Yellow floating heart
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	Duck lettuce
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curlyleaf pondweed
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	Arrowhead
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	Giant salvinia
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	Giant salvinia
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	Giant salvinia
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Giant salvinia
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Exotic bur-reed
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	Water Soldier
<i>Trapa natans</i>	Water chestnut

***Calonectria pseudonaviculata* (Boxwood Blight)** – Boxwood Blight was confirmed at three isolated locations in Illinois in late 2016, with periodic detections within the nursery dealer settings, however there remains no reason for officials to believe it is widespread and established in the state. The Illinois Department of Agriculture declared it a nuisance on April 3, 2017, requiring eradication on confirmed properties, and all confirmed properties to date have been abated per protocol. The Department is utilizing the Boxwood Blight Compliance Agreement for Production Nurseries to fulfill requirements for the Boxwood Blight Cleanliness Program.

Illinois facilities are encouraged to contact their local inspectors if interested in participating in the certification program. Participation will include certification stating “The nursery has been

inspected and found to be apparently free of Boxwood Blight, *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*. The responsible party has agreed to the stipulations of the compliance agreement designed to prevent the introduction and minimize the risk of spreading Boxwood Blight.” Compliance agreement holders will be listed on the Departments website link, <https://www.agr.state.il.us/boxwoodblight>

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

***Agrilus planipennis* (Emerald Ash Borer)** – The Illinois Department of Agriculture rescinded its regulations and internal quarantine. Permitting or certification is no longer required when moving ash materials or hardwood firewood within or throughout the state. All of Illinois remains included in the Federal Quarantine, so permitting or certification for these products will be required by USDA for movement of these materials out of Illinois into areas outside of the Federal Quarantine, but not areas included in Federal Quarantine.

Note: The Illinois Department of Agriculture maintains its firewood importer certificate program, so please note people looking to import firewood into Illinois for large scale retail and distribution purposes still need to register with the Department. See below for link.

***Lymantria dispar* (European Gypsy Moth)** – State and Federal regulations and quarantines apply. As of June 5, 2020, the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle, McHenry, and Will are under quarantine. Winnebago and Boone Counties are pending addition, however the amendment has been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and surrounding challenges

***Geosmithia morbida* (Thousand Cankers Disease) and *Pityophthorus juglandis* (Walnut Twig Beetle)** – The Illinois Department of Agriculture maintains an external quarantine on TCD/WTB regulated materials. Regulated *Juglans spp.* material from known infested areas, quarantined areas, or areas suspected or pending confirmation are prohibited without certification, or if said materials transit through such areas. Definitions and general shipping requirements are found in the Illinois TCD Compliance Agreement, which is recommended for any entity looking to bring *Juglans spp.* material into Illinois; http://www.thousandcankers.com/media/docs/IL_TCD_Compliance_Agreement_2_2012.pdf
Pre-notification is required for regulated articles originating from a confirmed state.

***Tomicus piniperda* (Pine Shoot Beetle)** – The Illinois Department of Agriculture rescinded its regulations and internal quarantine. All of Illinois remains in the Federal Quarantine.

***Papillia japonica* (Japanese Beetle)** – Illinois remains a Category 3 state per the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.

***Phytophthora ramorum* (Sudden Oak Death)** – 7 CFR 301.92 requires pre-notification of shipments originating from quarantined areas (counties) containing regulated host plants associated with *P. ramorum* in accordance with 7 CFR 301.92-11.

Note: all pre-notifications shall be faxed to 815-787-5488 Attn: Scott Schirmer or e-mailed to Scott.Schirmer@illinois.gov

Hardwood (non-coniferous) firewood – Anyone bringing hardwood firewood into Illinois must register with the Department annually via an Illinois Firewood Importer Certificate.

The 2020 application can be found at;

<https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/agr/Insects/Pests/EmeraldAshBorer/Documents/FirewoodImporter.pdf>

Compliance agreements may be required, but are always recommended.

FOR MORE INFORMATION;

(505 ILCS 90/) Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act.

<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1691&ChapterID=40>

**PART 240 INSECT PEST AND PLANT DISEASE ACT
SECTION 240.140 FEE SCHEDULE**

<http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/008/008002400A01400R.html>

(510 ILCS 20/) Bees and Apiaries Act.

<http://www.ilga.gov/commission/jcar/admincode/008/00800060sections.html>

Illinois Seed Law (505 ILCS 110/)

<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1696&ChapterID=40>

Illinois Noxious Weed Law [505 ILCS 100].

<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1693&ChapterID=40>

(525 ILCS 10/) Illinois Exotic Weed Act.

<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1735&ChapAct=525>

Illinois Department of Natural Resources Invasive Species link:

<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/IWAP/Pages/InvasiveSpecies.aspx>

Illinois Department of Natural Resources Injurious Species listing:

<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/adrules/documents/17-805.pdf>

Illinois Department of Natural Resources Ginseng Conservation Law and Regulations

<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/hunting/Pages/GinsengRegulations.aspx>

Illinois Department of Natural Resources Timber Buyer Licensing Act - Forms and Applications

<http://www.dnr.illinois.gov/LPR/Pages/TimberBuyerInformation.aspx> **The Illinois Department of Agriculture or the USDA inspects and certifies harvested logs for export purposes.

INDIANA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated November 2023

Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology
402 West Washington Street, Room W-290
Indianapolis, IN. 46204-2739
<http://www.in.gov/dnr/entomolo>
DEPP@dnr.in.gov

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock means botanically classified hardy perennial or biennial trees, shrubs, vines and plants, evergreens, fruit pits, and other plants or plant parts capable of propagation. The term does not include corms, tubers, field vegetables or flower seeds (IC14-8-2-184 & IC 14-24-6-3).

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Every package of nursery stock shipped into Indiana from another state must be labeled on the outside with the name of the consignor, the name of the consignee, and a certificate from the other state showing that the contents have been examined and found free from pests and pathogens. [IC 14-24-5-4] All nursery stock imported into Indiana for resale shall be labeled individually with the common name, botanical name, and hardiness zone of the stock with the exception of bulbs and other plant parts used for propagation. Nursery stock imported into Indiana by a nursery grower does not have to be labeled if the nursery grower holds, grows or transplants the nursery stock for a period of 5 years after import [312 IAC 18-4-5]

NOXIOUS WEEDS – Controlled by County Weed Boards and Township Trustees and regulated by Office of the Indiana State Chemist and State Seed Commissioner. Contact information for the Office of the Indiana State Chemist, and the State Seed Commissioner can be found here: <http://www.isco.purdue.edu>

**Prohibited Noxious Weeds: Sale of seeds of these plants is prohibited. (IC 15-15-1-27)
Considered Detrimental Plants in Indiana per IC 15-16-8.**

<i>Allium spp</i>	Wild garlic and Wild onion
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Smooth pigweed
<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	Palmer amaranth or carelessweed
<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>	Powell amaranth
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Rough pigweed
<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>	Common waterhemp
<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	Tall waterhemp
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Marestail or horseweed
<i>Elymus repens</i>	Quackgrass
<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	Bur cucumber
<i>Sorghum almum</i>	Columbus grass
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Shattercane
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial sowthistle

Restricted Noxious Weeds: Seed sold with more than 0.25% of the species listed below is in violation of the Indiana Seed Law. (IC 15-15-1 & 360 IAC 1-1-6)

<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Corncockle
<i>Amaranthus spp</i>	Palmer amaranth, Waterhemp, Pigweed seed
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Bitter wintercress
<i>Brassica arvensis</i>	Mustard
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Oxeye daisy
<i>Cuscuta spp</i>	Dodder
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field peppergrass
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Buckhorn
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock
<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Giant foxtail
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Horsenettle
<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	Eastern black nightshade
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Pennycress
<i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i>	Cocklebur

REGULATED PLANTS – Regulated by Indiana Department of Natural Resources or Law Enforcement Agencies. Plants are under control programs, and/or are prohibited or restricted from sale or distribution in Indiana.

<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Marijuana
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<i>Lythrum</i> (all species, varieties, and cultivars).....	Purple loosestrife
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Kudzu
<i>Rosa Multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose

PROHIBITED INVASIVE AQUATIC PLANTS [312 IAC 18-3-23] A person must not do the following with respect to any species identified below; (1) sell, offer for sale, gift, barter, exchange, or distribute a species, (2) transport a species on or within any; boat, trailer, motor vehicle, bait bucket, fishing gear, creel, tackle, tackle box, or other means. Exempted from this section are the following: (1) a person who possesses a species identified below, under which a permit has been issued by the Indiana State Entomologist, (2) a person engaged in a project approved by the Indiana State Entomologist for the destruction of a species.

<i>Azolla pinnata</i>	Mosquito fern
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering rush
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>	Caulerpa or Mediterranean killer algae
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea, Brazilian waterweed, Anacharis, or Egeria
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	Anchored water hyacinth
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla or Water thyme
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	European frogbit or Common frogbit
<i>Hygrophilia polysperma</i>	Miramar weed, Indiana swampweed, or Hygro
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Chinese waterspinach or Swamp morning-glory
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag iris or Tall yellow iris
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Oxygen weed or African elodea
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Asian marshweed or Ambulia
<i>Monochoria hastata</i>	Monochoria, arrowleaf, or False pickerelweed
<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>	Heartshape or False pickerelweed
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot feather or Parrot feather watermilfoil
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Najas minor</i>	Brittle naiad or Brittle water nymph
<i>Nitellopsis obtuse</i>	Starry Stonewart
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Yellow floating heart
<i>Ottelia alismoides</i>	Duck lettuce
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curlyleaf pondweed
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	Arrowhead
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	Giant salvinia
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	Giant salvinia
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	Giant salvinia
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Giant salvinia
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Exotic bur-reed
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	Water soldier
<i>Trapa natans</i>	Water chestnut
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf cattail

PROHIBITED INVASIVE TERRESTRIAL PLANTS [312 IAC 18-3-25] A person must not do the following with respect to any species identified below; (1) sell, offer for sale, gift, barter, exchange, or distribute a species, (2) transport or introduce a species by any means. Exempted from this section are the following: (1) a person who possesses a species identified below, under

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which a permit has been issued by the Indiana State Entomologist, (2) a person engaged in a project approved by the Indiana State Entomologist for the destruction of a species. (Law to be in effect in 2019)

<i>Achyranthes japonica</i>	Japanese chaff flower
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Black alder
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Small carpgrass
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Spiny plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Asian bittersweet
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Crown vetch
<i>Dioscorea polystachya (oppositifolia)</i>	Chinese yam
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Common teasel
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	Cut-leaved teasel
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Euphorbia virgata</i>	Leafy spurge
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Glossy buckthorn
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's rocket
<i>Humulus japonicus</i>	Japanese hops
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Pepperweed
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Sericea lespedeza
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	Blunt leaved privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	Bell's honeysuckle
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canarygrass
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur cork tree
<i>Phragmites australis subspecies australis</i>	Common reed
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	Mile-a-minute vine
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	Giant knotweed
<i>Reynoutria x bohemica</i>	Bohemian knotweed
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common buckthorn
<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	Black swallow-wort

Vincetoxicum rossicumPale swallow-wort

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND QUARANTINES

SUDDEN OAK DEATH (*Phytophthora ramorum*) PRE-SHIPPING NOTIFICATION

PEST: Sudden Oak Death, *Ramorum* disease, *Phytophthora ramorum*.

STATES REGULATED: California, Washington, & Oregon and infested states, counties or areas designated in the USDA-APHIS quarantine under 7 CFR 301.92-3.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Federally recognized hosts and associated hosts of *Phytophthora ramorum*.

REQUIREMENTS: When required, notification of nursery stock shipments to Indiana can be sent via E-mail to DEPP@dnr.IN.gov or MAbraham@dnr.in.gov; faxed to (317) 232-2649; mailed to the above address or submitted via requirements of the National P.ramorum program.

RELEASE OF A BENEFICIAL ORGANISM OR PEST OR PATHOGEN [312 IAC 18-3-15]

ORGANISM – Any organism except those listed as exempt cited in the Natural Resources Commission Informational Bulletin #44 “List of Beneficial Organisms Exempted from Licensure” posted on the IDNR, Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology website. <http://www.in.gov/dnr/entomolo>

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: [312 IAC 18-3-15] All proposed beneficial organisms, pests, or pathogens to be released except those exempted by the Natural Resources Commission Informational Bulletin #44.

RESTRICTIONS: Persons who release organisms without state review and permitting according to 312 IAC 18-3-15 may be held liable for damages.

THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE [312 IAC 18-3]

PEST: Walnut twig beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis*; & *Geosmithia morbida* sp. nov

STATES REGULATED: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and any area of the United States determined by the State Entomologist to have Thousand Cankers Disease.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The walnut twig beetle, and/or *Geosmithia morbida* sp. nov in any living stage of development. In addition, any of the following originating from or transiting through a regulated area; firewood of any non-coniferous species, plants and

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plant parts of walnut, including the following: nursery stock, budwood, scion wood and green lumber; other material whether living or dead, such as logs, stumps, roots, branches, and chips. Exempted plant parts of walnut are nuts, nut meats, hulls, processed lumber that is one hundred percent (100%) bark free, kiln dried with square edges and finished wood products without bark (ex. furniture, instruments, and gun stocks).

RESTRICTIONS: A person must not move any regulated articles into or through Indiana unless the person: (1) obtains a Compliance Agreement from the Division and ensures a copy of the Compliance Agreement remains with the regulated article during transit to and within Indiana; and (2) has the regulated article inspected at the point of origin by a State Department of Agriculture or State regulatory official to determine the presence or absence of thousand cankers disease; or (1) obtains a Phytosanitary Certificate, issued by the State of origin plant regulatory official, that indicates the origin of the regulated material to the County level, and the Phytosanitary Certificate is to remain with the regulated article during transit to/through Indiana, and (2) notifies the State Entomologist, or representative, at least twenty-four (24) hours before the regulated article arrives at the destination in Indiana, and (3) the regulated material is quarantined at the destination in Indiana and must be inspected by Division of Entomology & Plant Pathology inspectors before the regulated article is released to the Indiana business.

BLACK VINE WEEVIL QUARANTINE [312 IAC 18-3-10]

PEST: Black Vine Weevil, *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All nursery stock

RESTRICTIONS: Nursery stock must be free from black vine weevil or evidence of damage. Site shipping the stock shall be certified free from black vine weevil for two consecutive seasons prior to shipment.

GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE [312 IAC 18-3-14]

PEST: Gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar* L.

STATES REGULATED: All currently under federal regulation for this pest.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All regulated items listed under the Federal gypsy moth quarantine (7 CFR 301.45-1 through 301.45-12)

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated items must be in compliance with federal quarantine. Indiana currently has nine northern counties under a parallel federal-state internal

quarantine; refer to the IDNR, Division of Entomology and Plant Pathology website for a current list of quarantined counties. <http://www.in.gov/dnr/entomolo>

AFRICANIZED BEES [312 IAC 18-3-7]

PEST: Africanized bee, *Apis mellifera scutellata*

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Feral and managed colony bees.

RESTRICTIONS: Should Africanized bees be located in the State of Indiana, the Division Director shall institute a quarantine and eradication program to destroy the invasive population per Indiana code. Eradication activity shall continue for the minimum of one year and the maximum at the discretion of the Division Director.

GIANT AFRICAN LAND SNAIL QUARANTINE [312 IAC 18-3-19]

PEST: Giant African Land Snail, *Achatina achatina* (L.), *Achatina fulica* Bowdich, *Achatina marginata*, and other species of the family Achatinidae.

STATES REGULATED: All.

MATERIALS REGULATED: African land snails.

RESTRICTIONS: A person must not possess, offer for sale, sell, give away, barter, exchange or otherwise distribute or release a giant African land snail in any stage of life in Indiana. The State Entomologist may issue a permit for containment for scientific research.

VIRUSES OF ROSE QUARANTINE [312 IAC 18-3-9]

PESTS: Includes apple mosaic virus and *Prunus* necrotic ringspot virus.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Rose plants with roots to be sold as out-plants.

RESTRICTIONS: Plants must be inspected during the season in which symptoms are expressed and certified as free from any sign of viral infection.

CROWN GALL QUARANTINE [312 IAC 18-3-11]

PEST: Crown Gall, caused by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All life stages of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, and all perennial hosts of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

RESTRICTIONS: Material shipped into Indiana must be free from crown gall. Site shipping the stock shall be certified free from crown gall for two consecutive seasons prior to shipment or the stock may be from tissue-cultured stock certified free from crown gall and grown in sterile soil.

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE [312 IAC 18-3-8]

PEST: Basidiospores of Wheat Stem Rust Fungus, *Puccinia graminis*

STATES REGULATED: All.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seedlings and plants that exhibit growth for less than two years of the genus *Berberis*; all plants, seeds, fruits, and other plant parts capable of propagation from *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* species as listed in Indiana Rule.

RESTRICTIONS: All *Berberis* seedlings that exhibit growth for less than two years or rust-susceptible *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* are prohibited from moving interstate or through Indiana. Any rust-susceptible stock of the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, and *Mahonia* found in nurseries in Indiana shall be destroyed.

PESTS AND PATHOGENS OF STRAWBERRY PLANT QUARANTINE [312 IAC 18-4-4]

PEST: Pests of Strawberry including Red stele disease, Crimp (foliar nematode disease), Crown borer, Root weevil, Root aphid, and Strawberry root worm.

STATES REGULATED: All.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Strawberry plants shipped into Indiana to be offered for resale.

RESTRICTIONS: Upon entry to Indiana, plants must be inspected during the season in which symptoms are expressed and certified as free from any sign of the above pests or pathogens prior to resale.

IOWA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated February, 2019

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
Consumer Protection & Industry Services Division
Entomology & Plant Science Bureau
2230 South Ankeny Boulevard
Ankeny, IA 50023-9093

Robin Pruisner State Entomologist (Nursery Stock, Quarantines, Seed Regulations)
Phone: 515 725-1470, Fax: 515-725-1471
Andy Joseph..... State Apiarist; Phone: 515 725-1481, Fax: 515-725-1471
Lane Kozel..... State Weed Commissioner; Phone: 515 725-1470, Fax: 515-725-1471

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock: Hardy, cultivated or wild woody plants, such as trees, evergreens, shrubs and vines, and small fruits such as strawberries and raspberries. (Note: this last part is interpreted to mean that small fruit plants - not the fruits - are the regulated entities.)

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Any nursery stock shipped into Iowa must have attached, either to the plants or to the package containing the plants, a tag or label showing the nature and quantity of the contents, the locality where they were grown, and the name and addresses of both shipper and receiver. Also required, either on or accompanying the shipment, is a certificate of inspection from the plant regulatory official of the shipping state, territory, district, or country stating the articles have been inspected and found free from plant pests. Woody plants originating from areas under quarantine for the gypsy moth must be accompanied by a certificate or federal stamp stating that the stock is free from gypsy moth infestation. Iowa abides by the requirements outlined in the NPB Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan. And all firewood must be labeled with the County and State of harvest origin.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

CLASS A NOXIOUS WEEDS FOR ERADICATION:

Palmer amaranth.....*Amaranthus palmeri*

CLASS B NOXIOUS WEEDS FOR CONTROL:

Bull thistle.....*Cirsium vulgare*
Canada thistle.....*Cirsium arvense*

all species of the genera <i>Carduus</i>	<i>Carduus</i>
European morning glory or field bindweed.....	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Leafy spurge.....	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Multiflora rose.....	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Teasel.....	<i>Dipsacus</i> spp.

PROHIBITED INVASIVE PLANTS. A person shall not import, sell, offer for sale, or distribute in this state in any form, including the seeds, any of the following plants:

Garlic mustard.....	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Japanese knotweed.....	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>
Japanese hop.....	<i>Humulus japonicus</i>
Multiflora rose*.....	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Oriental bittersweet.....	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Purple loosestrife.....	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> and <i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
Palmer amaranth.....	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Teasel.....	<i>Dipsacus</i> spp.

* - does not prohibit the sale, offer for sale, or distribution of the multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) used for understock for either cultivated roses or ornamental shrubs in gardens.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

INSECTS:

Asian gypsy moth.....	<i>Lymantria dispar dispar</i> (Linnaeus)
Asian longhorned beetle.....	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>
Blue alfalfa aphid.....	<i>Acyrtosiphon kondoi</i>
Emerald ash borer.....	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>
European woodwasp.....	<i>Sirex noctilio</i>
Gypsy (European) moth.....	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>
Gypsy moth (European X Asian).....	<i>Lymantria dispar x hybrid</i>
Khapra beetle.....	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>
Rosy (pink) gypsy moth.....	<i>Lymantria mathura</i>
Viburnum leaf beetle.....	<i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>
Walnut twig beetle.....	<i>Pityophthorus juglandis</i>

DISEASES:

Black stem rust of wheat.....	<i>Puccinia graminis</i>
Corn late wilt or black bundle disease of corn.....	<i>Harpophora</i> (Cephalosporium) <i>maydis</i>
Oat cyst nematode.....	<i>Bidara avenae</i>
Golden nematode.....	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
Corn cyst nematode.....	<i>Heterodera zeae</i>
Columbia root-knot nematode.....	<i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i>
Mexican corn cyst.....	<i>Punctodera chalcoensis</i>
Head smut of corn.....	<i>Sphacelotheca reiliana</i>
Sudden oak death.....	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
Thousand cankers disease of black walnut.....	<i>Geosmithia</i> , sp.
White potato cyst nematode.....	<i>Globodera pallida</i>

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Chapter 177A, Iowa Pest Act (Code of Iowa)

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/2019/177A.pdf>

Chapter 46, Crop Pests (Iowa Administrative Code)

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/iac/chapter/08-14-2019.21.46.pdf>

Chapter 317, Weeds Act (Code of Iowa)

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/2019/317.pdf>

Chapter 58, Noxious Weeds (Iowa Administrative Code)

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/iac/chapter/08-14-2019.21.58.pdf>

Chapter 160, State Apiarist Act (Code of Iowa)

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/2019/160.pdf>

Chapter 22, Apiary (Iowa Administrative Code)

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/iac/chapter/08-14-2019.21.22.pdf>

Chapter 199, Agricultural Seeds Act (Code of Iowa)

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/code/2019/199.pdf>

Chapter 40, Agricultural Seeds (Iowa Administrative Code)

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/iac/chapter/08-14-2019.21.40.pdf>

Iowa Hemp Act (Code of Iowa)

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/publications/LGE/88/SF599.pdf>

* As of 8-2019, Administrative Rules are in development. See www.IowaAgriculture.gov/hemp for the latest information.

KANSAS

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated August 2021

Plant Protection and Weed Control Program
Kansas Department of Agriculture
1320 Research Park Dr.
Manhattan, KS 66502

Jeffrey W. VogelProgram Manager, Plant Protection and Weed Control Program
(Live Plants/Nursery Stock, Quarantines, Noxious Weeds, Apiary, Seed Regulations)
Phone: 785-564-6698
Fax: 785-564-6779

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

LIVE PLANT DEFINITION

Live plant means any living plant, cultivated or wild, or any part thereof that can be planted or propagated unless specifically exempted by the rules of the secretary (K.S.A. 2-2113). Current exclusions include: field and forage crops, seeds of any kind, cut flowers and cut greenery not used for propagation, and fruits and vegetables used for food or feed, (K.S.A. 4-15-4).

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All live plants sold, delivered, transported or shipped into or within this state by a live plant dealer shall be accompanied by a tag, label, itemized bill of lading, receipt or other document on which shall appear the name and address of the consigner or shipper, a description of the contents and the place of origin. In addition, all live plants, including annuals, bedding, herbaceous, and woody perennials, shipped into Kansas must have attached to each quantity or package a tag or label on which shall appear a copy of a valid certificate of inspection issued by the proper state plant regulatory official indicating the shipment is in compliance with Kansas Pest Freedom Standards. Catalog and electronic sales are subject to this requirement (K.S.A.2-2123).

PRE-NOTIFICATION OF NURSERY SHIPMENTS

Pre-notification of nursery shipments can be sent via email to KDA.PPWC@ks.gov, via fax at (785) 564-6779, or by mail at Kansas Department of Agriculture, Plant Protection and Weed Control, 1320 Research Park Dr., Manhattan, KS 66502.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Category A noxious weeds, which are weed species that are generally not found in the state or that are found limited in distribution throughout the state. Category B noxious weeds, which are weed species with discrete distributions throughout the state. Category C noxious weeds, which are weed species that are well established within the state and known to exist in larger or more extensive populations in the state.

Category A noxious weeds shall be subject to control efforts directed at excluding the noxious weeds from the state or eradicating the population of noxious weeds wherever detected statewide, in order to protect neighboring lands and the state as a whole. Category A noxious weeds shall include the following:

- (1) Hoary cress *Lepidium draba*
- (2) leafy spurge *Euphorbia virgata*
- (3) quackgrass *Elymus repens*
- (4) Russian knapweed *Rhaponticum repens*
- (5) kudzu *Pueraria montana variety lobata*
- (6) pignut *Hoffmannseggia glauca*

Category B noxious weeds shall be subject to control wherever populations have become established within the state and subject to control efforts directed at eradication wherever populations are not established. Category B noxious weeds shall include:

- (1) Canada thistle *Cirsium arvense*

New populations of category C noxious weeds shall be subject to control efforts directed at reducing or eradicating those populations. Known and established populations of category C noxious weeds shall be managed by any approved control method. Category C noxious weeds shall include the following:

- (1) Field bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*
- (2) musk thistle *Carduus nutans*
- (3) sericea lespedeza *Lespedeza cuneata*
- (4) Johnsongrass *Sorghum halepense*
- (5) bur ragweed *Ambrosia grayii*

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Purple Loosestrife. Purple loosestrife means all species and hybrids of *Lythrum* except *Lythrum alatum* and *Lythrum californicum*.

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: Purple loosestrife is prohibited from sale in Kansas.

GRECIAN FOXGLOVE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Grecian Foxglove, *Digitalis lanata*

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: Grecian foxglove is prohibited from sale in Kansas.

TAMARIX QUARANTINE

PESTS: Tamarisk (Salt cedar), *Tamarix* spp.

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: Tamarisk (Salt cedar) is prohibited from sale in Kansas.

FEDERAL NOXIOUS WEED QUARANTINE

PESTS: All federal noxious weeds designated by USDA-APHIS-PPQ.

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of federal noxious weeds into or within the State of Kansas is prohibited.

THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE OF WALNUT QUARANTINE

PESTS: Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut, *Geosmithia* sp. and the Walnut Twig Beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis*

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants, plant parts, and products of the genera *Juglans*; articles of *Juglans*, including, but not limited to: logs, lumber, firewood, bark, mulch, burls,

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stumps, and packing materials; all life stages of the walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*); all life stages of the *Geosmithia* fungus (*Geosmithia* sp.).

EXEMPTIONS: All nuts, nut meat and hulls of the genera *Juglans*. Finished wood products, without bark (95% bark free), including walnut furniture, musical instruments, and gun stocks. Processed lumber, without bark (95% bark free), with square edges, that has received a heat treatment with a minimum wood core temperature of 133 degrees Fahrenheit (56 degrees Celsius) maintained for at least 30 minutes, which is received from states, territories, or foreign countries where Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut and the Walnut Twig Beetle have not been detected. Nonviable, preserved specimens of the Walnut Twig Beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*) and the fungus *Geosmithia* sp.

RESTRICTIONS: From the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and other states, territories, and foreign countries where the disease has been found to exist: A phytosanitary certificate from the state or country of origin declaring, “*The article was officially inspected after harvest and found free of the fungus Geosmithia, the Walnut Twig Beetle, free of bark, and stored in such a manner to retain freedom from the Walnut Twig Beetle in storage and transit.*”; or “*The article was heat treated with an inner core temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Celcius) maintained for at least sixty minutes and stored in such a manner to retain freedom from the Walnut Twig Beetle in storage and transit.*”; or “*The article was treated with Methyl Bromide at 15 pounds per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours at or above 5 degrees Celsius or 6 pounds of Methyl Bromide per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours at or above 16 degrees Celsius and stored in such a manner to retain freedom from the Walnut Twig Beetle in storage and transit.*” Regulated article must be shipped within 10 days of treatment. In the case of live plants; requirements for pre entry inspection, transportation into the state of Kansas, and post entry inspection will be determined by the Kansas Department of Agriculture after assessing the risk regarding the shipment based on size and number of the plants, location and type of growing situations in state of origin, and other related factors.

From all other states and territories of the United States and foreign countries that do not conduct an official survey on an annual basis: A phytosanitary certificate from the state or country of origin declaring, “*The article was officially inspected after harvest and found to be free of Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut and the Walnut Twig Beetle. The article was harvested on (date), and stored and shipped in a manner to retain freedom from the Walnut Twig Beetle in storage and transit.*”

A state phytosanitary certificate for importation into the state of Kansas is valid for thirty (30) days from the time of inspection. The regulated article cannot be physically altered in any way after issuance of the certificate and before entry into the state of Kansas.

LIVE PLANT PEST FREEDOM STANDARDS (K.A.R. 4-15-10)

The pest freedom standards specified in this regulation shall apply to all live plants grown, sold, distributed, planted, transported, moved, or given away by a live plant dealer or the

live plant dealer's designated agent. As used in this regulation, "possessed" shall include being grown, sold, distributed, planted, transported, moved, or given away. Live plants on which quarantine pests are present shall be prohibited from entering the state or being possessed within the state by live plant dealers or any live plant dealer's designated agent. Live plants on which regulated nonquarantine pests are present shall be prohibited from entering the state or being possessed within the state by live plant dealers or any live plant dealer's designated agent unless the live plants are within the limits as specified in this regulation. Live plants on which plant pests that are neither quarantine pests nor regulated nonquarantine pests are present may enter the state and be possessed by live plant dealers. These live plants shall remain subject to regulatory action if the secretary finds that action is necessary to prevent or retard the spread of a plant pest that could cause economic or environmental harm. Only live plants free of quarantine pests and within the limits for the presence of regulated nonquarantine pests may be certified as meeting pest freedom standards. When necessary for export, standards more stringent than those specified in this regulation may be utilized by the secretary to ensure compliance with all applicable quarantines and regulated nonquarantine pest freedom standards.

The classes of regulated nonquarantine pests shall be the following, with the limits specified:

- (1) For insects and arachnids that bore into live plants, scarab beetles, scale insects, and weevils, the number of infested plants shall be zero percent of the total number of plants in the lot, cultivar, or group of a single species of plant.
- (2) For diseases known as viruses, viroids, phytoplasmas, spiroplasmas, mycoplasmas, the genera or species of diseases caused by *Phytophthora* (a group of fungal diseases that infect various plants and plant parts), *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (pine wilt nematode), *Meloidogyne* (root knot nematodes), *Erwinia amylovora* (fire blight), *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (crown gall), and bacterial species that can cause wilt disease, the number of infected plants shall be zero percent of the total number of plants in the lot, cultivar, or group of a single species of plant.
- (3) For diseases known to cause wilts, galls, cankers, root rot, and crown rot, the number of infected plants shall be less than five percent of the total number of plants in the lot, cultivar, or group of a single species of plant.
- (4) For plant parasitic nematodes, the number of infected plants with foliage affected or root systems stunted or underdeveloped shall be less than five percent of the total number of plants in the lot, cultivar, or group of a single species of plant.
- (5) For foliar diseases of plants other than evergreens, the number of infected plants with more than 10 percent of the foliage affected shall be less than 15 percent of the total number of plants in the lot, cultivar, or group of a single species of plant.
- (6) For foliar diseases of evergreens, the number of infected plants with more than one percent of the foliage affected shall be less than five percent of the total number of plants in the lot, cultivar, or group of a single species of plant.

KENTUCKY

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated April 21, 2023

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KY - 2 of 3

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

All trees, shrubs, vines, roses, strawberry, raspberry and blackberry; herbaceous perennial plants and roots; grass "plugs", "sprigs" and sod; ornamental bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes; and any part of the above groups of plants capable of disseminating injurious insects and plant diseases. For regulatory purposes the term "Nursery Stock" includes all plants grown out of doors which live for more than one year, whether nursery grown or not.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Trees, plants or parts of plants, whether nursery-grown or not, that are sold, shipped or transported into Kentucky shall bear a copy of a certificate of inspection from a state or United States government inspector.

Unless a state provides the Kentucky State Entomologist with a current listing of certified nurseries and nursery dealers, then each non-resident nurseryman or dealer that wishes to ship nursery stock into Kentucky must submit a copy of his/her current certificate or license.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

No species are listed as noxious weeds. Any plant species that is a threat to agriculture and agricultural production is considered as a noxious weed.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

None

SHIPPING HEMP PLANTS TO KY:

Only varieties/strains listed on the [Summary of Varieties list](#) may be sold in Kentucky without pre-approval.

A [New Hemp Variety/Strain Request](#) form must be submitted to the KY Dept. of Ag by a Kentucky license holder who is requesting to bring any new variety(s) into Kentucky. Sellers will not receive pre-approval; approval is only granted to KY license holders who request to bring the planting material in. If approved once, a variety will be added to the list and permitted for additional purchase by others.

To find full details of the regulations on hemp seed or propagule acquisition in Kentucky, refer to the [Hemp Grower Regulations](#) (see Section 10)
Additional hemp related [information](#)

Businesses distributing hemp seeds in KY must be properly permitted by the seed program at UK-Division of Regulatory Services.

LOUISIANA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated April 2023

Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry
Office of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences
Horticulture and Quarantine Division
5825 Florida Blvd., Suite 3002
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

Tina Peltier.....SPRO & Director, Horticulture and Quarantine Division
Marsha Dugas Assistant Director, Horticulture and Quarantine Division
Mark EarlAdministrative Coordinator, Nursery and Apiary Programs
Richard Miller..... Administrative Coordinator, Quarantine Programs
J. Brett LairdAdministrative Coordinator, CAPS Programs
Kurt Moreau Manager, Boll Weevil Eradication Program
Phone: (225) 952-8100 Fax: (225) 925-3760

Lester CannonDirector, Seed Certification Program (Seed Regulations)
Phone: (225) 925-4733 Fax: (225) 925-4124

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery Stock means all trees, shrubs, ornamental plants, grass sod, or foliage plants grown or kept for propagation, distribution or sale.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock shipments entering Louisiana must be accompanied by a valid nursery certificate of inspection tag indicating that the stock is apparently free from especially injurious insect pests and plant diseases. Certificate tags shall include the name and address of the producer and/or shipper. Regulated material includes assorted foliage, bulbs, bedding plants, grasses (ornamental and sod), indoor flowering plants, shrubs, strawberry plants and trees (deciduous shade, fruit and nut).

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Federal Noxious Weeds: Seed Division restricts entry of selected weed seed in seed shipments.

Phytophthora ramorum Advance Notification Contact Information

E-MAIL: horticulture@ldaf.state.la.us
FAX: 225-237-5553 **PHONE:** 225-952-8100
MAILING ADDRESS: 5825 Florida Blvd., Suite 3002, Baton Rouge, LA 70806
PHYSICAL ADDRESS: 5825 Florida Boulevard, Suite 3002, Baton Rouge, LA 70806

SWEETPOTATO WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Sweetpotato Weevil, *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Sum.)

STATES REGULATED: Portions of AL, CA, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Sweet potato plants, plant parts, plant products, host materials, all other *Ipomoea* spp., and containers used for transporting such.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials may not move into or within the state without a certificate permit. Each container must possess a state of origin certificate permit tag. Materials from infested portions of regulated states are prohibited movement into or through non-infested portions of Louisiana.

PHYTOPHAGOUS SNAIL QUARANTINE

PESTS: Phytophagous Snails

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of AZ and CA.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Ornamental, horticultural and nursery stock.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated material originating from any state or area of any state known to be infested with phytophagous snails (including European Brown Garden Snail) injurious to live plants, and moved into or within Louisiana, must be accompanied by a certificate of nursery inspection (tag) and shall be certified snail-free in a manner approved by the department.

BURROWING NEMATODE QUARANTINE

PEST: Burrowing Nematode, *Radopholus similis*

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of FL, HI and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Soil, sand and plant parts produced below soil level except: soil-free aquatic plants, air plants grown in soil-free media, air layered plants root-wrapped in original soil-free moss, dormant bulbs and corms if free from roots and soil, soil-free edible fleshy roots, corms, tubers and rhizomes, and industrial sand and clay.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials may not be moved from regulated states into Louisiana unless each shipment or lot is accompanied by an official certificate of the state or commonwealth of origin, stating that (1) based on an official survey it has been determined that the burrowing nematode does not exist on the property or premise on which the regulated materials originated or were grown; or (2) that the regulated materials in the shipment have been produced from seed, or from plant parts free from burrowing nematode, and grown above ground in sterilized soil or other otherwise protected from nematode infestation until shipped.

PHONY PEACH QUARANTINE

PEST: Phony Peach (a viral plant pathogen)

STATES REGULATED: Portions of AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MO, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All peach, plum, apricot, nectarine and almond nursery stock.

RESTRICTIONS: Nursery stock from regulated states or areas will be issued permit certificates only under these conditions: (1) Nursery sites must be at least 300 yds. from wild plum, one-half mile from infested commercial orchards and one-half mile from urban areas; (2) All areas within one-half mile radius of the nursery site must be inspected prior to October 1 of each year, and all trees found infested with phony peach must be removed prior to November 1 of that year; (3) All budding must be restricted to the slipbud method. Plant nurseries in regulated states or areas must apply for nursery-site approval to the state entomologist by August of each year.

OAK WILT QUARANTINE

PEST: Oak Wilt, *Ceratocystis fagacearum*

STATE REGULATED: Portions of AR, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MD, MI, MN, MO, NC, NE, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI, WV.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Rooted trees, seedlings and/or propagative parts (but not seed) of oak (*Quercus* spp.), Chinese chestnuts (*Castanea mollissima*), tanoak (*Lithocarpus deniflorus*) and bush chinquapin (*Castanopsis sempervirens*).

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials may not be moved into Louisiana from regulated states unless accompanied by a valid inspection certificate from the state of origin.

LETHAL YELLOWING QUARANTINE

PEST: Lethal Yellowing (a mycoplasmal plant pathogen)

STATES REGULATED: FL

MATERIALS REGULATED: The following list of known host plants:

<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm all varieties, incl. Malayan dwarf
<i>Veitchia</i> spp.....	
<i>Pritchardia</i> spp	
<i>Arikuryroba schizophylla</i>	Arikury palm
<i>Corypha elata</i>	Buri palm, Gebang palm
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm

<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Sylvester date palm
<i>Chrysalidocarpus cabadae</i>	Cabada palm
<i>Dictyosperma album</i>	Hurricane or Princess palm
<i>Aiphanes lindeniana</i>	Cuaro palm
<i>Allagoptera arenaria</i>	Seashore palm
<i>Arenga engleri</i>	Formosa Palm, Engle’s sugar palm
<i>Ravenea hildebrandti</i>	Dwarf Majesty Palm, Hildebrandt’s palm
<i>Gaussia attenuate</i>	Puerto Rican Gaussia
<i>Howeia belmoreana</i>	Sentry palm
<i>Latania spp</i>	Latan palm
<i>Livistonia chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm
<i>Trachycarpus fortune</i>	Chinese windmill palm
<i>Hyophorbe (Mascarena) verschaffeltii</i>	Spindle palm
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Cluster fish-tail palm
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Palmyra palm
<i>Nannorrhops ritchiana</i>	Mazari palm
<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	Triangle palm

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials are prohibited entry into Louisiana from regulated states unless certified free from LY and accompanied by a special permit or state phyto from the state of origin. Non-host palms from non-infested counties or from an area 25 mile from any infested plants are allowed.

LETHAL BRONZING/DATE PALM DECLINE QUARANTINE

PEST: Lethal Bronzing (a mycoplasma plant pathogen)

STATES REGULATED: TX and FL

MATERIALS REGULATED: All *Phoenix* spp. palms, queen palm *Syagrus romanzoffiana* and cabbage palm *Sabal palmetto*.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials are prohibited entry into Louisiana from regulated states unless certified free from TPD and accompanied by a special permit or state phyto from the state of origin. Non-host palms from non-infested counties or from an area 25 miles from any infested plants are allowed.

SUGARCANE QUARANTINE

PEST: All injurious sugarcane pests and diseases.

STATES REGULATED: All areas other than Louisiana where sugarcane is grown.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Sugarcane plants (*Saccharum* spp.), stalks, cuttings, seed, and any other propagative forms of sugarcane; and maize.

RESTRICTIONS: Shipments of regulated materials into Louisiana from all areas outside of Louisiana must be accompanied by a valid inspection certificate from the state of origin attesting to freedom from all pests and diseases of concern on sugarcane. Method of certification must be approved by the State Entomologist and may include inspections during the growing period, treatments or lab analyses. All material must be found free from quarantined organisms before certification can be issued.

CITRUS CANKER QUARANTINE

PEST: Citrus Canker, *Xanthomonas campestris pv citri* (Hasse) Dye

STATES REGULATED: All areas designated in Federal Quarantine 301.75 et seq., with continued amendments.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants and plant parts (including fruit¹ and seeds) of: Calamodin orange (*Citrus mitis*); Pummelo (Shaddock)(*Citrus maxima*); Citrus Citron (*Citrus medica*); Satsuma (*Citrus reticulata*); Grapefruit (*Citrus paradisi*); Sour orange (*Citrus aurantium*); Kumquat (*Fortunella japonica*); Sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis*); Lemon (*Citrus limon*); Tangelo (*C. paradisi* x. *C. reticulata*); Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia*); Temple orange (*C. reticulata* x. *C. sinensis*); Mandarin orange (tangerine) (*Citrus reticulata*); Trifoliata orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*); and any other article or means of conveyance that presents a risk of disease spread.

RESTRICTIONS: Federal Quarantine prohibits entry into Louisiana.

¹: Fruit from a quarantined area, is allowed entry into Louisiana if the fruit is packed (or repackaged) in a commercial packinghouse that is under a compliance agreement with USDA-APHIS-PPQ in accordance with federal requirements. The regulated fruit has to be treated according to federal requirements and is practically free of leaves, twigs and other plant parts.

TRISTEZA QUARANTINE

PEST: Tristeza (a viral citrus pathogen), *Xyloporosis*, *Psorosis* and *Exocortis*

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of: AZ, CA, FL, TX; any other citrus-producing states or areas.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Citrus nursery stock, scions and budwood.

RESTRICTIONS: Shipments of regulated materials from an area where tristeza is not known to occur require a certificate of inspection from the state of origin stating such. Regulated materials from regulated states must have been grown under a citrus budwood registration program meeting these requirements: 1. Parent stock tested on trifoliata rootstock at least 3 years with no indication of exocortis; 2. Parent stock indexed and found free of tristeza within 12 months before shipment; and found free of xyloporosis and psorosis; 3. Grower must file a nursery certificate of inspection with the state entomologist; 4. Each shipment must be accompanied by a Louisiana citrus permit tag and a budwood registration tag issued by the state of origin; 5. Each shipment must be accompanied by a citrus invoice report issued by the state of origin, containing information on grower, receiver, parent trees, variety, rootstock, etc. If shipment includes budwood, it must be accompanied by a bud cutting report. A copy of the invoice and bud cutting report, when required, must be mailed to the state entomologist prior to shipment.

CITRUS GREENING QUARANTINE

PEST: Citrus Greening [Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus]

STATES REGULATED: All areas or states designated as infested under the Federal Citrus Greening and Asian Citrus Psyllid quarantine 7 CFR 301.76 et seq., with continued amendments.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All materials designated as infested under the Federal Citrus Greening and Asian Citrus Psyllid quarantine 7 CFR 301.76 et seq., with continued amendments.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles from quarantined areas must meet all regulatory requirements as listed in the Federal Quarantine, with continued amendments. Regulated articles from quarantined areas outside of Louisiana may only enter citrus greening-infested areas of Louisiana, and only if all federal requirements are met. Intrastate movement of regulated articles out of citrus greening-infested areas is prohibited.

ASIAN CITRUS PSYLLID QUARANTINE

PEST: Asian Citrus Psyllid [Diaphorina citri Kuwayama]

STATES REGULATED: All areas or states designated as infested under the Federal Citrus Greening and Asian Citrus Psyllid quarantine 7 CFR 301.76 et seq., with continued amendments.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All materials designated as infested under the Federal Citrus Greening and Asian Citrus Psyllid quarantine 7 CFR 301.76 et seq., with continued amendments.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles from quarantined areas must meet all regulatory requirements as listed in the Federal Quarantine, with continued amendments. The state of

Louisiana has an intrastate quarantine for ACP. The parishes that are under state ACP quarantine are: Jefferson, Orleans, Lafourche, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa and Terrebonne. Intrastate movement of regulated materials originating from ACP-quarantined areas is prohibited unless treated in an approved manner with approved products as listed in the Louisiana Asian Citrus Psyllid quarantine. Any person engaged in the business of growing or handling regulated articles must enter into a compliance agreement with the department if the regulated materials are to be moved to ACP-free areas of Louisiana.

EMERALD ASH BORER QUARANTINE

PEST: Emerald Ash Borer, *Agrilus planipennis*

STATES FEDERALLY REGULATED IN WHOLE: CT, IA, IL, IN, KY, MA, MI, MO, NJ OH, PA, VA and WV. STATES FEDERALLY REGULATED IN PART: AR, CO, GA, KS, MD, MI, MN, NC, NH, NY, TN and WI. Louisiana's EAB Interior Quarantine consists of the following parishes: Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, Jackson, Lincoln, Morehouse, Ouachita, Union, and Webster.

REGULATED ARTICLES: The emerald ash borer in any living stage of development. Entire ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) trees; ash limbs and branches; ash stumps; ash logs with bark; ash lumber with bark. Non-coniferous (hardwood) wood chips and non-coniferous (hardwood) bark chips larger than 1 inch in two dimensions; firewood of any non-coniferous (hardwood) species; and, any article, product, or means of conveyance when it is determined by the Louisiana Department of Agriculture to present the risk of spread of the emerald ash borer.

RESTRICTIONS: Within Louisiana the movement of regulated articles out of quarantine areas is prohibited except with a compliance agreement. The sale and/or movement of all ash nursery stock within, out of or into Louisiana is prohibited under all conditions.

GUAVA ROOT KNOT NEMATODE QUARANTINE

PEST: Guava root knot nematode, *Meloidogyne enterolobii*

STATES REGULATED: FL, NC and SC.

REGULATED ARTICLES; The guava root knot nematode in all of its life stages; plant parts, specifically sweet potatoes, soil, commercial planting and/or harvesting equipment, and nursery stock from the above-mentioned regulated states. Any other article, product, or means of conveyance when it is determined by the Louisiana Department of Agriculture to present a risk of spreading guava root knot nematode.

RESTRICTIONS: Commercial farm equipment and nursery stock from the regulated states are allowed under the following requirements: Farm equipment must be thoroughly cleaned and a state phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin must be issued for the cleaned equipment. Nursery stock is allowed as long as the nursery stock is certified free of guava root knot nematode.

MAINE

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated October 2022

Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
Division of Animal and Plant Health
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Augusta ME 04333
Phone: (207) 287-3891
www.maine.gov/dacf/php

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Sarah Scally	Asst. Horticulturist Email: sarah.h.scally@maine.gov
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Hillary Peterson	IPM Entomologist Email: hillary.peterson@maine.gov
Jennifer Lund	State Apiarist Email: jennifer.lund@maine.gov
Vacant.....	Hemp Program Manager Email: gary.fish@maine.gov

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to Gary Fish’s attention at the above address or faxed to (207)-287-7548, or email to: gary.fish@maine.gov

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Any woody plants and herbaceous plants and all viable parts of these plants, except cut flowers, cut Christmas trees, dried plants, field crops and seeds.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Any nursery stock shipped into Maine shall have an inspection certificate, issued by the appropriate regulatory official of the state of origin, attached to each package and the contents must be apparently free of plant pests.

INVASIVE PLANTS

Information on Maine's invasive plant rule, including changes to the listed species can be found at: www.maine.gov/dacf/php/horticulture/invasiveplants.shtml

The plants listed below are illegal to import, export, buy sell or intentionally propagate in Maine. The ban includes all cultivars, varieties and hybrids of these plants.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Bishop's weed
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>	Garlic mustard
<i>Amorpha fruticose</i>	False indigo bush
<i>Ampelopsis glandulosa</i>	Porcelain berry
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Common mugwort
<i>Berberis thunbergia</i>	Japanese barberry
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common barberry
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Asiatic bittersweet
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Winged euonymus
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress spurge
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Chinese bindweed
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Glossy buckthorn
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's rocket
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Ornamental jewelweed
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow iris
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur or bush honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Stiltgrass
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Paulownia
<i>Persicaria perfoliate</i>	Mile-a-minute weed
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	Amur cork tree
<i>Populus alba</i>	White cottonwood
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose

The following species will be illegal to import, export, buy sell or intentionally propagate in Maine starting January 1, 2024.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European alder
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Woodland angelica
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Wild chervil, raven's wing
<i>Aralia elata</i>	Japanese angelica tree
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering rush
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Festuca filiformis</i>	Fine-leaved sheep fescue
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser celandine
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow hornpoppy
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground ivy, creeping charlie
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Great mannagrass
<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>	Sea buckthorn
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	Border privet
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Dwarf honeysuckle
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	European wand loosestrife
<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i>	Amur silvergrass
<i>Petasites japonicus</i>	Fuki, giant butterbur
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary grass
<i>Photinia villosa</i>	Photinia, christmas berry
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	Golden bamboo
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i>	Yellow groove bamboo
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery ("Bradford") pear
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Wineberry
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup plant
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	European mountain-ash
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common valerian

The following list of aquatic noxious weeds is regulated by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (38 MRS section 410-N). It is illegal to import, sell or transport the plants listed below. For more information: www.maine.gov/dep/water/invasives/index.html

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Fanwort
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea

<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	European frogbit
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot feather
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Variable-leaf milfoil
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	European milfoil
<i>Najas minor</i>	European naiad
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Yellow floating heart
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly-leaved pondweed
<i>Trapa natans</i>	Water chestnut

QUARANTINES AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

EMERALD ASH BORER QUARANTINE www.maine.gov/eab

PEST: Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)

STATES REGULATED: All states and counties where EAB is present, including infested areas in Canada.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

- All life stages of the emerald ash borer
- All hardwood firewood
- Ash (*Fraxinus spp.*) including: roundwood (logs, pulpwood etc.), ash green lumber, chipped material with ash, rooted ash for planting (nursery stock)
- Any other article that poses a risk of moving emerald ash borer.

RESTRICTIONS:

No person may import into the state of Maine any of the regulated articles if those regulated articles originate from and/or have been exposed to the environment in any infested area except pursuant to a limited permit specifically authorizing movement of that article.

See the full quarantine text for more information
www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/01/001/001c275.docx

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID QUARANTINE

PEST: Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*)

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED:

Plants and plant products of hemlock (*Tsuga spp.*) including:

- rooted plants (seedlings and nursery stock),
- hemlock branches and/or needles,
- chips with branches and/or needles,
- un-composted bark with branches and/or needles.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Shipments of regulated materials from hemlock woolly adelgid infested areas including: the entire states of: AK, CA, CT, DE, MA, MD, NC, NH, NJ, OR, RI, WA, infested counties in the states of: GA, KY, ME, MI, NY, OH, PA, SC, TN, VA, VT, WV in Canada the provinces of British Columbia and Nova Scotia and any other counties, states or provinces where hemlock woolly adelgid is known to occur.

And destined to:

- Quarantine areas of Maine: Shipments are unrestricted (For a full list of quarantine areas go to www.maine.gov/dacf/php/horticulture/mainehwacounties.shtml)
- Non-Quarantine areas of Maine: Shipments are prohibited. Except under the limited circumstances outlined in the hemlock woolly adelgid quarantine (www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/01/001/001c266.docx)
- Shipment of regulated materials originating from a state or county where hemlock woolly adelgid is not known to occur and destined to:
 - Quarantine areas of Maine: Shipments are unrestricted.
 - Non-Quarantine areas of Maine: Shipments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or a certificate of origin signed by a plant regulatory official in the originating state that includes the number and type of regulated articles and attests to the following information:
 - The shipment originated from a non-regulated area
 - The shipment has not been held in a regulated area
 - The shipment has not been exposed to regulated articles from regulated areas

Find more information on moving hemlock plant material to Maine at www.maine.gov/dacf/php/horticulture/importinghemlocks.shtml

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

PEST: The fungus *Cronartium ribicola* which causes white pine blister rust.

STATES REGULATED: All

ME - 6 of 7

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of all *Ribes spp.*

RESTRICTIONS:

- *Ribes nigrum* is prohibited to all destinations in Maine.
- Possession and planting of all other species of *Ribes* is prohibited in the following counties: Androscoggin, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, York and parts of Aroostook, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset and Washington. For more information:
www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/forest_health/quarantine_information.html#wpbr

EUROPEAN LARCH CANCKER QUARANTINE

PEST: European Larch Canker, *Lachnellula willkommii* (Dasycypha)

STATES REGULATED: In Maine parts of Hancock, Knox, Lincoln, Waldo and Washington Counties

MATERIALS REGULATED: Logs, pulpwood, branches, twigs, plants, scion and other propagative material of *Larix spp* and *Pseudolarix spp.* except seeds.

RESTRICTIONS:

Conditions for moving regulated articles out of the regulated area is under the conditions specified in the European Larch Canker Quarantine Rules
(https://www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/forest_health/documents/elc_final_rule_Dec09.pdf)

POTATO QUARANTINE

PEST: Columbia Root Knot Nematode (*Meloidogyne chitwoodi*).

Bacterial ring rot (*Clavibacter michiganense pv. sepedonicum* or *Corynebacterium sepedonicum*).

STATES REGULATED: Columbia Root Knot Nematode: OR, WA, ID and parts of NV, CA, CO, UT, VA. Bacterial Ring Rot: wherever it is present.

MATERIALS REGULATED: potato tubers, used containers, bags, machinery, and implements.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Seed and processing potatoes from a regulated area cannot enter the State of Maine.
- Tablestock potatoes can enter the state if:
 - They have been washed,
 - There is no evidence of internal defects caused by the regulated pests,

- The potatoes have been treated with a sprout inhibitor when shipped between February 1 and May 30 of each year, and
- They are packed in consumer bags.
- Used machinery and equipment can enter Maine only if it has been thoroughly washed and disinfested
- Used bags are prohibited entry.

For more information: www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/01/001/001c030.doc

IMPORTED SEED POTATOES

No potato seed may be planted in the State of Maine in lots of one acre or more unless it meets the minimum disease standards of Maine certified seed as defined by the Commissioner of the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry. Such standards are included in the Department's "Rules Governing Certification of Seed Potatoes in the State of Maine" (CMR 01-001, Chapter 252).

For more information: www.maine.gov/sos/cec/rules/01/001/001c252.doc

HEMP

Maine's hemp laws and rules are found at www.maine.gov/dacf/php/hemp

FIREWOOD

PEST: Emerald ash borer, Asian longhorned beetle, oak wilt and other pests that can be moved in or on firewood

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All firewood that is transported into or through Maine. Firewood is defined as wood that is sold or transported for residential or recreational consumption in fireplaces, woodstoves, outdoor fireplaces or campfires. Firewood does not include wood chips, wood pellets, fuel for biomass boilers, pulpwood or other wood sold or transported for manufacturing purposes.

RESTRICTIONS:

Firewood entering Maine must be heat treated to an internal temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit for 75 minutes and accompanied by documentation issued by a federal or state agency attesting to such treatment.

More information on transporting firewood to Maine can be found at www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/forest_health/invasive_threats/firewood_out_of_state_ban.shtml



SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated July 2023

Maryland Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection and Weed Management
50 Harry S Truman Pkwy, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-841-5920
Fax: 410-841-5835
Web Site: <http://mda.maryland.gov>

Kim Rice (SPRO), Program Manager, Plant Protection & Weed Management

Email: kimberly.rice@maryland.gov

Aaron Shurtleff, Field Operations Coordinator and State Survey Coordinator

Email: aaron.shurtleff@maryland.gov

Jaime Tsambikos, Nursery Inspection & Plant Quarantine Coordinator

Email: jaime.tsambikos@maryland.gov

Cybil Preston, State Apiarist and Apiary Inspection

Email: cybil.preston@maryland.gov

Jim Calao, Noxious Weed Management Supervisor

Email: jim.calao@maryland.gov

Steve Bell, Ginseng Management Coordinator

Email: steven.bell@maryland.gov

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to Tiffany Hatridge at the above address or fax number, or email to: ppwm.mda@maryland.gov.

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

MARYLAND NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

- (1) Any hardy plant or plant that survives Maryland winters, including a deciduous or evergreen tree, shrub or woody vine whether cultivated, native or hardy and all viable parts of the plant;
- (2) any nonhardy plant or plant part to be distributed in another state that requires plant inspection and certification before entering that state; and
- (3) any other plant included by the Secretary, if regulating its movement is necessary to control any dangerously injurious plant pest.
- (4) Imported nursery stock is considered Maryland stock at 6 months (during growing season) from the date of receiving the material.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each shipment of nursery stock moving into Maryland should be from a licensed facility, and must be labeled with the names of the consignor and consignee, and be accompanied by a state of origin nursery

inspection certificate stating that the contents were inspected by a qualified state or federal agricultural official, and the nursery stock is apparently free of plant pests.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Amaranthus palmeriPalmer Amaranth
Amaranthus tuberculatus, A. rudis Tall Waterhemp
Carduus spp...... Thistles
Cirsium spp...... Thistles
Sorghum halapense.....Johnsongrass
Sorghum bicolorShattercane

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

VEGETABLE PLANT CERTIFICATION

PESTS: Insects and diseases affecting vegetable seedlings.

STATES: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Vegetable plants intended for transplanting, including broccoli, brussel sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, collard, eggplant, kale, lettuce, onion, pepper, asparagus, sweet potato, and tomato.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials may be moved into Maryland when accompanied by an official inspection certificate from the state of origin attached to each container.

QUARANTINE Information

Please click on the link for the most current information on state quarantines

- Spotted Lanternfly
<https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Pages/spotted-lantern-fly.aspx>
- Thousand Canker Disease
<https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Pages/TCD.aspx>

OTHER

The Maryland Department of Agriculture monitors imported plant products to ensure compliance with all federal quarantines including: imported fire ant, Sudden Oak Death, and others not known to occur in Maryland.

INVASIVE PLANT LAW

Tier 1 Invasive Plants and dates effective with restrictions applying:

The following plants are designated as Tier 1 invasive plants in Maryland. Effective immediately a person may not acquire a new Tier I invasive plant. According to phase-in provisions these plants are subject to the restrictions below:

Tier 1 Plant	Effective Date
<i>Ficaria verna</i> (fig buttercup)	April 12, 2017
<i>Geranium lucidum</i> (shining cranesbill)	April 12, 2017
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> (yellow flag iris)	April 12, 2017

<i>uonymus fortunei</i> (wintercreeper)	February 14, 2018
<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Amur honeysuckle)	February 14, 2018
<i>Corydalis incisa</i> (incised fumewort)	April 24, 2019

Restrictions - Except as provided below, a person may not propagate, import, transfer, sell, purchase, transport, or introduce any living part of a Tier 1 invasive plant in the State. These restrictions do not apply to the transfer, lease, sale, or purchase of real property on which an invasive plant is located.

Tier 2 Invasive Plants and dates effective with restrictions applying:

The following plants are designated as Tier 2 invasive Plants in Maryland. According to phase-in provisions, these plants are subject to the restrictions below:

Tier 2 Plant	Effective Date
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (burning bush)	July 12, 2016
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> (blunt-leaved or border privet)	July 12, 2016
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> (Chinese wisteria)	July 12, 2016
<i>Wisteria floribunda</i> (Japanese wisteria)	July 12, 2016
<i>Wisteria x formosa</i> (floribunda x sinensis hybrids)	July 12, 2016
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (Scotch broom)	May 14, 2017
<i>Nandina domestica</i> (heavenly bamboo)	May 14, 2017
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> (golden bamboo)	July 24, 2018
<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i> (yellow groove bamboo)	July 24, 2018
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> (Callery pear)	July 24, 2018
<i>Tetradium danielii</i> (bee bee tree)	July 24, 2018
<i>Aralia elata</i> (Japanese angelica tree)	June 23, 2020
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> (Japanese barberry)	June 23, 2020

Restrictions - A person may not sell or offer for sale at a retail outlet a Tier 2 invasive plant unless the retail outlet posts in a conspicuous manner in proximity to all Tier 2 plant displays, a sign identifying the plants as Tier 2 plants.

For more information please visit our website: http://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Pages/maryland_invasive_plants_prevention_and_control.aspx

BOXWOOD BLIGHT

Beginning in 2017, compliance agreements were set up with some of our nurseries in response to the Pennsylvania Quarantine. Our nursery inspectors are continually monitoring for this disease and encourage our licensed facilities to inspect stock on arrival and set up a quarantine area to keep arriving stock separate for a period of time. More information can be found at the links below:

http://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Documents/BoxwoodBlight_BMP_2016.pdf

<http://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Documents/MarylandBoxwoodBlightComplianceAgreement.pdf>

http://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Documents/CA_List_Website.pdf

INDUSTRIAL HEMP

Information on Maryland’s industrial hemp law and regulations can be found here:

<https://mda.maryland.gov/plants-pests/Pages/Industrial-Hemp.aspx>

MASSACHUSETTS

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated September 2021

Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources
Division of Crop and Pest Services
251 Causeway Street, Suite 500
Boston MA 02114
Phone: (617) 626-1700; Fax: (617) 626-1850

STAFF

Director of Crop and Pest Services: Taryn LaScola (taryn.lascola@mass.gov), 617-828-3793)
State Plant Regulatory Official: Taryn LaScola (taryn.lascola@mass.gov), 617-828-3793)
Nursery Certification: Howard Vinton (howard.vinton@mass.gov), 617-626-1803)
Apiary Inspection: Kim Skyrms (kim.skyrms@mass.gov), Amherst 413-548-1905; Boston 617-626-1801)

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Trees, shrubs, woody plants and strawberry plants, whether wild or cultivated and parts thereof for propagation.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock moving into Massachusetts must have attached a copy of a valid inspection certificate of the state of origin and is subject to inspection. Anyone receiving nursery stock must immediately notify the Bureau, giving name and address of the consignee and other information as required. Infested or infected nursery stock may be destroyed, treated or returned to the consignor at the consignor's expense.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Prohibited Plant List: Lists plants prohibited from sale, trade, purchase, distribution and related activities. <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/agr/farm-products/plants/massachusetts-prohibited-plant-list.html>

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

White pine blister rust quarantine:

PEST: The fungus *Cronartium ribicola* which causes white pine blister rust.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of *Ribes spp.*

RESTRICTIONS: (1) *Ribes nigrum* is prohibited from all parts of the state. (2) Possession and planting of all other *Ribes spp.* is prohibited from many towns in MA; see <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/agr/legal/regs/330-cmr-9-00.pdf> for a list of towns. (3) Entry of *Ribes spp.* into unregulated areas (towns not on the list linked to above) must be accompanied by a control area permit issued by the Division of Crop & Pest Services, contact Howard Vinton at howard.vinton@mass.gov.

MICHIGAN

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated February 2024

Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD)

Pesticide & Plant Pest Management Division

P.O. Box 30017, 6th Floor, Constitution Hall, Lansing, MI 48909

Telephone: 800-292-3939

Web site: <http://www.michigan.gov/mdard>

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ADVANCE NOTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK SHIPMENTS TO MICHIGAN

Hemlock and Fir – Upon issuance, a copy of the certificate for shipments of hemlock or true firs, originating from out-of-state sources, must be sent by the consignor (shipper) in advance via email to MDARD-NurseryCE@michigan.gov For details on regulated articles and regulated areas, refer to the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Exterior Quarantine and the Balsam Woolly Adelgid Quarantine

***P. ramorum* Host Nursery Stock** - Any interstate shipping nursery located in the current quarantined counties moving any species of the genera *Camellia*, *Kalmia*, *Pieris*, *Rhododendron* (including Azalea), and *Viburnum* (defined under 7 CFR 301.92-2 (d) proven host taxa) interstate to non-regulated areas must provide advance notification in writing.

Advance notification of *P. ramorum* host shipments to destinations in Michigan can be done using any of the following methods:

- On-line notification system: <https://notify.ceris.purdue.edu>. When the notification is submitted through this secure system, an email message is sent to the receiving state regulatory office(s). To get set up to use the Notify system, contact Notify Coordinator, Joe Hegarty at hegarty@purdue.edu (765) 494-4967.
- Email to Elizabeth Dorman at dormane@michigan.gov

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock means all botanically classified hardy perennial or biennial trees, shrubs, vines, and plants, either domesticated or wild, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, bulbs, rhizomes, or roots thereof, fruit pits; also, such plants and plant parts for, or capable of, propagation, except field, vegetable and flower seeds, corms and tubers.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Any nursery stock shipped into Michigan must bear a statement or a tag or other device showing the names and addresses of the consignor or shipper, and the consignee or person to whom shipped, the general nature of the contents, as well as labels upon each variety as to the name and grade as approved by AmericanHort. Such stock shall be in live and vigorous condition and of the grade specified, together with a certificate of inspection of the proper official of the state, territory, or country from which it was brought or shipped. Any nursery stock sold or given away in this state shall bear an exact copy of the person's valid certificate of inspection. Any non-resident nurseryman, grower or dealer who solicits or takes orders for or sells nursery stock in this state through resident or non-resident agents shall obtain a license.

Licensing requirements may be waived if the non-resident nurseryman, grower or dealer is licensed in his or her state and the resident state of the nurseryman or dealer has entered into a reciprocal agreement with this state to exempt Michigan nurserymen, growers or dealers from licensing requirements in their state.

PROHIBITED & RESTRICTED PLANTS/NOXIOUS WEEDS**A. Prohibited Plant Species (Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act Part 413 (Act 451 of 1994, as amended))**

Any of the following plants, fragments, seeds or a hybrid or genetically engineered variant thereof, including plants labeled under an older scientific name (synonym):

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort
<i>Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii</i>	cylindro
<i>Egeria densa</i> (synonyms: <i>Elodea densa</i> , <i>Anacharis densa</i> and <i>Philotria densa</i>)	Brazilian elodea
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (synonyms: <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> and <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>) including hybrids with <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> known as <i>Fallopia</i> × <i>bohemica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	European frogbit
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	African oxygen weed
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (synonyms: <i>Myriophyllum brasiliensis</i> , <i>Myriophyllum brasiliense</i> , <i>Myriophyllum proserpinacoides</i> and <i>Enydria aquatica</i>)	parrot's feather
<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>	starry stonewort
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart
<i>Salvinia molesta</i> , <i>auriculata</i> , <i>biloba</i> , or <i>herzogii</i>	giant salvinia
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	water soldier
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut

B. Restricted Plant Species (Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act Part 413 (Act 451 of 1994, as amended))

Any of the following plants, fragments, seeds or a hybrid or genetically engineered variant thereof, including plants labeled under an older scientific name (synonym):

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Phragmites or common reed
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	curly leaf pondweed

C. Noxious Weeds (Michigan Seed Law (Act 329 of 1965) and Regulation 715 (Under Act 329) Seed Law Implementation

1. Prohibited noxious weeds

Seeds of these species are prohibited as contaminants in seed offered for sale, including any identified under an older scientific name (synonym):

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agropyron repens</i> (synonym: <i>Elytrigia repens</i>)	quackgrass
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	whitetop = hoary cress = perennial peppergrass
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea picris</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed
<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>	hedge bindweed
<i>Cuscuta spp.</i>	dodder
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> , both seed and tubers	yellow nutsedge, chufa
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge
<i>Ipomea</i> species (does not apply to <i>Ipomea batatas</i> seeds and tubers)	morning glory
<i>Nasella trichoma</i>	serrated tussock
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	horsenettle
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle
<i>Sorghum halapense</i> , including <i>Sorghum almum</i> and seed which cannot be distinguished from johnsongrass	johnsongrass
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine

2. Restricted noxious weed seeds

Generally, agricultural seed offered for sale may not contain more than one seed of the following weed species per 2000 of agricultural seed offered for sale, including any weed seed identified under an older scientific name (synonym):

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
<i>Allium canadense</i>	wild onion
<i>Allium vineale</i>	wild garlic
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	yellow rocket
<i>Berteroa incana</i>	hoary alyssum
<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Indian mustard
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard

<i>Datura stramonium</i>	jimsonweed
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	buckhorn plantain
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curled dock
<i>Setaria faberii</i>	giant foxtail
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	charlock
<i>Solanum</i> species: including all of the following species and any other species with indistinguishable seed:.....	nightshade complex
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bitter nightshade
<i>Solanum eleagnifolium</i>	silver leaf nightshade
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade
<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	eastern black nightshade
<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>	hairy nightshade
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> Deregulated as of December 2015	pennycress = fanweed
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur

PROHIBITED & RESTRICTED MOLLUSKS

A. Prohibited Mollusk Species (Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act Part 413 (Act 451 of 1994, as amended))

Any of the following mollusk species or a hybrid or genetically engineered variant thereof:

<i>Achatina fulica</i>	Giant African snail
<i>Candidula intersecta</i>	wrinkled dune snail
<i>Hygromia cinctella</i>	girdled snail
<i>Cornu aspersum</i> (synonym: <i>Helix aspersa</i>).....	brown garden snail
<i>Monacha cartusiana</i>	Carthusian snail
<i>Xerolenta obvia</i>	heath snail

B. Restricted Mollusk Species (Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act Part 413 (Act 451 of 1994, as amended))

Any of the following mollusks or a hybrid or genetically engineered variant thereof:

<i>Dreissena bugensis</i>	quagga mussel
<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	zebra mussel

PROHIBITED & RESTRICTED INSECTS

A. Prohibited Insect Species (Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act Part 413 (Act 451 of 1994, as amended))

Any of the following insect species or a hybrid or genetically engineered variant thereof:

Anoplophora glabripennis Asian longhorned beetle
Agrilus planipennis emerald ash borer

PERMITS

The Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act Part 413 (Act 451 of 1994, as amended) allows for permits for educational and research purposes for plant, mollusk and insect species listed as prohibited and restricted in Part 413 of the Act. Applications for Part 413 permits may be obtained from MDARD by contacting Amber Neils, Export and Compliance Program Specialist at (517) 449-0786; email NeilsA@michigan.gov.

PPQ 526 “Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds” are administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for shipping insects, snails, mites and federally listed noxious weeds. As part of the approval process, USDA consults with MDARD regarding applications involving shipments into Michigan. As of August 9, 2019, USDA no longer requires a PPQ 526 permit for interstate movement of certain [Invertebrate Organisms for the Biological Control of Weeds](#) within the contiguous United States for domestically collected species. However, a state permit is required in Michigan under the authority of Insect Pests and Plant Diseases (Act 189 of 1931, as amended).

BOXWOOD BLIGHT CLEANLINESS PROGRAM

MDARD has adopted the “Boxwood Blight Compliance Agreement for Production Nurseries” to fulfill the requirements of the Boxwood Blight Cleanliness Program. The Program uses a systems approach to clean plant sourcing, early detection, and prevention of spread. The Program relies on six key components, including: pathogen exclusion, water management, sanitation, inspection, training and recordkeeping.

Boxwood, pachysandra and sweetbox produced by an enrolled nursery are eligible for special certification. Enrolled nurseries that meet the requirements will receive a certificate which states “*Buxus* and *Sarcococca* spp. were grown, produced, and shipped to meet conditions specified in the Boxwood Blight Cleanliness Program Agreement (# xx-xx-xxx); and, were visually inspected and found to be apparently free of Boxwood Blight, *Calonectria pseudonaviculatum*.” The firm’s unique compliance agreement number will appear in the statement as indicated above.

Michigan firms interested in participating in the program are encouraged to contact their local MDARD inspector or by contacting Amber Neils, Export and Compliance Program Specialist at (517) 449-0786; email NeilsA@michigan.gov.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Full text versions of Michigan's exterior state quarantines are available on the MDARD web site at <http://Michigan.gov/pestquarantines>

BALSAM WOOLLY ADELGID QUARANTINE

PESTS: Balsam woolly adelgid, *Adelges piceae* (Ratzeburg)

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of California, Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. The entire Canadian provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; and, any other areas where balsam woolly adelgid is found to be established.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Balsam woolly adelgid, *Adelges piceae* (Ratzeburg) in any living form. Nursery stock; and, any of the following forest products with bark attached including: branches, boughs, logs, uncomposted or unshredded bark, lumber and firewood of all true firs (*Abies* spp.)

RESTRICTIONS: all regulated articles are prohibited entry into Michigan from any regulated area unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by an official certificate (i.e. State Phytosanitary Certificate or Certificate of Quarantine Compliance or equivalent certification document) evidencing compliance with one of the following criteria:

1. Originating from a pest-free area: Regulated articles are approved for entry into Michigan from a regulated area when: a) they originate from a county where balsam woolly adelgid is not known to occur based on official surveys conducted at least once every three years; and, b) balsam woolly adelgid is not known to occur in counties immediately adjacent to the county of origin based on official surveys conducted at least once every three years; and, c) they have not been held in a county known to be infested with balsam woolly adelgid; and, d) they have not been exposed to regulated articles from areas regulated for balsam woolly adelgid.
2. Production under an active pest management program: Seedlings and transplants of true fir (*Abies* spp.) no greater than 3 years old from the initial date of propagation may be certified for shipment into Michigan if produced under an active pest management program. An active pest management program must include the following components:

- a. Documented bi-weekly monitoring must be performed during the period of April 1 through November 1. If balsam woolly adelgid is detected during monitoring, a registered and effective insecticide treatment must be applied.
 - b. The grower must maintain insecticide treatment records.
 - c. The grower must have a documented training program for employees who work in the seedling and transplant production blocks.
 - d. Seedlings and transplants must undergo an insecticide treatment effective against BWA within 7 days of shipment
3. Heat treatment: Firewood with bark attached may be certified if the article has undergone heat treatment to a minimum core temperature of 56 degrees C. (132.8 degrees F.) for a minimum of 30 minutes.

Regulated articles originating from within a regulated area must be accompanied by a State Phytosanitary Certificate or Certificate of Quarantine Compliance or equivalent certification documents indicating the state and county of origin, the number and type of regulated articles, and containing one of the following declarations as applicable to the commodity:

- a. *Regulated articles originate from a county where balsam woolly adelgid is not known to occur based on official surveys conducted at least once every three years; Balsam woolly adelgid is not known to occur in counties immediately adjacent to the county of origin based on official surveys conducted at least once every three years; year of last surveys _____. The regulated articles have not been held in a county known to be infested with balsam woolly adelgid; and have not been held in proximity to regulated articles originating from areas where balsam woolly adelgid is known to occur.*
- b. *Seedlings/transplants were produced under an active pest management program to control balsam woolly adelgid.*
- c. *Firewood has undergone heat treatment to a minimum core temperature of 56 degrees Celsius (132.8 F.) for a minimum of 30 minutes.*

It is the responsibility of the consignor (shipper) to send a copy of the certificate to MDARD in advance of the shipment arriving in Michigan. A copy of the certificate must be sent via email to MDARD-NurseryCE@michigan.gov .

Regulated articles originating from states outside a regulated area must be accompanied by a State Phytosanitary Certificate or Certificate of Quarantine Compliance or equivalent certification document indicating the state and county of origin, number and type of regulated articles, and containing the following declaration:

"The regulated articles have not been held in the proximity of regulated articles originating from areas regulated for balsam woolly adelgid."

All regulated articles received from sources outside of Michigan are required to be held by the receiving firm until released by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, unless the firm is operating under a compliance agreement with the Department. Regulated articles from other states will be released only after it is determined that they meet quarantine requirements.

EXEMPTIONS: The following are exempt from the provisions of the quarantine:

1. Holiday greenery, such as cut Christmas trees, wreaths, boughs and grave blankets, from all true fir species if moved during the period of October 15 through January 1.
2. Douglas-fir, *Pseudotsuga* spp.
3. Composted or shredded bark and mulch of all true fir species.
4. Lumber, logs, firewood and other forest products of all true fir species with all bark completely removed.
5. Lumber, pallets and similar products that bear markings as being compliant with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15, including American Lumber Standards Committee requirements for Kiln Dried (KD), Heat Treatment (HT), Dielectric Heat treatment (DH) or Kiln Dried Heat Treatment (KDHT) procedures.
6. Lumber and posts which have been treated with wood preservatives compounds i.e. pressure treated with chromated copper arsenate or similar treatments.
7. Seeds and cones of *Abies* spp.
8. The Director may allow, with written approval, the movement of regulated articles from regulated areas, into Michigan for research purposes.

BLACK STEM RUST REG 617

PESTS: Black stem rust, *Puccinia graminis*

STATES REGULATED: All

REGULATED: Berberis, Mahonia and Mahoberberis.

RESTRICTIONS: All rust-susceptible species and varieties are prohibited. USDA as well as Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development must officially approve resistant varieties, prior to sale or transport.

BLUEBERRY SCORCH, SHOCK AND SHEEP PEN HILL VIRUS QUARANTINE

PESTS: Blueberry Scorch Virus (BIScV) carlavirus – West Coast strain, Blueberry Shock Virus (BIShV) ilarvirus and Sheep Pen Hill Disease (BIScV-NJ) carlavirus – East Coast strain

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts in the United States and all countries.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants, buds, vegetative cuttings or any other propagative forms of *Vaccinium angustifolium* (wild lowbush blueberry), *Vaccinium corymbosum* (blueberry), *Vaccinium macrocarpon* (cranberry) and *Vaccinium membranaceum* (wild black huckleberry)

RESTRICTIONS:

1. All regulated articles shipped into Michigan must be demonstrated free of Blueberry Scorch, Blueberry Shock and Sheep Pen Hill Disease Viruses by meeting at least one of the following conditions:
 - a. They originate from an area free from any strain of Blueberry Scorch, Blueberry Shock or Sheep Pen Hill Disease viruses, as demonstrated by scientific evidence, and in which, where appropriate, this virus-free condition is being officially maintained.
 - b. They are certified under an official certification program in the state of origin that includes testing and inspection for blueberry viruses.
 - c. They are shown to be free of Blueberry Scorch, Blueberry Shock and Sheep Pen Hill Disease viruses based on an official laboratory test.
 - d. They were micropropagated and/or grown in an insect-proof greenhouse or screenhouse and originate from mother plants that have been tested and found free of Blueberry Scorch, Blueberry Shock and Sheep Pen Hill Disease viruses.
2. Certification programs, inspection methods and laboratory testing protocols must be conducted in a manner approved by the Director.
4. Regulated articles shipped into Michigan from a state other than the state of origin (i.e. reshipment of the regulated article) are required to have been certified in their state of origin as to meeting at least one of the conditions in Restrictions (1) a-d.; and, must have been maintained to prevent contamination and/or comingling with uncertified stock while in the shipping state.

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. All regulated articles shipped into Michigan must be accompanied by a State Phytosanitary Certificate or Certificate of Quarantine Compliance or equivalent certification document issued by an authorized state agricultural official.
2. Certificates must be issued by an authorized state agricultural official in the state where the shipper is located.

3. Reshipped regulated articles must be accompanied by a Certificate issued in the state where the reshipment occurred. For example, a shipment of plants which were produced under a certification program in Oregon, sent to a nursery in Ohio and subsequently reshipped from Ohio into Michigan must be accompanied by a Certificate from Ohio.

4. The Certificate must indicate the state of origin, the quantity, type and varietal name of the regulated articles, address of shipper, address of recipient and one or more of the Additional Declarations listed below corresponding to the method of certification.

ADDITIONAL DECLARATIONS

Certificates must contain at least one of the following statements:

- a. The *Vaccinium* plants originate from a Blueberry Scorch, Blueberry Shock and Sheep Pen Hill Disease Viruses Pest Free Area.
- b. The *Vaccinium* plants were certified under an official certification program in the state of origin that includes testing and inspection for blueberry viruses.
- c. The *Vaccinium* plants were shown to be free of Blueberry Scorch, Blueberry Shock and Sheep Pen Hill Disease viruses based on an official laboratory test.
- d. The *Vaccinium* plants were micropropagated and/or grown in an insect-proof greenhouse or screenhouse and originate from mother plants that have been tested and found free of Blueberry Scorch, Blueberry Shock and Sheep Pen Hill Disease viruses.

A full copy of the Quarantine is posted on the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development web site at <http://www.michigan.gov/pestquarantines>

CHESTNUT GALL WASP QUARANTINE

PESTS: Chestnut gall wasp, *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*

STATES REGULATED: AL, GA, KY, MD, NC, OH, PA, TN, VA and any other state where chestnut gall wasp may become established.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Living plants and scionwood of all *Castanea* species including hybrids.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles originating from regulated areas are prohibited entry into the State of Michigan, unless all of the following requirements are met:

- 1) The regulated articles originate from a pest free place of production where chestnut gall wasp is not known to occur; as determined by:

- a) Inspection of all *Castanea* spp. plants at the place of production annually by an agricultural official during the period of time when chestnut gall wasp symptoms would be readily seen (i.e. when leaves are fully developed); and,
 - b) Inspection of all *Castanea* spp. plants in a buffer zone extending at least 1,000 meters from the place of production in all directions.
 - c) All *Castanea* spp. plants in the place of production and the buffer zone must have undergone an annual inspection during the previous two growing seasons at time of full leaf development; and, must have been found free of symptoms of chestnut gall wasp infestation during the inspections.
- 2) Regulated articles originating from the regulated area must be accompanied by a state phytosanitary certificate or certificate of quarantine compliance or equivalent official certification indicating the number and type of regulated articles, and containing the declaration that the regulated articles originate from a pest free place of production where chestnut gall wasp is not known to occur.
- A copy of the certificate must be sent via email to MDARD-NurseryCE@michigan.gov . A copy shall accompany the regulated articles to their final destination. Persons in Michigan receiving regulated articles from the regulated area may not sell or further distribute the regulated articles unless a written release is issued to the consignee by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- 3) Regulated articles originating from states outside a regulated area must be accompanied by a standard nursery inspection certificate, state phytosanitary certificate or certificate of quarantine compliance indicating the state and county of origin and quantity of regulated articles.

EMERALD ASH BORER QUARANTINE

REPEALED: Michigan's EAB State Interior Quarantine was repealed effective October 1, 2018. The movement of ash out of Michigan continues to be regulated under the federal EAB quarantine. Persons shipping ash materials out of the federal regulated area must comply with the federal quarantine. For more details see the USDA EAB web pages https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/emerald-ash-borer/ct_emerald_ash_borer

PEST: Emerald Ash Borer, *Agrilus planipennis*

STATES FEDERALLY REGULATED IN WHOLE: CT, DE, DC, IA, IL, IN, KY, MA, MD, MI, MO, NC, NJ, NY, OH, PA, SC, VA and WV.

STATES FEDERALLY REGULATED IN PART: AL, AR, CO, GA, KS, LA, MN, NE, NH, OK, TN, TX and WI.

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID EXTERIOR QUARANTINE

PEST: Hemlock woolly adelgid, *Adelges tsugae*

AREAS REGULATED: AK, CA, CT, DE, GA, ID, KY, MA, MD, ME, MT, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, VT, WA, WV; the Canadian provinces of BC and NS; and, any other areas where hemlock woolly adelgid is found to be established.

MATERIALS REGULATED: *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (syn. *Picea polita*) (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock and forest products of those species with bark attached, including branches, boughs, un-composted or un-shredded bark; logs; lumber and firewood.

RESTRICTIONS:

1. Regulated articles are approved for entry into Michigan from a regulated area when: a) they originate from a county where hemlock woolly adelgid is not known to occur based on official surveys conducted at least once every three years; and, b) hemlock woolly adelgid is not known to occur in counties immediately adjacent to the county of origin based on official surveys conducted at least once every three years; and, c) they have not been held in a county known to be infested with hemlock woolly adelgid; and, d) they have not been exposed to regulated articles from areas regulated for hemlock woolly adelgid.
2. Regulated articles from regulated areas may be allowed entry into Michigan under a compliance agreement issued by the Director.
3. *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock produced in a regulated area may be allowed entry into Michigan if produced at a pest-free place of production under a systems-approach program compliance agreement approved by the Director. The program must be equivalent to the MDARD Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Nursery Program and must include mandatory pesticide treatment with a compound indicated in the MDARD HWA Nursery Program. Said nursery stock may only be shipped to Michigan firms operating under a receiving facility HWA Nursery Program compliance agreement.
4. Regulated articles shipped from non-infested counties in both regulated and non-regulated states is allowed under the following conditions: (a) A state agriculture inspector must have inspected the regulated article and found it free of pests; (b) The shipment must have been protected during any transiting of infested areas; (c) The trees must not have been co-mingled with regulated articles from an infested area; (d) A state phytosanitary certificate or certificate of quarantine compliance must accompany the shipment; and, hemlock woolly adelgid is not known to occur in an adjacent county.

Additional declarations are required on the certificate as described in the HWA Quarantine posted on the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development web site at <http://www.michigan.gov/pestquarantines>

It is the responsibility of the consignor (shipper) to send a copy of the certificate to MDARD in advance of the shipment arriving in Michigan. A copy of the certificate must be sent via email to MDARD-NurseryCE@michigan.gov.

All regulated articles received from out-of-state are required to be held by the receiving firm until released by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, unless the firm is operating under a compliance agreement with the Department. Imported regulated articles from other states will be released only after it is determined that they meet quarantine requirements.

EXEMPTIONS

1. Composted forest products (chipped/shredded/ground) of regulated species.
2. Holiday greenery, such as cut Christmas trees, wreaths, boughs and grave blankets, from all *Tsuga* species (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (tiger-tail spruce) if moved during the period of October 15 through December 31.
3. Lumber, logs, and other forest products of regulated species with all twigs and needles completely removed.
4. Lumber, pallets and similar products that bear markings as being compliant with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15, including American Lumber Standards Committee requirements for Kiln Dried (KD), Heat Treatment (HT), Dielectric Heat treatment (DH) or Kiln Dried Heat Treatment (KDHT).
5. Seeds and cones of regulated species.
6. The Director may allow, with written approval, the movement of regulated articles from regulated areas into Michigan for research purposes.
7. Firewood of the regulated species which have no attached twigs or needles.
8. Firewood that is officially certified by an agricultural official as having undergone treatment resulting in a minimum core temperature of 56 degrees C. (132.8 degrees F.) for a minimum of 30 minutes. The package label or invoice must be clearly marked with the producer's name and address and bearing an official certificate.

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID INTERIOR QUARANTINE

PESTS: Hemlock woolly adelgid, *Adelges tsugae*

AREAS REGULATED: Allegan, Mason, Muskegon, Oceana and Ottawa counties in Michigan, and any other areas where hemlock woolly adelgid is found to be established in Michigan.

MATERIALS REGULATED: *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (syn. *Picea polita*) (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock; uncomposted chipped/shredded/ground or otherwise

mechanically processed forest products and forest products bearing twigs and needles, including branches, boughs, logs, lumber and firewood.

RESTRICTIONS Movement of regulated articles from the regulated area to any destination outside the regulated area is prohibited, except for exempt articles.

Movement of regulated articles from locations within the regulated area to any destination inside the regulated area is prohibited, except for exempt articles. Hemlock yard waste may be moved within the regulated area to approved disposal sites without a compliance agreement however must meet safeguarding requirements during the high-risk period of March through October.

Tsuga spp. (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock originating from outside the regulated area which is moved into the regulated area will be considered exposed to potential infestation by hemlock woolly adelgid and may not be subsequently moved to destinations outside the regulated area except under written compliance agreement issued by the Director. This restriction does not apply to safeguarded articles or to articles shipped entirely during the low risk, four-month period of November through February.

EXEMPTIONS:

1. Composted chipped/shredded/ground or otherwise mechanically processed forest products of regulated species.
2. Lumber, logs and other forest products of regulated species with all twigs and needles completely removed.
3. Lumber, pallets and similar products that bear markings as being compliant with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15, including American Lumber Standards Committee requirements for Kiln Dried (KD), Heat Treatment (HT), Dielectric Heat treatment (DH) or Kiln Dried Heat Treatment (KDHT).
4. Lumber and posts which have been treated with a wood preservative compound per label requirements of the compound.
5. Seeds and cones of regulated species.
6. The Director may allow movement of regulated articles from the regulated area into non-regulated areas of the state through a written compliance agreement issued by the Director.
7. The Director may allow movement of regulated articles from locations within the regulated area to destinations inside the regulated area through a written compliance agreement issued by the Director.
8. Firewood and other forest products of the regulated species which have no attached twigs or needles.
9. *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock originating from outside the regulated area which is moved into the regulated area for the purpose of immediate installation at a landscape site in the regulated area and is shipped directly to the landscape site is exempt.

10. *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock originating from outside the regulated area which is moved into the regulated area for the purpose of installation at a landscape site in the regulated area and is held in a safeguarded manner until subsequent installation is exempt.

Certificates - *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock originating in the regulated area in Michigan must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Director. The certificate must indicate the county of origin, and compliance agreement number (where applicable). A copy of the certificate shall accompany the nursery stock to the final destination.

Transportation requirements - During the high risk, eight-month period of March through October, *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock originating outside the regulated area may be transported through the regulated area, provided that: a) said nursery stock is enclosed by a covering adequate to prevent the introduction of hemlock woolly adelgid (such as canvas, plastic, or closely woven cloth), or is transported in an enclosed trailer body or vehicle; and, b) said nursery stock was not off-loaded in the regulated area; and, c) no *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock) or *Picea torano* (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock was added to the shipment in the regulated area. Safeguarded *Tsuga* spp. (hemlock) and *Picea torano* (tiger-tail spruce) nursery stock transported through the regulated area must be accompanied by shipping documents which clearly identify the place of origin. During the low risk, four-month period encompassing November through February the above requirements do not apply.

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE EXTERIOR QUARANTINE

PESTS: Mountain pine beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NE, NV, NM, OR, SD, UT, WA, WY; and, the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The mountain pine beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins, in any living stage of development; wood or plant parts of the genus *Pinus* (pines) with bark attached, including logs, posts, lumber, stumps and branches; firewood of any species; and, any article, product or conveyance when it is determined by the Director to present a risk of spread of the mountain pine beetle, *Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins.

RESTRICTIONS:

5. All regulated articles are prohibited entry into Michigan from any regulated area.
6. Regulated articles originating in non-regulated areas and transiting a regulated area are prohibited entry into Michigan unless safeguarded during transit. See Transportation Requirements.

7. Regulated articles moved under a Compliance Agreement must comply with the criteria listed in the Compliance Agreement.

EXEMPTIONS:

1. Chipped/shredded/ground forest products of pine species.
2. Pine holiday greenery, such as cut Christmas trees, wreaths, boughs and grave blankets.
3. Pine nursery stock.
4. Lumber, logs and other pine forest products with all bark completely removed.
5. Lumber, pallets and similar products that bear markings as being compliant with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures No. 15, including American Lumber Standards Committee requirements for Kiln Dried (KD), Heat Treatment (HT), Dielectric Heat treatment (DH) or Kiln Dried Heat Treatment (KDHT)
6. Lumber and posts which have been treated with wood preservatives compounds per label requirements of the compound.
7. Seeds and cones of pine species.
8. Regulated articles from a regulated area may be allowed entry into Michigan under a Compliance Agreement issued by the Director.
9. Treated firewood that is packaged and labeled as being KD, HT, DH, KDHT; or, is USDA Certified and clearly marked with the producer's name and address.

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. Regulated articles moved into Michigan under a Compliance Agreement issued by the Director must be accompanied by a Certificate issued by the originating state agricultural official. The Certificate shall verify that the articles comply with the conditions of the Compliance Agreement.
2. Regulated articles shipped into Michigan from non-regulated areas must be accompanied by shipping documents that indicate the state and county of origin, the number, and the type of regulated articles

TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. During the high risk, eight-month period of March through October, regulated articles originating outside a regulated area may be transported through a regulated area, provided that: a) said articles are enclosed by a covering adequate to prevent the introduction of mountain pine beetle (such as canvas, plastic, or closely woven cloth), or is transported in an enclosed trailer body or vehicle; and, b) said articles were not off-loaded in a regulated area; and, c) no regulated articles were added to the shipment in the regulated area.
2. During the low risk, four-month period encompassing November through February the above requirements do not apply.

THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE OF WALNUT QUARANTINE

PESTS: The walnut twig beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis* and the fungal pathogen *Geosmithia morbida sp. nov.*

STATES REGULATED: AZ, CA, CO, ID, MD, NC, NV, NM, OH, OR, PA, TN, UT, VA, WA and any other areas where Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut may become established.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The walnut twig beetle *Pityophthorus juglandis*, in any living stage of development; the fungal pathogen *Geosmithia morbida sp. nov.*; firewood of any non-coniferous (hardwood) species; and, all plants and plant parts of the genus *Juglans* including but not limited to nursery stock, budwood, scionwood, green (non-kiln-dried) lumber, slab wood, logs, stumps, burls, roots, branches, and chips. Specific exceptions are: nuts, nut meats, hulls, processed walnut lumber (100% bark-free, kiln-dried), walnut veneer, firewood that has been heat treated for 60 minutes at 60 degrees Celsius (140 degrees Fahrenheit), and finished wood products without bark, including walnut furniture, instruments and gun stocks.

RESTRICTIONS:

1. Except as otherwise provided, all regulated articles originating from regulated areas are prohibited entry into or transiting the State of Michigan.
2. Non-propagative, regulated wood articles harvested from a regulated area that have been heat treated (60 minutes at 60 degrees C. (140 degrees F.) or have been fumigated with methyl bromide, may be shipped into Michigan if accompanied by a Certificate.
3. Non-propagative regulated wood articles originating from non-infested counties in infested states, and not included in part 2 (above), may be shipped into Michigan if:
the state regulatory agency annually conducts an official survey for walnut twig beetle/thousand cankers disease of walnut, and; the articles are accompanied by a Certificate issued in the state of origin.
4. Non-propagative regulated wood articles originating from non-infested areas and which are shipped through a regulated area, may be shipped into Michigan provided that said articles remained in the regulated area for less than 48 hours.
5. Regulated articles to be used for research purposes, at the discretion of the Director, may move under a compliance agreement.
6. Regulated articles originating from states other than those listed above must be accompanied by documents which provide proof of harvest location by county and state.

Additional Declarations as required on Certificates are described in the TCD Quarantine posted on the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development web site at <http://www.michigan.gov/pestquarantines>

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST ACT 313

PESTS: White pine blister rust fungus, *Cronartium ribicola*

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Roots, cuttings or plants of currants and gooseberries, *Ribes* spp.

RESTRICTIONS: Sale of black currant, *Ribes nigrum*, roots, cuttings, or plants is prohibited statewide. Sales of other currant species and gooseberries are also regulated for counties in the white pine blister rust control area – see map on the MDARD web site at www.michigan.gov/pestquarantines . Rust-resistant *Ribes* varieties may be obtained under special permit if approved by Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. Applications for *Ribes* permits may be obtained from MDARD by contacting Amber Neils, Export and Compliance Program Specialist at (517) 449-0786; email NeilsA@michigan.gov.

"X" DISEASE OF PEACH REGULATION 612

PESTS: "X" Disease of Peach (Yellow Red Virosis)

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*), including ornamental cultivars, such as “Schubert” and “Canada Red”

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials are prohibited from being grown or sold within 1,000 feet of peach or cherry nursery stock; or within 500 feet of peach or cherry orchards

MINNESOTA
SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS
Updated April 2023

Plant Protection Division
Minnesota Department of Agriculture
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The information, as provided, is for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as complete, nor should it be considered legally binding. Coordination with both the originating state and the destination state plant regulatory agency listed above may be necessary to stay current on revised requirements.

Plant Pest Regulatory and Mitigation Section

Kimberly Thielen Cremers, Manager

Nursery Inspection Program

The mission of this program is to prevent the introduction into and dissemination and spread within Minnesota of serious plant pests. This is accomplished through the annual inspection of all nursery stock-growing acreage and certification audits of nursery stock dealers, paying particular attention to stock originating from states with federally and/or state regulated plant pests. Nursery staff participates in various plant pest surveys and cooperate with the USDA in plant pest enforcement actions.

Nursery Stock Definition: "Nursery stock" means a plant intended for planting or propagation, including, but not limited to, trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, biennials, grafts, cuttings, and buds that may be sold for propagation, whether cultivated or wild, and all viable parts of these plants. Nursery stock does not include: field and forage crops or sod; seeds; vegetable plants, vegetable bulbs, or vegetable tubers; cut flowers or cut woody or herbaceous material, unless stems or other portions are intended for propagation; annuals; or Christmas trees.

General Shipping Requirements: Any person from another state shipping nursery stock into Minnesota shall be accorded treatment similar to that which is required of Minnesota nursery operators, dealers, or agents who ship or sell nursery stock. The Commissioner may accept, in lieu of individual certificates/licenses, a certified list of current certified nursery operators or dealers from the regulatory agency having jurisdiction in the state or origin. Each shipment must be accompanied by documentation as to shipper (or origin if different from the shipper) along with proof of compliance with applicable state and/or federal plant pest quarantines.

Plants, plant materials, or nursery stock must not be labeled or advertised with false or misleading information including, but not limited to, scientific name, variety, place of origin, hardiness zone as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture, and growth habit. The MDA has established a list of plant cold hardiness zones with which plant labels must be consistent. This list of plants and hardiness ratings is available at:

www.mda.state.mn.us/licensing/licensetypes/nurseryprogram/hardinesslist.aspx

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Minnesota: Notification of nursery stock shipment to Minnesota can be sent via E-mail to nurseryprogram@state.mn.us or faxed to 651-215-9687. Mailing address: Nursery Program, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Plant Protection Division, 625 Robert Street North, St. Paul, MN 55155.

Exterior quarantine: mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins)

- Area regulated: Any area where mountain pine beetle is established including: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and any other area of the U.S. as determined by MDA to have established mountain pine beetle populations. Refer to the MDA website listed below for a current list of regulated areas.
- Materials regulated: Any living stage of the mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins); pine wood with bark and any article, product or means of conveyance when it is determined by the State Plant Regulatory Official to present the risk of spread of the mountain pine beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae* Hopkins) Exceptions are: Pine wood without bark (100% debarked), Pine mulch or chips, Pine Christmas trees, and Pine nursery stock
- Restrictions: The sale and/or movement of all regulated articles originating in areas other than those listed above but transiting through those areas into Minnesota are prohibited pursuant to Minnesota Statute 18G.06, subd. 4 (2010).
- <http://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/insects/mpb/mpbquarantine.aspx>

Interior/exterior quarantine: emerald ash borer (*Agilus planipennis* Fairmaire)

- Areas regulated: All areas of Minnesota with confirmed emerald ash borer populations (www.mda.state.mn.us/eabstatus) as well as all areas of the U.S. outside Minnesota.
- Materials regulated:
 - The emerald ash borer in any state of development
 - All plants and parts of ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) trees, including but not limited to:
 - Logs
 - Nursery stock
 - Chips and mulch
 - Stumps roots and branches
 - Firewood
- Restrictions: No regulated materials are allowed to move into un-infested areas of Minnesota unless:
 - They have been treated under a compliance agreement approved by the Department and are accompanied by a treatment certificate
 - Movement legal any time of year
 - They are destined to a designated receiving facility that is operating under a compliance agreement with the Department
 - Only legal during the EAB dormant period of October 1 through April 30
 - They have been inspected, certified as free of emerald ash borer and accompanied by a state phytosanitary certificate
 - Legal any time of year
 - Only legal for materials with no bark
- For more information: <https://www.mda.state.mn.us/emerald-ash-borer-quarantine>

Interior quarantine: spongy moth (*Lymantria dispar* Linnaeus)

- Areas regulated: All currently under federal program regulation for this pest. Refer to the MDA website listed below for a current list of quarantined areas within Minnesota.
- Materials regulated: the spongy moth, *Lymantria dispar* L., in any stage of development (egg, larva, pupa, adult), trees without roots (e.g., Christmas trees), trees with roots, and shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems, unless they are greenhouse grown throughout the year, logs, pulpwood, and bark and bark products, mobile homes and associated equipment or any other products, articles, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, when it is determined by an inspector that any life stage of spongy moth is in

proximity to such articles and the articles present a high risk of artificial spread of spongy moth infestation and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

- **Restrictions:** Regulated articles and outdoor household articles from generally infested areas shall not be moved intrastate or interstate from any regulated area into or through any area that is not generally infested unless a certificate or permit has been issued and attached to such regulated article. Requirements under all other applicable State and Federal domestic plant quarantines must also be met.
- <http://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/gmunit/gmregulations.aspx>

Exterior quarantine: potato container regulations

- **Pests:** All injurious bacteria, insects and nematodes associated with used containers.
- **Areas Regulated:** All states except Minnesota and North Dakota.
- **Materials regulated:** Bags, boxes and other containers which have been used for potatoes.
- **Restrictions:** The regulated products may not be moved into the State of Minnesota from the regulated area unless cleaned and disinfected in an authorized and approved manner so as to kill all bacteria, insects and nematodes.

Spongy Moth Program

Since 1973, Minnesota has conducted annual surveys for early detection of spongy moth. In 2004, MN became a member of the Slow the Spread (STS) Foundation. Annual survey program staff place approximately 20,000 detection traps annually, and since 1980, the MDA has successfully treated over 905,000 acres eliminating more than 123 spongy moth infestations. Moth numbers have increased sharply in northeastern counties prompting quarantines to be implemented in

2014 for Lake and Cook Counties. Populations are relatively low along the MN eastern edge and virtually non-existent elsewhere in the state. The natural rate of spread has been reduced to approximately six miles per year in the state from 15 on a national average. Through these efforts, the Spongy Moth Program protects forest health, local property values and the state's vital tourism industry.

www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/spongymothunit

Natasha Northrop, Spongy Moth Survey Program Supervisor

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Danielle DeVito, Spongy Moth Treatment Coordinator

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Firewood Heat Treatment Certification

MDA offers a fee-based heat treatment certification program for firewood producers/dealers that operate a kiln that has passed a rigorous inspection and testing process and has successfully demonstrated the ability to heat their firewood to a minimum core temperature of 140 F° for 60 minutes.

<http://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/firewood/firewooddealers.aspx>

Tree Care Registry

MDA shall maintain a list of all persons, businesses, and companies that employ persons who provide tree care or tree trimming services in Minnesota. All commercial tree care providers, tree trimmers, and employers that direct employees to remove trees, limbs, branches, brush, or shrubs for hire must be registered annually with the Commissioner of Agriculture. Annual registration fee is \$25 for initial application or renewing the registration. Applications and questions may be emailed to mda.tcr@state.mn.us

Pest Detection and Export Certification Unit

Angie Ambourn, Entomologist/Supervisor

<http://www.mda.state.mn.us/invasives>

The Pest Detection Program works to detect, prevent and mitigate problems caused by invasive insects and pathogens by:

- Identifying threats to Minnesota's agricultural and natural systems as well as export markets
- Working to intercept new threats early in the invasion process
- Certifying production areas as free from pests of export concern
- Tracking the distribution and abundance of non-regulated invasive insects and pathogens present in Minnesota
- Limiting impacts within infested areas and slowing natural spread through biological control and facilitation of local management

The Export Certification Program facilitates and expedites the movement of Minnesota's agricultural products into and through the international marketplace. This is accomplished by staff trained by the USDA as Authorized Certification Officials responsible for interpreting the foreign import regulations governing the entry of raw or processed plant products. The program staff conducts field inspections, examines the actual shipment or official samples, certifies the product and issues the appropriate export document. The Apiary Program provides inspection services for apiary industry needing certification to ship bees to other states.

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Seed, Weed, Hemp and Biotechnology Section

Denise Thiede, Manager

Seed Regulatory Program

The seed regulatory program inspects seed labeled for sale in facilities across the state, samples seed, reviews advertisements, and takes appropriate enforcement action in order to provide effective and uniform administration of the Minnesota Seed Law and Rules. This results in protection for consumers within the state, and a fair and competitive marketplace for seed labelers. The Seed Program Advisory Committee represents a wide range of agencies and organizations. This committee advises the Commissioner of Agriculture regarding the seed regulatory program, including the listing of seed species as prohibited or restricted.

<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants-insects/buying-selling-seed-minnesota>

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Lisa Becker, Inspector SW Minnesota
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Patrick Walrath, Inspector Metro Minnesota
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The program maintains a list of prohibited and restricted weed seeds that limit the frequency of contaminants in seed labeled for sale.

Prohibited Noxious Weed Seeds

Minnesota law prohibits the sale of seed containing any prohibited noxious-weed seeds:

- *Amaranthus palmeri* Palmer amaranth*
- *Cannabis sativa* hemp
- *Carduus acanthoides* plumeless thistle
- *Carduus nutans* musk thistle
- *Centaurea repens* Russian knapweed
- *Cirsium vulgare* bull thistle
- *Cirsium arvense* Canada thistle
- *Convolvulus arvensis* field bindweed
- *Euphorbia esula* leafy spurge
- *Lepidium draba* perennial peppergrass

- *Sonchus arvensis* perennial sowthistle
*Genetic testing of any *Amaranthus* contaminant must be conducted to determine if Palmer amaranth is present.

Restricted Noxious Weed Seeds

The sale of seed is prohibited if it contains restricted noxious-weed seeds in excess of 25 seeds per pound:

- *Agropyron repens* quack grass
- *Berteroa incana* hoary alyssum
- *Brassica arvensis* wild mustard
- *Cuscuta spp* dodder
- *Plantago lanceolata* buckhorn plantain
- *Raphanus raphanistrum* wild radish
- *Setaria faberi* giant foxtail
- *Solanum carolinense* horse nettle
- *Solanum ptycanthum* Eastern black nightshade
- *Thlaspi arvense* Frenchweed

Noxious Weed and Industrial Hemp Unit

Anthony Cortilet, Supervisor

Noxious and Invasive Weed Program

The Noxious and Invasive Weed Program works with local governments and landowners to protect the environment, public health, public roads, crops, livestock, or other property in Minnesota from the injurious impacts of noxious and invasive weeds. The Noxious Weed Advisory Committee represents a wide range of agencies and organizations. This committee advises the Commissioner of Agriculture about plant species regulation, weed management and implementation of Minnesota's Noxious Weed Law. Enforcement of the Noxious Weed Law is a shared responsibility with local governments.

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- Julie Dellick, Noxious Weed and Hemp Inspector
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<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants-insects/noxious-and-invasive-weed-program>

Prohibited Noxious Weeds

Attempts must be made by all landowners to control or eradicate species on these lists. These species cannot be transported illegally or sold in Minnesota. There are two Prohibited categories: Eradicate and Control.

Prohibited Eradicate – Prohibited noxious weeds that are listed to be eradicated are plants that are not currently known to be present in Minnesota or are not widely established. These species must be eradicated, meaning all of the above and below ground parts of the plant must be destroyed, as required by Minnesota Statutes, Section 18.78. Additionally, transportation, propagation, or sale of these is prohibited except as allowed by Minnesota Statutes, Section 18.82. Measures must also be taken to prevent and exclude these species from being introduced into Minnesota. Eradicate species are listed along with the year they were added to the eradicate list.

	Common name	Scientific name	Year added
1.	Black swallow-wort	<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i> Kartesz & Gandhi	2013
2.	Brown knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> L.	2013
3.	Common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> L.	2012
4.	Cutleaf teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> L.	2012
5.	Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> (L.) Mill.	2012
6.	Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> L.	2017
7.	Giant hogweed*	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> Sommier & Levier	2012
8.	Grecian foxglove	<i>Digitalis lanata</i> Ehrh.	2010
9.	Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	2020
10.	Japanese hops	<i>Humulus japonicus</i> Siebold & Zucc.	2012
11.	Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halpense</i> L.	2023
12.	Pale swallow-wort	<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> Kleopow	2023
13.	Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> S. Watson	2015
14.	Red hailstone	<i>Thiadiantha dubia</i> Bunge	2023
15.	Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle	2017
16.	Yellow starthistle*	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L.	2010

*Species not known to be in Minnesota, but have been determined to be a threat to invade the state.

Prohibited Control – Prohibited noxious weeds listed to be controlled are plants established throughout Minnesota or regions of the state. Species on this list must be controlled, meaning efforts must be made to prevent the spread, maturation and dispersal of any propagating parts, thereby reducing established populations and preventing reproduction and spread as required by Minnesota Statutes, Section 18.78. Additionally, propagation, sale, or transportation of these plants is prohibited except as allowed by Minnesota Statutes, Section 18.82. Control species are listed along with the year they were added to the control list.

	Common name	Scientific name	Year added
1.	Bohemian knotweed	<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i> (J. Chrtek & Chrtkova) Zika & Jacobson	2020
2.	Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	1872

3.	Common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> L.	2017
4.	Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.	2010
5.	Giant knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> F. Schmidt ex Maxim	2014
6.	Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> Seibold & Zucc.	2014
7.	Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> L.	1992
8.	Meadow knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i> C.E. Britton	2013
9.	Narrowleaf bittercress	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i> L.	2012
10.	Non-native phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin ex Steud. ssp. <i>australis</i>	2013
11.	Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i> L.	1975
12.	Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	2018
13.	Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (L.)	1992
14.	Round leaf bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	2011
15.	Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> L. ssp. <i>micranthos</i> (Gugler) Hayek	2001
16.	Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> L. (except for non-wild cultivated varieties)	2010

Restricted Noxious Weeds – Restricted noxious weeds are plants that are widely distributed in Minnesota and are detrimental to human or animal health, the environment, public roads, crops, livestock or other property, but whose only feasible means of control is to prevent their spread by prohibiting the importation, sale, and transportation of their propagating parts in the state except as allowed by Minnesota Statutes, Section 18.82. Plants designated as Restricted Noxious Weeds may be reclassified if effective means of control are developed. Restricted weeds are listed along with the year they were added to the restricted list.

	Common name	Scientific name	Year added
1.	Amur honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Rupr.) Herder	2017
2.	Amur silvergrass	<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i> (Maxim.) Franch	2023
3.	Bell's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera x bella</i> Zabel	2017
4.	Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.	2017
5.	Common or European buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L.	1999
6.	Crown vetch	<i>Securigera varia</i> (L.) Lassen – Formerly named <i>Coronilla varia</i> L.	2017
7.	European alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn.	2020
8.	Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande	2013
9.	Glossy buckthorn (all cultivars)	<i>Frangula alnus</i> Mill.	1999
10.	Japanese barberry cultivars**	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC.	2015
11.	Lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i> L.	2023
12.	Morrow's honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> A. Gray	2017
13.	Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb.	2012
14.	Porcelain berry	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i> (Maxim.) Trautv.	2017
15.	Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> Ledeb.	2023
16.	Siberian peashrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i> Lam. (exemption for Green Spires® <i>Caragana</i> - <i>Caragana</i> 'Jefarb')	2020
17.	Tatarian honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> L.	2017

18.	Wild carrot/Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	2017
19	Winged burning bush (and all cultivars)	<i>Euonymus alatus</i> Thunb.	2020

**Japanese Barberry Cultivars Regulated as Restricted Noxious Weeds in Minnesota. Please visit the [Japanese barberry species page](#) for a list of the restricted cultivars.

Specially Regulated Plants are plants that may be native species or have demonstrated economic value, but also have the potential to cause harm in non-controlled environments. Plants designated as specially regulated have been determined to pose ecological, economical, or human or animal health concerns. Plant specific management plans and or rules that define the use and management requirements for these plants will be developed by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for each plant designated as specially regulated. Measures must also be taken to minimize the potential for harm caused by these plants.

1. **Amur corktree** (*Phellodendron amurense* Rupr.) 2023. Only sales of named male cultivars permitted. Sales of all other *Phellodendron amurense* are prohibited. All existing planted and escaped fruit producing trees must be controlled, by tree removal or other means, such that no seed is disseminated.
2. **Amur maple** (*Acer ginnala* Maxim.) 2017. Sellers shall affix a label that advises buyers to only plant Amur maple and its cultivars in landscapes where the seedlings will be controlled by mowing or other means. Amur maple should be planted at least 100 yards from natural areas.
3. **Callary pear** (*Pyrus calleryanna* L.) 2023. Three-year production phase-out period, after which sale of this species will be prohibited and the species will be designated as Restricted in 2026.
4. **Norway maple** (and all cultivars) (*Acer platanoides* L.) 2020. Sellers shall affix a label that advises “Norway maple should only be planted in areas where the seedlings will be controlled or eradicated by mowing or other means. Norway maple seed is wind dispersed so trees should not be planted closer than 100 yards from natural areas.”
5. **Poison ivy including eastern poison ivy** (*Toxicodendron radicans* L.Kuntze) and western poison ivy (*T. rydbergii* Small ex Rhdb Greene) 2010. Must be eradicated or controlled for public safety along rights-of-ways, trails, public accesses, business properties open to the public or on parts of lands where public access for business or commerce is granted. Must also be eradicated or controlled along property borders when requested by adjoining landowners.
6. **Tatarian maple** (*Acer tataricum* L.) Sellers shall affix a label directly to the plant or container packaging that is being sold that advises buyers to only plant Tatarian maple and its cultivars in landscapes where the seedlings will be controlled by mowing or other means. Tatarian maple is wind dispersed and trees should be planted at least 100 yards from natural areas.

County Noxious Weeds

[M.S. 18.771\(e.\) County Noxious Weeds](#) are plants designated by county boards to be enforced as prohibited control noxious weeds within the county's jurisdiction and must be approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. Counties are solely responsible for enforcement. Contact your local [County Agricultural Inspector or Designated Employee](#) for more information on County Noxious Weeds and the process for adding species to a County Noxious Weed List. Please visit the [County Approved Noxious Weeds page](#) for a list of counties with designated county noxious weeds.

Local Ordinances

Townships and municipalities can also use their local ordinance process to regulate plant species that are not listed by the county or state. Enforcement of species listed via a municipal ordinance is the responsibility of municipal authorities and cannot be regulated under or associated with the Minnesota Noxious Weed Law M.S. 18.75 – 18.91.

Industrial Hemp

Minnesota operates a state hemp program following federal rules and with oversight from USDA.

[Minnesota's approved hemp plan](#)

Minnesota's state hemp website:

<https://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/hemp>

Kathryne Mutschler, Industrial Hemp Coordinator

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Fruit, Vegetable & Grain Section

Nicholas Milanowski, Manager

Food Safety Audit Program

Licensed by the USDA to provide Good Agricultural Practices/Good Handling Practices audits for any growers, shippers, receivers, wholesalers, retailers, and re-packers in Minnesota. These audits consist of asking questions, reviewing documentation, and onsite viewing of warehouse, storage, packing, and transportation facilities. The audits verify that the practices and procedures of growers or sellers meet USDA Food Safety Standards and reduce or eliminate food safety hazards.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Program

The Fruit and Vegetable Inspection Program operates under a cooperative agreement between the State of Minnesota and the USDA. The program inspects fruits, vegetables, raw nuts, and ornamental crops, based on USDA-established U.S. standards for commodities; and certifies the various grades for each commodity. Inspections are performed for any financially interested party including growers, packers, shippers, brokers, transporters, and receivers. Providing unbiased third party inspections ensures that the proper quality of produce is being delivered, and receiver and grower contracts are being met. This results in protection for both grower and receiver, and lower costs to the public. This Program's staff is federally licensed by the USDA and have the authority to inspect all commodities from around the world.

Inspection Requests: 651-201-6067

Grain Licensing Program

The Grain Licensing Program licenses grain buyers, grain warehouses, and general merchandise warehouses to protect sellers and depositors of grain and those who deposit goods in general merchandise warehouses. These three different license types have different requirements to obtain each license.

License to Buy Grain: Required by anyone to buy grain. A license is required for each buying location; additionally must obtain a bond ranging from \$10,000 to \$150,000 dollars, based on the dollar amount of annual grain purchases.

License to Store Grain: Required by persons operating grain warehouses (elevators) to store grain for the public. All licensed grain storage elevators must also obtain a grain buyers license. Grain storage elevators must provide a storage bond which provides reimbursement to depositors experiencing damage or other grain loss. This bond which ranges from \$20,000 to \$500,000 is based on average annual liability for stored grain.

General Merchandise Storage License: Issued to persons not storing grain but who operates a warehouse to store other property such as household goods, for the public. A \$10,000 general warehouse bond for each warehouse operated is required (companies that do not store household goods may substitute \$50,000 of warehouse liability insurance instead of a bond).

Licensing Requests and Information: 651-201-6011

Potato Inspection Program

Eric Byre, Program Supervisor

Phone: 218-773-4956

Potato Shipping Point Inspections

Shipping Point Inspection enables the industry to ship seed potatoes as “certified” and provides grades for fresh, processing and seed potatoes. The program provides voluntary and mandatory shipping point inspection to the industry, which certifies the shipments as within grade. This is the last control measure to prevent diseased potatoes from being shipped and the first look by government at our food supply.

Seed Potato Certification

The main objectives of the seed potato certification are to ensure that there are available to the public: dependable sources of quality, disease-tested seed potatoes of recognized cultivars, and to encourage better methods of production. Planting certified seed potatoes is required in most of the U.S. and in any importing country. Crop insurance also requires the planting of certified seed potatoes as they meet the minimum disease standards. Planting certified seed potatoes in Minnesota prevents the spread of plant diseases and pests.

Minimum Standards for Planting: Seed potatoes may not be planted in the state in lots of ten or more acres unless the seed meets minimum disease standards.

Restricted Seed Potato Growing Area: Qualifying potatoes, grown in the counties that are designated as restricted seed potato growing areas, must be certified as seed potatoes.

Seed Potato Certification: Potatoes for certification shall be inspected while growing in the field and again after harvest at the time of shipment. Certification shall be based upon visual inspection by the Commissioner of sample plants and tubers from each field and lot, or, for varieties that do not express visible symptoms of a specific pathogen, seed potatoes must be subjected to laboratory tests to determine the level of the pathogen in a seed lot. This testing may occur during the growing season, storage season, or winter testing. Certificates shall be issued to show the varietal purity, relative freedom from disease, and physical defects of the potatoes at the time of inspection.

MISSISSIPPI

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated February 2019

Mississippi Department of Agriculture & Commerce
Bureau of Plant Industry
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Website: <https://www.mdac.ms.gov/bureaus-departments/plant-industry/plant-pest-programs/>

Regulations: <http://www.mdac.ms.gov/agency-info/laws-regulations/regulations-subpart-3/>

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery Stock means all plants commonly known as nursery stock, whether field grown, greenhouse grown, or collected native plants, consisting of palms and woody perennial, trees, shrubs, seedlings, vines, roses, strawberry, blackberry and other brambles, budwood, cuttings, grafts, scions, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, or roots thereof; also other such plants and plant products grown or collected or kept for propagation, sale or distribution; excepting field, vegetable and flower seeds, cut flowers, cut ferns, cut foliage and other plant material not intended for propagation and when apparently free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock shipped into Mississippi must carry on each container or bundle a valid nursery inspection tag (inspection certificate) of the State of origin. Containers should also be plainly marked with the names and addresses of shipper and consignee.

Any person receiving a shipment of plants or other articles from outside the State not in compliance with Mississippi certification and labeling requirements shall so inform the Bureau of Plant Industry or local inspector and hold such shipment unopened, subject to such inspection and disposition as may be required.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

A noxious weed is a plant species or classified group of plants declared by the Bureau of Plant Industry to be a public nuisance or to be especially injurious to the environment, to agricultural and horticultural production, or to wildlife and which should be controlled and the dissemination of which prevented. **The sale, distribution or movement of the following plants into and within Mississippi is prohibited except under special permit for research purposes.**

MISSISSIPPI NOXIOUS WEED LIST

Benghal dayflower (*Commelina benghalensis*)*
Brazilian Satintail (*Imperata braziliensis*) *
Chinese Tallow Tree/Popcorn Tree (*Sapium sebiferum*)
Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*) *
Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) *
Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) *
Itchgrass (*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*) *
Kudzu (*Pueraria montana var. lobata*) *
Tropical soda apple (*Solanum viarum*) *

* Also listed on the Federal Noxious Weed List.

AQUATIC PLANTS PROHIBITED FOR SALE AND DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI

Also, the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce has the authority under the Mississippi Aquaculture Act of 1998 (Section 79-22-9, Laws of Mississippi 1974) to regulate the cultivation and marketing of certain aquatic products. In the "Guidelines for Aquaculture Activities" regulation, the department further defined permitting requirements for the importation, selling, possessing, or transporting of species that are detrimental to the state's native resources. The Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP) and the Department of Marine Resources may advise MDAC in issuing cultivation and marketing permits (Section 49-7-80, Laws of Mississippi 1974). MDWFP determined the following species to be detrimental to the state's native resources. **Sales and distribution of the following species are prohibited in Mississippi.**

Egeria (African Elodea) *Egeria densa*
Water Hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*
Rooted Hyacinth *Eichhornia azurea*
Eurasian Watermilfoil *Myriophyllum spicatum*
Water Lettuce *Pistia stratiotes*
Paperpark (Melaleuca) *Melaleuca quinquenervia*

REGULATED PESTS OF NON-QUARANTINE SIGNIFICANCE (List A)

Regulated Pests of non-quarantine significance (List A): Includes pests of such destructive significance that they shall be controlled to meet general certification of nursery stock and/or other commodities for sale or shipment from wholesale and retail establishments. Plants and other commodities found infested/infected with pests in LIST A shall, at the discretion of the inspector, be declared unfit for sale and subject to immediate stop-sale and/or non-certification until treatment and pest control is achieved or the infested material destroyed to the satisfaction of the state entomologist. Plant material being transported into Mississippi from other states found infested/infected with pests in LIST A may be placed under stop-sale, the shipper notified of such, and arrangements made for the material to be treated and returned to the shipper. No additional quarantine measures shall be in effect unless the pest is officially placed on List B. Nursery stock and other commodities in order to meet general certification standards must be apparently free of the following pests:

Regulated Pests of Non-Quarantine Significance (List A)	
Asian Cycad Scale, <i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i>	Maize Stripe Tenuivirus
Bacteria Gumming Disease, <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vasculorum</i>	Oak Disease, <i>Phytophthora Quercina</i> sp nov
Bacterial Citrus Variegated Chlorosis, <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	Oak Wilt, <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>
Begomoviruses	Obscure Scale, <i>Melanaspis obscura</i>
Black Parlatoria Scale, <i>Parlatoria zizyphus</i>	Oriental Fruit Moth, <i>Grapholita molesta</i>
Blueberry Shock Ilarvirus	Peach Tree Borer, <i>Synanthedon exitiosa</i>
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, <i>Halyomorpha halys</i>	Pear Thrips, <i>Taeniothrips inconsequens</i>
Brown Soft Scale, <i>Coccus hesperidum</i>	Pecan Bud Moth, <i>Gretchena bolliana</i>
Burrowing Nematode, <i>Radopholus similis</i>	Pecan Leaf Casebearer, <i>Acrobasis juglandis</i>
Cereal Leaf Beetle, <i>Oulema melanopus</i>	Pecan Nut Casebearer, <i>Acrobasis caryae</i>
Chaff Scale, <i>Parlatoria pergandei</i>	Pepino Mosaic Virus
Chilli Thrips, <i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	Phony Peach Disease, <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
Chrysanthemum Gall Midge, <i>Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi</i>	Pine Twist Rust, <i>Melampsora pinitorqua</i>
Citrus Blackfly, <i>aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	Plumeria Whitefly, <i>Paraleyrodes perseae</i>
Citrus Mealybug, <i>Planococcus citri</i>	Purple Scale, <i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i>
Citrus Red Mite, <i>Panonychus citri</i>	Putnam Scale, <i>Aspidiotus ancylus</i>
Citrus Root Weevil, <i>Pachnaeus litus</i>	Pyriiform Scale, <i>Protopulvinaria pyriformis</i>
Citrus Scale of various species	Red-Banded Thrips, <i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i>
Citrus Whitefly, <i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	Root-Knot Nematode, <i>Meloidogyne spp.</i>
Cloudy-Winged Whitefly, <i>Dialeurodes citrifolii</i>	San Jose Scale, <i>Aspidiotus perniciosus</i>
Corn Cyst Nematode, <i>Heterodera Zeae</i>	Scleroderris Canker, <i>Gremmeniella abietina</i>
Cottony-Cushion Scale, <i>Icerya purchasi</i>	Six-Spotted Mite, <i>Eotetranychus sexmaculatus</i>
Crown Gall, <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	South American Rice Leaf Miner, <i>Hydrellia wirthi</i>
Cuban Laurel Thrips, <i>Gynaikothrips ficorum</i>	Strawberry Crown Borer, <i>Tyloclerum fragariae</i>
Cucurbit Yellow Stunting Disorder Crinivirus	Strawberry Root Aphid, <i>Aphis forbesi</i>
Dictyospermum Scale, <i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>	Strawberry Root Weevil, <i>Brachyrhinus ovatus</i>
Dogwood Borer, <i>Thamnosphecia scitula</i>	Striped Citrus Root Weevil, <i>Exophthalmus vittatus</i>

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Downy Mildew, <i>Peronospora</i> , <i>Bremia</i> , <i>Plasmopara</i> and <i>Basidiospora</i> spp.	Sugarcane Borer, <i>Diatraea saccharalis</i>
European Corn Borer, <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	Sugarcane Mealybug, <i>Pseudococcus boninsis</i>
Fire Blight, <i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Diaprepes Root Weevil, <i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i>
Florida Red Scale, <i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>	Sweet Potato Feathery Mottle Virus
Gladiolus Rust, <i>Uromyces gladioli</i> , <i>Uromyces nyikensis</i> , <i>Uromyces transversalis</i> , <i>Puccinia gladioli</i>	Sweet Potato Russet Crack Virus
Glover Scale, <i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i>	Sweetpotato Whitefly, Q Biotype, <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>
Green Shield Scale, <i>Pulvinaria psidii</i>	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus
Thrip, <i>Gynaikothrips uzelli</i>	Walnut Scale, <i>Quadraspidiotus juglansregiae</i>
Hemispherical Scale, <i>Saissetia coffeae</i>	Watermelon Fruit Blotch, <i>Acidovorax avenge subsp. Citrulli</i>
High Plains and Wheat Mosaic Viruses	Whitefly, <i>Paraleurodes perseae</i>
Late Blight, <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	White-Fringed Bbeetles, <i>Graphognathus</i> spp.
Lettuce Infectious Yellow Crinivirus	Wilt and Root Disease, <i>Leptographium truncatum</i>

REGULATED PEST OF QUARANTINE SIGNIFICANCE (List B)

Regulated pests of quarantine significance (List B): include pests requiring more restrictive actions to meet special requirements in order to prevent the introduction and spread of such pests into, out-of and within Mississippi. Such requirements may include quarantines, surveys, special restrictions on regulated articles, or other emergency actions for which special rules or quarantines may be officially adopted under the Mississippi Plant Act (“Act”). List B includes exotic species not yet detected in Mississippi posing an economic threat to the environment as well as horticultural and agricultural crops in Mississippi and includes additional pests on USDA/APHIS/PPQ’s “Regulated Plant Pest List,” as determined by the state entomologist to meet the purpose of the Act and the following:

Regulated Pests of Quarantine Significance (List B)	
Africanized Honeybee, <i>Apis mellifera scutellata</i>	Peach Mosaic, <i>Marmor persicae</i>
Applesnails, Family Ampullaridae	Pecan Bunch Disease
Argentine Ant, <i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i>	Philippine Downy Mildew, <i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i>
Asian Longhorned Beetle, <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Phony Peach Disease
Black Imported Fire Ant, <i>Solenopsis richteri</i>	Pine Shoot Beetle, <i>Tomicus piniperda</i>
Black Rot, <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i>	Pink Bollworm, <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>
Blueberry Maggot, <i>Rhagoletis mendax</i>	Pink Hibiscus Mealybug, <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>
Boll Weevil, <i>Anthonomus grandis</i>	Plum Pox Potyvirus
Brown Garden Snail, <i>Helix aspersa</i>	Potato Cyst Nematode, <i>Globodera pallida</i>
Brown-Tail Moth, <i>Nygmia phaeorrhoea</i>	Potato Wart, <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>
Cactus Moth, <i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2
Chrysanthemum White Rust, <i>Puccinia horiana</i>	Red Palm Mite, <i>Raoiella indica</i>
Citrus Canker, <i>Xanthomonas citri</i>	Rice Bacterial Leaf Blight, <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>Oryzae</i>
Citrus Greening or Huanglongbing or Yellow Dragon Disease, <i>Candidatus liberibacter</i> , <i>africanus</i> , <i>asiaticus</i> , <i>American strains</i>	Rice Mite/Rice Panicle Mite, <i>Steneotarsonemus spinki</i>
Cotton Square Weevil (Peruvian), <i>Anthonomus vestitus</i>	Scurf, <i>Monilochaetes infuscans</i>

Emerald Ash Borer, <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	Snails of Genus, <i>Zachrysia</i>
European Wood Wasp, <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	Southern Wilt, Bacterial Wilt, Brown Rot of Potato, <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2
Foolish Seedling Disease of Rice/Bakanae Disease, <i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i> Sawada var. <i>fujikuroi</i>	Ramorum Dieback, <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
Formosan Termite, <i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Red Imported Fire Ant, <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>
Giant African Snails, <i>Achatina fulica</i>	Swede Midge/Cabbage Midge, <i>Contarinia nasturtii</i>
Golden Nematode, <i>Heterodera rostochiensis</i>	Sweet Potato Soil Rot, <i>Streptomyces ipomoeae</i>
Gypsy Moth, <i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Sweet Potato Stem Rot, <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. <i>batatas</i>
Japanese Beetle, <i>Popillia japonica</i>	Sweetpotato Weevil, <i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i>
Karnal Bunt, <i>Tilletia indica</i>	Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus Geminivirus
Lethal Yellowing Disease of Palms	Viburnum Leaf Beetle, <i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>
Light Brown Apple Moth, <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	West Indian Sweet Potato Weevil, <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>
Mediterranean Fruit Fly, <i>Ceratitidis capitata</i>	Wheat Stem Rust, <i>Puccinia graminis</i> (especially) Ug99
Mexican Fruit Fly, <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Woolly Hemlock Adelgid, <i>Adelges tsugae</i>
Ozonium Root Rot, <i>phymatotrichum omnivorum</i>	X Disease of Peach

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

SWEET POTATO CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

PLANT: Seed Sweet potatoes, Plants and Vine Cuttings

STATES REQUIRED: All

REQUIREMENTS: Seed sweet potatoes, plants, and vine cuttings must have attached a certificate tag of the State of Origin along with a Mississippi certificate tag with each container. Also, plants or vine cuttings, must be tied in bundles of 50 or 100 each with official certificate tape of the State of origin or the State of Mississippi and accompanied by a certificate tag of the State of origin and Mississippi. Certificates of Inspection of the State of origin must be filed with and approved by the Bureau of Plant Industry before any shipments are made into Mississippi.

SWEET POTATO WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Sweet potato weevil, *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Sum)

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: All sweet potato related materials and plants.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials may not move into or within the state without a certificate permit. Each container must possess a state of origin certificate permit tag. Materials from infested portions of regulated states are prohibited movement into or through non-infested portions of Mississippi.

PHONY PEACH DISEASE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Phony Peach Virus

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, MO, SC, TN, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Peach, plum, apricot, nectarine, and almond trees, roots or any tree or shrub budded on peach or nectarine roots.

REQUIREMENTS: The movement of regulated articles into Mississippi shall be accompanied by a certificate (securely attached to the outside of each container, package, or bundle) bearing the name and address of the consignor. Certificates or permits shall be issued only on the following conditions: (1) that each nursery in the phony peach infested areas producing the regulated products shall apply to the State quarantine official for approval of the proposed nursery-growing site on or before August 15 of each year; (2) selected nursery sites shall be at least 300 yards from wild or domesticated plum, 1/2 miles from phony-infested commercial orchards, and 1/2 mile from urban area; (3) the one-half environs of the nursery site shall be inspected prior to October 1, and all phony trees found within such environs removed prior to November 1; (4) all budding shall be restricted to the slip-bud method.

LETHAL YELLOWING QUARANTINE

PESTS: Lethal Yellowing MLO (mycoplasma-like organism)

STATES REGULATED: Florida: Counties of Broward, Collier, Dade, Hendry, Martin, Palm Beach, and portions of Monroe and any additional counties that are confirmed to contain palms infected with Lethal Yellowing

MATERIALS REGULATED: Palm species susceptible to Lethal Yellowing Disease.

SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS: Regulated articles from the quarantined areas will be prohibited entry into the State of Mississippi. All regulated articles originating outside the quarantined areas will be prohibited entry unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate from the Florida Division of Plant Industry stating the origin of the shipment.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE

PESTS: Black Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis richteri*
Red Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis invicta*

REGULATED AREAS: See Federal IFA Quarantine

REGULATED ARTICLES: Soil, compost, manure, humus, peat, etc., plants with roots and soil attached, grass sod, hay and straw, used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: Certification guidelines are those listed in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Imported Fire Ant Program Manual. See also Federal Imported Fire Ant Quarantine

BROWN GARDEN SNAIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Brown Garden Snail, *Helix aspersa* Muller

STATES REGULATED: Entire state of California and other states hereinafter which may be found to be infested.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Ornamentals, nursery stock, or any other plants, soil, sand, peat, or any other articles which may be responsible for movement of the brown garden snail.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles from the quarantined area will be prohibited entry into the State of Mississippi, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by and bearing the signature of the quarantine official of the State where shipment originated, certifying that it has been determined by competent, official survey that the regulated articles contained in the shipment were inspected and found to be free of the brown garden snail and that, further, the pest is not known to exist in the nursery or site from which the shipment or regulated articles originated.

Each shipment of nursery stock from an infested nursery or other regulated articles from an infested site must be accompanied by a standard Phytosanitary Export Certificate issued by the plant quarantine official of the State of origin where the shipment originated certifying that the shipment has been fumigated in a gastight chamber with methyl bromide at a rate of 2 1/2 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet at 70 degrees F. or about for 2 hours.

A copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate must accompany the shipment with the usual State of origin nursery tag or certificate with one copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate being provided to the Bureau of Plant Industry for pre-shipment notification.

Infested Shipments Arriving in Mississippi. Regulated articles arriving in Mississippi from an infested State without proper certification will be held under quarantine or returned to the shipper at his expense, unless, infested. If infested with brown garden snails or other dangerous pets, the shipment will be fumigated or destroyed at the shipper's expense.

APPLESNAIL QUARANTINE

PESTS: Snails of the family Ampullariidae

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of California, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and Hawaii and other states or territories which may be found infested.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Applesnails in any living stage of development, ornamentals, nursery stock or any other plants, soil, sand, peat or any other articles which may contain applesnails.

RESTRICTIONS: Each shipment from regulated areas must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by a quarantine official of the state of origin stating that the regulated items have been inspected and found to be free of applesnails and that the pest is not known to exist in/at the nursery or site from which they were shipped.

Each shipment of nursery stock from an infested nursery or other regulated articles from an infested site must be accompanied by a standard Phytosanitary Export Certificate issued by the plant quarantine official of the State of origin where the shipment originated

certifying that the shipment has been fumigated in a gas tight chamber with methyl bromide at a rate of 2 1/2 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet at 70 degrees F. or about for 2 hours or with HCN at a rate of 25cc per 100 cubic feet for one hour at 50 degrees F. to 85 degrees F.

A copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate must accompany the shipment with the usual State of origin nursery tag or certificate with one copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate being provided to the Bureau of Plant Industry for pre-shipment notification.

Infested Shipments Arriving in Mississippi. Regulated articles arriving in Mississippi from an infested State without proper certification will be held under quarantine or returned to the shipper at his expense, unless, infested. If infested with brown garden snails or other dangerous pets, the shipment will be fumigated or destroyed at the shipper's expense.

FORMOSAN SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Formosan subterranean Termite, *Coptotermes formosans* Shiraki and other species of the Genus *Coptotermes*.

STATES REGULATED: Alabama counties of Baldwin, Calhoun, Lee and Mobile; San Diego County in California ; Whole state of Florida; Georgia counties of Chatham, Cobb, Dekalb, Fayette, Gwinnett and Paulding; Whole State of Hawaii, Louisiana parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Lafayette, LaFourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, Quachita, Sabine, St. Benard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terreborne, Vermillion, Washington and West Baton Rouge; North Carolina counties of Brunswick and Rutherford; South Carolina counties of Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, Orangeburg and York; Shelby County in Tennessee, Texas counties of Angelina, Aransas, Bexar, Dallas, Denton, Galveston, Hidalgo, Harris, Jefferson, Liberty, Nueces, Orange, Smith and Tarrant. Mississippi counties of Forrest, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Madison, Pearl River and Rankin.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Any stage of development of the formosan termite, *Coptotermes formosanus*, and other species of the genus *Coptotermes*; railroad cross ties, utility poles and all cellulose material that have been in contact with soil; and any other products, articles or methods used to transport any type of article that presents a risk of spread of the regulated pests.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles may be moved or sold after inspected by an inspector and deemed free of the pest, after it has been properly fumigated by a licensed or commercially certified applicator and proof of treatment is present.

BENGHAL DAYFLOWER, TROPICAL SPIDERWORT QUARANTINE

PESTS: Bengal Dayflower, Tropical Spiderwort, *Commelina benghalensis*

REGULATED AREAS: Infested fields or premises in George and Jackson counties and other counties where Bengal Dayflower has been detected in Mississippi. Entire state of Georgia, infested counties in Alabama, North Carolina, Florida, and counties of other states known to be infested.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Movement of regulated articles listed below into or within the state of Mississippi in any stage is hereby prohibited:

- a. All live stages of *Commelina benghalensis*, including seeds, vegetative growth, roots and stolons.
- b. Soil from known infested fields, whether on commodities, seed or equipment.
- c. Farming equipment, excavation equipment and vehicles containing or holding soil or vegetative plant material coming from a known infested field, including but not limited to peanut harvesters, combines, tillage equipment, cotton pickers, bulldozers, backhoes, excavators, dump trucks, etc.
- d. Hay harvested from infested fields, including peanut hay.

RESTRICTIONS:

Conditions governing transport or shipment of regulated articles:

- a. Equipment listed above may be certified to be moved out of a regulated/quarantine area from an infested premises or field by one of the following means: (1) once inspected and found to be free of soil and all live stages of *Commelina benghalensis* by an official inspector of the Bureau of Plant Industry (2) or after all the lands on which the piece of equipment has been operating during the last twelve months have been surveyed and found to be apparently free of *Commelina benghalensis*.
- b. Live stages listed above may not be moved from an infested premises or field except for research purposes and only with a written permit issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry.
- c. Soil may only be moved from an infested field or premises after being fumigated with an approved chemical to kill all life stages of *Commelina benghalensis*.
- d. Farmers harvesting hay who are not under a compliance agreement must have a field inspection prior to cutting hay, or in the case of peanuts prior to digging, in order to ship hay out of the regulated area.
- e. A copy of certificate or permit issued by an official of the Bureau of Plant Industry or official of the issuing state must accompany each regulated item when moved from a regulated field.

Infested or non-certified shipments of regulated articles from a regulated area will be held under quarantine, until certification can be documented, or returned to the shipper at his expense unless live stages of *Commelina benghalensis* are detected in which case it shall be destroyed or fumigated at the owner's expense. If fumigation is required, the Bureau of Plant Industry nor its employees or agents, shall in any way be held responsible for injury to regulated articles which might result from such fumigation.

BAKANAE OR FOOLISH SEEDLING DISEASE QUARANTINE

PESTS: *Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains)

STATES REGULATED: The entire state of California and any other state wherein Bakanae disease is found to occur.

REGULATED ARTICLES: The causal agent *Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains), wild rice, rough rice, seed rice, research rice, milling rice, rice hulls, rice mill waste, used rice equipment and any other products, articles or means of conveyance.

Exemptions: Milled / processed rice bagged and labeled for human consumption or animal feeds containing regulated articles not destined for rice production areas.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles moving into or through Mississippi must have a certificate or limited permit attached to the article or to the container in which the regulated article is being moved. See quarantine for certificate or limited permit requirements.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

PESTS: Pink Bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders

STATES REGULATED: Portions of AR, AZ, CA, LA, NM, NV, OK, and TX.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Cotton plants, plant parts, plant products, used bagging and containers, used harvesting and processing equipment farm or household goods and products, personal belongings of transient pickers, any means of conveyance and any other articles that may serve as host materials. Exemptions: Standard compression baled cotton lint, linters, and lint cleaner waste; trade-size lint samples, cottonseed cake and meal, and edible okra grown in areas without pink bollworm.

RESTRICTIONS: Cotton processing equipment originating in regulated states must be dismantled and cleaned in an approved manner to the satisfaction of an inspector, or be fumigated before a permit will be issued for its movement into a pest-free area. Mechanical cotton pickers and used picking sacks must be accompanied by an official fumigation certificate and sealed by the appropriate official of the state of origin.

BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PESTS: Boll Weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman

REGULATED AREAS: The entire state of Mississippi and all states or portions of states infested with boll weevil.

REGULATED ARTICLES: The boll weevil in any living stage of development; gin trash, seed cotton, cotton plants, bolls and used cotton equipment along with other products, articles, means of conveyance, or any other item whatsoever is determined to present a hazard in the spread of the boll weevil.

RESTRICTIONS: Certificate or permit required to move regulated articles into or through an eradication area in Mississippi. Such certificates may be issued based on origination in a non-infested premise having not been exposed to infestation, based on treatment to destroy the infestation, based on having been grown, manufactured, stored or handled in such a manner they would not transmit infestation or based on an inspection and found to be free of any infestation. Such certificates shall be securely attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article. Regulated articles may be moved by permit for scientific purposes.

GUAVA ROOT KNOT NEMATODE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Guava Root Knot Nematode, *Meloidogyne enterolobii*

Pursuant to state law, in order to prevent the introduction and spread of the Guava Root Knot Nematode, *Meloidogyne enterolobii*, within the State of Mississippi, the Bureau of Plant Industry does hereby declare and gives public notice of the establishment of quarantine.

The Bureau issues the following quarantine based on the state entomologist's

determination that the Guava Root-Knot Nematode, *Meloidogyne enterolobii*, has been found in the following states and may be prevented by quarantine.

REGULATED AREAS: Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Any county within the state of Mississippi that may become infected with the Guava Root-Knot Nematode.

REGULATED ARTICLES:

Exceptions to the Quarantine: Regulated articles may be excepted from the quarantine where the regulated articles are deemed to be free of the nematode by a method or treatment approved by the Bureau. No regulated articles, as defined in this section, shall be moved into or within any area of this state, except as provided by this section.

The following articles are hosts of Guava Root Knot Nematode or may harbor Guava Root Knot Nematode and are deemed to be regulated articles for purposes of this Subsection:

The Guava Root Knot Nematode in all of its life stages; plant parts, specifically sweet potatoes, from Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina that can harbor the Guava Root Knot Nematode; soil from the above-mentioned quarantined states that may harbor the guava root knot nematode; commercial planting and/or harvesting equipment from the above-mentioned quarantined states.

Nursery crops may not be moved into the state from the quarantine area, whether direct from said area or by diversion or re-consignment from any other point, unless each shipment or lot is accompanied by a certificate issued by the authorized agricultural official of the state, certifying the material to be free from the guava root knot nematode.

Any other article, product, or means of conveyance not listed in this Section may be designated as a regulated article if an inspector determines that it presents a risk of spreading guava root knot nematode and notifies the person in possession of the article, product, or means of conveyance that it is subject to the restrictions of the regulations.

RESTRICTIONS: Commercial planting and/or harvesting equipment may be moved from quarantined areas into Mississippi only if moved under the following conditions:

The commercial equipment being moved is accompanied by a state of origin certificate issued by the state regulatory agency.

The commercial equipment must be thoroughly cleaned of any soil and plant debris and inspected by the state regulatory agency. The state regulatory agency must issue a state phytosanitary certificate attesting to the inspection and cleaning of the equipment.

Any person violating this quarantine shall be subject to penalties and remedies set forth in Miss. Code Ann. §§69-25-45, 69-25-47.

(Adopted December 28, 2018.)

Source: Miss. Code Ann. §69-25-7.

MISSOURI

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated September 2023

Missouri Department of Agriculture
Plant Industries Division
P.O. Box 630/1616 Missouri Blvd.
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(573) 751-5505

Web Address: www.agriculture.mo.gov

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: If you are a Missouri resident and would like to report receipt of **UNSOLICITED PACKAGES OF SEED** from foreign countries, please submit a report at: <https://stateofmissouri.wufoo.com/forms/missouri-resident-report-of-unsolicited-seeds/>

Rosalee Knipp.....State Entomologist/Program Admin., Bureau of Plant Pest Control
(Nursery, Quarantine, Apiary, Noxious Weeds)
Telephone: 573-751-5505
E-mail: Rosalee.Knipp@mda.mo.gov

Markos McAuliffe.....State and Federal Export Certifications, Japanese Beetle
Telephone: 573-526-1732
Email: Markos.McAuliffe@mda.mo.gov

Mary KoestnerProgram Admin., Bureau of Feed, Seed and Treated Timber
Telephone: 573-751-5501
E-mail: Mary.Koestner@mda.mo.gov

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required for the federal quarantine on Sudden Oak Death/*Phytophthora ramorum*, should be sent to Rosalee Knipp's attention at the above address or fax number, or email to: Rosalee.Knipp@mda.mo.gov

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery Stock shall be understood to mean all plants having a persistent woody stem, perennials, bulbs, roots, crowns, corms, rhizomes and tubers capable of propagating, including

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strawberry, asparagus and rhubarb, but excluding seed potatoes and other garden vegetables. Grass sod, stolons and plugs distributed for the purpose of propagation are also included in the term nursery stock.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Any nursery stock shipped into or within Missouri must have attached to the outside of each package or quantity a tag or label with the name and address of the shipper, a statement describing the nature and quantity of the contents, and a valid inspection certificate from the state of origin. All shipments of nursery stock shall be free of plant pests.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Marijuana (Hemp)
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Common Teasel
<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	Cut-leaved teasel
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (and all hybrids).....	Purple loosestrife
<i>Onoprodium acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Kudzu vine
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose
<i>Cetaurea stoebe ssp.micranthos</i>	Spotted Knapweed

COUNTY OPTION NOXIOUS WEEDS:

<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass
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QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

All applicable Federal plant pest quarantines regulating the movement of nursery stock and/or related commodities. Federal quarantines of particular concern include, but are not limited to, the following: **Asian Longhorned Beetle** 7CFR 301.51, **Black Stem Rust** 7CFR 301.38, **Spongy Moth (formerly known as Gypsy Moth)** 7CFR 301.45, **Pink Bollworm** 7CFR 301.52, **Imported Fire Ant** 7 CFR 301.81, and **Plum Pox Virus** 7CFR 301.74. To determine if the commodity you are shipping is restricted by any of these quarantines, contact the [USDA APHIS PPQ State Plant Health Director](#) in your state. More information on these pests may be found at the [USDA APHIS PPQ Pest Programs](#) webpage.

2 CSR 70-11.060 THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE OF WALNUT EXTERIOR QUARANTINE

www.mda.mo.gov/plants/pests/thousandcankers.php

PESTS: Walnut Twig Beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis* and the fungal pathogen *Geosmithia morbida*.

STATES REGULATED: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Utah, and any other areas of the United States as determined by the State Entomologist to have Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The following articles are PROHIBITED entry into, or transiting through, the state of Missouri: The Walnut Twig Beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis*, in any living stage of development; the fungal pathogen *Geosmithia morbida*; firewood of any non-coniferous (hardwood) species; all plants and plant parts of the genus *Juglans* (walnut and related species) or *Pterocarya* (wingnut) including but not limited to nursery stock, budwood, scionwood, green lumber, and other material living, dead, cut, or fallen, including logs, stumps, roots, branches, and composted and uncomposted chips. Specific exceptions are: nuts, nut meats, hulls, processed lumber (100% bark-free, kiln-dried with squared edges), and finished wood products without bark, including walnut furniture, instruments, and gun stocks. Any article, product, or means of conveyance when it is determined by the State Entomologist to present the risk of spread of the Walnut Twig Beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis*, or the fungal pathogen *Geosmithia morbida*.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles are prohibited from entering into, or transiting through, the state of Missouri. Articles originating in an area not known to have thousand cankers disease but transiting through an area known to have thousand cankers disease will be considered to be regulated articles. Regulated articles to be used for research purposes, at the discretion of the State Entomologist, may move under a compliance agreement between the state entomologist and the Missouri recipient. At minimum the compliance agreement shall require inspection of the regulated articles at the point of origin, a state phytosanitary certificate issued by the state plant regulatory official in the state of origin and at least 24 hours pre-shipment notification.

2 CSR 70-13.025 BOLL WEEVIL EXTERIOR QUARANTINE

PESTS: Boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis*

STATES REGULATED: Portions of Texas or any other area of the United States known to be infested with boll weevil. Contact the Missouri Department of Agriculture for details.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The boll weevil; gin trash; cotton plants and parts of plants; seed cotton; used cotton equipment; and any other products, articles, means of conveyance, or any other item whatsoever is determined by the director to present a hazard in the spread of the boll weevil, and the person in possession of such item has been so notified.

RESTRICTIONS: Any regulated article moving into a boll weevil eradication zone, or an area

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declared to be free of boll weevil in the state of Missouri, must be certified free of boll weevil and a copy of the certificate must accompany the article.

2 CSR 70-11.040 BAKANAE OF RICE EXTERIOR QUARANTINE

PESTS: Bakanae of Rice (Foolish Seedling Disease), *Gibberella fujikuroi*

STATES REGULATED: California, and any other rice production area where *Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains) and/or Bakanae (Foolish Seedling Disease) have been confirmed to occur.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

- (A) The causal agent, *Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains), in any living stage of development;
- (B) Rice;
- (C) Rough rice;
- (D) Seed rice;
- (E) Research rice;
- (F) Milling rice;
- (G) Rice hulls;
- (H) Rice mill waste;
- (I) Used rice equipment;
- (J) Any other products, articles or means of conveyance, not covered by this section, when determined by an inspector they present a hazard of spread of *Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains)

RESTRICTIONS:

- (4) The following subsections shall govern the movement of regulated articles. Requirements under other applicable state and federal quarantines must also be met:
 - (A) A certificate or limited permit is required to transport regulated articles from a regulated area into or through any rice production area.
 - (B) A certificate or limited permit for movement of regulated articles may be obtained from the Missouri Department of Agriculture or an authorized cooperator/collaborator agency.
 - (C) A certificate or limited permit may be issued by an inspector if a regulated article:
 1. Has originated in the non-infested area of this state or in a non-infested area of any other state and has not been exposed to infestation at any time; or
 2. Has been treated to eliminate infestation; or
 3. Has been subjected to a seed assay to determine if the causal agent is present and none is found; or
 4. Has been grown, manufactured, stored or handled in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation will be transmitted thereby.

(D) Limited permits may be issued by an inspector to allow the movement of noncertified regulated articles for specified handling, utilization, processing or treatment in accordance with approved procedures, provided the inspector has determined that such movement will not result in the spread of *Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains).

(E) When certificates or limited permits are required, they shall be securely fastened to the regulated article or to the outside of the container in which the regulated article is being moved.

(F) Any certificate or limited permit which has been issued or authorized may be withdrawn by the inspector if they determine that the holder thereof has not complied with any conditions for the use of such documents or with any conditions contained in a compliance agreement.

(G) Persons requesting certification or a limited permit must request the services from an inspector(s) at least forty-eight (48) hours before the services are needed. The regulated articles must be assembled at the place and manner in which the inspector designates outside the rice production area. The following information must be provided at the time the request is submitted:

1. The quantity of the regulated article to be moved;
2. The location of the regulated article;
3. The names and addresses of the consignee and consignor;
4. The method of shipment; and
5. The scheduled date of shipment.

(5) Regulated articles may be moved for experimental or scientific purposes in accordance with specified conditions; provided, a permit is securely attached to the container of such articles or to the article itself.

(6) As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the movement of regulated articles, any person engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, handling, processing, utilizing, treating or moving such articles may be required to sign a compliance agreement stipulating that s/he will maintain such safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling and subsequent movement of such articles, and the cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance and containers used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

(7) Regulated products transported in violation of this quarantine must be treated or destroyed or returned to the point of origin at the discretion of the state entomologist. Common carriers or other carriers, persons, firms or corporations, who shall transport or move regulated products in violation of this quarantine and these rules shall be subject to the penalties named in section 263.180, RSMo.

MONTANA

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES Updated April 2023

Montana Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Sciences Division
P.O. Box 200201
Helena, Montana 59620-0201
Phone: (406) 444-3730; Fax: (406) 444-9493
Email: agr@mt.gov
Website: <http://agr.mt.gov/>

Ian Foley..... Ag Sciences Division Administrator, SPRO
Ed Evanson..... Bureau Chief, Commodities, Exports, and Nursery
Kima Traynham Bureau Chief, Pesticides and Noxious Weeds
Frank E. Etzler State Survey Coordinator
Jasmine Chaffee.....Noxious Weed Coordinator
Carson Thomas Nursery and Quarantine Specialist
Alyssa PiccolominiState Entomologist

Field Offices – Agricultural Specialists..... Location and Phone Number
Laurie Neuman Missoula, (406) 329-1345
Taylor Cline Kalispell, (406) 257-9015
Sean Mulla..... Arlee, (406) 329-1347
Michaela Hystad Great Falls, (406) 761-0926
Robyn Cassel Glasgow, (406) 228-8012
Margaret Misner Billings, (406) 652-3616
Nick Metcalfe..... Forsyth, (406) 346-5483
Alex Vissotzky Bozeman, (406) 556-4535
Dawn Bales..... Conrad, (406) 278-9120

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Montana:

Notification of nursery stock shipment to Montana can be sent via E-mail to MDANursery@mt.gov or faxed to: (406)444-9493.

Mailing address:

Montana Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Sciences Division
PO Box 200201
Helena, MT 59620

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

DEFINITION OF NURSERY STOCK:

"Nursery stock" means botanically classified plants or parts of plants, including but not limited to tropical potted plants, aquatic plants, cut trees and their products, and turf or sod grass. The following plants and plant materials **may** not be considered nursery stock:

- (a) field crop plants and seeds;
- (b) pasture grasses;
- (c) cut plants not for propagation;
- (d) fruits or vegetables for human or animal production;
- (e) cut trees and products that are going to be processed to a point that they no longer represent a pest risk; and
- (f) plant debris for disposal or processing.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS:

Montana requires incoming nursery stock to be from a licensed nursery in the state of origin and to meet state and federal quarantine requirements. All plant material subject to Montana plant quarantine regulations must meet inspection and documentation conditions required within each specific quarantine.

STATE NOXIOUS WEEDS:

Website Link:

<http://agr.mt.gov/Topics/N-P/Noxious-Weeds-Pages/Noxious-Weed-Education.html>

Montana Noxious Weed List

Effective: June 2019

PRIORITY 1A These weeds are not present or have a very limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication if detected, education, and prevention:

- (a) Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
- (b) Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)
- (c) Common reed (*Phragmites australis* ssp. *australis*)
- (d) Medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*)

PRIORITY 1B These weeds have limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment and education:

- (a) Knotweed complex (*Polygonum cuspidatum*, *P. sachalinense*, *P. x bohemicum*, *Fallopia japonica*, *F. sachalinensis*, *F. x bohémica*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *R. sachalinensis*, and *R. x bohémica*)
- (b) Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
- (c) Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
- (d) Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

(e) Blueweed (*Echium vulgare*)

PRIORITY 2A These weeds are common in isolated areas of Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts:

- (a) Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*, *Jacobaea vulgaris*)
- (b) Meadow hawkweed complex (*Hieracium caespitosum*, *H. praealtum*, *H. floridundum*, and *Pilosella caespitosa*)
- (c) Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*, *Pilosella aurantiaca*)
- (d) Tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
- (e) Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
- (f) Yellowflag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
- (g) Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*, *Myriophyllum spicatum* x *Myriophyllum sibiricum*)
- (h) Flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)
- (i) Common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica* L.)
- (j) Ventenata (*Ventenata dubia*)

PRIORITY 2B These weeds are abundant in Montana and widespread in many counties. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts:

- (a) Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- (b) Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
- (c) Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
- (d) Whitetop (*Cardaria draba*, *Lepidium draba*)
- (e) Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*, *Rhaponticum repens*)
- (f) Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*, *C. maculosa*)
- (g) Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
- (h) Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)
- (i) St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
- (j) Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
- (k) Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
- (l) Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
- (m) Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
- (n) Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)
- (o) Saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.)
- (p) Curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)
- (q) Hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)

PRIORITY 3 Regulated Plants: (NOT MONTANA LISTED NOXIOUS WEEDS)

These regulated plants have the potential to have significant negative impacts. The plant may not be intentionally spread or sold other than as a contaminant in agricultural products. The state recommends research, education and prevention to minimize the spread of the regulated plant.

- Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)
- Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)
- Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)
- Brazilian waterweed (*Egeria densa*)
- Parrot feather watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum aquaticum* or *M. brasiliense*)

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

Website link: <http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/PestMgt/quarantines/>

I. EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH QUARANTINE

Pest: European Pine Shoot (*Rhyacionia bouliana*)

Regulated Area: The entire states of CT, DE, ID, IL, IN, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MO, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OR, PA, RI, WV, WI, and WA.

Materials Regulated:

1. All species of pine trees, *Pinus spp.*, with or without roots, and the branches or twigs of pine-bearing terminal buds, needles, or shoots.
2. The European pine shoot moth, Lepidoptera: Tortricidae: *Rhyacionia bouliana*, in any living stage of development.
3. Entire pine (*Pinus spp.*) trees.
4. Pine limbs and branches.
5. Any article, product or means of conveyance when it is determined by the Director to present the risk of spread of the European pine shoot moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, *Rhyacionia bouliana*).

Restrictions: Regulated articles shall not be moved by any person from any regulated areas into or within the State of Montana unless each shipment is accompanied by either:

1. Documentation of origin for each shipment in the form of a bill of lading or invoice if coming from an area known not to be infested, or;
2. A phytosanitary certificate for each shipment attesting to pest freedom for each growing site that has been trapped and found free of the insect, or;
3. A phytosanitary certificate for each shipment attesting to pest freedom based on shipping on point inspection of each article.
4. *Pinus* articles may be inspected, at the importer's cost, by a Montana Department of Agriculture inspector to ascertain freedom from European pine shoot moth.
5. *Pinus* articles that are wild-collected, or made from wild-collected materials, must have a phytosanitary certificate attesting to pest freedom based on a shipping point inspection or be inspected immediately upon arrival into the State of Montana, by a Montana Department of Agriculture inspector to ascertain freedom from European pine shoot moth.

This is a zero-tolerance quarantine. At present, Montana has no known infestations of this insect, as supported by yearly survey using EPSM male sex attractant pheromone in Pherocon II traps.

II. SEED POTATO DISEASE CONTROL

Website link: <http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/PestMgt/quarantines/>

Pest: Contagious diseases of seed potatoes

Regulated Area: All states

Materials Regulated Articles: Certified seed potatoes for commercial purposes

Restrictions: Regulated articles may not be imported into Montana for any commercial purpose unless the seed potatoes meet all of the following conditions:

1. From seed stock produced as a part of a certified seed potato crop in the state or country of origin and certified as being from that stock;
2. subject to inspection at the Montana receiving point by a federal or state-federal standard grade inspector;
3. shipped in a clean, disinfected container or transportation carrier; and
4. accompanied by a USDA or state or origin certification of inspection describing the seed variety, seed class, standard grade, quality or condition, and seed source and have affixed to each inspection certificate an official state of origin seed potato certification tag or label.

III. JAPANESE BEETLE: EXTERIOR

Website link: <http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/PestMgt/quarantines/>

Pest: Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newmann)

Reason for Quarantine. To minimize the potential for introduction of Japanese beetle in areas of Montana not known to be infested. Japanese beetle is a destructive pest known to feed on more than 500 species of plant, including a wide variety of trees, shrubs, grasses, nursery plants, and field and vegetable crops.

Regulated Area

(1) Areas subject to quarantine requirements:

- (a) The entire states of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas,

Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin;

(b) The entire Canadian provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island;

(c) Any infested area regulated by another state or province;

(d) The Colorado Counties of El Paso, Douglas, Jefferson, Arapahoe, Adams, Boulder, Larimer, Weld, Broomfield, and Denver; and

(e) Any areas not mentioned above and subsequently found to be infested and areas not demonstrated free of infestation.

(f) Any area designated by the Director.

(2) Areas not subject to quarantine requirements:

(a) The entire states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, North Dakota, and Wyoming and

(b) Colorado, all counties not listed in (d) above.

Regulated Articles

1. Japanese beetle in any living stage of development.
2. Soil, humus, compost, and manure except that which is:
 - a. Commercially packaged in a manner as to render it free of Japanese beetle and
 - b. Under a federal compliance agreement;
3. All non-gramineous plants with roots, except bare root plants free of soil or plant media larger than ½ inch in diameter;
4. Grass and grass sod;
5. Plant crowns or roots for propagation except those free of soil or plant media greater than ½ inch in diameter;
6. Bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes or ornamental plants except those free of soil or plant media greater than ½ inch in diameter; and
7. Any other plant, plant part, article, or means of conveyance when determined to be a risk of spreading live Japanese beetle by the Director.

Restrictions

All regulated articles and commodities are prohibited entry into Montana from an area under quarantine except as listed in this Quarantine. A phytosanitary certificate or other document attesting to quarantine compliance must accompany all regulated articles.

Pre-Notification to State Plant Regulatory Official

Advance pre-notification of regulated articles is required. Advance notification must occur 48 hours prior to entry into Montana. Advance pre-notification must

include:

1. Name, contact information, and address of shipping nursery;
2. Date of notification;
3. Copy of Bill of Lading or Invoice;
4. Description of regulated articles – scientific name of plant(s), quantity, size description;
5. Means of conveyance;
6. Shipping date;
7. Arrival date(s);
8. Name and address of receiving individuals, business(es), or nursery(ies)
 - a. If multiple drops are planned, order of delivery and above information for each delivery point is required; and
9. Statement “***This notification is given in accordance with Montana Quarantine MTQ-2013-01.***”

Notifications must be e-mailed to agr@mt.gov, mailed to the Department to the attention of the Pest Management Bureau or faxed to 406-444-9466. Office hours are Monday through Friday, 8 am to 5 pm, MST, excluding state recognized holidays. All regulated articles allowed under the exceptions listed below may be subject to inspection upon entry into Montana or at first point of delivery prior to or during unloading, at the discretion of the department.

Regulated articles may be imported into Montana under the following conditions:

A. 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: ***"These plants were produced outside the Japanese beetle flight season in Japanese beetle-free growing medium or sterilized field soil"***.

B. Bareroot Plants.

1. Plants with roots are acceptable if they are free from soil and growing media greater than ½ inch in diameter.

A state Phytosanitary Certificate must accompany plants and must have the following additional declaration ***"The plants are bareroot, attached clumps of soil or growing media are less than ½ inch in diameter."***

C. Production in an Approved Japanese Beetle Free Greenhouse/Screenhouse.

All the following criteria apply:

1. All media must be sterilized, except for commercially processed or prepared (soiless) growing material.

2. All stock must be free of soil (bareroot) before planting into the approved medium.
3. The potted plants must be maintained within the greenhouse/screenhouse during the entire adult flight period.
4. 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.

5. No Japanese beetle contaminated material shall be allowed into the secured area at any time.
6. 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.
7. The plants and their growing medium must be appropriately protected from subsequent infestation while being stored, packed and shipped.
8. 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.

A state Phytosanitary Certificate must accompany each shipment and must have the following additional declaration: ***“The rooted plants (or crowns) were produced in an approved Japanese beetle free greenhouse or screenhouse.”***

D. Japanese Beetle Nursery Trapping Program

All the following criteria apply:

1. The shipment must meet all requirements outlined in the National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.
2. The purpose of the trapping program or delimitation survey is to determine the Japanese beetle status of nursery sites within the Japanese beetle generally infested area. Regulated nursery stock produced in nurseries found to be free from Japanese beetle based on the nursery trapping program can be certified for shipment when accompanied by a certificate with the following Additional Declaration: ***“The plants were produced in a nursery which was found to be free from Japanese beetle based on a nursery trapping program.”***

E. Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments

All the following criteria apply:

3. The shipment must arrive in Montana outside the Japanese beetle flight season October 1st through May 31st.
4. Shipments of field grown Nursery Sock and Sod are prohibited entry into Montana during the period of June 1st through September 30th annually unless shipped under a Bonded Compliance Agreement.
5. The shipment must meet all requirements outlined in the National Plant

Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.

6. All treatments will be performed under regulatory supervision or under compliance agreement. Treatments will be monitored closely throughout the season. A state phytosanitary certificate which lists and verifies the treatment used must accompany the shipment with the following Additional Declaration ***"The plants (or sod) were treated to control Japanese beetle according to the criteria for shipment to category 2 states as provided in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan."***

F. Shipments of field grown Nursery Stock are prohibited entry into Montana during the period of June 1st through September 30th annually unless shipped under a Bonded Compliance Agreement.

Bonded Compliance Agreement

The Department will consider, on a case by case basis, the use of a bonded compliance agreement if such compliance agreement can demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Department, that plants can be protected against infestation by all stages of Japanese beetle through all phases of growth, management, storage, packaging, and shipment. Nurseries may send bonded compliance agreement proposals to the Montana Department of Agriculture at 302 N. Roberts, Helena, MT 59620-0201, agr@mt.gov, or fax to 406-444-9466.

1. Requirements and expected conditions, processes, and practices under a compliance agreement will be monitored closely throughout the season by the Montana Department of Agriculture or by an authorized agricultural official in the originating state. All costs associated with monitoring are the responsibility of the nursery.
2. The bond amount will be commensurate with the risk of Japanese beetle introduction, size and type of operation, number and type of plants, and operational practices.
3. Bond values will be determined by the Department but will be no less than one million dollars. Bonds will be based on nursery stock shipped into Montana.
 - a. The bond will run continuously with the compliance agreement until the compliance agreement is terminated by either party or the department revokes the compliance agreement.
 - b. The department may demand an increase in the bond or an additional bond if the conditions, practices, or other factors increase the risk associated with regulated articles intended for transport or shipment into Montana.
 - c. A 60-day written notice sent by certified mail must be given to the department by the bonding company before any bond is canceled, however, cancellation of the bond does not terminate any liability of the surety incurred prior to the date of cancellation.
4. Bonds will be used by the Department, in the event of an introduction of Japanese beetle in Montana from the nursery, to

conduct activities necessary to assess and respond to the introduction. Activities may include, but are not limited to, survey, trapping, identification and confirmation, eradication and management.

All shipments of regulated articles under a bonded compliance agreement must be accompanied by a state Phytosanitary Certificate and bear the following additional declaration ***“The plants were grown, produced, and shipped to meet conditions specified in the bonded compliance agreement CG-20xx-xx and meet the Montana Japanese Beetle Quarantine requirements.”***

Disposition of Regulated Articles under Quarantine

Disposition of regulated articles arriving in Montana in violation of the quarantine shall be immediately sent out of state, destroyed, or treated by a method and in a manner directed by the Montana State Plant Regulatory Official. Cost of removal, destruction, and treatment are at the expense of the owner, owners, or their duly authorized agents. Violations are subject to civil penalties as listed in Administrative Rules of Montana 4.12.1307 and may be subject to other enforcement actions.

IV. POTATO LATE BLIGHT

Website:

<http://agr.mt.gov/agr/Programs/PestMgt/quarantines/PDFs/quarantineLateBlight.pdf>

Pest: Late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)

Regulated Area: Any area outside of or within Montana that may be infested with Late Blight.

Regulated Articles:

1. Seed potatoes.
2. Potato plants.
3. Tomato plants including all varieties of *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* and *L. pimpinellifolium*. Tomato seeds are not regulated articles.
4. Any article, product or means of conveyance when it is determined by the Director to present the risk of the spread of Late Blight, *Phytophthora infestans*.

Restrictions:

1. No individual, firm, or nursery shall import regulated articles into Montana except under the following conditions:

a. Seed potatoes or potato plants are produced as certified seed potatoes in the state or country of origin and are certified, are inspected in the storage warehouse and no late blight is found in the lot, and are inspected at the shipping point and no late blight is found.

b. Tomato plants are produced in greenhouses not containing other unprotected, susceptible plant materials; are treated with a registered fungicide from the time the tomato seedlings produce their first pair of true leaves following a schedule recommended by the state's cooperative extension service, satisfactory to state plant regulatory officials, for late blight disease control; are inspected prior to shipment and found free from late blight disease; and are packed at the point of origin.

c. These restrictions do not apply to any unit of the Montana university system when importing into Montana potato seeds or plants or tomato plants for research, propagation, or education. Such plant materials must be certified free of late blight disease prior to import into Montana or must be placed in a Montana university system quarantine facility and properly disposed of when research is concluded.

d. States may apply to the department for an exemption from the requirements for tomato plants based on climatic conditions, seasonal occurrence of late blight, and shipping dates that preclude late blight infection.

e. Each shipment of regulated articles into Montana must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by the government regulatory agency responsible for phytosanitary certification stating that the shipment meets the requirements of this order. The regulatory agency will follow accepted phytosanitary procedures in assuring that the conditions of this rule are met.

2. No individual, firm, or nursery shall sell or plant in any location in Montana or move within Montana any regulated articles that were imported into Montana in violation of this rule.

3. The provisions of this rule do not apply to regulated articles being transported in enclosed containers through Montana in interstate or international commerce.

4. Commercial or table stock potatoes imported into Montana shall not be planted or used as seed potatoes in any location in Montana.

5. The provisions of (1), (2), and (4) do not apply to any unit of the Montana university system when importing into Montana potato seeds or plants or tomato

plants for research, propagation, or education. Such plant materials must be certified free of late blight disease prior to import into Montana or must be placed in a Montana university system quarantine facility and properly disposed of when research is concluded.

6. All cull tubers must be disposed of properly and rendered nonviable by June 1 of each year.

Other Considerations:

1. This order may prohibit movement and require the removal and destruction of regulated articles. Firms may be permitted to return unsold tomato plants and potato seeds to out-of-state dealers under conditions approved by the department.

2. Orders are subject to appeal pursuant to the provisions of the Montana Administrative Procedure Act (Title 2, chapter 4, MCA) and the procedural rules of the department.

3. Any individual, firm, or nursery shall notify the department within 48 hours of discovery of any infestation of late blight, and shall then comply with the instructions of the department for control of the infestation and disposition of infested materials.

4. Any individual, firm, or nursery that violates or aids in the violation of this rule or a quarantine order shall be in violation and subject to penalties provided by 80-7-135, MCA.

Greg Gianforte
Governor



Mike Foster
Director

Quarantine Name: Emerald Ash Borer Exterior Quarantine

Quarantine: MTQ-2021-001

Reason for Quarantine: To minimize the risk of introduction of emerald ash borer into Montana. Emerald ash borer is a highly destructive insect pest that has killed millions of ash trees (*Fraxinus* sp.) across North America. This species is not known to occur anywhere within the State Montana.

Pest: Emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire

Regulated Area:

- (1) Areas subject to quarantine requirements:
 - a. The entire states of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin;
 - b. The entire Canadian provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island;
 - c. The South Dakota counties of Lincoln, Minnehaha, and Turner;
 - d. The Colorado areas regulated as infested areas by the Colorado Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry;
 - e. Any areas not mentioned above and subsequently found to be infested;
 - f. Any area designated by the Director.

Regulated Articles:

- (1) Emerald ash borer in any living stage of development;
- (2) All ash nursery stock including all species of the genus *Fraxinus*;
- (3) Untreated ash trees, limbs, branches, logs, stumps, cut logs and roots capable of harboring live emerald ash borer;
- (4) Any other plant, plant part, article, product, or means of conveyance which the Director determines to present a risk of spread of emerald ash borer.

Restrictions:

All regulated articles are prohibited entry into Montana from an area under quarantine excepted as listed in the Quarantine. A phytosanitary certificate or other document attesting to Quarantine compliance must accompany all regulated articles.

Regulated articles may be imported into Montana under the following conditions:

- (1) Documentation of the origin for each shipment in the form of a certificate, bill of lading or invoice including state or province and county or parish if from an infested jurisdiction;
- (2) The regulated article is treated in a manner approved by the regulatory agency in the state of origin in a way that prevents the regulated article from presenting a risk of spreading emerald ash borer, as indicated on a phytosanitary certificate or compliance agreement;
- (3) Heat treatment of 60 °C (140 °F) for 60 minutes at wood core or a temperature and duration approved by the Director and documented on a heat treatment certificate.

Disposition of Regulated Articles under Quarantine:

Disposition of regulated articles arriving in Montana in violation of the Quarantine shall be immediately sent out of state, destroyed, or treated by a method and in a manner directed by the Montana State Plant Regulatory Official. Cost of removal, destruction, and treatment are at the expense of the owner, owners, or their duly authorized agents. Violation of the quarantine order are subject to civil penalties as listed in the Administrative Rules of Montana 4.12.1307.

Definitions:

Director means the Director of the Montana Department of Agriculture or his or her authorized representative.

Infestation means actually infested or infected with a pest or so exposed to infestation that it would be reasonable to believe that an infestation exists.

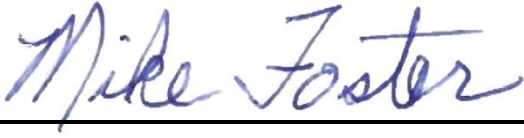
Certificate and Certificate of Inspection means a document issued or authorized to be issued by the Director, including state-issued certificates of quarantine compliance, state phytosanitary certificates and multiple-use quarantine certificates, to allow the movement of regulated articles to any destination.

Long-term Quarantine means a quarantine lasting more than one year in duration.

Permit means written authorization issued by the department, another state, or the federal government and is approved by the department for movement of any prohibited or restricted plants, plant parts, regulated articles or quarantined plants, articles, or conveyances.

Length of Quarantine: Emergency quarantine and adoption as a short-term quarantine. The quarantine will be reviewed annually.

Attachments: None

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Mike Foster". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "M".

January 13, 2021

Mike Foster

Date

Director, Montana Department of Agriculture

NEBRASKA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated January 2021

Nebraska Department of Agriculture
Animal & Plant Health Protection
P.O. Box 94756
Lincoln, NE 68509-4756
www.nda.nebraska.gov

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Trevor JohnsonHemp Program Manager
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**P. ramorum* shipping notifications can be e-mailed to agr.plant@nebraska.gov

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock shall mean all field-grown or container-grown perennial & woody plants, including, but not limited to, vegetative or propagative parts or perennial or woody plants dug from the wild, so labeled, and distributed, and excluding, among other things, greenhouse plants grown for indoor use, annual plants, biennial plants, florist stock, cut flowers, sod, turf, onions, or potatoes, or seeds of any such plant.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock distributed into or out of the state of Nebraska must be accompanied by a label showing the name and address of the consignor and consignee, the nature and quantity of the contents, the place of origin, and the license or its equivalent issued by the recognized authorizing agency stating that the nursery from which the nursery stock originates has been inspected.

All nursery stock distributed in Nebraska shall be labeled plainly and legibly with the correct common name or botanical name and place of origin of nursery stock. The exception would be container-grown or potted nursery stock of one-gallon or less is not

required to have an individual place of origin label. Place of origin labels may be in code, provided the department is given access to the code.

Nursery stock must be sound, healthy, reasonably capable of growth, labeled correctly, free from injurious plant pests, and stored or displayed under conditions which shall maintain its vigor as outlined in the rules and regulations. If nursery stock originated in an area under federal or state quarantine for a plant pest, and is a regulated article under said quarantine, then each shipment must include documentation certifying the nursery stock is in compliance with the applicable quarantine(s).

NOXIOUS WEEDS

<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Diffuse knapweed
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy spurge
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	Giant Knotweed
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Serecia lespedeza
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	Wand loosestrife
<i>Phragmites australis var. australis</i>	Phragmites
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Saltcedar
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	Saltcedar

County option weeds:

<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>	Woollyleaf bursage
<i>Cirsium altissimum</i>	Tall thistle
<i>Cirsium flodmani</i>	Flodman thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Convolvus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

Effective January 1, 2013, it will be unlawful to possess, import, export, purchase, sell, transport or release into the waters of the state, any of the plant species listed below. This regulation is under the authority of the Nebraska Game & Parks Commission.

<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Flowering Rush
<i>Didymosphenia geminate</i>	Didymo, Rock Snot

<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian Water Weed, Elodea
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Creeping Water Primrose
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian Watermilfoil
<i>Najas minor</i>	Brittle Niad
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Yellow Floating Heart
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly-leaf Pondweed

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

KARNAL BUNT (*Tilletia indica* Mitra)

STATES REGULATED: AZ

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seeds and grain from Karnal bunt quarantine areas.

RESTRICTIONS: All seed and grain from regulated areas under the Federal Karnal Bunt quarantine must be tested and found free of Karnal bunt. The regulated article shall be accompanied with a permit or phytosanitary certificate.

COLUMBIA ROOT KNOT NEMATODE (*Meloidogyne chitwoodi*)

http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/plant/entomology/crk_nematode.pdf

STATES REGULATED: entire states of CA, ID, OR, and WA and the listed counties in the following states: CO (Alamosa County, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties); NV (Humboldt County); NM (San Juan County); TX (Hartley County); UT (Iron and Weber Counties); and WY(Laramie County) and any foreign country known to be infested.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seed potatoes, tablestock potatoes, potatoes intended for processing, potato tubers intended for planting, used containers, used bags and used machinery and implements, soil from any Columbia root knot nematode infested field, and all life stages of the Columbia root knot nematode.

RESTRICTIONS: Except as otherwise provided herein, all regulated articles are prohibited entry into the state from the areas under quarantine.

A. Potatoes for processing. Potatoes from quarantined areas must be washed and be reasonably free of soil. The potatoes must also be accompanied by a state phytosanitary certificate or a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Certificate of Inspection. The state phytosanitary certificate or USDA AMS Certificate of Inspection must state that the potatoes in the shipment are for processing only and are in compliance with this quarantine.

- B. Tablestock potatoes. Potatoes from quarantined areas must be washed and reasonably free of soil, and show no evidence of surface or internal defects caused by the Columbia root knot nematode. The potatoes must also be accompanied by a state phytosanitary certificate or a USDA AMS Certificate of Inspection. The state phytosanitary certificate or USDA AMS Certificate of Inspection must state that the potatoes in the shipment are for consumption only and are in compliance with this quarantine. The potatoes are to be packaged in consumer bags of 100 pounds or less and, if shipped, between the period of January 1st and May 30th, must be treated with a sprout inhibitor.
- C. Seed potatoes. Potatoes from quarantined areas intended for planting must come from a growing area officially sampled in the state or county of origin and shall be tested by an official laboratory and the soil and tubers found to be free from Columbia root knot nematode. The sampling and laboratory procedures shall follow all accepted phytosanitary certification standards and shall occur prior to the shipment into Nebraska. Each shipment shall be accompanied by a state phytosanitary certificate stating the potatoes in the shipment are for planting and are in compliance with this quarantine.
- D. Used machinery and implements from quarantined areas. Used machinery and implements employed in the planting, cultivating, harvesting, packaging or transportation of potato tubers contaminated with Columbia root knot nematode or from areas designated as quarantine areas shall not be allowed entry, except if rendered free of soil and related debris, washed and thoroughly disinfected prior to shipment or transport into Nebraska, and accompanied by a statement of cleaning and disinfection issued by the official certification agency in the area of origin.
- E. Used bags and containers. Used bags or other containers employed in the planting, harvesting, packaging, or transportation of potato tubers contaminated with Columbia root knot nematode and from areas designated as quarantine areas shall not be allowed entry into Nebraska.
- F. Soil intended for laboratory analysis may be allowed entry into the state under this quarantine, provided the Nebraska recipient applies for a compliance agreement and receives a soil permit issued by the Department.
- G. Regulated articles to be used for research purposes, at the discretion of the Department, may move into the state under Compliance Agreement between the Department and the Nebraska recipient.

EXEMPTIONS: All potatoes processed prior to entry into Nebraska are exempt from this quarantine. This quarantine does not apply to regulated articles in enclosed containers transiting Nebraska in interstate or international commerce.

SEED POTATO REQUIREMENTS

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIAL REGULATED: Seed Potatoes

RESTRICTIONS: All seed potatoes shipped into Nebraska for the purpose of planting must be accompanied by:

- A health certificate to certify that the lot of seed potatoes was certified by another state or province, having a similar seed potato quality assurance (certification) program, as determined by the Nebraska certification entity; or,
- An official grade certificate describing the grade of the potatoes; and any other document or certificate required for the importation of seed potatoes by the state, province, territory, or country of origin, including test results issued by a laboratory approved by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE OF WALNUT

http://www.nda.nebraska.gov/plant/entomology/tcd_quarantine.pdf

STATES REGULATED: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, and Washington; and any other state or foreign country known to be infested.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

- A. All plants and plant parts of the genus *Juglans* or *Pterocarya* including but not limited to nursery stock, budwood, scionwood, green lumber, and other material living, dead, cut, or fallen, including logs, boards, firewood, stumps, burls, roots, branches, bark, mulch, composted and uncomposted chips, and lumber for wood packing material;
- B. All life stages of the walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*) or any other insect determined by the State Entomologist to be a vector of *Geosmithia morbida*;
- C. The fungal pathogen (*Geosmithia morbida*);
- D. Firewood or fuel wood of any non-coniferous (hardwood) species.
- E. Any other article, product, or means of conveyance when it is determined by the State Entomologist to present the risk of spread of the Walnut Twig Beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*), or the fungal pathogen (*Geosmithia morbida*).

Except as otherwise provided herein, all regulated articles from the areas under quarantine and regulated articles which were transited through an infested area are prohibited from entry into or movement through Nebraska.

The following are conditions of movement of regulated articles:

- A. Non-propagative regulated wood articles **harvested from, or transited through a known infested state**, may be shipped into Nebraska if each shipment is

accompanied by a state phytosanitary certificate or equivalent certificate of compliance, issued in the state of origin declaring one of the following certification methods has been used:

- a. The regulated article has been heat treated to a minimum of 60° C (140° F) for 60 minutes; The phytosanitary certificate, or equivalent certificate of compliance, must include the following additional declaration: *“The regulated article(s) is/are certified as apparently free of walnut twig beetle (Pityophthorus juglandis) and Geosmithia morbida, and was heat treated with an inner core temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Celsius) maintained for at least sixty (60) minutes and stored in a manner to retain freedom from the Walnut Twig Beetle until shipped.*
 - b. The regulated article has been fumigated with Methyl bromide using one of the following schedules:
 - i. 15 pounds per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours at or above 5° C (41° F) and stored in such a manner as to retain freedom from walnut twig beetle in storage and transit. The phytosanitary certificate, or equivalent certificate of compliance, must include the following additional declaration: *“The regulated article(s) is/are certified as apparently free of walnut twig beetle (Pityophthorus juglandis) and Geosmithia morbida, and treated with methyl bromide at 15 pounds per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours at or above 5 degrees Celsius and stored in a manner to retain freedom from the Walnut Twig Beetle until shipped.*
 - ii. 6 pounds per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours at or above 16° C (60.8° F) and stored in such a manner as to retain freedom from walnut twig beetle in storage and transit. The phytosanitary certificate, or equivalent certificate of compliance, must include the following additional declaration: *“The regulated article(s) is/are certified as apparently free of walnut twig beetle (Pityophthorus juglandis) and Geosmithia morbida, and treated with methyl bromide at 6 pounds of methyl bromide per 1000 cubic feet for 24 hours at or above 16 degrees Celsius, and stored in a manner to retain freedom from the Walnut Twig Beetle until shipped.*
 - c. All regulated articles with more than 5% bark remaining attached must be shipped within 15 days of treatment.
- B. Non-propagative regulated wood articles originating from **non-infested counties in infested states and not otherwise included in paragraph 4A above** may be shipped into Nebraska if:
- a. The state regulatory agency at origin annually conducts official survey for walnut twig beetle/thousand cankers disease of walnut in the non-infested county, and the results were negative, and;

- b. When accompanied by a state phytosanitary certificate or equivalent certificate of compliance issued in the state of origin declaring “*The regulated article(s) was/were officially inspected after harvest and found apparently free of walnut twig beetle (Pityophthorus juglandis) and Geosmithia morbida.*”
- C. No person, firm, corporation, or other entity shall import, plant, receive for delivery, or otherwise accept or bring into Nebraska any regulated articles from any TCD infested area designated by the Department, unless the regulated article is accompanied by the proper certification documents.
- D. Regulated articles, at the discretion of the State Entomologist, may move into the state under a Compliance Agreement between the Department and the Nebraska recipient. At minimum, the Compliance Agreement may require inspection of the regulated articles at the point of origin, a state phytosanitary certificate issued by the state plant regulatory official in the state of origin, and at least seven (7) days pre-shipment notification.

EXEMPTIONS:

- A. All nuts, nut meat, and hulls of the genus *Juglans*;
- B. Processed lumber (100% bark-free and kiln dried,);
- C. Wood veneer
- D. Finished wood products without bark, including walnut furniture, instruments, and gun stocks;
- E. Nonviable, preserved specimens of the walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*); or
- F. Nonviable, preserved specimens of the Geosmithia fungus (*Geosmithia morbida*).

OTHER QUARANTINES

All nursery stock, and other regulated articles, shipped into Nebraska must adhere to all applicable state and federal quarantines, including, but not limited to:

- Asian Longhorn Beetle
- Barberry/Black Stem Rust
- Gypsy Moth
- Potato Cyst Nematode
- Sudden Oak Death



NEVADA

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

Updated December 13, 2023

Department of
Agriculture Division of
Plant Health and
Compliance Division
405 South 21st Street
Sparks, NV 89431
Phone: (775) 353-3601, Fax: (775) 353-3638

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

PROGRAM CONTACTS

Meghan Brown	Deputy Administrator, Plant Industry
.....	Email: m.brown@agri.nv.gov
Jeff Knight.....	Entomologist
.....	Email: jknight@agri.nv.gov
Dr. Shouhua Wang.....	Plant Pathologist
.....	Email: shwang@agri.nv.gov
Joel Castelan.....	Nursery Program
.....	Email: jrcastelan@agri.nv.gov
Jake Dick.....	Noxious Weeds Program
.....	Email: jdick@agri.nv.gov

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Hemp

The NDA has authority to oversee a state hemp program through NRS 557.

Definition: NRS 557.160 Hemp means any plant of the genus *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of such a plant, including without limitation, the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a THC concentration that does not exceed the maximum THC concentration established by federal law for hemp.

Notification of hemp plants and propagative material shipments should be sent to Nick Bieser at the above email address.

General program Requirements

- Any hemp plant material imported or exported from the state must be accompanied by state certification approving production in addition to a phytosanitary certificate.
- Hemp plants must be transported with a state grower certificate and a phytosanitary certificate. If the shipping state issues nursery licenses to those selling plants and propagative materials, a copy of the license should also be provided with the shipment.

Nursery Stock

Definition: Nursery stock includes any plant for planting, propagation or ornamentation and parts of plants, trees, shrubs, vines, vegetables, bulbs, stolons, tubers, corms, pips, rhizomes, scions, buds and graphs.

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to NDAnursery@agri.nv.gov or by fax (702) 668-4567.

General Shipping Requirements

Nursery stock entering Nevada must be free of dangerously injurious pests and commercially clean of common pests. Nursery stock may enter the state of Nevada only if accompanied by a certificate of inspection dated within a reasonable time before shipment and issued by an authorized official certifying that such nursery stock has been inspected and found free of injurious insect pests, plant diseases, and noxious weeds and is commercially clean of common pests. All nursery stock must be accompanied by a manifest stating the name and address of the consignee and consignor and the correct botanical or commonly accepted name or both for each kind of nursery stock in the shipment. If the stock is shipped in a container (such as a carton or box), the outside of the container must be labeled with the name and address of both the consignor and consignee, and the botanical or common name or both for each kind of nursery stock in the container.

Noxious Weeds ([NAC555.010](#))

Definition(s):

NRS 555.005 defines a noxious weed as “*any species of plant which is, or likely to be, detrimental or destructive and difficult to control or eradicate.*”

Categorization: (NAC 555.101)

Category “A”: *Weeds not found or limited in distribution throughout the state; actively excluded from the state and actively eradicated wherever found; actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; control required by the state in all infestations*

Category “B”: *Weeds established in scattered populations in some counties of the state; actively excluded where possible, actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; control required by the state in areas where populations are not well established or previously unknown to occur*

Category “C”: *Weeds currently established and generally widespread in many counties of the state; actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; abatement at the discretion of the state quarantine officer*

Category A, B, and C Weed Lists available at <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-555.html>

NRS 555.150: *Control of noxious weeds by owner or occupant of land. Every railroad, canal, ditch or water company, and every person owning, controlling or occupying lands in this State, and every county, incorporated city or district having the supervision and control over streets, alleys, lanes, rights-of-way, or other lands, shall control all weeds declared and designated as noxious as provided in [NRS 555.130](#) in any manner specified by and whenever required by the State Quarantine Officer.*

For notification and/or identification of noxious weeds contact (775) 353-3601 or email jdick@agri.nv.gov.

Quarantines or Additional Requirements

I. Japanese Beetle

STATES REGULATED: CT, DC, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, and WV and portions of AL (counties of Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, DeKalb, Etowah, Jackson, Jefferson,

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Lee, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Randolph, St. Clair, Shelby, Talladaga, Tallapoosa, Tuskalosa, and Winston;KA (counties of Jhonson, sedwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte)MN (counties of Carver, Dakota, Hennepin Ramsey, and Scott) MO (counties of Franklin, Jefferson, St. Louis, Warren, Washington, Stone and city of St. Louis; WI (counties of Dane, Door, Fon Du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozuakee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Wood and Waukesha) and portions of Quebec, Canada and Ontario, Canada.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All hosts and possible carriers of Japanese beetle are approved for entry into Nevada from the areas under quarantine when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at the point of origin stating that the commodity, shipment or means of conveyance was treated for Japanese beetle prior to shipment with methods or procedures approved by the Administrator or by a certificate issued by an authorized agriculture official at the point of origin stating that the article or commodity was grown in accordance with methods and procedures approved by the administrator.

Approved Treatments:

All pesticide products must be 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 regulation is intended to augment or contradict EPA-approved label instructions.

All treatments shall be performed under direct supervision of a Phytosanitary official or under a compliance agreement. Treatments and procedures under a compliance agreement shall be monitored closely throughout the season. State phytosanitary certificates listing and verifying the treatment used shall be faxed to the Nevada Division of agriculture at (775) 353-3638 or be electronically mailed to m.brown@agri.nv.gov, as well as accompanying the shipment. The Phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following additional declaration: “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.” The controls listed below may or may not comply with the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization plan or with FIFRA. Please check the plan or with Nevada’s current SPRO for accepted treatment protocols.

NAC 554.216 Requirements for pesticide used in approved method of treatment. ([NRS 554.020](#), [554.030](#))

1. *To be used in a method of treatment for the Japanese beetle approved by the Director pursuant to [NAC554.200](#), a pesticide must be:*

(a) *Registered in the state in which the treatment is applied; and*

(b) *Used in accordance with all:*

(1) *Instructions on the label of the product; and*

(2) *Standards applicable in the state in which the treatment is applied for the protection of the worker applying the treatment.*

2. *This section does not affect, supersede or modify any instructions approved by the Environmental Protection Agency for the application of the pesticide.*

A. Dip Treatment- Balled and Burlap and Container Plants

Chlorpyrifos (Dursban TNP, Dursban 4E). Apply at a rate of 2.0 active ingredient (64 ounces) per 100 gallons of water.

Only balled and burlapped, potted, and containerized nursery stock with root balls twelve (12) inches or smaller in diameter and [does not] consisting of non-clay soil are eligible. The potted or balled and burlapped stock will be dipped so as to submerge the entire root ball 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) minutes and until complete saturation occurs. Upon removal from the solution the plants are drained in an environmentally safe way.

B. Drench Treatments- Container Plants Only

Potting media must be sterile and soilless. Containers must be clean. Field potted plants are not eligible for certification using this treatment. This treatment is targeting eggs and early first instar larvae. If the containers are exposed to a second flight season they must be retreated. Pesticides and methods of application approved for drench treatments are:

Imidaclopid (Marathon 60 WP). Apply one-half (0.5) gram of active ingredient per gallon just prior to Japanese beetle adult flight season (June 1, or as otherwise directed by the phytosanitary official). Apply tank mix as a drench to wet the entire surface of the potting media. During the adult flight season, plant must be retreated if not shipped after sixteen (16) weeks.

Bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Flowable 7.9%). Mix at the rate of twenty (20) ounces per 100 gallons of water. Apply, approximately eight (8) ounces of tank mix per six (6) inches of container diameter.

C. Media (Granule) Incorporation-Container plants only

All pesticides used for media incorporation must be mixed prior to potting and plants potted a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Potting media used must be clean, soil containers must be clean, and plants for potting must be free of Japanese beetle. The granules must be incorporated into the media prior to potting. Field potted plants are not eligible for treatment. The treatment 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 exposed to a second flight season they must be repotted with a granule incorporated mix or retreated using one of the approved drench treatments. Pesticides and methods of media incorporation approved are:

Imidaclopid (Marathon 1G). Mix at a rate of five (5) pounds per cubic yard.

Bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Granular or Talstar T&O Granular (2.5G)).

Mix at the rate of 25 ppm or one-third of a pound per cubic yard based on a potting media bulk density of 200 (bulk density = dry weight in pounds of one cubic yard of potting media).

Approved Methods or procedures for origin certification

Commercial plant shipments with soil may be shipped from the area under quarantine into Nevada provided such shipments are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin. Such certificates shall be issued only if the shipment conforms fully with (A), (B), or (C) below:

- A. The greenhouse in which the plants were produced was tightly constructed so that adult Japanese beetles would not gain entry, the plants and greenhouses were inspected and found free from all life stages of Japanese beetle, and the plants and soil were protected from subsequent infestation while being stored, packed, and shipped; or
- B. The plants were not produced in an area under quarantine, were transported into the area under quarantine in a closed conveyance or closed container and at all times thereafter were protected from becoming infested with Japanese beetle; or
- C. States or portions of states listed in the area under quarantine may have counties that are not infested with Japanese beetle. Shipments of hosts and possible carriers of Japanese beetle will be accepted for entry into Nevada from these uninfested counties if annual surveys are made in such counties and the results of such surveys are negative for Japanese beetle. A list of approved counties will be maintained by the Administrator. The agricultural officials of other states may recommend a non-infested county be placed on the approved list by writing for such approval and stating how the surveys were made giving the following information:
 - 1. Area surveyed.
 - 2. How the survey was carried out.
 - 3. Personnel involved.
 - 4. If the county was previously infested, the date of the last infestation.

The recommendation for approval of such counties will be evaluated by the Plant Industry Division of the Nevada Department of Agriculture. Approval of such counties will be made by the Administrator.

If heavy infestation occurs in neighboring counties the approval may be denied. To be maintained on the approved list, each county must be reapproved every twelve (12) months. Shipments of hosts and possible carriers from non-infested counties will only be allowed entry into Nevada if the noninfested county has been placed on the approved list prior to the arrival of the shipment in Nevada.

Permits for Commodities Entering Nevada

The administrator may issue permits allowing hosts and possible carriers to enter the state subject to the conditions and provisions which he prescribes.

II. European corn borer ([NAC554.230](#))

STATES REGULATED: AL, AK, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IA, ID, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY, DC, and portions of TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Corn including all parts of the plant, fragments or debris, beans in the pod, beets, celery, peppers, endive, Swiss chard, rhubarb, cut flowers, aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia, Japanese hop, dahlia (except tubers without stems), and gladiolus (except corms without stems).

RESTRICTIONS: Shelled corn from states regulated must be certified that the corn was passed through a 2 inch mesh screen or less or fumigated; from areas of regulated states non-infested. A certificate stating that the shelled corn was grown in and shipped from an area known not to be infested with European Corn Borer and the shell corn was not commingled with shell corn grown in infested areas. Stocks, ears, cobs, or other parts of corn, broomcorn, sorghums and sudan grass must be certified that they have been disinfected or sterilized; from uninfested areas or quarantined states. The shipment must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the regulated products were grown in an area known not to be infested and no commingling occurred with regulated products from infested areas. Shipments of vegetables and flowers regulated must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the shipment was inspected and found free from European Corn Borer.

III. Mint Disease ([NAC554.480](#))

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

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants, stolons, rhizomes of mint (*Mentha piperment* and *M. spicata*) that may be used for the production of oil, used machinery and equipment used in handling, planting, digging, cultivation, harvesting and distillation of mint and mint hay.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated products may not be moved into Nevada unless a state-of-origin certificate affirming that mint planting stock was inspected and that the growing premises were inspected during the growing season, before the cutting of mint hay, and were found free of mint wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum*) and the nematode (*Longidours sylphas*).

IV. Mint Stem Borer ([NAC554.525](#))

STATES REGULATED: Infested Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia; and The counties of Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette and Washington in Idaho and the

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county of Malheur in Oregon. Restricted Any state or county not specified above other than Alaska or Hawaii; and the District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any stock used to plant mint, including, without limitation, any root, stolon, rhizome or cutting of peppermint (*Mentha piperita*), spearmint (*Mentha spicata*) or any other species of the genus *Mentha*; and any soil that is associated with or attached to.

RESTRICTIONS: 1. Entry of a regulated material from an infested area is prohibited. 2. Entry from a restricted area is prohibited unless the commodity is accompanied by a certificate signed by or bearing a facsimile signature of the authorized agricultural inspection officer of the state of origin certifying that: (a) The planting stock was inspected; (b) The field from which the planting stock originated was inspected during the growing season for the planting stock and before any mint hay was cut from the field; and (c) The planting stock and field were found to be free of the mint stem borer.

V. Lethal Yellowing of Palm ([NAC554.535](#))

STATES REGULATED: The following areas are under quarantine: the counties of Broward, Collier, Dade, Hendry, Lee, Martin, Monroe and Palm Beach in Florida; and the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy in Texas.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Ruffle palm (*Aiphanes lindeniana*), Seashore palm (*Allagoptera arenaria*), Broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), Formosa palm or sugar palm (*Arenga engleri*), Arikury palm (*Arikuryroba schizophylla*, *Syagrus schizophylla*), Palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), Cluster fishtail palm (*Caryota mitis*), Giant fishtail palm (*Caryota rumphiana*), A certain palm (*Chelyocarpus chuco*), Cabada palm (*Chrysalidocarpus cabadae*, *Dypsis cabadae*), Coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), Buri palm (*Corypha elata*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Sedges (*Cyperus* spp.), Princess palm (*Dictyosperma album*), Centipede grass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*), Puerto Rican gaussia (*Gaussia attenuata*), Belmore sentry palm (*Howea belmoreana*), Spindle palm (*Hyophorbe verschaffeltii* (Mascarena v.)), Latan palm (*Latania* sp.), Chinese fan palm (*Livistona chinensis*), Javanese fan palm (*Livistona rotundifolia*), Mazari palm (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*), Triangle palm (*Neodypsis decaryi*, *Dypsis decaryi*), Paragrass (*Panicum purpurascens*), A certain grass (*Panicum bartowense*), Screw pine (*Pandanus utilis*), Bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*), Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Senegal date palm (*Phoenix reclinata*), Cliff date palm (*Phoenix rupicola*), Wild date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*), Peicherdia (*Pritchardia* spp.), Hildebrandt's palm (*Ravenea hildebrandtii*), Foxtail (*Setaria* spp.), St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), Windmill palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*), Christmas palm (*Veitchia* spp.), and any other commodity that the State Quarantine Officer or his representative determines is a host of: (a) The organism that causes lethal yellowing of palm; or (b) The planthopper (*Myndus crudus*) that is its natural carrier.

RESTRICTIONS: The entry into this State of a regulated material, including any part thereof that is capable of propagation, except seed, is prohibited if grown in or shipped from an area under quarantine.

VI. Colorado Potato Beetle ([NAC554.700](#))

STATES REGULATED: All states, districts, and territories of the United States, except AK, CA and HI.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants, cuttings and soil associated with or attached to tubers, plants or cuttings of tomato, eggplant, pepper, and Irish potato.

RESTRICTIONS: Materials regulated may enter the state from an infested area accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized inspector of the state, district or territory in which the commodity was produced and a copy of the certificate is mailed to the Nevada Department of Agriculture, affirming that all restricted commodities contained in the lot or shipment were grown and shipped from a geographic locality free from the Colorado potato beetle. Irish potatoes may enter the state from infested areas if the tubers have been washed, screened or otherwise freed of soil, host plants, or cuttings and are in new or recleaned sacks or other clean containers

VII. Late Blight of Potato and Tomato ([NAC554.755](#))

STATES REGULATED: Each state, district and territory of the United States is an infested area. Any plant of the genus *Solanum lycopersicum*, except tomato seeds.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any seed potato or potato plant; and any plant of the genus , except tomato seeds.

RESTRICTIONS:

1. Any material specified above is prohibited from entering this State from an infested area unless the commodity is accompanied by a certificate signed by or bearing a facsimile signature of the authorized agricultural officer of the state of origin.
2. If the commodity is a seed potato or potato plant, the certificate must state that the seed potato or potato plant: (a) Was produced and certified as a certified seed potato in the state or county of origin; and (b) Was inspected in storage and at the point of shipping, and late blight was not found in the lot.
3. If the commodity is a plant of the genus *Solanum lycopersicum*, the certificate must state that the plant:
 - (a) Was grown in a nursery or greenhouse; (b) Was inspected at that nursery or greenhouse and was found to be free of late blight; (c) Before shipment, was treated with a registered fungicide that is labeled for the control of late blight; and (d) Was inspected at the point of shipment and found to be free of late blight.

VIII. Stem and Bulb Nematode and White Rot Fungus ([NAC554.910](#))

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STATES REGULATED: All states and District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Propagative bulbs, cloves, sets or seedlings of garlic, onion, and other Allium species to be used for commercial production.

RESTRICTIONS: Restricted commodities may enter the state accompanied by a certificate of origin signed by an authorized official of the state of origin verifying that: the planting stock was grown in an area not known to be infested with stem and bulb nematode or white rot disease; the crop was inspected during the growing and was found apparently free from stem and bulb nematode or white rot and the seed garlic was presoaked in hot water with or without formalin at 100E, plus or minus 2EF for 30 minutes, followed immediately by a 20-minute soaking at 120EF, plus or minus 2EF. Commercial propagation of garlic or onion certified under a state or federally supervised program which has been specifically designed to prevent infection of such stock by stem and bulb nematode or white rot fungus may enter Nevada without hot water treatment.

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Updated December 2022

New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets, and Food

State Lab Building

29 Hazen Drive

Concord NH 03301

Phone: (603) 271-2561

Email: piera.y.siegert@agr.nh.gov

Piera Siegert..... State Entomologist

Pre-notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to the above address or fax number.

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Woody plants, including ornamental and fruiting trees, shrubs, vines, and all viable parts of these plants; herbaceous plants, including florist stock plants, annuals, perennials, vegetable plants, herbs, potted plants, and all viable parts of these plants; and any other plant or plant part designated by the commissioner. Nursery stock does not include cut Christmas trees, wreaths, seeds, dried herbs, vegetables, cut flowers, or such plant products.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All shipments into New Hampshire must be accompanied by a valid authorized nursery inspection certificate affirming that the nursery stock is free of injurious plant pests or diseases. Certificates must include the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

The following list of aquatic weeds is regulated by the Department of Environmental Services (RSA 487:15)

- Butomous umbellate*..... Flowering rush
- Cabomba caroliniana* and other *Cabomba sp.* Fanwort
- Crassula helmsii*.....Swamp stonecrop
- Egeria densa* Brazilian elodea

<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willow herb
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed sweet grass
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	European frogbit
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	East Indian hygrophila
<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Water spinach
<i>Iris pseudocarus</i>	Yellow iris
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	African oxygen weed
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>	Ambulia
<i>Lythrum salicaria, L. virgatum, L. alatum</i> and their cultivars.....	Purple loosestrife
<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	Water fern
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water forget-me-knot
<i>Muriophyllum aquaticum, M. heterophyllum, M. spicatum</i> and others.....	Milfoils
<i>Najas minor</i>	European naiad
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Yellow floating heart
<i>Phragmites australis, P. communis</i>	Common reed
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curly-leaf pondweed
<i>Sagittaria japonica</i>	Double-flowering arrowhead
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	Giant sagittaria
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Giant salvinia
<i>Trapa sp.</i>	Water chestnut
<i>Typha gracilis</i>	Slender cattail
<i>Typha laxmanii</i>	Dwarf cattail
<i>Typha minima</i>	Miniature cattail

The following list of upland terrestrial weeds is regulated by the Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food, Division of Plant Industry (RSA 430:55)

<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	European black alder
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese barberry
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	European barberry
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> L. ssp. <i>micranthos</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i>	Black swallow-wort
<i>Cynanchum rossicum</i>	Pale swallow-wort
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn olive
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning bush
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Glossy buckthorn
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed sweet grass
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant hogweed
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's rocket
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Ornamental jewelweed
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Water-flag iris

<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Perennial pepperweed
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	Blunt-leaved privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Common privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	Bella honeysuckle
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Moneywort
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stilt grass
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Mile-a-minute weed
<i>Pueraria montana</i>	Kudzu
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	Giant knotweed
<i>Reynoutria × bohemica</i>	Bohemia knotweed
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common buckthorn
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose

PROHIBITED INSECTS

The following list of prohibited insects is regulated by the Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food, Division of Plant Industry (RSA 430:55)

<i>Acarapis woodi</i>	Honeybee tracheal mite
<i>Adelges tsugae</i>	Hemlock woolly adelgid
<i>Aeolesthes sarta</i>	City longhorn beetle
<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	Emerald ash borer
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Asian longhorned beetle
<i>Callidiellum rufipenne</i>	Cedar longhorned beetle
<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>	Siberian silk moth
<i>Hylurgus ligniperda</i>	Redhaired bark beetle
<i>Ips typographus</i>	European spruce bark beetle
<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	Spotted lanternfly
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Flighted spongy moth complex
<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Nun moth
<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Japanese beetle
<i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>	Viburnum leaf beetle
<i>Rhizotrogus majalis</i>	European chafer
<i>Tetropium fuscum</i>	Brown spruce longhorned beetle
<i>Varroa destructor</i>	Varroa mite

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

PEST: The fungus *Cronartium ribicola* which causes white pine blister rust.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of all species and varieties of *Ribes*.

RESTRICTIONS: Only the following species and varieties of currants and gooseberries shall be imported and planted:

- Black Currant: “Crandall”, “Willoughby”
- Red Currant: “Rondom”
- White Currant: “White currant 1301”
- Gooseberry and Gooseberry crosses: “Jahns Prairie”, “Captivator”, “Careless”, “Clark”, “Crown Bob”, “Downing”, “Howards Lancer”, “Sabine”, “Jostaberry”

Planting these varieties within New Hampshire shall be by permit approved by the NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, Division of Forests and Lands. For more information, please refer to the website below:

<https://www.nh.gov/nhdfl/community/forest-health/white-pine-blister-rust-in-nh.htm>

EXTERIOR FIREWOOD QUARANTINE

PEST: Insects and diseases capable of being transported in firewood.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All wood of any species, cut or not cut, split or not split, regardless of length which is destined for use as a fuel. Firewood shall not include kiln-dried dimensional lumber, nor wood that has been chipped. In addition, firewood shall not include logs or wood being transported to, or possessed by, the following operations and facilities for use in their primary manufacturing process:

- i. sawmill for dimensional lumber;
- ii. pulp and/or paper mills;
- iii. wood pellet manufacturing facilities;
- iv. plywood manufacturing facilities;
- v. wood biomass-using refineries or power plants;

- vi. re-constituted wood or wood composite product manufacturing plants;
- vii. facilities certified to treat firewood in accordance with heat-treatment standards where firewood has been heated to an interior core temperature of 60 C (140 F) for 60 min.

RESTRICTIONS: Untreated firewood shall not be imported into the State of New Hampshire from any other state, except as permitted with a compliance agreement. Compliance agreements are available for those:

- 1) Transporting untreated firewood directly to a state-certified firewood kiln for processing.
- 2) Transporting firewood of out-of-state origin into New Hampshire if the firewood has undergone a certified process deemed by both NHDAMF and NHDNCR to substantially reduce the risk of introducing forest pests. In order to obtain a compliance agreement, the firewood processor shall demonstrate:
 - a. The process the firewood has undergone to reduce the risk of transporting insects and pathogens, including verifiable evidence of the treatment's efficacy; and
 - b. That the reduced risk from the firewood is a function of the type of processing rather than origin of firewood; and
 - c. That the process can be measured or documented for the purpose of audit activities; and
 - d. Recipients of the compliance agreement shall maintain records for two years to assist in audit activities.
- 3) Firewood dealers who harvest firewood in New Hampshire and take it out of state to cut, split, season, or package shall obtain a compliance agreement before moving firewood of New Hampshire origin back into the State of New Hampshire. A firewood dealer shall be eligible for a compliance agreement if they meet the following conditions:
 - a. Firewood origin is documented through trip tickets, sales slips, load slips, or any other verifiable documentation showing chain of custody from the property where the wood was harvested, that can be used to attest to the origin of the firewood.
 - b. Firewood of New Hampshire origin is maintained separately and is identifiable at the processor's yard so that firewood of New Hampshire origin is not comingled with firewood of out-of-state origin.
 - c. The compliance agreement may require additional pest-risk based measures to protect the firewood from infestation on the premises, such as separation distance, tarping of firewood, or not storing firewood at specific times of year.

- 4) Recipients of the compliance agreement shall maintain records for two years to assist in audit activities.

<https://www.agriculture.nh.gov/divisions/plant-industry/firewood-quarantine.htm>

NEW JERSEY

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Current as of January 2023

New Jersey Department of Agriculture
Division of Plant Industry, P.O. Box 330
Trenton, NJ 08625-0330

physical address:

NJ Public Health, Environmental and Agricultural Laboratory
3 Schwarzkopf Drive, Ewing, NJ 08628

Phone: (609) 406-6939

Fax: (609) 406-6960

E-mail: joseph.zoltowski@ag.nj.gov

Web Site: <http://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/pi/>

Joseph Zoltowski	Director
Ryan Rieder	Bureau of Plant Pest and Disease Control
Marcello Mangano	Bureau of Biological Pest Control
Sarah Katzenbach	Nursery Inspection
Paul Kurtz	Seed Certification and Control, FPO
Meghan McConnell	Apiarist
Saul Vaiciunas	Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey
John Kerr	Hemp

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock: includes all plants, shrubs, trees and vines grown for sale, as well as buds, grafts, stocks, scions and other parts of plants, trees and vines that may be sold for propagation; but shall not include herbaceous annuals or plants, flowers, vines or cuttings grown under glass and commonly known as floral stock.

CERTIFICATION OF OUT OF STATE NURSERY STOCK

Prior to shipments, all nurserymen, dealers or other persons residing or doing business outside of New Jersey and desiring to ship nursery stock into New Jersey shall file a copy of their current valid resident-state certificate of inspection once each year with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. This requirement may be satisfied if the nurseryman or plant dealer appears in a current listing of certified nurseries and nursery dealers provided by the resident state.

PRE-NOTIFICATION OF SHIPMENTS TO NEW JERSEY

Notification of nursery stock shipments to New Jersey can be sent via e-mail to ryan.rieder@ag.nj.gov or faxed to **(609) 406-6960**. Mailing address: New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry, P.O. Box 330, Trenton, NJ 08625-0330

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock shipped into New Jersey must be accompanied by a valid certificate stating that the authorized authority of the state where the stock was grown has inspected the stock and that the stock was found to be free from dangerously injurious plant pests.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

New Jersey does not have a statewide noxious weed list.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

VEGETABLE PLANTS

PESTS: Insects and diseases affecting vegetable seedlings

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Vegetable plants

RESTRICTIONS: Plants must be certified to have been grown under an official certification program or to have been inspected and found free of insects and disease no more than 5 days prior to removal from soil.

TOMATO PLANTS

PESTS: The late blight fungus (*Phytophthora infestans*), bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*), bacterial speck (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*) and bacterial canker (*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis*).

STATES REGULATED: All states where tomato plants are produced for shipment into New Jersey.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Tomato plants

RESTRICTIONS: Plants must be certified to have been grown under an official certification program or to have been inspected and found free of insects and disease no more than 5 days prior to removal from soil. Contact NJ Dept. of Agriculture for list of requirements.

PEPPER PLANTS

PESTS: Bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*).

STATES REGULATED: All states where pepper plants are produced for shipment into New Jersey.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Pepper plants

RESTRICTIONS: Plants must be certified to have been grown under an official certification program or to have been inspected and found free of insects and disease no more than 5 days prior to removal from soil. Contact NJ Dept. of Agriculture for list of requirements.

ROSE PLANTS

PESTS: Viruses affecting roses

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of the genus *Rosa* sp.

RESTRICTIONS: Rose plants shipped into New Jersey must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the plants were inspected during the growing season and were found visibly free of plant viruses.

GOLDEN NEMATODE

PEST: Golden Nematode (*Globodera rostochiensis*)

STATES REGULATED: Infested portions of New York and Canada

MATERIALS REGULATED: Soil, sod and sand

RESTRICTIONS: No soil, including sod, and sand, shall be moved from any area, known to be infested with Golden Nematode, into the State of New Jersey, except when fumigated by an approved method and certified as such, or except to laboratories approved by the Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture for such purposes as set forth in the federal regulation regarding interstate movement of soil samples containing Golden Nematode for processing, testing or analysis, 7 CFR s. 301.85-3(b).

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

PEST: The fungus *Cronartium ribicola* which causes white pine blister rust.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of all species of *Ribes* and *Grossularia*.

RESTRICTIONS: *Ribes nigrum* is only allowed under special permit. Contact NJ Dept. of Agriculture for list of requirements. The movement of all other species of *Ribes* sp. and *Grossularia* sp. is prohibited into the following townships: Montague, Sandyston, Walpack and Vernon in Sussex County; West Milford, Ringwood and Wanaque in Passaic County; Jefferson in Morris County.

CERIFERUS (OR JAPANESE) WAX SCALE

PEST: Japanese Wax Scale (*Ceroplastes ceriferus* F.)

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Infested hosts of Ceriferus (Japanese) Wax Scale

RESTRICTIONS: The importation of the Ceriferus (or Japanese) Wax Scale is prohibited.

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

PEST: Mediterranean Fruit Fly (*Ceratitus capitata*)

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Infested hosts of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly

RESTRICTIONS: The harboring or importation of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly is prohibited.

AFRICANIZED HONEYBEE

PEST: Africanized Honeybee (*Apis mellifera scutellata*)

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Africanized honeybees, fresh or frozen bee sperm, equipment, shipping and storage containers that have been used at an apiary, unprocessed comb, vehicles that have been used to carry Africanized honeybees.

RESTRICTIONS: The keeping or importation of Africanized Honeybees in any stage of development, including honeybees with characteristics identifiable with the subspecies (*Apis mellifera scutellata*), regardless of the purity of the genetic strains of the bees, fresh or frozen bee sperm, equipment, shipping and storage containers that have been used at an apiary, unprocessed comb, vehicles that have been used to carry regulated articles, other than fresh or frozen bee sperm, is prohibited.

HONEY BEES AND APIARY EQUIPMENT

PEST: American foulbrood, Varroa mite.

REGULATED AREA: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All honey bee colonies (including nucs), queens, packaged bees, and used apiary equipment (including honey supers) originating from a regulated area.

RESTRICTIONS: All colonies, queens, packaged bees and used apiary equipment shipped into New Jersey must be officially certified by the State of origin to be apparently free contagious and infectious disease, or arthropod pests at the time certification. An official certificate of inspection from the regulatory agency in the State of origin shall accompany each shipment from a regulated area into New Jersey and shall be valid only for 60 days from the time of inspection. All queens or package bees shipped to New Jersey shall be accompanied by a federally approved miticide treatment for the control of Varroa mite.

The certificate of inspection must be mailed/faxed to the N.J. State Apiarist prior to entry into New Jersey. Contact NJ Dept. of Agriculture for list of requirements.

ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE

PEST: Asian Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*)

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Firewood, green lumber, nursery stock or any material living, dead, cut or fallen off logs, stumps, roots, branches or debris of half an inch or more of the following genera: Acer (maple), Aesculus (horse chestnut), Albizia (mimosa), Betula (birch), Celtis (hackberry), Cercidiphyllum (katsura), Fraxinus (ash), Platanus (sycamore), Populus (poplar), Salix (willow), Sorbus (mountain ash), and Ulmus (elm).

RESTRICTIONS: Importation of regulated articles, or which are subject to the requirements of 7 C.F.R. § 301.51 Asian longhorned beetle quarantine, from a quarantine area is prohibited unless accompanied by a certificate or limited permit.

NON-NATIVE PHYTOPHAGOUS SNAILS

PEST: Any live snail, in any stage of development that feeds on plants and does not occur naturally in New Jersey including, but not limited to, the following: the brown garden snail, *Helix aspersa*; the green or burrowing snail, *H. aperta*; the pulmonate snail, *H. pomatia*; the white garden snail, *Theba pisana*; the giant African snail, *Achatha fulica*; the giant South American snail, *Megalobulimus oblongus*; the lactea snail, *Otala lactea*.

STATES REGULATED: Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Washington

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plant materials harboring live, non-native phytophagous snails, live, non-native phytophagous snails themselves, and/or other articles capable of transporting non-native phytophagous snails.

RESTRICTIONS: Raising, maintaining, and/or holding live, non-native phytophagous snails is prohibited. Movement of live, non-native phytophagous snails into or through the State in any stage of development is prohibited.

NEW MEXICO

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

Updated August 2014

New Mexico Department of Agriculture
Entomology and Nursery Industries Section
P.O. Box 30005, MSC 3BA
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-8005
Location: 3190 South Espina Street, Las Cruces, New Mexico
Phone: (575) 646-3207; Fax: (575) 646-5977
Web Site: nmdaweb.nmsu.edu
Plant shipment notifications: plantpest@nmda.nmsu.edu

Brad E. Lewis.....Assistant Division Director
Ryan Hiles.....State Survey Coordinator
Dr. Carol Sutherland.....State Entomologist
Michael J. KenneyExport Certification Specialist

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to the attention of Brad E. Lewis 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 should it be considered legally binding. Coordination with both your state and the destination state plant regulatory agency listed above may be necessary to stay up-to-date on revised requirements.

DEFINITION OF NURSERY STOCK

"Nursery Stock" means any plant grown, propagated or collected for planting or propagated for landscaping or decorative purposes; but does not include field, vegetable or flower seeds.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery and florist stock entering the state of New Mexico shall have affixed to each package an official copy of the certificate of inspection signed by the proper official of the shipping state. Only sound and healthy nursery stock, stored, offered or displayed under conditions which will maintain its vigor shall be offered for sale. Nursery stock must be labeled either as to common or botanical name.

NOXIOUS WEED LIST

<u>Class A Weeds</u>	<u>Latin Name</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Alfombrilla	<i>Drymaria arenarioides</i>	Mexico
Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Europe
Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	Asia
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Eurasia
Dalmatian Toadflax	<i>Linaria genisitifolia</i> ssp. <i>Dalmatica</i>	Europe
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Mediterranean
Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Europe
Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasia
Giant Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Brazil
Hoary Cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Europe
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	South Africa
Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Eurasia
Onionweed	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Mediterranean
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Europe
Parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	South America
Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	South Europe
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Europe
Purple Starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Europe
Ravenna Grass	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	Europe
Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Europe
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Eurasia
Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaruea solstitialis</i>	Europe
Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Eurasia
 <u>Class B Weeds</u>		
African Rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>	North Africa
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Europe
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>	Asia
Malta Starthistle	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Asia
Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	South Europe
Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Eurasia
Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Eurasia
Teasel	<i>Deepsacus fullonum</i>	Europe
Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Eurasia
Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium macultaum</i> L.	Europe
 <u>Class C Weeds</u>		
Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	South Europe
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix</i> sp.	Europe
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	Europe
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.	Europe
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Europe

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

To view details of quarantines please refer to www.nmda.nmsu.edu/laws-regulations

I. PECAN WEEVIL EXTERIOR QUARANTINE

STATES REGULATED: All states except AZ, CA, and in TX: El Paso, Hudspeth counties and that part of Culberson County south of 31 degrees 10 minutes north latitude and west of 104 degrees 40 minutes west longitude.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Nuts of all species and varieties of pecan and hickory and sacks used in harvesting, hulling, dehydrating, shelling, transporting or storing of any nuts or hulls; extracted nut meats are not included; boxes, containers, equipment, appliances, machinery and vehicles used in connection with harvesting, hulling, dehydrating, shelling, transporting or storing of any nuts or hulls; hulls, husks, shells and fragments of hulls, husks and shells of all species and varieties of pecan and hickory; whole, live trees or parts thereof with soil attached.

RESTRICTIONS: Certificate of Origin, issued by an authorized representative of the department of agriculture of the state of origin, is required for all regulated items not originating within quarantine area; certificate shall include name and address of grower and consignee, regulated article and amount, date of shipment, and lot number corresponding to that on bag or other shipping container.

Certificate of Treatment, issued by an authorized representative of the department of agriculture of the state of origin, is required for all regulated articles originating within quarantine area; acceptable treatments include: (for nuts and sacks or bags) stored in approved storage chamber at or below zero degrees Fahrenheit (F.) for seven consecutive days (168 hours) after entire lot has reach the temperature of 0 degrees F; or immersion in hot water for at least five minutes after reaching a temperature of 140 degrees F. Boxes, containers, equipment, appliances, machinery, and vehicles shall be cleaned to remove debris and steam treated. Hulls, husks, shells, and other similar debris shall be treated by the freezing or hot water dip methods described above. Whole live trees or parts thereof with soil attached shall be treated with a method pre-approved by the director. Refer to New Mexico Pecan Weevil Exterior Quarantine 21.17.28 NMAC for details.

II. RED IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of AL, FL, LA, MS, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and portions of AR, CA, GA, NM, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, and any area where the pest is found.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The red imported fire ant in any living stage of development; soil, compost, decomposed manure, humus, muck, and peat separately or with other things, except potting soil that is shipped in original containers in which the soil was placed after commercial preparation; plants with roots and soil attached, except houseplants grown in the home and not for sale; grass sod; baled hay and baled straw stored in direct contact with the ground; used mechanized soil-moving equipment, unless removed of all non-compacted soil; any other product, articles, or means of conveyance of any character whatsoever, when it is determined that they present a risk of spreading red imported fire ants.

RESTRICTIONS: Certification guidelines are those listed in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Imported Fire Ant Manual. See also Federal Imported Fire Ant Quarantine.

III. JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IO, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, and any other area where the pest is found or believed to occur.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The Japanese beetle in any living stage of development; grass and grass sod regardless of container size; nongramineous plants with roots and soil or soilless media attached and growing in containers having a horizontal surface area equal to or greater than 113 square inches (i.e. 12 inch diameter pot) or shipped as “ball and burlap” with root balls equal to or greater than 12 inches in diameter. Any other product, articles, or means of conveyance when it is determined that may present a risk of spreading Japanese beetle. Exemptions include houseplants grown in the home and not for sale; nursery stock grown in containers with a horizontal surface area less than 113 square inches (i.e. less than a 12 inch diameter pot); bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes, that are shipped free of soil.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles are prohibited entry into New Mexico from areas under quarantine unless they have a phytosanitary certificate or compliance agreement issued by an authorized state agricultural official of the origin state. Compliance agreements must be preapproved by the New Mexico state plant regulatory official prior to shipment. The certificate must state freedom from Japanese beetle based on one of the following options; 1) Regulated article originated in certified Japanese beetle-free premises in a quarantine area and has not been exposed to an infestation while within the quarantined area; 2) Regulated

article production cycle completed and shipped during an adult Japanese beetle-free period; 3) Regulated article treated to destroy Japanese beetle infestations in accordance with the U.S. Japanese beetle harmonization plan, Appendix 1; 4) Regulated article subject to origin detection survey subject to prior approval; 5) Other treatments or methods of mitigation not described may be submitted in writing to the department for review prior to shipping into New Mexico. Refer to New Mexico Japanese beetle Quarantine 21.17.27 NMAC for details.

IV. COTTON BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINE

STATES REGULATED: New Mexico: Those areas of New Mexico not declared suppressed, functionally eradicated, or eradicated for cotton boll weevil.

All other states: All states or any portion of states not declared suppressed, functionally eradicated, or eradicated for cotton boll weevil by a duly authorized agency.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The cotton boll weevil in any living stage of development; cotton and cotton products; cotton harvesting equipment and other equipment associated with the production and transport of cotton such as gin equipment and all other products, articles, or means of conveyance not covered but determined to present a risk of introducing cotton boll weevil.

RESTRICTIONS: Movement of regulated articles from or through a quarantined area to an eradicated area, functionally eradicated, or suppressed area; from or through a suppressed area to an eradicated area or a functionally eradicated area; from or through a functionally eradicated area to an eradicated area; or when the department determines the movement may cause an increase in infestation of cotton boll weevil. Exemptions: The following are exempt from the requirements of Subsection A; cotton seed and vehicles transporting cotton seed, baled cotton, baled gin motes and linters and vehicles transporting these items; manufactured cotton products. Exceptions: The following are exceptions to the restrictions in Subsection A; cotton harvesting equipment and other equipment associated with the production and transport of cotton as well as used gin equipment may be moved to or through a restricted area provided the equipment is free of cotton products and cotton boll weevils in any stage of development or treated in one of the following manners; physical removal of host-able material including removal by hand, high-pressure air cleaning, high pressure washing or fumigation as prescribed by the department. Cotton products and other regulated articles may be transported to or through a restricted area provided that responsible parties enter into a compliance agreement with the department and operate under its conditions or provides a USDA certificate of inspection (PPQ Form 540) used to certify equipment free of pink bollworm. Refer to New Mexico Cotton Boll Weevil Quarantine 21.17.42 NMAC for details.

NEW YORK

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated June 2019

New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets
Division of Plant Industry
10B Airline Drive
Albany, NY 12235
Phone: (518) 457-2087
Fax: (518) 457-1204
Email: Christopher.logue@agriculture.ny.gov
Website: <http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/PI/PIHome.html>

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

All trees, shrubs, plants and vines and parts thereof, annuals, biennials, perennials, vegetables, fruit, forage and cereal plants and all other plant cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, bulbs and roots.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Any nursery stock shipped into New York must have an unexpired inspection certificate issued by an authorized official from the state of origin attached to each package, signifying that the contents appear to be free from all injurious plant pests. Addresses of the consignor and the consignee shall be included along with a list of varieties of nursery stock and a statement that the contents are alive and vigorous.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

The introduction of noxious weeds is prohibited; referring to any living stage of any parasitic or other plant of a kind which is of foreign origin, is new to or not widely prevalent, and can directly or indirectly injure crops, other useful plants, livestock or poultry or other interest of agriculture.

PART 575 - NEW YORK STATE PROHIBITED AND REGULATED INVASIVE SPECIES*

***FOR FULL REGULATION AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**
<https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/99141.html>

The purpose of this Part is to establish procedures to identify and classify invasive species and to establish a permit system to restrict the sale, purchase, possession, propagation, introduction, importation, and transport of invasive species in New York, as part of the Department of Environmental Conservation's statewide invasive species management program, as required by Environmental Conservation Law sections 9-1709 and 71-0703.

Nurserymen should be aware of the list of 69 plants that are prohibited from sale, purchase, possession, propagation, introduction and transport in New York State. Nurserymen should also be aware that there is a list of six regulated plants that must be labeled with the following statement when in commerce or trade in NYS –“Invasive Species-Harmful to the environment,” in at least 14 point bold font. These labels must also list non-invasive alternative plants and care techniques to prevent spread or introduction into a free-living state. Sample labels can be found at http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/PI/invasive_species.html

The six regulated plants are:

Acer platanoides, Norway maple
Clematis terniflora, Japanese virgin's bower
Euonymus alatus, Burning bush
Euonymus fortunei, Winter creeper
Miscanthus sinensis, Chinese silver grass
Robinia pseudoacacia, Black locust

Also be aware that all cultivars of *Berberis thunbergii* will be prohibited from trade after March 10, 2016. Specific cultivar exemptions are listed from time to time in the Environmental bulletin http://www.dec.ny.gov/enb/20150520_not0.html or at this website: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/99141.html>

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

PART 138 - CERTIFICATION OF GRAPE ROOT STOCKS AND PROPAGATING MATERIAL

PEST: Fanleaf, Leaf Roll, Corky Bark and *Flavesence doree* virus diseases of grapes.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Grape plants and all parts capable of propagation, except fruit

RESTRICTIONS: Grape plants must be certified free of the viruses listed upon inspection by a state agency using an approved method.

PART 132 - VEGETABLE PLANT QUARANTINE

PEST: Insects, pests and plant diseases affecting vegetable seedlings.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Vegetable seedlings

RESTRICTIONS: Plants must be certified to have been grown under an official certification program or to have been inspected and found apparently free of injurious insects and diseases. All shipments must be plainly marked indicating the names and addresses of the grower and the shipper.

PART 142 - EXTERIOR QUARANTINE OF SPOTTED LANTERNFLY*

***FOR FULL REGULATION AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GO TO:**

<https://www.agriculture.ny.gov/PI/final-express-terms-spotted-lanternfly.pdf>

PEST: Any living life stage of the spotted lanternfly *Lycorma delicatula*

AREAS REGULATED: SEE BELOW

PA - The counties of Berks, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Philadelphia, and Schuylkill.

VA – The county of Frederick.

NJ - The counties of Hunterdon, Mercer and Warren.

DE - The county of Newcastle.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Any living life stage of Spotted Lanternfly, *Lycorma delicatula*. Items originating from or travelling through the quarantine area capable of harboring live spotted lanternfly including brush, debris, yard waste, packing materials.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles originating from or moving through the quarantine area must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection, waybill and must be loaded, handled or shipped in a manner reasonably designed to prevent it from becoming infested with or harboring Spotted Lanternfly.

SEEDS AND COMMODITIES

Fertilizer, Ammonium Nitrate, and Compost Distributors/Labelers, Soil and Plant Inoculants, and Lime Brands being distributed or offered for sale in New York must be licensed with the

NYSDAM. All commodity licenses expire on December 31 of even numbered years, except an Ammonium Nitrate Retailer's license which expires on December 31 of every year.

Noxious Weed Seeds- When present in agricultural, including lawn seeds, and vegetable seeds. The label for agricultural seed or mixtures must show the name and number of seeds per pound of each kind of noxious weed seed present.

Bluegrass, annual.....	<i>Poa annua</i> (in lawn seed)
Spurge, leafy.....	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>

Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) seeds are considered noxious weed seeds when present in lawn seeds, unless listed as a kind of seed and the percentages of pure seed and germination are given.

NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated March 17, 2021

North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Plant Industry Division
Plant Protection Section
1060 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1060

Phone: (919) 707-3753 or (919) 707-3730 Fax: (919) 733-1041

Additional information on NCDA&CS Plant Protection Regulations may be found at
<http://www.ncagr.gov/plantindustry/plant/index.htm>

Joy Goforth..... Plant Pest Administrator, Plant Protection Section
Joy.Goforth@ncagr.gov

Joy GoforthNursery and Quarantine Programs
Joy.Goforth@ncagr.gov

Jarred Driscoll..... Noxious Weed Programs
Jarred.Driscoll@ncagr.gov

Dr. Hsien Tzer (HT) Tseng.....Plant Pathology Programs
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Paul.Adams@ncagr.gov

Amy MichaelCooperative Agricultural Pest Survey
Amy.Michael@ncagr.gov

Lesley Starke..... Plant Conservation Programs
Lesley.Starke@ncagr.gov

Dr. Gregory Wiggins.....Biological Control Administrator
Gregory.Wiggins@ncagr.gov

Pre-Notification of Shipments to North Carolina: Notification of nursery stock shipment to North Carolina, when required, can be sent via E-mail to Joy.Goforth@ncagr.gov or faxed to (919) 733-1041. Mailing address: NCDA&CS, Plant Industry Division, Plant Protection Section, 1060 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1060.

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

All wild or cultivated plants or parts thereof, trees, shrubs, vines, bulbous plants and roots, grafts, scions and buds. Excluded are: (a) annual plants; (b) cut flowers; (c) tree, field, vegetable, flower or other true seeds; (d) decorative plants or plant parts without roots not intended for propagation; and (e) perennial plants intended for indoor use that are produced in North Carolina.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Every carload, box, package or other container of nursery stock originating outside North Carolina and being moved into North Carolina for customer delivery or for resale must have attached to it a tag or certificate stating in effect that the nursery stock being moved has been inspected and certified as apparently free from injurious plant pests by an authorized official of the state of origin. The shipment must bear the name and address of the shipper. Any shipment of nursery stock entering North Carolina not meeting these requirements is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and may be returned to shipper, treated, destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the inspector, without compensation to the shipper. The tag or certificate shall in no way be meant to void the requirements of any federal or state plant pest quarantine.

HOUSEPLANTS

Certification of houseplants associated with personal moves or other non-commercial sources is not required, but the plants are subject to random inspection. Commercial shipments of indoor foliage plants are considered nursery stock and are subject to certification.

STATE NOXIOUS WEEDS

Class A Noxious Weeds (Includes all Federal Noxious Weeds)—Regulated in all areas:

A full list of Federal Noxious Weeds is available at the following site:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/sa_weeds/sa_noxious_weeds_program/ct_noxious_weeds_program_home

Other Class A Noxious Weeds (Regulated in all areas):

<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Stonecrop
<i>Lagarosiphon spp</i>	African Elodea
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	Mile-a-Minute
<i>Salvinia spp</i> (all except <i>S. minima</i>).....	Water Fern
<i>Trapa spp</i>	Water-Chestnut

Class B Noxious Weeds (Regulated from designated counties):

<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Plumeless Thistle
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<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Cayratia japonica</i>	Bushkiller
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	Uruguay Waterprimrose
<i>Lythrum</i> spp. (any <i>Lythrum</i> spp. not native to North Carolina)	Purple Loosestrife
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian Watermilfoil
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	Yellow Fieldcress
<i>Stachys floridana</i>	Florida Betony
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Puncturevine
<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	Beach Vitex

Class C Noxious Weeds:

<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental Bittersweet
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Declaration of Exterior Quarantine for Tropical Spiderwort (*Commelina benghalensis* L.)

In accordance with the North Carolina Plant Pest Law (*Article 36, Chapter 106 of the General Statutes of North Carolina*) and pursuant to the State Noxious Weeds Rules (*2 NCAC 48A, Section .1700-.1708 State Noxious Weeds*) and to the Exterior Pests Regulations (*2NCAC 48A, Section .0300-.0305*), the Commissioner of Agriculture hereby immediately establishes an exterior tropical spiderwort regulated area for the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and other states found to be infested with Tropical Spiderwort (*Commelina benghalensis* L.). This quarantine is implemented to prevent the spread of tropical spiderwort into North Carolina and other states.

A certificate or permit must accompany the movement of regulated articles (as defined in *2 NCAC 48A, Section .1700-.1708 State Noxious Weeds*) from regulated areas into North Carolina. Certificates may be issued for the movement of regulated articles under the following conditions.

1. In the judgment of the state regulatory official, the articles have not been exposed to infestations.
2. Regulated articles have been examined and found to be free of tropical spiderwort.
3. Regulated articles have been grown, produced, stored, or handled in such manner, that, in the judgment of the inspector, tropical spiderwort would not be transferred by the movement of the article.
4. Regulated articles have been treated under the direction of a regulatory official with approved control measures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

Limited permits may be issued by a state regulatory official for the movement of non-certified regulated articles to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, processing or treatment when the official determines no hazard of spread of noxious weeds exists.

Scientific permits may be issued by the NCDA&CS' Plant Pest Administrator to allow the movement of noxious weeds in any living stage and any regulated articles for scientific purposes under such conditions as may be prescribed in each specific case by the Administrator.

The regulated area(s) shall be enforced under and in accordance with State Noxious Weed Regulations (*2NCAC 48A, Section .1700-.1708-State Noxious Weeds* and Exterior Pests Regulations (*2NCAC 48A, Section .0300-.0305*).

Signed on Monday, February 12, 2007 in Raleigh, North Carolina.
Steven W. Troxler, Commissioner

Noxious Aquatic Weeds

Under the Aquatic Weed Control Act of 1991, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture has been designated as the agency responsible for regulating the importation, sale, use, culture, collection, transportation, and distribution of listed noxious aquatic weeds as plant pests. Under authority granted in this Act, the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources has designated the following noxious aquatic weeds which threaten the health or safety of the people of North Carolina or beneficial uses of the waters of the state.

All aquatic species currently listed on the Federal Noxious Weed List;

Additional noxious aquatic weeds:

<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Swamp Stonecrop
<i>Lagarosiphon</i> spp. (all species)	African Elodea
<i>Salvinia</i> spp. (all except <i>S. minima</i>).....	Water Fern
<i>Trapa</i> spp. (all species)	Water Chestnut
<i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i>	Uruguay Waterprimrose
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligatorweed
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian Elodea
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian Watermilfoil
<i>Najas minor</i>	Brittleleaf Naiad

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

BOLL WEEVIL

PEST: Boll Weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman

STATES REGULATED: All States

MATERIALS REGULATED: The boll weevil in any stage of development, seed cotton, gin trash, used cotton harvesting equipment, and any other products, articles, or means of conveyance, of any character whatsoever, not covered in this paragraph, when it is determined by the inspector that they present a hazard of spread of the boll weevil and the person in possession thereof has been notified.

RESTRICTIONS: A certificate or permit is required to transport regulated articles from a regulated area. The certificate or permit must be securely attached to the outside of the container in which the articles are being moved. Regulated articles may be moved for experimental or scientific purposes in accordance with specified conditions provided a scientific permit is obtained from the Plant Pest Administrator and securely attached to the container of such articles or to the article itself.

EUROPEAN WOOD WASP

Declaration of Exterior Quarantine for European Wood Wasp (*Sirex noctilio*)

Statutory Authority: North Carolina Plant Pest Law (*Article 36, Chapter 106 of the General Statutes of North Carolina*) and pursuant to the Exterior Pest Regulations (*2NCAC 48A, Section .0300-.0305*).

The Commissioner of Agriculture, North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS) hereby immediately establishes an exterior quarantine for the European Wood Wasp for the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Vermont, and other states found to be infested with European Wood Wasp (*Sirex noctilio*). This exterior quarantine is needed to prevent the establishment or potential spread of the European Wood Wasp into North Carolina and other states.

Regulated Articles: For purposes of this exterior quarantine, the following articles are designated as regulated articles and a certificate or permit must accompany their movement into North Carolina in accordance with this Declaration:

1. Pine wood packaging materials, pine pallets, and loose wood packaging material made of pine, and non-manufactured pine wood articles used in the repair and re-manufacture of wood packaging material;
2. Nursery stock with trunks 4 inches or larger in diameter, measured at the soil line;
3. Dug, balled and burlapped (B&B) pine Christmas trees with trunks 4 inches or larger in diameter, as measured at the soil line;
4. Cut pine Christmas trees collected from the wild or taken from an established landscape planting;
5. Pine firewood;
6. Any of the following pine items with components greater than 1 inch in thickness in any two dimensions: Wood shavings, wood chips, mulch, wood millings and fines, wood pellet components, wood residue, wood scraps, wood slabs, and wood waste;
7. Pine logs, log home components, kit homes, lumber, log furniture, decorative items, sawn wood, round wood, non-manufactured wood products;
8. Pine pulpwood with components greater than 1 inch in thickness in any two dimensions;
9. Any other products, articles, or means of conveyance of any character whatsoever, when it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of spread of *S. noctilio*.

Quarantined Areas: Each state or portion of a state where *Sirex noctilio* has been found by an inspector, where an official plant pest regulatory agency has reason to believe *Sirex noctilio* is present, or which the NCDA&CS deems necessary to regulate due to its inseparability for quarantine purposes from localities where *Sirex noctilio* has been found.

In accordance with these criteria, NCDA&CS is establishing exterior quarantines for the entire states of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Vermont and other states found to be infested with *Sirex noctilio*.

Conditions Governing the Interstate Movement of Regulated Articles

- (a) Regulated articles may be moved interstate from a quarantined area into or through an area that is not quarantined if they are accompanied by a certificate or limited permit.
 - (1) **Issuance of Certificates**—Certificates may be issued for the movement of regulated articles from regulated areas into North Carolina. Certificates may be issued for the movement of regulated articles under the following conditions:

- In the judgment of the state regulatory official, the articles have not been exposed to infestations.
 - Regulated articles have been examined and found to be free of *Sirex notilio*.
 - Regulated articles have been grown, produced, stored, or handled in such a manner, that, in the judgment of the inspector, *Sirex noctilio* would not be transferred by the movement of the article.
 - Regulated articles have been treated under the direction of a regulatory official with approved control measures known to be effective under the conditions applied.
- (2) **Issuance of Limited Permits**—Limited permits may be issued by a state regulatory official for the movement of non-certified regulated articles to specific destinations for limited handling, utilization, processing or treatment when the official determines no hazard of spread of pest exists.
- (b) **Scientific Permits**—Scientific permits may be issued by the NCDA&CS' Plant Pest Administrator to allow the movement of *Sirex noctilio* in any living stage or any regulated articles for scientific purposes under such conditions as may be prescribed in each specific case by the Administrator.
- (c) **Movement of Articles Outside the Quarantined Area**—Articles originating outside the quarantined area that are moved interstate through a quarantined area must be moved under specific conditions. These requirements are necessary to prevent contamination of articles moving from uninfested areas through quarantined areas.
- (1) The points of origin and destination are indicated on a waybill accompanying the regulated article.
 - (2) The regulated article, if moved between June 1st and October 31st, is moved in an enclosed vehicle or is completely covered to prevent access by *Sirex noctilio*.
 - (3) The regulated article is moved directly through the quarantined area without stopping (except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs)
 - (4) The article has not been combined or commingled with other articles so as to lose its individual identity.
- (d) **Compliance Agreements**—As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the movement of regulated articles, any person engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, handling, processing, utilizing, treating or moving such articles may be required to sign a compliance agreement stipulating that he or she will maintain such safeguards against the establishment and dissemination and comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling and subsequent movement of such articles and the cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance and containers used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

The regulated areas shall be enforced under and in accordance with Exterior Pests Regulations (2NCAC 48A, Section. 0300-.0305).

Signed on Tuesday, June 24, 2008 in Raleigh, North Carolina.
Steven W. Troxler, Commissioner

EXTERIOR PESTS

STATES REGULATED: All states

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any plant pest in any stage of development that is not known to be established or is of limited distribution in North Carolina and is under

quarantine or regulated by any governmental unit having authority under the law to quarantine or regulate plant pests.

GYPSY MOTH

PEST: Gypsy Moth, *Lymantria dispar* Linnaeus

STATES REGULATED: The entire state or infested portions of: CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, MI, NC, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, UT, VA, VT, WA, WI, WV

MATERIALS REGULATED: The gypsy moth in any stage of development, trees with roots, and shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems, except if greenhouse grown throughout the year. Logs and pulpwood, except if moved to a mill operating under a compliance agreement. Firewood, unless moved as an outdoor household article, mobile homes and associated equipment, recreational vehicles and associated equipment. Cut Christmas trees or trees without roots and any other articles that may pose a threat to the spread of the gypsy moth.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT

PEST: Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis invicta* Buren

STATES REGULATED: The entire state or infested portions of: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OK, Puerto Rico, SC, TN, and TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: The imported fire ant in any living stage of development, soil, compost, decomposed manure, humus, muck and peat, separately or with other articles; plants with roots with soil attached, and/or roots with rhizomes of plants with soil attached (such as sweet potatoes). Grass sod, hay and straw, logs, pulpwood, and stumpwood are also regulated. Used mechanized soil-moving equipment, or any article the inspector feels may contribute to the spread of imported fire ants. See also Federal Imported Fire Ant Quarantine.

PHYTOPHAGOUS SNAILS

PEST: Phytophagous snails

STATES REGULATED: AZ, CA, NM, OR, TX, WA and any other state with a known infestation of Brown Garden Snail or other injurious phytophagous snails.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Nursery stock, other plant material and articles capable of transporting phytophagous snails.

RESTRICTIONS: Raising, maintaining, and/or holding phytophagous snails for consumption is prohibited. Movement of phytophagous snails into North Carolina in any stage of development is prohibited.

States shipping nursery stock, other plant material and articles capable of transporting phytophagous snails into the state must provide notification prior to the departure of each shipment destined for North Carolina. Notification may be sent by fax, email with .pdf attachment, or overnight mail and should include the type and quantity of material sent and the name of the destination within North Carolina. Notification may be a copy of the state phytosanitary certificate (as long as it includes the name of the destination in North Carolina and type and quantity of plants) or a copy of an invoice (if the nursery is shipping under a master permit or other method where a specific certificate is not completed for each shipment). Shipment notifications must be forwarded to:

Joy Goforth
NCDA&CS, Plant Industry Division
1060 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1060
Phone: 919-707-3753
Fax: 919-733-1041
Email: Joy.Goforth@ncagr.gov

SWEETPOTATO WEEVIL

PEST: Sweetpotato Weevil, *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*

STATES REGULATED: Any areas in the states of AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, and TX, or any state which is found to be infested with the sweetpotato weevil.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Regulated articles include Sweetpotato roots, sweetpotato plants, vines, or parts thereof, vines or roots of other plants belonging to the genus *Ipomoea*, and such other plants as may be found to be host to the sweetpotato weevil.

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of the sweetpotato weevil in any stage of development, except for scientific purposes under state or federal permit, is prohibited. Infested sweetpotatoes for bedding purposes or infested sweetpotato plants or vines for planting is prohibited. The movement of used containers, tops, trash, or other articles or materials may be regulated under the provisions of this quarantine if the Commissioner or inspector determines the article(s) to be a hazard. Any articles from quarantined areas that are infested or exposed to the sweetpotato weevil can be ordered by the NCDA&CS to be destroyed or fumigated by the owner, or destroyed by state or federal officers at the owner's expense. Some materials can be moved in sealed vehicles to designated safe markets under limited permits; however, no seed sweetpotatoes from a quarantined area will be allowed to move under any condition in North Carolina.

Declaration of Exterior Quarantine for Sweetpotato Weevil (*Cylas formicarius*)

This declaration is to advise that the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Plant Industry Division is establishing, effective immediately, an exterior quarantine for the sweetpotato weevil for the following areas in Texas:

1. A one-mile radius area with Farm-to-Market Road 279 and County Road 4819 at its center in Henderson County, Texas. This area is six miles east of Edom.
2. A one-mile radius area with 13608 County Road 2900 at its center in Van Zandt County, Texas. This area is six miles west of Highway 19 in Walton Community north of Athens.
3. A one-mile radius area with Farm-to-Market Road 3227 at its center in Van Zandt County, Texas. This area is three miles west of Highway 189, southwest of Canton.
4. A one-mile radius area surrounding Farm-to-Market Road 1225 at the center in Van Zandt County, Texas. This area is one-mile south of Interstate Highway 20 and four miles northeast of Canton.
5. A one-mile radius area with County Road 2388 and County Road 2385 at the center in Van Zandt County, Texas. This area is 2.5 miles northeast of Golden.
6. A one-mile radius area with County Road 1560 and Farm-to-Market Road 182 at the center in Wood County, Texas. This area is one mile east of Alba.
7. A one-mile radius area with 965 County Road 1823 at the center in Wood County, Texas. This area is .5-mile west of Highway 17 in Grand Saline.

With this designation, the movement of regulated articles from the areas noted above into North Carolina is prohibited or regulated under North Carolina Administrative Code, Title 2, Chapter 48, Subchapter 48A, Section .0900. This exterior quarantine is being established due to sweetpotato weevil catches in these areas.

The movement of the sweetpotato weevil in any stage of development, infested potatoes for bedding purposes, or infested sweetpotatoes or vines for planting is prohibited. Application for provisional movement associated with scientific purposes must be directed to NCDA&CS. Movement of sweetpotato roots, sweetpotatoes, plants, vines, vines or roots of other plants belonging to the genus *Ipomoea*, and other plants found to be host to the sweetpotato weevil is regulated. As such, contacts with NCDA&CS must be made prior to any potential movement of regulated articles from these areas in Texas to North Carolina. These contacts should be directed to the Staff Entomologist, NCDA&CS, 1060 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1060, phone: 919-707-3753.

The exterior quarantine is expected to remain in effect until the sweetpotato weevil has been eradicated from these areas in Texas. Additional areas in Texas may be subject to quarantine if determined to be infested with the sweetpotato weevil.

Signed on Monday, February 6, 2006 in Raleigh, North Carolina.
Gene B. Cross, Director

Declaration of Exterior Quarantine for Sweetpotato Weevil (*Cylas formicarius*)

Statutory Authority: North Carolina Plant Pest Law (*Article 36, Chapter 106 of the General Statutes of North Carolina*) and pursuant to the Exterior Pest Regulations (*2NCAC 48A, Section .0300-.0305*).

The Commissioner of Agriculture, North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS) has established an exterior quarantine for the sweetpotato weevil, *Cylas formicarius*, for the counties of Beaufort, Charleston, and Colleton, SC. This exterior quarantine is needed to prevent the establishment or potential spread of the sweetpotato weevil into North Carolina and other states.

Regulated Articles: For the purposes of this exterior quarantine, the following articles are designated as regulated articles and a certificate or permit must accompany their movement in to North Carolina in accordance with this Declaration:

- (1) The sweet potato weevil in any stage of development except for scientific purposes when moved under provisions of federal or state regulations;
- (2) Sweet potato roots;
- (3) Sweet potato plants;
- (4) Sweet potato vines;
- (5) Parts thereof, vines or roots of other plants belonging to the genus *Ipomoea*, and such other plants as may be found to be host to the sweetpotato weevil.

Quarantined Areas: Each county or any other portion of a county where *Cylas formicarius* has been found by an inspector, where an official plant pest regulatory agency has reason to believe *Cylas formicarius* is present, or which the NCDA&CS deems necessary to regulate due to its inseparability for quarantine purposes from localities where *Cylas formicarius* has been found.

In accordance with these criteria, NCDA&CS maintains an exterior quarantine for the entire Counties of Beaufort, Charleston, and Colleton in the state of South Carolina.

Conditions Governing the Interstate Movement of Regulated Articles

- (d) Regulated articles may be moved interstate from a quarantined area into or through an area that is not quarantined if they are accompanied by a certificate or limited permit.
 - (1) **Issuance of Certificates**—Certificates may be issued for the movement of regulated articles from regulated areas into North Carolina. Certificates may be issued for the movement of regulated articles under the following conditions:
 - In the judgment of the state regulatory official, the articles have not been exposed to infestations.
 - Regulated articles have been examined and found to be free of *Cylas formicarius*.
 - Regulated articles have been grown, produced, stored, or handled in such a manner, that, in the judgment of the inspector, *Cylas formicarius* would not be transferred by the movement of the article.
 - Regulated articles have been treated under the direction of a regulatory official with approved control measures known to be effective under the conditions applied.

- (2) **Issuance of Limited Permits**—Limited permits may be issued by a state regulatory official for the movement of non-certified regulated articles to specific destinations for limited handling, utilization, processing or treatment when the official determines no hazard of spread of pest exists.
- (e) **Scientific Permits**—Scientific permits may be issued by the NCDA&CS' Plant Pest Administrator to allow the movement of *Cylas formicarius* in any living stage or any regulated articles for scientific purposes under such conditions as may be prescribed in each specific case by the Administrator.
- (f) **Movement of Articles Outside the Quarantined Area**—Articles originating outside the quarantined area that are moved interstate through a quarantined area must be moved under specific conditions. These requirements are necessary to prevent contamination of articles moving from uninfested areas through quarantined areas.
- (1) The points of origin and destination are indicated on a waybill accompanying the regulated article.
 - (2) The regulated article is moved in an enclosed vehicle or is completely covered to prevent access by *Cylas formicarius*.
 - (3) The regulated article is moved directly through the quarantined area without stopping (except for refueling or for traffic conditions, such as traffic lights or stop signs).
 - (4) The article has not been combined or commingled with other articles so as to lose its individual identity.
- (d) **Compliance Agreements**—As a condition of issuance of certificates or permits for the movement of regulated articles, any person engaged in purchasing, assembling, exchanging, handling, processing, utilizing, treating or moving such articles may be required to sign a compliance agreement stipulating that he or she will maintain such safeguards against the establishment and dissemination and comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling and subsequent movement of such articles and the cleaning and treatment of means of conveyance and containers used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

The regulated areas shall be enforced under and in accordance with Exterior Pests Regulations (2NCAC 48A, Section. 0300-.0305).

Signed on Wednesday, October 21, 2009 in Raleigh, North Carolina.
Steven W. Troxler, Commissioner

Declaration of Exterior Quarantine for Sweetpotato Weevil (*Cylas formicarius*)

In accordance with the North Carolina Plant Pest Law (*Article 36, Chapter 106 of the General Statutes of North Carolina*) and pursuant Sweetpotato Weevil Regulations (*2 NCAC 48A, Section .0900 Sweetpotato Weevil*), the Commissioner of Agriculture hereby establishes Ouachita Parish, Louisiana as a quarantine area for the sweetpotato weevil.

The movement of the sweetpotato weevil in any stage of development, except for scientific purposes, under state or federal permit, is prohibited. Infested sweetpotatoes for bedding purposes or infested sweetpotato plants or vines for planting are prohibited. The movement of

used containers, tops, trash, or other articles or materials may be regulated under the provisions of this quarantine if the Commissioner or inspector determines the article(s) to be a hazard. Any articles from quarantined areas that are infested or exposed to the sweetpotato weevil can be ordered by the NCDA&CS to be destroyed or fumigated by the owner, or destroyed by state or federal officers at the owner's expense. Some materials may be moved in sealed vehicles to designated safe markets under limited permits; however, no seed potatoes from a quarantine area will be allowed to move under any condition into North Carolina.

Done in Raleigh, North Carolina this 16th day of December, 2010.
Steven W. Troxler, Commissioner

Declaration of Exterior Quarantine for Sweetpotato Weevil (*Cylas formicarius*)

In accordance with the North Carolina Plant Pest Law (*Article 36, Chapter 106 of the General Statutes of North Carolina*) and pursuant Sweetpotato Weevil Regulations (*2 NCAC 48A, Section .0900 Sweetpotato Weevil*), the Commissioner of Agriculture hereby establishes Franklin Parish, Louisiana as a quarantine area for the sweetpotato weevil.

The movement of the sweetpotato weevil in any stage of development, except for scientific purposes, under state or federal permit, is prohibited. Infested sweetpotatoes for bedding purposes or infested sweetpotato plants or vines for planting are prohibited. The movement of used containers, tops, trash, or other articles or materials may be regulated under the provisions of this quarantine if the Commissioner or inspector determines the article(s) to be a hazard. Any articles from quarantined areas that are infested or exposed to the sweetpotato weevil can be ordered by the NCDA&CS to be destroyed or fumigated by the owner, or destroyed by state or federal officers at the owner's expense. Some materials may be moved in sealed vehicles to designated safe markets under limited permits; however, no seed potatoes from a quarantine area will be allowed to move under any condition into North Carolina.

Done in Raleigh, North Carolina this 24th day of June, 2011.
Steven W. Troxler, Commissioner

TOBACCO PLANT CERTIFICATION

STATES REGULATED: All states.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Tobacco Plants.

RESTRICTIONS: Tobacco plants produced outside the state and transported into North Carolina for planting, sale or other purposes must be field inspected within 5 days prior to importation, meet certain plant pest standards that are further outlined in the regulation, and be accompanied by an inspection certificate. The variety name must be stamped or printed on the certificate by the grower. A plant importer must also obtain an import permit prior

to moving plants into North Carolina. Tobacco plants originating in Florida must be accompanied by a special “Tomato/Tobacco Certificate.” To obtain this certificate, specific procedures must be followed to ensure freedom from Tomato Yellow Leafcurl Gemini Virus and Potato Virus Y. Other states where tomato leafcurl gemini virus has been found must also provide proof of additional certification as to freedom from this virus as agreed to in a joint Southern Plant Board management plan.

VEGETABLE PLANT CERTIFICATION

STATES REGULATED: All states.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Vegetable transplants and other vegetable propagative material.

RESTRICTIONS: Vegetable transplants and other vegetable propagative material such as onion sets, asparagus crowns, and seed potatoes that are produced outside the state and transported into North Carolina for planting, sale or other purposes must meet certain standards as outlined in the regulation and be accompanied by an inspection certificate. The variety name (or the words “Variety not stated”) must be stamped or printed on the certificate by the grower. An individual responsible for movement of pepper plants into North Carolina must also provide notification of such intent. Tomato plants originating in Florida must be accompanied by a special “Tomato/Tobacco Certificate.” To obtain this certificate, specific procedures must be followed to ensure freedom from Tomato Yellow Leafcurl Gemini Virus and Potato Virus Y. Other states where tomato leafcurl gemini virus has been found must also provide proof of additional certification as to freedom from this virus as agreed to in a joint Southern Plant Board management plan.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

STATES REGULATED: All states.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All wild and cultivated currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* spp.).

RESTRICTIONS: The sale, growing, or planting of currants and gooseberries in North Carolina is prohibited.

WITCHWEED

PEST: Witchweed, *Striga asiatica* Lour.

STATES REGULATED: Infested portions of: NC, SC

MATERIALS REGULATED: Soils, compost, peat, humus, mulch and decomposed manure, separate or with other articles; sand; and gravel. Plants with roots, grass sod, plant crowns and

roots for propagation. True bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers of ornamental plants. Root crops, except those from which all soil has been removed. Peanuts in shells and peanut shells, except boiled or roasted peanuts. Small grains and soybeans. Hay, straw, fodder, and plant litter of any kind. Seed cotton and gin trash, stumpwood, long green cucumbers, cantaloupes, peppers, squash, tomatoes, and watermelons, except those from which all soil has been removed. Pickling cucumbers, string beans, and field peas. Cabbage, except firm heads with loose outer leaves removed. Leaf tobacco, except flue-cured leaf tobacco. Ear corn, except shucked ear corn. Used crates, boxes, burlap bags, and cotton-picking sacks, and other used farm product containers. Used farm tools, used mechanized cultivating equipment and used harvesting equipment, and used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

NORTH DAKOTA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated May 2024

North Dakota Department of Agriculture

600 East Boulevard Dept 602
Bismarck, ND 58505-0020

<https://www.ndda.nd.gov/divisions/plant-industries>

Samantha Brunner Plant Industries Division Director
Telephone: 701-328-4765
Email: sbrunner@nd.gov

Charles Elhard State Plant Regulatory Officer
Plant Pest Programs Lead (Nursery, Export, Pest Survey)
Telephone: 701-220-0485
Email: celhard@nd.gov

North Dakota State Seed Department

<http://www.seed.nd.gov/>

Ken Bertsch. State Seed Commissioner
..... Telephone: 701-231-5400; Fax: 701-231-5401
..... Email: kbertsch@ndseed.ndsu.edu

Adam Winchester..... Director Potato Program
..... 701 960-8232
..... Email: awinchester@ndseed.ndsu.edu

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

Notification of Nursery Stock Shipments

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be emailed to doa-phytos@nd.gov.

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

NURSERY STOCK means all trees, shrubs, and woody vines and parts thereof which are capable of propagation or growth except seed. Only those plants that are intended for outdoor planting are considered nursery stock.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All plants and plant parts defined as nursery stock must be from an inspected and certified source from the state of origin where the plants were grown. A copy of the current valid certificate of inspection from the state of origin must accompany all commercial shipments of nursery stock into the state. The certificate does not need to be filed with the Department of Agriculture. No permits or fees are required to ship into the state. Any out-of-state person who sells nursery stock from a vehicle or other place of business within the state must have a North Dakota nursery license. All nursery stock deemed non-hardy in North Dakota must bear a label that states "Nonhardy in North Dakota". Full list of nonhardy nursery stock can be found on our website at the below link.

Additional nursery information: <https://www.ndda.nd.gov/divisions/plant-industries/nursery-program>

NOXIOUS WEEDS

<i>Centaurea repens</i>	Russian Knapweed
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Absinth wormwood
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	Leafy spurge
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Diffuse knapweed
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Yellow toadflax
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> , <i>L. virgatum</i> , and all <i>Lythrum</i> cultivars	Purple loosestrife
<i>Tamarix</i> spp	Saltcedar
<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	Palmer amaranth
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Houndstongue

COUNTY OPTION NOXIOUS WEEDS:

Counties can add additional weeds to the list at the county level:
<https://www.ndda.nd.gov/divisions/plant-industries/noxious-weeds>

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

MOSS BALLS/ZEBRA MUSSELS QUARANTINE

[Moss Ball Zebra Mussel Quarantine.pdf \(nd.gov\)](#)

PESTS: Zebra mussels, *Dreissena polymorpha*

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: The aquatic plant known as *Aegagropila linnaei* ("Moss ball"); Any other aquatic species found to be infested with *Dreissena polymorpha* ("Zebra mussel").

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE

www.legis.nd.gov/information/acdata/pdf/7-04-01.pdf

PESTS: Black stem rust, *Puccinia graminis*

STATES REGULATED: ALL

MATERIALS REGULATED: Black Stem Rust spores in any living stage. All plants, seeds, fruits and other parts of plants which are capable of propagation and belong to the genera *Berberis*, *Mahoberberis*, or *Mahonia*, except *Mahonia* cuttings for decorative purposes. See **Federal Black Stem Rust Quarantine**.

EMERALD ASH BORER QUARANTINE

<https://www.legis.nd.gov/information/acdata/pdf/7-04-04.pdf>

PESTS: Emerald ash borer, *Agrilus plannipennis*

STATES REGULATED: All areas known to have emerald ash borer. Regulated areas are identified on the department's website: www.ndda.nd.gov.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Emerald ash borer in any life stage, firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous) species, entire ash trees, untreated ash limbs, branches, logs stumps and roots capable of harboring emerald ash borer, ash nursery stock, ash chips and ash bark chips, and any article or means of conveyance that could present the risk of emerald ash borer.

SEED POTATOES

<http://www.legis.nd.gov/information/acdata/pdf/74-04-01.pdf>

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All seed potatoes imported into this state for planting purposes by any person from any state, territory, or country must be accompanied by an official grade certificate describing the grade of the potatoes or a health certificate to certify that the lot of seed potatoes was field inspected by an official certifying agency and is similar to the standards established by NDCC 4.1-53 for seed potatoes; and any other document or certificate required for the importation of seed potatoes by the state, province, territory, or country of origin, including test results issued by a laboratory approved by the United States Department of Agriculture's animal and plant health inspection service (NDCC 4-53)

SEED LAWS

<https://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/t04-1c53.pdf#nameddest=4p1-53-01>

OHIO

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated July 2023

Division of Plant Health
Ohio Department of Agriculture
8995 East Main Street
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-3399
Telephone: 614-728-6400
Fax: 614-728-6453

CONTACT INFORMATION FOR PRENOTIFICATION IF REQUIRED:

Email: plantpest@agri.ohio.gov

Address: Ohio Department of Agriculture, PPC, 8995 E. Main St. Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

Fax: 614-728-6453

PERSONNEL

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DISCLAIMER

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/927>

Any hardy tree, shrub, plant, or bulb, whether wild or cultivated, except turfgrass, and any cutting, graft, scion, or bud thereof; any non-hardy plant, or plant part, that is to be offered for sale in any state that requires inspection and certification of the plant or plant part as a condition of entrance therein.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

<http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/927.66>

Any nursery stock shipped into Ohio must be accompanied by a tag or poster bearing an exact copy of a valid license of certificate of inspection and be free of harmful plant pests. Each individual piece of nursery stock, or sales unit, consigned to a retail outlet must be labeled with a complete, correct botanical or approved common name.

Ohio does not require the filing of individual licenses for out-of-state nurseries so long as the office is provided with an annual list of certified nurseries from the shipping state.

PROHIBITED INVASIVE PLANTS

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A5-30>

The following species are prohibited from sales or distribution within the State of Ohio:

- (1) *Ailanthus altissima*, tree of heaven;
- (2) *Alliaria petiolata*, garlic mustard;
- (3) *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*, porcelainberry;
- (4) *Azolla pinnata*, Pinnate mosquitofern;
- (5) *Berberis vulgaris*, common barberry;
- (6) *Butomus umbellatus*, flowering rush;
- (7) *Celastrus orbiculatus*, Asian bittersweet;
- (8) *Centaurea stoebe* ssp. *micranthos*, spotted knapweed;
- (9) *Dipsacus fullonum*, common teasel;
- (10) *Dipsacus laciniatus*, cutleaf teasel;
- (11) *Egeria densa*, Brazilian waterweed;
- (12) *Eichhornia azurea*, anchored water hyacinth;
- (13) *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, Russian olive;
- (14) *Elaeagnus umbellata*, autumn olive;
- (15) *Epilobium hirsutum*; hairy willowherb;
- (16) *Fallopia japonica*, Japanese knotweed;
- (17) *Ficaria verna*, lesser celandine;

- (18) *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, giant hogweed;
- (19) *Hesperis matronalis*, dames rocket;
- (20) *Hydrilla verticillata*, hydrilla;
- (21) *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*, European frogbit;
- (22) *Hygrophila polysperma*, Indian swampweed;
- (23) *Iris pseudacorus*, yellow flag iris;
- (24) *Lagarosiphon major*, African oxygen weed;
- (25) *Ligustrum vulgare*, common privet;
- (26) *Limnophila sessiliflora*, Asian marshweed;
- (27) *Lonicera japonica*, Japanese honeysuckle;
- (28) *Lonicera maackii*, Amur honeysuckle;
- (29) *Lonicera morrowii*, Morrow's honeysuckle;
- (30) *Lonicera tatarica*, Tatarian honeysuckle;
- (31) *Lythrum salicaria*, purple loosestrife;
- (32) *Lythrum virgatum*, European wand loosestrife;
- (33) *Marsilea quadrifolia*, European water-clover;
- (34) *Microstegium vimineum*, Japanese stiltgrass;
- (35) *Monochoria hastata*, arrowleaf false pickerelweed;
- (36) *Monochoria vaginalis*, heartshape false pickerelweed;
- (37) *Morus alba*, white mulberry;
- (38) *Myriophyllum aquaticum*, parrot feather watermilfoil;
- (39) *Myriophyllum spicatum*, Eurasian watermilfoil;
- (40) *Najas minor*, brittle waternymph;
- (41) *Nymphoides peltata*, yellow floating heart;
- (42) *Ottelia alismoides*, duck lettuce;
- (43) *Paulownia tomentosa*, princess tree;
- (44) *Persicaria perfoliata*, mile-a-minute;
- (45) *Phalaris arundinacea*, reed canary grass;
- (46) *Phragmites australis* ssp. *australis*, common reed;
- (47) *Pistia stratiotes*, water lettuce;
- (48) *Potamogeton crispus*, curly pondweed;
- (49) *Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*, kudzu;
- (50) *Pyrus calleryana*, Callery pear;
- (51) Reed canary grass that is sold for use as animal feed.
- (52) *Rhamnus cathartica*, European buckthorn;
- (53) *Rosa multiflora*, multiflora rose;
- (54) *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, arrowhead;
- (55) *Salix fragilis*, crack willow;
- (56) *Salvinia minima*, common salvinia;
- (57) *Salvinia molesta*, giant salvinia;
- (58) *Sparganium erectum*, simple bur-reed;
- (59) *Stratiotes aloides*, water soldier;
- (60) *Trapa natans*, water chestnut;
- (61) *Typha angustifolia*, narrowleaf cattail;
- (62) *Typha x glauca*, hybrid cattail;
- (63) *Ulmus pumila*, Siberian elm; and

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(64) *Vincetoxicum nigrum*, black swallowwort.

(65) *Ligustrum vulgare*, common privet * **Takes effect - January 1, 2026.**

PROHIBITED NOXIOUS WEEDS:

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A5-37>

- (A) Shatter cane (*Sorghum bicolor*).
- (B) Russian thistle (*Salsola Kali* var. *tenuifolia*).
- (C) Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*).
- (D) Wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*).
- (E) Grapevines (*Vitis* spp.), when growing in groups of one hundred or more and not pruned, sprayed, cultivated, or otherwise maintained for two consecutive years.
- (F) Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*).
- (G) Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).
- (H) Cressleaf groundsel (*Senecio glabellus*).
- (I) Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*).
- (J) Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*).
- (K) Mile-A-Minute Weed (*Polygonum perfoliatum*).
- (L) Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*).
- (M) Apple of Peru (*Nicandra physalodes*).
- (N) Maretail (*Conyza canadensis*).
- (O) Kochia (*Bassia scoparia*).
- (P) Palmer amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri*).
- (Q) Kudzu (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*).
- (R) Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*).
- (S) Yellow Groove Bamboo (*Phyllostachys aureasculata*), when the plant has spread from its original premise of planting and is not being maintained.
- (T) Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).
- (U) Heart-podded hoary cress (*Lepidium draba* sub. *draba*).
- (V) Hairy whitetop or ballcress *Lepidium appelianum*).
- (W) Perennial sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*).
- (X) Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*).
- (Y) Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*).
- (Z) Hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*).
- (AA) Serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*).
- (BB) Columbus grass (*Sorghum x alnum*).
- (CC) Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*).
- (DD) Forage Kochia (*Bassia prostrata*).
- (EE) Water Hemp (*Amaranthus tuberculatus*).

ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE QUARANTINE

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A5-57>

PEST: Asian longhorned beetle, *Anoplophora glabripennis*

REGULATED AREA: Infested portions of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and South Carolina
[LINK TO MAP](#)

MATERIALS REGULATED: Firewood, stumps, roots, branches, debris and other material living, dead, cut, or fallen from all hardwood species; and lumber, nursery stock and logs of the following genera: Acer (maple), Aesculus (horse chestnut), Albizia (mimosa), Betula (birch), , Cercidiphyllum (katsura), Fraxinus (ash), Koelteria (golden raintree), Platanus (sycamore), Populus (poplar), Salix (willow), Sorbus (mountain ash), and Ulmus (elm).;

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles which originate in the regulated area are prohibited from being transported out of the regulated area. Regulated materials transiting the regulated area must have documentation of the origin and destination of the materials and cannot stop except for routine traffic conditions.

GYPSY (SPONGY) MOTH QUARANTINE

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A5-52>

PEST: European Gypsy Moth, *Lymantria dispar*

REGULATED AREA: Infested portions of the states of Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Virginia and Vermont. [LINK TO MAP](#)

MATERIALS REGULATED: Trees and woody shrubs, cut Christmas trees, logs, wood with bark, firewood, recreational vehicles, boats, trailers, tents, mobile homes, outdoor household articles which have been kept in proximity to an infestation.

RESTRICTIONS: No common carrier or other person shall move from any regulated area or any regulated article unless the article has been shipped in accordance with a valid compliance agreement or the article has been inspected and found free of gypsy moth.

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID QUARANTINE

<http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901%3A5-48>

PEST: Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, *Adelges tsugae*

STATES REGULATED: Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina,

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Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. [LINK TO MAP](#)

MATERIALS REGULATED: Hemlock nursery stock and seedlings;

RESTRICTIONS: Hemlock nursery stock is restricted from infested counties, unless covered by an approved compliance agreement to prevent HWA infestation. For nursery stock originating in non-infested counties of the regulated area: Hemlock nursery stock shall either be covered by a compliance agreement, or be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or certificate of origin signed by an authorized agricultural inspection official of the state of origin, with an additional declaration that: the hemlock seedlings/nursery stock, originated in and was shipped from, a county where hemlock woolly adelgid has not been found.

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY QUARANTINE

<https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-administrative-code/chapter-901:5-56>

PEST: Spotted Lanternfly, *Lycorma delicatula*

STATES REGULATED: The following states or portions of states infested with the spotted lanternfly as listed here: Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Michigan, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Indiana and Ohio. [LINK TO MAP](#)

MATERIALS REGULATED: The spotted lanternfly in any living stage of development; Plants and plant parts, which include, but are not limited to, live or dead trees, nursery stock, firewood, logs, perennial plants, garden plants, agricultural produce, stumps, branches; and Any other products, articles, or means of conveyance that pose a reasonable risk of spreading spotted lanternfly as determined by the director.

RESTRICTIONS: No common carrier or other person shall move from any regulated area or any regulated article unless the article has been shipped in accordance with a valid compliance agreement and accompanied by all documentation required by compliance agreement. Parties responsible for the transportation of regulated articles should complete and carry a self-inspection checklist which can be found here: [SELF INSPECTION](#)

OKLAHOMA

SUMMARY OF PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

Updated September 2022

Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry
Consumer Protection Services Division
2800 North Lincoln Boulevard
PO Box 528804
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-8804
Web link: www.ag.ok.gov

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Kenny.naylor@ag.ok.gov

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Caroline Nelson.....Program Administrator
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Joe Rackley.....CAPS Coordinator/State Survey Coordinator
Cell Phone: (405)205-2709
Joe.rackley@ag.ok.gov

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required for the federal quarantine on Sudden Oak Death/*Phytophthora ramorum*, should be sent to Kaci Hubbell's attention or email kaci.hubbell@ag.ok.gov

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock means and includes, whether in field or container, all trees, shrubs, vines, rosebushes, turfgrass, cuttings, grafts, scions, fruit pits, herbaceous plants, evergreens, and other ornamental trees, bushes, collected wild plants and trees, decorative plants, tropical plants, flowering plants, bedding plants, vegetable plants (for transplanting), aquatic plants, roots, corms, rhizomes, bulbs, and ferns grown for propagation; and all packing materials and other things used in the handling, storing, crating, and shipping of nursery stock. “Nursery stock” does not include cut Christmas trees, wreaths, seeds, agronomic crops, vegetable and fruit produce, cut or dried flowers, and cut or dried herbs.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each shipment of nursery stock entering Oklahoma must be accompanied by a valid nursery certificate of inspection indicating that the shipment has been inspected by the state of origin and meets the requirements of Oklahoma. Plants originating from the Imported Fire Ant quarantined areas must be accompanied by a certificate indicating treatment for Imported Fire Ant.

HEMP CLONE IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

Hemp clones require a phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin.

NOXIOUS WEEDS – <http://ag.ok.gov/cps/weed.htm>

Musk Thistle
Scotch Thistle
Canada Thistle

<https://www.okinvasives.org/watch-list-1>

FEDERAL NOXIOUS WEEDS – <http://plants.usda.gov/java/noxious>

Plants listed on the Federal Noxious Weed list, 7 CFR § 360.200, are prohibited from propagation, sale, or distribution in Oklahoma. This shall include sterile varieties of *Imperata cylindrica*.

PROHIBITED AQUATIC PLANT SPECIES

A person shall not knowingly propagate, sell, or offer for sale any aquatic plant pest. “Aquatic plant pest” shall include, but not be limited to, any aquatic plant species listed as a noxious aquatic plant in Oklahoma’s Horticulture Law and Rules:

<https://www.ag.ok.gov/cps/horticulture.pdf>

<http://www.oar.state.ok.us/oar/codedoc02.nsf/frmMain?OpenFrameSet&Frame=Main&Src=75tnm2shfcdnm8pb4dthj0chedppmcbq8dtmmak31ctijurgcln50ob7ckj42tbkdt374obdcli00>

QUARANTINES

Thousand Canker Disease Quarantine (Permanent Rule effective July 25, 2011)

PEST: Walnut Twig Beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*) and the fungal pathogen *Geosmithia morbida* sp. nov.

STATES REGULATED: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and any other state or foreign country known to be infested with Thousand Canker Disease of Walnut exterior shall be quarantined.

REGULATED ARTICLES: (1) All plants and plant parts of the genus *Juglans* including but not limited to nursery stock, budwood, scionwood, green lumber, and other living, dead, cut, or fallen material, including logs, boards, firewood, stumps, burls, roots, branches, bark, mulch, chips, and lumber for wood packing material; (2) all life stages of the Walnut Twig Beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*); and (3) the fungal pathogen *Geosmithia morbid* sp. nov.

RESTRICTIONS: (a) All regulated articles originating from quarantined areas are prohibited entry into or transition through the State of Oklahoma unless accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin declaring, "The article was officially inspected after harvest and found free of the fungus *Geosmithia*, the Walnut Twig Beetle, and bark, and the articles were stored in such a manner to remain free of the Walnut Twig Beetle in storage and transit."; (b) regulated articles originating in an area not known to have thousand cankers disease but in transit through an area known to have thousand cankers disease shall be regulated articles; (c) regulated articles to be used for research purposes may move pursuant to a compliance agreement with the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry; (d) interstate and intrastate movement of regulated articles and all living stages of the Walnut Twig Beetle and the Thousand Canker Disease fungal pathogen for scientific or experimental purposes may move under a compliance agreement and scientific permit.

Imported Fire Ant Quarantine

PEST: Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis invicta*

REGULATED AREA: Regulated areas are the areas designated as quarantined areas in 7CFR 301.81.3.

REGULATED AREAS IN OKLAHOMA: Imported Fire Ant regulated areas are the Oklahoma counties of: Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Coal, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Jackson,

Jefferson, Johnston, Latimer, Le Flore, Love, Marshall, McCurtain, Murray, Pontotoc, Pushmataha, Stephens, and Tillman.

REGULATED ARTICLES: (1) Soil, separately or with other things; (2) plants with soil attached, except houseplants grown in the home and not for sale; (3) grass sod; (4) mechanized soil-moving equipment; (5) hay and straw; and (6) any other products, articles, or other means of conveyance, of any character not covered in (1)-(5), when determined a risk of Imported Fire Ant hazard.

RESTRICTIONS: Certificates must indicate that the regulated articles are free of all living stages of the Imported Fire Ant. Federal certificates or permits may be used in lieu of certificate of state origin if the interstate shipper provides a copy of a valid inspection certificate from that state of origin.

Oklahoma Boll Weevil Quarantine (Updated April, 2005)

PEST: Boll Weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman, in any living state of development.

STATES REGULATED: Any state other than Oklahoma or any portion of that state which is infested with the boll weevil.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The boll weevil in any living state of development, seed cotton, gin trash, cotton production equipment; and other products, articles or means of conveyance, or any character not covered above that present a hazard of spreading the boll weevil.

ALL COUNTIES IN OKLAHMA ARE DESIGNATED ERADICATED.

The following rule was adopted as set forth, effective date of May 27, 2005:

35:30-14-7. Cotton destruction in elimination zones

- (a) Volunteer and other non-commercial cotton in elimination zones shall be managed in the same manner and at the same expenses as commercial cotton.
- (b) When volunteer and other non-commercial cotton is located within an elimination zone, the owner shall be notified in writing that the cotton has the potential to host boll weevils and ordering that the cotton be destroyed.
 - a. The notification shall state that the owner has two weeks from the date of the letter to destroy the volunteer or non-commercial cotton.
 - b. If the owner fails to comply with the letter, the Department shall destroy the cotton by any available means and the costs associated with the destruction shall be assessed to the owner and the failure shall be a violation of the Oklahoma Boll Weevil Eradication Act.

Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine

PEST: Emerald Ash Borer, *Agrilus planipennis*

REGULATED AREA: Regulated articles from Delaware County, Oklahoma, and any other counties, states, or foreign country known to be infested with Emerald Ash Borer.

REGULATED ARTICLES: (1) Emerald Ash Borer, *Agrilus planipennis*; (2) Firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous tree species); (3) Nursery stock, green lumber, and other living, dead, cut, or fallen material, including logs, stumps, roots, branches, mulch, and both composted and uncomposted chips of the genus *Fraxinus* (ash); and (4) Any other article, product, or means of conveyance not listed in this section may be designated as a regulated if determined by the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry to present a risk of spreading Emerald Ash Borer.

RESTRICTIONS: (a) All regulated articles originating from quarantined areas shall be prohibited entry to any destination outside the quarantined area; (b) Regulated articles originating in an area not known to have Emerald Ash Borer but transiting through an area known to have Emerald Ash Borer shall be considered to be regulated articles. The point of origin shall be indicated on shipping documents and accompanied by a certificate of inspection for this pest; (c) Interstate and intrastate movement of regulated articles and all living stages of the Emerald Ash Borer, *Agrilus planipennis*, for scientific or experimental purposes shall only move under a compliance agreement and scientific permit.

Cotton Seed Bug Quarantine

PEST: Cotton Seed Bug, *Oxycarenus hyalinipennis*

REGULATED AREA: Regulated articles from the State of California, and any other state or foreign country known to be infested with the cotton seed bug (*Oxycarenus hyalinipennis*) shall be quarantined.

REGULATED ARTICLES: The following shall be regulated pursuant to this quarantine: (1). All plant and plant parts of the family Malvaceae including, but not limited to, nursery stock and other living, dead, cut, or fallen fruit, fruiting structures, or seeds; (2). All life stages of the cotton seed bug, (*Oxycarenus hyalinipennis*); and (3). All equipment used for the production and transportation of cotton.

RESTRICTIONS: (a) All regulated articles originating from quarantines areas are prohibited entry into or transition through the State of Oklahoma unless the articles are: (1) Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin declaring the articles have been officially inspected after harvest and found free of the cotton seed bug (*Oxycarenus haylinipennis*) and the articles have been stored in such a manner to remain free of the cotton seed bug in storage and transit; or (2) Included in a cooperative agreement with the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry. (b) Regulated articles originating in an area not known to have cotton seed bug but in transit through an area known to have the cotton seed bug shall be regulated articles. (c) Interstate and intrastate movement of regulated articles for scientific or experimental purposes shall be exempt from the provisions of 35:30-8-4 and may move under a compliance agreement and scientific permit, as required.

OREGON

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

Updated June 2023

State of Oregon
Department of Agriculture
Plant Program
635 Capitol Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532

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Troy Abercrombie.....Noxious Weed & Native Plant Program Manager
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Elizabeth Savory.....Plant Health & Seed Regulatory Program Manager
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The information, as provided, is for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as complete, nor should it be considered legally binding. Coordination with both your state and the destination state plant regulatory agencies may be necessary to stay current on revised requirements.

For more complete information on Oregon's Agricultural Quarantines and policies, please visit:

DOA Division 52 (Pest and Disease Control)
<https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/displayDivisionRules.action?selectedDivision=2729>

DOA Division 54 (Nurseries)
<https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/displayDivisionRules.action?selectedDivision=2731>

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GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

- (a) This includes all botanically classified plants or any part thereof, such as floral stock, herbaceous plants, bulbs, corms, roots, scions, grafts, cuttings, fruit pits, seeds of fruits, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, berry plants, and all trees, shrubs and vines, and plants collected in the wild that are grown or kept for propagation or sale.
- (b) Nursery stock does not include:
 - Field and forage crops;
 - The seeds of grasses, cereal grains, vegetable crops and flowers;
 - The bulbs and tubers of vegetable crops;
 - Any vegetable or fruit used for food or feed;
 - Cut flowers, unless stems or other portions thereof are intended for propagation.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

- (a) Oregon grown nursery stock must be free of pests, diseases and noxious weeds and be accompanied by a shipping certificate issued by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.
- (b) All nursery stock originating from other states must be accompanied by a shipping certificate issued by the plant regulatory agency of the state of origin. Additionally, all plant materials subject to Oregon plant quarantine regulations must meet all inspection and documentation conditions required by each specific quarantine.

OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION

Notifications of regulated commodity shipments are required. The shipper and/or receiver shall mail, FAX, or e-mail the following documents:

- Type and quantity of plants
- Addresses of shipper and recipient
- State/Federal licenses
- Phytosanitary Certificate of Compliance
- Test results if required by specific quarantines

Notifications should be sent to one of the following:

- Nursery Program Supervisor, Plant Division
Oregon Department of Agriculture,
635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301
- FAX 503.986.4786
- e-mail: quarantine@oda.oregon.gov

The department may require that shipments be held until inspected and released. In addition, field grown plants may be required to be held for up to two years so they can be inspected for the disease as necessary before final release.

TABLE OF NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

	QUARANTINE	COMMODITIES	SHIPPER	RECEIVER
	Pre-Notification rule	cut Christmas trees		X*
	Notification rule	all imported trees and shrubs		X*
I	Allium Leafminer	all <i>Allium</i> spp.		X*
II	Apple Maggot	apple, pear, hawthorne		
III	Bacterial Gummosis	refer to list, p. 9		
IV	Blueberry Maggot	blueberry plants		
V	Blueberry Nursery Stock	all <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	X	
VI	Beetles (Japanese, etc.	all plants with roots		X*
VII	Cherry Bark Tortrix	refer to list, p. 19	X	
VIII	Chestnut Blight	all <i>Castanea</i> spp. and <i>Castanopsis</i> spp.		
IX	Dutch Elm Disease	most trees, p. 19		
X	European Corn Borer	extensive list, p. 20		
XI	Firewood	whole or split pieces of wood		
XII	Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter	extensive table, p. 26-28	X	
XIII	Grape Quarantine	all <i>Vitis</i> spp.		X
XIV	Hazelnut Nursery Stock	all <i>Corylus</i> spp.	X	
XV	Hops Diseases	all <i>Humulus lupulus</i>		
XVI	Oak Wilt Disease	several genera, p. 34		
XVII	Phytophagous Snails	refer to list, p. 37		X
XVIII	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	extensive hosts, refer to link on p.38		X
XIX	Plum Curculio	many <i>Prunus</i> sp. and more, p.41		
XX	Prunus diseases	all <i>Prunus</i> spp. and varieties		
XXI	Timber Import	all timber products		X*
XXII	Zebra Mussels	<i>Aegagropila linnaei</i>		X*

* Pre-notification required

PRE-NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTED CHRISTMAS TREES ([OAR 603-054-0085](#))

- (1) **Recipients** of Christmas trees and cut evergreen branches imported into the state of Oregon from any out-of-state source are required to notify the Oregon Department of Agriculture, refer to: OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3).
- (2) For purposes of this section, "Christmas tree" is as defined in ORS 571.505 (Definitions for ORS [571.510 to 571.580](#)).
- (3) For the purposes of this section, cut evergreen branches is defined as cut branches of any evergreen tree in the genera of *Abies*, *Pinus* or *Pseudotsuga*. It does not include cut branches in wreaths or in other manufactured products.

- (4) Notification in advance of arrival of the shipment is required and must be no later than two business days (Monday through Friday) prior to its arrival. ODA may approve alternative notification systems if such systems allow ODA at least one business day to determine if an inspection is necessary.

Notification shall include:

- a. The species of Christmas tree(s) or cut evergreen branches,
 - b. origin,
 - c. quantities,
 - d. source,
 - e. recipient's contact information
 - f. Copies of regular shipping documents, e.g., load lists, with this information is required.
- (5) ODA will contact the recipient of the Christmas tree(s) or cut evergreen branches within one business day of receipt of notification if the Christmas trees or cut evergreen branches must be held for inspection in order to prevent the introduction or spread of dangerous insects or other plant pests as provided in [ORS 570.305](#). Recipients are not obligated to hold the imported Christmas tree(s) or cut evergreen branches for inspection unless contacted directly by an ODA inspector, except that the imported Christmas tree(s) or cut evergreen branches must not be sold or distributed to untraceable buyers, e.g., final consumers, for two business day after notifying ODA.
- (6) No person shall knowingly offer to sell Christmas tree stock or cut evergreen branches that are infected or infested with dangerous pests as provided in [ORS 571.575](#) (Knowingly offering to sell infected or infested Christmas tree stock). Failure to comply with this section may result in the penalties provided in [ORS 571.995](#)

NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTED TREES AND SHRUBS ([OAR 603-054-0027](#))

- (1) **Recipients** of tree and shrub nursery stock imported into the state of Oregon from any out-of-state source are required to notify the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Notification shall be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3).
- (2) For purposes of this section, "tree and shrub nursery stock" means woody forest and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines grown or kept for propagation or sale, including bareroot, balled and burlaped, and containerized plants, liners, budwood, seedlings and cuttings. Fruit, seeds, and tissue culture plantlets are not considered tree and shrub nursery stock.
- (3) Notifications in advance of arrival of the shipment is encouraged but must be no later than two business days (Monday through Friday) after its arrival. ODA may approve alternative notification systems if such systems allow ODA at least one business day to determine if an inspection is necessary. Notification shall include:
- a. The species of plant(s);
 - b. quantities;
 - c. source;
 - d. recipient's contact information.
 - e. Copies of regular shipping documents, e.g., load lists, with this information are encouraged.
- (4) ODA will contact nurseries within one business day of receipt of notification if the tree and shrub nursery stock must be held for inspection under [ORS 571.220](#) and [OAR 570.305](#). Recipients are not obligated to hold the imported tree and shrub nursery stock for inspection unless contacted directly by

an ODA inspector, except that the imported tree and shrub nursery stock must not be sold or distributed to untraceable buyers, e.g., final consumers, for one business day after notifying ODA.

OREGON STATE QUARANTINES

I. ALLIUM LEAFMINER ([OAR 603-052-1400](#))

A quarantine against the Allium leafminer, ALM (*Phytomyza gymnostoma*). Areas under quarantine will include any parts of the United States where ALM is known to exist. *Allium spp.* host material from these areas will be prohibited unless conditions are met that prevent the introduction of ALM into Oregon. Additionally, importers will be required to notify the Department prior to import of Allium spp. host materials from these areas to enable ODA to inspect material entering the state. The Allium leafminer is one of the most important Allium (garlic, leek, and onion) pests in Europe. The larvae feed on the leaves and can cause the death of small plants and leaves to twist.

STATES REGULATED: All infested states and territories in the United States.

COMMODITIES COVERED: All plant material from hosts listed below:

- (a) Garlic (*Allium sativum*)
- (b) Onion, green onion, shallots (*Allium cepa* and varieties)
- (c) Leek (*Allium ampeloprasum*)
- (d) Chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*)
- (e) Ornamental Allium (including *A. caeruleum*, *A. flavum*, *A. giganteum*, *A. hollandicum*, and *A. rosenorum*)

RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) Certification Required. Articles and commodities covered, which are produced in or shipped from the area under quarantine are prohibited entry into the state of Oregon unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by and bearing the original or facsimile signature of the authorized agricultural official of the state from which the article or commodity is shipped evidencing compliance with subsections (c) and (d) of this section.
- (b) Reshipments of commodities grown outside the area under quarantine. Commodities in original unopened containers may be reshipped to this state from any point within an area under quarantine. Containers shall bear labels or other identifying marks, which clearly indicate that commodities originate from outside a quarantined area;
- (c) Certification required for Admission of Repacked Commodities Grown Outside of Area Under Quarantine. Provided each lot or shipment is certified by an authorized agricultural official to have been grown outside the area under quarantine and that continued identity has been maintained while within the area under quarantine, the commodities may be repacked and shipped by common carrier from any point within the area under quarantine to this state. The certificate shall set forth the state in which commodities were grown, point of repacking and reshipment, amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee;
- (d) Commodities treated with approved insecticides. Commodities treated with approved insecticides may be admitted into Oregon provided treatment is approved by the proper

authorities in the state of origin and further provided each lot or shipment of such commodities to Oregon is accompanied by a certificate, as stated in subsection (a) of this section, evidencing compliance with the minimum requirements of this section;

NOTIFICATIONS: Notification of regulated commodity shipments of *Allium* spp. host material is required. The Department may require that shipments be held until inspected and released. Notification shall be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3).

Recipients shall notify the Department prior to arrival, the following shipment information:

- (a) the shipment volume;
- (b) shipper's name and address;
- (c) the consignee's name and address;
- (d) the approximate date of delivery; and
- (e) applicable copies of phytosanitary certificates and lab reports.

II. **APPLE MAGGOT (*RHAGOLETIS POMONELLA*) ([OAR 603-052-0121](#))**

A quarantine against apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*), a dipterous insect of the family Tephritidae whose larval stages live within the fruit of their host plants and cause extensive damage to such fruit.

STATES REGULATED:

- (a) Within the State of Oregon: the counties of Benton, Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Sherman, Tillamook, Yamhill, Wasco, Washington, and the City of Pendleton in Umatilla County.
- (b) In the western United States: California, Idaho, Utah, and Washington.
- (c) In the eastern United States: all states and districts east of and including the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

COMMODITIES COVERED: From the areas under quarantine: all fresh fruit of Hawthorne (haw); all non-commercial fresh fruit of pear; and all fresh fruit of apple (including crabapple).

RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) **Certification Required.** Commodities covered which are produced in or shipped from the area under quarantine are prohibited entry into the commercial apple producing counties of Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla and Wasco counties of the State of Oregon unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by and bearing the original or facsimile signature of the authorized agricultural official of the state from which the commodity is shipped evidencing compliance with subsection (e), (f), or (g) of this section. No certificate is required for commodities meeting the requirements of subsection (c) or (d) of this section;
- (b) In the western U.S., not all counties in infested states have established populations of

apple maggot. Provided each lot or shipment is certified by an authorized agricultural official to have been grown in a county not known to be infested with apple maggot, the commodities may be shipped to the Oregon counties of Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla and Wasco.

- (c) **No certificate required:** Reshipments in Original Containers if Commodities Grown Outside Area Under Quarantine. Commodities in original unopened containers, each bearing labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin outside the areas under quarantine, may be reshipped to the counties Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla and Wasco of the State of Oregon from any point within the areas under quarantine;
- (d) **No certificate required:** Repacked Commodities Admissible if Certified Grown Outside from Area Under Quarantine. Provided each lot or shipment is certified by an authorized agricultural official to have been grown outside the area under quarantine and that continued identity has been maintained while within the area under quarantine, the commodities may be repacked and shipped by common carrier from any point within the area under quarantine to the Oregon counties of Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla and Wasco. The certificate shall set forth the state in which commodities were grown, point of repacking and reshipment, amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee;
- (e) Apples Exposed to Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage Admissible Under Certificate. Apples which are exposed to controlled atmosphere (CA) storage for a continuous period of 90 days, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at 38° F (3.3°C) or less, may be admitted into the counties of Hood River, Morrow, Umatilla and Wasco of the State of Oregon provided said storage room or building is approved by the proper authorities in the state of origin as a controlled atmosphere facility and further provided each lot or shipment of such apples to the afore named Oregon counties is accompanied by a certificate, as stated in subsection (a) of this section, evidencing compliance with the minimum requirements of this section;
- (f) Solid Frozen Fruits Exempt. No restrictions are placed by this regulation on the entry into the Oregon counties of Hood River, Morrow, Umatilla and Wasco of fruits which upon arrival are frozen solid and which are under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state;
- (g) Shipments from Cold Storage at 32° F (0°C). Commodities covered which are held in cold storage for a continuous period of 40 days or more, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at 32° F (0°C) or less, may be admitted into the counties of Hood River, Morrow, Umatilla and Wasco of the State of Oregon provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate, as described in subsection (a) of this section, evidencing compliance with the requirements of this section.

EXCEPTIONS: Based on a memorandum of agreement between the Oregon and Washington Departments of Agriculture, the Washington counties of Klickitat and Skamania and the Oregon counties of Hood River and Wasco are considered a single production area, and under the terms of this memorandum fresh commercial apple fruit produced in this production area may move freely throughout these counties. This exception shall be allowable only so long as such memorandum is in effect;

SPECIAL PERMITS: The Director of the Oregon State Department of Agriculture may issue special permits admitting covered commodities not otherwise eligible for entry into Gilliam, Grant, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla and Wasco counties of the State of Oregon from areas under quarantine subject to specific conditions and provisions which the director may prescribe to prevent introduction, escape or spread of the quarantined pests.

III. BACTERIAL GUMMOSIS OF SEED HEADS, *RATHAYIBACTER TOXICUS*
([OAR 603-052-1241](#))

A quarantine against *Rathayibacter toxicus*, the cause of bacterial gummosis of seed heads. This quarantine is established under [ORS 561.510 and 561.540](#) to protect Oregon's agricultural industries and natural resources from the artificial spread of *R. toxicus*. This bacterium causes a disease that infects ryegrass and other grass species, severely limiting seed production. *Rathayibacter toxicus* also produces a toxin that can contaminate grass seeds, hay, and other plant parts; this toxin can be fatal to mammals. Methods for exclusion of commodities potentially infected with this disease and procedures for eradication of incipient infections are prescribed in this quarantine.

STATES REGULATED: All areas outside of the State of Oregon where *R. toxicus* is known to occur and any property within the State of Oregon where *R. toxicus* is detected;

COMMODITIES COVERED: All plants and plant parts including seed of the following regulated commodities: species of grass known to be hosts for *Anguina* seed gall nematodes, including *Lolium* species, *Dactylis* species, and *Agrostis* species, and all known hosts of *R. toxicus*, including *Phalaris* species, *Vulpia myuros* (Rat's tail fescue), *Austroanthonia caespitosa* (= *Danthonia caespitosa*, common wallaby-grass), *Avena sativa* (common oat), and *A. caespitosa* (= *Deschampia cespitosa*, tufted hairgrass). All life stages of *R. toxicus*.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated commodities originating from the area under quarantine, and any other area found to be infested with *R. toxicus* during the life of this quarantine, are prohibited unless one of the following requirements has been met:

- (a) The regulated commodity originates from an area that is free from *R. toxicus* based on official surveys conducted by an official entity recognized by a National Plant Protection Organization. The regulated commodity must be accompanied by an official certificate that includes the following additional declaration: "The shipment originates from an area known to be free from *Rathayibacter toxicus* based on official survey." Official survey data supporting this statement must be presented to the Oregon Department of Agriculture upon request.
- (b) The regulated commodity has been tested in an official laboratory recognized by a National Plant Protection Organization using a protocol approved by the Department and has tested free from *R. toxicus*. The regulated commodity must be accompanied by an official certificate that includes the following additional declaration: "The shipment is free from *Rathayibacter toxicus* based on official laboratory testing." An official laboratory test report must be presented to the Oregon Department of Agriculture upon request.

NOTE: A list of laboratory testing protocols approved by the Department is available from the Plant Health, Oregon Department of Agriculture, telephone 503-986-4620.

ADDITIONAL: The Oregon Department of Agriculture may require additional sampling and testing of covered commodities imported from an area or areas where *R. toxicus* is known to occur, including all areas described in STATES REGULATED. The party in possession of said seed lot(s) while in the State of Oregon shall be responsible for all fees for sample collection and testing. Fees shall be applied as described in [OAR 603-052-1150](#) and [603-056-0305](#).

Infested properties in Oregon: Confirmation of a *R. toxicus* infection must be made by the Department or an official cooperator. Affected property owners will be issued treatment requirements for the known infested area in the form of an Administrative Directive. The treatment requirements may include, but not be limited to, the following activities:

- (a) Mandatory crop rotation;
- (b) Herbicide treatments;
- (c) Field burning;
- (d) Field inspections, including testing;
- (e) Planting of certified seed;
- (f) Equipment sanitation;
- (g) Mandatory official sampling and testing of grass seed lots from future production within infected properties.

SPECIAL PERMITS: The Department, upon receipt of an application in writing, may issue a Special Permit allowing movement into this state, or movement within this state, of regulated commodities not otherwise eligible for movement under the provisions of this quarantine order. Movement of such commodities will be subject to any conditions or restrictions stipulated in the Special Permit, and these conditions and restrictions may vary depending upon the intended use of the commodity and the potential risk of escape or spread of *R. toxicus*.

IV. BLUEBERRY MAGGOT, *RHAGOLETIS MENDAX* ([OAR 603-052-0115](#))

STATES REGULATED. All states, districts, and territories of the United States east of and including the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. All states of the United States west of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas are not included therein.

COMMODITIES COVERED. All fresh fruit of blueberry and blueberry plants (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection). All commodities covered are prohibited entry into Oregon from the area under quarantine with the exception of items listed below.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (a) No restrictions are placed by this quarantine upon the entry into the State of Oregon of fruits which upon arrival are frozen solid and which are held under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state;
- (b) Fruits affected by this quarantine, which have been held in cold storage for a continuous period of at least 40 days during which period the temperature in said cold storage area has been maintained at 32° F or less, may be admitted into the State of Oregon providing that the lot or shipment of the same is accompanied by an official certificate, issued by an agency of the state of origin authorized to do so, evidencing compliance with the requirements of this subsection.
- (c) Fruits that are accompanied by an official certificate showing that they have been treated with a fumigant effective against blueberry maggot according to label instructions.

NOTE: Blueberry nursery stock from states regulated for Blueberry maggot must be bareroot, washed free from soil or growing medium.

V. BLUEBERRY NURSERY STOCK CONTROL AREA ([OAR 603-052-1245](#))

A Control area to protect Oregon's blueberry fruit industry from the introduction of blueberry scorch virus. Blueberry scorch virus is an aphid-borne plant disease that causes necrosis of leaves and flowers in blueberry leading to a decline in productivity. Blueberry scorch virus does occur in the Pacific Northwest but does not cause symptoms on the commonly grown varieties. However, a more virulent strain of blueberry scorch virus occurs in other areas that would have a severe impact on Oregon's blueberry industry if it were introduced into Oregon. The strains of blueberry scorch virus cannot be readily distinguished by standard laboratory testing methods.

STATES REGULATED: This control area includes the entire state of Oregon, and all states and districts of the United States and all countries.

COMMODITIES COVERED: All plants and plant parts of *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *V. macrocarpon*, *V. membranaceum*, and *Sambucus nigra*.

RESTRICTIONS: To prevent the introduction of blueberry scorch virus, plants and plant parts of *Vaccinium corymbosum* and any other host plants of blueberry scorch virus that are imported, planted, sold, or offered for sale within the control area must meet at least one of the following conditions. A phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration corresponding to one of the options below is required.

- (a) The host plants must originate from a pest free area.
- (b) The host plants are certified in accordance with the regulations of an official certification program in the state or province of origin that includes testing and inspection for blueberry viruses and is approved by the director.
- (c) The host plants are free of blueberry scorch virus based on an official laboratory test using a protocol approved by the director.
- (d) The host plants are micropropagated and/or grown in an insect-proof greenhouse or screenhouse and originate from mother plants that have been tested and found free of blueberry scorch virus.
- (e) Blueberry fruit must be free of leaf tissue and other plant debris before being imported into the control area. Notification and phytosanitary certificates are not required for shipments of blueberry fruit.
- (f) The ODA will operate official testing and certification programs on a cost-recovery basis. Fees charged by the Department are payable on or before December 31 of each year and are for the sole purpose of defraying expenses incurred by the Department in conducting official testing procedures provided for in this control area order. Payment thereof shall not be construed as granting any right or privilege to the program participant.

NOTIFICATIONS: Notification of regulated commodity shipment is required by the **shipper**,

refer to: OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3). The department may require that shipments be held until inspected and released. Notifications need to include the following:

- (a) the phytosanitary certificate of compliance,
- (b) listing the type and quantity of plants,
- (c) address of shipper,
- (d) address of recipient,
- (e) test results,
- (f) contact numbers to the Nursery Program,

VI. BEETLES (JAPANESE, EUROPEAN CHAFER, AND ORIENTAL) ([OAR 603-052-0127](#))

A quarantine against the pest known as Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*), European Chafer (*Rhizotrogus majalis*), and Oriental beetle (*Anomala orientalis*), members of the family Scarabaeidae, which in the larval stage feed on the roots of many plants and in the adult stage feed on the flowers, foliage and fruit of many plants.

STATES REGULATED. The entire states of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia, Canada, and any other state, territory or province where the presence of an established population of any of these insects is confirmed and effective eradication procedures have not been implemented. Any property(ies) in Oregon where Japanese beetles, European Chafers or Oriental beetles are found including a buffer zone that may be infested around the area where the pests were discovered.

COMMODITIES COVERED. All life stages of the Japanese beetle, European Chafer and Oriental beetle, including eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults; and the following hosts or possible carriers of Japanese beetle:

- (a) Soil, growing media, humus, compost, green waste or yard debris, and manure (except when commercially packaged, and except soil samples under a federal Compliance Agreement);
- (b) All plants with roots;
- (c) Grass sod;
- (d) Plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection);
- (e) Bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection); and
- (f) Any other plant, plant part, article or means of conveyance when it is determined by

the department to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to either infestation, or exposure to infestation, by Japanese beetle.

RESTRICTIONS. All commodities covered are prohibited entry into Oregon from the area under quarantine unless they have the required certification. Plants may be shipped from the area under quarantine into Oregon 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: not all protocols in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan are acceptable for Oregon.

NOTIFICATIONS: Advanced notification of regulated commodity shipment is required.

Notification shall be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3). The **shipper** shall notify the receiver to hold such commodities for inspection by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The **receiver** must notify the Oregon Department of Agriculture of the arrival of commodities imported under the provisions of this quarantine and must hold such commodities for inspection. Such certificates shall be issued only if the shipment conforms fully with provisions below:

PROVISIONS: Certificates can only be issued if the shipment conforms fully with subsections (a), (b), or (c). Acceptable shipping of plant material to Oregon from Japanese beetle, European Chafer and Oriental beetle quarantined states includes the following:

(a) PRIMARY REQUIREMENTS:

1. Bareroot Plants. Plants with roots are acceptable if they are bareroot, free from soil and growing media (clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection). The certificate accompanying the plants shall bear the following additional declaration: "Plants are bareroot, attached clumps of soil or growing media are less than 1/2 inch in diameter." Advance notification required.
2. Production in an Approved Japanese Beetle Free Greenhouse/Screenhouse. All the following criteria apply. All media must be sterilized and free of soil. 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 beetles cannot gain entry. Security will be documented by the appropriate phytosanitary official. 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. The certificate accompanying the plants shall bear the following additional declaration: "The rooted plants (or crowns) were produced in an approved Japanese beetle free greenhouse or screenhouse and were grown in sterile, soilless media." Advance notification required.

3. Production During a Pest Free Window. The entire rooted plant production cycle will be completed within a pest free window, in clean containers with sterilized and soilless growing medium, 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: "These plants were produced outside the Japanese beetle flight season and were grown in sterile, soilless media." Advance notification required.
4. Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments. 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. The phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following additional declaration: "The rooted plants are in soilless media and 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 Oregon's Japanese beetle quarantine." Advance notification required. State phytosanitary certificates listing and verifying the treatment used must accompany the shipment and also be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3).

NOTE: not all protocols in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan are acceptable for Oregon.

- (i) Dip Treatment - B&B and Container Plants. Not approved.
- (ii) Drench Treatments - Container Plants Only. Not approved for ornamental grasses or sedges. Potting media used must be sterile and soilless, containers must be clean. Containers must be one gallon or smaller in size. Field potted plants are not eligible for certification using this protocol. This is a prophylactic treatment protocol targeting eggs and early first instar larvae. If the containers are exposed to a second flight season they must be retreated with an approved insecticide following label description for application rates:
 - A. Imidacloprid (Marathon 60WP). Apply one-half (0.5) gram of active ingredient per gallon as a prophylactic treatment just prior to 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. A twenty-four (24) gallon tank mix should be enough to treat 120-140 one-gallon containers. Avoid over drenching so as not to waste active ingredient through leaching. During the adult flight season, plants must be retreated after sixteen (16) weeks if not shipped to assure adequate protection.

B. Bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Flowable 7.9%). Mix at the rate of twenty (20) ounces per 100 gallons of water. Apply, as a drench, approximately eight (8) ounces of tank mix per six (6) inches of container diameter.

(iii) Media (Granule) Incorporation - Container Plants Only. Containers must be one gallon or smaller in size. Not approved for ornamental grasses or sedges. All pesticides used for media incorporation must be mixed prior to potting and plants potted a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Potting media used must be sterile and soilless; containers must be clean. The granules must be incorporated into the media prior to potting. 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 drench treatments. Media must be treated with approved pesticides following label description for application rates approved for media incorporation:

- A. Imidacloprid (Marathon 1 G). Mix at the rate of five (5) pounds per cubic yard.
- B. Bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Granular or Talstar T&O Granular (0.2G)). Mix at the rate of 25 ppm or one-third (0.33) of a pound per cubic yard based on a potting media bulk density of 200.
- C. Tefluthrin (Fireban 1.5 G). Mix at the rate of 25 ppm based on a potting media bulk density of 400.

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

(b) ALTERNATE APPROVED PROTOCOL, OPTION 1: Detection Survey for Origin Certification.

1. Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan protocol not approved.
2. Alternative approved protocol: States listed in the area under quarantine may have counties that are not infested with Japanese beetle. Shipments of commodities covered may be accepted from these non-infested counties if annual surveys are made in such counties and adjacent counties and the results of such surveys are negative for Japanese beetle. In addition, the plants must be greenhouse grown in media that is sterilized and free of soil and the shipping nursery must grow all their own stock from seed, unrooted cuttings or bareroot material. A list of counties so approved will be maintained by the State Department of Agriculture. Agricultural officials from a quarantined state or province may recommend a noninfested county be placed on the approved county list by writing for such approval and stating how surveys were conducted giving the following information:

- (i) Areas surveyed;
- (ii) How survey was carried out;
- (iii) Number of traps;
- (iv) Results of survey;
- (v) History of survey;
- (vi) If county was previously infested, give date of last infestation. If infestations occur in neighboring counties, approval may be denied. To be maintained on the approved list, each county must be reappraised every twelve (12) months. Shipments of commodities covered from noninfested counties will only be allowed entry into Oregon if the uninfested county has been placed on the approved list prior to the arrival of the shipment in Oregon. The certificate must have the following additional declaration: "The plants in this consignment were produced in sterile, soilless media in (name of county), state of (name of state of origin) that is known to be free of Japanese beetle." Advance notification required (see RESTRICTIONS).

- (c) ALTERNATE APPROVED PROTOCOL, OPTION 2: Privately owned house plants obviously grown, or certified at the place of origin as having been grown indoors without exposure to Japanese beetle may be allowed entry into this state without meeting the requirements of RESTRICTIONS. Contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture for requirements, refer to: OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3).

INFESTED PROPERTIES IN OREGON: Confirmation of an infestation of Japanese beetle, European Chafer or Oriental beetle must be made by the State Department of Agriculture or an official cooperator.

- (a) Response plan. If the State Department of Agriculture confirms an infestation, the State Department of Agriculture will notify the property owner(s) and develop a response plan. The goal of the plan will be eradication as soon as possible. The plan may require cooperative measures by the property owner(s) to supplement measures taken by State Department of Agriculture.
- (b) Evidence of infestation that triggers eradication. The eradication will be required upon detection of three adult Japanese beetle detections within the same trap and within the same year, or the detection of one larva, pupa, or egg stage. Eradication may also be triggered if these parameters are not met but the department determines there is a likely risk of infestation because of total detections of Japanese beetle in an area, a high occurrence of suitable breeding habitat, or a ratio of greater detections of female to male Japanese beetles in an area.
- (c) Treatment. Ground treatment: Chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn); One application per year, according to label instructions.
 - 1. Area determination: Treat 200-meter radius centered over every confirmed catch site and treat irrigated turf areas, according to label.
 - 2. If deemed necessary, foliar treatments with Chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn) or

other approved products will be applied during the flight period of the adult beetles, following label instructions;

QUARANTINE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY:

During 2016, the State Department of Agriculture detected an incipient population of the Japanese beetle in the Cedar Mill and Bethany neighborhoods in Washington County, Oregon. The State Department of Agriculture has determined that this is the largest Japanese beetle infestation ever detected in Oregon. If the Japanese beetle population in Oregon is not eradicated, damage to Oregon's agricultural industry and natural resources is estimated at up to \$45 million annually. The State Department of Agriculture estimates that approximately \$3.5 million (2016) in nursery product sales in Oregon could be lost because of quarantine restrictions against Oregon products if the Japanese beetle is not eradicated in Washington County.

The State Department of Agriculture has determined that the actions described in subsections below are necessary to prevent the spread and establishment, and to accomplish the eradication, of Japanese beetle in Washington County.

- (a) Areas subject to State Department of Agriculture treatment: The portions of the County of Washington described in the map that is available at: <https://oda.direct/jbmap>
- (b) Commodities covered: All life stages of the Japanese beetle, European chafer, and Oriental beetle, including eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults, as well as the following hosts or possible carriers of Japanese beetle. Soil, all growing media, humus, compost, green waste (yard debris), and manure (except when commercially packaged, and except soil samples under a federal Compliance Agreement);
 1. All plants with roots;
 2. Grass sod, green (living) roots;
 3. Plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter);
 4. Bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection); and
 5. Any other plant, plant part, article or means of conveyance when it is determined by the department to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to either infestation, or exposure to infestation, by Japanese beetle.
- (c) Mitigation measures: The mitigation area is as described in subsection (b) above. Mitigation measures will consist of approved treatments during the time of targeted life stages following label instructions. Additional treatments may be required until eradication has resulted.

NOTE: Entry onto property to be treated is pursuant to authorities in [ORS 561.510](#) and [ORS 570.305](#) by consent of the owner or occupant of the property, or pursuant to an administrative warrant as may be issued by the appropriate court. The State Department of Agriculture shall seek consent to enter property before entering property and shall provide at least seventy-two (72) hours advanced notice prior to entering property to treat the premises. If consent is withheld or denied, the State Department of Agriculture may seek an

administrative warrant to enter the property to treat the premises.

PROHIBITIONS: All commodities covered are prohibited from leaving the Area under Quarantine described in the QUARANTINE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY unless they have the required certification described in PRIMARY REQUIREMENTS subsection (4).

Plants may be shipped from the Area under Quarantine into other counties of Oregon or outside of Oregon provided such shipments conform to one of the classifications in RESTRICTIONS and PROVISIONS subsection (b), and are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official. These are treated the same way as quarantine areas outside Oregon.

ADDITIONAL QUARANTINE REQUIREMENTS. Sites on which Japanese beetle (*P. japonica*) has been detected and on which mitigation activities as described in QUARANTINE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY subsection (c) have been implemented may be eligible to ship plant materials intra- and interstate provided mitigation measures as described in RESTRICTIONS have been conducted. The imposition of a civil penalty is subject to [ORS 183.745](#).

SPECIAL PERMITS: Upon written request, and upon investigation and finding that unusual circumstances exist justifying such action, the department may issue a permit allowing entry into this state of commodities covered without meeting the requirements in RESTRICTIONS. However, all conditions specified in the permit shall be met before such permit will be recognized.

VII. CHERRY BARK TORTRIX, *ENARMONIA FORMOSANA* ([OAR 603-052-0450](#))

A quarantine against the pest known as cherry bark tortrix, *Enarmonia formosana* (Scopoli).

STATES REGULATED: The entire state of Washington, the province of British Columbia, and any other state, territory or province where the presence of an established population of cherry bark tortrix is confirmed and effective eradication procedures have not been implemented, as determined by the Director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture. In Oregon, Multnomah and Clackamas counties.

COMMODITIES COVERED: All species of the genera: *Crataegus*, *Cydonia*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Pyracantha*, *Pyrus* and *Sorbus*; and unseasoned firewood derived from trees of these host plant genera.

EXCEPTIONS: Uninfested nursery stock plants of these genera that are less than two inches in diameter are exempted from the quarantine.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated commodities shall not be shipped or moved directly or indirectly from the regulated areas into the state of Oregon unless accompanied by a permit or certificate issued by a state or federal agriculture official from the regulated area and based upon the following conditions:

- (a) The regulated plants have been grown in a screened greenhouse or screenhouse adequate to exclude the adults of cherry bark tortrix; or

- (b) Such regulated plants have been treated in accordance with a fumigation schedule approved in writing by the Director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture; or
- (c) Each dormant, defoliated, regulated host plant shall be inspected by an authorized agricultural official of the regulated state or province for the presence of cherry bark tortrix and found free of any evidence of infestation by that pest;
- (d) Portions of states or provinces listed in the area under quarantine may have counties that are not infested with cherry bark tortrix. Shipments of covered commodities may be accepted from these noninfested counties if annual surveys are made in such counties and the results of such surveys are negative for cherry bark tortrix. See [OAR 603-052-0450](#) for additional details.

NOTIFICATIONS: Persons **shipping** regulated commodities into the state of Oregon must comply with Oregon's notification requirement for imported tree and shrub nursery stock, OAR 603-054-0027. Notification shall be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3).

The person to whom the regulated commodities are shipped shall hold the articles until they are inspected and released by a duly appointed inspector of the state of Oregon.

VIII. CHESTNUT BLIGHT AND OTHER PESTS ([OAR 603-052-0075](#))

These quarantines refer to Chestnut blight, *Cryphonectria parasitica* and all insect pests of chestnuts, including: large chestnut weevil (*Curculio caryatipes*), small chestnut weevil (*Curculio sayi*), nut curculio (*Conotrachelus* spp.) and oriental chestnut gall wasp (*Dryocosmos kuriphilus*).

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

COMMODITIES REGULATED: All trees, plants, cuttings, scions, tissue cultures, and nuts in the shell of all species and varieties of chestnut, *Castanea* spp. and chinquapin, *Castanopsis* spp.

RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) From all states and districts east of and including Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, no chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) or chinquapin (*Castanopsis* spp.) trees, plants, cuttings, scions, tissue cultures, and nuts in shell may be shipped into Oregon except by special permit by the Director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture as provided in [OAR 603-052-0020](#);
- (b) From all states west of Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, trees, plants, cuttings, scions, tissue cultures, and nuts in shell of chestnut and chinquapin may be shipped into Oregon provided that each shipment is accompanied by a certificate bearing the original signature of an authorized agricultural official affirming that the plant material has been inspected and found free from chestnut blight, that the plant material has been grown in the shipping state for at least two years and that chestnut blight disease, large chestnut weevil, small chestnut weevil, nut curculio, *Conotrachelus* spp., and oriental chestnut gallwasp are not known to occur in the production area. Notification

shall be sent by the **shipper** according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3) ten days prior to shipment of stock;

- (c) Any and all varieties and species of the chestnut and chinquapin trees, (*Castanea* spp. and *Castanopsis* spp.), tissue cultures, parts, or the nuts thereof arriving in the state of Oregon without proper documentation will be immediately sent out of the state or destroyed at the option and expense of the owner(s) or his or their responsible agent(s).

EXEMPTIONS: No restrictions are placed by this quarantine upon the shelled nuts of all species and varieties of chestnut and chinquapin grown in, and imported from, foreign countries when reshipped into or arriving in this state in the unopened original container.

IX. DUTCH ELM DISEASE AND ELM YELLOWS ([OAR 603-052-0114](#))

A quarantine is against the fungus *Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*, currently the fungus that causes Dutch elm disease in North America and related species *O. ulmi* and elm yellows (elm phloem necrosis) phytoplasma.

STATES REGULATED: All states and districts of the United States, except Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Utah. In Oregon, there is a quarantine for the counties of: Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Malheur, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Union, Washington and Yamhill.

COMMODITIES REGULATED: All trees, plants, cuttings, scions, leaves, bark, roots, or other parts, except seed, of all species of elm (*Ulmus* spp.) and the related genera *Zelkova* and *Planera*, including wood products manufactured from bark-bearing parts thereof. Tissue culture plantlets in sealed, sterile containers are exempt from this regulation.

RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) Commodities from Quarantine Areas are prohibited entry into the State of Oregon whether moved direct from said areas, diverted, or reconsigned from those areas. All tools or equipment utilized in the pruning or disposal of infected commodities are also prohibited entry into the State of Oregon unless they are decontaminated by an approved method;
- (b) Commodities with a Certificate may be permitted entry into the State of Oregon if:
 1. Each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an official state agency of a non-quarantined state of origin certifying the kind and amount of commodities covered by the certificate;
 2. That all such commodities are a product of a non-quarantined state where neither Dutch Elm Disease nor Elm Yellows phytoplasma is known to occur;
 3. That such commodities are free from the described disease.
- (c) Commodities Restricted Within Oregon's Quarantine Areas. With exception of commercially produced nursery stock, commodities situated within the Oregon quarantine counties are prohibited movement within or outside said areas except as authorized by the Department for the burning, burial, or other approved method of

disposal. All tools or equipment utilized in the pruning or disposal of infected commodities are also prohibited movement within or outside said areas unless they are decontaminated by an approved method.

X. EUROPEAN CORN BORER, *OSTRINIA NUBILALIS* ([OAR 603-052-0126](#))

STATES REGULATED: All states and districts of the United States, except the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

INFESTED AREA: Entire States of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

COMMODITIES REGULATED: (Restricted Products)

- (a) Corn, broomcorn, sorghums, 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);
- (b) beans in the pod; beets; celery; peppers (fruits); endive; Swiss chard; and rhubarb (cut or plants with roots);
- (c) 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), are hereby declared to be hosts or possible carriers of the pest herein quarantined against.

RESTRICTIONS: Certification required on all shelled grain from areas under quarantine: "Shelled Grain" is defined as the seeds or kernels, separated from all other plant parts, of corn, broomcorn, sorghum, and Sudan grass. Except as provided in (2)(i) below, each lot or shipment of shelled grain of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass grown in or shipped from the area under quarantine, imported or brought into this state, must be accompanied by an official certificate evidencing compliance with one of the following conditions:

(1) Grain Products Requiring Certification:

- (i) Certificates on shelled grain grown in or shipped from the infested area must either affirm that said grain has been passed through a 1/2-inch (1.27 cm) mesh screen or less, or otherwise processed prior to loading and is believed to be free from stalks, cobs, stems, or portions of plants or fragments capable of harboring larva of the European corn borer, and further, that the car or truck was free from stalks, cobs, stems, or such portions of plants or fragments at time of loading, or affirm that said grain has been fumigated by a method and in a manner prescribed by the Department, and setting forth the date of fumigation, dosage schedule, and kind of fumigant used;
- (ii) Certificate on shelled grain grown in and shipped from states under

quarantine must be issued by the proper official of the state wherein such grain was produced, affirming that all such grain covered by said certificate is a product of said state wherein no European corn borer is known to exist and that its continued identity has been maintained to assure no blending or mixing with grain, plants, or portions thereof produced in or shipped from infested areas.

- (iii) Any lot or shipment of shelled grain arriving in this state which is not accompanied by an official certificate as herein before required, or which is certified on the basis of freedom from contamination with portions of plants or fragments capable of harboring larva of European corn borer, and which is found to be so contaminated, shall be deemed to be in violation of this quarantine and regulation and subject to disposal as provided by law and by section (16) of this rule quarantine;
- (iv) All certificates issued in compliance with this subsection must also set forth the kind and quantity of the commodity constituting the lot or shipment covered thereby, the initials and number of the railway car, or license number in the case of truck, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.

(2) Certain Grain Products Conditionally Exempt from Certification:

- (i) Certification requirements are hereby waived on shelled popcorn, seed for planting, and on individual shipments or lots of one hundred pounds or less of other clean, shelled grain, or comprised of packages of less than ten pounds, subject to inspection and freedom from portions of plants or fragments capable of harboring European corn borer.

(3) Stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts, fragments, or debris of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass admitted under disinfection or treatment certificate:

- (i) Stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts, fragments, or debris of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass grown in or shipped from the area under quarantine imported as such or as packing or otherwise, will be admitted into the State of Oregon only provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by an official certificate of the state from which shipped, affirming that all stalks, ears, cobs, or other part fragments, or debris of such plants accompanied thereby have been disinfected or sterilized by a method and in a manner prescribed by the Department, and setting forth the date and full particulars of treatment applied, except that stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts, fragments, or debris of said plants grown in and shipped from states under quarantine not listed in the infested area described will be admitted into the State of Oregon provided each shipment or lot is accompanied by an official certificate of the state where produced, affirming that such product is a product of said state wherein no European corn borer is known to exist, and that continued identity of the product has been maintained to assure no handling or storage in association with stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts, fragments, or debris of such plants grown in or shipped from infested areas herein described;

- (ii) All certificates issued in compliance with this section must list the kind and quantity of the commodity constituting the lot or shipment covered thereby, the initials and number of the railway car, or license number in the case of truck, and names and addresses of shipper and consignee.
- (4) Certification required on certain vegetable and ornamental plants and plant products produced in or shipped from infested area:
 - (i) Beans in the pod, beets, celery, peppers (fruits), endive, Swiss chard, and 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), gladiolus (except corms without stems) produced in or shipped from the infested area will be admitted into the State of Oregon only provided each lot or shipment is officially certified by an inspector of the Plant Quarantine Division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or by the duly authorized official of the state where produced, evidencing that such plants, products, or cut flowers have been inspected or that the greenhouse or growing grounds where same were produced were inspected and no European corn borer was found, or that such plants, products, or cut flowers have been fumigated by a method and in a manner prescribed by the Department and setting forth the date of fumigation, dosage schedule, and kind of fumigant used;
 - (ii) No restrictions are placed by this regulation on the entry into this state of such vegetable and ornamental plants and plant products produced in and shipped from any state not listed as infested.
- (5) Certain Restricted Products Conditionally Exempt from Certification:

Certification requirements of commodities covered, are hereby waived on individual shipments or lots of certain restricted vegetables, ornamental plants, and plant products described therein, under and subject to the following conditions:

 - (i) In lots or shipments of ten pounds or less, beans in the pod, beets, peppers (fruits), endive, Swiss chard, and rhubarb (cut or plants with roots);
 - (ii) During period November 30 to May 1, divisions without stems of the previous year's growth, rooted cuttings, seedling plants, and cut flowers of aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia, and Japanese hop.
- (6) Manufactured or Processed Products Exempt from Restriction:

No restrictions are placed by this proclamation upon the movement of the restricted products herein defined which are processed or manufactured in such a manner as to eliminate all danger of carrying the pest herein quarantined against.
- (7) Certification Waived on Small Lots:

The Department may release small lots of shipments which may be adequately inspected in lieu of origin certification provided no living stage of European corn borer is found or the lot or shipment may be treated in an approved manner

under official supervision. It is intended that this disposition will only apply to lots or shipments of a size which will permit a 100 percent inspection involving less inspection time and effort than would be required to issue rejection notices and hold for origin certification. Rejection notices need not be filed on the lots or shipments, which are adequately inspected and released in lieu of origin certification.

(8) Fumigation Instructions:

The articles listed in this quarantine will be admitted to the State of Oregon if they are accompanied by an official certificate, showing they have been fumigated with a fumigant effective against European corn borer according to label instructions.

XI. FIREWOOD QUARANTINE ([OAR 603-052-1080](#))

This rule is to protect the State of Oregon from the introduction of invasive species, including non-native wood-boring insects and plant diseases, transported on firewood from outside the Pacific Northwest. The requirements set forth in this rule do not apply to any non-firewood product or logs for industrial use.

STATES REGULATED: All states outside the Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington, and Idaho).

COMMODITIES REGULATED: “Firewood” means any whole or split pieces of wood less than 48” in length or other wood of any tree species cut into a form and size appropriate for use for fuel wood uses, such as home heating or campfires. Compressed wood bricks, pellets, and other processed wood products used for fuel wood uses such as home heating or campfires are excluded from this definition.

RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) Firewood from outside the Pacific Northwest must be heat treated to a minimum wood core temperature of 60°C (140°F) for at least 60 minutes or equivalent treatment as approved by the Department. Air drying of firewood is insufficient and is not approved by the Department. Post treatment firewood must be stored in a manner to minimize re-infestation.
- (b) Treated firewood meeting the standard in (a) above, whether harvested from the PNW or elsewhere may be labeled as “Approved Pest Free.”
- (c) Sellers of “Approved Pest Free” firewood shall maintain, for at least two (2) years from the date of treatment, records that document the source of the wood, the treatment method and the volume of firewood treated. Official phytosanitary certificates from a firewood seller’s State Department of Agriculture or official equivalent may be used to verify the treatment method and volumes of treated firewood produced. Regulatory officials shall be allowed to inspect such records and the facilities used to treat and store the firewood upon request.

XII. GLASSY-WINGED SHARPSHOOTER (*HOALODISCA COAGULATA*)
(OAR 603-052-1221)

Glassy-winged sharpshooter is a vector of Pierce's disease, *Xylella fastidiosa* (see [OAR 603-052-0051](#)), in grapes and other diseases of important horticultural plants. Glassy-winged sharpshooter is not known to be established in Oregon. Introduction of glassy-winged sharpshooter could result in serious damage to vineyards in Oregon and cause trade restrictions on many other host plants.

STATES REGULATED: Mexico, the entire States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas; and any other state found to be infested with glassy-winged sharpshooter during the life of this quarantine. In Oregon, any property where glassy-winged sharpshooter is found.

COMMODITIES COVERED: All plants referenced in the table below. This does not include cut flowers, cut foliage, leafless budwood, grafting wood, or dormant, leafless nursery stock except all types of propagative material of grape plants (*Vitis* spp.) All life stages of the glassy-winged sharpshooter, including eggs, nymphs, and adults.

PROVISIONS OF THE QUARANTINE: All shipments of covered commodities from area under quarantine outside the state of Oregon are prohibited unless they meet the conditions below:

- (a) Covered commodities, except grape plants (*Vitis* spp.) originating from the area under quarantine including infested counties in California: Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Madera, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Tulare, Ventura, and any other county found to be infested with glassy-winged sharpshooter during the life of this quarantine, must meet either (1) or (2) below.
1. Originate from nurseries under compliance agreement with the state of origin Department of Agriculture requiring adherence to specific protocols to ensure that shipped host nursery stock is free of glassy-winged sharpshooter; or
 2. Have been treated with a registered pesticide effective at killing all stages of glassy-winged sharpshooter prior to shipment as near to the time of shipping as is reasonably possible. A phytosanitary certificate or certificate of quarantine compliance must accompany the shipment with one of the following additional declarations: "All glassy-winged sharpshooter host plants in this shipment have been grown in a nursery under compliance agreement with the [fill in state] Department of Agriculture to ensure freedom from glassy-winged sharpshooter," or: "All glassy-winged sharpshooter host plants in this shipment have been treated with [fill in name and rate of pesticide] for glassy-winged sharpshooter."
- (b) Grape plants (*Vitis* spp.) from the area under quarantine, including infested counties in the state of California must be treated for glassy-winged sharpshooter as listed above. A phytosanitary certificate must accompany the shipment with one of the following additional declarations: "Grape plants (*Vitis* spp.) in this shipment have been treated

for glassy-winged sharpshooter with [fill in name and rate of pesticide],” or "Grape plants (*Vitis* spp.) in this shipment have been grown under a compliance agreement with the [fill in state] Department of Agriculture to ensure freedom from glassy-winged sharpshooter.”

- (c) Sites within Oregon where glassy-winged sharpshooter is found associated with covered commodities imported from the area under quarantine must be treated with a registered pesticide effective at killing all stages of glassy-winged sharpshooter. All imported host material received from areas under quarantine must be treated as well as all other host material in a reasonable buffer zone approved by the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Host material within the spray block may not be moved or sold until after it is treated. In cases where spray blocks include more than one owner, each owner will be responsible for spraying host material on their own property.

NOTIFICATIONS: Notification of regulated commodity shipment is required. The Department may require that shipments be held until inspected and released. Notification shall be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3). The **shipper** shall send documents including:

- (a) The phytosanitary certificate or certificate of quarantine compliance,
- (b) listing the type and quantity of plants,
- (c) address of shipper,
- (d) address of recipient,
- (e) test results if required

EXCEPTIONS: The Department, upon receipt of an application in writing, may issue a special permit allowing movement into this state, or movement within this state, of regulated commodities not otherwise eligible for movement under the provisions of this quarantine order. Movement of such commodities will be subject to any conditions or restrictions stipulated in the special permit, and these conditions and restrictions may vary depending upon the intended use of the commodity and the potential risk of escape or spread of a harmful pest or disease.

Host List For Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter - Oviposition hosts indicated with asterisk*	
<i>Abelia spp.*</i>	Abelia*
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silk tree
<i>Aleurites fordii</i>	Tung
<i>Althaea spp.*</i>	Hollyhock*
<i>Amaranthus hybridus, A. spinosus</i>	Pigweed
<i>Ambrosia spp.</i>	Ragweed
<i>Arbutus unedo*</i>	Strawberry tree*
<i>Asclepias spp.</i>	Milkweed
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus
<i>Bauhinia purpurea*</i>	Orchid tree*
<i>Betula spp.</i>	Birch
<i>Bougainvillea spp.*</i>	Bougainvillea*
<i>Buxus spp.</i>	Boxwood
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet creeper
<i>Cassia occidentalis, C. tora*</i>	Coffeeweed*
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Catalpa
<i>Ceratonia spp.*</i>	Carob*
<i>Cercis spp.*</i>	Redbud*
<i>Chenopodium spp.*</i>	Lambsquarter*
<i>Cinnamomum camphora*</i>	Camphor tree*
<i>Citrus spp.*</i>	Citrus*
<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides*</i>	Carrot wood*
<i>Elaeagnus spp.</i>	Elaeagnus
<i>Erigeron canadensis*</i>	Horseweed*
<i>Eriobotrya japonica*</i>	Loquat*
<i>Erythrina caffra*</i>	Coral tree*
<i>Escallonia spp.*</i>	Escallonia*
<i>Eucalyptus spp.*</i>	Eucalyptus*
<i>Euonymus spp.*</i>	Euonymus*
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Dogfennel
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset
<i>Ficus spp.</i>	Fig
<i>Fraxinus spp.*</i>	Ash*
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens*</i>	Trumpet flower*
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair-tree
<i>Gladiolus spp.</i>	Gladiolus
<i>Gossypium spp.</i>	Cotton
<i>Hardenbergia spp.*</i>	Hardenbergia*
<i>Helianthus spp.*</i>	Sunflower*
<i>Hibiscus spp.*</i>	Hibiscus*
<i>Hibiscus spp.*</i>	Okra*
<i>Ilex spp.</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon
<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	Japanese jasmine
<i>Juglans spp.</i>	Walnut
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Lettuce, wild
<i>Lagerstroemia spp.*</i>	Crape myrtle*
<i>Laurus nobilis*</i>	Sweet bay*
<i>Ligustrum spp.*</i>	Privet*

<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum
<i>Macadamia spp.*</i>	Macadamia*
<i>Magnolia spp.*</i>	Magnolia*
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Apple
<i>Malva spp.</i>	Mallow
<i>Melaleuca spp.*</i>	Bottlebrush*
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild bergamot
<i>Morus spp.*</i>	Mulberry*
<i>Myoporum spp.*</i>	Myoporum*
<i>Nandina domestica*</i>	Heavenly bamboo*
<i>Nerium spp.</i>	Oleander
<i>Nicotiana spp.*</i>	Tree Tobacco*
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Blackgum
<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Evening primrose
<i>Persea spp.*</i>	Avocado*
<i>Philodendron spp.</i>	Philodendron
<i>Philodendron spp.</i>	Philodendron
<i>Photinia spp.</i>	Photinia
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Pokeweed
<i>Pinus spp.</i>	Pine
<i>Pittosporum spp.</i>	Pittosporum
<i>Platanus spp.*</i>	Sycamore*
<i>Podocarpus spp.*</i>	Podocarpus*
<i>Populus spp.*</i>	Cottonwood*
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>	Almond
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Plum, chicksaw
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Apricot
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Cherry
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Cherry laurel
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach
<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Plum, cultivated
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Pyracantha/Firethorn
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear
<i>Quercus spp.*</i>	Oak*
<i>Rhus spp.*</i>	Laurel sumac*
<i>Rhus spp.*</i>	Sumac*
<i>Rubus spp.</i>	Blackberry
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	Goldenglow
<i>Salix matsudana</i>	'Tortuosa' Willow, Corkscrew
<i>Sambucus spp.*</i>	Elderberry*
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras
<i>Schefflera spp.*</i>	Umbrella tree*
<i>Solidago spp.</i>	Goldenrod
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle
<i>Sorghum halepense*</i>	Johnsongrass*
<i>Thuja spp.</i>	Arborvitae
<i>Tristania laurina*</i>	Tristania*
<i>Tupidanthus calyptratus*</i>	Tupidanthus*
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
<i>Viburnum spp.*</i>	Viburnum*
<i>Vigna sinensis</i>	Cowpea
<i>Vitis spp.*</i>	Grape*

<i>Wisteria spp.</i>	Wisteria
<i>Xanthium spp.</i>	Cocklebur
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Yucca
<i>Zea mays</i>	Corn

XIII. GRAPE QUARANTINE ([OAR 603-052-0051](#))

A quarantine against harmful pests and diseases of grapes (*Vitis* spp.).

STATES REGULATED: All states, districts, and territories of the United States, and in Oregon, any property where a harmful pest or disease is found.

COMMODITIES REGULATED: Plants, vines, cuttings, seeds, any plant parts used for propagation, fruit, and all other plant parts of grape (*Vitis* spp.).

HARMFUL PESTS AND DISEASES: *Grapevine fanleaf virus*, *Grapevine leaf roll-associated viruses*, *Grapevine virus A*, *Grapevine virus B*, *Grapevine red blotch virus*, grapevine phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*, *Viteus vitifoliae*), vine mealybug (*Planococcus ficus*), European grapevine moth (*Lobesia botrana*), Pierce's Disease (*Xylella fastidiosa*), and *Xiphinema index*.

RESTRICTIONS: All covered commodities are prohibited entry into the State of Oregon unless they meet the requirements in (a) through (h) below:

- (a) Field soil is prohibited. Rooted plants must be produced in sterile, soil-less media. Other commodities are permitted entry subject to the following:
 - 1. Field-grown bare-root plants or cuttings from field-grown plants must be subject to one of the following treatments and stored so as to prevent re-infestation:
 - (i) Washed so as to remove all soil or other growing media and immersed in hot water for not less than 3 nor more than 5 minutes at a temperature of not less than 125 degrees Fahrenheit (52 degrees Celsius) nor more than 130 degrees Fahrenheit (55 degrees Celsius) or
 - (ii) Fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 2 lbs. per 100 cubic feet (0.908 kg per 28 cubic meters) for 3 hours, at 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit (18.3 to 21.2 degrees Celsius) or
 - (iii) Treated with another method approved by the Department.
 - 2. Visual inspection and certification for freedom from field soil or certification that commodities were produced in sterile, soil-less media.
- (b) *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation, including cuttings, bare-root plants, and rooted plants must be treated with an approved insecticide effective against vine mealybug. If plants are rooted, treatment for any pests that may be present on the roots must also be applied prior to shipment.
- (c) *Vitis* spp. seeds for sowing shall originate from mother plants tested and found free of nepoviruses or shall originate from mother plants grown in an area known to be free of nepoviruses.
- (d) *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation, including cuttings, bare-root plants, and rooted plants but not including fruit or seeds must be sampled, tested, and found free of *Xylella fastidiosa*. Testing is not required for covered commodities originating from an area that has been officially surveyed and found free from *X. fastidiosa*.
 - 1. The *X. fastidiosa* sampling procedures are as follows:
 - (i) Samples shall be taken from plants located in lots identified for shipment to Oregon and shall be done under the direct supervision of state regulatory officials.
 - (ii) Sampling of each lot intended for shipment to Oregon must be done in a manner that provides 95% confidence that an infestation level of 1.0% or

higher will be detected as described in the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures ISPM No. 31, last modified August 2011.

- (iii) Samples of non-dormant (actively growing) plants must be taken within 60 days of the shipment of the plants to Oregon. Samples shall be composed of petiole and/or midrib tissue, with one sample comprised of three to five leaves from a single plant. If foliar symptoms are present, the symptomatic leaf tissue must be tested.
- (iv) Sampling of dormant plants shall be of xylem tissue from mature branches (such as woody cuttings). These samples must be taken within the 60 days prior to leaf drop during the previous growing season. Alternatively, sampling of these plants must be done on newly emerged leaves no less than 10 days after bud break.

2. Analysis procedures for *X. fastidiosa* are as follows:

- (i) Analysis of samples for *X. fastidiosa* shall be done using approved ELISA or PCR methods and performed by a laboratory operated by an official state or federal regulatory agency or by an approved cooperator.
- (ii) Samples from up to five individual plants may be combined (bulked) for analysis purposes.

(e) **Beginning January 1, 2023**, all *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation, including cuttings, bare-root plants, and rooted plants must originate from an official certification program approved by the department. The certification program must include inspection and testing and attest to the freedom of *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts from harmful pests and diseases.

(f) **Beginning September 1, 2021**, all *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation, including cuttings, bare-root plants, and rooted plants, not derived from an official certification program, and entering Oregon must meet all other requirements of this quarantine and also must be derived from mother vines that have been tested and found free from *Grapevine red blotch virus* and *Grapevine leafroll-associated virus 3* within the previous year. Testing must be done using a laboratory and methods approved by the Department.

(g) *Vitis* spp. fruit may be imported under the following conditions:

1. Table grapes must be commercially packed in compliance with USDA recommendations for protecting perishable food products shipped interstate by truck (USDA-Agricultural Marketing Service-Transportation and Marketing Programs, In: Protecting Perishable Foods During Transport by Truck, Handbook No. 669 (2008), pp. 40-41, [link here](#)). Table grapes shipped under these conditions may be shipped without an official phytosanitary certificate.
2. Shipments of wine grapes must be accompanied by documentation that establishes that the wine grapes have been:
 - (i) Harvested from a county known to be free of vine mealybug or from a vineyard that has been officially inspected and found free of vine mealybug; or,
 - (ii) The fruit has been hand harvested from a vineyard infested with vine mealybug and shipped in a covered container. Any pomace resulting from pressing of the wine grapes must be placed in piles located away from vineyard rows and securely covered with clear plastic for four (4) weeks or composted for four (4) weeks or any other appropriate method approved by the Department before spreading in vineyards rows.

(h) Phytosanitary Certificate Required: All shipments of covered commodities entering Oregon must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an official of the state of origin certifying that shipment has been inspected and to the best of the knowledge of the inspecting official are free from harmful pests and diseases. In addition, the phytosanitary certificate must also certify that:

1. Rooted plants were grown in sterile soil-less media.
2. Covered commodities are free from field soil.
3. Field-grown bare-root plants or cuttings from field-grown plants have been treated using one of the methods described above (RESTRICTIONS, a, 1).
4. *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation, including cuttings, bare-root plants, and rooted plants have been treated as described in (RESTRICTIONS, b).
5. For *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation, including cuttings, bare-root plants, and rooted plants the phytosanitary certificate must include one of following additional declarations:
 - (i) "Grape plants in this shipment originate from an area that has been officially surveyed and found free of *Xylella fastidiosa*," OR
 - (ii) "A representative sample of [fill in number tested] grape plants in this shipment has been tested and found free of *Xylella fastidiosa*."

NOTE: Depending on origin, other State quarantines may apply (e.g., glassy winged sharpshooter, European brown garden snail, Japanese beetle) and may require other additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate.

6. **Beginning September 1, 2021**, phytosanitary certificates for *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation, including cuttings, bare-root plants, and rooted plants that are not derived from an official certification program must include the following additional declaration:
 - (i) "Grape plants in this shipment were derived from mother vines that have been tested and found free from *Grapevine red blotch virus* and *Grapevine leafroll-associated virus 3* within the previous year."
7. **Beginning January 1, 2023**, phytosanitary certificates for *Vitis* spp. plants and plant parts intended for propagation, including cuttings, bare-root plants, and rooted plants must include the following additional declaration:
 - (i) "Grape plants in this shipment originated from an approved certification program"

NOTIFICATIONS: Notification of regulated commodity shipments of *Vitis* spp. plants, cuttings, or similar propagative material is required as described in NOTIFICATION OF IMPORTED TREES AND SHRUBS (p. 5). The Department may require that shipments be held until inspected and released. If the recipient is not a licensed nursery, the Department may charge established rates for time and mileage to recover the cost of inspection. Notification shall be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3).

Receivers shall notify the Department no later than two days after its arrival, including the following shipment information:

- (a) the number of grapevines, rootstocks, seeds, or softwood cuttings;
- (b) shipper's name and address;

- (c) the consignee's name and address;
- (d) the approximate date of delivery; and
- (e) applicable copies of phytosanitary certificates and lab reports.

NOTE: Depending on origin, other State quarantines may apply (e.g., glassy-winged sharpshooter, European brown garden snail, Japanese beetle) and may require other additional declarations on the phytosanitary certificate.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT: Control and eradication methods for harmful pests and diseases. Control and eradication methods used shall only be those approved by the Department and will be based on the best available science. These methods may include:

- (a) Destruction of **infected** plants or composting of infected fruit, including pomace;
- (b) A directive specifying implementation of Departmentally approved mitigation measures to prevent the spread of the harmful pest or disease;
- (c) A directive requiring the equipment, tools, and machinery used within an infested area be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt and debris by the use of steam under pressure.

NOTE: Additional details are listed under the regulation number (link above).

XIV. HAZELNUT NURSERY STOCK CONTROL AREA ([OAR 603-052-0825](#))

The control area is established to protect Oregon's hazelnut industry from the introduction of Eastern filbert blight, caused by the fungus *Anisogramma anomala*. Eastern filbert blight causes stem cankers in ornamental and commercial hazelnuts leading to a decline in productivity and eventual death of the plant. Eastern filbert blight does occur in the Pacific Northwest, but new commercial varieties of hazelnut are resistant to the local strain. However, a more virulent strain of Eastern filbert blight occurs in other areas that would have a severe impact on Oregon's ornamental and commercial hazelnut industries if it were introduced into Oregon. The strains of Eastern filbert blight cannot be readily distinguished by standard laboratory testing methods.

STATES REGULATED: The control area is the entire state of Oregon. All *Corylus sp.* plants shipped from outside of Oregon must comply with the restrictions below.

COMODITIES COVERED: All *Corylus* species plants and plant parts.

RESTRICTIONS: To prevent the introduction of Eastern filbert blight, hazelnut plants that are imported into the Oregon must meet at least one of the following conditions. A phytosanitary certificate with an additional declaration corresponding to one of the options below is required.

- (a) The hazelnut plants must originate from a pest free area.
- (b) The importer of the hazelnut plants agrees to the following conditions:
 1. A maximum of 25 plants of each cultivar will be imported, and
 2. The plants will be segregated in a greenhouse or similar secure location for a post-entry quarantine period of two (2) years, and
 3. An official inspector will inspect the plants twice per year during the post-entry quarantine period. At least one inspection will take place during the dormant season. Plants that pass all inspections will be released from post-entry

quarantine with no further restrictions. Plants on which Eastern filbert blight is detected must be destroyed immediately at the importer's expense.

- (c) The importer of the hazelnut plants will import a maximum of 25 plants of each cultivar for the specific purpose of micropropagation. The micropropagated plants may be released from post-entry quarantine provided an official inspection reveals no evidence of disease while the plants are growing in the artificial culture medium. Parent plants must be maintained as described in (b) or destroyed.
- (d) The hazelnut plants are micropropagated and are shipped in an artificial culture medium in sealed containers.
- (e) Hazelnut nuts must be free of green twigs and other green plant debris before being imported into the control area. Notification and phytosanitary certificates are not required for shipments of hazelnut nuts.

NOTIFICATIONS: Notifications of importing *Corylus* sp. is required. Notification shall be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3). The department may require that shipments be held until inspected and released. In addition, field grown plants may be required to be held for up to two years so they can be inspected for the disease as necessary before final release. ODA will contact importers within one business day of the receipt of notification if the hazelnut plants must be held for inspection. **Shippers** shall notify the Department including the following shipment information:

- (a) The type of *Corylus* (species, cultivar)
- (b) quality and quantity of plants,
- (c) address of shipper,
- (d) address of recipient,
- (e) test results,
- (f) contact numbers

XV. HOPS DISEASES ([OAR 603-052-1020](#))

A quarantine against the powdery mildew disease of hops caused by the fungus *Podosphaera macularis*, arabis mosaic viruses, hop stunt viroid, ilarviruses, and Verticillium wilt caused by hop strains of *Verticillium albo-atrum*.

STATES REGULATED: All U.S. states and districts are considered under quarantine, except those counties in the states of Washington and Idaho covered by a comparable quarantine.

COMMODITIES REGULATED: Plants and all plant parts of hops, *Humulus lupulus*, excepting kiln dried cones of hops are prohibited entry into this state directly, indirectly, diverted or reconsigned,

NOTE: All used hop farming equipment entering the state from the area under quarantine must be pressure-washed or similarly cleaned to remove all plant debris and soil prior to entry.

RESTRICTIONS: Covered commodities from the area under quarantine are prohibited.

SPECIAL PERMITS: The Department, upon receipt of an application in writing, may issue a special permit allowing entry into the state of quarantined commodities not otherwise eligible for movement under this quarantine (see CONTACT INFORMATION, p. 3).

XVI. OAK WILT DISEASE, *CERATOCYSTIS FAGACEARUM* ([OAR 603-052-0120](#))

STATES REGULATED: All states and districts of the United States are considered areas under quarantine for Oak Wilt Disease.

COMMODITIES REGULATED: All rooted trees, seedlings, cuttings, scions, bark, roots, leaf mold or other unpeeled parts, except seeds, of all species of oak (*Quercus* spp.) chestnut (*Castanea* spp.), chinquapin (*Castanopsis* spp.), and tanbark oak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*). Tissue culture plantlets in sealed, sterile containers are exempt from this quarantine.

RESTRICTIONS: Each shipment from regulated areas must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an agricultural official of the shipping state that:

- (a) identifies the state of origin,
- (b) certifies that oak wilt disease is not known to occur in the state of origin,
- (c) states the kind and amount of commodities covered by the certificate, and
- (d) certifies that the commodities have been inspected and found to be free from oak wilt disease.

SPECIAL PERMITS: The Department, upon receipt of an application in writing, may issue a special permit allowing entry into the state of quarantined commodities not otherwise eligible for movement under the provisions of this quarantine.

XVII. PHYTOPHAGOUS SNAILS ([OAR 603-052-0129](#))

STATES REGULATED: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Michigan, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Washington, and any other state or territory where exotic phytophagous snails are established.

COMMODITIES REGULATED:

- (a) The following snails in any stage of development: brown garden snail (*Helix aspersa* Müller), white garden snail (*Theba pisana* Müller), milk snail (*Otala lactea* Müller), giant African snail (*Achatina* spp.), giant South American snail (*Megalobulimus oblongus* Müller), and any other plant-feeding snail, except for species on the approved species list (OAR 603-052-1320), which may be determined by the Director to be potentially injurious to Oregon agriculture.
- (b) Grass sod and all plants with roots in soil or growing medium and any other plant material or articles capable of transporting phytophagous snails into Oregon.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated plant materials must be inspected immediately prior to shipment and found to be free from brown garden snail and/or other phytophagous snails. Each shipment shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by an agricultural official of the state of origin.

NOTIFICATIONS: The Oregon **receiver** to whom the commodities are shipped shall notify the department immediately upon receipt of such commodities and shall hold the same until they are released by the department. Notification shall be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3) and include a copy of the certificate.

NOTE: Certified and noncertified covered commodities shall not be shipped together in the same transporting vehicle, and any such mixing of certified and noncertified covered commodities shall nullify certification and result in the rejection of the entire shipment of covered commodities.

EXEMPTIONS: Cut greens, cut flowers and plants free of growing media including bare root plants, plant crowns, roots for propagation, bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes that have been washed free of growing media are exempted from the quarantine.

HELICULTURE PROHIBITED. Raising, maintaining, selling, shipping and/or holding live exotic phytophagous snails for any purpose within the State of Oregon is prohibited except for species on the approved species list. As of February 2022 the only approved snail is the freshwater Spike-topped apple snail (*Pomacea diffusa*) ([OAR 603-052-1320](#)).

XVIII. *PHYTOPHTHORA RAMORUM* (SUDDEN OAK DEATH) ([OAR 603-052-1230](#))

A quarantine against *Phytophthora ramorum*, the cause of sudden oak death and other plant diseases to protect Oregon's agricultural industries and natural resources from the artificial spread of *P. ramorum*. This pathogen causes mortality in susceptible oak (*Quercus* spp.), tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*), rhododendron (*Rhododendron* spp.), viburnum (*Viburnum* spp.), evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), and other plant species. In other susceptible plants it causes leaf spots, twig dieback and/or stem cankers. Methods for exclusion of commodities potentially infected with this disease and procedures for eradication of incipient infections are prescribed in this quarantine.

STATES REGULATED:

- (a) The following counties in California: Alameda, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, and Trinity.
- (b) In Oregon: A portion of Curry County, beginning at the California border up to Rogue River. Please refer to the link for the law to learn specific boundaries.
- (c) Any country, state, county, province or area covered by the federal Domestic Quarantine for *Phytophthora ramorum*, or
- (d) Any property in Oregon where *P. ramorum* is found, including a buffer-zone of up to three (3) miles surrounding the infected site during any eradication program.

COMMODITIES REGULATED:

- (a) All plants and plant parts of hosts and associated plants: Examples of regulated commodities include all portions of the plants including, but not limited to nursery stock, logs, bark, wood chips, mulch, firewood, sawdust, green waste, other plant products that may contain bark or foliage. "Hosts and associated plants" means plants on the [USDA APHIS List of Regulated Hosts and Plants Proven or Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*](#), effective date November 27, 2013;
- (b) Any other plant found to be naturally infected with *P. ramorum*, any product or article that an official inspector determines to present a risk of spreading *P. ramorum*.
- (c) All life stages of *P. ramorum*.

RESTRICTIONS: Provisions of the quarantine: Movement out of the quarantined area of regulated commodities originating from the area under quarantine, and any other area found to be infested with *P. ramorum* during the life of this quarantine, is prohibited unless one of the following requirements has been met.

- (a) The regulated commodity meets the official treatment and certification requirements for interstate movement as defined in the federal interim rule, [7 CFR 301.92](#). The regulated commodity must be accompanied by an official certificate that includes the following additional declaration "The (type of covered commodity) from (name of county or other location identifier) has been treated for *Phytophthora ramorum* as required prior to shipment." As applicable, the specific requirements of the treatment must be recorded on the official certificate.
- (b) Provisions for Douglas fir, grand fir, alder, and other non-hosts and non-bole hosts (as defined in [7 CFR 301.92](#)) harvested within the quarantine area, including the generally- infested area. Logs and firewood of non-hosts and non-bole hosts are not regulated per 7 CFR 301.92 and can move freely within or outside the quarantine area. Soil, needles, foliage, and plant debris (including branches less than or equal to one (1) inch in diameter) must stay within the quarantine area.
- (c) Provisions for tanoak logs and firewood harvested within the quarantine area.
 1. Tanoak logs and firewood - Intrastate. Tanoak logs and firewood may be shipped intrastate provided the logs were harvested from a disease-free area and the logs and firewood are safeguarded from contamination prior to shipment out of the quarantine area.
 2. Tanoak logs and firewood - Interstate. Tanoak logs and firewood may be shipped interstate provided the logs and firewood were harvested from a disease-free area, have been debarked according to federal requirements (see [7 CFR 301.92](#)), and are accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate verifying the debarking of the logs and firewood prior to shipment.
 3. Tanoak logs and firewood harvested within the generally-infested area are not eligible for movement outside of the quarantine area.
- (d) Nursery stock grown in a quarantined county or area may be eligible for shipment to and within Oregon providing the nursery is part of an official certification program and has been inspected and tested as required by the federal interim rule, [7 CFR 301.92](#), for *P. ramorum*. The official certificate must include the following additional declaration: "The (covered commodity) from (name of county or other location identifier) has met the *Phytophthora ramorum* quarantine requirements for shipment into and within Oregon."

NOTE: Recipients of tree and shrub nursery stock imported into the state must notify the ODA no later than two business days after its arrival, refer to: OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3).

- (e) Soil and potting media from the quarantine area at a known infested site or from within four (4) meters of an infected host plant must be sterilized before shipment. The soil or potting media must reach a minimum temperature of 60 degrees C (140 degrees F) for one (1) hour measured at the center of the mass of soil or potting media. Soil or potting media that has never been associated with the covered commodities is exempt. Treatments must be officially verified. The official certificate must include the following additional declaration "The (soil or potting media) from (name of county or other location identifier) has been treated for *Phytophthora ramorum* as required prior to shipment." The length and temperature of the treatment must be recorded on the official certificate.

(f) Infested properties in Oregon: Confirmation of a *P. ramorum* infection must be made by the ODA or an official cooperator. The required response depends on whether the infested site is of high priority (Type 1) or normal priority (Type 2) in terms of importance for slowing disease spread as determined by ODA or an official cooperator. The ODA or an official cooperator will notify the landowner when a Type 1 infested site has been detected on their property.

1. **Type 1 sites** - must be treated as quickly as possible in accordance with the following. Subject to the availability of funds dedicated to the rapid treatment of *P. ramorum* infested sites, the cost of treatment will be borne by the State.

- (i) USDA APHIS's [Official Regulatory Protocol for *Phytophthora ramorum*](#). Detections in Residential or Landscaped Commercial Settings, or
- (ii) the USDA Forest Service, USDA APHIS, National Association of State Foresters, and National Plant Board's [National Framework for Managing Sudden Oak Death caused by *Phytophthora ramorum* in Forests and Wildlands](#),

NOTE: These protocols are available from the Oregon Department of Agriculture, refer to: OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3)

Affected property owners will be issued infestation and treatment area location and treatment requirements in the form of an Administrative Directive. For public and private forested lands, the Oregon Departments of Agriculture and Forestry (ODF) will work with the landowner to develop a treatment plan that will be based on the best available science. The treatment plan may include some or all of the following activities:

- (i) Cutting and piling susceptible trees and shrubs;
- (ii) Burning the wood and plant debris when safe to do so;
- (iii) Herbicide treatment of stumps, standing trees, and sprouts;
- (iv) Fungicide application;
- (v) Sampling and monitoring;
- (vi) Replanting with suitable plant species to meet landowner objectives and to prevent intensification and spread of the disease.

2. **Type 2 sites** - disease suppression through the implementation of best management practices is encouraged. Subject to availability of funds dedicated to the suppression of *P. ramorum* in urban and forested environments, a cost-share program may be available through the ODF to help defray costs of implementing best management practices to suppress disease spread (Oregon Department of Forestry, 415 Redwood Street, Brookings, OR 97415, telephone: 541-469-5040). A landowner with a Type 2 site may, after consultation with the ODA and ODF, allow use of their infested site(s) for *P. ramorum*- related research by Oregon State University, ODF, or ODA. Trees killed by *P. ramorum* within an infected Type 2 treatment area may be used as firewood under the following conditions:

- (i) The firewood from the infected tree is for non-commercial use only;
- (ii) The firewood does not leave the generally-infested area.

(g) Infested nurseries in Oregon: Confirmation of a *P. ramorum* infestation must be made by the ODA or an official cooperator. Nurseries are required to eradicate the disease as quickly as possible in accordance with USDA APHIS's Official Regulatory [Protocol for Nurseries Containing Plants Infected with *Phytophthora ramorum*](#). Infected nurseries must also notify their customers of shipments of high-risk nursery stock [*Camellia*, *Kalmia*, *Pieris*, *Rhododendron* (including *Azalea*), and *Viburnum*] to non-regulated areas as required by the Federal Order for *Phytophthora ramorum*, ([DA-2012-53](#)). Nurseries from within the federally regulated area for *P. ramorum* ([7 CFR 301.92](#)) are subject to the following requirements:

1. Nurseries from which *P. ramorum* has been detected in multiple growing seasons will be required to implement best management practices as described in USDA APHIS's official regulatory protocols for positive nurseries for the mitigation of *Phytophthora* disease in plants for planting. Alternatively, such nurseries may enter Oregon's Grower Assisted Inspection Program;
2. Nurseries within the federally regulated area that ship interstate and from which *P. ramorum* has been detected since March 31, 2011, must comply with the requirements as described by the Federal Order Domestic Quarantine *Phytophthora ramorum* ([DA-2014-02](#));
3. Nurseries within the federally regulated area that do not ship interstate and from which *P. ramorum* has been detected since March 31, 2011, must be inspected annually as described in [7 CFR 301.92](#);
4. Nurseries within the federally regulated area that ship interstate and from which *P. ramorum* has not been detected since March 31, 2011, must be inspected as described in [ORS 571.145](#).
5. Nurseries within the federally quarantined area must be inspected as described in [7 CFR 301.92](#).

NOTE: These best management practices and protocols and information about the GAIP for nurseries are available from the Oregon Department of Agriculture; contact information is listed in the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS above.

XIX. PLUM CURCULIO, *CONOTRACHELUS NENUPHAR* ([OAR 603-052-0030](#))

A quarantine against Plum curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, a native weevil found throughout the eastern United States and Canada. It is a common and serious pest of all stone fruits and, to a lesser extent, of apple and pear. The larvae live within the fruit of their host.

STATES REGULATED: In the United States and Canada, all states and provinces east of and including Manitoba, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Box Elder County in the state of Utah.

COMMODITIES COVERED:

- (a) Apricot (*Prunus persica*); Cherry, black (*P. serotina*); Cherry, Choke (*P. virginiana*); Cherry, pin (*P. pensylvanica*); Cherry, sand (*P. pumila*); Cherry, sour (*P. cerasus*); Cherry, sweet (*P. avium*); Crabapple (*Malus spp.*); Hawthorn (*Crataegus spp.*); Nectarine (*P. persica nectarina*); Peach (*P. persica*); Pear (*Pyrus communis*); Plum, American (wild) (*Prunus alleghaniensis*); Plum, beach (*P. maritima*); Plum, European (*P. domestica*); Plum, Japanese (*P. salicina*); Prune (*P. spp.*); and Quince (*Cydonia oblonga*).
- (b) Soil and growing medium from within the dripline of fruiting trees from the species listed above is also prohibited.

RESTRICTIONS: Certification Required for the following.

- (a) Commodities which are produced in or shipped from an area under quarantine are prohibited entry into the state of Oregon unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the authorized agricultural official of the state from which the article or commodity is shipped.
- (b) Commodities that have been grown outside the area under quarantine may be repacked and shipped within areas under quarantine so long as their identity is maintained throughout that process and the certificate lists:
 1. The state in which commodities were grown,
 2. Point of repacking and reshipment,
 3. Amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment
 4. The names and addresses of the shipper and consignee
- (c) Apple Exposed to Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage Admissible Under Certificate. Refer to the quarantine link for details about these requirements and what needs to be on the certificate.
- (d) Shipments from Cold Storage at 32° F (0° C) for a continuous period of forty days or more, may be admitted into Oregon provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate. Refer to the quarantine link for details about these requirements and what information needs to be on the certificate.
- (e) Soil and growing medium from within the dripline of fruiting trees from the species listed above is admissible when certified as treated at origin in a manner approved by the Director.

EXEMPTIONS: No certification required for the following.

- (a) Commodities in original unopened containers, each bearing labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin outside the area under quarantine, may be reshipped to this state from any point within the area under quarantine;
- (b) Solid Frozen Fruits Exempt. No restrictions are placed by this regulation on the entry into this state of fruits which upon arrival are frozen solid and which are under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state;

For information regarding certification or treatment of fruit or soil, refer to the quarantine link in the title, or write to contacts listed in OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS (p. 3).

XX. PRUNUS DISEASES**1. PEACH YELLOWS PHYTOPLASMA ([OAR 603-052-0116](#))**

STATES REGULATED:

Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and Ontario.

COMMODITIES REGULATED:

- (a) Propagative plant parts, except seed, and any tree budded or grafted on understock of the following species of plum which are symptomless carriers of peach yellows phytoplasma. Including: Native American plum (*Prunus hortulana*, *P. americana*); Common European plum (*P. domestica*); Japanese plum (*P. salicina*); Myrobalan plum (*P. cerasifera*); Othello plum (*P. cerasifera* var. *atropurpureum*); and Wild goose plum (*P. munsoniana*),
- (b) All trees, roots, cuttings, grafts, scions, and buds of all species and varieties of *Prunus*,
- (c) Any tree or bud grafted on peach or plum understock.

RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) Seedling trees or trees budded on admissible rootstock which are grown from seed and shipped in one growing season may be certified provided any budwood used in the production of such trees meets the conditions of subsection (c) of this section and Peach Yellows disease has not occurred during the growing season within one mile of the growing ground property;
- (b) Certificates may be issued for reshipment of dormant host trees and propagative parts which have been produced outside the areas under quarantine and have remained dormant while within quarantine areas. Certificates shall state the name of the state where produced;
- (c) Species and varieties other than symptom-less carriers of Peach Rosette may be shipped into this state provided they are properly labeled with the scientific name and each lot or shipment is accompanied by a state-of-origin inspection certificate certifying that the following conditions have been met:
 - 1. Adequate surveys have been made by state agricultural officials, at the proper time in relation to diseases and hosts, and Peach Yellows disease has not been found during the last two growing seasons previous to digging the trees or taking the buds within one mile of the growing grounds or bud source properties;
 - 2. No prohibited symptomless species of plum trees were present within one mile of the growing premises or bud source properties during the last two growing seasons previous to digging the trees or taking the buds.

2. PEACH ROSETTE PHYTOPLASMA ([OAR 603-052-0118](#))

STATES REGULATED: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia.

COMMODITIES REGULATED: A. Trees and propagative parts except seed, of symptomless carriers of Peach Rosette, namely, Wilson Apricot (a variety of *Prunus armeniaca*) and

Marianna plum (a hybrid variety of *P. cerasifera*) and any tree budded or grafted on Marianna plum understock, B. All trees, roots, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of *Prunus angustifolia*, *P. armeniaca*, *P. avium*, *P. besseyi*, *P. cerasus*, *P. davidiana*, *P. domestica*, *P. dulcis* (*P. amygdalus*), *P. mahaleb*, *P. persica*, *P. pumila*, *P. salicina*, *P. tomentosa*, *P. triloba*, *P. virginiana*, and *Acer rubrum*. C. Any tree or bud grafted on peach or plum understock.

RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) Seedling trees or trees budded on admissible rootstocks which are grown from seed and shipped in one growing season may be certified, provided any budwood used in the production of such trees meets the conditions of subsection (c) of this section, and Peach Rosette has not occurred during the growing season within one mile of the growing ground property;
- (b) Certificates may be issued for reshipment of dormant host trees and propagative parts, which have been produced outside the areas under quarantine and have remained dormant while within quarantine areas. Certificates shall state the name of the state where produced;
- (c) Species and varieties other than symptom-less carriers of Peach Rosette may be shipped into this state provided they are properly labeled with the scientific name and each lot or shipment is accompanied by a state-of-origin inspection certificate certifying that the following conditions have been met:
 1. Adequate surveys have been made by state agricultural officials, at the proper time in relation to diseases and hosts, and no Peach Rosette has been found during the last two growing seasons previous to digging the trees or taking the buds either within one mile of the growing premises or bud source properties
 2. The growing premises have been found free from Wilson apricot and Marianna plum trees and any other tree growing on Marianna plum understock and, during the last two growing seasons previous to digging the trees or taking the buds, no Wilson apricot or Marianna plum trees have existed within one mile of the growing premises or the bud source properties.

XXI. TIMBER IMPORT QUARANTINE ([OAR 603-052-1110](#))

STATES REGULATED: Any source outside North America, including those states in Mexico not adjacent to the United States. Also included are timber products brought into another state or states and subsequently shipped into Oregon.

COMMODITIES REGULATED: All timber products.

RESTRICTIONS: "Treated" timber products are those that have been processed so as to completely eliminate all potential insect pests and plant pathogens, e.g., kiln-drying or sterilization by heat (at least 71.1° C for 75 minutes measured at the core).

NOTIFICATION: The **importer** of untreated timber products shall notify the Oregon Department (using the contact information from the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS listed above) at least seven days in advance of the estimated date of arrival of each shipment.

Notification shall include:

- (a) Estimated date and time of arrival;
- (b) Planned unloading site(s);
- (c) Estimated unloading time;
- (d) Contact person, phone and FAX numbers.
- (e) Within twenty-one days after arrival of the shipment, the importer shall present to the department a copy of the bill of lading and, if the imported material is scaled, a copy of the scaling bureau scale certificate(s). The importer may use any scaling method approved by the department.

XXII. ZEBRA MUSSELS ([OAR 603-052-1391](#))

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

COMMODITIES REGULATED: The aquatic nursery stock *Aegagropila linnaei* (moss balls), and any other aquatic nursery stock found to be infested with *Dreissena polymorpha* (zebra mussel).

RESTRICTIONS: *Aegagropila linnaei* nursery stock or any other aquatic nursery stock found to be infested with *Dreissena polymorpha* (zebra mussel) are not eligible for sale or shipment into Oregon unless the following conditions are met:

- (a) *Aegagropila linnaei* or any other aquatic nursery stock may be imported to Oregon if accompanied by a certificate of quarantine compliance (CQC) stating that the *Aegagropila linnaei* nursery stock or any other aquatic nursery stock was “inspected and found free of zebra mussel, *Dreissena polymorpha*”; and
- (b) The CQC must be issued by an appropriate regulatory official within seven (7) days of shipment; and

NOTIFICATION: The department is notified prior to the shipment as follows: The **shipper** shall mail or e-mail documents including the CQC. Notification shall be sent according to the OREGON NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS and CONTACT INFORMATION (p. 3). For the purposes of this rule, unless the context requires otherwise, the shipper is the person who sells and ships moss balls into Oregon. The department may require that shipments be held until inspected and released.

The notification shall list:

- (a) the type and quantity of plants,
- (b) address of shipper,
- (c) address of recipient, and
- (d) contact numbers.

USDA-APHIS QUARANTINES.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture monitors imported plant products to ensure compliance with all federal quarantine requirements.

Federal Domestic Quarantines: ecfr.gov

301.11 Imported Plants and Parts	301.75 Citrus Canker
301.32 Fruit Flies	301.76 Citrus Greening and Asian Citrus Psyllid
301.38 Black Stem Rust	301.80 Witchweed
301.45 Gypsy Moth	301.81 Imported Fire Ant
301.48 Japanese Beetle	301.85 Golden Nematode
301.50 Pine Shoot Beetle	801.86 Pale Cyst Nematode
301.51 Asian Longhorned Beetle	301.87 Sugarcane diseases
301.52 Pink Bollworm	301.89 Karnal Bunt
301.53 Emerald Ash Borer	301.91 European Larch Canker
301.55 South American Cactus Moth	301.92 <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
301.74 Plum Pox	

CONTROL AREA ORDERS

The Oregon Department of Agriculture maintains several throughout the state to help control the spread of pests and diseases. Below is a list and table of Control Order Areas. For the specific boundaries and requirements for each area, refer to the listed OAR link:

- (a) The following Control Area Orders include for all counties in the state of Oregon.
1. Blueberry Nursery Stock Control Areas ([OAR 603-052-1245](#))
 2. Giant Reed (Cane Grass) Control Areas ([OAR 603-052-1206](#), [OAR 603-052-1209](#), [OAR 603-052-1211](#))
 3. Hazelnut Nursery Stock Control Areas ([OAR 603-052-0825](#))
 4. Potato (“Certified Seed”) Production Control Areas ([OAR 603-052-0830](#))
 5. Rapeseed Control Areas ([OAR 603-052-0860](#))
- (b) Refer to the table below to identify other [Control Area Orders](#) by individual county.
- *the following is not listed in the table below and covers Washington County only:*
1. Emerald Ash Borer ([OAR 603-052-1070](#))

OREGON CONTROL AREA ORDERS BY COUNTY

	Apple Maggot	Codling Moth	Bean Disease	Bentgrass	Blueberry Nursery Stock	Canola Rapeseed	Cherry Fruit Fly	Creeping Annual Bluegrass	Fruit Tree	Giant Reed (Cane) Grass	Hazelnut Nursery Stock	Mint Disease	Onion Maggot	Onion White Rot	Onion Yellow Dwarf	Pear and Apple Insects	Potato Disease	Potato (certified seed) Production	Rapeseed	Rough Bluegrass	San Jose Scale
Baker					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Benton				X	X	X				X	X							X	X		
Clackamas				X	X	X				X	X							X	X		
Clatsop					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Columbia					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Coos					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Crook					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Curry					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Deschutes					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Douglas					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Gilliam					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Grant					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Harney					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Hood River					X	X	X		X	X	X							X	X		
Jackson					X	X				X	X					X		X	X		
Jefferson				X	X	X				X	X							X	X		
Josephine	X				X	X				X	X							X	X		
Klamath					X	X				X	X	X						X	X		
Lake					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Lane				X	X	X				X	X							X	X		
Lincoln					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Linn					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Malheur		X			X	X				X	X			X				X	X		
Marion				X	X	X				X	X				X			X	X		
Morrow					X	X		X		X	X							X	X		
Multnomah				X	X	X				X	X							X	X		
Polk				X	X	X				X	X							X	X		
Sherman					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Tillamook					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Umatilla					X	X		X		X	X							X	X		
Union					X	X		X		X	X						X	X	X		
Wallowa					X	X				X	X						X	X	X		
Wasco	X	X			X	X	X*			X	X						X	X	X		X
Washington				X	X	X				X	X				X			X	X		
Wheeler					X	X				X	X							X	X		
Yamhill				X	X	X				X	X				X			X	X		

NOXIOUS WEEDS:

“A” designated weed – A weed of known economic importance which occurs in the state in small enough infestations to make eradication or containment possible; or is not known to occur, but its presence in neighboring states make future occurrence in Oregon seem imminent. Infestations are subject to intensive control when and where found.

“B” designated weed – A weed of economic importance, which is regionally abundant, but which may have limited distribution in some counties. Limited to intensive control at the state, county regional level as determined on a site specific, case-by-case basis. Where implementation of a fully integrated statewide management plan is not feasible, biological control (when available) shall be the primary control method.

“T” designated weed – A designated group of weed species that are selected and will be the focus for prevention and control by the Noxious Weed Control Program. Action against these weeds will receive priority. T-designated noxious weeds are determined by the Oregon State Weed Board and directs ODA to develop and implement a statewide management plan, T designated noxious weeds are species selected from either the A or B list.

All “A” and “B” designated weeds listed in tables 1 and 2 below are prohibited entry into the state of Oregon.

Table 1. “A” designated weeds as determined by the Oregon Department of Agriculture

Common Name	Scientific Name
African rue (T)	<i>Peganum harmala</i>
Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>
Cape-ivy (T)	<i>Delairea odorata</i>
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Common frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>
Cordgrass	
Common (T)	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
Dense-flowered (T)	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
Saltmeadow (T)	<i>Spartina patens</i>
Smooth (T)	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
Delta arrowhead (T)	<i>Sagittaria platyphyla</i>
European water chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Flowering rush (T)	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Garden yellow loosestrife (T)	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Giant hogweed (T)	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
Goatgrass	
Barbed (T)	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>
Ovate	<i>Aegilops ovata</i>
Goatsrue (T)	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
Hawkweed	
King-devil	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>
Mouse-ear (T)	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
Orange (T)	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Yellow (T)	<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>
Hoary alyssum (T)	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>

Japanese dodder	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i>
Kudzu (T)	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>
Matgrass (T)	<i>Nardus stricta</i>
Oblong spurge (T)	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
Paterson's curse (T)	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>
Purple nutsedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Ravennagrass (T)	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Squarrose knapweed (T)	<i>Centaurea virgata</i>
Starthistle	
Iberian (T)	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>
Purple (T)	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Thistle	
Plumeless (T)	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Smooth distaff	<i>Carthamus baeticus</i>
Taurian (T)	<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>
Turkish (T)	<i>Carduus cinereus</i>
Wetted (Curly plumeless) (T)	<i>Carduus crispus</i>
Woolly distaff (T)	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Water soldiers	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>
West Indian sponge plant	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>
White bryonia	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
Yellow floating heart (T)	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
Yellowtuft (T)	<i>Alyssum murale, A. corsicum</i>

(T)- T Designated Weed

Table 2. "B" designated weeds as determined by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (* indicates targeted for biological control)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus (R. procerus, R. discolor)</i>
Biddy-biddy	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
Broom	
French*	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
Portuguese	<i>Cytisus striatus</i>
Scotch*	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Spanish	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii (B. variabilis)</i>
Common bugloss (T)	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
Common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis ssp. australis</i>
Creeping yellow cress	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>
Cutleaf teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>
Dodder	
Smoothseed alfalfa	<i>Cuscuta approximate</i>
Five -angled	<i>Cuscuta pentagona</i>
Bigseed	<i>Cuscuta indecora</i>
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>

English hawthorn	<i>Crataegis monogna</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
False brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Field bindweed*	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Garlic mustard (T)	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Geranium Herb Robert Shiny leaf	<i>Geranium robertianum</i> <i>Geranium lucidum</i>
Giant Reed (T)	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Gorse* (T)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Indigo bush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Ivy Atlantic English	<i>Hedera hibernica</i> <i>Hedera helix</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Jubata grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
Knapweed Diffuse* Meadow* Russian* Spotted*(T)	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> <i>Centaurea pratensis</i> <i>Acroptilon repens</i> <i>Centaurea stoebe (C. maculosa)</i>
Knotweed Bohemian Giant Himalayan Japanese	<i>Fallopia x bohemica</i> <i>Fallopia sachalinensis (Polygonum)</i> <i>Polygonum polystachyum</i> <i>Fallopia japonica (Polygonum)</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lesser celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Meadow hawkweed (T)	<i>Pilosella caespitosum (Hieracium)</i>
Mediterranean sage*	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
Medusahead rye	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Parrot feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Perennial peavine	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>
Perennial pepperweed (T)	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Pheasant's eye	<i>Adonis aestivalis</i>
Poison hemlock*	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Policeman's helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
Puncturevine*	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple loosestrife*	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ribbongrass (T)	<i>Phalaris arundinacea var. Picta</i>
Rush skeletonweed* (T)	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Saltcedar* (T)	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
Small broomrape	<i>Orabanche minor</i>
South American waterweed	<i>Egeria densa (Elodea)</i>
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>
Spikeweed	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
Spiny cocklebur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>

Spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
Spurge Leafy*(T) Myrtle	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> <i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
St. Johnswort*	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
Swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>
Tansy ragwort* (T)	<i>Senecio jacobaea (Jacobaea vulgaris)</i>
Thistle Bull* Canada* Italian Milk* Musk* Scotch Slender-flowered*	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> <i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> <i>Silybum marianum</i> <i>Carduus nutans</i> <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
Toadflax Dalmatian*(T) Yellow*	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> <i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Ventenata grass	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
Primrose Willow Large-flower (T) Water primrose Floating (T)	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i> <i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i> <i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Whitetop Hairy Lens-podded Whitetop (hoary cress)	<i>Lepidium pubescens</i> <i>Lepidium chalepensis</i> <i>Lepidium draba</i>
Yellow archangel	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Yellow starthistle *	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

(T)- T Designated Weed

*** - Biocontrol target weeds**

IMPORTATION, POSSESSION, AND RELEASE OF TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES
([OAR 603-052-1320](#))

STATES REGULATED: All states outside of the State of Oregon.

COMMODITIES REGULATED: All terrestrial invertebrates imported, possessed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or released in Oregon. Applies to all life stages, but does not apply to dead specimens.

RESTRICTIONS: Live invertebrates not on the list of approved invertebrates in any life stage may not be imported, possessed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or released in the state unless a permit is first obtained from the Department.

Invertebrate species listed as approved may be imported, possessed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or released in Oregon without a permit from the Department. This applies only to stock collected within the continental United States. A permit for the importation, possession, or intrastate transportation of some ODA-approved species may be required by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine:

(http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/permits/organism/index.shtml).

Live invertebrates not on the list of approved invertebrates in any life stage may not be imported, possessed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or released in the state unless a permit is first obtained from the Department.

List of approved terrestrial invertebrates for import to Oregon:

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Approved Use
Snails (Gastropoda)	Spike-topped apple snail	<i>Pomacea diffusa</i>	
Earthworms (Annelida)	Grey worm	<i>Aporrectodea caliginosa</i>	Bait, pet food
	Compost earthworm	<i>Eisenia veneta</i>	Composter, pet food, bait
	Grindal worm or pot worm	<i>Enchytraeus buchholzi</i>	Pet food
	Red worm	<i>Lumbricus rubella</i>	Composter, pet food, bait
	European earthworm	<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	Composter, pet food, bait
	Earthworm	<i>Lumbricus variegatus</i>	Composter, pet food, bait
	No common name	<i>Stylaria</i> spp.	Education, research
Crustacea	Pillbug	<i>Armadillium</i> spp.	Education
	Land hermit crab	<i>Coenobita clypeatus</i>	Pet
	Sowbug	<i>Oniscus</i> spp.	Education
Millipedes (Diplopoda)	Giant African millipede	<i>Archispirostreptus gigas</i>	Pet
	Giant African black millipede	<i>Lophostreptus</i> (= <i>Scaphiostreptus</i>) <i>rutilans</i>	Education, pet

	Desert millipede	<i>Orthoporus ornatus</i> , <i>O. Texicolens</i>	Pet
	Millipede	<i>Spiroboles</i> spp.	Education
	Giant millipede	<i>Thyropygus</i> spp.	Education, pet
Mites (Acari)	Flour mite	<i>Acaris siro</i>	Predator mite, food
	Bindweed gall mite	<i>Aceria malherbae</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Tulip bulb mite	<i>Aceria tulipae</i>	Research
	Predatory mite	<i>Amblyseius barkeri</i>	Arthropod biocontrol agent
	Predatory mite	<i>Amblyseius cucumeris</i>	Arthropod biocontrol agent
	Predatory mite	<i>Amblyseius degenerens</i>	Arthropod biocontrol agent
	Spider mite predator	<i>Amblyseius hibisci</i>	Mite biocontrol agent
	Spider mite predator	<i>Amblyseius mckenziei</i>	Arthropod biocontrol agent
	Dried fruit mite	<i>Carpoglyphus lactis</i>	Predator mite, food
Mites (Acari) con't.	Rush skeletonweed gall mite	<i>Eriophyes chondrillae</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Spider mite predator	<i>Galendromus occidentalis</i>	Mite biocontrol agent
	Dust mite	<i>Lepidoglyphus destructor</i>	Predator mite, food
	Fungus gnat larval predator	<i>Statiolaelaps aculeifer</i> , <i>S. miles</i>	Insect biocontrol agent. Mite biocontrol agent
	Spider mite predator	<i>Mesoseiulus longipes</i>	Mite biocontrol agent
	Spider mite predator	<i>Neoseiulus californicus</i>	Mite biocontrol agent
	Spider mite predator	<i>Neoseiulus fallacis</i>	Mite biocontrol agent
	Cyclamen mite	<i>Phytonemus pallidus</i>	Research
	Spider mite predator	<i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>	Mite biocontrol agent
	Gorse spider mite	<i>Tetranychus lintearius</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Two-spotted spider mite	<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	Research
	Mold mite	<i>Tyrophagus putrescentiae</i>	Predator mite, food
	Fungus gnat larval predator	<i>Stratiolaelaps scimitus</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
Spiders (Araneae)	Pink toed tarantula	<i>Avicularia avicularia</i>	Education, pet
	Mexican redknee tarantula	<i>Brachypelma smithi</i>	Education, pet
	Greenbottle blue tarantula	<i>Chromatopelma cyaneopubescens</i>	Education, pet
	Chilean rose-haired tarantula	<i>Grammastola rosea</i>	Education, pet
	Texan brown tarantula	<i>Aphonopelma hentzi</i>	Education, pet
	Cellar spider	<i>Pholcus phalangioides</i>	Education
	Wolf spider	Family Lycosidae*	Education *only from stock collected in the Pacific Northwest
	Orb weaver spider	Family Araneidae*	Education *only from stock collected in the Pacific Northwest
Scorpions (Arachnida)	Emperor scorpion	<i>Pandinus imperator</i>	Education, pet
Dragonflies and Damselflies (Odonata)	Dragonfly	<i>Aeschna</i> spp.	Education

Roaches (Blattodea)	Giant cockroach	<i>Blaberus</i> spp.	Education, pet
	Orange-spotted cockroach	<i>Blaptica dubia</i>	Pet, food
	Oriental cockroach	<i>Blatta orientalis</i>	Education, research
	German cockroach	<i>Blattella germanica</i>	Education, research
	Hissing cockroach	<i>Gromphadorhina oblongonata</i>	Education, pet
	Madagascar hissing cockroach	<i>Gromphadorhina Portentosa</i>	Education, pet
	American cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>	Education, research
Termites (Isoptera)	Western subterranean termite	<i>Reticulitermes hesperus</i>	Education
	Western dampwood termite	<i>Zootermopsis angusticollis</i>	Education
Crickets and Grasshoppers (Orthoptera)	House cricket	<i>Acheta domesticus</i>	Education, pet food
	Tropical house cricket	<i>Gryllodes sigillatus</i>	Education, pet food
Mantids (Mantodea)	European mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>	Education, insect biocontrol
	Chinese mantis	<i>Tenodera aridifoliasinensis</i>	Education, insect biocontrol
True Bugs (Hemiptera)	Western boxelder bug	<i>Boisea rubrolineata</i>	Education
	Western tarnished plant bug	<i>Lygus hesperus</i>	Education
	Tarnished plant bug	<i>Lygus lineolaris</i>	Education
	Large milkweed bug	<i>Oncopeltus fasciatus</i>	Education
	Insidious flower bug	<i>Orius insidiosus</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
Plant Lice, Scales, Mealybugs and Whiteflies (Homoptera)	Bluegreen aphid	<i>Acyrtosiphon kondoi</i>	Research
	Pea aphid	<i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i>	Research
	Cowpea aphid	<i>Aphis craccivora</i>	Research
	Bean aphid	<i>Aphis fabae</i>	Research
	Melon or cotton aphid	<i>Aphis gossypii</i>	Research
	Corn root aphid	<i>Aphis maidiradicis</i>	Research
	Oleander aphid	<i>Aphis nerii</i>	Research
	Rose scale	<i>Aulacaspis rosae</i>	Research
	Foxglove aphid	<i>Aulacorthum solani</i>	Research
	Cabbage aphid	<i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i>	Research
	Artichoke aphid	<i>Capitophorus elaeagni</i>	Research
	Carrot aphid	<i>Cavariella aegopodii</i>	Research
	Woolly apple aphid	<i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i>	Research
	Boat gall aphid	<i>Hayhurstia atriplicis</i>	Research
	Oystershell scale	<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i>	Research
	Turnip aphid	<i>Lipaphis pseudobrassicae</i>	Research

	Potato aphid	<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i>	Research
	Rose aphid	<i>Macrosiphum rosae</i>	Research
	Green peach aphid	<i>Myzus persicae</i>	Research
	European fruit lecanium	<i>Parthenolecanium corni</i>	Research
	Longtailed mealybug	<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>	Research
	European fruit scale	<i>Quadraspidiotus ostreaeformis</i>	Research
	Bird cherry oat aphid	<i>Rhopalosiphum padi</i>	Research
	Greenbug	<i>Schizaphis graminum</i>	Research
	English grain aphid	<i>Sitobion avenae</i>	Research
	Spotted alfalfa aphid	<i>Therioaphis trifolii</i>	Research
	Greenhouse whitefly	<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	Research
Thrips (Thysanoptera)	Tobacco thrips	<i>Frankliniella fusca</i>	Research
	Western flower thrips	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	Research
	Predatory six-spotted thrips	<i>Scolothrips sexmaculatus*</i>	Mite biocontrol agent *only from stock collected in the Pacific Northwest
	Gladiolus thrips	<i>Thrips simplex</i>	Research
	Onion thrips	<i>Thrips tabaci</i>	Research
Lacewings (Neuroptera)	Common green lacewing	<i>Chrysopa carnea</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Green lacewing	<i>Chrysopa rufilabris</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
Beetles (Coleoptera)	St. Johnswort borer	<i>Agrilus hyperici</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Brown dot leafy spurge flea beetle	<i>Apthona cyparissiae</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Black dot leafy spurge flea beetle	<i>Apthona czwalinae</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Copper or amber leafy spurge flea beetle	<i>Apthona flava</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Brown-legged leafy spurge flea beetle	<i>Apthona lacertosa</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Black dot leafy spurge flea beetle	<i>Apthona nigriscutis</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
Beetles (Coleoptera) con't.	Broad-nosed seed head weevil	<i>Bangasternus fausti</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Yellow star thistle bud weevil	<i>Bangasternus orientalis</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Scotch broom bruchid	<i>Bruchidius villosus</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Pea weevil	<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>	Education, research
	Cowpea weevil	<i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i>	Education, research
	Histerid beetle	<i>Carcinops pumilio</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Corn sap beetle	<i>Carpophilus dimidiatus</i>	Education, research
	Dried fruit beetle	<i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i>	Education, research
	Canada thistle stem weevil	<i>Ceutorhynchus litura</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Klamathweed beetle	<i>Chrysolina hyperici</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Klamathweed beetle	<i>Chrysolina quadrigemina</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Mealybug destroyer	<i>Crytolaemus montrouzieri</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Knapweed root weevil	<i>Cyphocleonus achates</i>	Weed biocontrol agent

	Dermestid beetles	<i>Dermestes</i> spp.	Education, museum specimen preparation
	Yellow star thistle hairyweevil	<i>Eustenopus villosus</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Scotch broom seed weevil	<i>Exapion fuscirostre</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Gorse seed weevil	<i>Exapion ulicis</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Black-margined loosestrife beetle	<i>Galerucella calvariensis</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Golden loosestrife beetle	<i>Galerucella pusilla</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Toadflax seed capsule weevil	<i>Gymnetron antirrhini</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Convergent ladybeetle	<i>Hippodamia convergens</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Loosestrife root weevil	<i>Hylobius transversovittatus</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Yellow star thistle flower weevil	<i>Larinus curtus</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Lesser knapweed flower weevil	<i>Larinus minutus</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Blunt knapweed flower weevil	<i>Larinus obtusus</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Cigarette beetle	<i>Lasioderma serricorne</i>	Education, research
	Tansy ragwort flea beetle	<i>Longitarsus jacobaeae</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Toadflax stem weevil	<i>Mecinus janthinus</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Puncturevine seed weevil	<i>Microlarinus lareynii</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Puncturevine stem weevil	<i>Microlarinus lypriformis</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Loosestrife seed weevil	<i>Nanophyes marmoratus</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Red-necked leafy spurge stem borer	<i>Oberea erythrocephala</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Bess beetle	<i>Odontotaeniu disjunctus</i>	Education
	Merchant grain beetle	<i>Orzaephilus mercator</i>	Education
	Sawtoothed grain beetle	<i>Orzaephilus surinamensis</i>	Education
	Mediterranean sage root weevil	<i>Phrydiuchus tau</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Lesser grain borer	<i>Rhyzopertha dominica</i>	Education
	Spider mite destroyer	<i>Stethorus punctillum</i>	Mite biocontrol agent
	Granary weevil	<i>Sitophilus granaria</i>	Education
	Granary weevil	<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	Education
	Bronze knapweed root borer	<i>Sphenoptera jugoslavica</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Drugstore beetle	<i>Stegobium paniceum</i>	Education
	Yellow mealworm	<i>Tenebrio molitor</i>	Education, pet food
	Yellow mealworm	<i>Tenebrio obscurus</i>	Education, pet food
	Cadelle	<i>Tenebroides mauritanicus</i>	Education
	Red flour beetle	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	Education, research
	Confused flour beetle	<i>Tribolium confusum</i>	Education, research
	Giant mealworm	<i>Zophobas morio</i>	Education, pet food
Butterflies and Moths (Lepidoptera)	Sulfur knapweed moth	<i>Agapeta zoegana</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Polyphemus moth	<i>Anthereae polyphemus</i>	Education *only from stock collected in the western U.S.

	St. Johnswort moth	<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Silkworm	<i>Bombyx mori</i>	Education, research
	Almond moth	<i>Cadra cautella</i>	Research
	Raisin moth	<i>Cadra figulilella</i>	Research
	Toadflax moth	<i>Calophasia lunula</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Butterworm	<i>Chilecomadia moorei</i>	Pet food ,USDA permit and irradiation required
	Russian thistle or tumbleweed casebearer	<i>Coleophoraklimeschiela</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Russian thistle stem-mining moth or tumbleweed stem moth	<i>Coleophora parthenica</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Orange sulfur or alfalfa caterpillar	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	Education, releases
	Mexican jumping bean	<i>Cydia deshaisiana</i>	Education, pet
	Mediterranean meal moth	<i>Ephestia kuehniella</i>	Education
	Saltmarsh caterpillar	<i>Estigmene acrea*</i>	Education *only from stock collected in the western U.S.
	Greater wax moth	<i>Galleria mellonella</i>	Education, pet food, research
	Corn earworm/cotton bollworm/tomato fruitworm	<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	Research
	Tobacco budworm	<i>Heliothis virescens</i>	Research
	Brown house moth	<i>Hofmannophila pseudospretella</i>	Research
	Ceanothus silk moth	<i>Hylaphora euryalus</i>	Education, release *only from stock collected in the western U.S.
	Whitelined sphinx moth	<i>Hyles lineata</i>	Education
	Scotch broom twig miner	<i>Leucoptera spartifoliella</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Tomato hornworm	<i>Manduca quinquemaculata</i>	Education, research
	Tomato hornworm	<i>Manduca sexta</i>	Education, research
	Spotted knapweed seedhead moth	<i>Metzneria paucipunctella</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Mourning cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	Education, release
	Rusty tussock moth	<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Research
	Western tiger swallowtail butterfly	<i>Papilio rutulus</i>	Education, release
	Anise swallowtail butterfly	<i>Papilio zelicaon</i>	Education, release
	Cabbage white or imported cabbageworm	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Education
	Indian meal moth	<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>	Education, pet food, research
	Meal moth	<i>Pyralis farinalis</i>	Education, pet food, research
	Woolly bear	<i>Pyrrarctia isabella</i>	Education *only from stock collected in the western U.S.
	Beet Armyworm	<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>	Research

	Cabbage looper	<i>Trichoplusia ni</i>	Research
	Cinnabar moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atlanta</i>	Education, release
	Painted ladies	<i>Vanessa cardui</i> <i>V. virginiensis</i>	Education, release
Flies (Diptera)	Aphid predator midge	<i>Aphidoletes aphidimyza</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Ragwort seed head fly	<i>Botanophila seneciella</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Darkwinged fungus gnats	<i>Bradysia</i> spp.	Research
	Blow and bottle flies	<i>Calliphora</i> spp.	Education
	Knapweed peacock fly	<i>Chaetorellia acrolophi</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
Flies (Diptera) con't.	Yellow star thistle peacock fly	<i>Chaetorellia australis</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Mosquito	<i>Culex</i> spp.	Education, research
	Rush skeletonweed gall midge	<i>Cystiphora schmidti</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Seedcorn maggot	<i>Delia platura</i>	Research
	Vinegar fly	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	Education, pet food, research
	Vinegar fly	<i>Drosophila mohavensis</i>	Education, research
	Vinegar fly	<i>Drosophila hydei</i>	Education, research
	Vinegar fly	<i>Drosophila virilis</i>	Education, research
	European hover fly	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	Bait
	Black soldier fly	<i>Hermetia illucens</i>	Composter
	Serpentine leafminer	<i>Liriomyza brassicae</i>	Research
	Filth fly parasitoid	<i>Muscidifurax zaraptor</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Filth fly parasitoid	<i>Nasonia vitripennis</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Grey flesh fly	<i>Sarcophaga bullata</i>	Education, research
	Filth fly parasitoid	<i>Spalangia cameroni</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Filth fly parasitoid	<i>Spalangia endius</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Green clearwing fly	<i>Terellia virens</i>	Seed biocontrol agent
	Banded gall fly	<i>Urophora affinis</i>	Seed biocontrol agent
	Canada thistle stem gall fly	<i>Urophora cardui</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	UV knapweed seed head fly	<i>Urophora quadrifasciata</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Yellow star thistle gall fly	<i>Urophora sirunaseva</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
	Bull thistle seed head gall fly	<i>Urophora stylata</i>	Weed biocontrol agent
Ants, Bees, and Wasps (Hymenoptera)	Weevil larva parasitoid	<i>Anisopteromalus calandrae</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Aphid parasitoid	<i>Aphidius aphidimyza</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Aphid parasitoid	<i>Aphidius colemani</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Aphid parasitoid	<i>Aphidius ervi</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Aphid parasitoid	<i>Aphidius matricariae</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Italian honeybee	<i>Apis mellifera ligustica</i>	Pollinator
	European honeybee	<i>Apis mellifera mellifera</i>	Pollinator
	Bumblebees native to Oregon	e.g., <i>Bombus vosnesenskii</i> , <i>B. appositus</i> ,	Pollinator

		<i>B. bifarius</i> , <i>B. californicus</i> , <i>B. griseocolis</i>	
	Egg and larval parasitoid of stored product pests	<i>Bracon hebetor</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Egg and larval parasitoid of stored product pests	<i>Cotesia plutellae</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Whitefly parasitoid	<i>Eretmocerus californicus</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Whitefly parasitoid	<i>Encarsia Formosa</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Aphid parasitoid	<i>Lysiphlebus testaceipes</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Alfalfa leafcutter bee	<i>Megachile rotundata</i>	Pollinator
	Alkali bee	<i>Nomia melanderi</i>	Pollinator
	Blue orchard bee or mason bee	<i>Osmia lignaria propinqua</i>	Pollinator
	Harvester ant	<i>Pogonomyrmex owyheei</i>	Education
	Harvester ant	<i>Pogonomyrmex salinus</i>	Education
	Parasitoid of Lepidoptera eggs	<i>Trichogramma minutum</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
Ants, Bees, and Wasps (Hymenoptera) con't.	Parasitoid of Lepidoptera eggs	<i>Trichogramma pretiosum</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Parasitoid of Lepidoptera eggs	<i>Trichogramma platneri</i>	Insect biocontrol agent
	Aphid parasitoid	<i>Trioxys pallidus</i>	Insect biocontrol agent

PENNSYLVANIA
SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL QUARANTINES
Updated May 2022
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Bureau of Plant Industry
2301 N Cameron St Harrisburg PA 17110-9408
Phone: (717) 787-4843
Fax: (717) 783-3275

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

Web site: <http://www.agriculture.pa.gov>

Nursery and Nursery Dealer Search:

<https://www.paplants.pa.gov/Licenses/PlantMerchantSearch.aspx>

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

All trees, shrubs, brambles, woody vines, woody florist stock, herbaceous perennials, vegetable plants, bedding and other annual herbaceous plants, their roots, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, seeds and their parts for propagation, except bulbs, field crop seeds, vegetable seeds and flower seeds, regardless of where the material may have been grown or is growing.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock shipped into Pennsylvania must have attached a valid nursery, dealer or agent certificate, or a certificate of inspection from the state of origin indicating the nursery stock is free from plant pests. In addition, shipments must be marked with names and addresses of the shipper and the person to whom shipped, and a complete list of contents.

NOTE: Pre-notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to Sarah Gettys' attention at the above address or fax number, or email to: plant@pa.gov

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS FOR HEMP

All clones, nursery stock, cuttings for hemp must have a valid nursery, dealer or agent certificate, or a certificate of inspection from the state of origin indicating the nursery stock is free from plant pests. In addition, shipments must be marked with names and addresses of the shipper, the company/person to whom the shipped, a complete list of contents and a seed/plant source certificate of THC analysis for every variety.

Shipments of hemp may only ship to those with a hemp permit issued by the PA Dept. of Agriculture. Pre-notification of 48 prior to shipping are required to be reported at: plant@pa.gov

NOXIOUS WEEDS

https://www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/PlantIndustry/NIPPP/Pages/default.aspx

Class A Noxious Weeds: Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations of noxious weeds in the class is high priority. The following are Class A noxious weeds:

Galega officinalisGoatsrue
Heracleum mantegazzianum Giant Hogweed
Pueraria lobata..... Kudzu
Amaranthus palmeri..... Palmer amaranth
Amaranthus rudis..... Waterhemp

<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	Tall waterhemp
<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Animated oat
<i>Cuscuta spp. (Except for native species)</i>	Dodder
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla
<i>Orobanche spp. (Except for native species)</i>	Broomrape
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Wavyleaf basketgrass

Class B Noxious Weeds: The department may require control of Class B weeds to contain an injurious infestation or may provide education or technical consultation. The following are Class B noxious weeds:

<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle or Spear thistle
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle or Nodding thistle
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass
<i>Persicaria perfoliata</i>	Mile-a-Minute
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Shattercane
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock

Class C Noxious Weeds: Preventing introduction and eradication of infestations of noxious weeds in this class is the highest priority. Class C noxious weeds are any Federal noxious weeds listed on the Federal Noxious Weed List that are not yet established in the Commonwealth and are not referenced above.

Boxwood Blight Quarantine

<https://www.pabulletin.com/secure/data/vol46/46-26/1071.html>

Pennsylvania considers *Calonectria pseudonaviculatum*, Boxwood Blight to be a serious threat to landscape plantings in the Commonwealth. Currently Boxwood Blight is not an established disease. A quarantine is now in effect for any positive material grown and/or shipped into Pennsylvania. A sample which is determined to be positive for Boxwood Blight will require the grower/supplier to

implement a systems approach to mitigate and prevent the disease prior to shipping *Buxus (sp)*. into the Commonwealth. The systems approaches implemented will have to be certified by PDA or the state authority of the originating material. Any material found to be positive for Boxwood Blight will be placed under Stop-Sale and will be destroyed.

Retailers or non-producers with positive plant material for Boxwood Blight will be required to sanitize the space where the plants were located. Non-producers will be required to enter into a Non-Producers Clean Program approved by PDA or the state authority of the material.

For details of the systems approach requirements please see the quarantine.

Firewood Quarantine

<https://www.pabulletin.com/secure/data/vol40/40-3/108.html>

The movement of firewood of all types and species into this Commonwealth is prohibited. Firewood includes all wood, processed or unprocessed, coniferous or hardwood, meant for use in a campfire or other outdoor or indoor fire. This prohibition does not apply to the transportation of sawlogs, pulpwood or wood chips to facilities for processing into lumber, paper or manufactured wood products.

Examples of circumstances under which firewood from out-of-state is regulated under this quarantine include instances where firewood is transported to public and private campgrounds by campers, or to sporting events and other events where travelers camp outdoors; or to activities such as Civil War reenactments where wood is used for cooking and evening campfires; or as bulk firewood sold by the truckload or some other volume of measure (cord, face cord, rick, and the like), or as firewood purchased for indoor residential use.

Kiln-dried, heat treated or fumigated, packaged firewood clearly marked with the producer's name and address and labeled as Kiln-dried, Heat Treated, Fumigated and/or USDA certified is exempt from the provisions of this quarantine order.

Imported Fire Ant (*Solenopsis spp.*)

Red imported fire ants were introduced to the United States in 1918 and black imported fire ants were introduced sometime in the late 1930's. It is believed these pests arrived in the United States in soil used in the ballasts of ships. Imported fire ants pose a hazard to humans, animals and agricultural interests. This pest is aggressive when disturbed and will bite and sting and is a pest of concern to the Commonwealth. Imported Fire Ant is a federally regulated pest.

Pennsylvania requires any soil, plants, or other articles which may move the imported fire ant in any living stage of development to have a Certificate of Inspection from the appropriate state agency from which the article is being moved. This includes homeowner plants, such as houseplants and outdoor plants and baled items such as

hay or straw. Certification guidelines are those listed in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Imported Fire Ant Program Manual. Refer to the Federal Imported Fire Ant Quarantine for additional information.

Imported Fire Ant Quarantined States: *Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.*

Spotted Lanternfly

https://www.agriculture.pa.gov/Plants_Land_Water/PlantIndustry/Entomology/spotted_lanternfly/quarantine/Documents/SLF%20Q%20Order%205-2018.pdf

The Spotted Lanternfly (SLF), *Lycorma delicatula* (White), is an invasive planthopper native to China, India, Vietnam. It was first discovered in Pennsylvania in Berks County and has spread to other counties in the southeast portion of the Commonwealth. This insect has the potential to greatly impact agricultural crops such as grape, hops, and hardwoods. It is also reducing the quality of life for people living in heavily infested areas.

Pennsylvania requires businesses of any state in areas known to have active SLF populations to complete the PA Spotted Lanternfly Permitting process before importing regulated article into PA. Questions regarding permits should be sent to slfpermit@pa.gov

<https://extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly-permit-training>

Phytophthora ramorum (Sudden Oak Death)

Sudden Oak Death was first reported in 1995 in Mill Valley (Marin County) on tanoak. Since that time, the pathogen has been confirmed on various native hosts in fifteen coastal California counties (Marin, Santa Cruz, Sonoma, Napa, San Mateo, Monterey, Santa Clara, Mendocino, Solano, Alameda, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Trinity, Lake, and San Francisco), and in Curry County, Oregon. Through ongoing surveys, APHIS-PPQ continues to define the extent of the pathogen's distribution in the US and limit its artificial spread beyond infected areas through quarantine and a public education program.

Pennsylvania requires all businesses shipping nursery stock into the Commonwealth to be inspected and apparently free from disease. This includes required negative testing of shippers from quarantined areas as stated in the Federal regulation <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=0f96c3a3dcfdf7b4a1b01bcf78ebdf70&mc=true&node=sp7.5.301.x&rqn=div6> and Federal Order <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/phytophthora-ramorum/sod-federal-orders> .

[quarantine_map.pdf \(usda.gov\)](#)

PUERTO RICO

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated November, 2008

Puerto Rico Department of Agriculture
Plant Quarantine Services
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Javier Calcano..... Plant Quarantine Director I
David Padilla..... State Plant Regulatory Official

Phone: (787) 722-5301, 724-4627, 725-3985 Fax: (787) 724-6955

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Plants and plant products means all vegetable matter, including but not limited to trees, shrubs, vines, forages and farinaceous plants, grains, vegetables, cereals, and parts or plant products such as leaves, stems, branches, roots, fruits, flowers, bulbs, tubers, stolons, cuttings, buds, grafts, seeds, tree trunks and wood. **Vegetative propagative material** means all plants and plant products, trees, shrubs, vines, bulbs, cuttings, grafts, buds, and seeds cultivated, maintained for, or capable of propagation, distribution or sale.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All plants and/or vegetative propagating material introduced into Puerto Rico must be free from sand, soil, earth, and other foreign matter and must be accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the governmental authorities in charge of enforcing plant quarantine regulations in the state, territory or district in the U.S. from which the material comes. The certificate must bear the name of the state, territory, district or country where the material was cultivated; the name and address of the consignee and importer; and the accepted common name or scientific name of the plant. It must also indicate that the material was duly inspected and is apparently free of plant pests. The material must meet all applicable federal quarantines.

Vegetative propagating material of sugarcane and pineapple is prohibited *except* for introduction by Federal and/or Commonwealth government experiment stations and plant nurseries under special permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. All fruits and vegetables must be free from plants, plant parts or other foreign matter. The introduction of soil, earth, sand or other similar material is allowed only under permit granted by the Secretary of Agriculture.

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The introduction of plant pests or live insects in any stage is prohibited unless a permit has been obtained previously from the Secretary of Agriculture. All public porters (ships, airlines, etc.) are subject to inspection.

NOXIOUS WEEDS (Contact Department for specific requirements)

Acasia farnesiana
Albizia procera (Albizia)
Borreria alata
Calotropis procera (Ait.) R. Br. (giant milkweed)
Cleome viscosa (jazmin de rio)
Cuscuta sp. (fideillo)
Datura stramonium
Eichornia crassipes (jacinto de agua)
Eleusine indica (pata de gallina)
Euphorbia heterophylla (leche vana)
Imperata brasiliensis (graminea)
Imperata cylindrica (graminea)
Ipomoea sp. (bejuco de puerco)
Ipomoea triloba (bejuco)
Jatropha gossypifolia
Mimosa casta (zarza)
Opuntia dillenii
Orobancha sp. (maleza parasita)
Parthenium hysterophorus (ajenjo)
Prosopis juliflora (mesquite, bayahonda)
Rottboelia cochinchinensis (caminadora)
Solanum viarum (tropical soda apple)
Sorghum halepense (yerba Johnson)
Xanthium strumarium (common cocklebur)

PLANT VIRUSES (Contact Department for specific requirements)

Bean Golden Mosaic Virus
Citrus Tristeza Virus
Cucumber Mosaic Virus
Dasheen Mosaic Virus
Papaya Ringspot Virus
Pepper Mottle Virus
Potato Virus Y
Rhyncosia Mosaic Virus
Rosa Mosaic Virus
Sida Mosaic Virus
Sugarcane Mosaic Virus
Tobacco Etch Virus
Tobacco Mosaic Virus

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

BACTERIAL CANKER

PEST: *Bacterium vesicatorium* Doiolge

STATES REGULATED: From all sources.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Tomato and pepper seeds.

RESTRICTIONS: Restrictions and/or prohibitions apply.

COFFEE PESTS

PEST: All

STATES REGULATED: From all sources.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Coffee plants, seeds and coffee products.

RESTRICTIONS: Restrictions and/or prohibitions apply.

VEGETABLE WEEVIL

PEST: *Listroderes costirostris obliquus* (Klug) and
Whitefringed Beetle, *Graphognathus spp.*

STATES REGULATED: All states or territories of the U.S. and any foreign country.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Vegetables

RESTRICTIONS: Introduction of these insect pests is prohibited.

TRISTEZA (Quick Decline)

PEST: Citrus Tristeza Virus (CTV)

STATES REGULATED: CA, FL and LA.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All citrus nursery stock.

RESTRICTIONS: Introduction of citrus nursery stock is prohibited.

PALM PESTS

PEST: All

STATES REGULATED: All states or territories of the U.S. and any foreign country.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All palm plants, palm seeds and palm products (fresh).

RESTRICTIONS: Introduction of regulated materials is prohibited.

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

PEST: *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann)

STATES REGULATED: CA or any foreign country.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: Introduction is prohibited.

PLANTAIN AND BANANA PESTS

PEST: All

STATES REGULATED: All foreign countries.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seeds and/or vegetative parts and fruits of plantains and bananas.

RESTRICTIONS: Introduction of regulated materials is prohibited.

RHODE ISLAND

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated April, 2022

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

Division of Agriculture and Forestry

235 Promenade Street, Room 370

Providence, RI 02908

Phone: (401) 222-2781

Fax: (401) 222-6047

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/agriculture/nursery.php>

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

All hardy, deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines and other plants having a persistent woody stem whether wild or cultivated and plant parts thereof, for and capable of propagation.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All shipments of nursery stock into the state should be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by an authorized plant regulatory official or other evidence attesting to freedom from insects and diseases.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

PROHIBITED NOXIOUS WEEDS: All Federal Noxious Weeds are prohibited as designated by Federal Regulation in 7CFR Part 360—Noxious Weed Regulations:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/weeds/downloads/weedlist.pdf

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PROHIBITED NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS: The sale of agricultural, vegetable or lawn seed containing any of the following prohibited noxious weed seeds is prohibited.

<i>Agropyron repens</i>	Quackgrass
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada Thistle
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed
<i>Cyperus spp.</i>	Nutgrass

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

PEST: The fungus *Cronartium ribicola* which causes white pine blister rust.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of the genus *Ribes*.

RESTRICTIONS: *Ribes nigrum*, *R. odoratum* and *R. aureum* are prohibited in all parts of the state. Other *Ribes spp.* can be imported into, or transported or planted within, Rhode Island only after obtaining a permit from the RI DEM Division of Agriculture and Forestry.

ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE & EMERALD ASH BORER

PEST: The insects *Anoplophora glabripennis* and *Agrilus planipennis*.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: R.I.G.L. § 2-17-23 Regulated articles. – (a) Regulated articles shall mean any of the following raw wood materials taken or harvested from a quarantined area: any living, dead, standing, cut or fallen tree, inclusive of nursery stock, or any piece or portion thereof measuring a half inch or more in diameter, including any branches, logs, stumps, roots, or chips, firewood, or green lumber. Kiln-dried lumber and manufactured or finished wooden products are not considered regulated articles pursuant to § 2-17-22.

(b) Regulated articles shall also include any other article, regardless of its place of origin, found to be infested by the Asian longhorned beetle or emerald ash borer if an authorized state or federal inspector notifies the person in possession of the article that it is infested and therefore subject to the quarantine and transport rules or regulations of APHIS or the director of the department of environmental management.

(c) Regulated articles shall also include any other article designated as a regulated article pursuant to any duly promulgated amendments to the quarantine and transport rules or regulations of APHIS or the director of the department of environmental management.

RESTRICTIONS: R.I.G.L. § 2-17-22 Unlawful importation or transportation. – Any person importing into this state, or transporting from place to place within this state, contrary to quarantine and transport rules or regulations of the United States department of

agriculture/animal and plant health inspection service (APHIS) or the director of the department of environmental management governing the Asian longhorned beetle or emerald ash borer, any regulated articles, as defined below in § 2-17-23, shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each offense, assessed in accordance with chapter 42-17.6 and the rules and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated February 2024

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock means all trees (fruit, nut, shade and ornamental), ornamental plants, turf grass, bush fruits, buds, grafts, scions, vines, roots, bulbs, seedlings, slips, tissue culture or other portions of plants (excluding true seeds) grown, collected or kept for propagation, sale or distribution. Also includes any other plant or plant part included by the Director, if regulating its movement is necessary to control any plant pest.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to the email address above. Each vehicle, package, box, bundle or container of nursery stock originating outside of South Carolina and being moved into South Carolina for customer delivery or for resale must have attached to it a valid Nursery Certificate Tag from the state or country of origin stating in effect that the nursery stock being moved has been inspected and certified by an authorized official as apparently free of Plant Pests. Any shipment of nursery stock entering South Carolina not accompanied by such a Nursery Certificate Tag shall be declared a public nuisance and may be returned to the shipper, treated, destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the Department.

Any plants moving from outside of South Carolina, whether or not accompanied by a Nursery Certificate Tag, found infested with Plant Pests shall be declared a public nuisance and may be returned to the shipper, treated, destroyed or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the Department. For additional information, refer to the Department of Plant Industry web site: www.clemson.edu/dpi.

STATE PLANT PEST LIST

All regulated plant and honeybee pests can be found on the South Carolina State Plant Pest List: https://www.clemson.edu/public/regulatory/plant-industry/plant-pest-regulations/state-plant-pest-information/pests_list.html

STATE EXTERNAL QUARANTINES **

** For a complete listing of Plant Pest Quarantines in South Carolina, follow this link:
<https://www.scstatehouse.gov/coderegs/Chapter%2027.pdf>

BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Boll Weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman.

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, LA, MS, OK, SC, TN, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any living stage of the boll weevil; seed cotton, gin trash; cotton plants/parts; and used cotton equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles moving from any generally infested area or outside regulated areas into or through eradication areas of South Carolina must be accompanied by a certificate or permit issued by an authorized regulatory official in the state of origin. Regulated articles originating outside the regulated area may be moved without a certificate or permit provided the point of origin is proven to the satisfaction of our inspector.

HONEYBEES

PEST: Any pest of honeybees which is known to be injurious.

STATES REGULATED: All states.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Honeybees and honeybee keeping equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: Entry permits are required. A certificate stating bees and/or beekeeping equipment are free from disease and other pests is required before entry permits are issued granting entry into South Carolina. All bee and/or beekeeping equipment shipments must receive and provide to this Department prior to shipping a certificate from their state apiary inspector stating apiaries of shipper have been inspected within last 60 days and that no American or European Foulbroods, Africanized Honeybee, or other injurious pests have been found.

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH QUARANTINE

PEST: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*)

STATES REGULATED: Any area under federal quarantine for light brown apple moth (LBAM), (*Epiphyas postvittana*). Any area under state quarantine for light brown apple

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moth (LBAM), (*Epiphyas postvittana*), regulated by the plant regulatory agency of the state concerned.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*) in any living stage. All host plants for light brown apple moth. Any other product, articles, or means of conveyance of any character whatsoever, not covered by the above, when it is determined by a quarantine officer of a state or federal plant pest regulatory agency that they present a hazard of spreading the light brown apple moth.

PHONY PEACH DISEASE QUARANTINE

PEST: Phony Peach, Rickettsia-like bacterium.

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MO, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All peach, plum, apricot, nectarine and almond nursery stock.

RESTRICTIONS: Shipments of regulated articles are permitted only when a valid nursery inspection certificate of the state of origin bearing the name and address of the consignor is securely attached to the outside of each shipment. Nurseries must also file or mail an invoice to the Department of Plant Industry at the time of shipment showing the following information: (1) name and address of shipper; (2) producer of stock, if different from shipper; (3) date of shipment; (4) name and address of purchaser, and (5) name and address of receiver, if different from purchaser. Contact the Department of Plant Industry for specific certification requirements.

PHYTOPHAGOUS SNAILS QUARANTINE

PEST: Phytophagous snails.

STATES REGULATED: AZ, CA, FL, HI, MN, NM, OR, TX, WA, or any other areas infested with phytophagous snails.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Nursery stock, other plant material, and articles capable of transporting phytophagous snails, including used containers and trash, and all phytophagous snails.

RESTRICTIONS: Raising, maintaining and/or holding phytophagous snails is prohibited. Movement of phytophagous snails in any stage of development is prohibited.

PHYTOPHTHORA RAMORUM QUARANTINE

PEST: *Phytophthora ramorum* (*P. ramorum*)

STATES REGULATED: Any area of any state, territory or country under state or federal quarantine for *Phytophthora ramorum*, or any area of any state, territory, or country designated as a regulated area for *Phytophthora ramorum* by the cognizant state or federal plant pest regulatory agency.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All host and associated plants for *Phytophthora ramorum* included in any applicable United States Department of Agriculture statutes, regulations, orders or other requirements.

RESTRICTIONS: Clemson University Department of Plant Industry will enforce any applicable United States Department of Agriculture statutes, regulations, orders or other requirements regarding *Phytophthora ramorum*.

PLUM POX VIRUS QUARANTINE

PESTS: Plum Pox Virus (*Potyvirus plum pox virus*)

STATES REGULATED: Any infested area in the United States as designated by USDA APHIS PPQ on their webpage: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-pests-diseases/plum-pox>

MATERIALS REGULATED:

(A) Any species susceptible to the Plum Pox Virus.

(B) All propagative and non-propagative material of PPV-susceptible Prunus species, including seed, budwood, fruit, leaves, twigs and blossoms.

SEED SWEET POTATOES AND SWEET POTATO PLANTS

PESTS: Black rot and stem rot

STATES REGULATED: All states.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Sweet potato roots, tubers, plants, vines, cuttings, draws and slips.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles are allowed into South Carolina only if accompanied by an inspection certificate from the state of origin.

SWEET POTATO WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Sweet Potato Weevil, *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Sum.)

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any living stage of the sweet potato weevil; sweet potato roots, tubers, plants or vines; any vines, roots, etc. of *Ipomoea* spp.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles must be accompanied by a valid sweet potato inspection tag issued by the state of origin. Each container shall have an official certificate firmly attached. Sweet potatoes from regulated areas will be admitted into South Carolina only after fumigation with methyl bromide and state of origin certification.

TOBACCO TRANSPLANTS

PESTS: Any plant pest which is regarded as injurious.

STATES REGULATED: All states.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Tobacco plants.

RESTRICTIONS:

(1) No person, firm, company, partnership or corporation shall pack, transport, sell or offer for sale, ship or bring into or plant in this state any tobacco plants produced out of state unless such plants are certified tobacco plants.

(2) Only certified tobacco plants shall be sold or offered for sale in South Carolina.

Tobacco plants shall meet South Carolina Code of Regulations, Article 4.

TOMATO TRANSPLANTS

PESTS: Leaf spots, wilts, blights, viruses, nematodes, insects, and mites.

STATES REGULATED: All states that commercially produce tomato transplants for interstate shipment.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Greenhouse and field-grown tomato transplants.

RESTRICTIONS: All tomato transplants moved into South Carolina must be inspected and certified free from injurious insects, nematodes, and plant diseases, except that no tolerance shall be allowed for late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*). All plants must have a valid inspection certificate issued by the state of origin attached to each container. Each load must have a master certificate giving the total number of containers, the point of origin, consignor and consignee.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

PEST: White Pine Blister Rust

STATES REGULATED: NC, SC

MATERIALS REGULATED: All wild and cultivated currant and gooseberry plants growing in any Blister Rust-Control Area. Current Blister Rust-Control Area can be found here: <https://www.clemson.edu/public/regulatory/plant-industry/plant-pest-regulations/state-plant-pest-information/regulated-areas.html>

RESTRICTIONS: No person, firm, or corporation shall knowingly plant or any currant or gooseberry plants of any kind or variety within any such Blister Rust Control Area unless a special permit has been issued by the South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission. No person, firm or corporation shall knowingly transport any currant or gooseberry plants of any kind or variety into any Blister Rust Control Areas from any other part of the State without a special permit.

WITCHWEED QUARANTINE

PEST: Witchweed, *Striga asiatica* Lour.

STATES REGULATED: NC, SC

MATERIALS REGULATED: Soil, compost, decomposed manure, humus, muck, and peat, separately or with other things; sand and gravel. Plants with roots, grass sod, plant crowns and roots for propagation. True bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers of ornamental

plants. Root crops, except those from which all soil has been removed. Peanuts in shells and peanut shells, except boiled or roasted peanuts. Small grains and soybeans. Hay, straw, fodder, and plant litter of any kind. Seed cotton and gin trash, stumpwood, long green cucumbers, cantaloupes, peppers, squash, tomatoes, and watermelons, except those from which all soil has been removed. Pickling cucumbers, string beans, and field peas. Cabbage, except firm heads with loose outer leaves removed. Leaf tobacco, except flue-cured leaf tobacco. Ear corn, except shucked ear corn. Used crates, boxes, burlap bags, cotton picking sacks, and other used farm product containers. Used farm tools, used mechanized cultivating equipment, used harvesting equipment and used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles may enter SC only if accompanied by a valid certificate or limited permit issued in compliance with the federal Witchweed quarantine by a duly authorized State or Federal Regulatory Official of the state of origin.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated December 2023

Division of Resource Conservation & Forestry, Plant Industry Program
South Dakota Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources
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Pierre, South Dakota 57501
605-773-3623

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Telephone: 605-773-5559

Brian Walsh.....Deputy Secretary, SD Department of Agriculture & Natural Resources
Telephone: 605-773-5559

William Smith Director, Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry
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Brenda Sievers..... State Plant Regulatory Official
Plant Industry Program Manager
(Quarantine, Export, Weed Regulations, Nursery, Seed, Apiary Regulations)
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Bob ReinersProgram Specialist (Apiary Regulations)
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Jeremiah Phelps Program Specialist (Weed Regulations, Bio Control)
Telephone: 605-773-3623

Dale Anderson Program Specialist (Plant Pest Survey, Quarantine Regulations, Exports)
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Jeff Lounsbery..... Program Specialist (Seed and Nursery Regulations)
Telephone: 605-773-3623; Direct: 605-362-3504

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery Stock: Trees, shrubs or other plants having a persistent woody stem; all herbaceous perennials; and parts of either of those which are capable of propagation, except for seeds, true bulbs, rhizomes, corms, and tubers while in a dormant condition.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Nursery Stock: Any nursery stock shipped into or out of South Dakota shall have attached to the bill of lading or the outside of each package, box, bale or carload lot so shipped or delivered, a tag or poster on which appears an exact copy of a valid certificate of inspection. Nursery stock and related plant products must be free of plant pests.

SOUTH DAKOTA REGULATED WEED SPECIES

A. South Dakota Nonnative Plant Quarantine: (SDCL 38-24A, Plant Quarantine and Treatment; Article 12:51 Non-Native Plant Quarantine

Regulated plant species:

Common name:	Scientific name:
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvensis</i>
Common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
Dalmation toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> & <i>E. pseudovirgata</i>
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> & <i>L. virgatum</i> (& all hybrid crosses thereof)
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

Regulated Articles include any untreated soil, quarry products, equipment, forage products, compost, manure, humus, and plant media that have been exposed to these species.

Karnal bunt *Tilletia indica*
All or portions of the state may be quarantined to prevent the spread of Karnal bunt. Quarantine areas may be infested areas and uninfested areas in the proximity of an infestation.

Emerald Ash Borer Interior Quarantine & External Embargo

Pest: Emerald ash borer (*Agilus planipennis* Fairmaire)

Regulated Articles:

- 1) The emerald ash borer, in any living stage of development.
- 2) Entire ash trees (*Fraxinus* spp.), including, but not limited to, nursery stock.
- 3) Ash logs or untreated ash lumber with bark or the outer one half inch of wood attached.
- 4) Non-coniferous, or hardwood, wood chips and non-coniferous, or hardwood, bark chips larger than one inch diameter in two dimensions.
- 5) Other ash material (*Fraxinus* spp.), living or dead, cut or fallen, including logs, limbs, branches, stumps, or roots.
- 6) Firewood of any non-coniferous, or hardwood, species.
- 7) Any other article, product, or means of conveyance, when it is determined by the Secretary to present a risk of spreading the emerald ash borer. Other items identified as regulated articles in this manner will be communicated as such through publication of a notice in public newspapers.

Restrictions:

Regulated articles must not move out of the regulated area unless a permit is issued by the South Dakota Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The treatment guidelines are determined by DANR and currently include heat treatment to 140 degrees F for 60 minutes, fumigation, chipping to 1 inch or less in two dimensions, debarking, or other approved methods.

Regulated articles must not move through the regulated area unless the passage is made a) without stopping except for refueling, and b) the articles are completely enclosed with a covering to prevent escape on the emerald ash borer.

External Embargo - All regulated articles that originate from an external embargoed area (area outside of SD established by the Secretary), and that have not been treated in approved method, are embargoed, except when each of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The articles enter directly from portions of states that border a county regulated by the South Dakota emerald ash borer internal quarantine as established by the secretary;
- (2) The articles travel directly to a facility located within the South Dakota emerald ash borer quarantine; and
- (3) The articles will not leave the South Dakota emerald ash borer quarantine area, unless they are subsequently treated to meet requirements.

Regulated Area. Refer to the DANR website for additional details about the regulations which can be found at: <https://emeraldashborerinsouthdakota.sd.gov/quarantine.aspx> .

The quarantine map can be found at:

https://emeraldashborerinsouthdakota.sd.gov/PDF/2022/EAB_Quarantine_Update_Jan_2023.pdf

Other Quarantines:

All nursery stock and other regulated articles, brought into South Dakota must adhere to the requirements of all applicable state and federal quarantines that apply to that article at its state of origin. This includes, but is not limited to, the following pests:

- Asian Longhorn Beetle
- Barberry/Black Stem Rust
- Emerald ash borer
- Golden & Potato Cyst Nematodes
- Spongy (Gypsy) Moth
- Karnal bunt
- Sudden Oak Death

B. South Dakota Noxious Weed Seeds: (SDCL 38-12A, South Dakota Seed Statutes; Article 12:36, South Dakota Seed Inspection Standards)

1. Prohibited noxious weed seeds: (Prohibited in any amount)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Russian knapweed	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>
Perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Horse nettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>

2. Restricted noxious weed seeds: (shall not exceed a cumulative total of 20 per pound)

Common name	Scientific name
Wild oats	<i>Avena fatva</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L. subsp. <i>arvensis</i> [syn. <i>Brassica kaber</i>], <i>B. nigra</i> , <i>B. juncea</i>
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i> L. subsp. <i>carota</i>
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> L. subsp. <i>australis</i>
Giant foxtail	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Elymus repens</i>

C. South Dakota Noxious Weeds: (SDCL 38-22, South Dakota Weed and Pest Control Statutes; Article 12:62, Weed and Pest Control)

NOXIOUS WEED DESIGNATIONS

State Noxious Weeds:

Absinth wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Salt cedar.....	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>

Local Noxious Weeds: (may be regulated by individual counties)

Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger L.</i>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Common burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Flowering Rush.....	<i>Butomus umbellatus L.</i>
Giant knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Musk & plumeless thistles.....	<i>Carduus nutans</i> and <i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Palmer Amaranth.....	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i> subsp. <i>Australis</i> ; <i>Haplotyme M</i>
Poison hemlock.....	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Puncturevine.....	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Sulfur Cinquefoil.....	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
White Horehound.....	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

State Declared Pests: Spongy (Gypsy) moth *Lymantra dispar*

Other Local Declared Pests:

Mountain pine beetle *Dendroctonus ponderosae*

Japanese beetle *Popillia japonica*

TENNESSEE

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated August 2021

Tennessee Department of Agriculture
Division of Consumer & Industry Services, Plant
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plant.certification@tn.gov

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PLANT DEFINITION

<http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-01.20180204.pdf>

Plant means nursery stock, annual plants, wild plants or any part of nursery stock, annual plants, or wild plants. Exceptions: the definition of plant does not include any harvested fruit, nut, or vegetable; cut flower; or non-rooted part of a plant that is incapable of propagation; however, such parts of a plant may be determined by the department to be regulated articles under certain circumstances.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each bundle package or container of nursery stock shipped or transported into Tennessee must be accompanied by a certificate tag,

label, or stamp issued by the appropriate regulatory agency of the state of origin, certifying that the nursery stock to which it is attached has been appropriately inspected and found to be apparently free of insects, pest plants, and plant diseases.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

PEST PLANT RULE

<http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-19.pdf>

The following plants shall be considered pest plants, and shall not be propagated, sold, offered for sale, or released within the state, except as provided by Rule 0080-06-24-.03:

Commelina benghalensis, Tropical Spiderwort

Elaeagnus umbellata, Autumn olive

Elaeagnus pungens, Thorny olive

Imperata cylindrica, Cogongrass

Ligustrum sinense, Chinese privet including variegated or related cultivars

Ligustrum vulgare, Common privet, European Privet

Retail:

Lonicera maackii, Shrub honeysuckle, Amur honeysuckle

Lonicera morrowii, Morrows bush honeysuckle, Morrow's honeysuckle

Lonicera x bella, Bell's honeysuckle

Lythrum salicaria, Lythrum virgatum and related cultivars, Purple Loosestrife

Rosa multiflora, Multiflora rose

Salvinia molesta, Giant Salvinia

Solanum viarum, Tropical Soda Apple

Permits for propagating, collecting, and selling designated pest plants may be granted by the commissioner under a compliance agreement for research and propagative purposes, as long as the plants are safeguarded from being sold, offered for sale, or released within Tennessee. Pest plants shall not be sold, offered for sale, or released within the state.

BOXWOOD BLIGHT

<http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-07.20180204.pdf>

PEST: Boxwood Blight, *Cylindrocladium buxicola*

STATES REGULATED: All states

MATERIALS REGULATED: Boxwood, Pachysandra, Sarcococca

A person shall not ship any boxwood plant, Sarcococca plant, or other regulated article into the state unless, the shipment is plainly marked with the name and address of the sender and the recipient and, the shipment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and cleanliness program agreement issued for the nursery stock. Tennessee licensees are required to submit a shipping notification of regulated articles within three business days if sourced from an outside Tennessee.

BROWN GARDEN SNAIL QUARANTINE

<http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-12.pdf>

PEST: Brown Garden Snail, *Helix aspersa* Muller

STATES REGULATED: AZ, CA, LA, OR, SC, WA, any other state with a known infestation of brown garden snail or other injurious phytophagous snails.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The brown garden snail in any stage of development, nursery stock, other plants, plant material and articles or things capable of transporting the brown garden snail.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Regulated materials must be accompanied by a certificate of quarantine compliance issued by and bearing the signature of an authorized inspector of the state of origin. The certificate will verify freedom from or that the commodities have been properly treated as recommended in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Treatment Manual.

(2) Nurseries shipping regulated material into Tennessee, which are rejected, will be required to ship regulated materials from Tennessee or be destroyed. Multiple violations would prevent a nursery from moving plants and materials into Tennessee until such time as they can meet requirements.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE

<http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-19.pdf>

PEST: Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis richteri* Forel, and *S. invicta* Boren

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, LA, NM, MS, NC, OK, PR, SC, TN, TX, VA

MATERIALS REGULATED: Imported fire ant in any life stage, soil, compost, decomposed manure, humus, peat, plants with roots with soil attached, hay, straw, used mechanized soil moving equipment and any other means of conveyance.

RESTRICTIONS: Certification guidelines are those listed in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Imported Fire Ant Program manual.

NOTE: See Also Federal Imported Fire Ant Quarantine
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/plant-pest-and-disease-programs/pests-and-diseases/imported-fire-ants>

SUDDEN OAK DEATH QUARANTINE

<https://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-26.20160622.pdf>

E-mail for *Phytophthora ramorum* pre-notification:
Plant.Certification@tn.gov

PEST: *Phytophthora ramorum*

STATES REGULATED: Any state or portion of a state under a federal quarantine.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All known and associated hosts of *Phytophthora ramorum* as determined by the USDA:
(https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/downloads/pdf_files/usdaprist.pdf), soil or any other material that serves as an introduction pathway for *Phytophthora ramorum*.

RESTRICTIONS: All shipments of regulated articles entering Tennessee from a federally quarantined area must meet or exceed the federal quarantine requirements. Commodities such as garland, greeneries and soil not associated with nursery stock must be heat treated. Soil must be heated to a temperature of at least 180° F for 30 minutes in the presence of an inspector. Wreaths, garlands, and greenery of host material and associated host material must be dipped for 1 hour in water that is held at a temperature of at least 160° F.

Federal *Phytophthora ramorum* regulations:

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=0f96c3a3dcfdf7b4a1b01bcf78ebdf70&mc=true&node=sp7.5.301.x&rgn=div6>

FIREWOOD QUARANTINE

<https://www.tn.gov/agriculture/businesses/plants/firewood-certification.html>

STATES REGULATED: All states with the exceptions of counties that share boundaries with Tennessee.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any kindling, logs, boards, timbers, or other wood, split or not split four (4) feet or less in length, advertised, offered for sale, or sold as fuel.

All firewood entering Tennessee must be heat treated to 160°F for 75 minutes. Firewood must be labeled as heat treated with the name and address of manufacturer, county or counties of origin, state, quantity, and delivery date for bulk sales.

SWEET POTATO WEEVIL QUARANTINE

<http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-03.pdf>

PEST: Sweet potato weevil, *Cylas formicaris elegantulus* Summers

STATES REGULATED: AL, AK, FL, GA, HI, LA, NC, MS, PR, SC, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Sweet potato weevil in any living stage, sweet potato, *Ipomoea batatas* (L) Lam., and the genera *Ipomoea* and *Convolvulus*, any roots, plants, vines, cuttings, slips, draws and other vegetatively propagated parts, or other plants which may be hosts of the sweet potato weevil.

RESTRICTIONS: Sweet potatoes from regulated areas must be accompanied by a certificate issued by authorized inspector indicating sweet potatoes have not been exposed to sweet potato weevil, have been treated by known methods to destroy the sweet potato weevil or grown, produced, stored, or handled in such manner no infestation would be transmitted.

BOLL WEEVIL ERADICATION RULE

<http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-22.pdf>

PEST: Boll Weevil, *Anthonomus grandis*

STATE REGULATED: All states or portions thereof infested with boll weevil.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman, in

any living stage of development; Gin Trash; Seed Cotton; Cotton Plants, bolls; Used cotton equipment; any other products, articles, means of conveyance, or any item whatsoever which is determined by the Commissioner to present a hazard in the spread of the boll weevil, and the person in possession of such item has been so notified.

RESTRICTIONS: a) Regulated items moving from a regulated area into or through the elimination area of the State of Tennessee shall be accompanied by a certificate or permit issued by an authorized regulatory official in the state where such article originated.

b) Regulated articles originating outside a regulated area may be moved into or through the elimination area of the State of Tennessee without a permit, if accompanied by documentation of their point of origin and if, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, such articles have been adequately protected from boll weevil infestation during movement through all regulated areas.

TURFGRASS

<http://publications.tnsosfiles.com/rules/0080/0080-06/0080-06-04.pdf>

No turfgrass sod shall be sold, offered, stored, or held for sale, or transported within or into the State of Tennessee unless such stock shall have been certified as being essentially free of injurious plant pests, diseases, weeds, and mixtures of other grasses by a legally constituted agency designated for such purposes in the state, other states, territories, or countries. Uncertified turfgrass sod may be allowed to be moved within the state under a permit issued by the legally constituted agency designated for such purposes.

TEXAS

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P.O. BOX 12847, AUSTIN, TX 78711 (512) 463-7476

Home Page: <https://www.texasagriculture.gov/RegulatoryPrograms/PlantQuality.aspx>

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The information, as provided, is for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as complete and sufficient to meet regulatory requirements. Coordination with both your state and the destination state plant regulatory agency listed above may be necessary to stay up to date on revised requirements. Updated information on the Texas quarantine laws and regulations can be found at [Texas Administrative Code \(state.tx.us\)](http://www.texasagriculture.gov/AdministrativeCode). The department may perform quarantine inspection for regulated articles, including plants, vegetables, other agricultural products, or equipment, considered ashosts or carriers of pests or diseases.

NURSERY PRODUCTS AND FLORAL ITEMS

Nursery or floral shipments of plant material originating outside of the state must be accompanied by a phytosanitary document applicable to the commodity from the origin State's Department of Agriculture stating that the plants are free of insect pests and plant diseases.

Phytosanitary certification requirements for agricultural commodities and other quarantined articles are provided in specific Texas quarantines. Permissible quarantined articles may enter the state provided a cooperative agreement between the shipping and receiving states has been enacted. Citrus, Orange Jasmine, and plants closely related to Citrus (Family - Rutaceae, Subfamily - Aurantioideae), and certain palm species are prohibited entry under the state quarantines.

MARKING AND LABELING

Each shipment of plants and plant products moved within the state shall have legibly marked upon it in a conspicuous manner and place all the following:

- (1) The name and address of the shipper;
- (2) the name of the person to whom the shipment is forwarded or shipped or the name of his agent;
- (3) the name of the country, state or territory where the contents were grown; and
- (4) a statement of its contents.

HOUSEPLANTS

Houseplants that are grown indoors in commercially prepared potting mix, rather than in soil, and that are free of pests and diseases may enter Texas without certification on contacting the department. Houseplants grown or kept outdoors require a phytosanitary certificate from the

department of agriculture of the origin state indicating freedom from pests and diseases. Citrus, orange jasmine, other plants closely related to citrus in Family Rutaceae, Subfamily Aurantioideae, and certain palm species are prohibited entry under the state quarantines.

QUARANTINES AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

ASIAN CYCAD SCALE

PEST: Asian Cycad Scale (*Aulacaspis yasumatsui*)

STATES REGULATED: States of Florida and Hawaii, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other area infested with the Asian cycad scale.

Texas: Bexar, Cameron, Fort Bend, Harris, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Montgomery, Nueces and Waller counties,

MATERIALS REGULATED: Cycad plants belonging to genera *Cycas*, *Dioon*, *Encephalartos*, *Macrozamia* and *Stangeria*.

RESTRICTIONS: Quarantined articles originating from quarantined areas are prohibited, except if treated as prescribed by the Texas Department of Agriculture and are free of the pest and accompanied by a phytosanitary document by an authorized inspector/representative of the state of origin.

BOLL WEEVIL

PEST: Boll Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*)

STATES REGULATED: Those areas not recognized by the department as meeting the department's definition of functionally eradicated or eradicated.

REGULATED MATERIALS: Boll weevils in any life stages; any parts of cotton or wild cotton plants, including all members of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*; cotton products (seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, oil mill waste, gin waste, squares, bolls, gin trash, cotton seed, cottonseed hulls, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber); equipment associated with the production, harvesting and transport of cotton, including, but not limited to the following: harvest equipment (cotton pickers, cotton strippers; or other mechanical harvesting equipment); handling and transport equipment (module builders, module hauling equipment, boll buggies and any other equipment or vehicles associated with cotton harvest); miscellaneous associated equipment (service trucks, parts trucks, harvesting equipment trucks, flatbed trailers, portable living quarters, fuel and all other support vehicles, tractors, shredders, plows, discs; other equipment associated with stalk destruction activities which have regulated materials present); vehicles used to remove and/or transport cotton products; and gin equipment previously used for the ginning of cotton; and all other products, materials or means of conveyance not covered above, when boll weevil is present.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials are prohibited entry into regulated parts of Texas, unless they have been treated as prescribed by the department or they are from areas recognized by the department as suppressed (such regulated materials can move into suppressed areas in Texas), functionally eradicated (such regulated materials can move into suppressed or functionally eradicated areas in Texas) or eradicated (such regulated materials can move into any areas in Texas).

EXEMPTIONS: The following are exempt from these restrictions if the regulated article is originating from an area participating in the boll weevil eradication program: cotton seed and vehicles transporting the seed; baled cotton, baled gin motes and linters and vehicles transporting baled cotton and baled gin motes and linters; and manufactured cotton products.

Equipment originating from an area participating in the boll weevil eradication program may be moved to or through a restricted area: (1) provided the equipment is free of hostable material, seed cotton and boll weevils in any stage of development or treated as prescribed by the department, or (2) under a USDA certificate of inspection (PPQ Form 540) showing the regulated article has been cleaned or fumigated. Regulated materials may be transported to or through a restricted area if the responsible party has implemented a protection plan approved by the department and operates under the conditions of a compliance agreement established with the department.

BURROWING NEMATODE

PEST: Burrowing Nematode (*Radopholus similis*)

STATES REGULATED: States of Florida, Hawaii, and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

MATERIAL REGULATED: All plants and plant parts with roots, all parts of plants produced below the ground or soil level, and all soil and potting media are quarantined.

RESTRICTIONS: Plants produced from seed, or propagating plant parts determined to be free from burrowing nematode and have been grown above ground in sterilized soil or other suitable material prepared or treated and protected from nematode infestation until shipped, are exempted from the provisions of this quarantine.

Shipments from quarantined areas also may enter Texas if each package or bundle is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized representative of the state or commonwealth of origin that (1) specifies the state or commonwealth of origin; and (2) certifies that the quarantine plants, propagative plant parts and growing media have been sampled and determined by laboratory assay to be free of burrowing nematode not more than two months prior to shipment and protected from nematode infestation until shipped. A laboratory analysis report should accompany the shipment. Co-mingling of plant material from any other origin or source is prohibited unless the plant roots and growing media have been sampled and determined by laboratory assay to be free of burrowing nematode.

CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT

PEST: Camellia Flower Blight (*Sclerotinia camellia*)

STATES REGULATED: All areas outside the state of Texas.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Camellia plants that are potted or balled with soil on roots; flower buds showing discoloration due to flower blight; open camellia flowers; or cut camellia flowers originating from a quarantined area.

RESTRICTIONS: Quarantined articles originating from quarantined areas are prohibited entry into Texas except, camellia plants with buds showing no trace of color may enter

the state of Texas provided a certificate issued by an authorized inspector of the state of origin accompanies each shipment stating that the plant shipment is free of camelia flower blight.

CARIBBEAN FRUIT FLY

PEST: Caribbean Fruit Fly (*Anastrepha suspensa*)

STATES REGULATED: The State of Florida, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any other area infested by the Caribbean fruit fly.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The fruit or berries, including plants transported in soil or growing media, of all of the following plants originating from the quarantined area are quarantined:

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
Akee	<i>Blighia sapida</i>
Allspice	<i>Pimenta dioica</i>
Apple.....	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Avocado (except commercial fruit).....	<i>Persea americana</i>
Barbados cherry	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>
Bell pepper (except commercial fruit).....	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus hybrid</i>
Box orange	<i>Severinia buxifolia</i>
Cattley guava.....	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>
Calamondin	<i>Citrofortunella (Citrus) mitis</i>
Capulin	<i>Muntingia calabura</i>
Carambola	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>
Ceylon gooseberry.....	<i>Dovyalis hebecarpa</i>
Cherry of the Rio Grande	<i>Eugenia aggregata</i>
Common guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
Cocoplum	<i>Chrysolbalanus icaco</i>
Costa Rican guava.....	<i>Psidium freidrichsthalianum</i>
Egg fruit	<i>Pouteria campechiana</i>
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Governor's plum	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>
Grumichama.....	<i>Eugenia brasiliensis</i>
Guiana plum	<i>Drypetes lateriflora</i>
Imbe.....	<i>Garcinia livingstonei</i>
Jaboticaba	<i>Myrciaria cauliflora</i>
Jambolan plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Japanese pear.....	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>
Japanese persimmon.....	<i>Diospyros khaki</i>
Kei apple	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>
Kieffer pear	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia x Pyrus communis</i>
Kumquat.....	<i>Fortunella crassifolia</i>
Kumquat (oval)	<i>Fortunella margarita</i>
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>
Lime berry	<i>Triphasia trifolia</i>
Limequat	<i>Citrus aurantifolia x Fortunella japonica</i>

Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Lychee (except commercial fruit)	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Miracle fruit	<i>Synsepalum dulcificum</i>
Natal plum	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>
Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i> “Nectarina”
Orange jasmine	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Orangequat	<i>Citrus nobilis</i> “unshu” x <i>Fortunella</i> sp.
Otaheite apple	<i>Spondias cytherea</i>
Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Pitomba	<i>Eugenia luschnathiana</i>
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>
Rangpur lime	<i>Citrus limonia</i>
Rose apple	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>
Sapodilla	<i>Manikara (Achras) zapota</i>
Sour orange	<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
Sugar apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Surinam cherry	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>
Sweet lemon	<i>Citrus limetta</i>
Sweet orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
Tangelo	<i>Citrus paradisi</i> x <i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Temple orange	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> x <i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Tomato (except commercial fruit)	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>
Tropical almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>
Velvet apple	<i>Diospyros discolor (D. blancoi)</i>
Wampi	<i>Clausena lansium</i>
Water apple	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>
White sapote	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>
Wild balsam apple	<i>Mormodica charantia</i>
Wild cinnamon	<i>Canella winterana</i>
Wild dilly	<i>Manilkara bahamensis</i>
Sugar-apple, soursop, and guanabana	<i>Annona hybrid</i>
.....	<i>Atalantia citriodes</i>
.....	<i>Eugenia coronata</i>
.....	<i>Eugenia ligustrina</i>
Council tree or lofty fig	<i>Ficus altissima</i>
False Mangosteen, Yellow Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia tinctoria</i>
Bulletwood, mimusops	<i>Mimusops roxburghiana</i>
Twinberry, Simpson’s stopper	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>
Red cabeludinha	<i>Myrciaria glomerata</i>
Monos plum	<i>Pseudanmomis umbellulifera</i>
Guava, strawberry guava, others	<i>Psidium</i> spp.
Cuban Mangosteen, Garcinia	<i>Rheedia aristata</i>
Australian almond	<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>
Snowflake tree	<i>Trevisia palmata</i>

RESTRICTIONS: Quarantined articles are prohibited entry into Texas. Exemptions: Lime fruit

with no yellow coloring, are exempt from these rules. Commercial fruit of avocado, bell pepper, lychee, and tomato are exempt from these rules. The term commercial fruit refers to fruit that have been commercially produced, cleaned, sorted, packed and determined to be free of defects such as splits or cracks that might allow them to harbor Caribbean fruit fly.

Quarantined articles are admissible into Texas from the area under quarantine, provided that each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized representative of either the United States Department of Agriculture or the department of agriculture of the origin state or commonwealth. The certificate shall affirm that the lot or shipment has received a treatment approved by the certifying department for control of the Caribbean fruit fly. Further, the certificate shall affirm that the treatment was made under the supervision of and in a manner approved by the certifying department and that the lot or shipment was not exposed to reinfestation prior to shipment.

Quarantined articles are admissible into Texas from Florida provided each lot is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services stating that the shipment meets the conditions established in the protocol for the exportation of fresh fruits to Japan.

CITRUS QUARANTINES

PESTS:

Plant diseases: Citrus black spot (*Guignardia citricarpa*), citrus blight, citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis*), citrus greening (Candidatus *Liberibacter africanus* or *Liberibacter americanus* or *Liberibacter asiaticus*), citrus leprosis (Citrus Leprosis Virus [CiLV]), citrus psorosis (Citrus Psorosis Virus [CPsV]), citrus scab (*Elsinoe fawcetti*), citrus tristeza (Citrus Tristeza Virus [CTV], genus *Closterovirus*), citrus variegated chlorosis (*Xylella fastidiosa*), stubborn disease of citrus (*Spiroplasma citri*), and sweet orange scab (*Elsinoe australis*).

Insects and mites: African psyllid (*Trioza erytrae*), Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*), Asian grey weevil (*Myllocerus undatus*), avocado whitefly (*Trialeurodes floridensis*), branch and twig borer (*Melalgus confertus*), Brown citrus aphid (*Toxoptera citricida*), Caribbean black scale (*Saissetia neglecta*), citrus bud mite (*Eriophyes sheldoni*), citrus grey mite (*Calacarus citrifolii*), citrus root weevil (*Pachnaeus litus*), citrus snow scale (*Unaspis citri*), citrus thrips (*Scirtothrips citri*), Diaprepes root weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*), false codling moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*), inconspicuous whitefly (*Bemesia inconspicua*), orange sawyer (*Elaphidion inerme*), orange spiny whitefly (*Aleurocanthus spiniferous*), oystershell scale (*Lepidosaphes ulmi*), plumeria whitefly (*Paraleurodes perseae*), rufous scale (*Selenaspidus articulatus*), six-spotted mite (*Eotetranychus sexmaculatus*) and Yuma spider mite (*Eotetranychus yumensis*).

STATES REGULATED: All states.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any living or non-living rootstock, leaf, root, stem, limb, twig, fruit, seed, seedling or other part of any plant in the botanical family Rutaceae, subfamily Aurantioideae (including the genera *Aegle*, *Aeglopsis*, *Afraegle*, *Atalantia*, *Balsamocitrus*, *Bergera*, *Burkillanthus*, *Calodendrum*, *Choisya* X *Citrofortunella*, *Citropsis*, *Citrus*, *Clausena*, *Clymenia*, *Eremocitrus*, *Feronia*, *Feroniella*, *Fortunella*, *Glycosmis*, *Hesperethusa*, *Limnocitrus*, *Limonia*, *Luvunga*, *Merope*, *Merrillia* X *Microcitronella*, *Microcitrus*, *Micromelum*, *Monanthocitrus*, *Murraya*, *Naringi*, *Oxanthera*, *Pamburus*, *Paramignya*, *Pleiospermium*, *Poncirus*, *Severinia*, *Swinglea*, *Tetradium*, *Toddalia*, *Triphasia*, *Vepris*, *Wenzelia* and *Zanthoxylum*, and any hybrid

RESTRICTIONS: Citrus plants and other regulated materials are prohibited entry into Texas. Citrus seed produced in California is exempt from these rules. To ship citrus budwood or citrus seed, please contact the department. Commercial citrus fruit is exempt from these rules.

EXCEPTIONS: Citrus, kaffir lime, curry or bael leaves intended for consumption are exempt from these rules if they meet USDA-APHIS treatment requirements or are moved under USDA-APHIS compliance agreement. Any article intended only for consumption as food exempt from these restrictions; if the article has been desiccated and ground, chopped or otherwise finely divided; or consists of one or more detached leaves that prior to entering Texas have been treated in accordance with USDA-APHIS treatment schedule T101-n-2 (methyl bromide fumigation treatment for external feeding insects on fresh herbs) at the times and rates specified in the treatment manual and safeguarded until export.

DIAPREPES ROOT WEEVIL

PEST: Diaprepes root weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*)

STATES REGULATED:

Texas:

- (a) Quarantined areas. Those areas described on the department's website (<http://www.TexasAgriculture.gov>) as quarantined areas under this subchapter, are declared to be quarantined areas.
- (b) New or revised quarantined areas. On the basis of new or revised information, the department may declare, augment, diminish, combine, eliminate, rename, or otherwise modify quarantined areas.
- (c) Designation or modification of a quarantined area is effective upon the posting of the notification of the quarantined area or core area on the department's website (<http://www.TexasAgriculture.gov>).

Florida: Counties of Brevard, Broward, Dade, DeSoto, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Lee, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Polk, Seminole, St. Lucie, Sumter, Volusia.

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico: West Indies, and any other area where the quarantined pest is detected.

MATERIAL REGULATED: All plants, plant parts and propagative material capable of hosting the quarantined pest, including nursery stock and field grown ornamentals that are potted or "balled-and-burlap," and soil, sand, or gravel separately or combined with other potting media.

RESTRICTIONS: Movement of a quarantined article from a quarantined area into or through a non-quarantined area is prohibited.

EXCEPTIONS: Seed, bare rooted cacti, fruits and vegetables grown above ground; fleshy roots, corms, tubers, and rhizomes that are free of soil; defoliated bare-rooted nursery stock; privately-owned indoor decorative houseplants; aquatic plants without soil, and those in containers with growing media if removed from water and shipped immediately; shipments moving under special permit established by the department to ensure such shipments do not present a pest risk; and dead

plant material without roots or soil that has dried or is moved directly to a city or county sanitary landfill. The quarantined articles from quarantined area outside Texas must be treated as directed by the department, accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, and must be free of the quarantined pest.

EUROPEAN BROWN GARDEN SNAIL

PEST: European Brown Garden Snail (*Helix aspersa*)

STATES REGULATED: Arizona, California

MATERIALS REGULATED: The quarantined articles are horticultural and nursery stock with roots in soil and growing media.

RESTRICTIONS:

Quarantined articles may enter Texas if:

- (1) Accompanied by a certificate, bearing the signature of and issued by an authorized representative of the origin state's department of agriculture certifying that such quarantined articles were inspected and found to be apparently free of European Brown Garden Snail; or
- (2) Accompanied by a certificate authorized by a compliance agreement which is on file with the Texas Department of Agriculture issued by and under the signature of an authorized representative of the origin state's department of agriculture certifying that such shipper is currently certified to have a nursery, or growing area within a nursery, apparently free of infestation of the European Brown Garden Snail. Such compliance certification shall require inspection by an authorized representative of the origin state's department of agriculture on at least a semiannual basis; or
- (3) Accompanied by a certificate, issued by and an authorized representative of the origin state's department of agriculture, certifying that such quarantined articles were:
 - (4) treated with an approved molluscicide at the recommended rate; or
 - (5) accompanied by a certificate, issued by and under the signature of an authorized representative of the origin state's department of agriculture, certifying that the pest is not known to occur in the nursery or growing area from which the shipment originated.

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 washed free of adherent soil are exempted from the above quarantine regulations.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

PEST: European Corn Borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*)

STATES REGULATED: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia are quarantined areas.

Texas: Counties of Bailey, Carson, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman and Swisher are also quarantined areas.

MATERIAL REGULATED:

All unmanufactured forms of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass, plants, and all parts thereof (including seed and shelled grain, and stalks, ears, cobs, and all other parts, fragments, or debris of said plants), beans in the pod, beets, celery, peppers (fruits), endive, Swiss chard, and 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) originating from quarantined areas are quarantined.

RESTRICTIONS:

Quarantined articles originating from quarantined areas are prohibited entry into or through the free areas of Texas except:

- (1) Individual shipments of lots of shelled grain or seed of 100 pounds or less;
- (2) grain comprised of packages less than 10 pounds and free from plant material capable of harboring European corn borer;
- (3) shelled popcorn, seed for planting, or clean, sacked grain for human consumption;
- (4) dahlia tubers without stems;
- (5) gladiolus corms without stems;
- (6) pungent types of pepper fruits;
- (7) dried flowers and leaves, seeds for planting and human consumption, extracted fiber and extracted oil of Cannabis spp;
- (8) Ornamentals with divisions without stems of the previous year's growth, rooted cuttings, seedling plants or cut flowers shipped during the period from November 30- May 1.

EXCEPTIONS:

- (1) A quarantined article may be shipped into a free area in Texas if it is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized representative of the origin state's department of agriculture.
 - (A) The quarantined article was a product of a non-regulated state; or
 - (B) grain has been screened through a 1/2 inch or smaller mesh screen, or otherwise processed prior to loading and is free from stalks, cobs, stems or such portions of plants or fragments; or
 - (C) the quarantined article has been fumigated in a manner prescribed by the department; or
 - (D) the quarantined article originated from an approved establishment; which has a current compliance agreement with the originating state department of agriculture; or
 - (E) the greenhouse or the growing area where ornamentals with divisions without stems of the previous year's growth, rooted cuttings, seedling plants or cut flowers were produced, were inspected and no European corn borer was found.
- (2) Un-fumigated and unscreened grain may be shipped through the free area of Texas if it is destined to a foreign port through a port elevator operating under the authority of the Federal Grain Inspection Service (FGIS), provided a certificate from the state of origin accompanies each shipment stating:
 - (A) Grain is for export only; and
 - (B) shipment shall not be diverted to any other Texas point; and
 - (C) a change in destination to other Texas points is not authorized.

FORMOSAN TERMITE

PEST: Formosan Subterranean Termite (*Coptotermes formosanus*)

STATES REGULATED:

- (1) Alabama: Baldwin, Calhoun, Jefferson, Lee, and Mobile counties
- (2) California: San Diego County
- (3) Florida: Entire state
- (4) Georgia: Chatham, Cobb, DeKalb, Fayette, Gwinnett, and Paulding counties
- (5) Hawaii: Entire state
- (6) Louisiana: Ascension, Assumption, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, Quachita, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Vermillion, Washington, and West Baton Rouge parishes
- (7) Mississippi: Adams, Amite, Covington, Forrest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Jasper, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Rankin, Smith, Stone, Walthall, and Wilkinson counties
- (8) North Carolina: Brunswick and Rutherford counties
- (9) South Carolina: Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, Orangeburg, and York counties
- (10) Texas: Counties of Anderson, Angelina, Aransas, Bexar, Brazoria, Brazos, Cameron, Chambers, Collin, Comal, Colorado, Dallas, Denton, Fort Bend, Galveston, Gregg, Harris, Hays, Henderson, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Johnson, Liberty, Nacogdoches, Nueces, Orange, Polk, Rockwall, Smith, Tarrant, and Travis.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Used railroad cross ties and any other product, article, or means of conveyance presenting a hazard of spreading the termite.

RESTRICTIONS: Quarantined articles originating from quarantined areas are prohibited entry except when certified as free of the termites or fumigated as prescribed by the department.

GYPSY MOTH

PEST: Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

The department has adopted by reference the Federal Gypsy Moth Quarantine, 7 Code of Federal Regulations, §301.45 through 301.45-12.

LETHAL BRONZING OF PALMS

PEST: The lethal bronzing disease caused by phytoplasma (*Candidatus Phytoplasma palmae*) strain 16SrIV-D

STATES REGULATED:

Florida: State of Florida

Louisiana: Parishes of East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Jefferson, Orleans, and West Baton Rouge.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The following palm species are regulated:

Botanical Name

Adonidia merrillii

Carpentaria acuminata

Carludovica palmata

Common Name

Christmas palm

Carpentaria palm

Panama hat palm

<i>Caryota urens</i>	Jaggery palm
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm, Fountain palm
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Pygmy date palm
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Silver date palm
<i>Roystonea</i> spp.	
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Sabal or cabbage palm
<i>Sabal Mexicana</i>	Mexican palmetto, Texas palmetto, Rio Grande palmetto
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Queen palm or Cocos palm
<i>Butiagrus nabonnandii</i> (<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> x <i>Butia capitata</i>)	Mule palm
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> (<i>Pritchardia robusta</i>)	Mexican fan palm or Washington fan palm
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese windmill palm
<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	Bismarck palm

RESTRICTIONS:

Texas: Remove the infected trees. Treat quarantined palms located within 1-mile of the infested tree for leafhoppers as prescribed by the department for at least three months. Do not move quarantined palms from the 1-mile radius area for six months and move after six months only if no additional infected tree is detected in the area. Treat quarantined palms located more than one mile but less than 2 miles from the known infected tree for leafhoppers for three months prior to movement. Contact the department for additional requirements.

Florida and Louisiana: Shipments of quarantined palms may be allowed into Texas when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by state department of agriculture under the following conditions.

- A) Quarantined palms located within two miles of a known infected tree are prohibited for shipment to Texas.
- B) Quarantined palms located more than two miles of a known infected trees must be under a prescribed pest management program against leafhoppers for six weeks prior to shipment and receive a final treatment within 48 hours prior to movement; and must be inspected within 24 hours prior to shipment with no symptoms of date palm lethal decline apparent.

LETHAL YELLOWING

PEST: Lethal Yellowing caused by phytoplasma *Candidatus* Phytoplasma palmae strain 16SrIV-A

STATES REGULATED: The entire state of Florida, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Territory of Guam.

Louisiana: Parishes of East Baton Rouge and Jefferson

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any plant determined to be a host of this disease is quarantined, including the following listed below:

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Allagoptera arenaria</i>	Sand palm
<i>Aiphanes lindeniana</i>	Ruffle palm
<i>Adonidia (Veitchia) arecina</i>	Christmas palm
<i>Adonidia (Veitchia) montgomeriyana</i>	.
<i>Adonidia (Veitchia) merrillii</i>	Manila palm
<i>Arenga engleri</i>	Engle's sugar palm
<i>Arikuryroba schizophylla</i>	Arikury palm
<i>Borrassus flabellifer</i>	Palmyra palm
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Cluster fish-tail palm
<i>Caryota rumphiana</i>	Solitary fish-tail palm
<i>Chelicarpus chuco</i>	
<i>Chrysophila warsecewiczii</i>	Rootspine palm
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm
<i>Corypha alata</i>	Buri palm, Gebang palm
<i>Dictyosperma album</i>	Hurricane or Princess palm
<i>Dypsis (Chrysalidocarpus) cabadae</i>	Cabada palm
<i>Dypsis (Neodypsis) decaryi</i>	Triangle palm
<i>Gaussia attenuata</i>	Puerto Rican Gaussia
<i>Howea belmoreana</i>	Belmore sentry palm
<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia palm
<i>Hyophorbe verschaffeltii</i>	Spindle palm
<i>Latania</i> spp.	Latan palm
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm
<i>Livistona rotundifolia</i>	Javanese fan palm
<i>Nannorrhops ritchiana</i>	Mazari palm
<i>Pandanus utilis</i>	Screwpine
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm
<i>Phoenix ruficola</i>	Cliff date palm
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Sylvester date palm
<i>Pritchardia affinis</i>	Hawaiian loulu palm
<i>Pritchardia remota</i>	Remota loulu palm
<i>Pritchardia pacifica</i>	Fiji Island fan palm
<i>Pritchardia thurstonii</i>	Thurston's loulu palm
<i>Ravenea hildebrandtii</i>	Hildebrandt's palm
<i>Syagrus schizophylla</i>	Arikury palm
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese windmill palm
<i>Veitchia mcdanielsi</i>	Sunshine palm
Various species	Sod

RESTRICTIONS: Quarantined articles are prohibited entry into Texas. Palm seed are exempt from the provisions of these rules.

RESTRICTIONS: Unless permitted by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department or the Texas Department of Agriculture, it is an offense to sell, distribute or import into Texas the following plants.

Noxious plants

Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Balloon vine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Brazilian peppertree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Broomrape	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>
Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi camelorum</i>
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Giant duckweed	<i>Spirodela oligorrhiza</i>
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>
Japanese dodder	<i>Cuscuta japonica</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Rooted water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix spp.</i>
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia spp.</i>
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>
Torpedo grass	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>
Water spinach	<i>Ipomoea aquatic</i>
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>

Invasive plants

Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>
Japanese climbing fern	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobate</i>
Salt cedar	<i>Tamarix</i> spp.
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>

PECAN WEEVIL

PEST: Pecan Weevil (*Curculio caryae*)

STATES REGULATED: The quarantined areas are as follows:

- (1) Chaves, Eddy, Lea and Otero counties of New Mexico and all other states and districts of the United States, except Arizona, California, and the remainder of New Mexico.
- (2) All areas in Texas, except the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, and Presidio.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All hickory, pecan, and walnut trees and parts thereof, except extracted nut meats, originating from quarantined areas are quarantined.

RESTRICTIONS: (a) General. Quarantined articles originating from quarantined areas are prohibited entry into or through the free areas of Texas listed in this subchapter, except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) Exemptions. Movement of quarantined articles to a sheller or processing plant for treatment or further processing may be granted upon departmental review.

(c) Exceptions. All quarantined articles must be free of husk and accompanied by a state certificate certifying that the products were treated using one of the following methods:

- (1) Storage in an approved cold storage chamber at or below zero degrees Fahrenheit for seven consecutive days (168 hours) after the entire lot reaches zero degrees Fahrenheit as determined by facility standard operating procedures approved by the department.
- (2) Storage in an approved cold storage chamber at 12.2 degrees Fahrenheit for 14 consecutive days (336 hours) after the entire lot reaches 12.2 degrees Fahrenheit as determined by facility standard operating procedures approved by the department.
- (3) Immersion in at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit water for at least five minutes; or
- (4) Other treatment methods approved under a compliance agreement with the department.

RED IMPORTED FIRE ANT

PEST: Red Imported Fire Ant (*Solenopsis invicta*)

STATES REGULATED: Parts of Texas and any other areas where the pest is found shall also be quarantined. The department hereby adopts regulated areas in the most current 7 Code of Federal Regulations §301.81-3. Please see the department's Red Imported Fire Ant Quarantine for the latest updates.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The imported fire ant in any living state of development; soil, compost, decomposed manure, humus, muck, and peat, separately or with other things; plants with roots with soil attached; grass sod; baled hay and baled straw stored in direct contact with the ground; logs, pulpwood, and stumpwood; used mechanized soil-moving equipment; any other products, articles, or means of conveyance of any character whatsoever not covered when it is determined that they present a hazard of spread of imported fire ants and the person in possession thereof has been notified.

RESTRICTIONS: Unless an exemption is granted, the movement of quarantined articles from any quarantined area into or through any point outside thereof must accompany a phytosanitary document or a permit.

RED PALM MITE

PEST: Red palm mite, *Raoiella indica*

STATES REGULATED: Broward, Dade, Lee, Martin, Monroe and Palm Beach counties in the State of Florida

MATERIALS REGULATED:

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	Everglades palm
<i>Adonidia merrilli (Veitchia)</i>	Manila palm, Christmas palm
<i>Aiphanes spp.</i>	Multiple crown palm, Ruffle palm
<i>Areca catechu</i>	Betel nut palm
<i>Areca spp.</i>	
<i>Bactris plumeriana</i>	Coco macaco, Prickly pole
<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	Bismarck palm
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm
<i>Chamaedorea spp.</i>	Chamaedorea palm
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm
<i>Dictyosperma album</i>	Princess palm, Hurricane palm
<i>Dypsis decaryi</i>	Triangle palm
<i>Dypsis lutescens</i> (<i>Chrysalidocarpus</i>)	Areca palm, Golden cane palm, Butterfly palm
<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	African oil palm
<i>Licuala grandis</i>	Licuala palm, Ruffled fan palm
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Pygmy date palm, Roebelenii palm
<i>Pritchardia pacifica</i>	Fiji fan palm
<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i>	Buccaneer palm
<i>Pseudophoenix vinifera</i>	Cacheo, Katié

<i>Ptychosperma elegans</i>	Solitaire palm, Alexander palm
<i>Ptychosperma macarthurii</i>	Macarthur palm
<i>Rhapis excelsa</i>	Lady palm, Bamboo palm
<i>Roystonea borinquena</i>	Royal palm
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Queen palm
<i>Syagrus schizophylla</i>	Arikury palm
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Fan palm
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm
<i>Wodyetis bifurcata</i>	Foxtail palm
<i>Heliconia bihai</i>	Macaw flower
<i>Heliconia caribaea</i>	Wild plantain, Balisier
<i>Heliconia psittacorum</i>	Parrot flower
<i>Heliconia rostrata</i>	Lobster claw Heliconia
<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Edible banana, Plantain
<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	Wild banana
<i>Musa uranoscopus</i>	Red-flowering banana
<i>Musa x paradisiacal (Musa sapientum)</i>	Edible banana, Plantain
<i>Musa corniculata</i>	Red banana
<i>Musa spp.</i>	Banana
<i>Pandanus utilis</i>	Screw pine
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird of paradise, Crane flower
<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	Traveler's tree
<i>Etilingera elatior (Nicolaia)</i>	Red torch ginger
<i>Alpinia purpurata</i>	Red ginger, Jungle king/queen
<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>	Shell ginger, Pink porcelain lily, Shell plant
<i>Pandanus utilis</i>	Screw pine
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird of paradise, Crane flower
<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	Traveler's tree
<i>Etilingera elatior (Nicolaia)</i>	Red torch ginger
<i>Alpinia purpurata</i>	Red ginger, Jungle king/queen
<i>Alpinia zerumbet</i>	Shell ginger, Pink porcelain lily, Shell plant

RESTRICTIONS: Quarantined articles from quarantined areas are prohibited unless treated and handled in a prescribed manner. Please contact an authorized inspector of the state of origin to enter into a compliance agreement to treat and handle the quarantined articles as prescribed and to receive phytosanitary certification for shipment.

SEED QUALITY

It is unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or expose for sale any agricultural or vegetable seed for planting purposes in Texas containing noxious weed seed in excess of the following

limitations per pound.

Prohibited noxious weed seeds are:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>
Balloonvine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Castor	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium</i> spp.
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>
Nutsedge.....	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> and <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Nutsedge tubers	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.
Serrated tussock.....	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>

Restricted noxious weed seeds and limitations per pound are:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Limitation per pound</u>
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	*~
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	*
Blessed milk thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.)	20
Blessed thistle	<i>Cnicus benedictus</i>	100
Blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	100
Bracted plantain and Buckhorn plantain	<i>Plantago aristata</i> and <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	300
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	100
Cheat or chess	<i>Bromus secalinus</i> and <i>Bromus commutatus</i>	300
Common giant mustard	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	300
Corncockle	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	300
Darnel and/or	<i>Lolium temulentum</i> and/or	
Persian ryegrass	<i>Lolium persicum</i>	300
Dock and sorrel	<i>Rumex</i> spp.	300
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	100
Giant foxtail	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	100
Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops</i> spp.	20
Horsenettle and Purple nightshade	<i>Solanum carolinense</i> and <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	300
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	*
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	*
Passionflower or maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	*
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	300
Quackgrass	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	100
Red rice	<i>Oryza</i> spp.	1
Russian knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	100
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	300
Wild mustards and Wild turnips	<i>Brassica</i> spp. and <i>Sinapis</i> spp.	300
Wild oat and/or Feral oat	<i>Avena fatua</i> and/or <i>Avena</i> spp. (feral oat)	300

Wild onion and/or	<i>Allium</i> spp.	
Wild garlic	<i>Allium</i> spp.	100
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	100

~ Seeds are considered noxious weed seed only when present in lawn and turf seed such as perennial ryegrass, turf type tall fescue, chewings fescue, rough bluegrass, turf type annual ryegrass and/or a mixture containing these grasses.

* Indicate name and exact number.

Restricted noxious weed seeds in any combination in excess of 500 per pound are prohibited from sale, provided, however, that the rate per pound of annual bluegrass, bermudagrass, giant bermudagrass, Johnsongrass, morning glory, and passionflower or maypop are exempt from the total count.

SWEET POTATO WEEVIL

PEST: Sweet Potato Weevil (*Cylas formicarius*)

STATES REGULATED: The quarantined states and counties are as follows:

- (1) Alabama: Baldwin, Coffed, Covington, Geneva, Houston, and Mobile.
- (2) Arkansas: Ouachita County.
- (3) Florida: Entire state.
- (4) Georgia: Appling, Bacon, Brooks, Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Colquitt, Cook, Decatur, Dougherty, Echols, Grady, Glynn, Liberty, Lowndes, McIntosh, Pierce, Thomas, Ware, and Wayne.
- (5) Louisiana: Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bienville, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Baton Rouge, Evangeline, East Feliciana, Grant, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, Livingston, Natchitoches, Orleans, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Sabine, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana.
- (6) Mississippi: Adams, Copiah, Covington, Forrest, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Lamar, Lawrence, Lincoln, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Simpson, Smith, Stone, and Walthall.
- (7) South Carolina: Beaufort, Charleston, and Jasper.
- (8) Texas: Anderson, Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Cherokee, Colorado, Comal, Coryell, DeWitt, Dimmitt, Duval, Edwards, Falls, Fayette, Fort Bend, Freestone, Frio, Galveston, Goliad, Gonzales, Gregg, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hardin, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Houston, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kinney, Kleberg, Lampasas, LaSalle, Lavaca, Lee, Leon, Liberty, Live Oak, Madison, Matagorda, Maverick, McMullen, Medina, Milam, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Panola, Polk, Real, Refugio, Rusk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, Shelby, Starr, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata, and Zavala.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All sweet potato roots or tubers, plants, vines, or parts thereof; ornamental sweet potato plants; any vines or roots of other plants belonging to the genus *Ipomoea*; and any containers or bins used in the transportation of sweet potatoes originating from a quarantined area are quarantined.

RESTRICTIONS: Quarantined articles from quarantined areas are prohibited entry into Texas and shall not be moved from any quarantined area into or within the free area of Texas. All shipments of sweet potatoes must be accompanied by phytosanitary document, tag or stamp issued by an authorized representative of the origin state's department of agriculture, certifying that such shipment was inspected and found to be free of sweet potato weevil. Quarantined articles from quarantined areas of other states are prohibited entry into sweet potato weevil-free areas of Texas.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

PEST: Nematode root knot, early blight, collar rot, gray leaf spot, late blight, fusarium wilt, verticillium wilt, bacterial wilt, bacterial canker, bacterial spot, southern blight, mosaic, garden flea hopper, thrips, flea beetle, serpentine leaf miner, black rot, yellow blackleg

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Vegetable plants (tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, collards, peppers, onions, and eggplants).

RESTRICTIONS: If another state has a vegetable certification program similar to Texas, the department may enter into reciprocal agreement with other states, otherwise all plants must have attached a certificate tag or stamp issued by the department and affixed at the point of origin, stating that the plants are free of the pests.

UTAH

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES Updated July, 2023

Utah Department of Agriculture and Food
Division of Plant Industry

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

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

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Out-of-state nurseries and nursery outlets transporting nursery stock to a nursery or nursery outlet in Utah shall annually deliver to the department a certified duplicate copy of the "state of origin" certificate of inspection for each such out-of-state nursery or nursery outlet; provided, that the department may accept and exchange a list of certified or licensed out-of-state nurseries or nursery outlets in lieu of a certificate of inspection for each such individual nursery or nursery outlet.

Nursery stock originating outside and imported into Utah for customer delivery or for resale shall bear a tag stating that the nursery stock has been inspected and certified free from plant pests and disease. The tag shall also bear the name and address of the shipper or consignor.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

I. GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE

<https://ag.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/R68-14.pdf>

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: Any article which may convey Gypsy Moth including but not limited to the following:

- (1) Known host plant material,
- (2) Outdoor household articles,
- (3) Mobile homes, recreational vehicles and associated equipment

Note: See also USDA-APHIS federal domestic gypsy moth quarantine, which takes precedence.

II. EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE

<https://ag.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/R68-10.pdf>

PEST: European Corn Borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*)

STATES REGULATED: All states and districts of the United States except the states of AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, OR, and WA.

COMMODITIES COVERED: All known host material of the European Corn Borer.

III. JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

<https://ag.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/R68-15.pdf>

PEST: Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica*)

AREAS REGULATED: AL, CO, CT, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WI, WV, WASH DC. In Canada, in the province of Quebec: Missiquoi and St. Jean; in Ontario, Lincoln, Welland, and Wentworth.

ARTICLES AND COMMODITIES COVERED: Soil, humus, compost and manure (except when commercially packaged and treated); All plants with roots (except bareroot plants free from soil). 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 a Utah State Plant Quarantine Officer to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to infestation or exposure to infestation by Japanese beetle. Packing material added to bare-root plants after harvesting would not normally pose a pest risk. Free From Soil - For the purposes of this quarantine, free from soil is defined as soil in amounts that could not contain concealed Japanese beetle larvae or pupae.

Note that not all protocols in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan are acceptable for Utah. Advance notification of regulated commodity shipment is required.

IV. Karnal Bunt Quarantine

<https://ag.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/R68-18.pdf>

Disease: Karnal Bunt

STATES REGULATED: Entire state of Arizona; Counties in New Mexico: Dona Ana county, Hidalgo county, Luna county and Sierra county; Counties in Texas: El Paso county, Hudspeth county.

Any areas not mentioned above and subsequently found to be infested.

Materials Regulated: See federal Karnal Bunt Quarantine.

V. Utah Firewood Quarantine

<https://ag.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/R68-23-1.pdf>

Firewood

R68-23-1. Authority and Purpose.

Promulgated under authority of 4-2-2 and 4-35-9, this rule is enacted to prevent the movement of invasive insects transported by firewood, including, but not limited to *Agrilus planipennis* (Emerald Ash Borer), *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Asian Longhorned Beetle), *Solenopsis invicta* (Red Imported Fire Ant).

STATES REGULATED: R68-23-3. Area Under Quarantine.

(1) All areas of the United States and Canada that are declared high risk by the United States Department of Agriculture or Utah Commissioner of Agriculture and Food.

(All states and countries)

MATERIALS REGULATED: R68-23-4. Articles and Commodities Under Quarantine.

This quarantine applies to all firewood offered, exposed, or held for sale in the State of Utah. **(All firewood from outside the state of Utah)**

VI. Quarantine Pertaining to the Emerald Ash Borer

<https://ag.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/R68-11-3.pdf>

Fraxinus; Emerald Ash Borer

STATES REGULATED: All areas of the United States and Canada. Currently no states are in compliance to send Fraxinus to Utah.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Means any article on which the Emerald Ash Borer, *Agrilus planipennis*, in any stage of development, may be present, including: a) any ash trees, genus *Fraxinus*; b) any green waste of ash trees; c) ash firewood; or d) any other plant, plant part, article, or means of conveyance when it is determined by the Commissioner to present a hazard of spreading Emerald Ash Borer due to infestation or exposure to infestation by Emerald Ash Borer.

R68-11-3 Restrictions 1) Under this rule, a person may not transport, offer, expose, or hold for sale a regulated article in Utah from an area under quarantine unless each requirement under section R68-11-7, Importation and Treatment has been met. 2) Any Person that transports or supplies a regulated article in Utah from an area under quarantine shall maintain records, certificates, receipts, and any other related documents for two years from the date of issuance.

R68-11-7. Enforcing Powers. 1) Authorized agents of the department shall refuse admittance into Utah any regulated article from an area under quarantine that does not meet the provisions of this rule. 2) Any shipment found within Utah in violation of this rule shall be destroyed or be returned to the exporter at once.

R68-11-8. Violations and Penalties. 1) Any fraudulent use of incorrect information to circumvent the enforcement of this rule is a violation. 2) Failure to comply with any provision of this rule is a violation. 3) Violators of this rule shall be subject to Section 4-2-304. 4) The department shall be subject to the notice requirements of Section 4-2-3

NOXIOUS WEED LIST

COMMON NAME SCIENTIFIC NAME

- Common Crupina *Crupina vulgaris*
- African rue *Peganum harmala*
- Small bugloss *Anchusa arvensis*
- Mediterranean sage *Salvia aethiopsis*
- Spring millet grass *Milium vernale*
- Syrian beancaper *Zygophyllum fabago*
- Plumeless thistle *Carduus acanthiodes*
- Malta thistle *Centaurea melitensis*

Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
Sahara mustard	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Vipers bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Elongated mustard	<i>Brassica elongate</i>
Common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum L.</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Cutleaf vipergrass	<i>Scorzonera laciniata</i>
Ventenata	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula L.</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
Rush skeletonweed	<i>chondrilla juncea</i>
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa Lam.</i>
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria L.</i>
Squarrose Knapweed.....	<i>Centaurea Squarrosa Gugle.</i>
Dyers Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria L.</i>
Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis L.</i>
Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris Mill.</i>
Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa (Lam.)</i>
Blackhenbane	<i>Hyoseyamus niger (L.)</i>
Dalmation Toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica (L.) Mill</i>
Russian Knapweed	<i>Centaurea repens L.</i>
Houndstounge	<i>Cynoglossum officianale L.</i>
Broad-leaved Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium latifolium L. (Tall Whitetop)</i>
Phragmites	<i>phragmites australis ssp.</i>
Tamarisk(Saltcedar)	<i>Tamarix ramosissima Ledeb.</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria spp.</i>
Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.</i>
Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum L.</i>
Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans L.</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens (L.) Beauv.</i>
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.</i>

Perennial Sorghum spp., including but not limited to:

Johnson Grass	<i>Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.</i>
Sorghum alnum	<i>Sorghum alnum Parodi.</i>
Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordium acanthium L. (Cotton Thistle)</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus spp. (Wild Morning-glory)</i>
Puncturevine(Goathead)	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Cogongrass	<i>imperata cylindrical (Japanese blood grass)</i>

Myrtle spurge*Euphorbia myrsinites*
Dame's Rocket*Hesperis matronalis*
Scotch broom*Cytisus scoparius*
Russian olive*Elaeagnus angustifolia*

For more information about Utah quarantines OR nursery program please contact:

Compliance Specialist: Mark Hillier # 435-230-3584

Or

Program Manager: Kristopher Watson # 801-982-2311

VERMONT

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated November 2022

Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets
Public Health and Agricultural Resource Management Division
Plant Health and Pest Management
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Montpelier VT 05620-2901
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Brooke Decker Pollinator Health Specialist
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The information, as provided, is for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as complete, nor should it be considered legally binding. Coordination with both your state and the destination state plant regulatory agency listed above may be necessary to stay up-to-date on revised requirements.

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

All woody or herbaceous shrubs, trees, plants and vines, including bulbs and rhizomes as well as buds, grafts, scions and other parts capable of propagation whether wild, cultivated or grown under artificial covering. This definition does not include cut flowers or seeds.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All shipments of nursery stock into the state must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection or have originated from a state certified nursery.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

The movement, sale, possession, cultivation, and / or distribution of Class A Noxious Weeds is prohibited.

The movement, sale, and / or distribution of Class B Noxious Weeds designated in Section IV of this quarantine regulation is prohibited.

Designated Noxious Weeds

(A) Class A Noxious Weeds.

All weeds listed in 7 C.F.R. 360.200 as amended, which is hereby incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments and editions.

<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> (Roxb.) T. Anderson.....	E. Indian hygrophila
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (Vell.) Verdc.....	parrot feather
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	variable-leaved milfoil
<i>Salvinia auriculata</i>	giant salvinia
<i>Salvinia biloba</i>	giant salvinia
<i>Salvinia herzogii</i>	giant salvinia
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	giant salvinia
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i> Medikus.....	pale swallow-wort

(B) Class B Noxious Weeds.

<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> L.....	goutweed
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (<i>A. officinalis</i>).....	garlic mustard
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.....	oriental bittersweet
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>).....	Japanese knotweed
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> L.....	frogbit
<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	Bell honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i> (Gmel.) Ktze.	yellow floating heart

Phragmites australiscommon reed
Potamogeton crispus L.....curly leaf pondweed
Rhamnus catharticacommon buckthorn
Rhamnus frangulaglossy buckthorn
Trapa natans L.....water chestnut

Vincetoxicum nigrum L.....black swallow-wort
Acer platanoides L.....Norway maple
Acer ginnala Maxim.....amur maple
Berberis thunbergii DC.....Japanese barberry
Berberis vulgaris L.....common barberry
Iris pseudocorus L.....yellow flag iris
Najas minor All.....European naiad
Euonymus alatus Thunb.....burningbush

All weeds listed in 7 C.F.R. 360.200 as amended, which is hereby incorporated by reference including subsequent amendments and editions.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID QUARANTINE

PEST: Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*)

STATES REGULATED: AK, CA, CT, DE, GA, MD, MA, ME, NC, NJ, NH, NY, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, WA, WV, DC, (in Canada) BC

MATERIALS REGULATED: Hemlock nursery stock and any other article when found by an inspector to present a hazard of spreading hemlock woolly adelgid.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated materials are prohibited entry from regulated areas except as specified:

1. Hemlock nursery stock originating or held in quarantined areas is prohibited entry into non-quarantined areas of Vermont unless treated by a method approved by the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets. They must be accompanied by a State Phytosanitary Certificate, or a Certificate of Origin, indicating the number and type of regulated articles and the treatment used.
2. Hemlock seedlings and nursery stock from non-quarantined areas shipped into Vermont must be accompanied by a State Phytosanitary Certificate, or a Certificate of Origin, indicating the number and type of regulated articles, and attesting to the fact that the regulated articles:
 - a. originated from a non-quarantined area;

b. non-quarantined areas adjacent to quarantined counties are annually surveyed and found negative for Hemlock Woolly Adelgid by State Plant Protection Agencies.

c. have not been held in an area under quarantine; and

d. have not been exposed to regulated articles from quarantined areas.

A copy of the State Phytosanitary Certificate or Certificate of Origin must be signed by a plant regulatory official in the originating state and upon issuance must be scanned and emailed to Judy.Rosovsky@vermont.gov at the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets, Public Health and Resource Management Division.

Hemlocks must be inspected by VAAFPM staff prior to sale.

Click on the following for full text of:

Noxious Weed Quarantine

https://agriculture.vermont.gov/plant_pest/plant_weed/invasive_noxious_weeds

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Exterior Quarantine

<https://agriculture.vermont.gov/public-health-agricultural-resource-management-division/plant-health-and-pest-management/plant/plant>

VIRGINIA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION LAWS AND REGULATIONS Updated June, 2023

Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Division of Consumer Protection
Office of Plant Industry Services
PO Box 1163, Richmond, VA 23218
Phone: (804) 786-3515 Fax: (804) 371-7793

Additional information on VDACS Office of Plant Industry Services may be found at
<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/plant-industry-services.shtml>

David Gianino.....Program Manager/State Plant Regulatory Official
David.Gianino@vdacs.virginia.gov

Amanda Bly.....Plant Protection Field Operations Manager
Amanda.Bly@vdacs.virginia.gov

Anna Pasternak, Ph. D. CAPS/Invasive Species Coordinator
Anna.Pasternak@vdacs.virginia.gov

Keith Tignor.....State Apiarist/Endangered Species Coordinator
Keith.Tignor@vdacs.virginia.gov

Devin Bily.....State Plant Pathologist
Devin.Bily@vdacs.virginia.gov

Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to David Gianino by mail, fax, or email at:

David Gianino
Virginia Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
P. O. Box 1163
Richmond, VA 23218
Fax: (804) 371-7793
Tel. No. (804) 786-3515
David.Gianino@vdacs.virginia.gov

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery stock is defined as all trees, shrubs, and woody vines (including ornamentals), bush fruits, grapevines, fruit trees and nut trees, whether cultivated, native or wild, and all buds, grafts, scions and cuttings from such plants; and any container, soil, and other packing material with such plants or plant products.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock being delivered, shipped, or transported within or into the Commonwealth of Virginia must have been inspected and found apparently free from plant pests. Nursery stock delivered, shipped, or transported within or into the Commonwealth must be accompanied by an inspection certificate that is plainly attached to each carload, truckload, box, bale, or package.

Valid inspection certificates must be issued by the proper official of the country, state, territory, district or county from which the nursery stock was shipped showing that such nursery stock, including soil, was found to be free from plant pests.

Nursery stock brought into the Commonwealth under an inspection certificate as required above, may be sold and moved by a properly licensed Virginia nurseryman or dealer or agent, but this shall not preclude inspection at any time within the Commonwealth. Any person who possesses nursery stock or plant products for sale or distribution must present those items for inspection and provide full information related to origin, number, and destination of such items.

INDUSTRIAL HEMP REGULATIONS

At this time, VDACS continues to administer the Virginia Industrial Hemp Grower, Dealer, and Processor Registration Programs in accordance with the Virginia Industrial Hemp Law. VDACS will notify Registered Industrial Hemp Growers, Dealers, and Processors of all changes to Virginia's Industrial Hemp Program that are made in response to USDA's Interim Final Rule when USDA has approved Virginia's hemp production plan.

The amendments to the Virginia Industrial Hemp Law that became effective on March 21, 2019, eliminate the requirement that hemp be grown for research purposes and permits the commercial production of industrial hemp.

To legally possess hemp plants, viable hemp seed, hemp microgreens, hemp leaves, or hemp flowers in Virginia, you must be a registered Industrial Hemp Grower, Dealer, or Processor or an agent of one of these registrants for the purpose of growing, dealing or processing.

Virginia's Hemp Program is administered by VDACS' Office of Policy, Planning and Research. Please visit <https://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/plant-industry-services-hemp.shtml> for more information.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

The movement of any listed noxious weed or any article or means of conveyance known to be infested or determined by an inspector to present a risk of spreading a listed noxious weed is prohibited, unless accompanied by a valid certificate or limited permit.

STATE LISTED NOXIOUS WEEDS:

Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 Noxious Weeds.

"Tier 1 noxious weed" means any noxious weed that is not known to be present in the Commonwealth.

"Tier 2 noxious weed" means any noxious weed that is present in the Commonwealth and for which successful eradication or suppression is feasible.

"Tier 3 noxious weed" means any noxious weed (i) that is present in the Commonwealth, (ii) whose spread may be slowed by restrictions on its movement, and (iii) for which successful eradication or suppression is not feasible.

A. The following plants are listed as Tier 1 noxious weeds

1. *Salvinia molesta*, Giant salvinia.
2. *Solanum viarum*, Tropical soda apple.
3. *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, Giant hogweed.

B. The following plants are listed as Tier 2 noxious weeds

1. *Imperata cylindrica*, Cogon grass.
2. *Lythrum salicaria*, Purple loosestrife.
3. *Ipomoea aquatica*, Water spinach.
4. *Vitex rotundifolia*, Beach vitex.
5. *Oplismenus hirtellus* spp. undulatifolius, Wavyleaf basketgrass.
6. *Corydalis incisa*, Incised fumewort.

C. The following plants are listed as Tier 3 noxious weeds.

1. *Ailanthus altissima*, Tree of heaven.
2. *Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*, Porcelain berry.
3. *Celastrus orbiculatus*, Oriental bittersweet.
4. *Hydrilla verticillata*, Hydrilla.
5. *Persicaria perfoliata*, Mile-a-minute weed.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

COTTON BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Boll Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*)

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: The boll weevil in any living stage, gin trash, cotton seed, cotton plants and used cotton harvesting equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: Certificates and permits may be issued to move regulated articles if an inspector certifies that: (1) the articles have not been exposed to infestation, (2) the articles have been inspected and found to be free of infestation, (3) the articles have been treated by approved methods, or (4) the articles were produced or handled to prevent infestation.

EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANT REGULATION

PEST: White Pine Blister Rust (*Cronartium ribicola*)

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: European black currant plants (*Ribes nigrum*)

RESTRICTIONS: Since European black currant plants, *Ribes nigrum*, are capable of harboring and disseminating the destructive disease of white pine, commonly known as White Pine Blister Rust, *Cronartium ribicola*, European black currant plants may not be moved to any destination in Virginia.

GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE

PEST: Spongy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*), formerly known as Gypsy Moth

STATES REGULATED: All areas identified as generally infested by USDA/APHIS/PPQ or other state legislation.

ARTICLES REGULATED: Trees and shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems, firewood, cut Christmas trees, logs and pulpwood, mobile homes, recreational vehicles and associated equipment and any other article that could present a risk of spreading gypsy moth.

Regulated articles may be moved from quarantined area by persons operating under a compliance agreement or with a certificate issued by regulatory official if articles meet one of the following conditions: (1) articles have not been exposed to infestation; (2) articles were inspected and found to be free of gypsy moth; (3) articles have been treated by approved methods; or (4) the materials were produced or handled to prevent infestation.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE

PEST: Imported Fire Ant (*Solenopsis spp.*)

STATES REGULATED: The entire state or infested portions of: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OK, Puerto Rico, SC, TN, and TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any plants, soil, equipment or other article which may present a risk of moving the imported fire ant in any living stage of development.

RESTRICTIONS: Certification guidelines are those listed in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Imported Fire Ant Program Manual.

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY QUARANTINE

PEST: Spotted Lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*)

STATES REGULATED: All areas outside of Virginia where a federal or state plant regulatory official has determined Spotted Lanternfly to be present.

ARTICLES REGULATED: 1) Any life stage of the Spotted Lanternfly, *Lycorma delicatula*; 2) The following articles, when such articles have been stored, packed, or handled in a manner that poses a risk of Spotted Lanternfly infestation, are regulated under the provisions of this quarantine: A) All plants or plant parts, including the following: live or dead trees; nursery stock; green lumber; firewood; logs; perennial plants; garden plants or produce; stumps; branches; mulch; or composted or uncomposted chips, bark, or yard waste. B) Outdoor industrial or construction materials or equipment; concrete barriers or structures; stone, quarry material, ornamental stone, or concrete; or construction, landscaping, or remodeling waste. C) Shipping containers, such as wood crates or boxes. D) Outdoor household articles, including the following: recreational vehicles; lawn tractors or mowers; grills; grill or furniture covers; tarps; mobile homes; tile; stone; deck boards; or any equipment, trucks, or vehicles not stored indoors. E) Any means of conveyance utilized for movement of an article; any vehicle; or any trailer, wagon, or other equipment attached thereto. 3) Any other article or means of conveyance that an inspector determines presents a risk of spreading Spotted Lanternfly.

Exemptions include: During the months of January through March, a person conducting business may move a regulated article that originates in an unregulated area through a regulated area without restriction; and the department may enter into a compliance agreement with a person to allow the movement of regulated articles to states or countries that have additional shipping requirements and where the compliance agreement is needed to comply with such requirements.

RESTRICTIONS: Certificates and permits may be issued to move regulated articles if person: (1) successfully completes spotted lanternfly training, (2) obtains a spotted lanternfly permit, (3) trains staff and maintains training logs, (4) conducts inspections on regulated articles to ensure they are free from spotted lanternfly, and 5) articles are accompanied by an inspection statement and a spotted lanternfly permit.

THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE

PEST: The fungal pathogen, *Geosmithia morbida*

STATES REGULATED: The entire state or infested portions of: AZ, CA, CO, ID, NV, NM, OH, OR, PA, TN, UT, WA

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any life stage of the walnut twig beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis*, the fungal pathogen, *Geosmithia morbida*, and all plants and plant parts of the genus *Juglans* including but not limited to nursery stock, budwood, scionwood, green lumber, firewood, and other material living, dead, cut, or fallen including stumps, roots, branches, mulch, and composted and uncomposted chips. The movement of these articles into Virginia from regulated states is prohibited unless prior written consent is received from the Commissioner.

Exemptions include, but are not limited to, nuts, nut meats, hulls, processed lumber (100% bark-free, kiln-dried, with squared edges), and finished wood products without bark, including walnut furniture, instruments, and other items derived from the genus *Juglans*.

APIARY INSPECTION LAW

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All types and life stages of the honey bee, empty used combs, used hives, or other used apiary appliances

RESTRICTIONS: All bees in combless packages transported into Virginia must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the proper official of the state of origin certifying that the apiaries of the producer have been inspected during the current year of the date of shipment and that such apiaries have been found apparently free of American Foulbrood and any other diseases, insects, mites, or bee pests that could cause a departure from a sound state of health of bees.

No person shall bring any bees on combs, empty used combs, used hives, or other used apiary appliances into Virginia without first receiving an entry permit to do so from the State Apiarist. Entry permits will be issued only upon receipt of satisfactory proof that the bees and other items are free from bee diseases, insects, mites, or bee pests that could cause a departure from a sound state of health of bees. Colonies must be brought into the Commonwealth within 60 days from the issuance of the entry permit.

Bees brought into Virginia shall be subject to inspection at any time by the State Apiarist or his representative.

WASHINGTON

SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

May 2023

Washington State
Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection Division
1111 Washington Street S.E.
P.O. Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
(360) 902-1874; FAX (360) 902-2094

Greg Haubrich, Assistant Director, Plant Protection Division
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Sven-Erik Spichiger, Pest Program Manager, State Plant Regulatory Official
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Scott Brooks, Plant Services Program Manager
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Amy Clow, Quarantine, Compost, & Rules Coordinator
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Tiffany Pahs, Managing Entomologist,
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Jennifer Falacy, Chief Plant Pathologist
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Kristen Hamel, State Nematologist
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Benita Matheson, Nursery Inspection Supervisor, NW & Eastern Washington
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Katharine Buckley, Pollinator Health Coordinator
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FRUIT TREE CERTIFICATION PROJECT

Plant Services Program
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Prosser, WA 99350

Segun Akinbade, Natural Resource Scientist, Project Coordinator
509-786-9275; sakinbade@agr.wa.gov

WASHINGTON STATE NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL BOARD

1111 Washington Street SE
P.O. Box 42560
Olympia, Washington 98504-2560

Mary Fee, WSNWCB, Executive Secretary
360-902-2053; mfee@agr.wa.gov

NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL

Plant Protection Division
Washington State Department of Agriculture

Wendy DesCamp, Noxious Weed Program Coordinator
360-790-0172; wdescamp@agr.wa.gov

SEED INSPECTION PROGRAM

Commodity Inspection Division
21 North First Avenue, Suite 203
Yakima, WA 98902

Paula Moore, Seed Inspection/Certification Program Manager
509-249-6955; pmoore@agr.wa.gov

For more complete information on Washington's Agricultural Quarantines, please visit:

<http://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=16>

Or you may request copies of individual quarantines or summaries at the main address above. This brief summary is considered current, but is not legally binding. You should contact your state plant regulatory agency and/or the appropriate agency listed above for updates and changes.

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GENERAL DEFINITIONS & REQUIREMENTS

NURSERY STOCK

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 definition does not include cut flowers or stems used for decorative purposes, or fresh fruit.

PLANTING STOCK

Any plant material used in the propagation of horticultural, floricultural or viticultural plants for the purpose of being sold, offered for sale or distributed for planting or reproduction 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.

HEMP PLANTS FOR PLANTING

All hemp planting stock shipped into Washington State must be accompanied by an inspection certificate from the state or country of origin and be apparently free of injurious pests, diseases and noxious weeds. Plant shipments must be labeled to identify the botanical name *Cannabis sativa* and the common name "hemp".

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

Nurseries or landscapers receiving woody tree and shrub nursery stock imported into Washington from any out-of-state source are required to notify the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA). Notification methods may include email, U.S. mail, fax or delivery service 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 nursery 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. All applicable phytosanitary or inspection certificates should be included with the notification to aid in compliance decisions.

Notification must arrive at WSDA no later than two business days after arrival of the shipment at the receiving nursery. WSDA will contact the nursery within twenty four hours of notification, if the tree and shrub nursery stock must be held for inspection. Notification in advance of the shipment is encouraged, to reduce the incidence

of holds placed on plants after arrival, delaying their distribution. Please note that other plant quarantines in this summary may require notification prior to shipping for certain plant species or pests.

WASHINGTON STATE QUARANTINE ORDERS

APPLE MAGGOT AND PLUM CURCULIO QUARANTINE WAC 16-470-101

PEST

The insects:

1. Apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*)
2. Plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*)

QUARANTINE AREA

Apple maggot: A quarantine for apple maggot is declared for all states or foreign countries where apple maggot is established.

1. The entire states of
 - a. AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TX, TN, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI, the District of Columbia.
2. The entire counties within Washington:
 - a. Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Skagit, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom.
3. Kittitas County, WA except for the area designated as pest free (see below).
4. The portion of Yakima County designated as follows:
 - a. Beginning at the northeastern corner of Yakima County on the west bank of the Columbia River; thence southerly along the Columbia River to the Yakima-Benton County line; thence southerly along the county line to latitude N46°30'; thence west to longitude W120°20'; thence north to latitude N46°30.48'; thence west to longitude W120°25'; thence north to latitude N46°31.47'; thence west to longitude W120°28'; thence north to latitude N46°32'; thence west to longitude W120°36'; thence south to latitude N46°30'; thence west to longitude W120°48'; thence southerly to the Klickitat-Yakima County line; thence westerly along the county line to the Yakima-Skamania County line; thence northerly along the county line to the Lewis-Yakima County line; thence easterly and northerly along the county line to the Pierce-Yakima County line; thence northerly and easterly along the county line to the Kittitas-Yakima County line; thence easterly and southerly along the county line to the west bank of the Columbia River and the point of beginning.
5. The portion of Chelan County designated as follows:
 - a. Beginning at the point where the northern boundary of the county crosses longitude W120°43.02' following the longitudinal line due south to the fork of Highway 207 and Chiwawa Loop Road; thence south following the eastern edge of Highway 207 which becomes Beaver Valley Road and then Chumstick Highway; thence southeast along the eastern edge of Highway 2 to the point

where the northern ridgeline of Boundary Butte drops to meet Highway 2; thence southerly, following the ridgeline of Boundary Butte gaining in elevation into the Stuart Range to the highest point of McClellan Peak; thence due south from McClellan Peak to the southern boundary of the county; thence following the county line west, then north, and then east to the beginning point

6. The portion of Lincoln County designated as follows: Beginning at longitude W118°20'0" on the Lincoln-Adams County line; thence northerly to State Highway Route 28 (SR 28); thence northerly and easterly along SR 28 to latitude N47°37'38.6"; thence easterly to the Lincoln-Spokane County line; thence south to the Lincoln-Whitman County line; thence west along the Lincoln County line to longitude W118°20'0" and the point of beginning.
7. The portion of Okanogan County designated as follows: Beginning at the northern corner of the Okanogan-Whatcom County line; thence southerly to the Okanogan-Skagit County line; thence southerly and easterly along the Okanogan-Chelan County line; thence easterly to latitude N48°12'05.4"; thence northerly to longitude W119°53'05.9"; and thence westerly along the Okanogan County-Canada border to the beginning point

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, NE, 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 area where plum curculio may be established.

PEST-FREE AREA

Apple Maggot

1. The entire counties within Washington:
 - a. Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, , , Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman.
2. The portion of Kittitas County designated as follows:
 - a. Beginning at the point where Interstate Highway No. 90 crosses longitude 120°31' W; thence southerly to the Kittitas-Yakima County line; thence easterly along the county line to the Columbia River; thence northerly along the Columbia River to Interstate Highway No. 90; thence westerly along Interstate Highway No. 90 to the point of beginning.
3. Yakima County, except for the area designated in the Quarantined Area section.
4. Chelan County, except for the area designated in the Quarantined Area section.
5. Lincoln County, except for the area designated in the Quarantined Area section.
6. Okanogan County, except for the area designated in the Quarantined Area section.

REGULATED ARTICLES

Apple Maggot

1. Fresh fruit of apple (including crab apple), cherry (except commercial fruit), hawthorn (haw), pear (except commercial fruit from California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington), plum, prune, quince. Fresh fruit also includes fruit attached to host plants.
2. Municipal solid waste.
3. Yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes.
4. Soil or growing medium in pots or on root balls of host plants originating from a quarantined area.
5. Soil or growing medium in pots or on root balls of non-host plants that fall within the dripline of host plants that have produced fruit, originating from a quarantined area.
6. NOTE: Soil or growing medium in pots or on root balls of plants originating in the designated pest free area, or host plants shipped bare root and without fruit attached, are not regulated commodities.

Plum Curculio

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

RESTRICTIONS

Apple Maggot – regulated articles (fresh fruit and soil) from a state under Quarantine into pest free areas

Regulated articles shipped from a quarantine state into the pest free area of Washington are prohibited, unless one of the following conditions is met:

1. Shipments of fresh fruit must be accompanied by an official certificate issued at the state of origin stating one of the following:
 - a. The shipment is composed of apples, which have undergone an approved cold treatment.
 - b. The shipment is composed of fruit other than apples which have undergone an approved cold treatment.
 - c. Each lot or shipment consists of repacked fruit grown outside the area under quarantine.
 - i. Identity must be maintained while inside the quarantine area.
 - ii. For repacked fruit, the certificate must show the following information:
 1. State in which the fruit was grown.
 2. Point of repacking and reshipment.
 3. Amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment.
 4. Names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.
2. Commercially grown fresh fruit from Oregon, Idaho, or Utah may be shipped into the pest free area accompanied by an official certificate issued at the state of origin, if all of the following are complied with:
 - a. A permit has been agreed to with the state of origin and the department.
 - b. The permit must specify that an adequate apple maggot detection program has been conducted and includes immediate written notification to the department of detections in counties where apple maggot has not previously been detected.
 - c. The state of origin certifies that the fruit originated in areas in which apple maggot is not established, was grown in a commercial orchard, and has not been placed under quarantine.
3. The fruit originated outside the area under quarantine and is a reshipment in original, unopened containers.
 - a. The containers must each bear labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin outside the area under quarantine.
4. The fruit is frozen solid.
5. Shipments of soil or growing medium in pots or on root balls of host plants must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant protection organization of the state of origin stating the following:
 - (a) The soil or growing medium supports host plants that have not produced fruit, and did not fall within the drip line of host plants that have produced fruit; or
 - (b) The host plants originated in an area where apple maggot is not considered established, based on official survey, and were grown in a commercial nursery; or
 - (c) The soil or growing medium of the plants has been treated with a pesticide treatment approved by the director just prior to shipment and was safeguarded from re-infestation.
6. Shipments of soil or growing medium in pots and on root balls of non-host plants that were grown within the drip line of host plants that have produced fruit, must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant protection organization of the state of origin stating the following:
 - (a) The non-host plants originated in an area where apple maggot is not considered established, based on official survey, and were grown in a commercial nursery; or

- (b) The soil or growing medium of the plants has been treated with a pesticide treatment approved by the director just prior to shipment and was safeguarded from re-infestation.

Apple Maggot – Interior Quarantine – Regulated articles from quarantined areas of Washington into the pest free area- Shipment of regulated commodities from an area under quarantine within Washington, into the pest free area for apple maggot, is prohibited, unless one of the following applicable conditions is met:

- (1) The shipment of fresh fruit is accompanied by a permit for movement of fruit issued by the department verifying one of the following:
 - (a) The fresh fruit came from orchards and production sites that are not threatened with infestation; or
 - (b) The fresh fruit has completed treatment as specified in WAC [16-470-118\(3\)](#). If records of treatment verifying compliance with conditions specified in WAC [16-470-118\(3\)](#) are made available to the department, no re-inspection is required by the department.
- (2) The shipment of fresh fruit is in compliance with the applicable conditions under WAC [16-470-118\(2\)](#) and (3).
- (3) The shipment of municipal solid waste from the quarantine area to the pest free area for purposes of disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill or appropriate disposal or treatment facility is accompanied by a special permit issued by the department as provided in WAC [16-470-124\(1\)](#).
- (4) The shipment of yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, or agricultural wastes from the quarantine area to the pest free area for purposes of disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill or appropriate treatment or composting facility is accompanied by a special permit issued by the department as provided in WAC [16-470-124\(2\)](#).
- (5) The shipment of soil or growing medium in pots or on root balls of host plants is accompanied by either an official phytosanitary certificate or inspection tag associated with a compliance agreement issued by the department stating the following:
 - (a) The soil or growing medium supports host plants that have not produced fruit and did not fall within the drip line of host plants that have produced fruit; or
 - (b) The soil or growing medium supports host plants that were grown in a commercial nursery and the production site is not considered threatened with infestation as defined in WAC [16-470-103\(4\)](#); or
 - (c) The soil or growing medium of the host plants has been treated with a pesticide treatment approved by the director just prior to shipment and safeguarded from re-infestation.
- (6) The shipment of soil or growing medium in pots or on root balls of non-host plants that were grown within the drip line of host plants that have produced fruit is accompanied by either an official phytosanitary certificate or inspection tag associated with a compliance agreement issued by the department stating the following:
 - (a) The soil or growing medium supports non-host plants that were grown in a commercial nursery and the production site is not considered threatened with infestation as defined in WAC [16-470-103\(4\)](#); or
 - (b) The soil or growing medium of the non-host plants has been treated with a pesticide treatment approved by the director just prior to shipment and safeguarded from re-infestation.

Plum Curculio

Shipment into the state of Washington of regulated articles from the quarantine area is prohibited, unless one of the following conditions is met:

1. The shipment is accompanied by an official certificate issued by the state of origin stating one of the following:
 - a. The shipment consists of apples, which have undergone an approved cold treatment.

- b. The shipment consists of regulated articles, which have undergone an approved cold treatment.
- c. Each lot or shipment consists of repacked fruit grown outside the area under quarantine.
 - i. Identity must be maintained while inside the quarantine area.
 - ii. For repacked fruit, the certificate must show the following information:
 1. State in which the fruit was grown.
 2. Point of repacking and reshipment.
 3. Amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment.
 4. Names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.
2. The fruit originated outside the quarantine area and is a reshipment in original, unopened containers.
 - a. The containers must each bear labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin outside the area under quarantine.
3. The shipment consists of fresh fruit from Utah counties where plum curculio is established is made in compliance with terms of a permit agreed upon by both the Utah and Washington plant protection organizations.
4. Fresh fruit shipped from Utah counties where plum curculio is not established and all of the following conditions are complied with:
 - a. An adequate plum curculio detection program was conducted, which includes immediate written notification to the department of detections in counties where plum curculio has not previously been detected.
 - b. The Utah plant protection organization certifies that the fruit originated in areas in which plum curculio is not established, was grown in a commercial orchard, and has not been placed under quarantine.

ACCEPTABLE TREATMENTS

Apple Maggot and Plum Curculio

1. Apples – Continuous cold treatment for at least ninety days, with storage room temperature maintained at thirty-seven and nine-tenths (37.9 F) degrees Fahrenheit or less.
2. All other regulated fresh fruit – continuous cold treatment for forty days or more, with storage room temperature maintained at thirty-two (32 F) degrees Fahrenheit or less.
3. Other methods as prescribed in writing by the department.

BARBERRY AND BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE WAC 16-472

PEST

The fungal organism that causes Black Stem Rust (*Puccinia graminis*).

QUARANTINE AREA

All states, territories, and districts of the United States, including the entire state of WA

REGULATED ARTICLES

All Rust Susceptible species and cultivars of *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis*

ARTICLES NOT REGULATED

1. All Rust Resistant species and cultivars of *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis* listed under USDA-APHIS regulations Black Stem Rust quarantine 7 C.F.R. 301.38-2.
2. Unrooted cuttings of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

RESTRICTIONS

1. No person who is or should be licensed as a nursery dealer may sell, offer for sale, ship or grow any Rust Susceptible cultivar or species of *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis*.
2. 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.
3. When required by federal regulations, a valid shipping permit must be securely attached to the outside of each shipment and/or individual package containing *Berberis*, *Mahonia* or *Mahoberberis* plants or seeds. The permit must have been 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 (*Phaseolus*) and any new strains or variations identified in the future:

The fungi that cause the following disease:

1. Bean Anthracnose Disease (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*).

The bacteria that cause the following diseases:

1. Brown Spot Disease, only strains virulently pathogenic to beans (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*).
2. Bean Bacterial Wilt (*Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens* ssp. *Flaccumfaciens*).
3. Halo Blight (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *Phaseolicola*).
4. Common Bean Blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Phaseoli*).
5. Fuscous Blight (*Xanthomonas phaseoli* var. *fuscans*).

The viruses that cause the following disease:

1. Bean Common Mosaic Virus
2. Adzuki Mosaic Virus
3. Any similar seed-borne viral diseases causing mosaic mottle and other symptoms similar to those of bean common mosaic virus.

QUARANTINE AREAS

Quarantine Area I

1. The entire states of:
 - a. AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NM, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY

Quarantine Area II

2. The entire states of:
 - a. AK, AL, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VI, VA, WV, WI
3. Counties within Washington
 - a. Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom

4. All foreign countries.

REGULATED AREA

The following counties are established as a protected area within the state of Washington:

1. Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima counties.

REGULATED ARTICLES

1. All seeds of *Phaseolus sp.* intended for planting.
2. Bean plants and plants parts.
3. Crop residue from the harvest of infected bean plants.

RESTRICTIONS

1. No bean seeds known to be contaminated with the diseases listed above may be planted, sold, shipped, or transported in the regulated area.
2. Bean seed shipments must be accompanied by official certification attesting to freedom from the diseases listed above.
3. For all bean seed to be planted in the regulated area, proof of quarantine compliance must accompany any application for phytosanitary or certification field inspection. A copy of the field inspection report or other proof of freedom from specified diseases based on at least one growing season field inspection and one windrow inspection or negative results from an approved pathology laboratory indicating freedom from the regulated diseases and a copy of the appropriate seed health assay showing freedom from regulated viral diseases issued for that bean seed must accompany these applications. Proof of I-gene resistance may be provided in lieu of appropriate seed health assay indicating freedom from regulated viral diseases.
4. Regulated Area
 - a. The entire counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima in the state of Washington are established as a protected area within the state.
5. Quarantine Area I
 - a. Bean seed must not be shipped, transported, or moved into the regulated area for planting unless accompanied by an official certificate showing that the beans are apparently free from the regulated diseases.
 - b. Certification shall be on the basis of at least one growing season field inspection and one windrow inspection and an approved laboratory/greenhouse test, which may include ELISA or other diagnostic screening for bacterial or fungal diseases.
 - c. Bean seed planted for seed increase or with intention of seed increase must be planted in fields entered into either the Washington state bean seed phytosanitary certificate inspection program or the Washington state seed certification inspection program.
6. Quarantine Area II
 - a. Bean seed must first be planted into an approved trial ground that meets the requirements of the department.
 - b. Up to a maximum of one pound per variety of bean seed may be planted in an approved trial ground intended for research purposes.
 - c. Notification to the department, seed program, of intent to plant and other requirements as the director may prescribe.
 - d. Bean seed over one pound, intended for introduction or seed increase, must first be planted in an approved trial ground not to exceed fifteen acres for each variety:

- i. The trial ground must be isolated from other beans by 1/4 mile.
- ii. Prior to planting, this bean seed must pass a laboratory/greenhouse test as recommended by the university.
- iii. Notification must be given to the department, seed program, of intent to plant.
- iv. Inspection procedures must be complied with for trial grounds.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

1. WSDA must be notified, prior to shipping, of a person's intent to ship, move, or transport any bean seed into the regulated area.
2. Notice must include a copy of the official certificate indicating freedom of regulated diseases.
3. Obtain Notice of Intent from WSDA Seed Program: 21 North 1st Avenue, Suite 203 Yakima WA 98902, 509-249-6950

BLUEBERRY SCORCH VIRUS QUARANTINE WAC 16-489

PEST

The virus or viruses that cause blueberry scorch virus.

QUARANTINE AREA

All states, territories, and districts of the United States, including the entire state of WA

REGULATED ARTICLES

1. *Vaccinium corymbosum* and other species.
2. *Vaccinium* sp. shown to be hosts of blueberry scorch virus.

ARTICLES NOT REGULATED

Blueberry fruit that is free of leaf tissue

RESTRICTIONS

1. All regulated articles planted, sold, offered for sale or transported within the state must be demonstrated free of blueberry scorch virus by meeting at least one of the following conditions:
 - a. They must originate from a pest free area.
 - b. They are certified under an official certification program in the state of origin that includes testing and inspection for blueberry viruses.
 - c. They are shown to be free of blueberry scorch virus, based on an official laboratory test.
 - d. They are micropropagated and/or grown in an insect-proof greenhouse or screenhouse and originate from mother plants that have been tested and found free of blueberry scorch virus.
 - e. Certification programs, inspection methods and laboratory testing protocols must be conducted in a manner approved by WSDA.
2. Persons importing regulated articles into the state must obtain a phytosanitary certificate from the plant protection organization of the place of origin verifying that one of the conditions in subsection (1) of this section has been met. A copy of the phytosanitary certificate must accompany the shipment.

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

PESTS

Seeds of annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and its known strains, subspecies and hybrids

DEFINITIONS

1. Annual bluegrass analysis certificate – An official seed laboratory report showing freedom from annual bluegrass based on:
 - a. Ten gram sample for bentgrass or redtop; and
 - b. Twenty-five gram sample for other turf type grasses.
2. Quarantine tag - A tag issued by WSDA and sealed to each bag of seed showing quarantine requirements have been met.

QUARANTINE AREA

1. All states, territories, and districts of the United States, outside the state of WA
2. Counties within Washington, west of the Cascade Crest:
 - a. Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skagit, San Juan, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston, Whatcom, Wahkiakum

REGULATED AREA

The following counties within Washington:

1. Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima

REGULATED ARTICLES

Seed stock of all turf-type grass species that are intended for seed increase, such as, but not limited to:

1. Kentucky bluegrass, ryegrass, red fescue and Chewing's fescue.

RESTRICTIONS

1. No seed stock may be shipped, transported, moved within, or into the regulated area unless accompanied by one of the following:
 - a. Annual bluegrass analysis certificate.
 - b. Quarantine Tag.
2. Seed stock without Quarantine Tags or annual bluegrass analysis certificate must do one of the following:
 - a. Notify where and when seed stock can be sampled for the required annual bluegrass test.
 - b. Attach a copy of the official laboratory analysis showing freedom from annual bluegrass.
 - c. Submit a representative sample for testing.
3. Upon receipt of official laboratory analysis showing freedom from annual bluegrass, each bag shall be sealed with the Quarantine Tag.

EXEMPTIONS

1. Seed stock containing annual bluegrass may be planted in the regulated area if planted at a nursery as part of an inspection program established by WSDA.
 - a. Application for inspection must be no later than fourteen days prior to planting.
2. This quarantine shall not apply to:
 - a. Seed sown for forage or turf.

- b. Range, reclamation, or forage type seed production fields.
- c. Experiments or trial grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture.
- d. Experiments or trial grounds of Washington State University experiment station.
- e. Trial grounds of any person, firm, or corporation when approved by the director and under supervision of technically trained personnel familiar with annual bluegrass control.

ROUGH BLUEGRASS QUARANTINE WAC 16-301-305

PESTS

Seeds of rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*) and its known strains and subspecies

QUARANTINE AREA

1. All states, territories, and districts of the United States, outside the state of WA
2. Counties within Washington, west of the Cascade Crest:
 - a. Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, Whatcom

REGULATED AREA

The following counties within Washington:

1. Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima

REGULATED ARTICLES

1. Seed stock of all varieties of all turf-type grasses.
2. Seed production fields of rough bluegrass.
3. Rough bluegrass sown for forage or turf.

RESTRICTIONS

1. No seed stock of turf-type grasses may be shipped, transported, moved within, or into the rough bluegrass regulated area unless accompanied by:
 - a. Official laboratory testing results showing freedom from rough bluegrass.
2. Seed stock of turf-type grasses without official laboratory testing must submit a representative sample for testing.

EXEMPTIONS

1. Seed stock of species that are commonly used for range, reclamation or forage purposes.
2. Seed stock containing annual bluegrass may be planted in the regulated area if planted at a nursery as part of an inspection program established by WSDA.
 - a. Application for inspection must be no later than fourteen days prior to planting.

CHESTNUT QUARANTINE WAC 16-470-400

PESTS

The fungus that causes chestnut bark disease (*Endothia parasitica*)

The following insects:

1. Large chestnut weevil (*Curculio caryatrypes*).
2. Small chestnut weevil (*Curculio sayi*).
3. Nut curculio (*Conotrachelus carinifer*).
4. Oriental chestnut gall wasp (*Dryocosmus kuriphilus*).

QUARANTINE AREA

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

REGULATED ARTICLES

Trees, plants, plant parts, grafts, cuttings, scions, nuts, logs, and firewood of all species and varieties of:

1. Chestnut (*Castanea sp.*).
2. Chinquapin (*Castanopsis sp.*).

RESTRICTIONS

1. Regulated commodities produced where the listed pests are known to occur may be shipped into Washington state provided:
 - a. A treatment has been conducted in a manner recommended by the origin department of agriculture or university extension service, and approved by WSDA.
 - b. Each shipment shall be accompanied by an official certificate stating the commodity is free from quarantined pests, and stating in detail the treatment used.
2. Regulated articles produced in AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR and UT may enter with certification stating the shipment's state of origin.
3. Regulated articles produced in any area of MT, WY, CO, NM or states east thereof may enter with:
 - a. A certificate affirming that the listed pests are not known to occur within the production area of the origin state.

EXEMPTIONS

Nuts of all species and varieties of chestnut or chinquapin grown in and imported from foreign countries as regulated by USDA may enter when shipped in unopened, original containers.

CRUCIFER SEED QUARANTINE WAC 16-301-490

PEST

The following crucifer diseases and any new strains or variations of them:

1. The fungus that causes black leg of crucifers (*Phoma lingam*).
2. The bacteria-like organism that causes black rot (*Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris*).

QUARANTINE AREA

1. All states, territories, and districts of the United States, outside the state of WA
2. Counties within Washington:
 - a. Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima

REGULATED AREA

Counties within Washington:

1. Clallam, Island, Lewis, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom.

REGULATED ARTICLES

1. All crucifer seed, seedlings, roots, or transplants intended for seed production, commercial vegetable production, or cover crop use.
2. Crop residue remaining from the harvest of infected crucifer plants.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Any person who plans to ship, move, or transport any crucifer seed intended for planting purposes into or within the regulated area must file a Notice of Intent/Quarantine Compliance form with the seed program before planting or offering the seed for sale.
2. The Notice of Intent/Quarantine Compliance form filed with the seed program must be accompanied by a copy of both the following:
 - a. Laboratory analysis or some other proof such as a phytosanitary certificate from the state or country of production demonstrating freedom from regulated diseases.
 - b. Seed analysis certificate showing the lot is free from dormant seed.
3. Crucifer seed intended for seed production, oil production, commercial vegetable production or cover crop use to be offered for sale within or into the regulated area must be accompanied by documentation verifying quarantine compliance.
4. Brassica and Sinapsis seed primarily for non-vegetable uses must be tested and found free of dormant seed, using a single or paired germination test.
5. Only boxes that have not previously contained crucifer seedlings may be used for shipping transplants into or within a regulated area.
6. Racks used to ship transplanted crucifer seedlings must be thoroughly disinfected with an appropriate sanitizer before the seedlings are shipped.
7. If a crucifer seed lot tests positive for any regulated disease, the infected seed lot may be treated with an approved seed treatment.
 - a. After treatment, the seed lot must be tested for the presence of regulated diseases using appropriate pathological testing methods.
 - b. If the pathological testing yields negative test results, the seed lot will be considered in compliance with this chapter.

ACCEPTABLE TREATMENTS

1. Hot water.
2. Hot chlorine or any other approved methods that can eliminate the presence of regulated pathogens.

EXEMPTIONS

This crucifer quarantine does not apply to:

1. Experiments or trial grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture.
2. Experiments or trial grounds of a university.
3. Trial grounds of any person, firm or corporation that are approved by the director and established in accordance with this quarantine.
4. Shipments, movement, or transportation of the following:
 - a. Prepackaged crucifer seed in packages of 1/2 ounce or less if the seeds are free of regulated diseases.
 - b. Vegetable seedlings offered for sale for home garden use in the regulated area if the seedlings are free of regulated diseases.

5. Research, variety development, variety maintenance or other crucifer production where the entire crop cycle is confined within a building or greenhouse.
6. Seed lots with a maximum weight of five pounds that were in inventory prior to January 1, 2007.

**EASTERN FILBERT BLIGHT QUARANTINE
WAC 16-474**

PEST

The fungus that causes eastern filbert blight (*Anisogramma anomala*)

QUARANTINE AREA

All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside of Washington

REGULATED ARTICLES

All plants and plant parts of the genus *Corylus*

ARTICLES NOT REGULATED

Edible nuts of the genus *Corylus* that are free of green twigs and other plant debris that may harbor *Anisogramma anomala*.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Regulated articles from any area east of the Rocky Mountains, including all of MT, WY, CO, and NM, are prohibited unless accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with one of the following declarations:
 - a. The hazelnut plants originate from a pest free area for eastern filbert blight.
 - b. The hazelnut plants are micropropagated and shipped in artificial culture medium in sealed containers.
2. Regulated articles from any area except the area addressed in subsection (1) of this section must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the hazelnut plants have been inspected by the certifying agency during the last active growing season and found free of eastern filbert blight.

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

PEST

The insect, European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*)

QUARANTINE AREA

All states and districts of the United States outside of Washington, except:

1. Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Utah

INFESTED AREA

The entire states and territories of:

1. AL, AR, CT, CO, DE, GA, IL, IA, IN, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY, D.C.

2. In TX, the counties of Bailey, Carson, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lamb, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Robers, Sherman and Swisher counties.
3. In FL the counties of Escambia and Santa Rosa.

NON-INFESTED AREA

The entire states of:

1. AZ, CA, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, AK, HI

REGULATED ARTICLES

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

RESTRICTIONS

Shelled grain, seed, stalks, ears, cobs, and other parts, fragments, or debris of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass:

1. Grown in or shipped from the Infested Area:
 - a. Each lot or shipment must be accompanied by an official certificate stating:
 - i. The conveyance was inspected and found free of regulated articles.
 - ii. And one of the following:
 1. The grain or seed has been passed through a 1/2 inch or less mesh screen or otherwise cleaned prior to loading and is free from stalks, cobs, stems or other plant parts capable of harboring larvae of the European corn borer.
 2. The grain, seed, stalks, ears, cobs or other parts, fragments, or debris has been treated, sterilized, or disinfected in a manner approved by WSDA as adequate to control European corn borer.
2. From the Non-infested Area:
 - a. Each shipment or lot must be accompanied by an official certificate stating both of the following:
 - i. All grain, seed, or stalks, ears, cobs, or other parts, fragments or debris in the shipment was produced in an area where European corn borer is not known to exist based on negative survey data.
 - ii. The continued identity of the shipment has been maintained to assure the shipment was not blended or mixed with grain, seed, plants, plant parts, fragments, or debris produced in or shipped from an infested area.
3. Official Certificate must be issued by the agricultural regulatory agency of the state of origin and include the following:
 - a. Kind and quantity of the commodity in the shipment lot.
 - b. Railway car number or vehicle identification of the carrier.
 - c. Names and addresses of both the shipper and the consignee.
 - d. Date issued.
 - e. Identity of issuing agent.
 - f. If the commodity is fumigated, the certificate must include the material(s) used, the dosage schedule, temperature, period of exposure, and date of treatment.
 - g. Any other information required in this quarantine.

Vegetables plants, ornamental plants and plant products:

1. Produced in or shipped from the infested area.
 - a. Each lot or shipment of regulated articles must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating:
 - i. All plants, products or cut flowers in the shipment or lot have been inspected
 - ii. And one of the following:
 1. The shipment was found free from infestation by the European corn borer.
 2. The plants, products, or cut flowers were grown in a greenhouse in which all host plants have been regularly inspected during the growing season and no evidence of European corn borer was found.
 3. The plants, products or cut flowers have been treated, sterilized or disinfected in a manner approved by the director as adequate to control European corn borer.

EXEMPTIONS

1. An official certificate is not required to accompany the following:
 - a. Individual shipments or lots of one hundred pounds or less of clean shelled grain or seed.
 - b. Shipments comprised of packages of less than ten pounds.
2. A phytosanitary certificate is not required:
 - a. For shipments or lots of 10 pounds or less of beans in the pod, beets, bell peppers, endive, Swiss chard or rhubarb (cut or plants with roots).
 - b. During the period November 30 to May 1, divisions without stems of the previous year's growth, rooted cuttings, seedling plants and cut flowers of aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia and Japanese hop.
3. No restrictions are placed on the movement of regulated articles which are processed or manufactured in such a manner as to eliminate all danger of carrying European corn borer.
4. Small lots of regulated articles may still be subject to inspection for freedom from other plant parts, fragments, and debris capable of harboring European corn borer.

FRESH FRUIT OF BLUEBERRY QUARANTINE WAC 16-488

PEST

The insect, blueberry maggot (*Rhagoletis mendax*)

QUARANTINE AREA

The entire states and districts of:

1. AL, AK, AS, AR, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, PR, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VI, VA, WV, WI

REGULATED ARTICLES

Fresh blueberry fruit

RESTRICTIONS

Fresh blueberry fruit may be moved or shipped from quarantined areas into Washington under the following conditions:

1. The fruit is accompanied by an official certificate stating that:
 - a. The fruit has been held in cold storage for a continuous period of forty days or more, during which time the storage room temperature is maintained at thirty-two (32) degrees Fahrenheit or

- less.
2. The fruit is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating:
 - a. An official, monitored fumigation treatment was conducted in the state of origin
 - i. All shipping containers (flats) shall be stamped or tagged indicating the fresh fruit of blueberries have undergone fumigation.
 - b. The number of cartons in the shipment and the name and address of the consignee.

ACCEPTABLE TREATMENTS

One of the following Methyl bromide fumigation schedules:

1. 32 g/m³ (2 lbs./1,000 ft.³) for 2 hours at 27.7°C (82°F) or above
2. 32 g/m³ (2 lbs./1,000 ft.³) for 2 1/2 hours at 22.2°C - 27.2°C (72°F-81°F)
3. 32 g/m³ (2 lbs./1,000 ft.³) for 3 hours at 16.6°C - 21.6°C (62°F-71°F)
4. 32 g/m³ (2 lbs./1,000 ft.³) for 3 1/2 hours at 10°C - 16.1°C (50°F-61°F)

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

A copy of the phytosanitary certificate and the estimated date of arrival shall be sent, by mail or electronically, to WSDA, plant services division, prior to the shipment of the blueberries.

EXEMPTIONS

Fruit under refrigeration to maintain its solid frozen state

GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE WAC 16-470-020

PEST

The insect, gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

QUARANTINE AREA

1. All areas of the United States and Canada identified as high risk by USDA/APHIS/PPQ.
2. All properties within Washington where WSDA has identified gypsy moth infestation.

REGULATED ARTICLES

The following articles and commodities are placed under quarantine when located within or originating from the quarantine area:

1. Trees, shrubs with persistent woody stems, Christmas trees and parts of trees and shrubs.
2. Timber and building materials such as lumber, firewood, building blocks, etc.
3. Mobile homes, recreational vehicles, trailers, boats, camping gear, and associated equipment.
4. Outdoor household articles such as furniture, garden tools, toys, garden machinery, animal houses.
5. Any other article which may convey gypsy moth.

NON-REGULATED ARTICLES

Seeds, fruits and cones

RESTRICTIONS

Regulated articles and commodities are prohibited entry into Washington except as follows:

1. Regulated articles may be accompanied by an official certificate attesting to the following:
 - a. The designation of the articles and commodities.
 - b. The county and state or province of origin.

- c. A statement verifying that all the articles and commodities were inspected for all stages of gypsy moth.
- d. And one of the following:
 - i. They originated from non-infested premises in the quarantine area and have not been exposed to gypsy moth while in the quarantine area.
 - ii. They were inspected found to be free of any stage of gypsy moth.
 - iii. An official, monitored treatment at origin was conducted to destroy any stage of gypsy moth; the treatment used and date of the treatment shall be stated.
 - iv. They were grown, produced, manufactured, stored or handled in such a manner that no stage of gypsy moth would be transmitted on them.
2. Regulated articles may be accompanied by a certificate issued by a WSDA or USDA-APHIS approved private contractor that has received training for inspection and treatment of gypsy moth.
3. Any certificate issued by a private enterprise shall state:
 - a. The designation of the articles and commodities.
 - b. The county and state or province of origin.
 - c. A statement verifying that all the articles and commodities were inspected for all stages of gypsy moth.
 - d. And one of the following:
 - i. They originated from non-infested premises in the quarantine area and have not been exposed to gypsy moth while in the quarantine area.
 - ii. They were inspected found to be free of any stage of gypsy moth.
 - iii. A treatment at origin was conducted to destroy any stage of gypsy moth by an approved, trained employee; the employee shall sign the certificate; the treatment used and date of the treatment shall be stated.
 - iv. They were grown, produced, manufactured, stored or handled in such a manner that no stage of gypsy moth would be transmitted on them.
4. The certificate shall be securely attached to the outside of the container, regulated article, copy of the waybill or shipping document.
5. Regulated articles that originated from the quarantine area and not accompanied by a certificate may enter Washington if:
 - a. Cleaned or treated to destroy gypsy moth at the point of entry; or
 - b. Cleaned or treated to destroy gypsy moth in the county of destination, under the supervision of WSDA, prior to release of the article or commodity.
6. Regulated articles to be cleaned or treated at destination shall be sealed and held under quarantine until the treatment or cleaning occurs.

EXEMPTIONS

Regulated articles from outside a quarantine area do not require a certificate when the point of origin is clearly indicated, the identity has been maintained and they have been safeguarded against infestation while in the area under quarantine.

GRAPE PEST QUARANTINE WAC 16-483

PEST

The following are quarantine pests of grapevines:

1. Grapevine fanleaf virus
2. Grapevine leafroll associated viruses

3. Grapevine virus A
4. Grapevine virus B
5. Grapevine red blotch virus
6. *Xiphinema index* (nematode)
7. The bacteria that causes Pierce's Disease, *Xylella fastidiosa*
8. Grapevine phylloxera *Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*, (*Viteus vitifoliae* (Fitch)
9. Vine mealybug (*Planococcus ficus*)
10. Glassy-winged sharpshooter (*Homalodisca vitripennis*)
11. European Grapevine Moth (*Lobesia botrana*)

QUARANTINE AREA

All states, territories, and districts of the United States, including sites infested with a quarantine pest within Washington.

REGULATED ARTICLES

Any grape planting stock or plant parts capable of propagation including, but not limited to:

1. Live plants
2. Hardwood cuttings
3. Softwood cuttings
4. Equipment used for cultivation or harvesting of grapes in the quarantined areas

ARTICLES NOT REGULATED

1. Fresh grape fruit.
2. *NOTE*: Fresh grape fruit may be regulated under additional WA quarantines (WAC 16-470-101).

RESTRICTIONS

Within the state of Washington, grape planting stock and equipment from a site found infested with a grape quarantine pest may only be moved from that site if it meets requirements of a pest management plan that is:

- (a) Designed to prevent the spread of quarantine pests from that site; and
- (b) Approved by the director.

Grape planting stock shipped from other states will be admitted into Washington provided the following provisions are complied with:

1. An official certificate issued by the plant protection organization at origin must accompany the grape planting stock, certifying that the grapevines meet the requirements of this chapter.
2. The certificate must state that "'The grape planting stock was produced in accordance with the regulations of an official grapevine virus certification program in the state of origin.'"; and
3. Each shipment of grape planting stock from a state infested with grapevine phylloxera, vine mealybug, glassy-winged sharpshooter or European grapevine moth require one of the following statements on the certificate:
 - a. "The grape planting stock was grown in and shipped from an area known to be free from grape phylloxera, vine mealybug, glassy winged sharpshooter, and European grapevine moth, by official survey" or
 - b. "The grape planting stock was grown in containers of soilless media, in a greenhouse screened to exclude grape phylloxera, vine mealybug, glassy winged sharpshooter and European grapevine moth"; or
 - c. "The shipment consists entirely of tissue cultures in vitro, or plantlets ex vitro" ; or
 - d. A statement that the grape planting stock was subject to one of two treatments listed under

ACCEPTABLE TREATMENTS, or other effective treatments approved in writing by the director.

4. Each shipment of grape planting stock originating from a state infested with *Xiphinema* index as determined by the department, must include one of the following statements on the phytosanitary certificate:
 - a. "The potted grape plants in this shipment were grown in soilless media"; or
 - b. "The grape planting stock in this shipment was grown in an area of the state where *Xiphinema* index is not found by official survey"; or
 - c. "The grape planting stock in this shipment was grown in a field sampled and tested and found to be free from *Xiphinema* index in the growing season immediately prior to harvest. Official lab results are attached."
5. All shipments of grape planting stock from outside Washington shall be plainly marked with the contents on the outside of the package or container as "grapevines," "grape rootstock," or "grape cuttings."
6. All equipment used for cultivation or harvesting of grapes in the quarantined areas or from infested sites within Washington.
 - a. The equipment must be thoroughly washed or steam cleaned to remove all soil and plant material prior to entry into Washington, or movement from an infested site within Washington.
 - b. Such equipment shall be subject to inspection by authorized inspectors of the department.
 - c. Any equipment found to be in violation of this cleaning requirement shall be subject to detention by the department until thoroughly cleaned at the expense of the owner or shipper, or provisions are made by the owner or shipper to transport the equipment directly out of the state or back to the infested site within Washington.
7. Any grapevines shipped from an infested site within the state in violation of the quarantine will be returned or destroyed at the expense of the owner.

ADVANCE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Prior to the shipment of grape planting stock into the state from an infested area, notification must first be sent along with a phytosanitary certificate and nematode test results (if applicable) to WSDA, Plant Protection by U.S. mail, e-mail, or fax. For additional information refer to NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT in GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Such notice shall include, but not be limited to:

1. The approximate number of grapevines, rootstock, or softwood cuttings
2. The shipper
3. The consignee
4. The method of treatment used, if applicable
5. The approximate date of delivery.

ACCEPTABLE TREATMENTS

After treatment the grape planting stock must be stored in a manner that will prevent re-infestation.

Hot water treatment – Dormant, rooted grapevines, plants or rootstock:

1. Shall be washed to remove all soil or other propagative media.
2. Shall be immersed in a hot water bath for not less than, but not more than:
 - a. 3 minutes - 5 minutes at 125°F - 130°F (52°C - 55°C).

Fumigation – Grapevines, root-stock, or softwood cuttings may be treated with a fumigant labeled for such purpose.

EXEMPTIONS

Restrictions on the movement of regulated articles set forth in this chapter do not apply to grape planting stock imported for experimental or trial purposes by the USDA or Washington State University. Written permission from the director must be obtained first.

HOP DISEASE QUARANTINE WAC 16-497

PESTS

The following disease of hops:

1. The fungi that causes
 - a. Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum*).
 - b. Powdery mildew (*Podosphaera macularis*).
2. The following virus groups:
 - a. Arabis mosaic viruses.
 - b. Ilar viruses.
3. The viroid that causes hop stunt.

QUARANTINE AREA

All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon

REGULATED ARTICLES

Plants and all parts of hops (*Humulus lupulus* L.,)

NON-REGULATED ARTICLES

Cones of hops, dried or fresh

RESTRICTIONS

The sale, offering to sell, transporting, disposing of, distributing and/or planting of regulated articles from or originating in the quarantine area are prohibited.

EXEMPTIONS

The restrictions on the movement of regulated articles set forth in this chapter shall not apply to hop plants or parts of plants imported for research purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture or the Clean Plant Center at Washington State University, Prosser, Washington. The director may allow by special permit the transportation, distribution, disposal, or planting of regulated articles from the quarantine area. Permits may be requested at PlantServices@agr.wa.gov

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE WAC 16-470-700

PEST

All life stages of the insect, Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newman)

QUARANTINE AREA

1. The entire states and district of:
 - a. AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ,

NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, DC

2. The Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
3. Any other state, province, parish, or county where infestations of Japanese beetle are detected and declared to be under quarantine for Japanese beetle.

REGULATED ARTICLES

1. Soil, humus, compost, and manure (except when commercially packaged);
2. All rooted plants, plant crowns, roots, bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants with soil
3. Grass sod.
4. Any other plants, plant parts or articles determined by WSDA to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese Beetle due to infestation or exposure to infestation.

NON-REGULATED ARTICLES

1. Commercially packaged soil, humus, compost, and manure.
2. Bareroot plants, free from soil in amounts that could conceal beetle eggs, larvae or pupae.
3. Plant crowns or roots, bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants, when free from soil.

RESTRICTIONS

1. Each shipment of regulated articles must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin certifying:
 - a. Nature and quantity of the shipment.
 - b. Expected date of arrival at destination.
 - c. Consignee.
 - d. Destination.
 - e. Approved treatment of the commodity, soil, or means of conveyance with methods approved and prescribed by WSDA.
2. The person to whom the commodities are shipped must hold the shipment until it is inspected and released by the department.
3. Privately owned houseplants grown indoors may be allowed entry into this state if a department official inspects the plants and determines that they are free from Japanese beetle.

ACCEPTABLE TREATMENTS

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.

PRIOR NOTIFICATION REQUIRED

A copy of the phytosanitary certificate must be sent to WSDA, Plant Services program via telefacsimile or other method for each shipment of regulated articles into Washington from the quarantined area.

LENTIL ANTHRACNOSE QUARANTINE WAC 16-473

PEST

The fungus that causes lentil anthracnose (*Colletotrichum truncatum*)

QUARANTINE AREA

1. The entire states of:
 - a. ND, SD
2. The Canadian provinces of:

- a. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
- 3. Any other state or territory of the United States and foreign countries known to confirm the presence of anthracnose of lentils.

REGULATED ARTICLES

Lentils used as seed or intended to be used as seed.

RESTRICTIONS

Sale, offering to sell, transporting, disposing of, distributing, and/or planting lentils from or originating from the quarantined area is prohibited.

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

PESTS

The plants listed below.

QUARANTINE AREA

All states, territories, and districts of the United States, including the entire state of WA

REGULATED ARTICLES

All plants, plant parts, and seeds in packets, blends, and "wildflower mixes" of the regulated species listed below. 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, and interspecies hybrids if both parents are regulated species.

Scientific Name	Common Names
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven
<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>Arum italicum</i>	Italian arum
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed (except variegated cultivars)
<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (syn. <i>Kochia scoparia</i>)	kochia, summer-cyprus, burning-bush, fireball, Mexican fireweed
<i>Berteroa incana</i>	hoary alyssum
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	false brome
<i>Buddleja davidii</i> ; except sterile cultivars	butterfly bush
<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	flowering rush

<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort
<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 centauray horse-knobs, hardheads
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	bighead knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	Vochin knapweed
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea x gerstlaueri</i> (syn. <i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>)	Meadow knapweed

<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	dwarf snapdragon
<i>Clematis orientalis</i>	oriental clematis
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	Australian swamp stonecrop
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	purple nutsedge
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	spurge laurel
<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>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	hairy willow herb
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	myrtle spurge
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	eggleaf spurge
<i>Euphorbia virgate</i> (syn. <i>Euphorbia esula</i>)	leafy spurge
<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (syn. <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>)	Japanese knotweed
<i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i> (syn. <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>)	giant knotweed
<i>Fallopia x bohémica</i> (syn. <i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>)	Bohemian knotweed, Japanese and giant knotweed hybrid
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	lesser celandine
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	shiny geranium
<i>Glossostigma diandrum</i>	mud mat
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed sweetgrass, tall manna grass
<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,
<i>Hieracium</i> spp. (Non-Native)	all non-native hawkweed

<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	policeman's helmet
<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>	small-flowered jewelweed
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag iris
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers' woad
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> (syn. <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	tansy ragwort
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	yellow archangel
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	African elodea
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye, white, field daisy, whiteweed, marguerite, poorland flower
<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>	South American spongeplant
<i>Limnobium spongia</i>	American spongeplant
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> spp. <i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	floating primrose-willow
<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>	annual bugloss
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	garden loosestrife
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	wand loosestrife
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	wild four o'clock, umbrella-wort
<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>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Persicaria wallichii</i> (syn. <i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>)	Himalayan knotweed
<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	unicorn-plant
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	delta arrowhead

Salvia pratensis	meadow clary
Salvia sclarea	clary sage
Schoenoplectus mucronatus	ricefield bulrush
Silybum marianum	milk thistle
Solanum elaeagnifolium	silverleaf nightshade
Solanum rostratum	buffaloburr
Soliva sessilis	lawnweed
Sorghum halepense	johnsongrass
Spartina alterniflora	smooth cordgrass
Spartina anglica	common cordgrass
Spartina densiflora	dense-flowered cordgrass

Spartina patens	salt meadow cordgrass
Spartium junceum	Spanish broom
Stratiotes aloides	water soldier
Tamarix ramosissima	saltcedar
Thymelaea passerina	spurge flax
Torilis arvensis	hedgепarsley
Trapa bicornus	water caltrap, devil's pod, bat nut
Trapa natans	water chestnut, bull nut
Tripidium ravennae	Ravenna grass
Ulex europaeus	gorse, furze
Utricularia inflata	swollen bladderwort
Zygophyllum fabago	Syrian bean-caper

RESTRICTIONS

1. It is prohibited to transport, buy, sell, offer for sale or distribute plants or plant parts of the regulated species into or within Washington.
2. It is prohibited to transport, sell, offer for sale or distribute packets of seed, flower seed blends, or wildflower mixes of these regulated species into or within Washington.
3. Any plants, plant parts, or seed packets transported, bought, sold, or offered for sale in violation of this chapter are subject to destruction or shipment out-of-state or other disposition in a manner prescribed by the director to prevent infestation. Any such action will be at the expense of the owner or the owner's agent and without compensation.

EXCEPTIONS

1. Transporting of plants and plant parts collected for herbariums, research in control methods, creation of pressed specimens, or for educational or identification purposes and other scientific activities, as long as all such activities are conducted in such a manner as to prevent infestation.
2. Plants or plant parts may be transported, as a part of a noxious weed control activity, to a sanitary landfill, to be burned, or otherwise for disposal under the guidelines of a noxious weed control agency.

**ONION WHITE ROT QUARANTINE
WAC 16-470-300**

PEST

The fungus that causes onion white rot disease (*Sclerotium cepivorum*)

QUARANTINE AREA

All states, territories, and districts of the United States including the entire state of WA not within the Pest-free Area

PEST-FREE AREA

The counties within Washington:

1. Adams, Benton, Franklin, Grant and Klickitat

REGULATED ARTICLES

1. Any plant of the Allium genus, including, but not limited to onion, garlic, leek, chive and shallots.
2. Machinery, tools, or equipment, previously used in the production of any Allium spp.
3. Livestock pastured on fields infested with *Sclerotium cepivorum* or which have been fed white rot infested plant parts.
4. Crops, soil or other articles found to be infested with *Sclerotium cepivorum*.

RESTRICTIONS

Regulated articles shall not be transported into the Pest-Free Area, except as following:

1. Allium sp. bulbs, sets or seedlings for the purpose of planting or propagation must be certified free of onion white rot disease by the plant protection organization of the state of origin.
2. Machinery, tools, or equipment, previously used for allium sp. production, must be cleaned and sanitized prior to movement into the pest-free area.
 - a. Cleaning must include the thorough removal of all soil and debris followed by sanitization with steam under pressure or other methods approved by the department.
3. Allium sp. plants or plant parts may not be transported into the pest-free area for livestock feed.

EXEMPTIONS

No restrictions are imposed by this section on livestock moving to feed lots, sale yards, or exhibition sites (such as fairgrounds, shows, etc.) in the pest-free area.

**PEACH MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-487-200**

PEST

The virus or viruses that cause Peach Mosaic Virus Disease

QUARANTINE AREA

1. The entire states of AZ and NM
2. In CO, the counties of Delta, Garfield, Mesa, Montezuma, and Montrose.
3. In OK, the counties of Alfalfa, Bryan, Johnson, and Woods.
4. In TX, the 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.
5. In CA, the counties of Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego.

REGULATED ARTICLES

All planting stock (except seed) 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 from areas under quarantine are prohibited entry into Washington State, except by permit. Regulated articles may be reshipped from the quarantine area if all three of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The planting stock was propagated outside the quarantine area; and

- (2) The planting stock remained dormant at all times while it was in the quarantine area; and
- (3) A certificate issued by the state plant protection organization for the quarantine area accompanies the planting stock. The certificate must name the state where the planting stock was produced and declare that the planting stock remained dormant at all times while within the quarantine area.

PEACH ROSETTE DISEASE QUARANTINE WAC 16-487-100

PEST

The phytoplasma that causes Peach Rosette disease

QUARANTINE AREA

The entire states of:

1. AL, AR, FL, GA, MS, OK, SC, TN and WV

REGULATED ARTICLES

All planting stock (except seed) of all species of the genus *Prunus*, except those listed below under SPECIES NOT REGULATED.

SYMPTOMLESS CARRIERS

1. *Prunus armeniaca*, the "Wilson" cultivar of apricot.
2. *Prunus cerasifera* x *P. Munsoniiana*, Mariana plums.

SPECIES NOT REGULATED

The following species have been determined not to be hosts and are not regulated:

1. *Prunus caroliniana*, American cherry laurel, Carolina cherry laurel.
2. *Prunus ilicifolia*, holly leaf cherry, California cherry.
3. *Prunus laurocerasus*, cherry laurel, English laurel.
4. *Prunus lusitanica*, Portugal laurel.
5. *Prunus lyonii*, Catalina cherry.

RESTRICTIONS

All planting stock (except seed) of the species and cultivars considered symptomless carriers are prohibited entry into Washington under all circumstances.

Plants and propagative parts of the Regulated *Prunus* species will be permitted entry if accompanied by a certificate stating that all the following requirements are met:

1. Each species and variety is properly labeled as to scientific name and state of origin;
2. One of the following two conditions has been complied with:
 - a. The planting stock was grown in compliance with the conditions of an official certification program in the state in which the planting stock was grown, which includes inspection and indexing on suitable indicator plants to verify freedom from peach rosette disease, or
 - b. The planting stock was tested through laboratory methods approved by the department and found free of the causal phytoplasma of peach rosette disease. Sampling for this test must be performed late in the growing season.
3. Peach Rosette Disease symptoms were not found during the period when the stock was growing or budwood taken.
4. No symptomless carrier existed on the growing grounds during the production of the planting stock,

except symptomless carrier planting stock that fulfills the requirements in subsection (2) of this section.

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

PEST

The virus or viruses that cause Peach Rosette Mosaic Virus Disease

QUARANTINE AREA

1. For peach planting stock, in MI the counties of Berrien, Kalamazoo, and Van Buren.
2. For American grape, the entire state of MI.

REGULATED ARTICLES

All planting stock (except seed) of peach (*Prunus persica*) and American grape (*Vitis lubrusca*)

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

QUARANTINE AREA

The entire states and district of:

1. AL, CT, DE, FL, IL, IN, KY, MD, MA, MI, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, WV, D.C.

REGULATED ARTICLES

All planting stock (except seed) of the genus *Prunus*, except those listed below under "SPECIES NOT REGULATED".

SYMPTOMLESS CARRIERS

Hybrids of any of the species named in this section and wild native species of plum:

1. *Prunus americana*, American plum.
2. *Prunus cerasifera*, cherry plum, myrobalan plum, "Antropurpurea" purple leaf plum.
3. *Prunus domestica*, European plum, prune.

4. *Prunus hortulana*, hortulan plum.
5. *Prunus munsoniana*, wild goose plum.
6. *Prunus salicina*, Japanese plum.

ARTICLES NOT REGULATED

The following have been determined not to be hosts:

1. *Prunus avium*, sweet cherry.
2. *Prunus besseyi*, western sand cherry.
3. *Prunus cerasus*, sour cherry.
4. *Prunus caroliniana*, American cherry laurel, Carolina cherry laurel.
5. *Prunus ilicifolia*, California cherry, hollyleaf cherry.
6. *Prunus laurocerasus*, cherry laurel, English laurel.
7. *Prunus lusitanica*, Portugal laurel.
8. *Prunus lyonii*, Catalina cherry.

RESTRICTIONS

Regulated articles, other than Symptomless Carriers, may be permitted entry if the plant protection organization of the state in which the planting stock was grown issues a certificate verifying that all four of the following requirements have been met:

1. Each species and variety is properly labeled as to scientific name and state of origin.
2. One of the following two conditions must be met:
 - a. The planting stock was produced as part of an official certification program of the state in which the planting stock was grown. The official certification program must include inspection and indexing on suitable indicator plants.
 - b. The planting stock was lab tested and found free of the causal phytoplasma using a protocol approved by the department. Samples for testing must be collected late in the growing season to ensure accurate results.
3. Disease symptoms were not found during the period when the stock was growing or budwood taken.
4. No Symptomless Carriers existed on the growing grounds during the production of the planting stock, except Symptomless Carrier planting stock that meets the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

CONDITIONS FOR RESHIPMENT

Regulated articles may be reshipped into Washington from a quarantine area if all three of the following conditions are fulfilled:

1. The planting stock was propagated in a non-quarantine state.
2. The planting stock remained dormant at all times while it was in the quarantine area.
3. An official certificate issued by the state of origin accompanies the planting stock.
 - a. The certificate must name the state where the planting stock was produced and declare that the planting stock remained dormant at all times while within the quarantine area.

SEED POTATO QUARANTINE WAC 16-482

PESTS

Bacterial, fungal, viral and nematode diseases of potatoes

QUARANTINE AREA

All states, territories, and districts of the United States, including the entire state of Washington

REGULATED ARTICLES

1. All commercial seed potato plantings in excess of one acre.
2. Any acreage used for seed potato production in the state of Washington.

RESTRICTIONS

1. All seed potatoes planted within the state for commercial tuber or seed production must be produced as a part of a certified seed potato program in the state or country of origin.
2. The certification program must meet the requirements of Article 4 of the State National Harmonization Program for seed potatoes.

**SEED POTATO ISOLATION DISTRICT
WAC 16-325**

REGULATED AREA

The seed potato isolation district consists of that area of Whatcom County, Washington lying within the following boundaries:

On the west the boundary follows Georgia Straight from the Canadian border south to Slater Road.

On the north the boundary follows the Canadian border from Georgia Straight easterly to South Pass Road.

On the east the boundary follows South Pass Rd. southwesterly to the point where the eastern edge of Range 4 East intersects South Pass Road, then south along the eastern boundary of Range 4 East to the Nooksack River (south of the town of Deming).

On the south the boundary follows the Nooksack River northwesterly to the City of Everson, south from Everson on Mission Road to Smith Road, westerly on Smith Rd to Interstate 5, southeasterly on Interstate 5 to Slater Road, westerly on Slater Road to Rural Ave., southwesterly on Rural Ave. to Marine Dr., westerly on Marine Dr. to Ferndale Rd., northerly on Ferndale Rd. to Slater then westerly on Slater to Georgia Straight.

RESTRICTIONS

Within the isolation district, all potato plantings in excess of one acre must be actively enrolled in the WSDA seed potato certification program, described in chapter [16-324](#) WAC. Isolation from other commercial potato plantings ensures high quality seed, as free as possible from insect pests and plant diseases.

ADDITIONAL NON-QUARANTINE INFORMATION

**STATE NOXIOUS WEED LIST
WAC 16-750-001**

Regulated by the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board

<http://www.nwcb.wa.gov/>

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. Noxious weeds are categorized 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.

PESTS

The plants listed below as Class A, Class B and Class C noxious weeds

NOXIOUS WEED REGIONS

The state of Washington is divided into six regions for the purpose of designating Class B noxious weeds.

1. Region 1, all lands lying within the boundaries of:
 - a. Clallam, Jefferson, Grays Harbor, Mason, and Pacific counties.
2. Region 2, all lands lying within the boundaries of:
 - a. San Juan, Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish, Island, King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Thurston counties.
3. Region 3, all lands lying within the boundaries of:
 - a. Lewis, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum, Clark, and Skamania counties.
4. Region 4, all lands lying within the boundaries of:
 - a. Chelan, Douglas, Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, and Pend Oreille counties.
5. Region 5, all lands lying within the boundaries of:
 - a. Klickitat, Yakima, Kittitas, Grant, Adams, Lincoln, Spokane, and Whitman counties.
6. Region 6, all lands lying within the boundaries of:
 - a. Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin counties.

Class A Noxious Weeds

Class A noxious weeds are non-native species of limited distribution or are unrecorded in the state and pose a serious threat to the state. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
broom, French	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>
broom, Spanish	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	oriental clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
cordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>	purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
cordgrass, dense-flowered	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
cordgrass, salt meadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>	ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
cordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
false brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	small-flowered jewelweed	<i>Impatiens parviflora</i>

floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	South American spongeplant	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i>
flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	Syrian bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	thistle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	variable-leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	wild four o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>
knapweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>		

Class B Noxious Weeds

Class B noxious weeds are non-native species presently limited to portions of the state or are unrecorded and pose a serious threat to that region. Class B species are designated for control by region. Preventing infestations in these areas is a high priority.

	Common Name, Botanical Name		Will be a "Class B designate" in all lands lying within:
(1)	blueweed, <i>Echium vulgare</i>	(a) (b)	regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 region 5, except Spokane County
(2)	Brazilian elodea, <i>Egeria densa</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	region 1, except Grays Harbor region 2, except Kitsap county King County of region 2, except lakes Dolloff, Fenwick, Union, Washington, and Sammamish, and the Sammamish River region 3, except Wahkiakum County regions 4, 5, and 6
(3)	bugloss, annual, <i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	(a) (b)	regions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 region 5, except Spokane County
(4)	bugloss, common, <i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, 3, and 6 All of region 4 except those areas lying within the Entiat River Valley between the Columbia River confluence and Stormy Creek in Chelan County region 5, except Spokane County
(5)	butterfly bush, <i>Buddleja davidii</i>	(a) (b) (c)	Grays Harbor County of region 1 San Juan County of region 2 Cowlitz County of region 3
(6)	camelthorn, <i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	(a)	regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
(7)	common fennel, <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (except bulbous fennel, <i>F. vulgare</i> var. <i>azoricum</i>)	(a) (b) (c) (d)	region 1, except Jefferson County region 2, except King and Skagit counties region 3, except Clark County regions 4, 5, and 6
(8)	common reed, <i>Phragmites australis</i> (nonnative genotypes only)	(a) (b)	regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 region 5, except Grant County

		(c)	Asotin, Columbia, and Garfield counties of region 6
(9)	Dalmatian toadflax, <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	regions 1 2, and 3 Adams, Kittitas, and Lincoln counties of region 5 Benton, Franklin, and Walla Walla counties of region 6
(10)	Eurasian watermilfoil, <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	region 1, except Pacific County Island, Kitsap, and San Juan counties of region 2 Clark and Cowlitz counties of region 3 Chelan and Okanogan counties, and all lakes with public boat launches except Fan Lake in Pend Oreille County of region 4 Adams, Kittitas, Whitman, and Lincoln counties of region 5 Asotin, Columbia, and Garfield counties of region 6
(11)	European coltsfoot, <i>Tussilago farfara</i>	(a)	regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
(12)	fanwort, <i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	(a) (b)	Regions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 region 3, except Cowlitz County
(13)	gorse, <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	(a) (b)	region 1, except Grays Harbor and Pacific counties regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
(14)	grass-leaved arrowhead, <i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	(a) (b) (c)	region 1 region 2, except Snohomish County regions 3, 4, 5, and 6
(15)	hairy willow-herb, <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	regions 1, 3, and 4 region 2, except Thurston and Whatcom counties region 5, except Klickitat County region 6 except Benton and Franklin counties
(16)	hawkweed oxtongue, <i>Picris hieracioides</i>	(a) (b)	regions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 region 3, except Skamania County
(17)	hawkweed, orange, <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	regions 1, 3, and 6 region 2, except Whatcom County region 4, except Pend Oreille and Stevens counties region 5, except Kittitas and Spokane counties
(18)	hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the Meadow subgenus (<i>Pilosella</i>), including, but not limited to, mouseear (<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>), pale (<i>H. lactucella</i>), queen-devil (<i>H. glomeratum</i>), tall (<i>H. piloselloides</i>), whiplash (<i>H. flagellare</i>), yellow (<i>H. caespitosum</i>), and yellow-devil (<i>H. x floribundum</i>)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	region 1 region 2, except Thurston County region 3, except Cowlitz County region 4 except Pend Oreille and Stevens counties region 5, except Klickitat and Spokane counties region 6
(19)	hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the Wall subgenus (<i>Hieracium</i>), including, but not limited to, common (<i>Hieracium lachenalii</i>), European (<i>H.</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 3, 5, and 6 region 2, except King, Skagit and Whatcom counties region 4, except Stevens County

	<i>sabaudum</i>), polar (<i>H. atratum</i>), smooth (<i>H. laevigatum</i>), spotted (<i>H. maculatum</i>), and wall (<i>H. murorum</i>)		
(20)	herb-Robert, <i>Geranium robertianum</i>	(a)	regions 4, 5, and 6
(21)	hoary alyssum, <i>Berteroa incana</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, 3, and 6 region 4, except Pend Oreille County and Ferry County region 5, except Klickitat County
(22)	houndstongue, <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	regions 1, 2, and 3 Chelan and Douglas counties of region 4 Yakima, Grant and Adams counties of region 5 Benton County of region 6
(23)	indigobush, <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, and 4 Lewis County of region 3 region 5, except Klickitat County
(24)	knapweed, black, <i>Centaurea nigra</i>	(a)	regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
(25)	knapweed, brown, <i>Centaurea jacea</i>	(a)	regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
(26)	knapweed, diffuse, <i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	region 1 region 2 region 3, except Cowlitz County Adams County of region 5
(27)	knapweed, meadow, <i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	regions 1 and 4 region 2, except Whatcom County Thurston County of region 2, except below the ordinary high-water mark of the Nisqually River Lewis and Wahkiakum counties of region 3 region 5, except Kittitas and Klickitat counties region 6, except Franklin and Walla Walla counties
(28)	knapweed, Russian, <i>Acroptilon repens</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	regions 1, 2, and 3 Ferry and Pend Oreille counties of region 4 Lincoln, Spokane, and Whitman counties of region 5 Adams County of region 5, except for the area west of Highway 17 and north of Highway 26 Asotin and Garfield counties of region 6
(29)	knapweed, spotted, <i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	region 1, except Grays Harbor region 2, except Whatcom County Clark, Lewis, and Wahkiakum counties region 3 Ferry County of region 4 Adams, Grant and Yakima counties of region 5 region 6, except Columbia and Walla Walla counties
(30)	knotweed, Bohemian, <i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>	(a) (b) (c)	Island and San Juan counties of region 2 Skamania County of region 3 region 4, 5, and 6
(31)	knotweed, giant, <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	(a) (b) (c)	region 2, except King, Pierce, and Snohomish counties region 3, except Cowlitz and Lewis counties regions 4, 5, and 6

(32)	knotweed, Himalayan, <i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	(a) region 1, except Pacific County (b) region 2, except King and Pierce counties (c) region 3 except Wahkiakum County (d) region 4, 5, and 6
(33)	knotweed, Japanese, <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	(a) Island, San Juan, and Whatcom counties of region 2 (b) Skamania County of region 3 (c) region 4, except Okanogan (d) region 5, except Spokane County (e) region 6
(34)	kochia, <i>Kochia scoparia</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, and 3 (b) Stevens and Pend Oreille counties of region 4 (c) Adams County of region 5
(35)	lesser celandine, <i>Ficaria verna</i>	(a) region 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (b) region 2 except, King and Whatcom counties
(36)	loosestrife, garden, <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
(37)	loosestrife, purple, <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	(a) Clallam, Mason, and Jefferson counties of region 1 (b) region 2, except Kitsap, Skagit, and Snohomish counties (c) Clark, Lewis, and Skamania counties of region 3 (d) region 4, except Douglas County (e) region 5, except Grant and Spokane counties (f) region 6 except, Asotin and Franklin counties
(38)	loosestrife, wand, <i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	(a) Clallam, Mason, and Jefferson counties of region 1 (b) region 2, except Kitsap, Skagit, and Snohomish counties (c) Clark, Lewis, and Skamania counties of region 3 (d) region 4, except Douglas County (e) region 5, except Grant and Spokane counties (f) region 6 except, Asotin and Franklin counties
(39)	Malta starthistle, <i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, and 3 (b) region 4, except T36 R38 in the area contained within Hwy 395/Hwy 20, Pingston Creek Road, and Highland Loop Road in Stevens County (c) region 5, except Klickitat and Whitman counties
(40)	parrotfeather, <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	(a) region 1, except Pacific County (b) regions 2, 4, 5, and 6 (c) Clark and Skamania counties of region 3
(41)	perennial pepperweed, <i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, and 4 (b) region 3, except Clark and Cowlitz counties (c) Kittitas, Lincoln and Spokane counties of region 5 (d) Columbia and Garfield counties of region 6
(42)	poison hemlock, <i>Conium maculatum</i>	(a) Clallam, Mason, and Pacific counties of region 1 (b) region 2, except King, Skagit, and Whatcom counties (c) Clark and Skamania counties of region 3 (d) Chelan, Douglas, and Pend Oreille counties of region 4 (e) Grant, Kittitas and Lincoln counties of region 5
(43)	policeman's helmet, <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	(a) region 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 (b) region 2, except Thurston, and Whatcom counties

(44)	puncturevine, <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, and 3 Ferry, Pend Oreille, and Stevens counties of region 4 region 5, except Grant, Klickitat, and Yakima counties
(45)	Ravenna grass, <i>Saccharum ravennae</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	Cowlitz County of region 3 region 4, except Chelan County region 5, except Yakima County region 6, except Benton County
(46)	rush skeletonweed, <i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	regions 1, 2, and 3 region 4, except all areas of Stevens County south of Township 29 Kittitas and Yakima counties of region 5, and Adams County, except those areas lying east of Sage Road, the western border of Range 36 Asotin County of region 6
(47)	saltcedar, <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> (unless intentionally planted prior to 2004)	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 3, 4, and 5 region 2, except King and Thurston counties region 6, except Benton and Franklin counties
(48)	Scotch broom, <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	(a) (b)	regions 4 and 6 region 5, except Klickitat County
(49)	shiny geranium, <i>Geranium lucidum</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 4, 5, and 6 regions 2, except Thurston County region 3, except Clark County
(50)	spurge flax, <i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	(a) (b)	region 4, except Okanogan County regions 5 and 6
(51)	spurge laurel, <i>Daphne laureola</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	region 1, except Clallam and Jefferson counties region 2, except King, Kitsap, and Pierce counties region 3, except Skamania County regions 4, 5, and 6
(52)	spurge, leafy, <i>Euphorbia esula</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 region 5, except Spokane County region 6, except Columbia County
(53)	spurge, myrtle, <i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	region 1, except Clallam and Jefferson counties region 2, except King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Whatcom counties regions 3, 5, and 6 region 4, except Okanogan and Stevens counties
(54)	sulfur cinquefoil, <i>Potentilla recta</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	region 1 region 2, except Pierce and Thurston counties region 3, except Lewis and Skamania counties Adams, Grant, Lincoln, and Whitman counties of region 5 region 6, except Asotin County
(55)	tansy ragwort, <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	Island and San Juan counties of region 2 Clark and Wahkiakum counties of region 3 regions 4 and 6 region 5, except Klickitat County
(56)	thistle, musk, <i>Carduus nutans</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, 3, and 6 region 4, except Douglas and Ferry counties region 5, except Kittitas County

(57)	thistle, plumeless, <i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 (b) region 4, except those areas north of State Highway 20 in Stevens County
(58)	thistle, Scotch, <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, and 3 (b) region 4, except Douglas County (c) region 5, except Spokane and Whitman counties
(59)	velvetleaf, <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 (b) region 5, except Yakima County (c) region 6, except Franklin County
(60)	water primrose, <i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 (b) region 3, except Cowlitz County
(61)	white bryony, <i>Bryonia alba</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 (b) region 5, except Whitman County (c) Benton County of region 6
(62)	wild chervil, <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	(a) regions 1, 4, and 6 (b) region 2, except Island and Whatcom counties (c) Wahkiakum and Lewis counties of region 3 (d) region 5, except Whitman County
(63)	yellow archangel, <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	(a) Clallam County of region 1 (b) Island, San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom counties of region 2 (c) Skamania and Wahkiakum counties of region 3 (d) regions 4, 5, and 6
(64)	yellow floating heart, <i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, and 6 (b) region 3, except Cowlitz County (c) region 4, except Stevens County (d) region 5, except Spokane County
(65)	yellow nutsedge, <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	(a) regions 1 and 4 (b) region 2, except Skagit and Thurston counties (c) region 3, except Clark County (d) region 5, except Klickitat and Yakima counties (e) region 6, except Franklin and Walla Walla counties
(66)	yellow starthistle, <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	(a) regions 1, 2, and 3 (b) region 4, except T36 R38 in the area contained within Hwy 395/Hwy 20, Pingston Creek Road, and Highland Loop Road in Stevens County (c) region 5, except Klickitat, and Whitman counties

Class C Noxious Weeds

Class C noxious weeds are other non-native weeds found in Washington.

Common Name	Scientific Name
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absinth wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Austrian fieldcress	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>
babysbreath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
blackberry, evergreen	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
blackberry, Himalayan	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
blackgrass	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>
buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
cereal rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
common catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
common groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
English ivy 4 cultivars only:	<i>Hedera hibernica</i> 'Hibernica'
	<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Baltica'
	<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Pittsburgh'
	<i>Hedera helix</i> 'Star'
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
fragrant water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
hairy whitetop	<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>
hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Italian arum	<i>Arum italicum</i>
Japanese eelgrass	<i>Zostera japonica</i>
jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
jubata grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
longspine sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
Medusahead	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>
nonnative cattail species and hybrids	Including, but not limited to, <i>Typha angustifolia</i> , <i>T. domingensis</i> , <i>T. minima</i> , and <i>T. x glauca</i>
old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
scentless mayweed	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>
smoothseed alfalfa dodder	<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>

spikeweed	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
spiny cocklebur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
spotted jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
Swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
ventenata	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>
white cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i>
wild carrot (except where commercially grown)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>

WEST VIRGINIA

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated February 25, 2020

West Virginia Department of Agriculture
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Adam C. Champ.....	Plant Regulatory Officer
Douglas Jolley.....	Plant Regulatory Officer
Chelsie Chapman	Plant Regulatory Officer

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

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

All hardy, woody-stemmed perennial plants (trees, shrubs, and woody vines) including buds, grafts, scions and cuttings from such plants, and sod or sod-producing plants.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All shipments of nursery stock into the state must be accompanied by a valid certificate of inspection from the place of origin stating that the nursery stock was free from plant pests.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC (effective 7/1/2020).....	Japanese Barberry
<i>Cannibus sativa</i>	Marijuana
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	Plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Curled thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk thistle

<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock
<i>Elaeagnus umbellate</i>	Autumn olive
<i>Lonicera tartarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrow</i>	Morrow's honeysuckle
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Japanese stiltgrass
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium poppy
<i>Peuraria thunbergiana</i>	Kudzu
<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>	Mile-a-minute
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnsongrass

West Virginia has adopted the Federal Noxious Weed List of the Federal Noxious Weed Act {Public Law 93-629 (7 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.; 88 Stat.2148)} as an extension of the West Virginia Noxious Weed List.

EXTERIOR QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

PEST: The fungus *Cronartium ribicola* which causes white pine blister rust.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of *Ribes spp.*

RESTRICTIONS: The introduction and dissemination of *Ribes spp.* is prohibited in the following 23 counties: Barbour, Fayette, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Harrison, Marion, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Monroe, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Raleigh, Randolph, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Upshur and Webster. *Ribes nigrum* is prohibited in all counties of the state.

BLACK STEM RUST QUARANTINE

PEST: The fungus *Puccinia graminis*, which causes the disease Black Stem Rust of wheat, oats, rye, barley, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All species and varieties of plants belonging to the genera *Berberis* (barberry), *Mahonia* (mahonia, Oregon grape, hollygrape), and *Mahoberberis* (mahoberberis), including any parts of these plants capable of propagation.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials are prohibited in WV unless they have been designated as **rust-resistant** or **immune** by the United States Department of Agriculture. All shipments and/or individual packages of rust-resistant *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, or *Mahoberberis* plants, or parts capable of propagation, must be plainly labeled or stamped

as to the botanical species or variety and must be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignee and consignor.

GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE

PEST: Gypsy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

STATES REGULATED: Any area in which gypsy moth is known to occur and is regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture Gypsy Moth Quarantine (7CFR 301.45), the West Virginia Department of Agriculture Gypsy Moth Quarantine, or a gypsy moth quarantine or legislation enacted by another state.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Gypsy moth, *Lymantria dispar* (L.), in any life stage. (2) Trees without roots (e.g. cut Christmas trees) and both trees and shrubs with roots and persistent woody stems, except if greenhouse grown throughout the year. (3) Logs, pulpwood and wood chips (whole tree chips), except if moved to a mill or log concentration yard operating under a compliance agreement.¹ (4) Mobile homes and associated equipment. (5) Outdoor household articles. (6) Recreational vehicles when part of a residential move. (7) Any other products, articles or means of conveyance of any character whatsoever, when it is determined by an inspector that a life stage of gypsy moth is in proximity to such articles and the articles present a threat of artificial spread of gypsy moth infestations and the person in possession thereof has been so notified.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles may not be moved from a regulated area to an unregulated area of the state unless a certificate, limited permit, or outdoor household article gypsy moth inspection report has been issued and attached to the regulated article. The unregulated counties of the state include the counties of Boone, Cabell, Clay, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mingo, Putnam, Roane and Wayne.

NON-NATIVE PLANT-FEEDING SNAIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Any snail that feeds on plants and does not occur naturally in West Virginia.

STATES REGULATED: Infested areas in AR, CA, FL, HI, NM, OR, TX, UT, WA and any other state that is infested.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Live, non-native plant-feeding snails in all stages. Plant material. Any other articles determined by the Commissioner to be capable of transporting live snails.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials are prohibited in WV unless they accompanied by a certificate from the state of origin, issued by an authorized state official stating that the material is free of non-native plant-feeding snails.

¹ Names of mills or log concentration yards under compliance agreement are available upon request from Plant Industries Division, West Virginia Department of Agriculture or from an inspector.

THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE QUARANTINE

PESTS: The fungus, *Geosmithia morbida*, and the walnut twig beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis*, which causes thousand cankers disease (TCD) of walnut.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AZ, CA, CO, ID, NV, NM, OR, UT, and WA and any portions or areas of states where TCD has been found.

MATERIALS REGULATED: *Geosmithia morbida*; *Pityophthorus juglandis* in any life stage; any plants and plant parts of walnut (*Juglans* sp.), including nursery stock, budwood, scionwood, green lumber, and any other material whether living or dead, such as logs, stumps, roots, branches, mulch and chips or any other articles determined by an inspector to be capable of being infected with TCD; and, ***non-coniferous firewood***.

EXCEPTIONS: Nuts, nut meats, hulls, processed lumber (one hundred percent [100%] bark-free, kiln-dried with squared edges), and finished wood products without bark (such as furniture, instruments and gun stocks) are exempt from the quarantine.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials are prohibited in or through WV unless they are accompanied by a certificate or phytosanitary certificate issued by a duly authorized agriculture official of the state of origin stating the articles are free of *Geosmithia morbida* and *Pityophthorus juglandis*.

WISCONSIN

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS Updated December 2023

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NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION [\(94.10 \(1\)\(f\)\)](#)

Nursery Stock means any plant or plant part that can be propagated and grown that can overwinter outdoors in Wisconsin, excluding seeds, sod, cranberry cuttings, annuals and evergreen trees grown for eventual harvest and sale as Christmas trees.

GENERAL SHIPPING AND STOCK CLEANLINESS REQUIREMENTS

Each bundle package or container of nursery stock shipped into Wisconsin must be accompanied by a certificate, tag, label, or stamp issued by the appropriate regulatory agency of the state of origin, certifying that the nursery stock to which it is attached has been appropriately inspected and found to be apparently pest-free. Plants, plant parts, or pest-harboring materials found to be infested or infected with injurious pests could be ordered destroyed per Wis. Stat. [94.02](#) and Wis. Admin. Code [ATCP 21.03\(2\)](#). Such injurious pests include but are not limited to plant viruses and boxwood blight.

CULTIVATED GINSENG CERTIFICATION PROGRAM ([94.50](#))

PLANT: American Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*)

STATES REGULATED: All

REQUIREMENTS: All ginseng to be exported shall have its weight verified prior to the issuance of an export permit. This weight must accurately correspond to the weight of purchases from collectors and growers set out in records required to be submitted to the Department. Ginseng dealers shall not receive, purchase or hold ginseng that has not been certified under Wisconsin law or laws or rules of other states. No person may act as a grower or dealer unless he or she is registered with the Department.

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

JAPANESE BEETLE IMPORT CONTROL rules were rescinded in 2002. Wisconsin will comply with the National Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.

SPONGY MOTH; IMPORT CONTROLS AND QUARANTINE ([ATCP 21.10](#))

PEST: Spongy Moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

STATES REGULATED: Infested states, counties or areas designated in the United States department of agriculture (USDA-APHIS) Quarantine under 7 CFR 301.45-3.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The spongy moth in any living stage; trees, woody shrubs, cut Christmas trees, logs, pulpwood, slabwood, firewood, wood chips and outdoor household items or any other regulated article that originates from a spongy moth regulated area designated by the USDA under 7 CFR 301.45-3.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles from quarantined areas are prohibited except items that are inspected and certified by a pest control official in the state or province of origin, provided that the items are accompanied by a written certificate issued by the pest control official who inspected those items. The certificate shall identify the date of inspection and the items inspected. In the certificate, the pest control official shall certify at least one of the following:

- (a) That the inspected items originate from non-infested premises and have not been exposed to spongy moth infestation.
- (b) That the inspected items were found, at the time of inspection, to be free of spongy moth infestation.
- (c) That the inspected items have been effectively treated to destroy the spongy moth. The certificate shall specify the method and date of treatment.
Note: Effective treatment methods include the methods described in the USDA-APHIS [Spongy Moth Program Manual](#). A copy of the manual may be inspected at the Department, or may be obtained from USDA-APHIS.
- (d) That the inspected items are produced, processed, stored, handled or used under conditions, described in the certificate, that effectively preclude the transmission of any spongy moth infestation.

SPECIAL NOTES: This state quarantine may be superseded by the federal spongy moth quarantine. ATCP 21.10 is undergoing a technical rule change to finalize the spongy moth common name change, anticipated to be finalized in 2023. USDA APHIS is also updating the pest common name in the Program Manual in 2023.

HONEYBEE IMPORT CONTROLS [\(ATCP 21.13\)](#)

PESTS: Africanized bees, Varroa mite (*Varroa destructor*), American foulbrood (*Paenibacillus larvae*)

MATERIALS REGULATED: Live honeybees and used beekeeping equipment

RESTRICTIONS: No person may ship live honeybees or used beekeeping equipment into Wisconsin without:

- (a) Reporting the import shipment to the Department in writing;
- (b) A pest control official certifying that the honeybees are European if they originate in a parish or county designated by USDA as having undesirable honeybees;
- (c) A pest control official certifying that the honeybees and used beekeeping equipment are apparently free from Varroa mite and American foulbrood infestations.

ATCP 21.13 is undergoing a technical rule change to remove requirements for hives to be apparently free of Varroa mites, anticipated to be finalized in 2023.

POTATO ROT NEMATODE [\(ATCP 21.14\)](#)

PEST: Potato Rot Nematode (*Ditylenchus destructor*)

MATERIALS REGULATED: Soil and plant materials containing potato rot nematode

RESTRICTIONS: The Department shall declare as infested any field or parcel of land on which potatoes that are infected with potato rot nematode have been grown. No potatoes grown on an infested field may be sold or moved without Department approval. No person may plant potatoes on any infested field without giving prior notice to the Department.

POTATO LATE BLIGHT [\(ATCP 21.15\)](#)

PEST: Potato Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)

MATERIALS REGULATED: Potato cull piles and volunteers

RESTRICTIONS: A person who owns or controls land on which potato cull piles are located shall dispose of those cull piles by May 20 of each year. Whenever volunteer potato plants appear on land, the person who owns or controls that land shall immediately remove or kill those volunteer potato plants.

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID; IMPORT CONTROLS AND QUARANTINE
(ATCP 21.16)

PEST: Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*)

AREAS REGULATED: Those with populations of hemlock woolly adelgid, including the states of Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Canadian provinces of British Columbia, and Nova Scotia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Hemlock (*Tsuga* spp.), including all cultivars, seedlings, nursery stock, logs or lumber with bark, bark or bark chips, cut trees, and branches.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles from quarantined areas are prohibited except items that are inspected and certified by a pest control official in the state or province of origin, provided that the items are accompanied by a written certificate issued by the pest control official who inspected those items. The certificate shall identify the date of inspection and the items inspected. In the certificate, the pest control official shall certify at least one of the following:

- (a) That the items originate from non-infested premises and have not been exposed to hemlock woolly adelgid.
- (b) That the items were found, at the time of inspection, to be free of hemlock woolly adelgid.
- (c) That the items have been effectively treated to destroy hemlock woolly adelgid.
- (d) That the items are produced, processed, stored, handled or used under conditions, described in the phytosanitary certificate, that effectively preclude the transmission of hemlock woolly adelgid.

Alternately, regulated items may be imported into the state if there is a written agreement between the department and the importer. The agreement shall specify import terms and conditions including the following:

- a) The name and address of the importer and import recipient.
- b) The proposed source and destination of each import shipment.
- c) The proposed import dates or time period.
- d) The items to be imported in each proposed shipment.
- e) The proposed size and frequency of import shipments.
- f) The proposed method of import.
- g) Required import conditions that will, in the department's opinion, effectively prevent the spread of hemlock woolly adelgid.
- h) Provisions authorizing the department to cancel the agreement at any time, with or without cause or prior notice.

NOTE: DATCP must be notified of all shipments of regulated articles from regulated

areas before a shipment is sent.

ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE; IMPORT CONTROLS AND QUARANTINE
(ATCP 21.18)

PEST: Asian Longhorned Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*)

STATES REGULATED: Infested states, counties or areas designated in the USDA-APHIS quarantine under 7 CFR 301.51-3.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The Asian longhorned beetle in any living stage, cut firewood of all non-coniferous species, and trees or any wood products from any of the following genera: *Acer*, *Aesculus*, *Albizia*, *Betula*, *Celtis*, *Fraxinus*, *Platanus*, *Populus*, *Salix*, *Sorbus*, and *Ulmus*.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles from quarantined areas are prohibited except items that are inspected and certified by a pest control official in the state or province of origin, provided that the items are accompanied by a written certificate issued by the pest control official who inspected those items. The certificate shall identify the date of inspection and the items inspected. In the certificate, the pest control official shall certify at least one of the following:

- (a) That the items originate from non-infested premises and have not been exposed to Asian longhorned beetle.
- (b) That the items were found, at the time of inspection, to be free of Asian longhorned beetle.
- (c) That the items have been effectively treated to destroy Asian longhorned beetle.
- (d) That the items are produced, processed, stored, handled or used under conditions, described in the certificate, that effectively preclude the transmission of Asian longhorned beetle.

SPECIAL NOTE: This state quarantine may be superseded by the federal Asian longhorned beetle quarantine.

PHYTOPHTHORA RAMORUM; IMPORT CONTROLS AND QUARANTINE
(ATCP 21.19)

PEST: *Phytophthora ramorum*

STATES REGULATED: Infested states, counties or areas designated in the USDA-APHIS quarantine under 7 CFR 301.92-3.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Soil or potted media, all cultures and live material of *Phytophthora ramorum*; and nursery stock, unprocessed wood and plant products including bark chips, firewood, logs, lumber, mulch, wreaths, garlands and greenery designated in the lists of proven hosts or associated taxa in the USDA- APHIS quarantine under 7 CFR 301.92-.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles from quarantined areas are prohibited except items that are inspected and certified by a pest control official in the state or province of origin, provided that the items are accompanied by a written certificate issued by the pest control official who inspected those items. The certificate shall identify the date of inspection and the items inspected. In the certificate, the pest control official shall certify at least one of the following:

- (a) That the items originate from non-infested premises and have not been exposed to *Phytophthora ramorum*.
- (b) That the items were found, at the time of inspection, to be free of *Phytophthora ramorum*.
- (c) That the items have been effectively treated to destroy *Phytophthora ramorum*.
- (d) That the items are produced, processed, stored, handled or used under conditions, described in the certificate, that effectively preclude the transmission of *Phytophthora ramorum*.

TREATED FIREWOOD FROM CERTIFIED SOURCES [\(ATCP 21.20\)](#)

PLANT PRODUCT: Firewood

MATERIALS REGULATED: Firewood going onto state-owned land per ATCP 21.20 (1)

RESTRICTIONS: Per the Department of Natural Resource's regulations, no person can move firewood onto state land that originates from greater than 10 miles from the state land unless it is certified by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. This certification applies to persons who regularly sell or distribute firewood in this state and whose primary business location is in Wisconsin.

MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE; IMPORT CONTROLS AND QUARANTINE [\(ATCP 21.22\)](#)

PEST: Mountain Pine Beetle (*Dendroctonus ponderosae*)

STATES REGULATED: The states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Firewood wood or plant parts of the genus *Pinus* (pines), including dimensional lumber with bark attached, logs, stumps and branches

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated materials from regulated areas are prohibited except articles that are accompanied by a written certificate signed by a pest control official in the infested area which describes the materials and states at least one of the following:

1. The materials have not been exposed to the mountain pine beetle. The certificate shall explain the basis for the official's statement.
2. The materials have been effectively treated to destroy mountain pine beetle. The certificate shall specify the date and method of treatment.
3. The materials have been produced, processed, stored, handled, or used under

conditions, described in the certificate, which effectively preclude the transmission of mountain pine beetle.

Alternately, regulated material may be imported in compliance with a written agreement between the importer and the Department that includes the importer's commitment to keep complete records of each import shipment as well as specific import terms and conditions that will, in the department's opinion, effectively ensure that materials imported pursuant to the agreement will not introduce the mountain pine beetle into this state.

ELONGATE HEMLOCK SCALE; IMPORT CONTROLS AND QUARANTINE **(ATCP 21.23)**

PEST: Elongate Hemlock Scale (*Fiorinia externa*)

STATES REGULATED: The states of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia; and the District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any living lifestage of Elongate Hemlock Scale and the plants or plant parts, cut Christmas trees, nursery stock, branches, wreaths or décor of the following species: Fir (*Abies* spp.), Hemlock (*Tsuga* spp.), Oriental Arbor-vitae (*Biota orientalis*), Chinese Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis*), Temple Juniper (*Juniperus rigida*), Cedar (*Cedrus* spp.), Spruce (*Picea* spp.), Pine (*Pinus* spp.), Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Yew (*Taxus* spp).

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles from quarantined areas are prohibited except shredded bark and mulch of all tree species, processed lumber which is 100 percent bark-free or kiln-dried, and finished wood products without bark (including furniture or building materials). Regulated articles may be imported into the state if there is a written agreement between the department and the importer. The agreement shall specify import terms and conditions including the following:

- a) The name and address of the importer and import recipient.
- b) The proposed source and destination of each import shipment.
- c) The proposed import dates or time period.
- d) The items to be imported in each proposed shipment.
- e) The proposed size and frequency of import shipments.
- f) The proposed method of import.
- g) Required import conditions that will, in the department's opinion, effectively prevent the spread of elongate hemlock scale.
- h) Provisions authorizing the department to cancel the agreement at any time, with or without cause or prior notice.

Alternatively, regulated articles may be imported into WI if they are accompanied by a written certificate, signed by a pest control official in the regulated area, which describes the materials and states at least one of the following:

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- a) The materials originate from an area that is known to be free of elongate hemlock scale, or have not been exposed to elongate hemlock scale. The certificate shall explain the basis for the official's statement.
- b) The materials have been effectively treated to destroy elongate hemlock scale. The certificate shall specify the date, method of treatment, and post-treatment data indicating that treated material was examined in the laboratory and found to have no living life stages of elongate hemlock scale.
- c) The materials have been produced, processed, stored, handled, or used under conditions, described in the certificate, which effectively preclude the transmission of elongate hemlock scale.

NOTE: DATCP must be notified of all shipments of regulated articles from regulated areas before shipments are sent.

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES [\(NR 40\)](#)

ACTIONS PROHIBITED BY THIS CLASSIFICATION; EXEMPTIONS.

The invasive species rule creates a comprehensive, science-based system with criteria to classify invasive species into two categories: "prohibited" and "restricted."

Prohibited = invasive species that are not currently found in Wisconsin, with the exception of small pioneer stands of terrestrial plants and aquatic species that are isolated to a specific watershed in the state or the Great Lakes, but which, if introduced into the state, are likely to survive and spread, potentially causing significant environmental or economic harm or harm to human health. With certain exceptions, **the transport, possession, transfer and introduction of prohibited species is not allowed.**

Restricted = invasive species that are already established in the state and cause or have the potential to cause significant environmental or economic harm or harm to human health. Restricted species are subject to a **prohibition on transport, transfer and introduction, but possession is allowed, with the exception of fish and crayfish.**

If authorized by a permit issued by the Department of Natural Resources under this chapter, a person may transport, possess, transfer or introduce a prohibited or restricted invasive species for research, public display, or for other purposes specified in the permit.

Prohibited Plants:

The following plant invasive species are prohibited:

Achyranthes japonica (Japanese chaff flower)

Akebia quinata (Fiveleaf akebia or Chocolate vine)

Ampelopsis brevipedunculata (Porcelain berry) including the variegated cultivar

Arundo donax (Giant reed)

Azolla pinnata (Mosquito fern)

Berberis vulgaris (Common barberry)

Cabomba caroliniana (Fanwort, Carolina fanwort)

Cardamine impatiens (Narrow leaf bittercress)

Celastrus loeseneri (Asian loeseneri bittersweet)

Centaurea diffusa (Diffuse knapweed)

Centaurea repens (Russian knapweed)

Centaurea solstitialis (Yellow star thistle)
Crassula helmsii (Australian swamp crop or New Zealand pygmyweed)
Cytisus scoparius (Scotch broom)
Digitalis lanata (Grecian foxglove)
Dioscorea batatas or *Dioscorea polystacha* (Chinese yam)
Dioscorea oppositifolia (Indian yam)
Egeria densa (Brazilian waterweed or wide-leaf anacharis)
Eichhornia azurea (Anchored water hyacinth)
Eichhornia crassipes (Water hyacinth, floating)
Fallopia sachalinensis or *Polygonum sachalinense* (Giant knotweed)
Fallopia x bohemicum or *F. x bohémica* or *Polygonum x bohémicum* (Bohemian knotweed)
Glossostigma cleistanthum (Mudmat)
Heracleum mantegazzianum (Giant hogweed)
Hydrilla verticillata (Hydrilla)
Hydrocharis morsus-ranae (European frogbit)
Hydrocotyle ranunculoides (Floating marsh pennywort)
Hygrophila polysperma (Indian Swampweed)
Impatiens glandulifera (Policeman's helmet)
Ipomoea aquatica (Water spinach, swamp morning-glory)
Lagarosiphon major (Oxygen-weed, African elodea or African waterweed)
Lepidium latifolium (Perennial or broadleaved pepperweed)
Lespedeza cuneata or *Lespedeza sericea* (Sericea or Chinese lespedeza)
Limnophila sessiliflora (Asian marshweed)
Lonicera japonica (Japanese honeysuckle)
Lythrum virgatum (Wanded loosestrife)
Microstegium vimineum (Japanese stilt grass)
Myriophyllum aquaticum (Parrot feather)
Najas minor (Brittle naiad, or lesser, bushy, slender, spiny or minor naiad or waternymph)
Nelumbo nucifera (Sacred Lotus)
Nymphoides peltata (Yellow floating heart)
Oenanthe javanica (Java waterdropwort or Vietnamese parsley)
Oplismenus hirtellus ssp. *undulatifolius* (Wavy leaf basket grass)
Ottelia alismoides (Ducklettuce)
Paulownia tomentosa (Princess tree)
Petasites hybridus (Butterfly dock)
Phellodendron amurense (Amur Cork Tree), except male cultivars and seedling rootstock
Pistia stratiotes (Water lettuce)
Polygonum perfoliatum or *Persicaria perfoliata* (Mile – a – minute vine)
Pueraria montana or *P. lobata* (Kudzu)
Quercus acutissima (Sawtooth oak)
Ranunculus ficaria (Lesser celandine)
Rubus armeniacus (Himalayan blackberry)
Rubus phoenicolasius (Wineberry or wine raspberry)
Sagittaria sagittifolia (Hawaii arrowhead)
Salvinia herzogii (Giant Salvinia)
Salvinia molesta (Giant salvinia)
Sorghum halepense (Johnsongrass)
Stratiotes aloides (Water Soldiers)
Taeniatherum caput-medusae (Medusahead)
Torilis arvensis (Spreading hedgeparsley)

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Trapa natans (Water chestnut)
Tussilago farfara (Colt's foot)
Typha domingensis (Southern cattail)
Typha laxmannii (Graceful cattail)
Vincetoxicum rossicum or *Cynanchum rossicum* (Pale or European swallowwort)
Wisteria floribunda (Japanese wisteria)
Wisteria sinensis (Chinese wisteria)

Restricted Plants:

The following plant invasive species are restricted:

Acer tataricum subsp. *ginnala* (Amur maple) *except all cultivars
Aegopodium podagraria (Bishop's goutweed)
Ailanthus altissima (Tree of heaven)
Alliaria petiolata (Garlic mustard)
Alnus glutinosa (Black alder) *except all cultivars and hybrids
Artemisia absinthium (Wormwood)
Berberis thunbergii (Japanese barberry) *This restriction only applies to the parent type, the variety *atropurpurea*, the hybrid of *B. thunbergii* x *B. Koreana*, and the following cultivars. *Berberis thunbergii* cultivars: Sparkle, 'Anderson' Lustre Green™, Erecta, 'Bailgreen' Jade Carousel®, Angel Wings, Painter's Palette, Inermis ('Thornless'), Pow Wow, Golden Ring, Kelleriis, Kobold, 'JN Variegated' Stardust™ and Antares. Variety *atropurpurea* cultivars: Marshall Upright ('Erecta'), Crimson Velvet, 'Bailtwo' Burgundy Carousel®, Red Rocket, 'Monomb' Cherry Bomb™, 'Bailone' Ruby Carousel®, JN Redleaf, Rose Glow and Silver Mile. Hybrid of *B. thunbergii* x *B. koreana* cultivars: Tara and 'Bailsel' Golden Carousel®
Butomus umbellatus (Flowering rush)
Campanula rapunculoides (Creeping bellflower)
Caragana arborescens (Siberian peashrub) *except the cultivars *Lorbergii*, *Pendula*, and *Walkerii*
Carduus acanthoides (Plumeless thistle)
Carduus nutans (Musk thistle or Nodding thistle)
Celastrus orbiculatus (Oriental bittersweet)
Centaurea biebersteinii, *Centaurea maculosa* or *Centaurea stoebe* (Spotted knapweed)
Centaurea jacea (Brown knapweed)
Centaurea nigra (Black knapweed)
Centaurea nigrescens (Tyrol knapweed)
Chelidonium majus (Celandine)
Cirsium arvense (Canada thistle)
Coronilla varia (Crown vetch)
Cynoglossum officinale (Hound's tongue)
Dipsacus laciniatus (Cut-leaved teasel)
Dipsacus sylvestris or *Dipsacus fullonum* (Common teasel)
Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian olive)
Elaeagnus umbellata (Autumn olive)
Epipactis helleborine (Helleborine orchid)
Euonymus alatus (Burning bush) including cultivar 'Nordine'; excluding all other cultivars
Euphorbia cyparissias (Cypress spurge)
Euphorbia esula (Leafy spurge)
Fallopia japonica or *Polygonum cuspidatum* (Japanese knotweed)
Filipendula ulmaria (Queen of the meadow)
Galeopsis tetrahit (Hemp nettle, brittlestem hemp nettle)

Galium mollugo (White bedstraw)
Hesperis matronalis (Dame's rocket)
Impatiens balfourii (Balfour's touch-me-not)
Iris pseudacorus (Yellow iris)
Knautia arvensis (Field scabiosa)
Lonicera morrowii (Morrow's honeysuckle)
Lonicera tatarica (Tartarian honeysuckle)
Lonicera x bella (Bell's or showy bush honeysuckle)
Lysimachia nummularia or *L. nummelaria* (Moneywort) *except the cultivar Aurea and yellow and gold leaf forms
Lysimachia vulgaris (Garden yellow loosestrife)
Lythrum salicaria (Purple loosestrife)
Morus alba (White mulberry) *except male cultivars
Myosotis scorpioides (Aquatic forget-me-not)
Myosotis sylvatica or *M. sylvaticum* (Woodland forget-me-not)
Myriophyllum spicatum (Eurasian watermilfoil)
Najas marina (Spiny naiad)
Pastinaca sativa (Wild parsnip) *except for the garden vegetable form
Phalaris arundinacea var. *picta* (ribbon grass or gardener's garters and other ornamental variegated varieties and cultivars) *this restriction does not include the parent type - reed canary grass.
Pimpinella saxifraga (Scarlet pimpernel or Burnet saxifrage)
Populus alba (White poplar)
Potamogeton crispus (Curly-leaf pondweed)
Rhamnus cathartica (Common buckthorn)
Rhamnus frangula or *Frangula alnus* (Glossy buckthorn) *including the Columnaris (tall hedge) cultivar but excluding the cultivars Asplenifolia and Fineline (Ron Williams)
Robinia hispida (Rose acacia or Bristly locust)
Robinia pseudoacacia (Black locust) *except all cultivars
Rosa multiflora (Multiflora rose)
Tanacetum vulgare (Tansy) *except the cultivars Aureum and Crispum
Typha angustifolia (Narrow-leaf cattail)
Typha x glauca (Hybrid cattail)
Ulmus pumila (Siberian elm) *except hybrids and individuals used as rootstock
Valeriana officinalis (Garden heliotrope or Valerian)

Split-Listed Restricted / Prohibited Plants: The following invasive plants are listed under both the prohibited and restricted categories in ch. NR 40. These plant species are sometimes called split-listed plants. Split-listed plants are currently isolated to a specific region in the state but if introduced into other parts of the state are likely to survive and spread, potentially causing significant environmental or economic harm or harm to human health. **(Restricted in the counties listed; Prohibited elsewhere in Wisconsin):**

1. *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Wild chervil) - Adams, Barron, Chippewa, Crawford, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Lacrore, Lafayette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Polk, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Taylor, Vernon, Walworth, Waukesha, and Washington counties

2. *Bunias orientalis* (Hill mustard) - Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Rock counties

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3. *Cirsium palustre* (European marsh thistle) - Ashland, Bayfield, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Florence, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor and Vilas counties
4. *Conium maculatum* (Poison hemlock) - Buffalo, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Vernon, Walworth, and Waukesha counties; prohibited Elsewhere
5. *Epilobium hirsutum* (Hairy willow herb) - Brown, Calumet, Door, Kenosha, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc counties
6. *Glyceria maxima* (Tall or reed mannagrass) - Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Green, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha and Winnebago counties
7. *Humulus japonicus* (Japanese hops) - Buffalo, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, La Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Pepin, Richland, Sauk, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties; prohibited elsewhere
8. *Leymus arenarius* or *Elymus arenarius* (Lyme grass or sand ryegrass) - Door, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan counties
9. *Linaria dalmatica* (Dalmatian toadflax) - Juneau and Bayfield counties
10. *Lonicera maackii* (Amur honeysuckle) - Adams, Brown, Buffalo, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago counties
11. *Phragmites australis* non-native ecotype (Phragmites or Common reed non-native ecotype) - Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Rock, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago counties
12. *Solidago sempervirens* (Seaside goldenrod) - Kenosha, Milwaukee and Racine counties
13. *Torilis japonica* (Japanese hedgeparsley or erect hedgeparsley) - Adams, Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Menominee, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago counties
14. *Vincetoxicum nigrum* or *Cynanchum louiseae* (Black or Louise's swallowwort) - Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lafayette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Vernon, Walworth and Waukesha counties

NOXIOUS WEED SEED SALES AND DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS

PROHIBITED NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS ([ATCP 20.01 \(27\)](#))

RESTRICTIONS: (ATCP 20.14(4) (a)): No prohibited noxious weed seeds may be sold, offered for sale, or distributed in Wisconsin.

Amaranthus palmeri - Palmer amaranth
Amaranthus tuberculatus - waterhemp
Centaurea maculos - Spotted knapweed
Centaurea picris - Russian knapweed
Cirsium arvense - Canada thistle
Convolvulus arvensis - field bindweed
Eriochloa villosa - woolly cupgrass
Euphorbia esula - leafy spurge
Panicum miliaceum - wild proso millet
Polygonum perfoliatum - mile-a-minute weed
Pueraria montana var. lobate – kudzu

RESTRICTED NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS ([ATCP 20.01 \(30\)](#))

RESTRICTIONS: Restricted noxious weed seeds must be declared on seed labels and shall not exceed various tolerance levels (based on seed size).

Abutilon theophrasti - velvetleaf
Agropyron repens - quackgrass
Ambrosia trifida - giant ragweed
Avena fatua - wild oat
Berteroa incana - hoary alyssum
Cuscuta spp. – dodder
Plantago lanceolata - buckhorn
Raphanus raphanistrum - wild radish
Silene alba - white cockle
Sinapis arvensis - wild mustard
Sonchus arvensis - perennial sowthistle

NOXIOUS WEEDS UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITY ([WIS STATUTE 66.0407\(1\)\(b\)](#))

Local authorities may promulgate rules requiring the control of any weed they deem noxious including, but not limited to:

Cirsium arvense - Canada thistle
Convolvulus arvensis - field bindweed, creeping Jenny
Euphorbia esula - leafy spurge

NUISANCE WEEDS ([WIS STATUTE 23.235 \(1\)\(a\)](#)) :

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RESTRICTIONS: Sale, distribution, planting, or cultivating of the following nuisance weed is prohibited:

Rosa multiflora - multiflora rose

RESTRICTIONS: Sale, distribution, planting, or cultivating of the following nuisance weed is restricted:

Lythrum salicaria - purple loosestrife

WYOMING

EXTERIOR QUARANTINE SUMMARIES

Updated April 12, 2018

State of Wyoming
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Hank UhdenManager of Technical Services

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

DEFINITION OF NURSERY STOCK

"Nursery Stock" means:

(A) All field-grown, greenhouse-grown or collected wild stock of woody plants such as fruit, forest, windbreak, shade and ornamental trees, shrubs or vines for fruit production, ornamental or protective plantings and herbaceous perennials used as ornamentals;

(B) All plants, rooted cuttings and plants with roots attached grown from bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes or other vegetative parts, whether produced out-of-doors or under glass and whether grown in open ground or in benches, boxes, pots or other containers;

(C) All bulbs, corms, pips, rhizomes, tubers, roots, cuttings, scions, grafts or other vegetative parts of plants; and

(D) All ground cover, including sod, plugs and vegetative mulches and compost.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

(A) No person shall engage in the business of selling, offering for sale or distributing nursery stock within Wyoming without first obtaining a license from the state department of agriculture. The fee for a license shall be the fee authorized by W.S. 11-1-104.

(B) No person shall act as a nursery stock salesman without first securing a license from the state department of agriculture. The fee for a license shall be the fee authorized by W.S. 11-1-104.

(C) No nonresident shall sell, take orders to sell, offer for sale or distribute nursery stock which has been grown outside this state without first securing a license from the department of agriculture. The license fee for each establishment shipping nursery stock into Wyoming shall be the fee authorized by W.S. 11-1-104. No license shall be granted to a nonresident unless the applicant agrees to furnish with each shipment of nursery stock an affidavit stating that the nursery stock to be sold, offered for sale or transported into Wyoming has been inspected by the proper state, district or county officials of the state of origin and found free from injurious insects, plant diseases and prohibited, restricted, regulated or designated noxious weeds.

(D) Licenses granted to nursery stock dealers or salesmen expire on March 31 of each year. All license fees collected shall be deposited in the general fund.

(E) Charitable and educational institutions shall be exempt from licensing requirements imposed by this section.

(F) Any person receiving directly or indirectly any nursery stock which is not accompanied by a valid shipping inspection certificate shall notify the department of the arrival of such stock, the kinds and amounts of the stock, and the name of the consignor, and shall hold the stock until inspected and released by the department.

(G) Public carriers shall not accept for shipment nursery stock that does not bear a proper affidavit showing apparent freedom from injurious insect, plant diseases, other pests and prohibited, restricted, regulated or designated noxious weeds.

(H) Any person shipping, selling or distributing nursery stock from out of state shall furnish with each shipment of nursery stock a plant inspection or health certificate stating that the nursery stock to be sold, offered for sale or distributed into Wyoming has been inspected and issued a plant inspection or health certificate by the state of origin.

(I) Resident nursery stock dealers shall request an inspection of any nursery stock to be shipped out of Wyoming. An annual inspection shall be sufficient for the purposes of this subsection. The department shall issue a plant inspection or health certificate after inspection by the department of the premises and nursery stock.

NOXIOUS WEED LIST

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Prohibited noxious weeds

Prohibited Noxious Weeds. No seeds from the following noxious weeds are allowed.

Bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.
Blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i> L.
Burdock, common	<i>Arctium minus</i> (Hill) Bernh.
Bursage, skeletonleaf	<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i> Nutt.
Camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> Medik.
Campion, bladder	<i>Silene vulgaris</i> (Moench) Garcke subsp. <i>vulgaris</i>
Crupina common	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Cass.
Daisy, oxeye	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Goatgrass, jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrical</i> Host
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i> (M. Bieb.) Ledeb.
Hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> L.
Hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.
Henbane, black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.
Hound's tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> L.
Knapweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i> L.
Knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> Lam.
Knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i> C. E. Britton
Knapweed, Russian	<i>Rhaponticum repens</i> L. Hidalgo
Knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>micranthos</i> (Gugler) Hayek
Knapweed, squarose	<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i> Willd.
Loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salciaria</i> L.
Medusa-head	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> (L.) Nevski subsp. <i>caput-medusae</i>
Millet, wild proso	<i>Panicum milliaceum</i> L. subsp. <i>ruderales</i> (Kitag.) Tzvelev
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.
Pepperweed, perennial	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.
Quackgrass	<i>Elymus repens</i> L. Desv. ex Nevski
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix</i> spp.
Salvation jane	<i>Echium plantagineum</i> L.
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i> M. A. Curtis
Sandbur, longspine (mat)	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (Hack.) Fernald
Skeletonweed, rush	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> L.
Sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.
Spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i> L.
Starthistle, purple	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> L.
Starthistle, yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L.
St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.
Swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i> (Pall.) DC.
Tansy, common	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> L.

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Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.
Thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i> L.
Thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i> L.
Thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> L.
Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> (L.) Mill.
Toadflax, yellow	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> Mill.
Tussock, serrated	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i> (Nees) Hack. ex Arechav.
Whitetop	<i>Lepidium draba</i> L.
Woad, dyers	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> L.

Restricted Noxious Weeds. The tolerance for restricted noxious weeds, unless otherwise stated, shall be fifty (50) seeds per pound in small seeded crops and five (5) seeds per pound in large seeded crops.

Cinquefoil, sulphur	<i>Potentilla recta</i> L. 'Warrenii'
Dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.
Knotweed, Japanese	<i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Houtt.) Ronse Decr.
Lettuce, blue	<i>Lactuca tatarica</i> subsp. <i>pulchella</i> (Pursh) Stebbins
Licorice, wild	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i> Pursh
Mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i> L.
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> L. subsp. <i>arvensis</i>
Oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i> L.
Plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.
Povertyweed	<i>Iva axillaris</i> Pursh
Ragweed, perennial	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> DC.

Regulated Weeds. The tolerance for regulated weeds is specified for each species as shown below. These species are not considered to be prohibited or restricted noxious weeds.

Cheat *Bromus secalinus* L. – Tolerance shall be 1,200 seeds per pound.

Downy brome *Bromus tectorum* L. – Tolerance shall be 1,200 seeds per pound.

Feral rye *Secale cereale* L. subsp. *cereale* – Tolerance shall be none (0) in small grains other than rye.

Japanese brome *Bromus japonicus* Thunb. – Tolerance shall be 1,200 seeds per pound.

Ripgut brome *Bromus diandrus* Roth var. *rigidus* (Roth) Sales – Tolerance shall be 1,200 seeds per pound.

Ventenata Grass *Ventenata dubia* - Tolerance shall be 1,200 seeds per pound.

I. MINT WILT QUARANTINE

PEST: Mint Wilt (*Verticillium dahliae* (*V. alboatrum*))

STATES REGULATED: All states, counties, or regions known to be infested.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All mint roots and plants except "Hybrid" mint seed stock. All mint equipment except that equipment that has a phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin.

RESTRICTIONS: All mint roots and plants are restricted except cuttings done by "tip cutting" or the Meristem procedure.