

TEXAS

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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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 \(https://texas-sos.appianportalsgov.com/rules-and-meetings?interface=VIEW_TAC&part=1&title=4\)](https://texas-sos.appianportalsgov.com/rules-and-meetings?interface=VIEW_TAC&part=1&title=4). The department may perform quarantine inspection for regulated articles, including plants, vegetables, other agricultural products, or equipment, considered as hosts 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 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, cottonseed, 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 originates 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 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.

EXEMPTIONS: Plants produced from seed, or propagating plant parts determined to be free from burrowing nematode and have been grown aboveground 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.

EXCEPTIONS: 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 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 "Nectarina"</i>
Orange jasmine	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Orangequat	<i>Citrus nobilis "unshu" x Fortunella sp.</i>
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 x Citrus reticulata</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Temple orange	<i>Citrus sinensis x 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 spp.</i>
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 has 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.

COTTONSEED BUG

PEST: Cottonseed bug, *Oxycarenus hyalinipennis*, in any life stage.

REGULATED AREAS: California - (a) The counties of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego and any other infested areas of the State of California, other states, or country. (b) The department may designate additional or expanded quarantined areas, or a reduction of the quarantined area based upon the confirmation of the presence or absence of the cottonseed bug.

MATERIAL REGULATED:

- (1) All plant and plant parts of the family Malvaceae including nursery stock and other living, or dead, cut or fallen fruit, fruiting structures, or seeds;
- (2) All equipment used for production and transportation of cotton; and
- (3) Quarantined articles in transit through an area infested with cottonseed bug.

RESTRICTIONS:

- (a) Quarantined articles originating from quarantined areas are prohibited entry into or through the State of Texas, except as provided in subsections (b) of this section unless the articles are:
 - (1) Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin declaring the articles have been inspected after harvest and found to be free of the cotton seed bug, and the articles have been stored in such a manner to remain free of the cotton seed bug; or
 - (2) Included in a cooperative agreement with the Texas Department of Agriculture;
- (b) Exemptions: Interstate and intrastate movement of regulated articles for scientific or experimental purposes shall be exempt from the provisions of 19.626 and may move under a compliance agreement and scientific permit, as required.

COTTON JASSID – EMERGENCY QUARANTINE

EFFECTIVE DATE: This quarantine takes effect immediately upon the date of publication of emergency quarantine and remains in force until rescinded or modified by TDA following assessment of pest distribution and control measures. (*Published October 3rd, 2025*)

PEST DESCRIPTION: The two-spot leafhopper (*Amrasca biguttula*) is a small (3-4mm), pale green insect with yellowish-green wings marked by two distinct black spots on the head and forewings (spots may fade in older adults). Nymphs are wingless, pale green, and highly mobile. Adults and nymphs feed on plant sap from the undersides of leaves, injecting toxins that cause “hopperburn”—initial yellowing at leaf tips and margins, upward curling/cupping of leaves, followed by rapid reddening, browning, and necrosis. Severe infestations lead to defoliation, stunted growth, and reduced boll set in cotton, mimicking nutrient deficiencies

or spider mite damage. The pest has multiple generations per year (up to 20-30 in warm climates), with eggs laid in leaf tissues and a life cycle of 7-14 days under Texas summer conditions.

REGULATED ARTICLES: All living hostable nursery plants and articles capable of harboring or disseminating the two-spot cotton leafhopper are regulated, as well as any container, equipment, media or soil associated with the hostable plants.

QUARANTINED AREAS: All counties in Texas with confirmed detections of the two-spot cotton leafhopper as of September 1, 2025, based on current inspections and surveys. TDA will maintain an updated list of quarantined areas on the TDA Plant Quality website ([Cotton Jassid - Two-Spot Cotton Leafhopper](#)).

Movement into Texas from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina is prohibited unless the following conditions for movement are met:

CONDITIONS FOR MOVEMENT:

Certification: Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by an authorized official from the state/country of origin, confirming the articles are free of the pest based on visual inspection or treatment. Certificate must include origin, destination, commodity, and pest-free declaration.

Treatment: Articles must be treated in accordance with TDA-approved methods or USDA-approved treatments such as: Insecticidal dip or spray using EPA-registered products effective against leafhoppers.

Exemption: Shipments for scientific, research, or immediate processing purposes may be allowed with prior TDA and/or USDA approval and under containment protocols.

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. Based on 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, 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 aboveground; fleshy roots, corms, tubers, and rhizomes that are free of soil; defoliated bare-rooted nursery stock; privately-owned indoor decorative house plants; 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 areas outside Texas must be treated as directed by the department, accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, and must be free of the quarantined pest.

EMERALD ASH BORER

PEST: Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*)

STATES REGULATED: The quarantined areas are those areas described on the department's website (<http://www.TexasAgriculture.gov>) as quarantined areas under this subchapter. The department may designate additional or expanded quarantined areas, or a reduction of the quarantined area based upon the confirmation of the presence or absence of the emerald ash borer. The designations will be effective upon the posting of the notification of the quarantined areas on the department's website.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The quarantined articles are firewood of all hardwood (non-coniferous) species, ash (*Fraxinus spp.*) nursery stock, and any other material living, dead, cut, or fallen, including green lumber, logs, stumps, roots, branches, and composted and uncomposted chips of the genus *Fraxinus*.

Quarantined articles originating from quarantined areas are prohibited entry into or through the free areas of Texas, except:

EXEMPTIONS: Processed lumber that is free of bark or has been kiln dried or fumigated and finished wood products without bark.

EXCEPTIONS: Quarantined articles from quarantined areas are allowed entry into or through the free areas of Texas if treated or processed as prescribed by the department and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, compliance agreement, or other phytosanitary document issued by an authorized inspector of the state of origin certifying that the article was treated or processed as prescribed and is free of the quarantined pest.

Quarantined articles that originate outside the quarantined area may transit through the quarantined area without a certificate if the article is safeguarded in an enclosed vehicle with adequate covering against infestation, the points of origin and destination are specified on the waybill accompanying the shipment, and the article is moved directly through the quarantined area without stopping beyond the time required for simple transit.

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 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 an authorized representative of the origin state's department of agriculture, certifying that such quarantined articles were:
 - (A) Treated with an approved molluscicide at the recommended rate; or
 - (B) 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 bareroot 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.

Florida: Counties of Calhoun, Escambia, Gadsen, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Madison, Okaloosa, and Santa Rosa are quarantined areas.

Texas: Counties of Bailey, Carson, Castro, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lamb, 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, dendranthema, pelargonium, 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.

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: <u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Adonidia merrillii</i>	Christmas palm
<i>Carpentaria acuminata</i>	Carpentaria palm
<i>Carludovica palmata</i>	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>	Mule palm
(<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> x <i>Butia capitata</i>) <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, Iberia, Jefferson, Orleans, and West Baton Rouge.

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>Adonidia merrillii</i> (<i>Veitchia merrillii</i>)	Christmas or Manila palm
<i>Aiphanes lindeniana</i> (<i>Martinezia lindeniana</i>)	
<i>Allagoptera arenaria</i>	Kuntze seashore palm
<i>Arenga engleri</i>	Dwarf sugar palm
<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	Palmyra palm
<i>Bismarckia</i> spp.	Bismarck palm
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Burmese or Clustering fishtail palm
<i>Caryota rumphiana</i>	Giant fishtail palm
<i>Chelyocarpus chuco</i>	Round leaf palm
<i>Coccothrinax readii</i>	Mexican silver palm
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut Palm
<i>Copernicia alba</i>	Caranday palm
<i>Corypha taliera</i>	Buri palm or Tali palm
<i>Corypha utan</i>	Gebang palm
<i>Cryosophila warscewiczii</i>	Guara palm or Rootspine palm
<i>Cyphophoenix nucele</i>	Lifou palm
<i>Dictyosperma album</i>	Princess or Hurricane palm
<i>Dypsis cabadae</i> (<i>Chrysalidocarpus cabadae</i>)	Cabada palm
<i>Dypsis decaryi</i> (<i>Neodypsis dearyi</i>)	Triangle palm
<i>Gaussia attenuata</i>	Puerto Rican Gaussia palm
<i>Howea belmoreana</i>	Belmore sentry palm
<i>Hyophorbe verschaffeltii</i> (<i>Mascarena verschaffeltii</i>)	Spindle palm
<i>Latania lontaroides</i>	Latan palm
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fan palm
<i>Nannorrhops ritchieana</i>	Mazari palm
<i>Pandanus utilis</i>	Common Screwpine
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal date palm
<i>Phoenix rupicola</i>	Cliff date palm
<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Silver date palm
<i>Pritchardia maideniana</i> (<i>Pritchardia affinis</i>)	Kona fan palm
<i>Pritchardia pacifica</i>	Fiji Island fan palm
<i>Pritchardia remota</i>	Remota loulu or Nihoa fan palm
<i>Pritchardia thurstonii</i>	Thurston's palm or Lau fan palm
<i>Ravenea hildebrandtii</i>	Hildebrandt's or Dwarf majesty palm
<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Cuban royal or Florida royal palm
<i>Saribus rotundifolius</i> (<i>Livistonia rotundifolia</i>)	Footstool palm

<i>Syagrus schizophylla</i>	Arikury palm
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese windmill palm
<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	Florida thatch palm
<i>Veitchia arcenia (montgomeryana, macdanielsi)</i>	Montgomery palm
<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	Foxtail palms

RESTRICTIONS: Quarantined articles are prohibited entry into Texas. Palm seeds are exempt from the provisions of these rules.

NOXIOUS AND INVASIVE PLANTS

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</i> spp.
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia</i> spp.

Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>
Water spinach	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>
Waterhyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Waterlettuce	<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, Pecos, 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.

EXEMPTION. Movement of quarantined articles to a sheller or processing plant for treatment or further processing may be granted upon departmental review.

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, Collier, Dade, Lee, Martin, Monroe, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie counties in the State of Florida, and any other area infested with the red palm mite.

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 caryotfolia</i>	Coyure palm, Ruffle palm, Spine palm
<i>Aiphanes spp.</i>	Multiple crown palm, Ruffle palm
<i>Areca catechu</i>	Betel nut palm
<i>Areca spp.</i>	
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexander palm, King palm
<i>Arenga pinnata</i>	Gomuti palm, Sugar palm
<i>Bactris plumeriana</i>	Coco macaco, Prickly pole
<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	Bismarck palm
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm
<i>Beccariophoenix</i>	Giant windowpane palm

<i>madagascariensis</i>	
<i>Butia capitata</i>	Pindo palm, Jelly palm
<i>Chamaedorea</i> spp.	Chamaedorea palm
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut palm
<i>Coccothrinax miraguama</i>	Miraguama palm
<i>Corypha umbraculifera</i>	Talipot 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>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia palm, Sentry 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>	Puerto Rico Royal palm
<i>Roystonea regia</i>	Florida royal palm
<i>Schippia concolor</i>	Silver pimento palm
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Queen palm
<i>Syagrus schizophylla</i>	Arikury palm
<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	Florida thatch palm
<i>Veitchia</i> spp.	Manila palm
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Fan palm
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm
<i>Washingtonia</i> spp.	
<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>Heliconia</i> spp.	
<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Edible banana, Plantain
<i>Musa balbisiana</i>	Wild banana
<i>Musa uranoscopus</i>	Red-flowering banana
<i>Musa x paradisiacal</i>	Edible banana, Plantain

<i>(Musa sapientum)</i>	
<i>Musa corniculata</i>	Red banana
<i>Musa spp.</i>	Banana, Plantain
<i>Pandanus utilis</i>	Screw pine
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird of paradise, Crane flower
<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	Traveler's tree
<i>Etlingera 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 spp.</i>
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 spp.</i>
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 (L.)</i>	20
Blessed thistle	<i>Cnicus benedictus</i>	100
Blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	100
Bracted plantain and	<i>Plantago aristata</i> and	
Buckhorn plantain	<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	<i>Solanum carolinense</i> and	
Purple nightshade	<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	<i>Brassica</i> spp. and	
Wild turnips	<i>Sinapis</i> spp.	300
Wild oat and/or	<i>Avena fatua</i> and/or	
Feral oat	<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>Raphanusraphanistrum</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.

SPONGY (GYPSY) MOTH

PEST: Spongy Moth (*Lymantria dispar dispar*)

The department has adopted by reference the Federal Gypsy Moth Quarantine, 7 Code of Federal Regulations, §301.45 through 301.45-12.

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.