

**WASHINGTON**

**SUMMARY OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES**

May 2023

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**Department of Agriculture**  
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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](mailto: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/m<sup>3</sup> (2 lbs./1,000 ft.<sup>3</sup>) for 2 hours at 27.7°C (82°F) or above
2. 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> (2 lbs./1,000 ft.<sup>3</sup>) for 2 1/2 hours at 22.2°C - 27.2°C (72°F-81°F)
3. 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> (2 lbs./1,000 ft.<sup>3</sup>) for 3 hours at 16.6°C - 21.6°C (62°F-71°F)
4. 32 g/m<sup>3</sup> (2 lbs./1,000 ft.<sup>3</sup>) 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](mailto: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.

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Names</b>
<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. Munsoniana*, 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 calcitropa</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) (b)	regions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 region 4, except those areas north of State Highway 20 in Stevens County
(58)	thistle, Scotch, <i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, and 3 region 4, except Douglas County region 5, except Spokane and Whitman counties
(59)	velvetleaf, <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 region 5, except Yakima County region 6, except Franklin County
(60)	water primrose, <i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	(a) (b)	regions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 region 3, except Cowlitz County
(61)	white bryony, <i>Bryonia alba</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, 3, and 4 region 5, except Whitman County Benton County of region 6
(62)	wild chervil, <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	regions 1, 4, and 6 region 2, except Island and Whatcom counties Wahkiakum and Lewis counties of region 3 region 5, except Whitman County
(63)	yellow archangel, <i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	Clallam County of region 1 Island, San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom counties of region 2 Skamania and Wahkiakum counties of region 3 regions 4, 5, and 6
(64)	yellow floating heart, <i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d)	regions 1, 2, and 6 region 3, except Cowlitz County region 4, except Stevens County region 5, except Spokane County
(65)	yellow nutsedge, <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	regions 1 and 4 region 2, except Skagit and Thurston counties region 3, except Clark County region 5, except Klickitat and Yakima counties region 6, except Franklin and Walla Walla counties
(66)	yellow starthistle, <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	(a) (b) (c)	regions 1, 2, and 3 region 4, except T36 R38 in the area contained within Hwy 395/Hwy 20, Pingston Creek Road, and Highland Loop Road in Stevens County 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 ssp. 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>