

KANSAS

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated August 2010

Plant Protection and Weed Control Program

Kansas Department of Agriculture

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

LIVE PLANT DEFINITION

Live plant means any living plant, cultivated or wild, or any part thereof that can be planted or propagated unless specifically exempted by the rules of the secretary (K.S.A. 2-2113). Current exclusions include: field and forage crops, seeds and sets of any kind, cut flowers and cut greenery not used for propagation, fruits and vegetables used for food or feed, and aquatic plants used in indoor aquariums (K.S.A. 4-15-4).

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All live plants shipped into Kansas must have attached to each quantity or package a tag or label on which shall appear a copy of a valid certificate of inspection issued by the proper state plant regulatory official indicating the shipment is in compliance with Kansas Pest Freedom Standards. Catalog and electronic sales are subject to this requirement (K.S.A.2-2123).

PRE-NOTIFICATION OF NURSERY SHIPMENTS

Pre-notification of nursery shipments can be sent via email to PPWC@kda.ks.gov, via fax at (785) 862-2182, or by mail at Kansas Department of Agriculture, Plant Protection and Weed Control, P.O. Box 19282, Forbes Field, Building 282, Topeka, KS 66619.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Franseria tomentosa</i> and <i>F. discolor</i> | bur ragweed |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Canada thistle |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | field bindweed |
| <i>Lepidium draba</i> | hoary cress |
| <i>Sorghum halapense</i> | johnsongrass |
| <i>Pueraria lobata</i> | kudzu |
| <i>Euphorbia esula</i> | leafy spurge |
| <i>Carduus nutans</i> | musk thistle |
| <i>Hoffmannseggia densiflora</i> | pignut |
| <i>Agropyron repens</i> | quackgrass |
| <i>Centurea picris</i> | Russian knapweed |
| <i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> | sericea lespedeza |

COUNTY-OPTION NOXIOUS WEEDS

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | bull thistle |
| <i>Rosa multiflora</i> | multiflora rose |

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Purple Loosestrife. Purple loosestrife means all species and hybrids of *Lythrum* except *Lythrum alatum* and *Lythrum californicum*.

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: Purple loosestrife is prohibited from sale in Kansas.

GRECIAN FOXGLOVE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Grecian Foxglove, *Digitalis lanata*

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: Grecian foxglove is prohibited from sale in Kansas.

TAMARIX QUARANTINE

PESTS: Tamarisk (Salt cedar), *Tamarix* spp.

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: Tamarisk (Salt cedar) is prohibited from sale in Kansas.

FEDERAL NOXIOUS WEED QUARANTINE

PESTS: All federal noxious weeds designated by USDA-APHIS-PPQ.

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of federal noxious weeds into or within the State of Kansas is prohibited.

THOUSAND CANKERS DISEASE OF WALNUT QUARANTINE

PESTS: Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut, *Geosmithia* sp. and the Walnut Twig Beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis*

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants, plant parts, and products of the genera *Juglans*; articles of *Juglans*, including, but not limited to: logs, lumber, firewood, bark, mulch, burls, stumps, and packing materials; all life stages of the walnut twig beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*); all life stages of the *Geosmithia* fungus (*Geosmithia* sp.).

EXEMPTIONS: All nuts, nut meat and hulls of the genera *Juglans*. Finished wood products, without bark (95% bark free), including walnut furniture, musical instruments, and gun stocks. Processed lumber, without bark (95% bark free), with square edges, that has received a heat treatment with a minimum wood core temperature of 133 degrees Fahrenheit (56 degrees Celsius) maintained for at least 30 minutes, which is received from states, territories, or foreign countries where Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut and the Walnut Twig Beetle have not been detected. Nonviable, preserved specimens of the Walnut Twig Beetle (*Pityophthorus juglandis*) and the fungus *Geosmithia* sp.

RESTRICTIONS: From the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and other states, territories, and foreign countries where the disease has been found to exist: A phytosanitary certificate from the state or country of origin declaring, “*The article was officially inspected after harvest and found free of the fungus Geosmithia, the Walnut Twig Beetle, free of bark, and stored in such a manner to retain freedom from the Walnut Twig Beetle in storage and transit.*”

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From all other states and territories of the United States and foreign countries that do not conduct an official survey on an annual basis: A phytosanitary certificate from the state or country of origin declaring, “*The article was officially inspected after harvest and found to be free of Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut and the Walnut Twig Beetle. The article was harvested on (date), and stored and shipped in a manner to retain freedom from the Walnut Twig Beetle in storage and transit.*”

From states and territories of the United States and foreign countries that conduct an official survey on an annual basis, and the state or territory of the United States or foreign country has been found free of Thousand Cankers Disease of Walnut and the Walnut Twig Beetle, no phytosanitary certificate is required.

A state phytosanitary certificate for importation into the state of Kansas is valid for thirty (30) days from the time of inspection. The regulated article cannot be physically altered in any way after issuance of the certificate and before entry into the state of Kansas.

LIVE PLANT PEST FREEDOM STANDARDS

The Kansas Department of Agriculture has adopted tolerances for certain pests that are established in the state. A “clean list” approach is being used for pests of live plants. All plant pests shall be prohibited entry into Kansas except as follows. Infestation levels for the pests listed below shall not exceed the tolerance limits shown for each pest.

As used in the following list, “incidence” shall mean the prevalence of a plant pest on a group of plants, expressed as the percentage of plants affected. For insects and arachnids, the incidence tolerance limit shall include all visible life stages. The word “damage” shall mean the degree of harm to a plant part caused by a plant pest, expressed as the percentage of plant tissue damaged.

(1) INSECTS AND ARACHNIDS

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Tolerance Limits (maximum) | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | Incidence | Damage |
| an aphid | <i>Capitophorus spp.</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| an aphid | <i>Myzus hemerocallis</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| ash plant bug | <i>Tropidosteptes amoenus</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| ash/lilac borer | <i>Podosesia syringae</i> | < 1% | - |
| bagworm | <i>Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| Banks grass mite | <i>Oligonychus pratensis</i> | < 25% | - |
| cotton/melon aphid | <i>Aphis gossypii</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| dark-winged fungus gnats | Family <i>Sciaridae</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| elm leaf beetle | <i>Pyrrhalta luteola</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| euonymus scale | <i>Unaspis euonymi</i> | < 1% | - |
| European pine shoot moth | <i>Rhyacionia buoliana</i> | < 1% | - |
| fall webworm | <i>Hyphantria cunea</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| flat-headed apple tree borer | <i>Chrysobothris femorata</i> | < 1% | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Tolerance Limits (maximum) | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| | | Incidence | Damage |
| Fletcher scale | <i>Lecanium fletcheri</i> | < 75% | - |
| fungus gnats | Family <i>Mycetophilidae</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| foxglove aphid | <i>Aulacorthum solani</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| green peach aphid | <i>Myzus persicae</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| greenhouse whitefly | <i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> | < 25% | - |
| hawthorn lace bug | <i>Corythucha cydoniae</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| honey locust borer | <i>Agrilus difficilis</i> | < 1% | - |
| honeysuckle aphid | <i>Hyadaphis tataricae</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| iris borer | <i>Macronoctua onusta</i> | < 1% | - |
| Japanese beetle | <i>Popillia japonica</i> | Certification under the U.S. domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan, September 5, 2000, published by the National Plant Board, shall be required. | |
| locust borer | <i>Megacyllene robiniae</i> | < 1% | - |
| maple bladdergall mite | <i>Vasates quadripedes</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| mimosa webworm | <i>Homadaula anisocentra</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| oak red mite | <i>Oligonychus bicolor</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| obscure scale | <i>Melanaspis obscura</i> | < 1% | - |
| oystershell scale | <i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i> | < 1% | - |
| painted hickory borer | <i>Megacyllene caryae</i> | < 1% | - |
| peach tree borer | <i>Synanthedon exitiosa</i> | < 1% | - |
| pine bark adelgid | <i>Pineus strobi</i> | < 1% | - |
| pine needle scale | <i>Chionaspis pinifoliae</i> | < 1% | - |
| pine tortoise scale | <i>Toumeyella parvicornis</i> | < 1% | - |
| potato aphid | <i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| round-headed apple tree borer | <i>Saperda candida</i> | < 1% | - |
| shore flies | Family <i>Ephydridae</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| spirea aphid | <i>Aphis spiraecola</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| spruce spider mite | <i>Oligonychus ununguis</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| sweet potato whitefly | <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> | < 25% | - |
| tobacco thrips | <i>Frankliniella fusca</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| two-spotted spider mite | <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> | < 25% | - |
| water lily aphid | <i>Rhopalosiphum nymphaeae</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| western flower thrips | <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| winged euonymus scale | <i>Lepidosaphes yanagicola</i> | < 1% | - |

(2) DISEASES AND NEMATODES

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Tolerance Limits (maximum) | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | Incidence | Damage |
| apple scab | <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| bacterial wilt of geranium | <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. | < 1% | - |

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Tolerance Limits (maximum) | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| | | Incidence | Damage |
| black knot | <i>pelargonii</i> <i>Apiosporina morbosa</i> | < 25% | - |
| black spot of rose | <i>Diplocarpon rosae</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| brown spot of pine | <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| cedar-apple rust | <i>Gymnosporangium juniperi- virginiana</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| cedar-quince rust | <i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i> | < 1% | - |
| crown gall | <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i> | < 1% | - |
| Cyclaneusma needle cast | <i>Cyclaneusma minus</i> and <i>Cylaneusma niveus</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| Diplodia tip blight | <i>Sphaeropsis sapinea</i> | < 1% | - |
| Dothistroma needle blight | <i>Dothistroma pini</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| fire blight | <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> | < 1% | - |
| gall rusts of pine | <i>Cronartium</i> spp. and <i>Endocronartium</i> spp | < 1% | - |
| gray mold | <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> | < 25% | - |
| hawthorn rust | <i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| Impatiens necrotic spot virus | | < 1% | - |
| iris leaf spot | <i>Didymellina macrospora</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| Kabatina blight of juniper | <i>Kabatina juniperi</i> | < 25% | - |
| oak wilt | <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> | < 1% | - |
| perennial Nectria canker | <i>Nectria galligena</i> | < 1% | - |
| Phomopsis blight | <i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i> | < 25% | - |
| Phytophthora root rot | <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. | < 1% | - |
| pine wilt nematode | <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> | < 1% | - |
| Pseudomonas blight | <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Syringae</i> | < 25% | - |
| Pythium root rot | <i>Pythium</i> spp. | < 25% | - |
| Rhizoctonia root rot | <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> | < 25% | - |
| Rhizospheara needle cast | <i>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffi</i> | < 1% | - |
| root knot nematodes (all) | <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp. | < 1% | - |
| Septoria leaf spot of poplar | <i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| Septoria stem canker | <i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> | < 1% | - |
| sycamore anthracnose | <i>Gnomonia platani</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| tar spot of maple | <i>Rhytisma acerinum</i> | < 75% | < 25% |
| Thievalopsis root rot | <i>Thievalopsis basicola</i> | < 25% | - |
| Tomato spotted wilt virus | | < 1% | - |
| Verticillium wilt | <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> and <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> | < 1% | - |