

WASHINGTON

SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES July, 2006

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For more complete information on Washington's Agricultural Quarantines, please consult the **Washington Plant Quarantine Manual** or request copies of individual quarantines or summaries at the above address. This brief summary should not be assumed to be complete or legally binding. You should contact your state and the appropriate agency listed above for updates and changes.

[Nursery Stock Definitions](#)

[General Shipping Requirements](#)

[Apple Maggot Quarantine](#)

[Barberry and Black Stem Rust Quarantine](#)

[Bean Seed Quarantine](#)

[Blueberry Scorch Virus Quarantine](#)

[Blueberry Maggot](#)

[Chestnut Quarantine](#)

[Crucifer Seed Quarantine](#)

[European Corn Borer](#)

[Fresh Fruit of Blueberry Quarantine](#)

[Gypsy Moth Quarantine](#)

[Grape Insect Pests Quarantine](#)

[Grape Virus Quarantine](#)

[Hop Disease Quarantine](#)

[Japanese Beetle Quarantine](#)

[Lentil Anthracnose Quarantine](#)

[State Noxious Weed List](#)

[Class A List](#)

[Class B List](#)

[Class C List](#)

[Noxious Weed Seed and Plant Quarantine](#)

[Onion White Rot Disease](#)

[Peach Mosaic Virus Quarantine](#)

[Peach Rosette Mosaic Virus Quarantine](#)

[Peach Rosette Disease Quarantine](#)

[Peach Yellows, Little Peach, and Red Suture Disease](#)

[Potato Virus Y – N Quarantine](#)

[Plum Curculio](#)

[Purple Nutsedge Quarantine](#)

[Seed Potato Quarantine](#)
[Wetland and Aquatic Plant Quarantine](#)

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

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, and similar plant parts used for propagative purposes, and vegetable or herbaceous food crops. This does not apply to cut plant material used for decorative purposes.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

A certificate (tag, stamp, label, etc.) 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.

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS QUARANTINE **WAC 16-301-245**

PESTS: The seeds of annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) and its known strains.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Grass seed planted for seed increase except Big Bluegrass, Upland Bluegrass, Brome, Meadow Fescue, Tall Fescue, Oatgrass, Orchard grass, Timothy, or Wheatgrass.

RESTRICTIONS: Seed moved or shipped into the regulated area must have a test report from an official seed laboratory showing freedom from annual bluegrass. Any person shipping, moving or transporting any seed stock for planting purposes in the regulated area that does not have an official "annual bluegrass quarantine tag" must: (1) state where and when the seed stock can be officially sampled; or (2) have an official copy of the laboratory analysis showing "freedom from" attached; or (3) submit a representative sample for analysis. Upon analysis showing "freedom from", WSDA will tag each bag with an official "annual bluegrass quarantine" tag. Protected counties include Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima.

ROUGH BLUEGRASS QUARANTINE **WAC 16-301-305**

PESTS: The seeds of rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*) and its known strains.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the

state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seed stocks of all varieties of Kentucky bluegrass, including seed production fields of rough bluegrass. This quarantine does not apply to seed sown for forage or turf.

RESTRICTIONS: Seed moved or shipped into the regulated area must have a test report from an official seed laboratory showing freedom from rough bluegrass. Any person shipping, moving or transporting any seed stock for planting purposes in the regulated area that does not have an official "rough bluegrass quarantine tag" must (1) state where and when the seed stock can be officially sampled, or (2) have an official copy of the laboratory analysis showing "freedom from" attached, or (3) submit a representative sample for analysis. Upon analysis showing "freedom from", WSDA will tag each bag with an official "rough bluegrass quarantine" tag. Regulated areas include all counties in the state of Washington lying east of the Cascade Crest. This quarantine does not apply to seed production of fields of rough bluegrass grown in Benton, Klickitat, or Yakima counties.

**BEAN SEED QUARANTINE
WAC 16-301-385**

PESTS: The following bacterial and fungal diseases of beans and any new strains or variations of these identified in the future:

Halo Blight (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *phaseolicola* (Young et al.)), Common Bean Blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *phaseoli* (Smith) Dye), Fuscous Blight (*Xanthomonas phaseoli* var. *fuscans* (Burk.)), Bean anthracnose disease (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* (Sacc. & Magn.) Scrib.), Brown spot disease (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* (Van Hall)) only strains virulently pathogenic to beans (*Phaseolus*), Bean bacterial wilt (*Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens* ssp. *flaccumfaciens* (Hedges) Dows).

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All seeds of common beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) and Adzuki beans (*Vigna angularis*) intended for planting purposes, bean plants and parts of plants, crop residue from the harvest of infected bean plants.

Note: the quarantine only applies to bean seed destined for Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman and Yakima counties.

RESTRICTIONS: No beans contaminated with the listed diseases may be planted, or sold, shipped, or transported for seed purposes in the regulated area.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: WSDA must be notified, before shipping of a person's intent to ship, move, or transport any bean seed into the regulated area. Such notice must include a copy of the official certificate.

Note: This quarantine contains additional conditions by area of production of the seed. Contact WSDA for full copy.

CRUCIFER SEED QUARANTINE

WAC-16-301-490

PEST: The following crucifer diseases and any new strains of these diseases: Black leg of Crucifers (*Phoma lingam*), Black rot (*Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris*).

QUARANTINE STATES: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All crucifer seed, seedlings, roots, or transplants intended for seed production, commercial vegetable production, or cover crop use.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated material must be tested and found free of regulated pests and dormant seed. Crucifer seed intended for planting must be pre-approved by seed program before planting. Pre-approval requires: (1) a “Notice of Intent/Quarantine Compliance Agreement” filed along with (2) a laboratory analysis or some other document certifying freedom from *Phoma lingam* and *Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris* (Phytosanitary Certificate issued from the state or country of production), and (3) seed analysis certificate showing seed lot is free of dormant seed.

EXCEPTIONS: Prepackaged seed lots of ½ ounce or less and transplants for home use.

Note: The quarantine only applies to crucifer seed destined for the counties of Clallam, Island, Lewis, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties.

GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE

WAC 16-470-020

PEST: Gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*)

STATES REGULATED: All areas of the United States and Canada identified as high risk by USDA/APHIS/PPQ.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Trees, shrubs with persistent woody stems, Christmas trees and parts of trees and shrubs except seeds, fruits and cones; (2) Timber and building materials (lumber, firewood, building blocks, etc.); (3) Mobile homes, recreational vehicles, trailers, boats, camping gear, and associated equipment; (4) Outdoor household articles (furniture, garden tools, etc.); (5) Any other article which may convey gypsy moth.

RESTRICTIONS: Articles must have a certificate attached to the container or bill of lading attesting to one of the above conditions and stating the destination of the articles and the origin. Articles may be moved from a quarantine area into the state if: (1) Articles originated in a non-infested area of the quarantine state or province; (2) Articles have been examined and found free

of gypsy moth life stages by an official of a Department of Agriculture, USDA, or a trained and approved private contractor; (3) Articles have received an approved and monitored treatment; (4) Articles that were grown, produced or manufactured in such a manner that no stage of gypsy moth could be transmitted by them.

Conditions Under Which Non-Certificated Articles May Enter: (1) The articles are cleaned, or treated at point of entry; or (2) the articles are sealed at point of entry and are treated, under WSDA supervision, at destination.

APPLE MAGGOT AND PLUM CURCULIO QUARANTINE WAC 16-470-101

PEST: Apple Maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) and Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).

STATES REGULATED:

Apple maggot: The entire states of AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TX, TN, UT, VT, VA, WV, WI; the District of Columbia, and any other states where apple maggot may be detected.

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, NB, 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 states where plum curculio may be detected.

MATERIALS REGULATED:

Apple Maggot: Fresh Apple (including crab apple), apricot, hawthorn (haw), nectarine, peach, pear (except commercially grown from California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington), plum, prune, quince, and rose hips.

Plum Curculio: Fresh apple (including crab apple), apricot, blueberry, cherry, currant, grape, hawthorn (haw), huckleberry, nectarine, peach, pear, persimmon, plum, prune, and quince.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles, accompanied by official certificate attesting to compliance, may be moved from quarantined areas under the following conditions: (1) The regulated commodities were grown outside the quarantined area, identity maintained, and repacked or shipped from within the quarantine area; (2) Apples were exposed to Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage, in an approved facility, for a continuous period of 90 days at 38° F. or less; (3) Regulated commodities were held in cold storage for a continuous period of 40 days at 32° F. or less; (4) Commercially fresh fruit (regulated commodities) from California, Idaho, Utah, Oregon, and Washington may be shipped into and within Washington provided that: [a] the origin state conducted an adequate apple maggot (plum curculio for Utah and other where that pest may be found) survey, [b] WSDA receives immediate written notification of detections of regulated pests in counties where they have not been previously detected, [c] the origin state must certify that the fruit came from an orchard found to be free from regulated pests and not under quarantine by the origin department of agriculture; (5) Commercial fresh apples (including

crabapples), cherries, hawthorns (haw), plums and prunes produced in counties of California, Idaho, Oregon and Utah where apple maggot is known to occur and regulated articles produced in Utah counties where plum curculio is known to occur may enter Washington under special permit issued by the Director and accepted by the origin state.

ONION WHITE ROT QUARANTINE

WAC 16-470-300

PEST: Onion white rot disease (*Sclerotium cepivorum*).

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Onions, garlic, leek, chive, shallots and other *Allium* spp.; tools and equipment used in onion and other *Allium* spp. Crops, soil, and livestock pastured on irrigated fields known to be infested with onion white rot.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) No regulated articles (onions or related) for the purpose of planting or propagation including bulbs, sets or seedlings may be imported into Adams, Franklin or Grant counties except: [a] from areas of this or other states where onion white rot is not known to occur and [b] each shipment has been certified as free from onion white rot. (2) No equipment or tools used on fields outside of Adams, Franklin, and Grant counties where regulated articles are produced may be moved into these counties until the equipment or tools have been cleaned of soil and sterilized by use of steam under pressure. The department may stop the movement of all such tools and equipment until cleaning is completed. (3) No livestock pastured on irrigated fields known to be infested with onion white rot or fed white rot infested plant parts may be imported into Adams, Franklin, or Grant counties except into feed lots, cattle sale yards, or exhibition sites such as fairs. (4) No white rot infested plant parts may be imported into Adams, Franklin, or Grant counties for use as livestock feed.

CHESTNUT QUARANTINE

WAC 16-470-400

PESTS: Chestnut bark disease (*Endothia parasitica*), Large chestnut weevil (*Curculio caryatrypes*), Small chestnut weevil (*Curculio sayi*), Nut curculio (*Conotrachelus carinifer*), Oriental chestnut gall wasp (*Dryocosmus kuriphilus*).

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All species and variety of chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) and chinquapin (*Castanopsis* spp.), including trees, plants, plant parts, grafts, cuttings, scions, nuts, logs, and firewood.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Regulated articles produced in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada,

Oregon and Utah may enter with a certificate stating that the shipment originated in these states; (2) Regulated articles produced in any area of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico or states east thereof may enter under one of the following conditions: [a] with a certificate affirming that the listed pests are not known to occur within the production area of the state, or [b] from an area where the listed pests are known to occur, with a certificate stating "freedom from" the listed pests and detailing the treatment used. Such treatment must be as recommended by the origin state department of agriculture or university extension service and approved by WSDA; (3) Nuts of all species and variety of chestnut or chinquapin, grown in and imported from foreign countries, may enter without restriction when shipped in unopened, original containers and regulated by USDA.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-470-700

PEST: Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newman).

STATES REGULATED: The states of AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, the District of Columbia, the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Soil, humus, compost, and manure (except commercially packaged); (2) All balled and burlapped plants including containerized plants except bareroot plants free from soil; (3) Grass sod; (4) Plant crowns or roots, bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants except when all of these are free from soil; (5) Other plants, plant parts or articles determined by the Director to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese Beetle due to infestation or exposure to infestation.

RESTRICTIONS: Each shipment must be accompanied by an official state or federal certificate certifying that the regulated article has been treated by WSDA approved methods and procedures to ensure that all Japanese Beetles have been eradicated. For information on approved treatments, contact WSDA, or the Director may issue special permits allowing entry of articles otherwise prohibited. The permit will state the conditions under which entry is allowed.

BARBERRY AND BLACK STEM RUST
WAC 16-472-010

PEST: Black Stem Rust of Wheat and other cereals such as oats, barley, rye, and wild grasses caused by *Puccinia graminis*.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts.

MATERIAL REGULATED: The alternate hosts for this rust are susceptible members of *Berberis*, *Mahonia*, and *Mahoberberis*. Species and cultivars proven resistant to Black Stem Rust, cuttings of *Mahoberberis*, and all seeds are exempt.

RESTRICTIONS: All 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.

In addition, each shipment must have a valid USDA shipping permit authorizing interstate movement.

**LENTIL ANTHRACNOSE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-473-001**

PEST: Lentil anthracnose caused by the fungus *Colletotrichum truncatum* (Schwein).

STATES REGULATED: The Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, and any other state or territory of the United States and foreign countries known to confirm the presence of anthracnose of lentils.

MATERIAL REGULATED: Lentils used or intended as seed.

RESTRICTIONS: The sale, offering to sell, transporting, distributing, and/or planting lentils originating from the quarantine area the quarantined area. The director may issue a special permit allowing entry of articles otherwise prohibited.

**EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE
WAC 16-478-010**

PEST: European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*)

STATES REGULATED: All states and districts of the United States, except the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Utah.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) Corn, broomcorn, sorghum, and sudan grass plants and all parts of these including seed and shelled grain, stalks, ears, cobs, and all other parts, fragments and debris from these; (2) Beans in the pod, beets, celery, bell pepper fruits, endive, swiss chard, and rhubarb (cut or plants with roots); (3) Cut flowers and entire plants of aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia, Japanese hop, dahlia (except tubers without stems), and gladiolus (except corms without stems).

RESTRICTIONS: (1) Corn, broomcorn, sorghum and sudan grass must be accompanied by a certificate attesting that [a] the grain or seed has passed through a 1/2 inch mesh screen or been otherwise cleaned to be free from cobs or other debris that could harbor corn borer larvae and loaded into an inspected carrier free of debris capable of containing larvae, or [b] the grain or seed has been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 4 lbs./1000 ft.³ for 16 hours at 60° F. (2) Small lots of cleaned, shelled grain and seed of 100 lbs or less, or comprised of small packages of less than 10 lbs. are exempt from the certification requirement but are subject to inspection upon arrival. (3) Stalks, ears, cobs or other parts of corn, broomcorn, sorghum or

sudan grass from quarantined areas may be admitted if they are accompanied by a certificate attesting that such have been fumigated with methyl bromide at a rate of 3 lbs./1000 ft.³ for 16 hours at 60° F., or otherwise disinfected in a manner approved by the Director. (4) Beans in the pod; beets; celery; bell pepper fruits; endive; Swiss chard; rhubarb (cut or plants with roots); cut flowers and entire plants of aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia, Japanese hop, dahlia (except tubers without stems) and gladiolus (except corms without stems) from quarantined areas will be admitted with a certificate stating that [a] regulated items in the shipment have been inspected and found free of European corn borer, or [b] regulated items have been produced in a greenhouse where host plants have been regularly inspected and found free from European corn borer, or [c] regulated items have been treated with methyl bromide at a rate of 3 lbs./ 1000 ft.³ for 4 hours at 60° F. For exemptions, consult WSDA Quarantine Manual.

GRAPE INSECT QUARANTINE WAC 16-481-010

PEST: Grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae* (Fitch)) and vine mealy bug (*Planococcus ficus* (Signoret)).

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All grape plants, grape rootstock, and/or softwood cuttings (rooted or not); all equipment and tools that have been used for cultivation or harvest of grapes in infested areas. Excluded are hardwood cuttings taken during the period of full dormancy not including portions of the trunk of the plant and dried grape vines used for ornamental purposes.

RESTRICTIONS: Grape plants, grape rootstock, and/or softwood cuttings may enter provided that they are: (1) Certified as coming from an area free of phylloxera and vine mealy bug; or (2) Grown in an approved sterile media system; or (3) On small shipments of softwood cuttings (up to 500 cuttings), all articles have been carefully examined by an authorized inspector and found to be free from grape phylloxera and vine mealy bug; or (4) Have been subject to one of the following treatments and stored so as to prevent reinfestation: [a] Dormant rooted plants or rootstock have been washed so as to remove all soil or other growing media and emersed in hot water for not less than 3 nor more than 5 minutes at a temperature of not less than 125° F. (52° C.) not more than 130° F (55° C.). [b] Plants, rootstocks, or cuttings are fumigated with methyl bromide at rate of 2 lbs/1000 ft.³ (0.908 kg/28 m³) for 3 hrs. at 65°-70° F (18.3-21.2° C.); or (5) Have been subjected to another treatment, determined to be effective and approved in writing by the Director. Equipment used for cultivation or harvesting of grapes in quarantined areas must be thoroughly washed or steam cleaned to remove all dirt and plant material prior to entry into the state of Washington.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: The Plant Services Division of the Washington State Department of Agriculture must be notified by U.S. mail or telefax prior to the shipment of regulated articles.

SEED POTATO QUARANTINE
WAC 16-482-001

PESTS: Bacterial, Fungal, Viral and Nematode Diseases of Potatoes.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Seed potatoes for commercial plantings in excess of one acre or for seed production in the counties of Adams, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Grays Harbor, King, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Mason, Pend Oreille, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Stevens, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima.

RESTRICTIONS: All seed potatoes propagated for commercial production or for seed production in the regulated area of the state must be from certified seed, produced as a part of a certified seed potato program in the state or country of origin and accepted as certified by the program.

GRAPE VIRUS QUARANTINE
WAC 16-483-001

PEST: Fanleaf, Leafroll, Stem Pitting, and Corky Bark virus diseases of grapes.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Grape plants and all their parts capable of propagation, except fruit.

RESTRICTIONS: Grape plants from areas under quarantine may enter provided that: (1) They have been grown under an official grapevine certification program that includes inspection and testing by indexing on suitable indicator hosts for freedom from Fanleaf, Leafroll, Stem Pitting and Corky Bark virus diseases and (2) All shipments are clearly marked on the package or container.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS: Persons shipping or transporting regulated articles into the state must notify the WSDA prior to shipment.

POTATO VIRUS Y NECROTIC STRAIN QUARANTINE
WAC 16-484-200

PESTS: Potato Virus Y Necrotic Strain (PVY-N).

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (1) All seed potatoes to be used for commercial plantings or for seed potato production.

RESTRICTIONS: All seed potatoes must originate from a state or area that participates in the US/Canada Necrotic Virus Management plan or has been tested and found free of PVYn.

PEACH MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE QUARANTINE

WAC 16-487-200

PEST: The virus that causes Peach Mosaic Virus Disease, and any virus capable of producing identical symptoms.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AZ and NM, and parts of CO, TX, and CA.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e. fruit pits) of all species, varieties, and hybrids of almond, apricot, peach, plum, prune, nectarine, Manchu cherry, and western sand cherry.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles are prohibited entry into the state of Washington except by permit from the Director providing mandatory provisions or conditions under which entry is allowed.

PEACH ROSETTE MOSAIC VIRUS DISEASE QUARANTINE

WAC 16-487-300

PEST: The virus that causes Peach Rosette Mosaic Virus Disease.

STATES REGULATED: For *Prunus*, the MI counties of Berrien, Kalamazoo and Van Buren. For the American grape (*Vitis lubrusca*), all MI state.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Peach trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e., fruit pits) of all peach trees and American grape plants.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated articles are prohibited entry into the state of Washington except by permit from the Director providing mandatory provisions or conditions under which entry is allowed.

PEACH ROSETTE DISEASE QUARANTINE

WAC 16-487-100

PEST: The phytoplasma that causes Peach Rosette disease.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AL, AR, FL, GA, MS, SC, TN, and WV.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e., fruit pits) of all species of the genus *Prunus* except those species determined not to be hosts.

RESTRICTIONS: Plants and propagative parts of the restricted *Prunus* species, except symptomless carriers or plants budded onto symptomless carriers, will be permitted entry provided that the following requirements are met: (1) Each species and variety is properly labeled as to scientific name and state of origin; (2) Each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture or state university of the state of origin verifying that the plants or propagative parts have been certified in accordance with the regulations of an official certification program including inspection and indexing on suitable indicator hosts or by another officially recognized method for "freedom from" Peach Rosette Disease; (3) Peach Rosette Disease symptoms were not found during the period when the stock was growing or budwood taken either on or within one mile of the growing ground; (4) No symptomless plum species or other species on symptomless plum understock existed on the growing ground during the production of the nursery stock. The following symptomless hosts and all parts capable of propagation including their use as understock are prohibited entry into the state of Washington: the "Wilson" cultivar of apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), Mariana plums (*Prunus cerasifera* x *P. munsoniiana*), any tree grafted on Mariana plum understock.

**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.

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of AL, CT, DE, FL, IL, IN, KY, MD, MS, MI, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, WV, and the District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All trees and all parts capable of propagation including cuttings, budsticks, scions, and rootstocks (except seeds i.e. fruit pits) of all species of the genus *Prunus* except those species determined not to be hosts.

RESTRICTIONS: Plants and propagative parts of the restricted *Prunus* species, except symptomless carriers or plants budded onto symptomless carriers, will be permitted entry provided that the following requirements are met: (1) Each species and variety is properly labeled as to scientific name and state of origin; (2) Each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture or state university of the state of origin verifying that the plants or propagative parts have been certified in accordance with the regulations of an official certification program including inspection and indexing on suitable indicator hosts or by another officially recognized method for "freedom from" Peach Yellows, Little Peach and Red Suture Diseases; (3) Peach Yellows, Little Peach and Red Suture Disease symptoms were not found during the period when the stock was growing or budwood taken either on or within one mile of the growing ground; (4) **No symptomless plum species or other species on symptomless plum understock existed on the growing ground during the production of the nursery stock.** The following symptomless hosts and all parts capable of propagation including their use as understock are prohibited entry into the state of Washington: American plum (*Prunus americana*); myrobalan plum, cherry plum, "Atropurpurea," purple leaf

plum (*Prunus cerasifera*); European plum, prune (*Prunus domestica*); hortulan plum (*Prunus hortulana*); wild goose plum (*Prunus munsoniana*); Japanese plum (*Prunus salicina*); hybrids of any of the above, and wild native species of plum.

BLUEBERRY MAGGOT

WAC 16-488-006

PEST: Blueberry maggot (*Rhagoletis mendax*) is known to infest blueberries in various states situated in the eastern part of the United States, and blueberries produced in this state are susceptible to infestation by blueberry maggot (*Rhagoletis mendax*).

STATES REGULATED: All states and districts of the United States east of and including the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

MATERIAL REGULATED: all fresh fruit of blueberry from areas under quarantine

RESTRICTIONS: Fresh fruit of blueberry may be moved or shipped from quarantined areas into Washington state if frozen solid and maintained under refrigeration or maintained in cold storage at 32 degrees Fahrenheit with accompanying certificate of compliance, or if treated by monitored fumigation using methylbromide under FDA protocol and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: A copy of the phytosanitary certificate and the estimated date of arrival must be sent, by mail or electronically, to the Washington State Department of Agriculture, plant services division, prior to the shipment of the blueberries, and all shipping containers (flats) must be stamped or tagged indicating the fresh fruit of blueberries have undergone fumigation.

BLUEBERRY SCORCH VIRUS QUARANTINE

WAC 16-489-010

PEST: A virulent strain of blueberry scorch virus exists that, if introduced into the state, would have a severe economic impact on the blueberry industry. This quarantine is established to prevent the introduction and spread of all strains of blueberry scorch virus.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All blueberry plants and other *Vaccinium* hosts of blueberry scorch virus.

RESTRICTIONS: All regulated plants sold, offered for sale, transported within the state, or planted must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate issued from the place of origin, that verifies freedom from viruses through one or more of the following methods: (1) They must originate from a pest free area, (2) must be certified by an official certification program that includes inspection and testing, (3) must test free of viruses by methods approved by

Washington, (4) plants are micropropagated and /or grown in an insect-proof greenhouse, and originate from plants that have been tested and are free from viruses. Special permits or exemptions issued by the director allowing entry must be obtained prior to transport, sale, and planting.

HOP DISEASE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-497-001

PESTS: Verticillium wilt caused by *Verticillium albo-atrum*; Ilar viruses.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants and all parts of hops (*Humulus lupulus* L.) except the kiln-dried cone.

RESTRICTIONS: Hop plants and parts may enter provided that they have been certified by the program of an official state agency. Such program must include: (1) At least two field inspections during the growing season; (2) Certification tolerances that do not exceed: Zero percent for *Verticillium* wilt caused by *Verticillium albo-atrum* and zero percent for Ilar viruses; (3) All shipments apparently free of plant pests; and (4) All plants produced under official certification regulations and meeting official standards.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT: Persons shipping regulated articles into this state must notify WSDA of the nature and quantity of each shipment, the expected date of arrival at destination, the name of the intended receiver and the destination.

STATE NOXIOUS WEED LIST
WAC 16-750-001

PESTS: 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.

REGULATED MATERIALS: To help protect the state's resources, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a State Noxious Weed List each year. This list categorizes weeds 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.

Class A Weeds

Class A weeds are non-native species with a limited distribution in Washington. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations is the highest priority.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
<i>Allaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Carduus teniflorus</i>	slenderflower thistle
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	bighead knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	Vochin knapweed
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	eggleaf spurge
<i>Galena officinalis</i>	goatsrue
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	reed sweetgrass
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	Texas blueweed
<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>	yellow devil hawkweed
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers woad
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	floating primrose-willow
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	four o'clock, wild
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	kudzu
<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Mediterranean sage
<i>Salvia pratense</i>	meadow clary
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	clary sage
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	lawnweed
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	cordgrass, salt meadow, dense flower cordgrass
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Thymelea passerine</i>	spurge flax
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian bean-caper

Class B Weeds

Class B weeds are non-native species that are presently limited to portions of the state. Class B species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	camelthorn
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	blackgrass
<i>Amphora fruticosa</i>	indigobush
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	annual bugloss

<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil
<i>Berteroa incana</i>	hoary alyssum
<i>Bryonia alba</i>	white bryony
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	longspine sandbur
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	brown knapweed
<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>	meadow knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow starthistle
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	myrtle spurge
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb-Robert
<i>Hieracium atratum</i>	polar hawkweed
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed
<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	yellow hawkweed
<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>	queen-devil hawkweed
<i>Hieracium laevigatum</i>	smooth hawkweed
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouseear hawkweed
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	common catsear
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	policeman's helmet
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
<i>Lepyrodiclis holosteoides</i>	lepyrodiclis
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy
<i>Linaria dalmatica ssp.</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Ludwigia exapetala</i>	water primrose
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	garden loosestrife
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	wand loosestrife
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrotfeather
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	hawkweed oxtongue

<i>Polygonatum bohemicum</i>	Bohemian knotweed
<i>Polygonatum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Polygonatum palystachyum</i>	Himalayan knotweed
<i>Polygonatum sachalinense</i>	giant knotweed
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulfur cinquefoil
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	Austrian fieldcress
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort
<i>Sonchus arvensis ssp. Arvensis</i>	perennial sowthistle
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	swainsonpea
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	hedgeparisley
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse

Class C weeds

Class C weeds are other non-native weeds found in Washington. Many of these species are widespread in the state. Long-term programs of suppression and control are a local option, depending upon local threats and the feasibility of control in local areas.

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Aegilops cylindrical</i>	jointed goatgrass
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	absinth wormwood
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	butterfly bush
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	hairy whitetop
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man’s beard
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock
<i>Cuscuta approximate</i>	dodder, smoothseed alfalfa
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	houndstongue
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	hairy willow herb
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	babysbreath
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy, ‘Baltica’, ‘Pittsburgh’, ‘Star’
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Hibernica’
<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>	spikeweed
<i>Hieracium spp.</i>	non-native and invasive hawkweeds not listed elsewhere
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	common St. Johnswort
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	black henbane
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	yellow toadflax
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	yellow flag iris

<i>Matricaria perforate</i>	scentless mayweed
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	fragrant waterlily
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canarygrass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed, (non-native genotypes)
<i>Secale cereale</i>	cereal rye
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	common groundsel
<i>Silene latifolia spp.alba</i>	white cockle
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	spiny cocklebur

**WETLAND AND AQUATIC WEED QUARANTINE
WAC 16-752-500**

PESTS: The Wetland and Aquatic Plants and Weeds listed below.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

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

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to transport, buy, sell, offer for sale, or distribute plants or plant parts of the regulated species within the state of Washington.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Butomus umbelatus</i>	flowering rush
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	fanwort
<i>Crassula helmsi</i>	Australian swamp stonecrop
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian elodea, egeria
<i>Elodea densa</i>	Brazilian elodea, egeria
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	hairy willow herb
<i>Glossostigma diandrum</i>	mud mat
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Sweetgrass, tall manna grass
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Hydrocharis morsus-rana</i>	European frog-bit
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	African elodea
<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>	water primrose
<i>Lysmachia vulgaris</i>	garden loosestrife
<i>Murdannia keisak</i>	Asian spiderwort, marsh dew flower
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum*</i>	Parrot's-Feather, parrotfeather, waterfeather
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian watermilfoil
<i>Najas minor</i>	slender-leafed naiad, brittle naiad
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	yellow floating heart
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	delta arrowhead
<i>Spartina anglica</i>	common cordgrass

<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	smooth cordgrass
<i>Spartina densiflora</i>	dense-flowering cordgrass
<i>Spartina patens</i>	salt meadow cordgrass
<i>Trapa bicornus</i>	water caltrap, devil's pod, bat nut
<i>Trapa natans</i>	water chestnut, bull nut
<i>Utricularia inflata</i>	swollen bladderwort

* Also known as *M. brasiliense* or *M. proserpinacoides*

**NOXIOUS WEED SEED AND PLANT QUARANTINE
WAC 16-752-600**

PESTS: The Noxious Weeds listed below.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants, plant parts, and seeds in packets, blends, and "wildflower mixes" of the regulated species listed above.

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to transport, buy, sell, offer for sale or distribute plants or plant parts of the regulated species within the state of Washington, or to sell, offer for sale, or distribute seed packets of the seed, flower seed blends, or "wildflower mixes" of these species within the state.

Scientific Name	Common Names
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvetleaf
<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>Carduus acanthoides</i>	plumeless thistle
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle, nodding thistle
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	thistle, slenderflower
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	thistle, Italian
<i>Centaurea biebersteinii</i>	knapweed, spotted
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	purple starthistle
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	brown knapweed, rayed knapweed, brown centaury, horse-knobs, hardheads
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	bighead knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	black knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	Vochin knapweed
<i>Centaurea jacea x nigra</i>	knapweed, meadow
<i>Chaenorrhinum minus</i>	dwarf snapdragon
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	oxeye daisy, white daisy, whiteweed, field daisy,

	marguerite, poorland flower
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom
<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>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>	eggleaf spurge
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	goatsrue
<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, shoo-fly
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed, orange paintbrush, red daisy, flameweed, devil's weed, grim-the-collier
<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	yellow hawkweed, devil's paintbrush, yellow paintbrush
<i>Hieracium floribundum</i>	yellow devil hawkweed
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	mouseear hawkweed
<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	yellow hawkweed, yellow paintbrush, devil's paintbrush, yellow devil, field hawkweed, king devil
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	policeman's helmet, Himalayan balsam, jewelweed
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	dyers' woad
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia, summer-cyprus, burning bush, fireball, Mexican fireweed
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepperweed
<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> spp. <i>dalmatica</i>	Dalmatian toadflax
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	oxeye daisy, white daisy, field daisy
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	wild four o'clock, umbrella-wort
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>	Himalayan knotweed
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	giant knotweed
<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	unicorn-plant
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	kudzu
<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>	Mediterranean sage
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	clary sage
<i>Salvia pratense</i>	meadow clary
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	tansy ragwort
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	buffalobur
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	lawnweed
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	johnsongrass
<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	spurge flax
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	hedgearsley
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse, furze
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian bean-caper

LYTHRUM QUARANTINE
WAC 16-752-405

PEST: Plants of the *Lythrum* species, *Lythrum salicaria*, and *Lythrum virgatum*.

STATES REGULATED: All states, territories, and districts of the United States outside the state of Washington.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants, plant parts, and seeds of *Lythrum salicaria*, *Lythrum virgatum*, and any hybrid cross of these. This includes, but is not limited to, purple loosestrife and the plants with the horticultural names 'the beacon', 'fire candle', 'brightness', 'lady sackville', 'Mr. Robert', 'Robert's, happy', 'roseum superbum', 'purple spire', 'rose queen', 'the rocket', 'morden pink', 'morden gleam', 'morden rose', 'dropmore purple', and 'tomentosum'.

RESTRICTIONS: It is prohibited to transplant, buy, sell, offer for sale, or to distribute plants or seeds of the species *Lythrum salicaria* or *Lythrum virgatum* into or within the state, or to transplant wild plants, and/or plant parts of these species in the state.

PURPLE NUTSEDGE QUARANTINE
WAC 16-752

PEST: Purple Nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) is a highly invasive herbaceous perennial and a serious noxious weed. It propagates by seed, rhizomes, bulb, and nutlets. Soil containing nutlets is the primary mode of spread. The exclusion of purple nutsedge is necessary to protect the environmental quality and agricultural crops of the state of Washington.

STATES REGULATED: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This list is extended to any other area where purple nutsedge is found.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plants or plant parts, including seeds and all propagules of purple nutsedge. All plants with roots and their planting medium and containers, **except** houseplants; soil, humus, compost, and manure, **except** for commercially packaged products; plant crowns, tubers, roots for propagation; and sod. Included is any article, or means of conveyance determined by the department to be hazardous due to infestation or exposure to infestation.

RESTRICTIONS: Shipments of regulated articles must have a certificate of inspection from the state of origin issued by an authorized state or federal authority. The certificate must certify that the regulated article has been inspected and found free of purple nutsedge, its plant parts, seeds, rhizomes, bulbs, and nutlets. The department may issue compliance agreements or permits allowing imports prohibited by this quarantine.