

FOR INFORMATION/ACTION
DA-2007-31
August 22, 2007

SUBJECT: *Phytophthora ramorum* (ramorum blight, ramorum dieback, sudden oak death):
Listing and Regulation of Plants Recently Reported with *P. ramorum*

TO: STATE AND TERRITORY AGRICULTURAL REGULATORY OFFICIALS

On February 22, 2007, APHIS published an interim rule in the *Federal Register* for *P. ramorum* (7 CFR 301.92). This rule regulates the interstate movement of restricted and regulated articles to prevent the artificial spread of this disease-causing organism from areas where the disease is established. This rule listed 105 hosts of *P. ramorum*.

The purpose of this SPRO is to provide notification that APHIS will be regulating certain new species, effective September 7, 2007. This action is necessary as we have learned that in Great Britain, *Garrya elliptica*, and in Canada, *Mahonia aquifolium*, have been detected naturally to be infected by *P. ramorum*. These two taxa need to be regulated in order to control the artificial spread of this disease. Note that so far this year, no new hosts have been detected and reported in the United States.

Nurseries operating under a compliance agreement may continue to ship hosts and associated plants including the newly listed plants. However, any other nurseries containing these newly listed associated plants must be properly inspected, sampled, tested, and placed under a Compliance Agreement by September 7, 2007, in order to be able to move regulated plants interstate.

There are two attachments to this SPRO, "Federal Domestic Quarantine Order," which identifies the plants to be added to those regulated for *P. ramorum* listed in the February 22, 2007, interim rule, and the updated, "APHIS List of Regulated Hosts and Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*", dated August 3, 2007. We anticipate that these plants will be added to the regulations in the final rule.

/s/ **Michael A. Lidsky for**

Richard L. Dunkle
Deputy Administrator
Plant Protection and Quarantine

Attachments

FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE ORDER
***PHYTOPHTHORA RAMORUM*; 7 CFR 301.92**
August 22, 2007

The purpose of this Federal Order is to prevent the spread of *P. ramorum* through regulatory authority pursuant to the Plant Protection Act of June 20, 2000, as amended, Section 412(a), 7 U.S.C. 7712(a), which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the movement in interstate commerce of any plant, plant part, or article if the Secretary determines the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the dissemination of a plant pest within the United States.

The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) considers it necessary, in order to prevent the spread and dissemination of *P. ramorum*, to add certain new plant species to the list of those plant species that are already regulated as per the interim rule published on February 27, 2007, which regulates the movement of nursery stock from the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. The addition of these plants to be regulated as described below in this Federal Order is necessary as APHIS has learned that in Great Britain, *Garrya elliptica*, and in Canada, *Mahonia aquifolium*, has been detected as being naturally infected by *P. ramorum*.

Additionally, the Administrator has determined that it is also necessary, in order to prevent the spread and dissemination of *P. ramorum*, to add certain requirements as described below for any nurseries containing these newly listed associated plants and that are not currently operating under a compliance agreement for moving regulated plants interstate pursuant to 7 CFR 301.92 *et. seq.*

Recent information from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and the United Kingdom's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) has identified additional host plants associated with *P. ramorum* that were not previously reported. CFIA reported finding one naturally infected plant, *Mahonia aquifolium*, in a nursery setting. The United Kingdom's DEFRA reported the detection of plant, *Garrya elliptica*, infected with *P. ramorum* in a landscape setting. Further details on these detections are as follows:

Garrya elliptica

- Family: Garryaceae (Silk tassel family)
- Common names: Silk tassel tree , coast silktassel
- Symptoms: Not reported

Mahonia aquifolium

- Family: Berberidaceae (Barberry family)
- Common name: Oregon grape, holly-leaved barberry
- Symptoms: Leaf blight

Therefore, the Administrator has determined that it is necessary, **as an interim measure, that the above plants be added to those already regulated as per the interim rule published on February 27, 2007, in the *Federal Register* (72 FR 8585 - 8604, Docket No. 01-054-3), which regulates the movement of nursery stock from the States of Washington, Oregon, and California.** Those nurseries operating under a compliance agreement may continue to ship Hosts and Associated Plants including the newly listed plants.

Additionally, the Administrator has determined that it is also necessary **to require that any other nurseries containing these newly listed associated plants must be properly inspected, sampled, tested and placed under a Compliance Agreement by September 7, 2007, to be able to move regulated plants interstate.**

APHIS List of Regulated Hosts and Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*

(Revision dated 03 August 2007)

This list is updated often.

The most current version is posted at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/

Proven Hosts Regulated for *Phytophthora ramorum*

Scientific Name (45)	Common Name(s)	Notes
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> *	Planetree maple	
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Western maidenhair fern	
<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	California maidenhair fern	
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> *	Horse chestnut	
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>	Manzanita	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch heather	
<i>Camellia spp.</i>	Camellia - all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> *	European beech	
<i>Frangula californica</i> (= <i>Rhamnus californica</i>)	California coffeeberry	
<i>Frangula purshiana</i> (= <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>)	Cascara	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European ash	
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Griselinia	
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel	
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	
<i>Kalmia spp.</i>	Mountain laurel - all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> *	Tanoak	
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	California honeysuckle	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay laurel	
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (= <i>Smilacina racemosa</i>)	False Solomon's seal	
<i>Michelia doltsopa</i>	Michelia	
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian ironwood	
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Red tip photinia	

<i>Pieris spp.</i>	Andromeda, Pieris - all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> & all nursery grown <i>P. menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> *	Coast live oak	
<i>Quercus cerris</i> *	European turkey oak	
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> *	Canyon live oak	
<i>Quercus falcata</i> *	Southern red oak	
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm oak	
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> *	California black oak	
<i>Quercus parvula</i> var. <i>shrevei</i> * & all nursery grown <i>Q. parvula</i>	Shreve's oak	
<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Rhododendron (including azalea) – all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Wood rose	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	European yew	
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Western starflower	
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay laurel, pepperwood, Oregon myrtle	
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen huckleberry	
<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Viburnum – all species, hybrids and cultivars	

Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*

(These are regulated only as nursery stock)

Scientific Name (64)	Common Name, Date & Source of Report	Notes
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fir – Oct 05 (1)	
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir – June 03 (1)	
<i>Abies magnifica</i>	Red fir – Jan 06 (7)	
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple – Feb 06 (5)	
<i>Acer davidii</i>	Striped bark maple – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Acer laevigatum</i>	Evergreen Maple – Aug 05 (3)	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree – Dec 02 (7)	
<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	Manzanita – Feb 06 (5)	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick, bearberry – Jan 07 (10)	
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Ardisia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Spicebush – May 05 (5)	
<i>Castanopsis orthacantha</i>	Castanopsis - Aug 06 (3)	
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Blueblossom – April 06 (5)	
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor tree – May 06 (3)	
<i>Clintonia andrewsiana</i>	Andrew's clintonia bead lily – May 04 (5)	
<i>Cornus kousa x Cornus capitata</i>	Cornus Norman Haddon – Aug 06 (3)	
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	California hazelnut – Dec 02 (5)	
<i>Distylium myricoides</i>	Myrtle-leaved Distylium – Jul 06 (9)	
<i>Drimys winteri</i>	Winter's bark – July 04 (3)	
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	California wood fern – May 04 (5)	
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly gum – Aug 06 (3)	
<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Spreading euonymus – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash – Aug 05 (5)	
<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	Silk tassel tree, coast silk tassel – Aug 07 (3)	New genus, reported in Great Britain
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal, Oregon wintergreen – Jan 06 (9)	

<i>Hamamelis x intermedia</i> (<i>H. mollis</i> & <i>H. japonica</i>)	Hybrid witchhazel – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	Chinese witchhazel – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Ilex purpurea</i>	Oriental holly – Jul 06 (9)	
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Sheep laurel – May 06 (3)	
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Fetterbush, dog hobble – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Drooping leucothoe - Oct 03 (3)	
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Loropetalum – Jul 06 (9)	
<i>Manglietia insignis</i>	Red lotus tree – Aug 06 (9)	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star magnolia – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i>	Loebner magnolia – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	Saucer magnolia – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon grape – Aug 07 (9)	New genus, reported in Canada
<i>Michelia maudiae</i>	Michelia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Michelia wilsonii</i>	Michelia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander – June 06 (1)	
<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble beech – Dec 04 (3)	
<i>Osmanthus decorus</i> (≡ <i>Phillyrea decora</i> ; ≡ <i>P. vilmoriniana</i>)	Osmanthus – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Osmanthus delavayi</i>	Delavay Osmanthus, Delavay tea olive – Jan 07 (10)	
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Sweet olive – June 06 (1)	
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly olive – June 06 (1)	
<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	Sweet Cicely – Aug 05 (5)	
<i>Parakmeria lotungensis</i>	Eastern joy lotus tree – Jul 06 (9)	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box – Dec 02 (6)	
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese laurel cherry – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel, cherry laurel – Jan 07 (10)	
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Formosa firethorn – Apr 04 (9)	
<i>Quercus acuta</i>	Japanese evergreen oak – May 06 (3)	

<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile oak – Aug 05 (3)	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak – Nov 03 (8)	
<i>Rosa</i> (specific cultivars) Royal Bonica (tagged: “MEImodac”) Pink Meidiland (tagged: “MEIpoque”) Pink Sevillana (tagged: “MEIgeroka”)	Hybrid roses – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa rose – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry – Dec 02 (4)	
<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Chinese guger tree, needlewood – Nov 06 (3)	
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew – May 03 (5)	
<i>Taxus x media</i>	Yew – June 05 (8)	
<i>Torreya californica</i>	California nutmeg – Aug 05 (5)	
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak – Dec 02 (4)	
<i>Vancouveria planipetala</i>	Redwood ivy – Aug05 (5)	

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* Firewood, logs, and lumber of species listed above and marked with an asterisk (*) are regulated. See 7 CFR 301.92

Rationale for Lists:

Host Plants Regulated for *Phytophthora ramorum*:

Naturally infected associated plants are deemed host plants regulated for *P. ramorum* upon completion, documentation, review and acceptance of traditional Koch's postulates. Details on regulated plants and articles can be found via links to "Phytophthora ramorum 7 CFR 301.92" and "Recent Modifications to Phytophthora ramorum Regulations" at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/index.shtml

The plants listed in the original Interim Rule dated February 14, 2002, were adapted from a review and evaluation of lists of regulated plants from other regulatory agencies.

Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*:

Plants associated with *P. ramorum* are naturally infected plants and from which *P. ramorum* has been cultured and/or detected using PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction). Traditional Koch's postulates have not yet been completed nor documented and reviewed for each of these associated plants. These reports must be documented and reviewed by PPQ before they will be listed.

Regulation at the genus level:

Plants included in either of the above lists may be regulated at the genus level. This will ensure appropriate and effective inspection in quarantine areas, regulated nurseries, and regulated articles to mitigate the spread of *P. ramorum*. Examples are when the number of individual species, hybrids, or cultivars listed or to be listed is determined to hinder appropriate and effective inspection or regulation; or when sufficient numbers of member species of a genus are known susceptible to the disease causing organism, all members of that genus have a demonstrable risk of spreading that disease. Thus, to prevent the spread of disease, all members of that genus will be treated the same in our regulation.

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