

# Colorado

## SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES Updated August 2018

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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.**

### DEFINITION OF NUSERY STOCK

“Nursery Stock” means

- A. any hardy plant or herbaceous or woody plant that:
  - I) Survives Colorado winters; and
  - II) Is grown, collected or kept for propagation, sale or distribution, including:
    - a. A deciduous or evergreen tree;
    - b. A shrub
    - c. A woody vine
    - d. Turfgrass sod; and
    - e. Ornamental grass;
- B. Any non-hardy plant or plant part to be distributed in another state that requires plant inspection and certification before the plant may enter into the state.

### GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Each shipment or lot of plant material moving into Colorado must be plainly marked with the names and addresses of shipper and consignee and the general

nature of the contents and bear a valid inspection certificate of the state of origin. Any shipment of plant material that is found or deemed liable, to carry pests may be sent out of the state or destroyed within forty-eight hours with no compensation to the owner. All nonresident nurserymen or dealers shall file a copy of their state certificate of inspection with the Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry. This requirement may be satisfied by filing with the Department a list of officially inspected and certified nurseries from the state of origin in lieu of individual certificates of inspection from each nursery.

## **NOXIOUS WEED LIST**

Noxious weed management is a local responsibility in Colorado. The State has developed a noxious weed list and divided it into three categories that determine how the species will be managed. Following is the State Noxious Weed List:

List A of the Colorado noxious weed list comprises the following noxious weed species:

African rue.....	( <i>Peganum harmala</i> )
Bohemian knotweed.....	( <i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i> )
Camelthorn.....	( <i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i> )
Common crupina.....	( <i>Crupina vulgaris</i> )
Cypressspurge.....	( <i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i> )
Dyer's woad.....	( <i>Isatis tinctoria</i> )
Elongated mustard.....	( <i>Brassica elongate</i> )
Flowering rush.....	( <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> )
Giant knotweed.....	( <i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> )
Giant Reed.....	( <i>Arundo donax</i> )
Giant salvinia.....	( <i>Salvinia molesta</i> )
Hairy Willow-herb.....	( <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> )
Hydrilla.....	( <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> )
Japanese knotweed.....	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> )
Meadow knapweed.....	( <i>Centaurea pratensis</i> )
Mediterranean sage.....	( <i>Salvia aethiopsis</i> )
Medusahead.....	( <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> )
Myrtle spurge.....	( <i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i> )
Orange hawkweed.....	( <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> )
Parrotfeather.....	( <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> )
Purple loosestrife.....	( <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> )
Rush skeletonweed.....	( <i>Chondrilla juncea</i> )
Squarrose knapweed.....	( <i>Centaurea virgata</i> )
Tansy ragwort.....	( <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> )
Yellow starthistle.....	( <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> )

All populations of List A species in Colorado are designated by the Commissioner for eradication.

List B of The Colorado noxious weed list comprises the following noxious weed species:

Absinth wormwood.....	( <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> )
Black henbane.....	( <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> )
Bouncingbet.....	( <i>Saponaria officinalis</i> )
Bull thistle.....	( <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> )
Canada thistle.....	( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )
Chinese clematis.....	( <i>Clematis orientalis</i> )
Common tansy.....	( <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> )
Common teasel.....	( <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> )
Corn chamomile.....	( <i>Anthemis arvensis</i> )
Cutleaf teasel.....	( <i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> )
Dalmatian toadflax, broad-leaved.....	( <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> )
Dalmatian toadflax, narrow-leaved.....	( <i>Linaria genistifolia</i> )
Dame's rocket.....	( <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> )
Diffuse knapweed.....	( <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> )
Eurasian watermilfoil.....	( <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> )
Hoary cress.....	( <i>Cardaria draba</i> )
Houndstongue.....	( <i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> )
Jointed goatgrass.....	( <i>Aegiops cylindrical</i> )
Leafy spurge.....	( <i>Euphorbia esula</i> )
Mayweed chamomile.....	( <i>Anthemis cotula</i> )
Moth mullein.....	( <i>Verbascum blattaria</i> )
Musk thistle.....	( <i>Carduus nutans</i> )
Oxeye daisy.....	( <i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> )
Perennial pepperweed.....	( <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> )
Plumeless thistle.....	( <i>Carduus acanthoides</i> )
Quackgrass.....	( <i>Elytrigia repens</i> )
Russian knapweed.....	( <i>Acroptilon repens</i> )
Russian-olive.....	( <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> )
Salt cedar.....	( <i>Tamarix chinensis, T. parviolfora, T. ramosissima</i> )
Scentless chamomile.....	( <i>Marticaria perforata</i> )
Scotch thistle.....	( <i>Onopordum acanthium, O. tauricum</i> )
Spotted knapweed.....	( <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> )
Spotted x diffuse knapweed hybrid.....	( <i>Centaurea x psammongena = C.stoebe x C diffusa</i> )
Sulfur cinquefoil.....	( <i>Potentilla recta</i> )
Venice mallow.....	( <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> )
Wild caraway.....	( <i>Carum carvi</i> )

Yellow nutsedge.....(*Cyperus esculentus*)  
 Yellow toadflax.....(*Linaria vulgaris*)  
 Yellow toadflax x Dalmatian toadflax.....(*Linaria vulgaris x L. dalmatica*)

List B noxious weed species are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, develops and implements state noxious weed management plans designed to stop the continued spread of these species. List B species must be managed in accordance with all the provisions of this Part 4, including any applicable state noxious weed management plans. Until a plan for a particular species is developed and implemented by rule, all persons are recommended to manage that species.

List C of the Colorado noxious weed list comprises the following noxious weed species:

Bulbous bluegrass.....(*Poa bulbosa*)  
 Chicory.....(*Cichorium intybus*)  
 Common burdock.....(*Arctium minus*)  
 Common mullein.....(*Verbascum thapsus*)  
 Common St. Johnswort.....(*Hypericum perforatum*)  
 Downy brome.....(*Bromus tectorum*)  
 Field bindweed.....(*Convolvulus arvensis*)  
 Halogeton.....(*Halogeton glomeratus*)  
 Johnsongrass.....(*Sorghum halepense*)  
 Perennial sowthistle.....(*Sonchus arvensis*)  
 Poison hemlock.....(*Conium maculatum*)  
 Puncturevine.....(*Tribulus terrestris*)  
 Quackgrass.....(*Elymus repens*)  
 Redstem filaree.....(*Erodium cicutarium*)  
 Velvetleaf.....(*Abutilon theophrasti*)  
 Wild proso millet.....(*Panicum miliaceum*)

List C noxious weed species are species for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, will develop and implement state noxious weed management plans designed to support the efforts of local governing bodies to facilitate more effective integrated weed management on private and public lands. The goal of such plans will not be to stop the continued spread of these species but to provide additional education, research and biological control resources to jurisdictions that choose to require management of List C species.

## **QUARANTINES AND SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS**

### **I. QUARANTINE IMPOSED AGAINST ALL STAGES OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE (POPILLIA JAPONICA) AND HOSTS OR POSSIBLE CARRIERS OF JAPANESE BEETLE. 8 CCR 1203-21- EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 31, 2009, UPDATED April 15, 2018.**

#### **Advance notification of regulated commodity shipment is required.**

STATES REGULATED: The entire states of Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada.

The Colorado Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Pueblo, and Weld.

MATERIALS REGULATED: (a) Soil, growing media, humus, compost, and manure. Soil samples under a federal Compliance Agreement and commercially packaged soil, growing media, humus, compost, manure are exempt; (b) All plants with roots with the exception of nursery produced container grown plants imported in containers with a diameter of 7 inches or less and the volume of 252 cubic inches (also known in the trade as a "#1 container") or less, except as provided in section 4.00 (c); (c) All ornamental grasses and sedges listed in section 5.00 (d) regardless of container size; (d) Grass sod; (e) Plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection); (f) Bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil and growing media; clumps of soil or growing media larger than 1/2 inch diameter will be cause for rejection); and (g) Any other plant, plant part, article or means of conveyance when it is determined by the Colorado Department of Agriculture ("Department") to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to either infestation, or exposure to infestation, by Japanese beetle.

RESTRICTIONS: All commodities covered are prohibited entry into Colorado from the area under quarantine unless they have the required certification. Plants may be shipped from the area under quarantine into Colorado provided such shipments conform to one of the options below and are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin.

## 5.2 Japanese Beetle Nursery Trapping Program.

Regulated nursery stock produced in nurseries found to be free from Japanese beetle based on the nursery trapping program can be certified for shipment when accompanied by a certificate with the following Additional Declaration (AD): *"The plants were produced in a nursery which was found to be free from Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) based on a nursery trapping program."*

## 5.3 Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments.

A state certificate which lists and verifies the treatment used must accompany shipment with the following Additional Declaration (AD): *"The plants were treated to control Japanese beetle according to the criteria for shipment to category 2 states as provided in the Colorado Japanese Beetle quarantine."*

5.3.1.1. Dip Treatments - B&B and Container Plants including pot-in-pot production (drench application methods are acceptable only for ornamental grasses in containers less than 12 inches in diameter as provided in Part 5.6.2 .

5.3.1.2. All balled and burlapped, potted and containerized nursery stock with a rootball diameter of 32 inches or smaller are eligible for certification with this option. The potted or balled and burlapped stock must be dipped in an insecticide containing the active ingredients listed in Parts 5.3.1.4 or 5.3.1.5 in accordance with that insecticide's label directions, so as to submerge the entire root ball and all growing media of the container or the root retaining materials into the solution. The submersion time must be a minimum of two (2.0) minutes or until complete saturation occurs, as indicated by the cessation of bubbling whichever time is longer. Upon removal from the solution the plants must be drained in an approved manner.

5.3.1.3. Plants must not be shipped before they are well drained and can be easily handled. Media must be at least 50° F at the time of

treatment. The dip treatment targets Japanese beetle larval stages. Growing medium must be of moderate moisture content (not too wet or not too dry) so that the pesticide will adequately penetrate the medium. Treatment must be applied between September 1 and April 15 in southern states and between September 1 and May 1 in the northern states as determined by the appropriate phytosanitary official in the exporting state. During the adult flight period all treated plants must be protected from reinfestation.

5.3.1.4. Chlorpyrifos; or

5.3.1.5. Bifenthrin.

#### 5.3.2. Pre-Harvest Soil Surface Treatments.

5.3.2.1. Balled & burlapped or field-potted plants, harvested from production fields, must be treated, with an insecticide containing the active ingredients listed in Parts 5.3.2.1.1 through

5.3.2.1.3. in accordance with that insecticide's label directions before harvest using a band width six (6) inches wider than the actual root ball diameter to be dug. Do not allow the bands in adjacent rows to overlap. Apply May through July with a minimum of eighty-seven (87) gallons of water per acre.

5.3.2.1.1. Imidacloprid;

5.3.2.1.2. Imidacloprid + Cyfluthrin; or

5.3.2.1.3. Thiamethoxam.

#### 5.4. Containerized Nursery Stock Accreditation Program.

5.4.1. Containerized nursery stock can be certified if grown under all of the following conditions. As specified in Part 6, ornamental grasses and sedges, which have been identified as preferred hosts of Japanese beetle, will not be allowed certification under this program. Plants certified under this program must be accompanied by a certificate including the following (or an equivalent) AD: "The plants have been found to be free from Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) on the basis of a container accreditation program." 5.4.1.1. Above Ground Containers.

5.4.1.1.1. Only containers with a diameter of 16 inches or less and a volume less than 2646 cubic inches are allowed certification under the Containerized Nursery Stock Accreditation Program.

5.4.1.1.2. Only artificial growing media or sterilized soil shall be used and plants for potting must be free of Japanese beetle.

5.4.1.1.3. Potted plants shall be maintained on a material which serves as a suitable ground barrier for Japanese beetle, i.e. gravel, plastic, hard packed clay, etc.

5.4.1.1.4. Certified lots shall be identified and segregated in a manner satisfactory to the phytosanitary official in the exporting state.

5.4.1.1.5. All containers shall be maintained apparently free of weeds.

5.4.1.2. Pot-in-pot production (production of nursery stock in containers (production pots) which are placed inside permanent in-ground containers – i.e. two containers one inside the other) may be certified to be Japanese beetle free under the Containerized Nursery Stock Accreditation Program if the following conditions are met:

5.4.1.2.1. Only artificial growing media or sterilized soil shall be used and plants for potting must be free of Japanese beetle. 5.4.1.2.2. The permanent in-ground container in which the production pot sits shall provide a ground barrier for Japanese beetle.

5.4.1.2.3. The lip of the permanent in-ground container shall be placed so that 3 – 4 inches of container lip protrudes above the soil surface.

5.4.1.2.4. The surface area surrounding the pot-in-pot containers must be apparently weed free and be maintained with a thick layer (more than 3 inches) of woodchip mulch, gravel, or heavy grade landscape fabric between containers.

5.4.1.2.5. All containers shall be maintained apparently free of weeds and grasses.

5.4.1.2.6. The inner container shall not come in contact with soil and there must be air space between containers.

## 5.5 Shipment of Sod.

### 5.5.1 Japanese Beetle Trapping.

Sod may be shipped to Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in section 3.00 from sites found to be Japanese beetle-free based on negative detection trapping (as with nurseries) and must be accompanied by a certificate with the following Additional Declaration (AD): *“The turf was produced in a sod farm which was found to be free from Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) based on a sod farm trapping program.”*



## 5.5.2 Japanese Beetle Management.

Sod may be shipped into Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in section 3.00 and must be accompanied by a certificate listing and verifying the treatment used and with the following Additional Declaration (AD): *“The sod was treated to control Japanese beetle according to the criteria for shipment to category 2 states as provided in the Colorado Japanese Beetle quarantine.”*

5.5.2.2. Management activities include (all of the following must be performed):

5.5.2.2.1. Maintenance of a Japanese beetle adulticide program on the sod-farm periphery;

5.5.2.2.2. Removal of Japanese beetle attractive plant species from the immediate growing area (where practical);

5.5.2.2.3. Periodic verification of compliance by regulatory officials; and

5.5.2.2.4. Documentation of treatment with insecticides containing the active ingredients listed in 5.5.2.2.4.1 through 5.5.2.2.4.5 in accordance with the insecticide’s label directions. The active ingredients listed below have been recognized as providing effective treatment against Japanese beetle. Sod shall be inspected in the presence of a regulatory officer to determine its freedom from Japanese beetle at the time of harvest (sod cutting). Colorado will accept sod from Japanese beetle infested areas if the sod is inspected and found to be free of Japanese beetle at the time of harvest (sod cutting) or if one of the following pesticide treatments are applied when larvae are most susceptible to treatment (avoid mowing turf until after sufficient irrigation or rainfall has occurred so that uniformity of the application will not be affected). Apply as a curative treatment between April 1 and July 31. Applications must be followed by sufficient irrigation or rainfall within 24 hours to move the active ingredient through the thatch and into the root zone where grubs feed.

5.5.2.2.4.1. Chlorantraniliprole;

5.5.2.2.4.2. Clothianidin;

5.5.2.2.4.3. Halofenozide;

5.5.2.2.4.4. Imidacloprid; or

5.5.2.2.4.5. Thiamethoxam.

## 5.6 Shipment of plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller and any size Ornamental Grasses

5.6.1. Japanese beetle trapping (containerized or field potted ornamental grasses and plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller). Ornamental grasses (regardless of container size) and plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller may be shipped to Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 from sites found to be Japanese beetle-free based on negative detection trapping (as with nurseries) and must be accompanied by a certificate with the following AD: "The ornamental grass and/or the plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller were produced in a nursery which was found to be free from Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) based on a nursery trapping program."

5.6.2. Japanese beetle management (containerized ornamental grasses and plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller only). Field potted ornamental grasses are not eligible for certification under this protocol.

5.6.2.1. Ornamental grasses and plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller may be shipped into Colorado from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 and must be accompanied by a certificate listing and verifying the treatment used and must be accompanied by the following AD: "The ornamental grass or plants in containers 12" diameter or smaller was treated to control Japanese beetle according to the criteria for shipment to Colorado as provided in the Colorado Japanese beetle quarantine."

5.6.2.2. Management activities include (all of the following must be performed):

5.6.2.2.1. Maintenance of a Japanese beetle adulticide program on the nursery periphery;

5.6.2.2.2. Removal of Japanese beetle attractive plant species from the immediate growing area (where practical);

5.6.2.2.3. Periodic verification of compliance by regulatory officials in the exporting state; and

5.6.2.2.4. Documentation of treatment with insecticides containing the active ingredients listed in 5.6.2.2.4.1.1 through 5.6.2.2.4.1.3 or 5.6.2.2.4.2.1 through 5.6.2.2.4.2.2 in accordance with the insecticide's label directions. The active ingredients listed below have been recognized as providing effective treatment against Japanese beetle. Ornamental grasses shall be inspected in the presence of a regulatory officer in the exporting state to determine its freedom from Japanese beetle. Colorado will accept ornamental grasses from Japanese beetle infested areas if one of

the following pesticide treatments are applied when larvae are most susceptible to insecticide application.

5.6.2.2.4.1. Drench treatments – plants in containers 12” diameter or smaller.

5.6.2.2.4.1.1. Imidacloprid;

5.6.2.2.4.1.2. Bifenthrin; or

5.6.2.2.4.1.3. Thiamethoxam.

5.6.2.2.4.1.4. Potting media used must be sterile and soilless. Containers must be clean. This is a prophylactic treatment protocol targeting eggs and early first instar larvae. Treat just before Japanese beetle flight season (June 1 or as determined by the appropriate phytosanitary official in the exporting state.) Apply tank mix as a drench to wet the entire surface of the potting media. Avoid excessive irrigation following treatment to reduce leaching of active ingredient. During the adult flight season, as determined by the appropriate phytosanitary official in the exporting state, plants must be retreated after sixteen (16) weeks if not shipped to assure adequate protection. If the containers are exposed to a second flight season they must be retreated.

5.6.2.2.4.2. Dip treatments – container plants 32” in diameter or smaller:

5.6.2.2.4.2.1. Chlorpyrifos; or

5.6.2.2.4.2.2. Bifenthrin.

5.6.2.2.4.2.3. The potted stock must be dipped so as to submerge the entire root ball and growing media of the container or the root retaining materials into the solution. The submersion time should be a minimum of two (2.0) minutes and until complete saturation occurs, as indicated by the cessation of bubbling.

5.6.2.2.4.2.4. Plants should not be shipped before they are well drained and can be easily handled. Media must be at least 50° F at the time of treatment. The dip treatment targets Japanese beetle larval states. Growing medium must be of moderate soil moisture content (not too wet or not too dry) so that pesticide will adequately penetrate the medium. Treatment must be applied between September 1 and April 15 in southern states and between September 1 and May 1 in northern states as determined by the appropriate phytosanitary official in the exporting state. During the

adult flight period all treated plants must be protected from re-infestation.

#### 5.7 Production in an Approved Japanese Beetle Free Greenhouse/Screenhouse.

5.7.1. Ornamental grasses (regardless of container size) may be shipped to Colorado or transported from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 from sites found to be Japanese beetle-free based on production in an approved Japanese Beetle free Greenhouse/Screenhouse and must be accompanied by a certificate with the following AD: "Production in an approved Japanese Beetle-free greenhouse/screenhouse." The regulated article must be maintained within the greenhouse/screenhouse during the entire adult flight period; during the adult flight period the greenhouse/screenhouse must be made secure so that adult Japanese beetles cannot gain entry.

#### 5.8. Nursery Certification based on a Systems Approach to Nursery Certification

5.8.1. Regulated nursery stock produced in nurseries found to be free from Japanese beetle based on a systems approach can be imported into Colorado or transported from the areas under quarantine specified in Part 3 when certified by the state of origin's Department of Agriculture and accompanied by a certificate with the following AD: "The plants were produced in a nursery that was found to be free from Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) based on a SANC program."

5.8.2. To be eligible for SANC designation under this provision nursery sites must meet the following criteria:

5.8.2.1. Only artificial growing media or sterilized soil shall be used for potting; field dug plants must be free of Japanese beetle.

5.8.2.2. The nursery must enter into a SANC compliance agreement that is approved by the Colorado Department of Agriculture.

5.8.2.3. The compliance agreement must identify critical control points and appropriate best management practices ("BMPs") for each control point and must be mutually agreed upon between the nursery and the Colorado Department of Agriculture.

5.8.2.4. The certified SANC nursery must be inspected quarterly to confirm compliance by the Department of Agriculture in the state in which the nursery is located.

For complete details of all of the above please see the entire text of the Colorado Japanese Beetle Quarantine, 8 CCR 1203-21 at <http://www.sos.state.co.us/CCR/Welcome.do> .

## II. **Emerald Ash Borer**

COUNTIES REGULATED: Boulder.

MATERIALS REGULATED: emerald ash borer in any life stage, firewood of all hardwood species, such as ash, oak, maple and hickory, nursery stock and green lumber of ash, any other ash material living, dead, cut or fallen including logs, stumps, roots, branches, as well as composted and uncomposted chips of the genus *Fraxinus*.

RESTRICTIONS: Any movement of regulated materials from the Boulder County into non-quarantined areas will require either a certificate or a limited permit issued by the Colorado Department of Agriculture or USDA.

For complete details of all of the above please see the entire text of the Colorado Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine, 8 CCR 1203-24 at <http://www.sos.state.co.us/CCR/Welcome.do> .

## III. **LATE BLIGHT QUARANTINE AND RULES**

STATES REGULATED: All States

MATERIAL REGULATED: Seed Potatoes

RESTRICTIONS: Seed potatoes imported into the San Luis Valley of Colorado shall be certified and accompanied by a certificate attesting to the absence of late blight and which shows proof of field inspection and documents that a representative sample of tubers from the loads were tested for late blight. Any loads not accompanied by a certificate shall not be unloaded and shall be removed from the state if a certificate cannot be produced within forty-eight hours. All loads with proper certification will be reinspected and random samples taken from each to confirm the

absence of late blight. If late blight is confirmed by testing the load or loads shall be removed from the state within seventy-two hours.

#### IV. **PRUNUS SPECIES QUARANTINE AND RULES**

STATES REGULATED: All States

MATERIALS REGULATED: All plant material of the genus *Prunus* except for the following species: *Prunus besseyi*, *Prunus cistena*, *Prunus glandulosa*, *Prunus maackii*, *Prunus tomentosa*, *Prunus triloba* and *Prunus virginiana*.

RESTRICTONS: All *Prunus* species with the exception of *Prunus besseyi*, *Prunus cistena*, *Prunus glandulosa*, *Prunus maackii*, *Prunus tomentosa*, *Prunus triloba* and *Prunus virginiana* are prohibited entry into Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties of Colorado.

#### V. **QUARANTINE AGAINST IMPORTATION OF SYMPTOMLESS CARRIES OF PEACH MOSAIC INTO MESA COUNTY COLORADO.**

Repealed in its entirety effective March 2016

#### FEDERAL QUARANTINES

##### VI. **Imported Fire Ant (IFA)**

STATES REGULATED (portions of):

California, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Puerto Rico.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Federal Laws regulate the movement of articles that have the potential to spread IFA. Fire ants are easily transported in soil, nursery stock, hay, sod, used soil-moving equipment, and other products.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles require a certificate or permit to assure that they are pest-free prior to shipment out of the IFA quarantine area. Certain commodities must be inspected or treated with specific chemicals before shipment.

##### VII. **European Gypsy Moth**

STATES AND PROVINCES REGULATED: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

**MATERIALS REGULATED:**

Nursery stock and Christmas trees; Logs, pulpwood, and wood chips; Mobile homes and associated equipment; and Outdoor household articles, such as outdoor furniture, barbecue grills, firewood, doghouses, boats, recreational vehicles, trailers, garbage containers, bicycles, tires, tents, awnings, garden tools, etc.

**RESTRICTIONS:**

Articles above require inspection and certification prior to movement.

**VIII. Emerald Ash Borer**

STATES AND PROVINCES REGULATED (portions of): Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Virginia, Ontario, and Quebec.

**MATERIALS REGULATED:** emerald ash borer in any life stage, firewood of all hardwood species, such as ash, oak, maple and hickory, nursery stock and green lumber of ash, any other ash material living, dead, cut or fallen including logs, stumps, roots, branches, as well as composted and uncomposted chips of the genus *Fraxinus*.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Any movement from the quarantined areas into non-quarantined areas will require either a certificate or a limited permit issued by the State of Origin or USDA.

**IX. Asian Longhorned Beetle**

STATES AND PROVINCES REGULATED (portions of): New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

**MATERIALS REGULATED:**

Firewood from all hardwood species.

Green lumber and living, cut, dead and fallen material from host trees, including: Nursery stock, Logs, Stumps, Roots, Branches, Debris more than 1/2 inch in diameter

**RESTRICTIONS:**

Any movement from the quarantined areas into non-quarantined areas will require either a certificate or a limited permit issued by the State of Origin or USDA.