

## MISSISSIPPI

### SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated July 2016

Mississippi Department of Agriculture & Commerce  
Bureau of Plant Industry  
P. O. Box 5207  
Mississippi State, MS 39762

Phone: 662-325-3390 / Fax: 662-325-8397

Kenneth Calcote.....Director, Plant Pest Division  
State Plant Regulatory Official  
Email: [Kenneth@mdac.ms.gov](mailto:Kenneth@mdac.ms.gov)

Website: <https://www.mdac.ms.gov/bureaus-departments/plant-industry/plant-pest-programs/>

Regulations: <http://www.mdac.ms.gov/agency-info/laws-regulations/regulations-subpart-3/>

**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. Links to current laws and regulations can be found below.**

### NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery Stock means all plants commonly known as nursery stock, whether field grown, greenhouse grown, or collected native plants, consisting of palms and woody perennial, trees, shrubs, seedlings, vines, roses, strawberry, blackberry and other brambles, budwood, cuttings, grafts, scions, bulbs, corms, rhizomes, or roots thereof; also other such plants and plant products grown or collected or kept for propagation, sale or distribution; excepting field, vegetable and flower seeds, cut flowers, cut ferns, cut foliage and other plant material not intended for propagation and when apparently free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

### GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock shipped into Mississippi must carry on each container or bundle a valid nursery inspection tag (inspection certificate) of the State of origin. Containers should also be plainly marked with the names and addresses of shipper and consignee.

Any person receiving a shipment of plants or other articles from outside the State not in compliance with Mississippi certification and labeling requirements shall so inform the Bureau of Plant Industry or local inspector and hold such shipment unopened, subject to such inspection and disposition as may be required.

## NOXIOUS WEEDS

A noxious weed is a plant species or classified group of plants declared by the Bureau of Plant Industry to be a public nuisance or to be especially injurious to the environment, to agricultural and horticultural production, or to wildlife and which should be controlled and the dissemination of which prevented. **The sale, distribution or movement of the following plants into and within Mississippi is prohibited except under special permit for research purposes.**

### MISSISSIPPI NOXIOUS WEED LIST

Benghal dayflower (*Commelina benghalensis*)\*  
Brazilian Satintail (*Imperata braziliensis*) \*  
Chinese Tallow Tree/Popcorn Tree (*Sapium sebiferum*)  
Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*) \*  
Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) \*  
Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) \*  
Itchgrass (*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*) \*  
Kudzu (*Pueraria montana var. lobata*) \*  
Tropical soda apple (*Solanum viarum*) \*

\* Also listed on the Federal Noxious Weed List.

## AQUATIC PLANTS PROHIBITED FOR SALE AND DISTRIBUTION IN MISSISSIPPI

Also, the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce has the authority under the Mississippi Aquaculture Act of 1998 (Section 79-22-9, Laws of Mississippi 1974) to regulate the cultivation and marketing of certain aquatic products. In the “Guidelines for Aquaculture Activities” regulation, the department further defined permitting requirements for the importation, selling, possessing, or transporting of species that are detrimental to the state’s native resources. The Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP) and the Department of Marine Resources may advise MDAC in issuing cultivation and marketing permits (Section 49-7-80, Laws of Mississippi 1974). MDWFP determined the following species to be detrimental to the state’s native resources. **Sales and distribution of the following species are prohibited in Mississippi.**

Egeria (African Elodea) *Egeria densa*  
Water Hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*  
Rooted Hyacinth *Eichhornia azurea*  
Eurasian Watermilfoil *Myriophyllum spicatum*  
Water Lettuce *Pistia stratiotes*  
Paperpark (Melaleuca) *Melaleuca quinquenervia*

**REGULATED PESTS OF NON-QUARANTINE SIGNIFICANCE (List A)**

Regulated Pests of non-quarantine significance (List A): Includes pests of such destructive significance that they shall be controlled to meet general certification of nursery stock and/or other commodities for sale or shipment from wholesale and retail establishments. Plants and other commodities found infested/infected with pests in LIST A shall, at the discretion of the inspector, be declared unfit for sale and subject to immediate stop-sale and/or non-certification until treatment and pest control is achieved or the infested material destroyed to the satisfaction of the state entomologist. Plant material being transported into Mississippi from other states found infested/infected with pests in LIST A may be placed under stop-sale, the shipper notified of such, and arrangements made for the material to be treated and returned to the shipper. No additional quarantine measures shall be in effect unless the pest is officially placed on List B. Nursery stock and other commodities in order to meet general certification standards must be apparently free of the following pests:

<b>Regulated Pests of Non-Quarantine Significance (List A)</b>	
Asian Cycad Scale, <i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i>	Maize Stripe Tenuivirus
Bacteria Gumming Disease, <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>vasculorum</i>	Oak Disease, <i>Phytophthora Quercina</i> sp nov
Bacterial Citrus Variegated Chlorosis, <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	Oak Wilt, <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>
Begomoviruses	Obscure Scale, <i>Melanaspis obscura</i>
Black Parlatoria Scale, <i>Parlatoria zizyphus</i>	Oriental Fruit Moth, <i>Grapholita molesta</i>
Blueberry Shock Ilarvirus	Peach Tree Borer, <i>Synanthedon exitiosa</i>
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, <i>Halyomorpha halys</i>	Pear Thrips, <i>Taeniothrips inconsequens</i>
Brown Soft Scale, <i>Coccus hesperidum</i>	Pecan Bud Moth, <i>Gretchena bolliana</i>
Burrowing Nematode, <i>Radopholus similis</i>	Pecan Leaf Casebearer, <i>Acrobasis juglandis</i>
Cereal Leaf Beetle, <i>Oulema melanopus</i>	Pecan Nut Casebearer, <i>Acrobasis caryae</i>
Chaff Scale, <i>Parlatoria pergandei</i>	Pepino Mosaic Virus
Chilli Thrips, <i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	Phony Peach Disease, <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
Chrysanthemum Gall Midge, <i>Rhopalomyia chrysanthemi</i>	Pine Twist Rust, <i>Melampsora pinitorqua</i>
Citrus Blackfly, <i>aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	Plumeria Whitefly, <i>Paraleyrodes perseae</i>
Citrus Mealybug, <i>Planococcus citri</i>	Purple Scale, <i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i>
Citrus Red Mite, <i>Panonychus citri</i>	Putnam Scale, <i>Aspidiotus ancylus</i>
Citrus Root Weevil, <i>Pachnaeus litus</i>	Pyriform Scale, <i>Protospulvinaria pyriformis</i>
Citrus Scale of various species	Red-Banded Thrips, <i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i>
Citrus Whitefly, <i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	Root-Knot Nematode, <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.
Cloudy-Winged Whitefly, <i>Dialeurodes citrifolii</i>	San Jose Scale, <i>Aspidiotus perniciosus</i>
Corn Cyst Nematode, <i>Heterodera Zeae</i>	Scleroderris Canker, <i>Gremmeniella abietina</i>
Cottony-Cushion Scale, <i>Icerya purchasi</i>	Six-Spotted Mite, <i>Eotetranychus sexmaculatus</i>
Crown Gall, <i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	South American Rice Leaf Miner, <i>Hydrellia wirthi</i>
Cuban Laurel Thrips, <i>Gynaikothrips ficorum</i>	Strawberry Crown Borer, <i>Tyloclonus fragariae</i>
Cucurbit Yellow Stunting Disorder Crinivirus	Strawberry Root Aphid, <i>Aphis forbesi</i>
Dictyospermum Scale, <i>Chrysomphalus dictyospermi</i>	Strawberry Root Weevil, <i>Brachyrhinus ovatus</i>
Dogwood Borer, <i>Thamnosphecia scitula</i>	Striped Citrus Root Weevil, <i>Exophthalmus vittatus</i>

**MS - 4 of 10**

Downy Mildew, <i>Peronospora</i> , <i>Bremia</i> , <i>Plasmopara</i> and <i>Basidiospora</i> spp.	Sugarcane Borer, <i>Diatraea saccharalis</i>
European Corn Borer, <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	Sugarcane Mealybug, <i>Pseudococcus boninsis</i>
Fire Blight, <i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Diaprepes Root Weevil, <i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i>
Florida Red Scale, <i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>	Sweet Potato Feathery Mottle Virus
Gladiolus Rust, <i>Uromyces gladioli</i> , <i>Uromyces nyikensis</i> , <i>Uromyces transversalis</i> , <i>Puccinia gladioli</i>	Sweet Potato Russet Crack Virus
Glover Scale, <i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i>	Sweetpotato Whitefly, Q Biotype, <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>
Green Shield Scale, <i>Pulvinaria psidii</i>	Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus
Thrip, <i>Gynaikothrips uzelli</i>	Walnut Scale, <i>Quadraspidiotus juglansregiae</i>
Hemispherical Scale, <i>Saissetia coffeae</i>	Watermelon Fruit Blotch, <i>Acidovorax avenge subsp. Citrulli</i>
High Plains and Wheat Mosaic Viruses	Whitefly, <i>Paraleurodes perseae</i>
Late Blight, <i>Phytophthora infestans</i>	White-Fringed Bbeetles, <i>Graphognathus</i> spp.
Lettuce Infectious Yellows Crinivirus	Wilt and Root Disease, <i>Leptographium truncatum</i>

**REGULATED PEST OF QUARANTINE SIGNIFICANCE (List B)**

Regulated pests of quarantine significance (List B): include pests requiring more restrictive actions to meet special requirements in order to prevent the introduction and spread of such pests into, out-of and within Mississippi. Such requirements may include quarantines, surveys, special restrictions on regulated articles, or other emergency actions for which special rules or quarantines may be officially adopted under the Mississippi Plant Act (“Act”). List B includes exotic species not yet detected in Mississippi posing an economic threat to the environment as well as horticultural and agricultural crops in Mississippi and includes additional pests on USDA/APHIS/PPQ’s “Regulated Plant Pest List,” as determined by the state entomologist to meet the purpose of the Act and the following:

<b>Regulated Pests of Quarantine Significance (List B)</b>	
Africanized Honeybee, <i>Apis mellifera scutellata</i>	Peach Mosaic, <i>Marmor persicae</i>
Applesnails, Family Ampullaridae	Pecan Bunch Disease
Argentine Ant, <i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i>	Philippine Downy Mildew, <i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i>
Asian Longhorned Beetle, <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Phony Peach Disease
Black Imported Fire Ant, <i>Solenopsis richteri</i>	Pine Shoot Beetle, <i>Tomicus piniperda</i>
Black Rot, <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i>	Pink Bollworm, <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>
Blueberry Maggot, <i>Rhagoletis mendax</i>	Pink Hibiscus Mealybug, <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>
Boll Weevil, <i>Anthonomus grandis</i>	Plum Pox Potyvirus
Brown Garden Snail, <i>Helix aspersa</i>	Potato Cyst Nematode, <i>Globodera pallida</i>
Brown-Tail Moth, <i>Nygmia phaeorrhoea</i>	Potato Wart, <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>
Cactus Moth, <i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2
Chrysanthemum White Rust, <i>Puccinia horiana</i>	Red Palm Mite, <i>Raoiella indica</i>
Citrus Canker, <i>Xanthomonas citri</i>	Rice Bacterial Leaf Blight, <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>Oryzae</i>
Citrus Greening or Huanglongbing or Yellow Dragon Disease, <i>Candidatus liberibacter</i> , <i>africanus</i> , <i>asiaticus</i> , <i>American strains</i>	Rice Mite/Rice Panicle Mite, <i>Steneotarsonemus spinki</i>
Cotton Square Weevil (Peruvian), <i>Anthonomus vestitus</i>	Scurf, <i>Monilochaetes infuscans</i>

Emerald Ash Borer, <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	Snails of Genus, <i>Zachrysia</i>
European Wood Wasp, <i>Sirex noctilio</i>	Southern Wilt, Bacterial Wilt, Brown Rot of Potato, <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> race 3 biovar 2
Foolish Seedling Disease of Rice/Bakanae Disease, <i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i> Sawada var. <i>fujikuroi</i>	Ramorum Dieback, <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
Formosan Termite, <i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Red Imported Fire Ant, <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>
Giant African Snails, <i>Achatina fulica</i>	Swede Midge/Cabbage Midge, <i>Contarinia nasturtii</i>
Golden Nematode, <i>Heterodera rostochiensis</i>	Sweet Potato Soil Rot, <i>Streptomyces ipomoeae</i>
Gypsy Moth, <i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Sweet Potato Stem Rot, <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. <i>batatas</i>
Japanese Beetle, <i>Popillia japonica</i>	Sweetpotato Weevil, <i>Cylas formicarius elegantulus</i>
Karnal Bunt, <i>Tilletia indica</i>	Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus Geminivirus
Lethal Yellowing Disease of Palms	Viburnum Leaf Beetle, <i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>
Light Brown Apple Moth, <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	West Indian Sweet Potato Weevil, <i>Euscepes postfasciatus</i>
Mediterranean Fruit Fly, <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Wheat Stem Rust, <i>Puccinia graminis</i> (especially) Ug99
Mexican Fruit Fly, <i>Anastrepha ludens</i>	Woolly Hemlock Adelgid, <i>Adelges tsugae</i>
Ozonium Root Rot, <i>phymatotrichum omnivorum</i>	X Disease of Peach

## QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

### SWEET POTATO CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

PLANT: Seed Sweet potatoes, Plants and Vine Cuttings

STATES REQUIRED: All

REQUIREMENTS: Seed sweet potatoes, plants, and vine cuttings must have attached a certificate tag of the State of Origin along with a Mississippi certificate tag with each container. Also, plants or vine cuttings, must be tied in bundles of 50 or 100 each with official certificate tape of the State of origin or the State of Mississippi and accompanied by a certificate tag of the State of origin and Mississippi. Certificates of Inspection of the State of origin must be filed with and approved by the Bureau of Plant Industry before any shipments are made into Mississippi.

### SWEET POTATO WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Sweet potato weevil, *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Sum)

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, SC, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: All sweet potato related materials and plants.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials may not move into or within the state without a certificate permit. Each container must possess a state of origin certificate permit tag. Materials from infested portions of regulated states are prohibited movement into or through non-infested portions of Mississippi.

### **PHONY PEACH DISEASE QUARANTINE**

PESTS: Phony Peach Virus

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, MO, SC, TN, TX

MATERIALS REGULATED: Peach, plum, apricot, nectarine, and almond trees, roots or any tree or shrub budded on peach or nectarine roots.

REQUIREMENTS: The movement of regulated articles into Mississippi shall be accompanied by a certificate (securely attached to the outside of each container, package, or bundle) bearing the name and address of the consignor. Certificates or permits shall be issued only on the following conditions: (1) that each nursery in the phony peach infested areas producing the regulated products shall apply to the State quarantine official for approval of the proposed nursery-growing site on or before August 15 of each year; (2) selected nursery sites shall be at least 300 yards from wild or domesticated plum, 1/2 miles from phony-infested commercial orchards, and 1/2 mile from urban area; (3) the one-half environs of the nursery site shall be inspected prior to October 1, and all phony trees found within such environs removed prior to November 1; (4) all budding shall be restricted to the slip-bud method.

### **LETHAL YELLOWING QUARANTINE**

PESTS: Lethal Yellowing MLO (mycoplasma-like organism)

STATES REGULATED: Florida: Counties of Broward, Collier, Dade, Hendry, Martin, Palm Beach, and portions of Monroe and any additional counties that are confirmed to contain palms infected with Lethal Yellowing

MATERIALS REGULATED: Palm species susceptible to Lethal Yellowing Disease.

SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS: Regulated articles from the quarantined areas will be prohibited entry into the State of Mississippi. All regulated articles originating outside the quarantined areas will be prohibited entry unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate from the Florida Division of Plant Industry stating the origin of the shipment.

### **IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE**

PESTS: Black Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis richteri*  
Red Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis invicta*

REGULATED AREAS: See Federal IFA Quarantine

REGULATED ARTICLES: Soil, compost, manure, humus, peat, etc., plants with roots and soil attached, grass sod, hay and straw, used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: Certification guidelines are those listed in the USDA, APHIS, PPQ Imported Fire Ant Program Manual. See also Federal Imported Fire Ant Quarantine

## **BROWN GARDEN SNAIL QUARANTINE**

PEST: Brown Garden Snail, *Helix aspersa* Muller

STATES REGULATED: Entire state of California and other states hereinafter which may be found to be infested.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Ornamentals, nursery stock, or any other plants, soil, sand, peat, or any other articles which may be responsible for movement of the brown garden snail.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles from the quarantined area will be prohibited entry into the State of Mississippi, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by and bearing the signature of the quarantine official of the State where shipment originated, certifying that it has been determined by competent, official survey that the regulated articles contained in the shipment were inspected and found to be free of the brown garden snail and that, further, the pest is not known to exist in the nursery or site from which the shipment or regulated articles originated.

Each shipment of nursery stock from an infested nursery or other regulated articles from an infested site must be accompanied by a standard Phytosanitary Export Certificate issued by the plant quarantine official of the State of origin where the shipment originated certifying that the shipment has been fumigated in a gastight chamber with methyl bromide at a rate of 2 1/2 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet at 70 degrees F. or about for 2 hours.

A copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate must accompany the shipment with the usual State of origin nursery tag or certificate with one copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate being provided to the Bureau of Plant Industry for pre-shipment notification.

**Infested Shipments Arriving in Mississippi.** Regulated articles arriving in Mississippi from an infested State without proper certification will be held under quarantine or returned to the shipper at his expense, unless, infested. If infested with brown garden snails or other dangerous pets, the shipment will be fumigated or destroyed at the shipper's expense.

## **APPLESNAIL QUARANTINE**

PESTS: Snails of the family Ampullariidae

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of California, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and Hawaii and other states or territories which may be found infested.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Applesnails in any living stage of development, ornamentals, nursery stock or any other plants, soil, sand, peat or any other articles which may contain applesnails.

RESTRICTIONS: Each shipment from regulated areas must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by a quarantine official of the state of origin stating that the regulated items have been inspected and found to be free of applesnails and that the pest is not known to exist in/at the nursery or site from which they were shipped.

Each shipment of nursery stock from an infested nursery or other regulated articles from an infested site must be accompanied by a standard Phytosanitary Export Certificate issued by the plant quarantine official of the State of origin where the shipment originated

certifying that the shipment has been fumigated in a gas tight chamber with methyl bromide at a rate of 2 1/2 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet at 70 degrees F. or about for 2 hours or with HCN at a rate of 25cc per 100 cubic feet for one hour at 50 degrees F. to 85 degrees F.

A copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate must accompany the shipment with the usual State of origin nursery tag or certificate with one copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate being provided to the Bureau of Plant Industry for pre-shipment notification.

**Infested Shipments Arriving in Mississippi.** Regulated articles arriving in Mississippi from an infested State without proper certification will be held under quarantine or returned to the shipper at his expense, unless, infested. If infested with brown garden snails or other dangerous pets, the shipment will be fumigated or destroyed at the shipper's expense.

### **FORMOSAN SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE QUARANTINE**

PESTS: Formosan subterranean Termite, *Coptotermes formosans* Shiraki and other species of the Genus *Coptotermes*.

STATES REGULATED: Alabama counties of Baldwin, Calhoun, Lee and Mobile; San Diego County in California ; Whole state of Florida; Georgia counties of Chatham, Cobb, Dekalb, Fayette, Gwinnett and Paulding; Whole State of Hawaii, Louisiana parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Lafayette, LaFourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, Quachita, Sabine, St. Benard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terreborne, Vermillion, Washington and West Baton Rouge; North Carolina counties of Brunswick and Rutherford; South Carolina counties of Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, Orangeburg and York; Shelby County in Tennessee, Texas counties of Angelina, Aransas, Bexar, Dallas, Denton, Galveston, Hidalgo, Harris, Jefferson, Liberty, Nueces, Orange, Smith and Tarrant. Mississippi counties of Forrest, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Madison, Pearl River and Rankin.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Any stage of development of the formosan termite, *Coptotermes formosanus*, and other species of the genus *Coptotermes*; railroad cross ties, utility poles and all cellulose material that have been in contact with soil; and any other products, articles or methods used to transport any type of article that presents a risk of spread of the regulated pests.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles may be moved or sold after inspected by an inspector and deemed free of the pest, after it has been properly fumigated by a licensed or commercially certified applicator and proof of treatment is present.

### **BENGHAL DAYFLOWER, TROPICAL SPIDERWORT QUARANTINE**

PESTS: Bengal Dayflower, Tropical Spiderwort, *Commelina benghalensis*

REGULATED AREAS: Infested fields or premises in George and Jackson counties and other counties where Bengal Dayflower has been detected in Mississippi. Entire state of Georgia, infested counties in Alabama, North Carolina, Florida, and counties of other states known to be infested.



REGULATED ARTICLES: Movement of regulated articles listed below into or within the state of Mississippi in any stage is hereby prohibited:

- a. All live stages of *Commelina benghalensis*, including seeds, vegetative growth, roots and stolons.
- b. Soil from known infested fields, whether on commodities, seed or equipment.
- c. Farming equipment, excavation equipment and vehicles containing or holding soil or vegetative plant material coming from a known infested field, including but not limited to peanut harvesters, combines, tillage equipment, cotton pickers, bulldozers, backhoes, excavators, dump trucks, etc.
- d. Hay harvested from infested fields, including peanut hay.

RESTRICTIONS:

Conditions governing transport or shipment of regulated articles:

- a. Equipment listed above may be certified to be moved out of a regulated/quarantine area from an infested premises or field by one of the following means: (1) once inspected and found to be free of soil and all live stages of *Commelina benghalensis* by an official inspector of the Bureau of Plant Industry (2) or after all the lands on which the piece of equipment has been operating during the last twelve months have been surveyed and found to be apparently free of *Commelina benghalensis*.
- b. Live stages listed above may not be moved from an infested premises or field except for research purposes and only with a written permit issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry.
- c. Soil may only be moved from an infested field or premises after being fumigated with an approved chemical to kill all life stages of *Commelina benghalensis*.
- d. Farmers harvesting hay who are not under a compliance agreement must have a field inspection prior to cutting hay, or in the case of peanuts prior to digging, in order to ship hay out of the regulated area.
- e. A copy of certificate or permit issued by an official of the Bureau of Plant Industry or official of the issuing state must accompany each regulated item when moved from a regulated field.

Infested or non-certified shipments of regulated articles from a regulated area will be held under quarantine, until certification can be documented, or returned to the shipper at his expense unless live stages of *Commelina benghalensis* are detected in which case it shall be destroyed or fumigated at the owner's expense. If fumigation is required, the Bureau of Plant Industry nor its employees or agents, shall in any way be held responsible for injury to regulated articles which might result from such fumigation.

## **BAKANAE OR FOOLISH SEEDLING DISEASE QUARANTINE**

PESTS: *Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains)

STATES REGULATED: The entire state of California and any other state wherein Bakanae disease is found to occur.

REGULATED ARTICLES: The causal agent *Gibberella fujikuroi* (bakanae strains), wild rice, rough rice, seed rice, research rice, milling rice, rice hulls, rice mill waste, used rice equipment and any other products, articles or means of conveyance.

Exemptions: Milled / processed rice bagged and labeled for human consumption or animal feeds containing regulated articles not destined for rice production areas.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles moving into or through Mississippi must have a certificate or limited permit attached to the article or to the container in which the regulated article is being moved. See quarantine for certificate or limited permit requirements.

### **PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE**

PESTS: Pink Bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders

STATES REGULATED: Portions of AR, AZ, CA, LA, NM, NV, OK, and TX.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Cotton plants, plant parts, plant products, used bagging and containers, used harvesting and processing equipment farm or household goods and products, personal belongings of transient pickers, any means of conveyance and any other articles that may serve as host materials. Exemptions: Standard compression baled cotton lint, linters, and lint cleaner waste; trade-size lint samples, cottonseed cake and meal, and edible okra grown in areas without pink bollworm.

RESTRICTIONS: Cotton processing equipment originating in regulated states must be dismantled and cleaned in an approved manner to the satisfaction of an inspector, or be fumigated before a permit will be issued for its movement into a pest-free area.

Mechanical cotton pickers and used picking sacks must be accompanied by an official fumigation certificate and sealed by the appropriate official of the state of origin.

### **BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINE**

PESTS: Boll Weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman

REGULATED AREAS: The entire state of Mississippi and all states or portions of states infested with boll weevil.

REGULATED ARTICLES: The boll weevil in any living stage of development; gin trash, seed cotton, cotton plants, bolls and used cotton equipment along with other products, articles, means of conveyance, or any other item whatsoever is determined to present a hazard in the spread of the boll weevil.

RESTRICTIONS: Certificate or permit required to move regulated articles into or through an eradication area in Mississippi. Such certificates may be issued based on origination in a non-infested premise having not been exposed to infestation, based on treatment to destroy the infestation, based on having been grown, manufactured, stored or handled in such a manner they would not transmit infestation or based on an inspection and found to be free of any infestation. Such certificates shall be securely attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article. Regulated articles may be moved by permit for scientific purposes.