

# SOUTH CAROLINA

## SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated June 2016

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**Notification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to the fax number or email address above**

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### **NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION**

Nursery stock means all fruit, nut, and shade trees, all ornamental plants and trees, bush fruits, buds, grafts, scions, vines, roots, bulbs, seedlings, slips or other portions of plants (excluding true

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seeds) grown or kept for propagation, sale, or distribution. Also includes any other plant included by the Director, if regulating its movement is necessary to control any plant pest.

### GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock shipments entering South Carolina must be accompanied by a valid Nursery Certificate Tag (or its equivalent) from the state of origin and an invoice showing contents of the shipment. The nursery certificate tag must indicate that the plant material is apparently free of all plant pests and shall include the name and address of the producer and/or shipper.

Nursery dealers and agents of nursery stock must execute a "Nursery Dealer Certificate-Source Verification/Request" and receive a Nursery Dealer Certificate from the Department of Plant Industry prior to selling or offering plant material for sale in South Carolina. All plant material offered for sale must be from a certified source.

For additional information, refer to the Department of Plant Industry web site: <http://dpi.clemson.edu>. South Carolina regulations and quarantines are available under the "State and Federal Quarantines" via the "Nursery and Dealer Program" link on the home page.

### NOXIOUS WEEDS

#### STATE NOXIOUS WEEDS:

<u>Subject Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Order</u>
<u>aeginetia</u>	<u><i>Aeginetia</i> spp. L.</u>	Orobanchaceae	Scrophulariales
<u>croftonweed</u>	<u><i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Spreng.) King &amp; H.E. Robins.</u>	Asteraceae	Asterales
<u>corn cockle</u>	<u><i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.</u>	Caryophyllaceae	Caryophyllales
<u>alectra</u>	<u><i>Alectra</i> spp. Thunb.</u>	Orobanchaceae	Scrophulariales
<u>alligatorweed</u>	<u><i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (Mart.) Griseb.</u>	Amaranthaceae	Caryophyllales
<u>sessile joyweed</u>	<u><i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (L.) R. Br. ex DC.</u>	Amaranthaceae	Caryophyllales
<u>onionweed</u>	<u><i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> Linnaeus</u>	Liliaceae	Liliales
<u>sterile oat</u>	<u><i>Avena sterilis</i> Linnaeus</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>feathered mosquito-fern</u>	<u><i>Azolla pinnata</i> R. Brown</u>	Azollaceae	Hydropteridales
<u>balloonvine</u>	<u><i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.</u>	Sapindaceae	Sapindales
<u>wild safflower</u>	<u><i>Carthamus oxyacanthus</i> M. Bieberstein</u>	Asteraceae	Asterales
<u>Mediterranean clone of caulerpa</u>	<u><i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> (Vahl) C. Agardh</u>	Caulerpaeae	Caulerpales
<u>pilipiliula</u>	<u><i>Chrysopogon aciculatus</i> (Retz.) Trin.</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>tangerine</u>	<u><i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco</u>	Rutaceae	Sapindales

<u>blessed thistle</u>	<u><i>Cnicus benedictus</i> L.</u>	Asteraceae	Asterales
<u>Benghal dayflower</u>	<u><i>Commelina benghalensis</i> L.</u>	Commelinaceae	Commelinales
<u>common crupina</u>	<u><i>Crupina vulgaris</i> Cass.</u>	Asteraceae	Asterales
<u>dodder</u>	<u><i>Cuscuta spp.</i> L.</u>	Cuscutaceae	Solanales
<u>African couchgrass</u>	<u><i>Digitaria abyssinica</i> (A. Rich) Stapf</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>velvet fingergrass</u>	<u><i>Digitaria velutina</i> (Forsk.) Beauv.</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>alfombrilla</u>	<u><i>Drymaria arenarioides</i> Humboldt &amp; Bonpland</u>	Caryophyllaceae	Caryophyllales
<u>Brazilian waterweed</u>	<u><i>Egeria densa</i> Planch.</u>	Hydrocharitaceae	Hydrocharitales
<u>anchored waterhyacinth</u>	<u><i>Eichhornia azurea</i> (Swartz) Kunth</u>	Pontederiaceae	Liliales
<u>common water hyacinth</u>	<u><i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Mart.) Solms</u>	Pontederiaceae	Liliales
<u>three-cornered jack</u>	<u><i>Emex australis</i> Steinhall</u>	Polygonaceae	Polygonales
<u>spiny emex</u>	<u><i>Emex spinosa</i> (Linnaeus) Campdera</u>	Polygonaceae	Polygonales
<u>wild poinsettia</u>	<u><i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.</u>	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbiales
<u>goatsrue</u>	<u><i>Galega officinalis</i> L.</u>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	Fabales
<u>Texas blueweed</u>	<u><i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.</u>	Asteraceae	Asterales
<u>giant hogweed</u>	<u><i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> Sommier &amp; Levier</u>	Apiaceae	Apiales
<u>hydrilla</u>	<u><i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (L. f.) Royle</u>	Hydrocharitaceae	Hydrocharitales
<u>miramar weed</u>	<u><i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> (Roxb.) T. Anders.</u>	Acanthaceae	Scrophulariales
<u>Brazilian satintail</u>	<u><i>Imperata brasiliensis</i> Trinius</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>cogongrass</u>	<u><i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Beauv.</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>swamp morning-glory</u>	<u><i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.</u>	Convolvulaceae	Solanales
<u>threelobe morning-glory</u>	<u><i>Ipomoea triloba</i> L.</u>	Convolvulaceae	Solanales
<u>purple moonflower</u>	<u><i>Ipomoea turbinata</i> Lag.</u>	Convolvulaceae	Solanales
<u>saramollagrass</u>	<u><i>Ischaemum rugosum</i> Salisbury</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>oxygen weed</u>	<u><i>Lagarosiphon major</i> (Ridley) Moss</u>	Hydrocharitaceae	Hydrocharitales
<u>Chinese sprangletop</u>	<u><i>Leptochloa chinensis</i> (L.) Nees</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>limnophila</u>	<u><i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> (Vahl) Blume</u>	Scrophulariaceae	Scrophulariales
<u>poison ryegrass</u>	<u><i>Lolium temulentum</i> L.</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>water primrose</u>	<u><i>Ludwigia grandiflora ssp. hexapetala</i> (Hook. &amp; Arn.) Nesom &amp; Kartesz</u>	Onagraceae	Myrtales
<u>Uruguay waterprimrose</u>	<u><i>Ludwigia uruguayensis</i> Camb.) Hara</u>	Onagraceae	Myrtales
<u>African boxthorn</u>	<u><i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> Miers</u>	Solanaceae	Solanales
<u>purple loosestrife</u>	<u><i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.</u>	Lythraceae	Myrtales
<u>melaleuca</u>	<u><i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Cav.) Blake</u>	Myrtaceae	Myrtales
<u>Banks melastoma</u>	<u><i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L.</u>	Melastomataceae	Myrtales
<u>African mile-a-minute</u>	<u><i>Mikania cordata</i> (Burm. f.) B.L. Robins.</u>	Asteraceae	Asterales
<u>mile-a-minute</u>	<u><i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth</u>	Asteraceae	Asterales
<u>giant sensitiveplant</u>	<u><i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> C. Wright ex</u>	Fabaceae	Fabales

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	<u>Sauvalle</u>	(Leguminosae)	
<u>catclaw mimosa</u>	<u>Mimosa pigra L.</u>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	Fabales
<u>arrowleaved monochoria</u>	<u>Monochoria hastata (L.) Solms</u>	Pontederiaceae	Liliales
<u>monochoria</u>	<u>Monochoria vaginalis (Burm. f.) K. Presl ex Kunth</u>	Pontederiaceae	Liliales
<u>Eurasian water-milfoil</u>	<u>Myriophyllum spicatum L.</u>	Haloragaceae	Haloragales
<u>brittleleaf naiad</u>	<u>Najas minor All.</u>	Najadaceae	Najadales
<u>serrated tussock</u>	<u>Nassella trichotoma Hackel ex Arech.</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>jointed prickly pear</u>	<u>Opuntia aurantiaca Lindley</u>	Cactaceae	Caryophyllales
<u>broomrape</u>	<u>Orobanche spp. L.</u>	Orobanchaceae	Scrophulariales
<u>longstamen rice</u>	<u>Oryza longistaminata A. Chev. &amp; Roehr.</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>red rice</u>	<u>Oryza punctata Ktetzhy ex Steud.</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>brown-beard rice</u>	<u>Oryza rufipogon Griffiths</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>duck-lettuce</u>	<u>Ottelia alismoides (Linnaeus) Pers.</u>	Hydrocharitaceae	Hydrocharitales
<u>ricegrass paspalum</u>	<u>Paspalum scrobiculatum Linnaeus</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>kikuyugrass</u>	<u>Pennisetum clandestinum Hochst. ex Chiov.</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>African feathergrass</u>	<u>Pennisetum macrourum Trinius</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>kyasumagrass</u>	<u>Pennisetum pedicellatum Trinius</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>mission grass</u>	<u>Pennisetum polystachion (Linnaeus) Schultes</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>mile-a-minute vine</u>	<u>Persicaria perfoliata (L.) H. Gross</u>	Polygonaceae	Polygonales
<u>common reed</u>	<u>Phragmites australis (Cavanilles) Trinius ex Steudel</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>water lettuce</u>	<u>Pistia stratiotes L.</u>	Araceae	Arales
<u>mesquite</u>	<u>Prosopis spp. L.</u>	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	Fabales
<u>Russian knapweed</u>	<u>Rhaponticum repens (L.) Hidalgo</u>	Asteraceae	Asterales
<u>itchgrass</u>	<u>Rottboellia cochinchinensis (Lour.) W.D. Clayton</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>European blackberry</u>	<u>Rubus fruticosus L.</u>	Rosaceae	Rosales
<u>Molucca raspberry</u>	<u>Rubus moluccanus L.</u>	Rosaceae	Rosales
<u>wild sugarcane</u>	<u>Saccharum spontaneum L.</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>arrowhead</u>	<u>Sagittaria sagittifolia Linnaeus</u>	Alismataceae	Alismatales
<u>Mediterranean saltwort</u>	<u>Salsola vermiculata L.</u>	Chenopodiaceae	Caryophyllales
<u>eared salvinia</u>	<u>Salvinia auriculata Aublet</u>	Salviniaceae	Hydropteridales
<u>lobed salvinia</u>	<u>Salvinia biloba Raddi</u>	Salviniaceae	Hydropteridales
<u>Herzog salvinia</u>	<u>Salvinia herzogii de la Sota</u>	Salviniaceae	Hydropteridales
<u>giant salvinia</u>	<u>Salvinia molesta D. S. Mitchell</u>	Salviniaceae	Hydropteridales
<u>cattail grass</u>	<u>Setaria pumila ssp. pallidifusca (Schumacher) B.K. Simon</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales
<u>wetland nightshade</u>	<u>Solanum tampicense Dunal</u>	Solanaceae	Solanales
<u>turkeyberry</u>	<u>Solanum torvum Sw.</u>	Solanaceae	Solanales

<u>tropical soda apple</u>	<u><i>Solanum viarum</i> Dunal</u>	Solanaceae	Solanales
<u>branched burreed</u>	<u><i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.</u>	Sparganiaceae	Typhales
<u>broadleaf buttonweed</u>	<u><i>Spermacoce alata</i> Aubl.</u>	Rubiaceae	Rubiales
<u>witchweed</u>	<u><i>Striga spp.</i> Lour.</u>	Scrophulariaceae	Scrophulariales
<u>European water chestnut</u>	<u><i>Trapa natans</i> L.</u>	Trapaceae	Myrtales
<u>coat buttons</u>	<u><i>Tridax procumbens</i> L.</u>	Asteraceae	Asterales
<u>liverseedgrass</u>	<u><i>Urochloa panicoides</i> Beauvois</u>	Poaceae	Cyperales

The importation into South Carolina, or the sale or distribution of noxious plants within the state is prohibited per Article 6.1 and Noxious Weeds Regulations, SC Seed Law, and Noxious Weeds Law. This law is administered by the SC Department of Agriculture.

FEDERAL NOXIOUS WEEDS: South Carolina adopted the lists of federal noxious weeds as designated under the Noxious Weeds Regulations, Section 360.200, of Code of Federal Regulations. They are incorporated into SC Code of Regulations [27-135], Designation of Plant Pests (See Regulatory Authority at <http://dpi.clemson.edu/>).

## QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

### BENGHAL DAYFLOWER QUARANTINE

NOTE: The text below is South Carolina's revised *Commelina benghalensis* regulation. It is pending approval by the SC Legislature.

PEST: Benghal Dayflower, *Commelina benghalensis*

STATES REGULATED: All infested areas in the states of AL, CA, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC or any other areas known to be infested with benghal dayflower.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The benghal dayflower (*Commelina benghalensis*) in any living stage of development including seeds, vegetative growth, roots and stolons. Soil, whether on commodities, seed or equipment, mulch, compost, decomposed manure, humus, muck and peat, separately or with other things, sand, and gravel from infested areas. Any crop above ground or below, including hay, grown and harvested from infested areas. Any farm tool, including hand tools, crates, boxes, burlap bags, and other farm product containers used in planting, growing, or harvesting of crops in or from infested areas. Mechanized equipment used for cultivating, planting, harvesting, or moving soil in or from infested areas. Any other products, articles, or means of conveyance, including livestock, of any character whatsoever, not covered by the above when it is determined by an inspector that they present a hazard of spread of benghal dayflower.

RESTRICTIONS: A certificate of inspection stating that all regulated crops, tools, and equipment are free from soil and benghal dayflower in any living stage of development shall accompany the movement of regulated articles from any regulated area into or through any point outside thereof, except that, regulated articles originating outside of a regulated area

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moving through a regulated area to other nonregulated areas may be moved without a certificate or permit if the point of origin is clearly indicated on the shipping document accompanying the regulated articles and they are protected from infestation while within regulated areas, to the satisfaction of an inspector. Certificates may be issued by an inspector if the regulated articles have originated in non-infested areas in the quarantined area and have not been exposed to infestation while within the quarantined area, have been treated to destroy infestation in accordance with approved procedures thereof, or have been grown, harvested, manufactured, stored or handled in such manner that no infestation would be transmitted thereby. Requirements under other applicable quarantines must also be met.

### **BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINE**

PEST: Boll Weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman.

STATES REGULATED: AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, LA, MS, OK, SC, TN, TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any living stage of the boll weevil; seed cotton, gin trash; cotton plants/parts; and used cotton equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles moving from any generally infested area or outside regulated areas into or through eradication areas of South Carolina must be accompanied by a certificate or permit issued by an authorized regulatory official in the state of origin. Regulated articles originating outside the regulated area may be moved without a certificate or permit provided the point of origin is proven to the satisfaction of our inspector.

### **HONEYBEES**

PEST: Any pest of honeybees which is known to be injurious.

STATES REGULATED: All states.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Honeybees and honeybee keeping equipment.

RESTRICTIONS: Entry permits are required. A certificate stating bees and/or beekeeping equipment are free from disease and other pests is required before entry permits are issued granting entry into South Carolina. All bee and/or beekeeping equipment shipments must receive and provide to this Department prior to shipping a certificate from their state apiary inspector stating apiaries of shipper have been inspected within last 60 days and that no American or European Foulbroods, Africanized Honeybee, or other injurious pests have been found.

## **IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE**

PEST: Imported Fire Ant (IFA), *Solenopsis richteri* Forel; *Solenopsis invicta* Buren.

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of AL, FL, LA, MS, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and portions of AR, CA, GA, NC, NM, TX, OK, TN, VA, SC and any other areas added to the federal IFA quarantine.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Same as listed in federal IFA quarantine.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles may be admitted into SC when they have been processed in such a manner as to eliminate the risk of disseminating the imported fire ant and have been so certified by a duly authorized State or Federal Regulatory Official of the state of origin. Each article or shipment must be accompanied by a certificate or permit. See also Federal Imported Fire Ant Quarantine.

## **LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH QUARANTINE**

PEST: Light Brown Apple Moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*)

STATES REGULATED: Any area under federal quarantine for light brown apple moth (LBAM), (*Epiphyas postvittana*). Any area under state quarantine for light brown apple moth (LBAM), (*Epiphyas postvittana*), regulated by the plant regulatory agency of the state concerned.

MATERIALS REGULATED: The light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*) in any living stage. All host plants for light brown apple moth. Any other product, articles, or means of conveyance of any character whatsoever, not covered by the above, when it is determined by a quarantine officer of a state or federal plant pest regulatory agency that they present a hazard of spreading the light brown apple moth. A complete listing of host material may be found at

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/pest\\_detection/downloads/praeostvittanapra.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pest_detection/downloads/praeostvittanapra.pdf).

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of host material into South Carolina from areas under federal quarantine for light brown apple moth (LBAM), (*Epiphyas postvittana*), is prohibited unless the host material and the surrounding area in the sending state are treated in strict accordance with the recommendations of the USDA APHIS Technical Working Group for Light Brown Apple Moth (June 8, 2007), including both judicious insecticide application and mating disruption. Host material shipped into South Carolina must be clearly labeled as having been so treated.

## **PHONY PEACH DISEASE QUARANTINE**

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PEST: Phony Peach, Rickettsia-like bacterium.

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

MATERIALS REGULATED: All peach, plum, apricot, nectarine and almond nursery stock.

RESTRICTIONS: Shipments of regulated articles are permitted only when a valid nursery inspection certificate of the state of origin bearing the name and address of the consignor is securely attached to the outside of each shipment. Nurseries must also file or mail an invoice to the Department of Plant Industry at the time of shipment showing the following information: (1) name and address of shipper; (2) producer of stock, if different from shipper; (3) date of shipment; (4) name and address of purchaser, and (5) name and address of receiver, if different from purchaser. Contact the Department of Plant Industry for specific certification requirements.

### PHYTOPHAGOUS SNAILS QUARANTINE

PEST: Phytophagous snails.

STATES REGULATED: All infested areas in the states of AZ, CA, FL, HI, MN, NM, OR, TX, WA, or any other areas infested with phytophagous snails.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Nursery stock, other plant material, and articles capable of transporting phytophagous snails, including used containers and trash, and all phytophagous snails.

RESTRICTIONS: Raising, maintaining and/or holding phytophagous snails is prohibited. Movement of phytophagous snails in any stage of development is prohibited.

### PHYTOPHTHORA RAMORUM QUARANTINE

PEST: *Phytophthora ramorum* (*P. ramorum*)

STATES REGULATED: Any area of any state, territory or country under state or federal quarantine for *Phytophthora ramorum*, or any area of any state, territory, or country designated as a regulated area for *Phytophthora ramorum* by the cognizant state or federal plant pest regulatory agency.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All host and associated plants for *Phytophthora ramorum* included in any applicable United States Department of Agriculture statutes, regulations, orders or other requirements.



RESTRICTIONS: Clemson University Department of Plant Industry will enforce any applicable United States Department of Agriculture statutes, regulations, orders or other requirements regarding *Phytophthora ramorum*.

### **SEED IRISH POTATOES**

PESTS: Various insects, diseases and nematodes.

STATES REGULATED: All states.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All certified Irish potatoes intended for seed purposes and sold, offered for sale, or distributed as such.

RESTRICTIONS: Certified seed potatoes may not be moved into South Carolina unless there is attached to each container a valid certification tag of the state of origin and unless the containers, if sacks, are closed by a lead seal or mechanical sealer.

### **SEED SWEET POTATOES AND SWEET POTATO PLANTS**

PESTS: Black rot, stem rot, sweet potato weevil.

STATES REGULATED: All states.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Sweet potato roots, tubers, plants, vines, cuttings, draws and slips.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles are allowed only if accompanied by an inspection certificate from the state of origin.

### **SWEET POTATO WEEVIL QUARANTINE**

PEST: Sweet Potato Weevil, *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Sum.)

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

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any living stage of the sweet potato weevil; sweet potato roots, tubers, plants or vines; any vines, roots, etc. of *Ipomoea* spp.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles must be accompanied by a valid sweet potato inspection tag issued by the state of origin. Each container shall have an official certificate firmly attached. Sweet potatoes from regulated areas will be admitted into South Carolina only after fumigation with methyl bromide and state of origin certification.

## **TOBACCO TRANSPLANTS**

PESTS: Any plant pest which is regarded as injurious.

STATES REGULATED: All states.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Tobacco plants.

RESTRICTIONS: (1) No person, firm, company, partnership or corporation shall pack, transport, sell or offer for sale, ship or bring into or plant in this state any tobacco plants produced out of state unless such plants are certified tobacco plants.

(2) Only certified tobacco plants shall be sold or offered for sale in South Carolina.

Tobacco plants shall meet South Carolina Code of Regulations, Article 4.

## **TOMATO TRANSPLANTS**

PESTS: Leaf spots, wilts, blights, viruses, nematodes, insects, and mites.

STATES REGULATED: All states that commercially produce tomato transplants for interstate shipment.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Greenhouse and field-grown tomato transplants.

RESTRICTIONS: All tomato transplants moved into South Carolina must be inspected and certified free from injurious insects, nematodes, and plant diseases, except that no tolerance shall be allowed for late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*). All plants must have a valid inspection certificate issued by the state of origin attached to each container. Each load must have a master certificate giving the total number of containers, the point of origin, consignor and consignee.

## **TROPICAL SODA APPLE QUARANTINE**

PESTS: Tropical Soda Apple (*Solanum viarum* Dunal).

STATES REGULATED: All infested sites or counties in the following states: AL, GA, FL, MS, LA, NC, SC, TN, PR

MATERIALS REGULATED: Tropical Soda Apple in any living stage of development; hay, crops, seed, turfgrass, or any other article grown or produced on infested land; livestock or other herbivorous animal that grazed or had access to infested land; cattle trailers and other animal transporters used to transport livestock from infested areas..

**RESTRICTIONS:** A certificate or permit issued or authorized to be issued by an inspector of the state of origin shall accompany the movement of any regulated articles from infested states or infested areas in South Carolina. Unpermitted regulated articles will be returned to point of origin, except in the case of livestock proceeding directly to slaughter. Certificates may be issued provided the regulated articles (1) originated in non-infested premises in a regulated area and have not been exposed to infestation within the regulated area; or (2) have been examined and found to be free of infestation; or (3) were grown, stored, or handled in such a manner that no infestation would be transmitted; or (4) specifically in the case of herbivorous livestock, have been held in conditions free of fruiting TSA for at least 6 days prior to commencing movement from the infested area.

South Carolina is designated a regulated area. No regulated article can be moved unless authorized. Livestock conveyances hauling livestock from infested areas must be washed at a registered designated wash-out station or infested site. Waste from designated wash-out stations may not be moved.

## **WITCHWEED QUARANTINE**

**PEST:** Witchweed, *Striga asiatica* Lour.

**STATES REGULATED:** NC, SC

**MATERIALS REGULATED:** Soil, compost, decomposed manure, humus, muck, and peat, separately or with other things; sand and gravel. Plants with roots, grass sod, plant crowns and roots for propagation. True bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers of ornamental plants. Root crops, except those from which all soil has been removed. Peanuts in shells and peanut shells, except boiled or roasted peanuts. Small grains and soybeans. Hay, straw, fodder, and plant litter of any kind. Seed cotton and gin trash, stumpwood, long green cucumbers, cantaloupes, peppers, squash, tomatoes, and watermelons, except those from which all soil has been removed. Pickling cucumbers, string beans, and field peas. Cabbage, except firm heads with loose outer leaves removed. Leaf tobacco, except flue-cured leaf tobacco. Ear corn, except shucked ear corn. Used crates, boxes, burlap bags, cotton picking sacks, and other used farm product containers. Used farm tools, used mechanized cultivating equipment, used harvesting equipment and used mechanized soil-moving equipment.

**RESTRICTIONS:** Regulated articles may enter SC only if accompanied by a valid certificate or limited permit issued in compliance with the federal Witchweed quarantine by a duly authorized State or Federal Regulatory Official of the state of origin.