

FOR INFORMATION/ACTION
DA-2008-20
May 16, 2008

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 27, 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*. With these and other additions made since the interim rule, we are regulating 117 hosts.

The purpose of this SPRO is to provide notification that APHIS will be regulating certain new species, effective June 09, 2008. This action is necessary as we have learned that in the United States that one new plant, *Magnolia figo* has been detected infected with *P. ramorum*. We also learned that in Canada one new plant, *Cercis chinense*, has been detected infected with *P. ramorum*. These two plants need to be regulated in order to control the artificial spread of this disease.

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 June 09, 2008, 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 27, 2007, interim rule, and the updated, "APHIS List of Regulated Hosts and Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*", dated May 05, 2008. We anticipate that these plants will be added to the regulations in the final rule.

For more information on this or the Federal *P. ramorum* regulatory program, you may contact the National *P. ramorum* Program Manager, Jonathan Jones, at (301) 734-5038.

/s/ Paul R. Eggert

for

Rebecca A. Bech

Deputy Administrator

Plant Protection and Quarantine

Attachment:

Federal Order

FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE ORDER
***PHYTOPHTHORA RAMORUM*; 7 CFR 301.92**
May 15, 2008

The purpose of this Federal Order is to prevent the spread of the harmful plant diseases caused by *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 pursuant to 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, as described in more detail below, that, in the United States, *Magnolia figo*, and in Canada, *Cercis chinense*, have been detected as being naturally infected by *P. ramorum*.

Additionally, the APHIS 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.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the Canadian Food Inspection Service (CFIA) have identified additional host plants associated with *P. ramorum* that were not previously recorded. CDFA reported finding one naturally infected plant, *Magnolia figo* in a nursery setting. CFIA reported finding one naturally infected plant, *Cercis chinense* in a nursery setting. Further details on these detections are as follows:

Magnolia figo

- Family: Magnoliaceae (magnolia family)
- Common names: banana shrub
- Symptoms: leaf necrosis
- Notes: Name was changed from *Michelia figo*, a name still used by the trade

Cercis chinense

- Family: Fabaceae (bean family)
- Common names: Chinese redbud
- Symptoms: leaf necrosis

Therefore, the APHIS Administrator has determined that it is necessary and important **to immediately add the above associated plants in addition to those already regulated pursuant to 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 currently operating under a compliance agreement with APHIS 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 nurseries containing these newly listed associated plants and that** are not currently operating under a compliance agreement **must be properly inspected, sampled, tested, and placed under a Compliance Agreement by June 09, 2008, in order to be able to move any plants interstate.**

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

(Revision dated 5 May 2008)

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>Magnolia doltsopa</i> = <i>Michelia doltsopa</i>	Michelia	
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (= <i>Smilacina racemosa</i>)	False Solomon's seal	
<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>	Douglas fir	Also includes all other varieties and cultivars of nursery grown <i>P. menziesii</i>
<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> *	Shreve's oak	Also includes all other varieties and cultivars of nursery grown <i>Q. parvula</i>
<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 (72)	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>Berberis diversifolia</i> = <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon grape – Aug 07 (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>Cercis chinense</i>	Redbud – April 08 (9)	New report from Canada
<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>Corylopsis spicata</i>	Spike witch hazel – Nov 07 (9)	
<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 silktassel – Aug 07 (3)	
<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>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>Magnolia denudata x</i> <i>salicifolia</i>	Magnolia – Feb 08 (3)	
<i>Magnolia ernestii</i> = <i>Michelia wilsonii</i>	Michelia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Magnolia figo</i>	Banana shrub – April 08 (1)	New report from California. Trade name is <i>Michelia figo</i>
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobus magnolia – Feb 08 (9)	
<i>Magnolia liliiflora</i> = <i>Magnolia quinquepeta</i>	Purple magnolia – Feb 08 (3)	
<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i>	Loebner magnolia – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Magnolia maudiae</i> = <i>Michelia maudiae</i>	Michelia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Magnolia salicifolia</i> = <i>Magnolia proctoriana</i>	Anise magnolia – Feb 08 (3)	
<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	Saucer magnolia – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star magnolia – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Magnolia x thompsoniana</i> (<i>M. tripetala</i> and <i>M.</i> <i>virginiana</i>)	Magnolia – Feb 08 (3)	
<i>Manglietia insignis</i>	Red lotus tree – Aug 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>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark – Oct 07 (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: “MEI modac”) Pink Meidiland (tagged: “MEI poque”) Pink Sevillana (tagged: “MEI geroka”)	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 – Aug 05 (5)	

(From parentheses numbers above) – Sources of reports of detections and identifications

- ¹ California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, CA
- ² Oregon Department of Agriculture, Salem, OR
- ³ Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK
- ⁴ Everett Hanson, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR
- ⁵ David Rizzo, University of California, Davis, CA
- ⁶ Matteo Garbelotto, University of California, Berkeley, CA
- ⁷ Gary Chastagner, Washington State University, Puyallup, WA
- ⁸ Plant Protection Service, Wageningen, Netherlands
- ⁹ Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
- ¹⁰ Washington State Department of Agriculture, Olympia, WA

* Unmanufactured wood and wood products, including 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 14 February 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 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 of this include when the number of individual species, hybrids, or cultivars listed or to be listed are 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.

Nomenclature:

We intend to have this list consistent with the listing in the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) database.

<http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/aboutgrin.html>

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