



SUMMARIES OF EXTERNAL QUARANTINES

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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.

**IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (ISDA)
DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRIES
SUMMARIES OF EXTERNAL QUARANTINES
Current as of May 22, 2018
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For additional information on Idaho quarantine rules, or to request copies of the rules, please contact the address listed above. Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) rules and other information may also be accessed through the ISDA Home Page via the Internet at <https://agri.idaho.gov/>. Pest Survey and Quarantine summary information may be found under the Publications section.

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Internet Links: “Hot Links” to registration forms, Idaho laws administered by ISDA and quarantine rules, and federal quarantines and pest information are imbedded in electronic versions of this document. Idaho registration forms, laws, and rules may also be found on the Department Website at: <https://agri.idaho.gov/>. Federal Quarantines may be found by searching the [federal register](#) for Title 7 Agriculture, Part 301 Domestic Quarantines. These links were all active and accurate at the time when this document was published.

GENERAL PLANT PRODUCT ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Nursery Stock Shipping Requirements: All incoming nursery stock must be accompanied by an inspection certificate signed by the regulatory agency of the state of origin. The list of the contents and origin of the items

must be attached to the package or container. Further certification may be required for some nursery stock originating in areas covered by a state or federal quarantine.

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: Prior to shipment, a copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 790, Boise, Idaho, 83701-0790, immediately by first class mail, email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283.

Quarantine(s) requiring pre-notification include:

- **02.06.15 - Rules Governing Peach Tree Diseases**
- **02.06.20 - Rules Governing Grape Planting Stock**
- **02.06.29 - Rules Governing Non-Native Phytophagous Snails**
- **02.06.24 - Rules Governing the Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica*)**

Nursery stock: Includes all botanically classified plants or any part thereof, such as herbaceous plants, bulbs, sod, buds, corms, culms, roots, scions, grafts, cuttings, fruit pits, seeds of fruits, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, berry plants, and all trees, shrubs, vines, and plants collected in the wild that are grown or kept for propagation or sale. The term does not include field and forage crops, seeds of grasses, cereal grains, vegetable crops and flowers, bulbs and tubers of vegetable crops, vegetables or fruit used for food or feed, cut trees or cut flowers unless stems or other portions thereof are intended for propagation. However, state law still requires nurseries, florists and landscapers with a physical presence in Idaho to be licensed. **Idaho will honor nursery and florist licenses issued by states that also accept an Idaho nursery and florist license.**

Feed, Seed, Fertilizer, and Soil and Plant Amendments: All commercial feed, seed, fertilizer, and soil and plant amendments in bulk or packaged, offered for sale or distributed in Idaho must be properly labeled and [registered](#) with the ISDA. For all unregistered products, please file a report with the Boise office listing the Product, Brand Name (if any), Manufacturer, Consignor, Consignee, Destination, and any pertinent label information.

Honey Bees: Non-resident beekeepers must [register](#) with the ISDA before bringing bees into the State to an Idaho destination. A certificate of health may be required from the state of origin showing the absence of American foulbrood. Colonies without a health certificate may not be allowed to enter, unless prior arrangements for an inspection have been made. This does not apply to shipments of packaged bees. Shipments transiting the state are exempted from any pre-clearance requirements, however, the colonies must be netted or in refrigerated containers.

Invasive Species: Idaho has an extensive Invasive Species [Law](#) and [Rules](#), covering everything from mollusks, crustaceans, amphibians, and reptiles to insects, and disease agents. Please consult the hot links above for specific information.

PLANT COMMODITY LIST

ALLIUM SPP. - [02.06.07](#)

ALMOND (*Prunus dulcis*) - [02.06.15](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS (*Poa annua*) - [02.06.14](#)

APPLE (*Malus* spp.) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)

APRICOT (*Prunus armeniaca*) - [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)

ASTER (*Aster* sp.) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)

BEANS (*Phaseolus* sp.)- [02.06.06](#), [02.06.10](#), [02.06.11](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)

BEANS (Other than *Phaseolus* sp.) - **Includes: SOYBEAN, AZUKI, MUNG, COWPEAS and OTHER NON-PHASEOLUS** - [02.06.25](#), [02.06.10](#), [02.06.11](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)

BRASSICA sp. - [02.06.13](#)

BROCCOLI (*Brassica oleraceae*) - [02.06.13](#)

BROOMCORN (*Sorghum bicolor*) - [02.06.11](#)

CABBAGE (*Brassica oleraceae* var. *capitata*) - [02.06.13](#)

CAULIFLOWER (*Brassica oleraceae* var. *botrytis*) - [02.06.13](#)

CHERRY, BLACK (*Prunus serotina*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, CHOKE (*Prunus virginiana*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, PIN (*Prunus pensylvanica*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, SAND (*Prunus pumila*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, SOUR (*Prunus cerasus*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHERRY, SWEET (*Prunus avium*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
CHIVE (*Allium schoenoprasum*) - [02.06.07](#)
CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum morifolium*) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)
COMPOST - [02.06.24](#), [02.06.10](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
CORN (*Zea mays*) - [02.06.11](#)
COTTONSEED - [02.06.02.500](#)
CRABAPPLE (*Malus* sp.) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)
DAHLIA (*Dahlia variabilis*) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)
EGGPLANT - [02.06.10](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
FABA BEAN (*Vicia faba*) - [02.06.25](#), [02.06.32](#)
GARLIC (*Allium sativum*) - [02.06.07](#)
GLADIOLUS (*Gladiolus* sp.) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)
GERANIUM (*Pelargonium* sp.) (Plants) - [02.06.11](#)
GRAIN - [02.06.22](#)
GRAPES (*Vitis vinifera*) - [02.06.20](#)
GREENHOUSE STOCK - [02.06.24](#)
HAWTHORNE (*Crataegus* sp.) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)
HAY - [02.06.22](#)
HAY intended for BLM and USFS lands - [02.06.31](#), [SEE ISDA NOXIOUS WEED FREE FORAGE AND STRAW FORAGE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM](#)
HOLLYHOCK (Plants) (*Alcea* sp.) - [02.06.11](#)
HOPS (*Humulus* sp.) - [02.06.05](#)
HUMUS - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#)
LEEK (*Allium ampeloprasum*) - [02.06.07](#)
LENTIL (*Lens culinaris*) - [02.06.32](#)
MANURE - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
MINT (*Mentha* sp.) - [02.06.18](#)
NECTARINE (*Prunus persica nectarina*) - [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
NOXIOUS WEEDS - [02.06.22](#)
NURSERY STOCK (all) - [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#), [02.06.29](#), [SEE SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS NOTED ON PREVIOUS PAGES. SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINES AND INFORMATION FOR GYPSY MOTH, IMPORTED FIRE ANTS, PINE SHOOT BEETLE, BLACK STEM RUST, PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
ONION (*Allium cepa*) - [02.06.07](#)
PEAS (*Pisum* spp.) - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.32](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
PEA, TANGIER (*Lathyrus tingitanus*) - [02.06.32](#)
PEACH (*Prunus persica*) - [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PEAR (*Pyrus communis*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)
PEPPER (*Capsicum* sp.) - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.11](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
PINES (*Pinus* spp.) - [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINES FOR GYPSY MOTH, IMPORTED FIRE ANT, AND PINE SHOOT BEETLE](#)
PLUM (*Prunus* spp.) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PLUM, AMERICAN WILD (*Prunus alleghaniensis*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PLUM, BEACH (*Prunus maritima*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PLUM, EUROPEAN (*Prunus domestica*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
PLUM, JAPANESE (*Prunus salicina*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
POTATOES for planting (*Solanum tuberosum*) - [22-501](#), [02.06.10](#), [02.06.39](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)

POTATOES for consumption (*Solanum tuberosum*) - [22-900](#), [02.02.09](#)
PRUNE (*Prunus domestica*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.15](#), [02.06.38](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PLUMPOX](#)
QUINCE (*Cydonia oblonga*) - [02.06.08](#), [02.06.38](#)
RAPESEED (*Brassica* spp.) - [02.06.13](#)
ROUGH STOCK BLUEGRASS (*Poa trivialis*) - [02.06.35](#)
SHALLOT (*Allium ascalonicum*) - [02.06.07](#)
SOD, GRASS - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#)
SOIL, SAND AND GRAVEL - [02.06.10](#), [02.06.22](#), [02.06.24](#)
SORGHUM (*Sorghum vulgare*) - [02.06.11](#)
STRAW - [02.06.22](#)
STRAW intended for BLM and USFS lands - [02.06.31](#), [SEE ISDA NOXIOUS WEED FREE FORAGE AND STRAW FORAGE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM](#)
SUDAN GRASS (*Sorghum sudanense*) - [02.06.11](#)
TOMATO (*Solanum lycopersicum*) - [02.06.10](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
TOMATILLO (*Physalis philadelphica*) - [02.06.10](#), [SEE FEDERAL DOMESTIC QUARANTINE FOR PALE CYST NEMATODE](#)
VETCH (*Vicia* sp.) - [02.06.32](#)

PLANT COMMODITY SUMMARIES

22-501 – Seed Potatoes [Review the Idaho Seed Potato Law \(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Potatoes for planting.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Restrictions: All potatoes for planting in the state of Idaho by any person from any state, territory, or country shall be certified and shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection and a plant health certificate and shall include description of the grade, the findings of all inspections of each lot of seed, noting the name and amount of disease observed, and generation of the potatoes and shall show that the potatoes were packed, sealed, and tagged under the certification standards of the state, territory, or country in which they were produced. The potatoes may not have a disease content that exceeds the standard for the last generation of certified seed potatoes according to the Idaho rules of certification as authorized under [Chapter 15, Title 22, Idaho Code](#). Potatoes imported from any other state, country, or territory shall be certified and also be in compliance with other applicable rules of the department pertaining to potatoes.

22-900 – Potatoes for Consumption [Review the Potato Grading and Packing Law \(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Potatoes for Consumption.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Restrictions: All potatoes sold to the consumer by retail stores or markets in this state shall be graded and marked in accordance with the standards set forth in [Chapter 9, Title 22, Idaho Code](#) and rules promulgated thereunder [IDAPA 02.02.09](#). Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed as to prohibit the sale of bulk potatoes to the consumer in retail stores or markets if such potatoes are clearly identified to the consumer as to grade and state of origin.

02.02.09 – Potatoes Intended for Sale or Offered for Sale in Retail Outlets [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Potatoes intended for sale or offered for sale in retail outlets for consumption.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Restrictions: All potatoes sold to the consumer for consumption by retail stores or markets in this state shall be

graded and marked in accordance with the standards set forth in [Chapter 9, Title 22, Idaho Code](#) and these rules. In addition, all potatoes packed for resale to retail outlets in Idaho under the provision of this rule shall be inspected as outlined in Subsection 100.02 of the rule and found free from the Potato Tuberworm (*Phthorimaea operculella* (Zeller)) and Potato Wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

02.06.02.500 – Cottonseed ([Full Rule](#)) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Article: Whole Cottonseed

Regulated Areas: All states, Canada and other foreign countries.

Restrictions: Any whole cottonseed being shipped into Idaho for animal feed must be accompanied by a certificate of analysis stating the level of aflatoxin contained within the shipment. Whole cottonseed must have an aflatoxin level of less than 20 parts per billion (ppb) if being fed to dairy cattle. By special permit whole cottonseed with an aflatoxin level greater than 20 ppb but less than 300 ppb may be fed to beef cattle (currently no such permits are in place in Idaho).

02.06.05– Hops (*Humulus* sp.) ([Full Rule](#)) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Pests:

- 1) **Verticillium Wilt.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by the fungus *Verticillium nonalfalfae* (formerly known as *Verticillium albo-atrum*) A persistent soil borne fungus disease of hops and any species or strains of the genus *Verticillium* virulently pathogenic to hops.
- 2) **Powdery Mildew.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by all developmental stages and biotypes of the fungus *Podosphaera macularis* , synonyms *Sphaerotheca macularis* and *Sphaerotheca humuli*.
- 3) **Hop Stunt Viroid.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by the viroid *Hostuviroid hop stunt viroid* and all strains and genetic variants associated with the genus.
- 4) **Iarvirus Species.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by virus species within the Genus *Iarvis*, including but not limited to *Apple Mosaic Virus* and *Prunus Necrotic Ringspot Virus*.

These restrictions apply to *Humulus* sp. being imported into the state of Idaho from anywhere outside the Quarantine Area.

Regulated Materials: Plants and all plant parts of hops, except kiln dried cones. Also, machinery, vehicles, tools, equipment, trellis poles, wire, anchor irons, and any other appurtenances used in the culture and/or production of hops.

Quarantine Area: All areas outside of the territorial borders of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Restrictions:

No person may import restricted articles from the quarantined area into Idaho unless the person importing the regulated articles first obtains a special permit from the department as set forth in Section 200.

200. SPECIAL PERMITS- Any person(s) or agencies wishing to import covered commodities from the area under quarantine must apply in writing for a special permit as authorized by the director of the department.

Application. Application for special permits must list the prospective buyer and seller; the number, and origin of stock; location of proposed planting site; and any other relevant information.

Conditions. Special permits, when granted, may include such conditions as may be necessary to prevent disease establishment. All permitted material must be found free from regulated pests by the Clean Plant Center at Washington State University, Prosser, Washington or an equivalent lab approved by the department.

02.06.06– Beans (*Phaseolus* sp.) for Planting in Idaho ([Full Rule](#)) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Pests:

- 1) **Anthraxnose.** Caused by (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*), (*Glomerella lindemuthiana*)

- 2) **Bacterial Wilt.** Caused by (*Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*), (*Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens*)
- 3) **Brown Spot.** Caused by (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*), (*P. syringae*)
- 4) **Common Blight.** Caused by (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli*), (*X. phaseoli*), (*X. phaseoli* var. *fuscans*)
- 5) **Halo Blight.** Caused by (*Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *phaseolicola*), (*P. phaseolicola*)

Or any variations or new strains of these bacteria, which are recognized as virulent to and seed borne in *Phaseolus spp.*, and are a potential threat to seed production.

Regulated Articles: Beans (*Phaseolus* sp.)

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Restrictions: Bean seed from west of the Continental Divide must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or official field inspection form from the state of origin that must include regulated pests, be based on field and windrow inspections; **and**

- 1) Pass laboratory examination of seed sampled in Idaho by Department personnel; **and**
- 2) Must have a Department approved tag (yellow tag) affixed to every bag or container prior to planting; **and**
- 3) All fields planted must be submitted for field and windrow inspection; **and**
- 4) Fields may not be planted under sprinkler irrigation.
- 5) Other seed may only enter the state to be planted on departmentally approved trial grounds (2 acres per variety statewide) and must pass laboratory examinations as stated above.
- 6) Experimental plots (maximum 1 lb. of seed per variety statewide) may be planted on departmentally approved trial ground without laboratory examination.

02.06.07 – Onion White Rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*) [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Transplants of onion, garlic, leek, chive, shallot, and other *Allium*.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, all foreign countries, and those counties in Idaho not listed below in this section.

Restrictions: Only bulbs, sets, or seedlings of all *Allium* species grown from seed within the boundaries of the local white rot control areas (counties of Ada, Bingham, Blaine, Boise, Bonneville, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Twin Falls, and Washington in Idaho, and Malheur County in Oregon) will be accepted into said area. True seed may be imported.

02.06.08 – Apple Maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) and Cherry Fruit Fly (*Rhagoletis cingulata* complex including *R. indifferens* and *R. fausta*) [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: All fresh fruit of apple (including crabapple), cherry (except cherries that are commercial fruit), hawthorn (haw), pear (except pears that are commercial fruit from California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington), plum, prune, quince, and rose hips are regulated under quarantine for apple maggot.

Regulated Areas: All states where apple maggot, (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) or cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cingulata* complex including *R. indifferens* and *R. fausta*) are known to be present.

Requirements: Fresh apples and cherries that were grown in areas under quarantine may be shipped into Idaho under the condition and terms of the quarantine and a permit applied for by the state of origin's Department of Agriculture. A state wishing to ship fresh apples into the state of Idaho should contact the ISDA for details.

Exemptions:

- 1) Commodities in original unopened containers, each bearing labels or other identifying marks evidencing

origin may be shipped into Idaho from any point within the area under quarantine.

- 2) Apples exposed to controlled atmosphere storage for a continuous period of ninety (90) days, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit (38°F) (3.3°C) or less, may be admitted into Idaho provided said storage room or building is approved by the proper authorities in the state of origin as a controlled atmosphere facility. Each lot or shipment of such apples entering Idaho must be accompanied by a certificate from the state of origin evidencing that the fruits are in their original unopened containers.
- 3) Apples held in cold storage for a continuous period of forty (40) days or more, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) (0°C) or less, may be admitted into Idaho provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate from the state of origin evidencing that the fruits are in their original unopened containers.
- 4) No restrictions are placed by this rule for entry into Idaho of fruits which, upon arrival, are frozen solid and are under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state.

02.06.10– Pale (Potato) Cyst Nematode (*Globodera pallida*) (Full Rule) [BACK to TOP](#)

Materials Regulated: Potato cyst nematode, potatoes, eggplant, pepper, peas, tomatillo, tomato, for planting, root crops, garden and dry beans; all nursery stock; soil, sand and gravel, compost, humus, muck, peat, and manure, and products on or in which soil is commonly found, including grass sod and plant litter; hay, straw and fodder; equipment or means of conveyance used in an infested or associated field that can carry soil if moved out of the field; and any product or means of conveyance not listed above that, in the opinion of a State or Federal inspector, present a risk for the movement of this pest..

Regulated Areas: Specific fields located in Bingham, and Bonneville Counties as listed on the USDA Federal [PCN](#) Website.

Restrictions: No regulated plant material may be grown on or removed from an infested field. Some plant parts may be allowed to be removed from an infested field under permit. Equipment must be cleaned of all soil prior to being removed from an infested or associated field, unless exempted by permit. Please see the USDA Federal [PCN](#) Website for further information.

02.06.11– European Corn Borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis* (Hubner)) (Full Rule) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles:

- 1) Corn, broomcorn, sorghum and sudan grass plants and all parts thereof (including shelled grain and stalks, ears, cobs, and all other parts, fragments, or debris of said plants);
- 2) Beans in the pod and pepper fruits in lots of 10 lbs. or greater;
- 3) Aster, chrysanthemum, hollyhock, dahlia (except tubers without stems), geranium, gladiolus (except corms without stems).

Regulated Areas: AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY, the District of Columbia, and any other areas found to be infested.

Restrictions: Certificate of inspection from state of origin stating that these plants are not known to be infested with European corn borer or a fumigation certificate or statement that plant material is from an area not known to be infested with European corn borer.

*Seedling plants or divisions without stems of the previous year's growth may be imported without above certification. Shelled grain certificate of treatment stating that the grain has passed through a one-half (1/2) inch or smaller size mesh screen.

02.06.13 – Rapeseed, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussel sprouts, Cauliflower (*Brassica* sp.) [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Pest: Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*)

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, all foreign countries.

Regulated Articles: All seeds of *Brassica* sp., rapeseed, cabbage, broccoli, Brussel sprouts and cauliflower in packages of greater than two pounds and not produced in Idaho.

Restrictions: All *Brassica* seeds to be planted in Idaho shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) *Brassica* seeds shall be treated with an EPA and state registered fungicide for the control of blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*) and
- 2) *Brassica* seed lots produced outside of Idaho shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate stating that the seed is free (zero tolerance) from blackleg, based on a laboratory test of a minimum of one and three-tenths (1.3) ounces or ten thousand (10,000) seeds.
- 3) Industrial rapeseed and edible type of rapeseed (i.e. canola) may only be planted in designated regions of the state. Please see the [Rapeseed Rules](#) for specific information.

02.06.14 – Annual Bluegrass (*Poa annua*) [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Seeds of turf grass for seed increase.

Regulated Areas: The entire state of Idaho.

Requirements: Turf grass seed planted for seed increase in Idaho shall comply with the following requirements:

- 1) Submit an official laboratory analysis confirming freedom from annual bluegrass based on a five (5) gram sample for bentgrass or redtop, a twenty-five (25) gram sample for bluegrass, or a fifty (50) gram sample for other grasses; or
- 2) Submit an official sample for laboratory testing.
- 3) Upon receipt by the Director of an official seed laboratory analysis showing freedom from annual bluegrass, sequentially numbered tags will be issued for each bag.

02.06.15– Peach Yellow Virus, Peach Rosette Virus, & Little Peach Virus [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum and prune.

Regulated Areas: AL, AR (except the counties of Benton, Clark, Columbia, Garland, and White), CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, MD (except the counties of Worcester and Somerset), MA, MI, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, WV, and the District of Columbia.

Requirement: Certificate that they were produced from disease-free buds and rootstocks in a disease-free area.

02.06.18 – Mint [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Pests: Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum* Reinke and Barth) and (*V. dahliae* Kleb) and the Mint Stem Borer (*Pseudobaris nigrina*).

Regulated Materials: Rootstocks of the genus *Mentha* sp. and machinery, tools and equipment used in the production of *Mentha* species.

Regulated Areas: All states including Canada, and any foreign country.

Requirements:

- 1) Only those plants originating from an approved greenhouse under the supervision of the state department of agriculture of the originating state may be imported into Idaho.
- 2) Shipments must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the state of origin, a copy of which must be filed with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

02.06.20 – Grape pests (Full Rule) BACK to TOP

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Regulated Articles: Planting stock of grape (*Vitis* species) including live plants, hardwood and softwood cuttings, rootstocks, and any other parts of the grape plant capable of propagation. (Fruit is exempt.)

Requirements:

- 1) Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant protection organization of the state or country of origin, AND
- 2) Planting stock shipments must be plainly marked as such on the outside of the package or container.
- 3) **Prior to shipment, a copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 790, Boise, Idaho, 83701-0790, immediately by first class mail, email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283. Notification must include the nature of the grape planting stock (such as live plants, hardwood cuttings, softwood cuttings, rootstocks, or other similar categories), the quantity in each shipment, the expected date of arrival, the name of the intended receiver and the destination.**
- 4) Grape stock is certified as part of an official virus certification program administered by the state or country's plant protection organization which includes annual inspections at all certification levels and testing at the foundation level for regulated pests, **AND EITHER**
- 5) The grapevines, rootstock and/or softwood cuttings were grown in and shipped from an area known to be free from regulated pests; **OR**
- 6) All treatments and inspections must have been witnessed or performed by an official of the state or country of origin's plant protection organization. For acceptable treatments, contact the Idaho State Department of Agriculture.

02.06.22 – Noxious Weeds (Full Rule) BACK to TOP**Early Detection/Rapid Response:**

Brazilian Elodea (*Egeria densa* P.), Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*), Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), Policeman's Helmet (*Impatiens glandulifera*), Squarrose Knapweed (*Centaurea squarrosa*), Syrian Beancaper (*Zygophyllum fabago*), Tall Hawkweed (*Hieracium piloselloides*), Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes* M.) Yellow Devil Hawkweed (*Hieracium glomeratum*).

Control:

Black Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), Bohemian Knotweed (*Polygonum bohemicum*), Buffalobur (*Solanum rostratum*), Common Crupina (*Crupina vulgaris*), Dyer's Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), Eurasian Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), Giant Knotweed (*Polygonum sachalinesense*), Japanese Knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), Matgrass (*Nardus stricta*), Meadow Knapweed (*Centaurea pratensis*), Mediterranean Sage (*Salvia aethiopsis*), Musk Thistle (*Carduus nutans*), Orange Hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*), Parrotfeather Milfoil (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), Perennial Sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*), Russian Knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*), Silverleaf Nightshade (*Solanum laeagnifolium*) Skeletonleaf Bursage (*Ambrosia tomentosa*), Small Bugloss (*Anchusa arvensis*), Toothed Spurge (*Euphorbia dentata*), Vipers Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), Yellow Hawkweed (*Hieracium caespitosum*).

Containment:

Canada Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Dalmation Toadflax (*Linaria genistifolia* ssp. *Dalmatica*), Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Hoary Alyssum (*Berteroa incana*), Houndstongue

(*Cynoglossum officinale*), Jointed Goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrica*), Leafy Spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), Milium (*Milium vernale*), Oxeye Daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), Perennial Pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), Plumeless Thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*), Poison Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), Puncturevine (*Tribulus terrestris*), Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Rush Skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*), Saltcedar (*Tamarix* ssp.), Scotch Thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), Spotted Knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa*), Tansy Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), White Bryony (*Bryonia alba*), Whitetop (*Cardaria draba*), Yellow Starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

Change as of April, 2017:

All plants and plant parts in the Genera's of: *Cytisus*, *Genista*, *Spartium*, and *Chamaecytisus* additionally including "all" subtaxa of these plant Genera are prohibited in Idaho."

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Regulated Articles:

- 1) Construction equipment, road building and maintenance equipment, and implements of husbandry.
- 2) Motorized vehicles such as, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, and other off-road vehicles and non-motorized vehicles such as bicycles and trailers.
- 3) Grain and seed.
- 4) Hay, straw and other material of similar nature.
- 5) Nursery stock including plant material propagated for the support of aquarium, pet, or horticultural activities.
- 6) Feed and seed screenings.
- 7) Fence posts, fencing and railroad ties.
- 8) Sod.
- 9) Manure, fertilizers and material of similar nature.
- 10) Soil, sand, mulch, and gravel.
- 11) Boats, personal watercraft, watercraft trailers, and items of a similar nature.

Requirements:

- 1) It shall be the duty of every person, before removing any article from any place that is infested with noxious weeds or before moving the article onto any public roadway, to enclose, clean, or treat the article in a manner that will prevent the spread of noxious weeds.
- 2) No article containing noxious weed propagules shall be sold or furnished to any person within this state, until it has been treated in a manner sufficient to eliminate all noxious weed propagating capability except when sold or furnished to a person for the purpose of destroying the viability of the noxious weed propagules.

02.06.24 – Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica*) (Full Rule) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Areas: See Appendix 8 and Appendix 9 of the National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan on the National Plant Board Website. http://nationalplantboard.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/jbhp_2017_update.pdf

ARTICLES AND COMMODITIES UNDER QUARANTINE:

Regulated Articles:

Soil*, humus, compost, and manure (except when commercially packaged); all plants with roots (except bareroot plants free from soil); "Free from soil*" as used in this regulation shall mean free from soil in amounts that could contain concealed Japanese beetle larvae or pupae; grass sod; plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil); bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil); any other plant, plant part, article, or means of conveyance when it is determined by an Idaho State Plant Quarantine Officer to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to infestation or exposure to infestation by Japanese beetle.

***Soil Defined** - For the purposes of this quarantine, soil shall be construed as all growing media in which the plants are actually rooted. Packing material other than soil, added to bareroot plants after harvesting would not normally pose a pest risk.

Requirements:

I. All nursery stock in growing media is prohibited entry into Idaho from the area under quarantine unless they have the required certification.

II. Plants may be shipped from the area under quarantine into Idaho 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. Note that not all protocols approved in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan are acceptable for Idaho.

III. Advance notification of regulated commodity shipment is required. Individual certificates shall bear the name and address of the shipper and consignee(s), as well as the inspection/certificate date and the signature of the state agricultural office. In the case of mail order shipments, a master list giving the name and full addresses of each consignee(s) and shipper sent to the Department monthly may be approved.

IV. Prior to shipment, a copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 790, Boise, Idaho, 83701-0790, immediately by first class mail, email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283.

In addition to Idaho's Japanese Beetle Quarantine, shipments must meet the National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan. Summarized below is information concerning shipments to Category 1 States found on Page 7 of the Plan. Full copies of the plan can be found at: http://nationalplantboard.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/jbhp_2017_update.pdf

SHIPMENT TO CATEGORY 1 STATES

Regulated articles (except sod) can be shipped to Category 1 states based on one of the following certification options.

Regulated articles must be safeguarded during adult flight period (June through September) in such a manner as to prevent the movement of adult beetles on regulated articles and in shipping containers/vessels. Plants must be maintained on an impervious barrier to prevent migration of Japanese beetle larvae from the soil below the container or root balls, up into the root balls or containerized plants (as applicable)

Adult mitigation requirements for regulated articles shipped to Category 1 states are found at the end of this Appendix. All criteria must be followed, unless exceptions/exclusions are listed.

Certification Options

1. Production in an Approved Japanese Beetle Free Greenhouse/Screenhouse.

All the following criteria apply:

- All media must be sterilized, except for commercially processed or prepared (soilless) growing material.
- All stock must be free of soil (bareroot) before planting into the approved medium.
- The potted plants 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 beetle cannot gain entry. Security will be documented by the appropriate phytosanitary official.
- No Japanese beetle contaminated material shall be allowed into the secured area at any time.
- The greenhouse/screenhouse will be officially inspected by phytosanitary officials and must be specifically approved as a secure area. They shall be inspected by the same officials for the presence of adult, larval, and pupal life stages of the Japanese beetle.

- The plants and their growing medium must be appropriately protected from subsequent infestation while being stored, packed and shipped.
- Certified greenhouse/screenhouse nursery stock may not be transported into or through any infested areas unless identity is preserved and adequate safeguards are applied to prevent possible infestation.
- Each greenhouse/screenhouse operation must be approved by the phytosanitary officials as having met and maintained the above criteria, and issued a state phytosanitary certificate, or equivalent certificate of compliance, bearing the following Additional Declaration (AD): *"The rooted plants (or crowns) were produced in an approved Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) free greenhouse or screenhouse as provided in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan"*.
- See requirements for Japanese Beetle Adult Mitigation Criteria

2. Production During a Pest Free Window.

The entire rooted plant production cycle will be completed within a pest free window, in an approved growing media, such as a commercial growing media, or sterilized media, i.e., planting, growth, harvest, and shipment will occur outside the June through September adult Japanese beetle flight period. The accompanying state phytosanitary certificate, or equivalent certificate of quarantine compliance, shall bear the following Additional Declaration (AD): *"These plants were produced outside the Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) flight season in Japanese beetle-free growing medium or sterilized field soil as provided in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan"*.

Additional adult mitigation requirements do not apply when using this certification option.

3. Application of Approved Regulatory Treatments.

All treatments will be performed under direct supervision of a phytosanitary official or under compliance agreement. All treatments should be applied at the maximum label rate, unless otherwise specified in this Plan. Treatments and procedures under a compliance agreement will be monitored closely throughout the season. State phytosanitary certificates, or equivalent certificates of quarantine compliance, listing and verifying the treatment used must be forwarded to the receiving state via fax or electronic mail, as well as accompanying the shipment.

The state phytosanitary certificate, or equivalent certificate of quarantine compliance, shall bear the following Additional Declaration (AD): *"The rooted plants were treated to control Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) according to the criteria for shipment to Category 1 states as provided in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan."*

On an interim basis, additional treatments may be accepted if the proposed product is appropriately labeled, effectively controls Japanese beetle, and is mutually agreeable to the states involved.

Note: The listing of pesticide products in this document does not imply an endorsement of one product over another. Pesticide products listed in the JBHP are products that were determined to have label language that permitted the usage pattern described in the JBHP at the time of label evaluation by the JBHP Regulatory Treatment Review Committee. However, other products with approved active ingredients may exist that have not been included in this document. Labels are subject to change and the user should verify that the product they are using still contains label language that permits the usage pattern. The user assumes all responsibility for using products in a matter that is in legal compliance with the pesticide label.

3a. Dip Treatment - B&B and Container Plants

Only plants grown in non-clay soil are eligible. This includes non-clay balled and burlapped, potted and containerized nursery stock with rootballs twelve (12) inches in diameter or smaller. □

- The potted or balled and burlapped stock will be dipped 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 shall be a minimum of two (2.0) minutes or until complete saturation occurs, as indicated by the cessation of bubbling.
- Upon removal from the solution the plants are drained according to label directions and local law, where applicable.

The dip treatment targets Japanese beetle larval stages. Growing media must be at least 50 o F at the time of treatment. Media should be of moderate moisture content (not too wet or not too dry) so that pesticide will adequately penetrate the medium. Plants should not be shipped during the restricted entry interval and before they are well drained and can be easily handled. Treated material must be maintained on an impervious barrier. During the adult flight period (June to Sept), the dip must occur no more than 2 weeks prior to shipment or be retreated. If plants are exposed to a second or additional flight season, they must be retreated during each flight season. Plants that are dipped outside of the adult flight season are certified until the next flight season, at which time they must be retreated if not sold before the next flight season begins.

See requirements for Japanese beetle Adult Mitigation Criteria

Approved Chemicals – See Appendix 11, Treatment Table

3b. Drench Treatments - Container Plants Only

Only containerized nursery stock with rootballs twelve (12) inches in diameter or smaller and free from field soil are eligible.

- Plants grown in field soil and then potted into soilless container substrates are not eligible for certification using this protocol, unless all field soil is removed from the roots so plants are bare root at the time of potting.
-

Approved growing media used must be free from soil, and consist of synthetic or other substances (other than soil) used singly or in combinations. Examples of approved growing media include pine bark, hardwood bark, expanded or baked clay pellets, expanded polystyrene beads, floral foam, ground coconut husk, ground cocoa pods, ground coffee hulls, ground rice husk, peat, perlite, pumice, recycled paper, rock wool, sawdust, sphagnum, styrofoam, synthetic sponge, vermiculite, and volcanic ash or cinder.

The media shall contain only substances that were not used previously for growing plants or other agricultural purposes. It must be free of plant pests, sand, and related matter, and safeguarded in such a manner as to prevent the introduction of all life stages of Japanese beetle to the media.

This is a prophylactic treatment protocol targeting eggs and first instars (the youngest life stage of Japanese beetle larvae). Plants must be treated before adult Japanese beetle flight season begins (i.e., June 1, or as otherwise determined by the state regulatory official) to be certified using this method, and the protocol only certifies plants for 16 weeks. A treatment during flight season, in the absence of a treatment prior to the start of the adult flight season, is not sufficient to meet certification requirements. Plants treated on or before June 1 (or the beginning of adult flight) and held into the adult flight season will require retreatment after 16 weeks. Plants treated prior to adult flight season and held over past flight season are not eligible for certification using this method unless retreated in the summer. Retreat plants in subsequent years, as necessary. Apply tank mix as a drench to wet the entire surface of the potting media. It is recommended to use 1/5 the container volume for this, or a volume as directed by the label. Avoid over drenching to prevent active ingredient loss through leaching. Avoid excessive irrigation following treatment to also reduce leaching of active ingredient. Treated material must be maintained on an impervious barrier.

See requirements for Japanese beetle Adult Mitigation Criteria

Approved Chemicals – See Appendix 11, Treatment Table

3c. Media (Granule) Incorporation - Container Plants Only

Only containerized nursery stock with rootballs twelve (12) inches in diameter or smaller, planted in approved growing media, and free from field soil are eligible.

- Plants grown in field soil and then potted into soilless container substrates are not eligible for certification using this protocol, unless all field soil is removed from the roots so plants are bare root at the time of potting.

All pesticides used for media incorporation must be mixed thoroughly into the media before potting and plants should be watered at least 2 times following media incorporation before shipment can begin.

Approved growing media used must be free from soil, and consist of synthetic or other substances (other than soil) used singly or in combinations. Examples of approved growing media include pine bark, hardwood bark, expanded or baked clay pellets, expanded polystyrene beads, floral foam, ground coconut husk, ground cocoa pods, ground coffee hulls, ground rice husk, peat, perlite, pumice, recycled paper, rock wool, sawdust, sphagnum, styrofoam, synthetic sponge, vermiculite, and volcanic ash or cinder.

The media shall contain only substances that were not used previously for growing plants or other agricultural purposes. It must be free of plant pests, sand, and related matter, and safeguarded in such a manner as to prevent the introduction of all life stages of Japanese beetle to the media. .

The granules must be incorporated into the media before potting. Plants being stepped up into treated potting media must first have undergone an approved drench or dip treatment to eliminate any untreated volume of potting medium. This treatment protocol targets eggs and early first instar larvae and allows for certification of plants that have been exposed to only one flight season after application. If the containers are to be exposed to a second flight season they must be repotted with a granular incorporated mix or retreated using one of the approved dip or drench treatments.

See requirements for Japanese beetle Adult Mitigation Criteria

Approved Chemicals – See Appendix 11, Treatment Table

3d. Methyl Bromide Fumigation

Regulated articles: methyl bromide fumigation at NAP, chamber or tarpaulin. See the California Commodity Treatment Manual for authorized schedules. Many plant cultivars may be severely injured by methyl bromide fumigation. To minimize injury, plants should be free of surface moisture. However, pans of water should be placed around the chamber floor to lower the risk of plant damage. The fumigant should be injected into the chamber as a high-temperature (210° F) vapor and not as a liquid. Foliage should not touch the inner sides of the chamber or enclosure, and should be kept out of the direct air blast from the circulating and exhaust fans. For best results, the nursery stock should be at the temperature of the selected schedule before treatment.

See requirements for Japanese beetle Adult Mitigation Criteria

4. Detection Survey for Origin Certification

Once Japanese beetle is detected in a political subdivision previously not known to be infested, those states, or parts of those states, that are non-infested and that conduct the recommended detection survey program may provide origin certification for growing operations producing regulated host commodities, based on negative detection trapping during the adult flight period. Growing operations using this method of certification must be the origin of all regulated articles, or be required to receive only regulated articles qualified for entry into Category 1 states.

Additional adult mitigation requirements do not apply when using this certification option.

The nursery site and a minimum one mile radius buffer area must be trapped on an annual basis. The growing operation must be trapped at the following trap density:

- For sites consisting of less than 5 acres in size, 3 traps will be used per site.
- For sites of 5 to 30 acres in size, one trap will be used for each 5 acres above the 5 acre base rate of 3 traps. Example: a 12 acre field would require $3 + 1 = 4$ traps.
- For sites 30 to 160 acres in size, 1 trap will be used for each 10 acres above the 30 acre base rate of 8 traps. Example: a 42 acre site would require $8 + 2 = 10$ traps.
- Sites greater than 160 acres, 8 traps will be used for each 100 acres above the 160 acre base rate of 21 traps. Example: a 175 acre site would require $21 + 8 = 29$ traps.

Traps should be evenly spaced throughout the trapping areas. In addition, the surrounding one mile buffer area will be trapped at a minimum of 2 traps placed per square mile throughout residential and rural/residential areas that are susceptible to Japanese beetle introduction and establishment.

Traps shall be baited with a lure consisting of a Japanese beetle food lure (phenyl-ethyl propionate:eugenol:geraniol [3:7:3 ratio]) and male sex pheromone, and renewed as per manufacturer's recommendations, to maintain trapping efficacy. Traps shall be placed and/or monitored regularly by official regulatory authorities during the entire period of adult flight. Records shall be maintained of trap monitoring and all Japanese beetle captures.

The survey shall be conducted annually during the entire adult flight period. Traps must be in place by June 1 and remain in place until at least September 30.

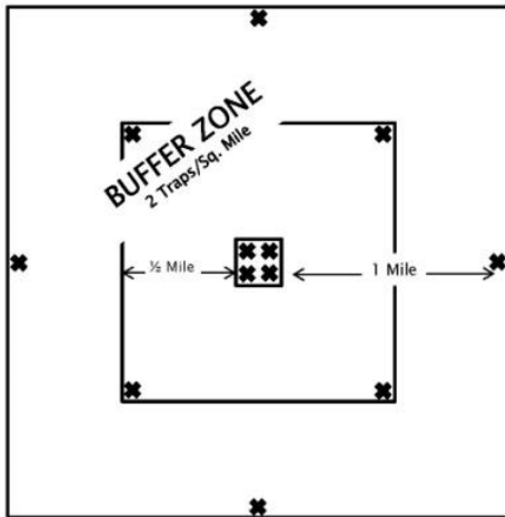


Figure 1: Example of trap locations in a 12 acre nursery site plus the surrounding 1 mile buffer zone. Each X indicates placement of a trap.

The detection of Japanese beetle in an area must prompt either appropriate delimitation and mitigation efforts or a determination of infested status. The trapping of a buffer area around the nursery site will help determine if beetles trapped are actually originating from within the nursery or in the surrounding area. See trapping protocols in Appendix 4.

The phytosanitary official in the state of origin is responsible for the oversight and management of trapping efforts performed under this section. Phytosanitary officials are strongly encouraged to work cooperatively with their state's nursery industry to develop trapping programs meeting the standards defined in this plan. Cooperating nurseries may be placed under a compliance agreement that

documents the responsibilities of all parties. Each specific function of the trapping program should be clearly defined and phytosanitary officials are ultimately responsible for the trapping program's operation.

The state phytosanitary certificate or equivalent certificate of compliance shall bear the following Additional Declaration (AD): *The plants were produced in a nursery which was found to be free of Japanese beetle (Popillia japonica) based on negative detection trapping, as provided in the U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan.*

Adult Japanese Beetle Mitigation Requirements:

The following certification requirements are required only during the adult Japanese beetle flight period (June 1 – September 30).

The shipping nursery must have systems in place to ensure that no adult Japanese beetles are shipped on regulated articles which have otherwise been protected from larval infestation. These systems must include production practices which assure that the:

1. regulated article(s) is/are free of adult Japanese beetle prior to loading
2. shipping vehicle/container is free of adult Japanese beetle
3. the holding and loading area(s) is/are free of adult Japanese beetle
4. regulated article(s) is/are safeguarded during shipment through the Japanese beetle infested area during the adult beetle flight period
5. regulated article(s) is/are safeguarded from re-infestation during the holding and loading process

All of the following criteria apply:

1. The regulated article(s) is/are apparently free of adult Japanese beetle prior to loading:
 - Can be met by treatment with an insecticide followed by an inspection. (See nursery stock insecticide treatments at the end of this appendix); **or**

- Through Detection Survey for Origin Certification trapping protocol with an inspection during loading. If Detection Survey for Origin Certification trapping is utilized, at least one trap must be placed in the loading area as well those placed in the nursery production areas. Trap results must be negative. If any beetles are caught in a trap or detected on the plants during inspection, then treatment of the regulated articles with an insecticide is required. Once beetles are detected in a trap at the loading area, promptly remove the trap from the loading area because the trap will attract more beetles to the site and increase the risk of plants becoming infested with adult beetles; **or**
 - The use of a 100%, thorough visual inspection of all regulated articles in the shipment can be substituted for treatment and detection survey. The visual inspection may be used at the discretion of the regulatory official in the origin state, as determined on a case-by-case basis. It must be conducted at the time of loading, by a regulatory official. If any adult Japanese beetles are found on the regulated articles, the entire shipment must be treated as above.
 - *This step is not required for regulated articles produced in a Japanese beetle free greenhouse/screenhouse*
2. The shipping vehicle/container is apparently free of adult Japanese beetle:
 - Truck trailers/enclosed shipping containers must be inspected prior to loading to ensure the enclosed area is free of Japanese beetle adults. If Japanese beetle adults are found, the trailer/container will not be used to ship regulated articles to Category 1 states until it is treated with an insecticide approved for Japanese beetle control, re-inspected, and found free of live Japanese beetle adults. (See Truck/Trailer/Container Shipping container treatments information at the end of this appendix) Alternatively, the inside of the trailer may be power washed with a high pressure power washer i.e. 3,000 psi or greater and then re-inspected to assure absence of Japanese beetle.
 3. The holding and loading area(s) is/are apparently free of adult Japanese beetle:
 - Holding and loading areas must be designed to minimize opportunity for adult Japanese beetle to enter the area. Firms must take such measures as removing any host plants known to be attractive to adult Japanese beetle, such as Linden trees or Prunus species, in the immediate vicinity.
 4. Regulated article(s) is/are safeguarded during shipment through the Japanese beetle infested area during the adult beetle flight period: If regulated articles are shipped in bulk (not shipped in individual boxes or containers), the enclosed trailer or compartment must remain closed, or an open trailer remain tarped, during transport until the vehicle enters non-infested portions of the country. No open shipping containers are to be used during the adult flight period of June through September or earlier based on seasonal occurrence history.
 5. Additionally, a minimum of three of the following best management practices must be utilized by the shipping firm, in consultation with the state regulatory agency, to ensure regulated article(s) is/are safeguarded from re-infestation during the holding and loading process:
 - Conduct visual survey of holding and loading area following protocol for visual survey of airports as found in the USDA Japanese Beetle Program Manual. Visual surveys must occur at a minimum of three to five times per week during flight season, be conducted during the daytime under conditions favorable for adult flight, and each be at least 15 minutes in duration. Results can be used to determine which additional BMPS may be the best fit for the situation.
 - Hold regulated articles in a secure, enclosed area such as an enclosed warehouse, room, screened greenhouse, secure screen house, refrigerated chamber, closed semi-trailer or enclosed shipping container or boxes. Safeguard regulated articles during the loading process through use of coverings and similar mechanical barriers.
 - Avoid loading on clear, sunny days when the air temperature is between 70o - 95oF (21o - 35oC.) during the peak flight time period (10 am – 3 pm).
 - Inspect plants during the loading process to ensure that no Japanese beetle adults are present, with an emphasis on high risk species.
 - If the stock is shipped in boxes, the exterior of the boxes must be inspected to assure absence of Japanese beetle adults.

- If adult beetles are actively flying in nursery/loading area at time of loading, treat the loaded shipping container with 1-Shot®. Product canister must be placed near center of container. Container must remain sealed for a minimum of 30 minutes after canister has completely released aerosol product, and be completely ventilated prior to shipment leaving the treatment site. (As of 10/3/2014, this product is registered for use in a limited number of states.)

Note: Plants with existing adult Japanese beetle damage emit volatile signals from the damaged tissue which attract additional adult Japanese beetle. More caution is needed to make sure these plants do not become re-infested once treated, as well as more careful scrutiny during inspection.

Adult Japanese Beetle Mitigation – Nursery Stock Insecticide Treatments

This is a preventative treatment to reduce the possibility of transporting adult Japanese beetle on plant foliage. Follow all label directions, including not applying treatments to plants in flower, as applicable. Insecticide treatments must be applied during adult flight season (late May to September). If plants are not shipped within 14 days, they must be retreated. Treatments **must be** combined with a surfactant to improve adult killing effectiveness of insecticides. All plant foliage must be thoroughly wetted with the treatment. Do not apply treatments to foliage if rainfall is expected before treatments have sufficient time to dry. Do not apply irrigation until after treatment has had sufficient time to dry. Protect treated plants from reinfestation.

Approved Chemicals – See Appendix 11, Treatment Table

Adult Japanese Beetle Mitigation – Truck Trailer / Shipping Container Insecticide Treatments

This is a preventative treatment to reduce the possibility of transporting adult Japanese beetle in the shipping vehicle / container. Insecticide treatments must be applied during adult flight season (late May to September) if adult Japanese beetles are found inside the shipping trailer/container during inspection (see #2 above). The entire interior surface of the trailer/container compartment must be treated. Protect the shipping trailer/container from reinfestation following treatment, such as by keeping trailer doors closed. Reinspect the shipping trailer/container after treatment to ensure all adult Japanese beetles are dead. Dead beetles should be removed with a broom or leaf-blower to further reduce the risk of beetle recovery from the insecticide treatment inside the shipping trailer/container, as well as to prevent regulatory concerns that may occur at the receiving state if dead beetles are found inside the shipping trailer/container compartment.

Approved Chemicals – See Appendix 11, Treatment Table

02.06.25 – Beans, other than *Phaseolus* species, for planting in Idaho [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Pests:

- 1) **Anthracnose.** Caused by (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*), (*Glomerella lindemuthiana*)
- 2) **Bacterial Wilt.** Caused by (*Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*), (*Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens*).
- 3) **Brown Spot.** Caused by (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*), (*P. syringae*)
- 4) **Common Blight.** Caused by (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli*), (*X. phaseoli*), (*X. phaseoli* var. *fuscans*)
- 5) **Halo Blight.** Caused by (*Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *phaseolicola*), (*P. phaseolicola*)
- 6) **Soybean Cyst Nematode.** (*Heterodera glycines*)
- 7) **Asian Soybean Rust.** Caused by (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)
- 8) **SOIL.** There shall be a zero (0) tolerance for soil in any lot of a regulated article destined for planting in Idaho. Or any variations or new strains of these bacteria, which are recognized as virulent to and seed borne in beans, and are a potential threat to seed production.

Regulated Articles: All seed of soybean (*Glycine max*), mung bean (*Vigna radiata*), and adzuki bean (*Vigna angularis*) and any other plant species capable of spreading a regulated pest as a contaminant or in a seed borne or seed transmitted manner, from any source and being planted within the state of Idaho, unless otherwise exempted in this rule.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Requirements: In order to be eligible for planting seed in Idaho:

- 1) **Idaho Origin Seed to be Replanted.** Seeds planted must be from a lot that was produced in accordance with these rules and has an in-state planting tag number (state number) assigned by the Department based on growing season and pre-harvest or windrow inspections and be tagged by the Department with a Department In-State Planting Tag (Green tag).
- 2) **Malheur County, Oregon Grown Seed.** Seed produced in Malheur County, Oregon must be from a lot inspected in the growing season and pre-harvest or windrow for the regulated pests and tagged by the Oregon Department of Agriculture.
- 3) **Imported Seed From Other Than Malheur County, Oregon.** Imported seed must:
 - a. Be certified by the seed certification agency of the state of origin and be accompanied by a state phytosanitary certificate issued by the regulatory agency of the state of origin, listing the diseases for which the crop was inspected, that must include the regulated pests and soil; **or**
 - b. Each seed lot shall successfully pass laboratory tests on untreated seed for regulated pests and soil conducted by the Department (in the case of nematodes and soil by a Department approved lab) from samples officially drawn in the state of Idaho by the Department; **and**
 - c. Must bear a Department Approved Tag (Yellow Tag) at the time of planting; **and**
 - d. Be submitted for a growing season inspection in compliance with ISDA rules; **and**
 - e. If intended for replanting for future seed or commercial production, be submitted for a growing season inspection in accordance with ISDA rules; **and**
 - f. If intended for seed production, not be planted under sprinkler irrigation for the first growing season.
 - g. Experimental plots (maximum 1 lb. of seed per variety statewide) may be planted on departmentally approved trial ground without laboratory examination.

02.06.29 – Non-Native Phytophagous Snails (Full Rule) BACK to TOP

Regulated Pests: The brown garden snail, *Cryptomphalus (Helix) aspersa*; the green or burrowing snail, *Cantareus (Helix) apertus*; the pulmonate snail, *Helix pomatia*; the white garden snail, *Theba pisana*; the giant African snail, *Achatha fulica*; the lactea snail, *Otala lactea*; and any other species which may be declared by the Director to be a threat to Idaho agricultural crops. Native Idaho species are not included.

Regulated Articles: Grass sod and all plants, nursery stock or florist stock with roots in soil are hereby declared to be hosts or possible carriers of the regulated pests.

Regulated Areas: The entire states of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and Washington, and any area in any state in which non-native plant-feeding snails are known to exist, including snail rearing facilities in otherwise un-infested areas.

Requirements:

- 1) Each lot or shipment of regulated product from a regulated area shall be accompanied by a certificate of quarantine compliance issued by the regulatory agency of the state of origin.
- 2) The certificate must state that the regulated product has been determined by official inspection, immediately prior to shipment, to be free of all life stages of regulated pests or that such regulated products originated from an area determined by official inspection to be free from regulated pests.
- 3) **Prior to shipment, a copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 790, Boise, Idaho, 83701-0790, immediately by first class mail, email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283.**
- 4) The Idaho receiver of the regulated products shall notify the ISDA immediately upon receipt of such regulated products and shall hold the same until they are released by the ISDA.
- 5) Certified and non-certified regulated products shall not be shipped together in the same transporting vehicle, and any such mixing of certified and non-certified regulated products shall nullify certification and result in the rejection of the entire shipment of regulated products.

Upon inspection and determination by the Department that the transporting vehicle or any certified regulated products are infested with any life stage of a regulated pest, such shipment shall be found in violation. **HELICULTURE IS PROHIBITED.**

Exemptions: Cut greens, cut flowers and soil-free plants including bare root plants, plant crowns, roots for propagation, bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of plants found upon inspection not to obscure or be infested with any life stage of regulated pests are exempt from this rule.

Permits: Upon request, and upon investigation and finding that unusual circumstances exist justifying such action, the ISDA may issue a permit allowing entry into Idaho of covered regulated products without meeting the requirements of Section 030 of this rule. However, all conditions specified in the permit shall be met before such permit will be recognized.

02.06.31 – Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw ([Full Rule](#)) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Alfalfa hay, grass hay, grain hay, forage (hay) cubes, compressed forage bales (twice compressed), other kinds of hay, and straw.

Regulated Areas: State of Idaho.

Requirements: The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) administers the Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw (NWFFS) Certification Program. The Program's purpose is to certify forage and straw as noxious weed-free, in order to limit the introduction and spread of noxious weeds on United States Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau States Forest of Land Management (BLM) lands in Idaho. If you possess hay or straw on USFS or BLM lands in Idaho, it must be certified noxious weed free by the ISDA or another authorized State Department of Agriculture Official or designated County Official. In addition, the NWFFS certification program allows for the transportation and sale of certified Idaho forage and straw products into and through states where restrictions are placed on such commodities.

Restrictions: There are no restrictions placed on importing Hay or Straw into Idaho unless:

- 1) The hay or straw that is imported into Idaho is intended to be transported, possessed, or used on USFS or BLM lands.
- 2) The article (hay or straw) contains noxious weeds and the owner transports the article off their premises without written permission from the control authority in that jurisdiction.

02.06.32 – Anthracnose Disease (*Colletotrichum truncatum*) and (*Colletotrichum destructivum*) of Lentil, (*Lens culinaris*). ([Full Rule](#)) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Seeds and vegetative parts of lentil, *Vicia* sp., faba bean, peas, tangier peas, vetch and other hosts of the regulated disease.

Regulated Areas: The Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and all states and territories of the United States and foreign countries known to have confirmed Anthracnose of lentil.

Requirement: No person, firm, corporation or other organization shall import, from an infested area into Idaho, vegetative material of any regulated commodity or plant species.

02.06.35 – Rough Bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*) ([Full Rule](#)) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Rough bluegrass, *Poa trivialis*.

Regulated Areas: The regulated areas are the Idaho counties of Benewah, Bingham, Blaine, Bonner, Camas, Clark, Clearwater, Elmore, Idaho, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Madison, Nez Perce, Power, Shoshone and Twin Falls.

Restrictions: No rough bluegrass, *Poa trivialis*, shall be planted in the regulated areas.

02.06.38 – Plum Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Apple, apricot, black cherry, choke cherry, pin cherry, sand cherry, sour cherry, sweet cherry, crabapple, hawthorn, nectarine, peach, pear, American plum, beach plum, European plum, Japanese plum, prune, quince, and soil or other growing medium within the drip zone of plants producing, or that have produced the aforementioned articles.

Regulated Areas: In the eastern United States and Canada, all states and provinces east of and including Manitoba, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In Utah, Box Elder County.

Requirements: Certification as to being grown outside of an infested area, frozen, subjected to an approved cold treatment regime, or certified as exposed to an approved controlled atmosphere storage.

02.06.39 – Standards for Planting Seed Potatoes in Idaho [\(Full Rule\)](#) [BACK to TOP](#)

Regulated Articles: Potatoes for planting.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Restrictions: All potatoes for planting in the state of Idaho by any person from any state, territory, or country shall be certified and shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection and a plant health certificate including the description of the grade, the findings of all inspections of each lot of seed, noting the name and amount of disease observed, and generation of the potatoes and shall show that the potatoes were packed, sealed, and tagged under the certification standards of the state, territory, or country in which they were produced. The potatoes may not have a disease content that exceeds the standard for the last generation of certified seed potatoes according to the Idaho rules of certification as authorized under [Chapter 15, Title 22, Idaho Code](#). Potatoes imported from any other state, country, or territory shall be certified and also be in compliance with other applicable rules of the department pertaining to potatoes.

For uncertified seed Potatoes grown in Idaho: 1) No more than one (1) generation from certified parent seed potatoes. 2) Grown by the farmer who will be planting them and separated and graded at the storage of the farmer planting the uncertified seed potatoes. 3) Planted only on the farm of the farmer who produced the uncertified seed potatoes. 4) In compliance with ICIA rules of certification for seed potatoes by having a disease content that does not exceed the standard for the last generation of certified seed potatoes. 5) Laboratory tested for bacterial ring rot prior to planting. 6) Laboratory tested and/or grown-out for potato leaf roll. 7) Laboratory and/or grow-out tested by agencies designated by the department. 8) Sampled in accordance with procedures established by the Department.

Record Keeping - Certified Seed Potatoes. All potato growers are required to keep seed potato certification records for a minimum of four years after planting. The records may be official tags or other official documentation issued by the certifying agency and representing each lot planted. These records must include the potato variety name, certification number and certifying agency. These records shall be made available to a Department representative upon request.