

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated October 2018

New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Markets, and Food

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Prenotification of nursery stock shipments, when required, should be sent to the above address or fax number.

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.

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Woody plants, including ornamental and fruiting trees, shrubs, vines, and all viable parts of these plants; herbaceous plants, including florist stock plants, annuals, perennials, vegetable plants, herbs, potted plants, and all viable parts of these plants; and any other plant or plant part designated by the commissioner. Nursery stock does not include cut Christmas trees, wreaths, seeds, dried herbs, vegetables, cut flowers, or such plant products.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All shipments into New Hampshire must be accompanied by a valid authorized nursery inspection certificate affirming that the nursery stock is free of injurious plant pests or diseases. Certificates must include the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

The following list of aquatic weeds is regulated by the Department of Environmental Services (RSA 487:15)

- Butomous umbellate*..... Flowering rush
- Cabomba caroliniana* and other *Cabomba sp.* Fanwort
- Crassula helmsii*.....Swamp stonecrop
- Egeria densa* Brazilian elodea

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| <i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> | Great willow herb |
| <i>Glyceria maxima</i> | Reed sweet grass |
| <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> | Hydrilla |
| <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> | European frogbit |
| <i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> | East Indian hygrophila |
| <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> | Water spinach |
| <i>Iris pseudocarus</i> | Yellow iris |
| <i>Lagarosiphon major</i> | African oxygen weed |
| <i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> | Ambulia |
| <i>Lythrum salicaria, L. virgatum, L. alatum</i> and their cultivars..... | Purple loosestrife |
| <i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> | Water fern |
| <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> | Water forget-me-knot |
| <i>Mysiophyllum aquaticum, M. heterophyllum, M. spicatum</i> and others..... | Milfoils |
| <i>Najas minor</i> | European naiad |
| <i>Nymphoides peltata</i> | Yellow floating heart |
| <i>Phragmites australis, P. communis</i> | Common reed |
| <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> | Curly-leaf pondweed |
| <i>Sagittaria japonica</i> | Double-flowering arrowhead |
| <i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i> | Giant sagittaria |
| <i>Salvinia molesta</i> | Giant salvinia |
| <i>Trapa sp.</i> | Water chestnut |
| <i>Typha gracilis</i> | Slender cattail |
| <i>Typha laxmanii</i> | Dwarf cattail |
| <i>Typha minima</i> | Miniature cattail |

The following list of upland terrestrial weeds is regulated by the Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food, Division of Plant Industry (RSA 430:55)

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| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Norway maple |
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | Tree of heaven |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | Garlic mustard |
| <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | European black alder |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Japanese barberry |
| <i>Berberis vulgaris</i> | European barberry |
| <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> | Oriental bittersweet |
| <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> L. ssp. <i>micranthos</i> | Spotted knapweed |
| <i>Cynanchum louiseae</i> | Black swallow-wort |
| <i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> | Pale swallow-wort |
| <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> | Autumn olive |
| <i>Euonymus alatus</i> | Burning bush |
| <i>Frangula alnus</i> | Glossy buckthorn |
| <i>Glyceria maxima</i> | Reed sweet grass |
| <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> | Giant hogweed |
| <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> | Dame's rocket |
| <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> | Ornamental jewelweed |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Water-flag iris |

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| <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> | Perennial pepperweed |
| <i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> | Blunt-leaved privet |
| <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> | Common privet |
| <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Japanese honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera maackii</i> | Amur honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera morrowii</i> | Morrow's honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> | Tatarian honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera x bella</i> | Bella honeysuckle |
| <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> | Moneywort |
| <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> | Japanese stilt grass |
| <i>Persicaria perfoliata</i> | Mile-a-minute weed |
| <i>Pueraria montana</i> | Kudzu |
| <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> | Japanese knotweed |
| <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> | Giant knotweed |
| <i>Reynoutria × bohemica</i> | Bohemia knotweed |
| <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> | Common buckthorn |
| <i>Rosa multiflora</i> | Multiflora rose |

PROHIBITED INSECTS

The following list of prohibited insects is regulated by the Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food, Division of Plant Industry (RSA 430:55)

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| <i>Acarapis woodi</i> | Honeybee tracheal mite |
| <i>Adelges tsugae</i> | Hemlock woolly adelgid |
| <i>Aeolesthes sarta</i> | City longhorn beetle |
| <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> | Emerald ash borer |
| <i>Anaplophora glabripennis</i> | Asian longhorned beetle |
| <i>Callidiellum rufipenne</i> | Cedar longhorned beetle |
| <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> | Siberian silk moth |
| <i>Hylurgus ligniperda</i> | Redhaired bark beetle |
| <i>Ips typographus</i> | European spruce bark beetle |
| <i>Lycorma delicatula</i> | Spotted lanternfly |
| <i>Lymantria dispar</i> | Asian gypsy moth |
| <i>Lymantria monacha</i> | Nun moth |
| <i>Popillia japonica</i> | Japanese beetle |
| <i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i> | Viburnum leaf beetle |
| <i>Rhizotrogus majalis</i> | European chafer |
| <i>Tetropium fuscum</i> | Brown spruce longhorned beetle |
| <i>Varroa destructor</i> | Varroa mite |

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

PEST: The fungus *Cronartium ribicola* which causes white pine blister rust.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants of all species and varieties of *Ribes*.

RESTRICTIONS: Only the following species and varieties of currants and gooseberries shall be imported and planted:

- Black Currant: “Crandall”, “Willoughby”
- Red Currant: “Rondom”
- White Currant: “White currant 1301”
- Gooseberry and Gooseberry crosses: “Jahns Prairie”, “Captivator”, “Careless”, “Clark”, “Crown Bob”, “Downing”, “Howards Lancer”, “Sabine”, “Jostaberry”

Planting these varieties within New Hampshire shall be by permit approved by the NH Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, Division of Forests and Lands. For more information, please refer to the website below:

<http://www.nhdfi.org/permits-and-applications/ribes-permits.aspx>

EXTERIOR FIREWOOD QUARANTINE

PEST: Insects and diseases capable of being transported in firewood.

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: All wood of any species, cut or not cut, split or not split, regardless of length which is destined for use as a fuel. Firewood shall not include kiln-dried dimensional lumber, nor wood that has been chipped. In addition, firewood shall not include logs or wood being transported to, or possessed by, the following operations and facilities for use in their primary manufacturing process:

- i. sawmill for dimensional lumber;
- ii. pulp and/or paper mills;
- iii. wood pellet manufacturing facilities;
- iv. plywood manufacturing facilities;
- v. wood biomass-using refineries or power plants;

- vi. re-constituted wood or wood composite product manufacturing plants;
- vii. facilities certified to treat firewood in accordance with heat-treatment standards where firewood has been heated to an interior core temperature of 60 C (140 F) for 60 min.

RESTRICTIONS: Untreated firewood shall not be imported into the State of New Hampshire from any other state, except as permitted with a compliance agreement. Compliance agreements are available for those:

- 1) Transporting untreated firewood directly to a state-certified firewood kiln for processing.
- 2) Transporting firewood of out-of-state origin into New Hampshire if the firewood has undergone a certified process deemed by both NHDAMF and NHDNCR to substantially reduce the risk of introducing forest pests. In order to obtain a compliance agreement, the firewood processor shall demonstrate:
 - a. The process the firewood has undergone to reduce the risk of transporting insects and pathogens, including verifiable evidence of the treatment's efficacy; and
 - b. That the reduced risk from the firewood is a function of the type of processing rather than origin of firewood; and
 - c. That the process can be measured or documented for the purpose of audit activities; and
 - d. Recipients of the compliance agreement shall maintain records for two years to assist in audit activities.
- 3) Firewood dealers who harvest firewood in New Hampshire and take it out of state to cut, split, season, or package shall obtain a compliance agreement before moving firewood of New Hampshire origin back into the State of New Hampshire. A firewood dealer shall be eligible for a compliance agreement if they meet the following conditions:
 - a. Firewood origin is documented through trip tickets, sales slips, load slips, or any other verifiable documentation showing chain of custody from the property where the wood was harvested, that can be used to attest to the origin of the firewood.
 - b. Firewood of New Hampshire origin is maintained separately and is identifiable at the processor's yard so that firewood of New Hampshire origin is not comingled with firewood of out-of-state origin.
 - c. The compliance agreement may require additional pest-risk based measures to protect the firewood from infestation on the premises, such as separation distance, tarping of firewood, or not storing firewood at specific times of year.

- 4) Recipients of the compliance agreement shall maintain records for two years to assist in audit activities.

<https://www.agriculture.nh.gov/divisions/plant-industry/firewood-quarantine.htm>