

KANSAS

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Updated February 2006

Plant Protection and Weed Control Program

Kansas Department of Agriculture

PO Box 19282

Forbes Field, Building 282

Topeka, KS 66619-0282

William T. ScottProgram Manager, Plant Protection and Weed Control Program

(Live Plants/Nursery Stock, Quarantines, Noxious Weeds, Apiary)

Phone: 785-862-2180

Fax: 785-862-2182

Timothy Tyson..... Agriculture Commodities Assurance Program (Seed Regulations)

Phone: 785-862-2421

Fax: 785-862-2460

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.

LIVE PLANT DEFINITION

Live plant means any living plant, cultivated or wild, or any part thereof that can be planted or propagated unless specifically exempted by the rules of the secretary (K.S.A. 2-2113). Current exclusions include: field and forage crops, seeds and sets of any kind, cut flowers and cut greenery not used for propagation, fruits and vegetables used for food or feed, and aquatic plants used in indoor aquariums (K.S.A. 4-15-4).

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All live plants shipped into Kansas must have attached to each quantity or package a tag or label on which shall appear a copy of a valid certificate of inspection issued by the proper state plant regulatory official indicating the shipment is in compliance with Kansas Pest Freedom Standards. Catalog and electronic sales are subject to this requirement (K.S.A.2-2123).

NOXIOUS WEEDS

Franseria tomentosa and *F. discolor*.....bur ragweed

Cirsium arvenseCanada thistle

KS - 2 of 5

<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	hoary cress
<i>Sorghum halapense</i>	johnsongrass
<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	kudzu
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	musk thistle
<i>Hoffmannseggia densiflora</i>	pignut
<i>Agropyron repens</i>	quackgrass
<i>Centurea picris</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	sericea lespedeza

COUNTY-OPTION NOXIOUS WEEDS

<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Purple Loosestrife. Purple loosestrife means all species and hybrids of *Lythrum* except *Lythrum alatum* and *Lythrum californicum*.

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: Purple loosestrife is prohibited from sale in Kansas.

GRECIAN FOXGLOVE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Grecian Foxglove, *Digitalis lanata*

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: Grecian foxglove is prohibited from sale in Kansas.

SERRATED TUSSOCK QUARANTINE

PESTS: Serrated Tussock, *Nasella trichotoma*

STATES REGULATED: All

MATERIALS REGULATED: seed, soil, hay, equipment, machinery, any other article product or thing which may convey or harbor the seed of serrated tussock.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles are prohibited unless certified in the state of origin

that the articles are free of serrated tussock.

FEDERAL NOXIOUS WEED QUARANTINE

PESTS: All federal noxious weeds designated by USDA-APHIS-PPQ.

STATES REGULATED: All

RESTRICTIONS: The movement of federal noxious weeds into or within the State of Kansas is prohibited.

LIVE PLANT PEST FREEDOM STANDARDS

The Kansas Department of Agriculture has adopted tolerances for certain pests that are established in the state. A “clean list” approach is being used for pests of live plants. All plant pests shall be prohibited entry into Kansas except as follows. Infestation levels for the pests listed below shall not exceed the tolerance limits shown for each pest.

As used in the following list, “incidence” shall mean the prevalence of a plant pest on a group of plants, expressed as the percentage of plants affected. For insects and arachnids, the incidence tolerance limit shall include all visible life stages. The word “damage” shall mean the degree of harm to a plant part caused by a plant pest, expressed as the percentage of plant tissue damaged.

(1) INSECTS AND ARACHNIDS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerance Limits (maximum)	
		Incidence	Damage
an aphid	<i>Capitophorus spp.</i>	< 75%	< 25%
an aphid	<i>Myzus hemerocallis</i>	< 75%	< 25%
ash plant bug	<i>Tropidosteptes amoenus</i>	< 75%	< 25%
ash/lilac borer	<i>Podosesia syringae</i>	< 1%	-
bagworm	<i>Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis</i>	< 75%	< 25%
Banks grass mite	<i>Oligonychus pratensis</i>	< 25%	-
cotton/melon aphid	<i>Aphis gossypii</i>	< 75%	< 25%
dark-winged fungus gnats	Family <i>Sciaridae</i>	< 75%	< 25%
elm leaf beetle	<i>Pyrrhalta luteola</i>	< 75%	< 25%
euonymus scale	<i>Unaspis euonymi</i>	< 1%	-
European pine shoot moth	<i>Rhyacionia buoliana</i>	< 1%	-
fall webworm	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	< 75%	< 25%
flat-headed apple tree borer	<i>Chrysobothris femorata</i>	< 1%	-
Fletcher scale	<i>Lecanium fletcheri</i>	< 75%	-
fungus gnats	Family <i>Mycetophilidae</i>	< 75%	< 25%
foxglove aphid	<i>Aulacorthum solani</i>	< 75%	< 25%

KS - 4 of 5

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerance Limits (maximum)	
		Incidence	Damage
green peach aphid	<i>Myzus persicae</i>	<75%	< 25%
greenhouse whitefly	<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	< 25%	-
hawthorn lace bug	<i>Corythucha cydoniae</i>	< 75%	< 25%
honey locust borer	<i>Agrilis difficilis</i>	< 1%	-
honeysuckle aphid	<i>Hyadaphis tataricae</i>	< 75%	< 25%
iris borer	<i>Macronoctua onusta</i>	< 1%	-
Japanese beetle	<i>Popillia japonica</i>	Certification under the U.S. domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan, September 5, 2000, published by the National Plant Board, shall be required.	
locust borer	<i>Megacyllene robiniae</i>	< 1%	-
maple bladdergall mite	<i>Vasates quadripedes</i>	< 75%	< 25%
mimosa webworm	<i>Homadaula anisocentra</i>	< 75%	< 25%
oak red mite	<i>Oligonychus bicolor</i>	< 75%	< 25%
obscure scale	<i>Melanaspis obscura</i>	< 1%	-
oystershell scale	<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i>	< 1%	-
painted hickory borer	<i>Megacyllene caryae</i>	< 1%	-
peach tree borer	<i>Synanthedon exitiosa</i>	< 1%	-
pine bark adelgid	<i>Pineus strobi</i>	< 1%	-
pine needle scale	<i>Chionaspis pinifoliae</i>	< 1%	-
pine tortoise scale	<i>Toumeyella parvicornis</i>	< 1%	-
potato aphid	<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i>	< 75%	< 25%
round-headed apple tree borer	<i>Saperda candida</i>	< 1%	-
shore flies	Family <i>Ephydriidae</i>	< 75%	< 25%
spirea aphid	<i>Aphis spiraecola</i>	< 75%	< 25%
spruce spider mite	<i>Oligonychus ununguis</i>	< 75%	< 25%
sweet potato whitefly	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	< 25%	-
tobacco thrips	<i>Frankliniella fusca</i>	< 75%	< 25%
two-spotted spider mite	<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	< 25%	-
water lily aphid	<i>Rhopalosiphum nymphaeae</i>	< 75%	< 25%
western flower thrips	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	< 75%	< 25%
winged euonymus scale	<i>Lepidosaphes yanagicola</i>	< 1%	-

(2) DISEASES AND NEMATODES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerance Limits (maximum)	
		Incidence	Damage
apple scab	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	< 75%	< 25%
bacterial wilt of geranium	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>pelargonii</i>	< 1%	-
black knot	<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i>	< 25%	-
black spot of rose	<i>Diplocarpon rosae</i>	< 75%	< 25%
brown spot of pine	<i>Scirrhia acicola</i>	< 75%	< 25%
cedar-apple rust	<i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-</i>	< 75%	< 25%

Common Name	Scientific Name	Tolerance Limits (maximum)	
		Incidence	Damage
cedar-quince rust	<i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i>	< 1%	-
crown gall	<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	< 1%	-
Cyclaneusma needle cast	<i>Cyclaneusma minus</i> and <i>Cylaneusma niveus</i>	< 75%	< 25%
Diplodia tip blight	<i>Sphaeropsis sapinea</i>	< 1%	-
Dothistroma needle blight	<i>Dothistroma pini</i>	< 75%	< 25%
fire blight	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	< 1%	-
gall rusts of pine	<i>Cronartium</i> spp. and <i>Endocronartium</i> spp	< 1%	-
gray mold	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	< 25%	-
hawthorn rust	<i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i>	< 75%	< 25%
Impatiens necrotic spot virus		< 1%	-
iris leaf spot	<i>Didymellina macrospora</i>	< 75%	< 25%
Kabatina blight of juniper	<i>Kabatina juniperi</i>	< 25%	-
oak wilt	<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	< 1%	-
perennial Nectria canker	<i>Nectria galligena</i>	< 1%	-
Phomopsis blight	<i>Phomopsis juniperovora</i>	< 25%	-
Phytophthora root rot	<i>Phytophthora</i> spp.	< 1%	-
pine wilt nematode	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	< 1%	-
Pseudomonas blight	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Syringae</i>	< 25%	-
Pythium root rot	<i>Pythium</i> spp.	< 25%	-
Rhizoctonia root rot	<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	< 25%	-
Rhizospheara needle cast	<i>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffi</i>	< 1%	-
root knot nematodes (all)	<i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.	< 1%	-
Septoria leaf spot of poplar	<i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i>	< 75%	< 25%
Septoria stem canker	<i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i>	< 1%	-
sycamore anthracnose	<i>Gnomonia platani</i>	< 75%	< 25%
tar spot of maple	<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	< 75%	< 25%
Thievalopsis root rot	<i>Thievalopsis basicola</i>	< 25%	-
Tomato spotted wilt virus		< 1%	-
Verticillium wilt	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> and <i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	< 1%	-