

MISSISSIPPI

SUMMARY OF PLANT PROTECTION REGULATIONS

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Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture & Commerce
Bureau of Plant Industry
Plant Pest Division
P. O. Box 5207
Mississippi State, MS 39762

Harry Fulton
State Entomologist & State Apiarist
Phone: 662-325-7765
Fax: 662-325-8397
Email: Harry@mdac.state.ms.us

Benny Graves
Director Plant Pest Programs
Phone: 662-325-7773
Fax: 662-325-8397
Email: Benny@mdac.state.ms.us

Website: http://www.mdac.state.ms.us/n_library/departments/bpi/index_bpi.html

Regulations: http://www.mdac.state.ms.us/n_library/agency_info/reg_laws/index_regl_subpart3_BPI.html

NURSERY STOCK DEFINITION

Nursery Stock means all plants commonly known as nursery stock, whether field grown, greenhouse grown, or collected native plants, consisting of palms and woody perennials, trees, shrubs, seedlings, vines, roses, strawberry, blackberry and other brambles, kudzu, bud wood, cuttings, grafts, scions, bulbs, corms, rhizomes or roots thereof. Also includes other such plants and plant products grown or collected or kept for propagation, sale or distribution; excepting field, vegetable and flower seeds, cut flowers, cut ferns, cut foliage and other plant material not intended for propagation and when apparently free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

All nursery stock shipped into Mississippi must carry on each container or bundle a valid nursery inspection tag (inspection certificate) of the State of origin. Containers should also be plainly marked with the names and addresses of shipper and consignee.

Any person receiving a shipment of plants or other articles from outside the State not in compliance with Mississippi certification and labeling requirements shall so inform the Bureau of Plant Industry or local inspector and hold such shipment unopened, subject to such inspection and disposition as may be required.

REGULATED PESTS OF NON-QUARANTINE SIGNIFICANCE (List A)

Regulated Pests of non-quarantine significance (List A): Includes pests of such destructive significance that they shall be controlled to meet general certification of nursery stock and/or other commodities for sale or shipment from wholesale and retail establishments. Plants and other commodities found infested/infected with pests in LIST A shall, at the discretion of the inspector, be declared unfit for sale and subject to immediate stop-sale and/or non-certification until treatment and pest control is achieved or the infested material destroyed to the satisfaction of the state entomologist. Plant material being transported into Mississippi from other states found infested/infected with pests in LIST A may be placed under stop-sale, the shipper notified of such, and arrangements made for the material to be treated and returned to the shipper. No additional quarantine measures shall be in effect unless the pest is officially placed on List B. Nursery stock and other commodities in order to meet general certification standards must be apparently free of the following pests:

1. Insects/Arthropods and some plants they will attack:
 - a. Asian cycad scale, *Aulacapsis yasumatui*;
 - b. Black parlatoria scale, *Parlatoria zizyphus* (*Lucus*);
 - c. Brown marmorated stink bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (*Stal*) – Fruit trees (apples, pears, peaches, figs, mulberries, citrus, persimmon), shade trees, ornamentals and soybeans);
 - d. Brown soft scale, *Coccus hesperidum* (*Linnaeus*)
 - e. Cereal leaf beetle, *Oulema melanopus* (*Linnaeus*)- grasses, corn and small grains;
 - f. Chaff scale, *Parlatoria pergandii* Comstock – citrus, *P.camelliae* on camellia;
 - g. Chilli thrips, *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Hood) – various vegetables, fruits and ornamentals;
 - h. Chrysanthemum gall midge, *Rhopalomya chrysanthemi* Ahlberg – Chrysanthemum;
 - i. Citrus blackfly – *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby – avocado, citrus, coffee, guava, mango, and other plants;
 - j. Citrus mealybug, *Plannococcus citri* (Risso) – begonia, bottle bush, citrus, coleus, cotton, English ivy, ferns, fuchsia, oleander, peony, poinsettia, pumpkin, Wandering Jew, and other plants;
 - k. Citrus red mite, *Panonychus citri* (McGregor) – citrus;
 - l. Citrus root weevils, *Pachnaeus litus* (Germar), *Pachnaeus opalus* (Olivier), *Pachnaeus azurescens* (Gyllenhal) – citrus;
 - m. Citrus scale of various species, citrus and other shade trees and ornamental plants;

- n. Citrus white fly, *Dialeurodes citri* (Ashmead) – blackberry, ivy, button bush, cape jasmine, cherry laurel, Chinaberry, citrus, honeysuckle, japonica, oleander, Osage orange, pomegranate, smilax, scrub palmetto, trumpet flower, water oak, and other plants;
- o. Cloudy-winged whitefly, *Dialerurodes, citrifolii* (Morgan) – citrus, Indian laurel;
- p. Cottony-cushion scale, *Icerya purchasi* (Maskell) – acacias, apple, apricot, careless weed, castor bean, citrus, coleus, fig, goldenrod, grapes, locust, magnolia, mulberry, myrtle, nettle, nightshade, oak, peach, pecan, pepper, pine, pomegranate, potato, quince, geranium;
- q. Cuban laurel thrips, *Gynaikothrips ficorum* (Marchal) – *Ficus retusa* L, *F. microcarpa*, viburnum, citrus, *F. axillaris*, *F. aurea*, *F. benjamina*, *F. elastica*, *F. retusa*, *Codiaeum variegatum*, *Melicocca bijuga*, *Nicotiana tabacum*, *Viburnum suspensum*, *Eucalyptus*, *Gliricidia*, *Calocarpum* spp. and orchids;
- r. Dictyospermum scale, *Chrysomphalus distyospermi* (Morgan) – arborvitae, camphor, cape jasmine, citrus, rose, and other plants;
- s. Dogwood borer, *Thamnosphecia scitula* (Harris) – chestnut, dogwood, hickory, oak, and pecan;
- t. European corn borer, *Ostrinia nubilalis* (Huber) – favorite food plant is corn, but also feeds on any succulent plant;
- u. Florida red scale, *Chrysomphalus aonidium* (Linnaeus) – banana, begonia, camphor, citrus, japonica, oleander, palm, rose, rubber plant, and other plants;
- v. Florida wax scale, *Ceroplastes floridensis* Comstock – citrus, euonymus, myrtle, oleander, pomegranate, quince, and other plants;
- w. Glover scale, *Lepidosaphes gloverii* (Packsard) – citrus, magnolia, fuscata, and other plants;
- x. Green shield scale, *Pulvinaria psiddii* (Maskell) – citrus, fig, loquat, and other plants;
- y. *Gynaikothrips uzelli* – pest on Ficus;
- z. Hemispherical scale, *Saisetia coffaeae* (Walker) – camellia, ferns, jasmine, oleander, orange, sago palm and other plants;
- aa. Obscure scale, *Melanaspis obscura* (Comstock) – Oak and pecan;
- bb. Oriental fruit moth, *Grapholitha molesta* (Busck) – apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince;
- cc. Peach tree borer, *Samninoidea exitosa* (Say) – peach and plum;
- dd. Pear thrips, *Taeniothrips inconsequens* (Uzel) – Pear;
- ee. Pecan bud moth, *Gretchena bolliana* (Slingerland) – hickory and pecan;

- ff. Pecan leaf casebearer, *Acrobasis juglandis* (LeBaron) – Hickory, pecan, walnut and wild crab;
- gg. Pecan nut casebearer, *Acrobasis caryae* Grote – Pecan;
- hh. Plumeria Whitefly, *Paraleyrodes perseae* (Quaintance);
- ii. Purple scale, *Lepidosaphes beckii* (Newman) – Citrus, eleagnus, fig, oak, olive, and other plants.
- jj. Putnam scale, *Aspidiotus ancyclus* (Putnam) – Apple, ash, beech, cherry, currant, hackberry, linden, maple, oak, Osage orange, peach, pear, pecan, plum, quince, snowball, and willow.
- kk. Pyriform scale, *Protopulvinaria pyriformis* (Cockerell) – Cape jasmine, English ivy, and other plants.
- ll. Red-banded thrips, *Selenothrips rubrocinctus* (Giard) – Avocado, guava, and mango.
- mm. San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock) – Acacia, alder, American linden, apple, apricot, ash, black walnut, citrus trifolioata, crab apple, dogwood, elm, English willow, euonymus, gooseberry, huckleberry, Japan walnut, laurel, lemon, lime, Lombardy poplar, maple, orange, Osage orange, peach, pear, pecan, persimmon, poplar, plum, quince, raspberry, rose, snowball, spirea, spruce, strawberry, sumac, willow, and other plants.
- nn. Six-spotted mite, *Eotetranychus sexmaculatus* (Riley) – Citrus.
- oo. South American rice leaf miner, *Hydrellia wirthi* Korytkowski – Rice.
- pp. Strawberry crown borer, *Tyloderma fragariae* (Riley) – Citrus.
- qq. Strawberry root aphid, *Aphis forbesi* (Weed) - Strawberry.
- rr. Strawberry root weevil, *Brachyrhinus ovatus* (Linnaeus) – Strawberry.
- ss. Striped citrus root weevil, *Exophthalmus vittatus* (Linnaeus) – Citrus.
- tt. Sugarcane borer, *Diatraea saccharalis* (Fabricius) – Sugar cane, corn, sorghum, and grasses.
- uu. Sugarcane mealybug, *Pseudococcus boninsis* – Sugar cane.
- vv. Sugarcane rootstalk weevil/Diaprepes root weevil, *Diaprepes abbreviatus* – Sugar cane.
- ww. Sweetpotato whitefly, Q biotype, *Bermisia tabaci* (Gennadius) – Various ornamentals, vegetables and agronomic crops.
- xx. Walnut scale, *Aspidiotus juglansregiae* (Comstock) – Apple, apricot, cherry, Japan plum, locust, maple, peach, pear, pecan, and walnut.
- yy. White-fringed beetles, species of the genus *Graphognathus* – Irish potatoes, peanuts, cotton, tomatoes, velvet beans, snap beans, lima beans, turnips, and many other plants.
- zz. Whitefly, *Paraleurodes perseae* (Quaintance) – Citrus and avocado.

1. Diseases and some plants they are likely to infect:
 - a. Bacterial citrus Variegated Chlorosis, *Xylella* – Citrus.
 - b. Bacteria gumming disease, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *Vasculonum* Sugarcane;
 - c. Begomo viruses – Various
 - d. Blueberry shock ilarvirus – blueberries;
 - e. Burrowing Nematode, *Radopholus similis* (Cobb) Thorne – citrus, Ornamental Foliage Plants;
 - f. Corn cyst nematode, *Heterodera Zeae* – Corn;
 - g. Crown Gall, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (Smith and Townsend) – roses and many other hosts;
 - h. *Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder crinivirus* – cucurbits;
 - i. Downy Mildew, Various *Peronospora spp.*, *Bremia spp.*, *Plasmopara spp.*, and *Basidiophora spp.* attacking various woody ornamentals;
 - j. Fire Blight, *Erwinia amlovora* (Burill) – apple and pear;
 - k. Gladiolus rust, *Uromyces gladioli*, *Uromyces nyikensis*, *Uromyces transversalis*, *Puccinia gladioli* – Gladiola;
 - l. High Plains virus (sometimes complexed with wheat streak mosaic virus) – Cereals;
 - m. Late Blight, *Phytophthora infestans* (Montagne) – tomato and Irish potato;
 - n. Lettuce infectious yellows Crinivirus – lettuce and cucurbits;
 - o. Maize stripe – corn, wheat, barley and sorghum;
 - p. Oak disease, *Phytophthora Quercina* sp nov –oak;
 - q. Oak Wilt, *Ceratocystis fagacearum* (Bretz) – Quercus spp;
 - r. Pepino mosaic virus – tomato (esp greenhouse), cucumber and Irish potato;
 - s. Pine twist rust, *Melampsora pinitorqua* – pine;
 - t. Phony peach disease, *Nanus mirabilis* (Holmes) – peach nectarines and other stone fruits;
 - u. Root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne spp.* – many plants;
 - v. Scleroderis canker, *Gremmeniella Abietina* – pine, others;
 - w. Sweet Potato Russel Crack Virus, Sweet Potato Feathery Mottle Virus – sweet potato;
 - x. Tomato Spotted wilt Virus – bedding plants, tomato, peanuts, many others;
 - y. Watermelon Fruit Blotch, *Acidovorax avenge subsp. Citrulli* (Schaed et al.) – watermelon;

- z. Wilt ant root disease, *Leptographium truncatum* – pine.
3. Emergency actions, regulatory stop/sale removal orders may be instituted at the discretion of the state entomologist upon the discovery of other especially injurious pests to prevent their spread until such time they may be officially listed.
(Amended April 3, 1991, amended January 22, 2002; amended 2008.)

REGULATED PEST OF QUARANTINE SIGNIFICANCE (List B)

Regulated pests of quarantine significance (List B): include pests requiring more restrictive actions to meet special requirements in order to prevent the introduction and spread of such pests into, out-of and within Mississippi. Such requirements may include quarantines, surveys, special restrictions on regulated articles, or other emergency actions for which special rules or quarantines may be officially adopted under the Mississippi Plant Act (“Act”). List B includes exotic species not yet detected in Mississippi posing an economic threat to the environment as well as horticultural and agricultural crops in Mississippi and includes additional pests on USDA/APHIS/PPQ’s “Regulated Plant Pest List,” as determined by the state entomologist to meet the purpose of the Act and the following:

1. Insects/Arthropods and the plants they are likely to infest:
 - a. Africanized Honeybee, *Apis mellifera scutellata* Lepeletier. (See Mississippi Bee Disease Act, Sections 69-25-101 through Section 69-25-109 and Regulations- Subpart 3 - Bureau of Plant Industry , Chapter 06;
 - b. Argentine Ant, *Iridomyrmex humilis* (Mayr) (See Regulations - Subpart 3, Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 01, Section 129);
 - c. Asian Longhorned wood borer, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky);
 - d. Blueberry maggot, *Rhagoletis mendax* Curran – Blueberry;
 - e. Boll Weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman – Cotton (See Mississippi Boll Weevil Management Act, Sections 69-37-39 and Regulations- Subpart 03 - Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 13, Sections 100-114;
 - f. Brown-tail-moth, *Nygmia phaeorrhoea* (Donovan) – Apple, apricot, ash, beech, cherry, elm, grape, maple, oak, peach, pear, plum, quince, rose and many other trees and plants;
 - g. Cactus Moth, *Cactoblastis cactorum* (Berg) – Species of cacti;
 - h. Cotton square weevil (Peruvian), *Anthonomus vestitus* Boheman – Cotton;
 - i. Emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire – All species of ash trees;
 - j. European wood wasp, *Sirex noctilio* Fabricus – *Pinus* spp;
 - k. Formosan termite, *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki (See Regulations - Subpart 3, Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 01, Section 134;
 - l. Gypsy Moth, *Lymantria dispar* (Linnaeus) – Apple, beech, cherry, elm, gum, hickory, maple, oak, pine, pear, willow, and many other trees and plants;

- m. Imported fire ant, *Solenopsis saevissima v. richteri* Forel, Black Imported Fire ant, *Solenopsis richteri* Forel – Meadows, pastures, potatoes, okra, and other plants. See Regulations - Subpart 3, Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 01, Section 131;
- n. Japanese beetle, *Popillia japonica* Newman – Feeds on a large number of fruit, shade and timber trees, small fruit, and ornamental plants, truck and field crops and weeds;
- o. Light Brown Apple Moth, *Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker) LBAM has been recorded from over 200 plants in 120 plant genera in 50 families. Some notable trees are apple, pear, peach, apricot, nectarine, citrus, persimmon, cherry, almond, avocado, oak, willow, walnut, poplar, cottonwood, coast redwood, pine, and eucalyptus. Some common shrub and herbaceous hosts are grape, kiwi fruit, strawberry, berries (blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, raspberry), corn, pepper, tomato, pumpkin, beans, cabbage, carrot, alfalfa, rose, camellia, jasmine, chrysanthemum, clover, and plantain;
- p. Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata* (Wiedemann) – Apple, apricot, bean, citrus, eggplant, fig, grape, Japanese persimmon, peach, red peppers, tomato and other plants;
- q. Mexican fruit fly, *Anastrepha ludens* (Loew) – Guava, mango, orange, peach, plum, sapodilla, and sweet lime;
- r. Pine shoot beetle, *Tomicus piniperda* (Linnaeus) – *Pinus* sp.;
- s. Pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* (Saunders) – Cotton;
- t. Pink hibiscus mealybug, *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green) – Citrus, vegetables, beans, cabbage, cucumber, pumpkin, tomato, various ornamental plants, avocado, fig, mango, sugarcane, peanuts, forest trees;
- u. Rice Mite/Rice Panicle Mite, *Steneotarsonemus spinki* (Smiley) – Rice, *Oryza sativa* L., wild rice, *Oryza latifolia* (Desy), Weed: *Schoenoplectus articulatus*, family Cyperaceae;
- v. San Jose scale, *Aspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock) – Acacia, alder, American linden, apple, apricot, ash, black walnut, citrus trifoliolata, crab apple, dogwood, elm, English willow, euonymus, gooseberry, huckleberry, Japan walnut, laurel, lemon, lime, Lombardy poplar, maple, orange, Osage orange, peach, pear, pecan, persimmon, poplar, plum, quince, raspberry, rose, snowball, spirea, spruce, strawberry, sumac, willow, and other plants;
- w. Swede midge/cabbage midge, *Contarinia nasturti* Keiffer – Various species of brassica;
- x. Sweetpotato weevil, *Cylas formicarium elegantulus* (Summers) – Sweet potato, morning glory and bindweed (See Regulations - Subpart 3, Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 01, Section 125);
- y. Viburnum leaf beetle, *Pyrrhalta viburni* (Paykull) – Viburnums;

- z. West Indian sweet potato weevil, *Euscepes postfasciatus* (Fairmaire) – Sweet Potato;
 - aa. Woolly hemlock adelgid, *Adelges tsugae* – hemlock spp.;
2. Diseases and the plants they are likely to infect:
- a. Black rot, *Ceratocystis fimbriata* (Ellis and Halsted) – Sweet Potato;
 - b. Chrysanthemum white rust, *Puccinia horiana* (P. Henn) – Chrysanthemum spp.;
 - c. Citrus canker, *Xanthomonas citri* (Hasse) – Grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, sweet orange, trifoliate orange, and other citrus plants;
 - d. Citrus greening or Huanglongbing or Yellow Dragon Disease, *Candidatus liberobacter, africanus, asiaticus, American strains* – Citrus;
 - e. Foolish Seedling Disease of rice/Bakanae disease, *Gibberella fujikuroi* Sawada var. *fujikuroi* – Rice;
 - f. Golden nematode, *Heterodera rostochiensis* Wollenweber – Irish potato, tomato, pepper, eggplant, carrots, and other vegetables;
 - g. Karnal Bunt, *Tilletia indica* – Wheat;
 - h. Lethal yellowing disease of palms, (See Regulations - Subpart 3, Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 01, Section 130);
 - i. Ozonium root rot or Texas root rot, *Phymatotrichum omnivorum* (Shear) – Cotton;
 - j. Peach mosaic, *Marmor persicae* Holmes – Peach;
 - k. Pecan bunch disease, (See Regulations - Subpart 3, Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 01, Section 128);
 - l. Philippine Downy Mildew, *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* (W. Weston) – Corn;
 - m. Phony peach disease, (See Regulations - Subpart 3, Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 01, Section 127)
 - n. Plum Pox Potyvirus – Stone fruits;
 - o. Potato cyst nematode, *Globodera pallida*, the white or pale PCN, and *Globodera rostochiensis*, the yellow or golden PCN – Irish potato;
 - p. Potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilbercky) – Irish potatoes;
 - q. *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 – Solanaceous vegetables (egg plant and tomato) and certain ornamentals. Causes brown rot of potato, bacterial wilt of tomato and egg plant, southern wilt of geranium;
 - r. Red Palm Mite, *Raoiella indica* – Various species of palm;
 - s. Rice Bacterial leaf blight, *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *Oryzae* – Rice;
 - t. Scurf, *Monilochaetes infuscans* (Elliott and Halston) – Sweet Potato;

- u. Southern wilt, Bacterial wilt, Brown Rot of potato, *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 – Solanaceous crops, and petunia, geranium and other ornamentals;
 - v. Sudden oak death or ramorum dieback, *Phytophthora ramorum*, various oaks (live oak, pin & red oak), rhododendron, azalea, Douglas fir, bay laurel, buckeye, maple, viburnum, and Japanese magnolia (See Federal order, federal host lists and regulations);
 - x. Sweet Potato Soil Rot, *Streptomyces ipomoea* (Person and Martin) – Sweet Potato;
 - y. Sweet Potato Stem Rot, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. *batatas* (Wollenweber) – Sweet Potato;
 - z.. *Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus Geminivirus* – Tomato and ornamental, vegetable;
 - aa. Wheat stem rust (especially) Ug99, *Puccinia graminis* (especially) Ug99 – Wheat;
 - bb. X disease of peach, *Carpophthora lacerano* (Holmes) – peach;
3. Mollusks and some plants they are likely to infest:
- a. Applesnails, Family Ampullaridae – Nursery stock, rice and other plants, (See Regulations - Subpart 3, Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 01, Section 133);
 - b. Brown Garden Snail, *Helix aspersa* (Muller) – Nursery stock and vegetables, (See Regulations - Subpart 3, Bureau of Plant Industry, Chapter 01, Section 132);
 - c. Giant African Snails, *Achatina fulica*- Various ornamental plants and agronomic crops;
 - d. Snails of Genus, *Zachrysia* not known to occur in Mississippi;
4. Other pests as determined by the State Entomologist to be especially destructive for which emergency regulatory/quarantine actions are necessary to protect the agricultural and horticultural interests of the state.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

ANN. §§ 69-25-1 through 69-25-47 of the Mississippi Plant Act that with the approval of the Bureau's Advisory Board a quarantine may be imposed upon specific noxious weeds so listed in subsection 140.01 when detected in the State of Mississippi. However, should a need arise dictating an emergency quarantine on a non-listed noxious weed the Bureau may implement such effective for 90 days during which time the Advisory Board may officially declare the weed as noxious and approve a specific final quarantine rule. Unless otherwise determined and specified in such rules, regulated articles may only be moved out of a quarantined or regulated area under special permit or certificate, which has been issued by the Bureau. Also, unless otherwise specified by regulation, regulated articles moved into the state must enter under a special written permit issued by the Bureau or must be accompanied by a certificate from the state of origin. Such certificate shall be issued based upon an inspection of the article(s) by an authorized inspector in the state of origin declaring such article to be apparently free from seed, vegetative forms or any other living stage(s) of plant growth of any noxious weed listed in subsection 140.01.

MISSISSIPPI NOXIOUS WEED LIST

Benghal dayflower (*Commelina benghalensis*)*
Brazilian Satintail (*Imperata braziliensis*)*
Chinese Tallow Tree/Popcorn Tree (*Sapium sebiferum*)
Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*)*
Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)*
Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)*
Itchgrass (*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*)*
Kudzu (*Pueraria montana var. lobata*)*
Tropical soda apple (*Solanum viarum*)*

* Also listed on the Federal Noxious Weed List.
(Amended March 7, 2007.)

QUARANTINES OR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

SWEETPOTATO CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

PLANT: Seed Sweet potatoes, Plants and Vine Cuttings

STATES REQUIRED: All

REQUIREMENTS: Seed sweet potatoes, plants, and vine cuttings must have attached a certificate tag of the State of Origin along with a Mississippi certificate tag with each container. Also, plants or vine cuttings, must be tied in bundles of 50 or 100 each with official certificate tape of the State of origin or the State of Mississippi and accompanied by a certificate tag of the State of origin and Mississippi. Certificates of Inspection of the State of origin must be filed with and approved by the Bureau of Plant Industry before any shipments are made into Mississippi.

SWEET POTATO WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Sweet potato weevil, *Cylas formicarius elegantulus* (Sum)

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

MATERIALS REGULATED: All sweet potato related materials and plants.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated materials may not move into or within the state without a certificate permit. Each container must possess a state of origin certificate permit tag. Materials from infested portions of regulated states are prohibited movement into or through non-infested portions of Mississippi.

LETHAL YELLOWING QUARANTINE

PESTS: Host palms.

STATES REGULATED: The entire State of Florida. Quarantined Areas. The entire counties in Florida, as designated, and any additional counties that are confirmed to be counties which contain palms infected with Lethal Yellowing: Broward, Collier, Dade, Hendry, Martin, Palm Beach, and portions of Monroe not considered mainland.

RESTRICTIONS: Palm hosts of the Lethal Yellowing MLO, as designated, but not limited to the following:

- a. *Arikuryroba schizophylla* (Mart.) Bailey (Arikury palm)
- b. *Borassus flabellifer* L. (Palmyra palm)
- c. *Caryota mitis* Lour. (Cluster fish-tail palm)
- d. *Chrysalidocarpus cabadae* H. E. Moore (Cabada palm)
- e. *Cocos nucifera* L. (Coconut palm) - all varieties, including Malayan dwarf
- f. *Corypha* spp.
- g. *Dictyosperma album* (Bory) H. Wendl. & Drude (Hurricane or Princess palm)
- h. *Latania* sp.

- i. *Mascarena verschaffeltii* (Wendl.) Bailey (Spindle palm)
- j. *Phoenix canariensis* Hort. ex Chab (Canary Island date)
- k. *Phoenix dactylifera* L. (Date palm)
- l. *Phoenix reclinata* Jacq. (Senegal date palm)
- m. *Pritchardia pacifica* Seem. & H. Wendl.
- n. *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Hook.) Wendl. (Windmill palm)
- o. *Veitchia merrillii* (Becc.) H. E. Moore (Christian palm, Manila, or Adonidia)
- p. Any other palms or other plants that may be confirmed to be a host of the Lethal Yellowing MLO (mycoplasma-like organism)

SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS: Regulated articles from the quarantined areas will be prohibited entry into the State of Mississippi. All regulated articles originating outside the quarantined areas will be prohibited entry unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate from the Florida Division of Plant Industry stating the origin of the shipment.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT QUARANTINE

PESTS: Black Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis richteri*
 Red Imported Fire Ant, *Solenopsis invicta*

REGULATED AREAS: See Federal IFA Quarantine

REGULATED ARTICLES: See Federal IFA Quarantine

BROWN GARDEN SNAIL QUARANTINE

PEST: Brown Garden Snail, *Helix aspersa* Muller

STATES REGULATED: Entire state of California and other states hereinafter which may be found to be infested.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Ornamentals, nursery stock, or any other plants, soil, sand, peat, or any other articles which may be responsible for movement of the brown garden snail.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles from the quarantined area will be prohibited entry into the State of Mississippi, unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by and bearing the signature of the quarantine official of the State where shipment originated, certifying that it has been determined by competent, official survey that the regulated articles contained in the shipment were inspected and found to be free of the brown garden snail and that, further, the pest is not known to exist in the nursery or site from which the shipment or regulated articles originated.

Each shipment of nursery stock from an infested nursery or other regulated articles from an infested site must be accompanied by a standard Phytosanitary Export Certificate issued by the plant quarantine official of the State of origin where the shipment originated certifying that the shipment has been fumigated in

a gastight chamber with methyl bromide at a rate of 2 1/2 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet at 70 degrees F. or about for 2 hours.

A copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate must accompany the shipment with the usual State of origin nursery tag or certificate with one copy of the Phytosanitary Export Certificate being mailed to the State Entomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, P. O. Box 5207, Mississippi State, MS 39762.

Infested Shipments Arriving in Mississippi. Regulated articles arriving in Mississippi from an infested State without proper certification will be held under quarantine or returned to the shipper at his expense, unless, infested. If infested with brown garden snails or other dangerous pests, the shipment will be fumigated or destroyed at the shipper's expense.

APPLESNAIL QUARANTINE

PESTS: Snails of the family Ampullariidae

STATES REGULATED: Entire states of California, Texas, Florida, North Carolina and Hawaii and other states or territories which may be found infested.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Applesnails in any living stage of development, ornamentals, nursery stock or any other plants, soil, sand, peat or any other articles which may contain applesnails.

RESTRICTIONS: Each shipment from regulated areas must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by a quarantine official of the state of origin stating that the regulated items have been inspected and found to be free of applesnails and that the pest is not known to exist in/at the nursery or site from which they were shipped.

Each shipment of nursery stock from an infested nursery or other regulated articles from an infested site must be accompanied by a standard Phytosanitary Export Certificate issued by the plant quarantine official of the State of origin where the shipment originated certifying that the shipment has been fumigated in a gas tight chamber with methyl bromide at a rate of 2 1/2 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet at 70 degrees F. or about for 2 hours or with HCN at a rate of 25cc per 100 cubic feet for one hour at 50 degrees F. to 85 degrees F.

FORMOSAN SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE QUARANTINE

PESTS: Formosan subterranean Termite, *Coptotermes formosans* Shiraki and other species of the Genus *Coptotermes*.

STATES REGULATED: Alabama counties of Baldwin, Calhoun, Lee and Mobile; San Diego County in California ; Whole state of Florida; Georgia counties of Chatham, Cobb, Dekalb, Fayette, Gwinnett and Paulding; Whole State of Hawaii, Louisiana parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, East Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Lafayette, LaFourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, Quachita, Sabine, St. Benard, St. Charles, St.

James, St. John, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terreborne, Vermillion, Washington and West Baton Rouge; North Carolina counties of Brunswick and Rutherford; South Carolina counties of Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester, Orangeburg and York; Shelby County in Tennessee, Texas counties of Angelina, Aransas, Bexar, Dallas, Denton, Galveston, Hidalgo, Harris, Jefferson, Liberty, Nueces, Orange, Smith and Tarrant. Mississippi counties of Forrest, Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Jones, Lamar, Lauderdale, Madison, Pearl River and Rankin.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Any stage of development of the formosan termite, *Coptotermes formosanus*, and other species of the genus *Coptotermes*; railroad cross ties, utility poles and all cellulose material that have been in contact with soil; and any other products, articles or methods used to transport any type of article that presents a risk of spread of the regulated pests.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated articles may be moved or sold after inspected by an inspector and deemed free of the pest, after it has been properly fumigated by a licensed or commercially certified applicator and proof of treatment is present.

BENGHAL DAYFLOWER, TROPICAL SPIDERWORT QUARANTINE

PESTS: Bengal Dayflower, Tropical Spiderwort, *Commelina benghalensis*

REGULATED AREAS: Infested fields or premises in George and Jackson counties and other counties where Bengal Dayflower has been detected in Mississippi. Entire state of Georgia, infested counties in Alabama, North Carolina, Florida, and counties of other states known to be infested.

REGULATED ARTICLES: Movement of regulated articles listed below into or within the state of Mississippi in any stage is hereby prohibited:

- a. All live stages of *Commelina benghalensis*, including seeds, vegetative growth, roots and stolons.
- b. Soil from known infested fields, whether on commodities, seed or equipment.
- c. Farming equipment, excavation equipment and vehicles containing or holding soil or vegetative plant material coming from a known infested field, including but not limited to peanut harvesters, combines, tillage equipment, cotton pickers, bulldozers, backhoes, excavators, dump trucks, etc.
- d. Hay harvested from infested fields, including peanut hay.

RESTRICTIONS:

Conditions governing transport or shipment of regulated articles:

- a. Equipment listed above may be certified to be moved out of a regulated/quarantine area from an infested premises or field by one of the following means: (1) once inspected and found to be free of soil and all live stages of *Commelina benghalensis* by an official inspector of the Bureau of Plant Industry (2) or after all the lands on which the piece of equipment has

been operating during the last twelve months have been surveyed and found to be apparently free of *Commelina benghalensis*.

- b. Live stages listed above may not be moved from an infested premises or field except for research purposes and only with a written permit issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry.
- c. Soil may only be moved from an infested field or premises after being fumigated with an approved chemical to kill all life stages of *Commelina benghalensis*.
- d. Farmers harvesting hay who are not under a compliance agreement must have a field inspection prior to cutting hay, or in the case of peanuts prior to digging, in order to ship hay out of the regulated area.
- e. A copy of certificate or permit issued by an official of the Bureau of Plant Industry or official of the issuing state must accompany each regulated item when moved from a regulated field.

Infested or non-certified shipments of regulated articles from a regulated area will be held under quarantine, until certification can be documented, or returned to the shipper at his expense unless live stages of *Commelina benghalensis* are detected in which case it shall be destroyed or fumigated at the owner's expense. If fumigation is required, the Bureau of Plant Industry nor its employees or agents, shall in any way be held responsible for injury to regulated articles which might result from such fumigation.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

PESTS: Pink Bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders

STATES REGULATED: Portions of AR, AZ, CA, LA, NM, NV, OK, and TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Materials regulated: Cotton plants, plant parts, plant products, used bagging and containers, used harvesting and processing equipment farm or household goods and products, personal belongings of transient pickers, any means of conveyance and any other articles that may serve as host materials. Exemptions: Standard compression baled cotton lint, linters, and lint cleaner waste; trade-size lint samples, cottonseed cake and meal, and edible okra grown in areas without pink bollworm.

RESTRICTIONS: Cotton processing equipment originating in regulated states must be dismantled and cleaned in an approved manner to the satisfaction of an inspector, or be fumigated before a permit will be issued for its movement into a pest-free area. Mechanical cotton pickers and used picking sacks must be accompanied by an official fumigation certificate and sealed by the appropriate official of the state of origin.

BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINE

PESTS: Boll Weevil, *Anthonomus grandis* Boheman

REGULATED AREAS: The entire state of Mississippi and all states or portions of states infested with boll weevil.

REGULATED ARTICLES: The boll weevil in any living stage of development; gin trash, seed cotton, cotton plants, bolls and used cotton equipment along with other products, articles, means of conveyance, or any other item whatsoever is determined to present a hazard in the spread of the boll weevil.

RESTRICTIONS: Certificate or permit required to move regulated articles into or through an eradication area in Mississippi. Such certificates may be issued based on origination in a non-infested premise having not been exposed to infestation, based on treatment to destroy the infestation, based on having been grown, manufactured, stored or handled in such a manner they would not transmit infestation or based on an inspection and found to be free of any infestation. Such certificates shall be securely attached to the outside of the container containing the regulated article. Regulated articles may be moved by permit for scientific purposes.