

# NEVADA

## SUMMARIES OF EXTERIOR QUARANTINES

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### **NDOA welcomes inquiries regarding Nevada regulations.**

**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**

Nursery stock includes any plant for planting, propagation or ornamentation and parts of plants, trees, shrubs, vines, vegetables, bulbs, stolons, tubers, corms, pips, rhizomes, scions, buds and graphs.

### **GENERAL SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS**

Nursery stock entering Nevada must be free of dangerously injurious pests and commercially clean of common pests. Nursery stock may enter the state of Nevada only if accompanied by a certificate of inspection dated within a reasonable time before shipment and issued by an authorized official certifying that such nursery stock has been inspected and found free of injurious insect pests, plant diseases, and noxious weeds and is commercially clean of common pests. All nursery stock must be accompanied by a manifest stating the name and address of the consignee and consignor and the correct botanical or commonly accepted name or both for each kind of nursery stock in the shipment. If the stock is shipped in a container (such as a carton or box), the outside of the container must be labeled with the name and address of both the consignor and consignee, and the botanical or common name or both for each kind of nursery stock in the container.

### **NOXIOUS WEED LIST**

NAC 555..010

### DEFINITIONS

Category "A": Weeds not found or limited in distribution throughout the state; actively

excluded from the state and actively eradicated wherever found; actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; control required by the state in all infestations

Category "B": Weeds established in scattered populations in some counties of the state; actively excluded where possible, actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; control required by the state in areas where populations are not well established or previously unknown to occur

Category "C": Weeds currently established and generally widespread in many counties of the state; actively eradicated from nursery stock dealer premises; abatement at the discretion of the state quarantine officer

Category A Weeds:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. African Rue             | <i>(Peganum harmala)</i>                                |
| 2. Austrian fieldcress     | <i>(Rorippa austriaca)</i>                              |
| 3. Austrian peaweed        | <i>(Sphaerophysa salsula)</i>                           |
| 4. Black henbane           | <i>(Hyoscyamus niger)</i>                               |
| 5. Camelthorn              | <i>(Alhagi pseudalhagi)</i>                             |
| 6. Common crupina          | <i>(Crupina vulgaris)</i>                               |
| 7. Dalmatian toadflax      | <i>(Linaria dalmatica)</i>                              |
| 8. Dyer's woad             | <i>(Isatis tinctoria)</i>                               |
| 9. Eurasian water-milfoil  | <i>(Myriophyllum spicatum)</i>                          |
| 10. Giant Salvinia         | <i>(Salvinia molesta)</i>                               |
| 11. Giant reed             | <i>(Arundo donax)</i>                                   |
| 12. Goats rue              | <i>(Galega officinalis)</i>                             |
| 13. Houndstongue           | <i>(Cynoglossum officinale)</i>                         |
| 14. Hydrilla               | <i>(Hydrilla verticillata)</i>                          |
| 15. Iberian star thistle   | <i>(Centaurea iberica)</i>                              |
| 16. Klamath weed           | <i>(Hypericum perforatum)</i>                           |
| 17. Leafy spurge           | <i>(Euphorbia esula)</i>                                |
| 18. Malta star thistle     | <i>(Centaurea melitensis)</i>                           |
| 19. Mayweed Chamomile      | <i>(Anthemis cotula)</i>                                |
| 20. Mediterranean sage     | <i>(Salvia aethiopsis)</i>                              |
| 21. Purple star thistle    | <i>(Centaurea calcitrapa)</i>                           |
| 22. Purple loose strife    | <i>(Lythrum salicaria, L. virgatum &amp; cultivars)</i> |
| 23. Rush skeletonweed      | <i>(Chondrilla juncea)</i>                              |
| 24. Sow thistle            | <i>(Sonchus arvensis)</i>                               |
| 25. Spotted knapweed       | <i>(Centaurea maculosa)</i>                             |
| 26. Squarrose star thistle | <i>(Centaurea virgata)</i>                              |
| 27. Sulfur cinquefoil      | <i>(Potentilla recta)</i>                               |
| 28. Syrian bean caper      | <i>(Zygophyllum fabago)</i>                             |
| 29. Yellow starthistle     | <i>(Centaurea solstitialis)</i>                         |
| 30. Yellow toadflax        | <i>(Linaria vulgaris)</i>                               |

Category B Weeds

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Carolina horse nettle | <i>(Solanum carolinense)</i> |
| 2. Diffuse knapweed      | <i>(Centaurea diffusa)</i>   |

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|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3. Leafy spurge       | <i>(Euphorbia esula)</i>            |
| 4. Medusahead         | <i>(Taeniatherum caput-medusae)</i> |
| 5. Musk thistle       | <i>(Carduus nutans)</i>             |
| 6. Russian knapweed   | <i>(Acroptilon repens)</i>          |
| 7. Sahara mustard     | <i>(Brassica tournefortii)</i>      |
| 8. Scotch thistle     | <i>(Onopordum acanthium)</i>        |
| 9. White horse nettle | <i>(Solanum elaeagnifolium)</i>     |

Category C Weeds

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Canada thistle        | <i>(Cirsium arvense)</i>     |
| 2. Hoary cress           | <i>(Cardaria draba)</i>      |
| 3. Johnson grass         | <i>(Sorghum halepense)</i>   |
| 4. Perennial pepperweed  | <i>(Lepidium latifolium)</i> |
| 5. Poison Hemlock        | <i>(Conium maculatum)</i>    |
| 6. Puncture vine         | <i>(Tribulus terrestris)</i> |
| 7. Salt cedar (tamarisk) | <i>(Tamarix spp.)</i>        |
| 8. Water Hemlock         | <i>(Cicuta macula)</i>       |

**QUARANTINES AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

**I. JAPANESE BEETLE**

STATES REGULATED: CT, DC, DE, GA, IL, IN, KY, MA, MD, ME, MI, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VT, VA, and WV and portions of AL (counties of Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, DeKalb, Etowah, Jackson, Jefferson, Lee, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Randolph, St. Clair, Shelby, Talladaga, Tallapoosa, Tuskalosa, and Winston);KA (counties of Jhonson, sedwick, Shawnee, and Wyandotte)MN (counties of Carver, Dakota, Hennepin Ramsey, and Scott) MO (counties of Franklin, Jefferson, St. Louis, Warren, Washington, Stone and city of St. Louis; WI (counties of Dane, Door, Fon Du Lac, Jefferson, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozuakee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Wood and Waukesha) and portions of Quebec, Canada and Ontario, Canada.

MATERIALS REGULATED: All hosts and possible carriers of Japanese beetle are approved for entry into Nevada from the areas under quarantine when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at the point of origin stating that the commodity, shipment or means of conveyance was treated for Japanese beetle prior to shipment with methods or procedures approved by the Administrator or by a certificate issued by an authorized agriculture official at the point of origin stating that the article or commodity was grown in accordance with methods and procedures approved by the administrator.

### Approved Treatments:

All pesticide products must be registered in the state where treatments are applied, and must be used in strict accordance with product labeling instructions and worker protection standards. Nothing in this regulation is intended to augment or contradict EPA-approved label instructions.

All treatments shall be performed under direct supervision of a Phytosanitary official or under a compliance agreement. Treatments and procedures under a compliance agreement shall be monitored closely throughout the season. State phytosanitary certificates listing and verifying the treatment used shall be faxed to the Nevada Division of agriculture at (775) 668-1178 or be electronically mailed to rgronow@govmail.state.nv.us, as well as accompanying the shipment. The Phytosanitary certificate shall bear the following additional declaration: “The rooted plants were treated to control *Popillia japonica* according to the criteria for shipment to category 1 states as provided in the U. S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization plan.”

#### A. Dip Treatment- Balled and Burlap and Container Plants

Chlorpyrifos (Dursban4E, Dursban TNP). Apply at a rate of 2.0 active ingredient (64 ounces) per 100 gallons of water.

Only balled and burlapped, potted, and containerized nursery stock with root balls twelve (12) inches or smaller in diameter and [does not] consisting of non-clay soil are eligible. 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 should be a minimum of two (2) minutes and until complete saturation occurs. Upon removal from the solution the plants are drained in an environmentally safe way.

#### B. Drench Treatments- Container Plants Only

Potting media must be sterile and soilless. Containers must be clean. Field potted plants are not eligible for certification using this treatment. This treatment is targeting eggs and early first instar larvae. If the containers are exposed to a second flight season they must be retreated. Pesticides and methods of application approved for drench treatments are:

**Imidaclopid** (Marathon 60 WP). Apply one-half (0.5) gram of active ingredient per gallon just prior to Japanese beetle adult flight season ( June 1, or as otherwise directed by the phytosanitary official). Apply tank mix as a drench to wet the entire surface of the potting media. During the adult flight season, plant must be retreated if not shipped after sixteen (16) weeks.

**Bifenthrin** (Talstar Nursery Flowable 7.9%). Mix at the rate of twenty (20) ounces per 100 gallons of water. Apply, approximately eight (8) ounces of tank mix per six (6) inches of container diameter.

### C. Media (Granule) Incorporation-Container plants only

All pesticides used for media incorporation must be mixed prior to potting and plants potted a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to shipment. Potting media used must be clean, soil containers must be clean, and plants for potting must be free of Japanese beetle. The granules must be incorporated into the media prior to potting. Field potted plants are not eligible for treatment. The treatment 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 exposed to a second flight season they must be repotted with a granule incorporated mix or retreated using one of the approved drench treatments. Pesticides and methods of media incorporation approved are:

**Imidacloprid** (Marathon 1G). Mix at a rate of five (5 ) pounds per cubic yard.

**Bifenthrin** (talstar Nursery Granular or Talstar T&O Granular (2.5G).

Mix at the rate of 25 ppm or one-third of a pound per cubic yard based on a potting media bulk density of 200 ( bulk density = dry weight in pounds of one cubic yard of potting media).

**Tefluthrin** ( Fireban 1.5 G)

Mix at a rate of 25ppm based on a potting media bulk density of 400 ( see above for definition of bulk density).

### D. Methyl bromide Fumigation

Nursery stock: methyl bromide fumigation at normal atmosphere pressure, chamber or tarpaulin following all label rates and precautions to avoid plant injury.

### Approved Methods or procedures for origin certification

Commercial plant shipments with soil may be shipped from the area under quarantine into Nevada provided such shipments are accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin. Such certificates shall be issued only if the shipment conforms fully with (A), (B), or (C) below:

- A. The greenhouse in which the plants were produced was tightly constructed so that adult Japanese beetles would not gain entry, the plants and greenhouses were inspected and found free from all life stages of Japanese beetle, and the plants and soil were protected from subsequent infestation while being stored, packed, and shipped; or
- B. The plants were not produced in an area under quarantine, were transported into the area under quarantine in a closed conveyance or closed container and at all times

thereafter were protected from becoming infested with Japanese beetle; or

C. States or portions of states listed in the area under quarantine may have counties that are not infested with Japanese beetle. Shipments of hosts and possible carriers of Japanese beetle will be accepted for entry into Nevada from these uninfested counties if annual surveys are made in such counties and the results of such surveys are negative for Japanese beetle. A list of approved counties will be maintained by the Administrator. The agricultural officials of other states may recommend a non-infested county be placed on the approved list by writing for such approval and stating how the surveys were made giving the following information:

1. Area surveyed.
2. How the survey was carried out.
3. Personnel involved.
4. If the county was previously infested, the date of the last infestation.

The recommendation for approval of such counties will be evaluated by the Plant Industry Division of the Nevada Department of Agriculture. Approval of such counties will be made by the Administrator.

If heavy infestation occurs in neighboring counties the approval may be denied. To be maintained on the approved list, each county must be reapproved every twelve (12) months. Shipments of hosts and possible carriers from non-infested counties will only be allowed entry into Nevada if the noninfested county has been placed on the approved list prior to the arrival of the shipment in Nevada.

**Permits for commodities entering Nevada.** The administrator may issue permits allowing hosts and possible carriers to enter the state subject to the conditions and provisions which he prescribes.

## II. EUROPEAN CORN BORER

STATES REGULATED: AL, AK, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IA, ID, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY, DC, and portions of TX.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Corn including all parts of the plant, fragments or debris, beans in the pod, beets, celery, peppers, endive, Swiss chard, rhubarb, cut flowers, aster, chrysanthemum, calendula, cosmos, hollyhock, marigold, zinnia, Japanese hop, dahlia (except tubers without stems), and gladiolus (except corms without stems).

RESTRICTIONS: Shelled corn from states regulated must be certified that the corn was passed through a 2 inch mesh screen or less or fumigated; from areas of regulated states non-infested. A certificate stating that the shelled corn was grown in and shipped from an area known not to be infested with European Corn Borer and the shell corn was not

commingled with shell corn grown in infested areas. Stocks, ears, cobs, or other parts of corn, broomcorn, sorghums and sudan grass must be certified that they have been disinfected or sterilized; from uninfested areas or quarantined states. The shipment must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the regulated products were grown in an area known not to be infested and no commingling occurred with regulated products from infested areas. Shipments of vegetables and flowers regulated must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the shipment was inspected and found free from European Corn Borer.

### III. MINT DISEASE

STATES REGULATED: All states and districts of the United States.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants, stolons, rhizomes of mint (*Mentha piperment* and *M. spicata*) that may be used for the production of oil, used machinery and equipment used in handling, planting, digging, cultivation, harvesting and distillation of mint and mint hay.

RESTRICTIONS: Regulated products may not be moved into Nevada unless a state-of-origin certificate affirming that mint planting stock was inspected and that the growing premises were inspected during the growing season, before the cutting of mint hay, and were found free of mint wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum*) and the nematode (*Longidours sylphas*).

### IV. MINT STEM BORER

STATES REGULATED: Infested Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia; and The counties of Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Owyhee, Payette and Washington in Idaho and the county of Malheur in Oregon. Restricted Any state or county not specified above other than Alaska or Hawaii; and the District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any stock used to plant mint, including, without limitation, any root, stolon, rhizome or cutting of peppermint (*Mentha piperita*), spearmint (*Mentha spicata*) or any other species of the genus *Mentha*; and any soil that is associated with or attached to.

RESTRICTIONS: 1. Entry of a regulated material from an infested area is prohibited.  
2. Entry from a restricted area is prohibited unless the commodity is accompanied by a certificate signed by or bearing a facsimile signature of the authorized agricultural inspection officer of the state of origin certifying that: (a) The planting stock was inspected; (b) The field from which the planting stock originated was inspected during the growing season for the planting stock and before any mint hay was cut from the field; and (c) The planting stock and field were found to be free of the mint stem borer.

## V. LETHAL YELLOWING OF PALM

STATES REGULATED: The following areas are under quarantine: the counties of Broward, Collier, Dade, Hendry, Lee, Martin, Monroe and Palm Beach in Florida; and the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo and Willacy in Texas.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Ruffle palm (*Aiphanes lindeniana*), Seashore palm (*Allagoptera arenaria*), Broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), Formosa palm or sugar palm (*Arenga engleri*), Arikury palm (*Arikuryroba schizophylla*, *Syagrus schizophylla*), Palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), Cluster fishtail palm (*Caryota mitis*), Giant fishtail palm (*Caryota rumphiana*), A certain palm (*Chelyocarpus chuco*), Cabada palm (*Chrysalidocarpus cabadae*, *Dypsis cabadae*), Coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*), Buri palm (*Corypha elata*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Sedges (*Cyperus* spp.), Princess palm (*Dictyosperma album*), Centipede grass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*), Puerto Rican gaussian (*Gaussia attenuata*), Belmore sentry palm (*Howea belmoreana*), Spindle palm (*Hyophorbe verschaffeltii* (Mascarena v.)), Latan palm (*Latania* sp.), Chinese fan palm (*Livistona chinensis*), Javanese fan palm (*Livistona rotundifolia*), Mazari palm (*Nannorrhops ritchiana*), Triangle palm (*Neodypsis decaryi*, *Dypsis decaryi*), Paragrass (*Panicum purpurascens*), A certain grass (*Panicum bartowense*), Screw pine (*Pandanus utilis*), Bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*), Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Senegal date palm (*Phoenix reclinata*), Cliff date palm (*Phoenix rupicola*), Wild date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*), Peicherdia (*Pritchardia* spp.), Hildebrandt's palm (*Ravenea hildebrandtii*), Foxtail (*Setaria* spp.), St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), Windmill palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*), Christmas palm (*Veitchia* spp.), and any other commodity that the State Quarantine Officer or his representative determines is a host of: (a) The organism that causes lethal yellowing of palm; or (b) The planthopper (*Myndus crudus*) that is its natural carrier.

RESTRICTIONS: The entry into this State of a regulated material, including any part thereof that is capable of propagation, except seed, is prohibited if grown in or shipped from an area under quarantine.

## VI. COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

STATES REGULATED: All states, districts, and territories of the United States, except AK, CA and HI.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Plants, cuttings and soil associated with or attached to tubers, plants or cuttings of tomato, egg plant, pepper, and Irish potato.

RESTRICTIONS: Materials regulated may enter the state from an infested area accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized inspector of the state, district or territory in which the commodity was produced and a copy of the certificate is mailed to the Nevada Department of Agriculture, affirming that all restricted commodities contained in the lot or shipment were grown and shipped from a geographic locality free from the



Colorado potato beetle. Irish potatoes may enter the state from infested areas if the tubers have been washed, screened or otherwise freed of soil, host plants, or cuttings and are in new or recleaned sacks or other clean containers.

## VII. POTATO LATE BLIGHT

STATES REGULATED: Each state, district and territory of the United States is an infested area.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Any seed potato or potato plant; and any plant of the genus *Lycopersicon*, except tomato seeds.

RESTRICTIONS: 1. Any material specified above is prohibited from entering this State from an infested area unless the commodity is accompanied by a certificate signed by or bearing a facsimile signature of the authorized agricultural officer of the state of origin.

2. If the commodity is a seed potato or potato plant, the certificate must state that the seed potato or potato plant: (a) Was produced and certified as a certified seed potato in the state or county of origin; and (b) Was inspected in storage and at the point of shipping, and late blight was not found in the lot.

3. If the commodity is a plant of the genus *Lycopersicon*, the certificate must state that the plant: (a) Was grown in a nursery or greenhouse; (b) Was inspected at that nursery or greenhouse and was found to be free of late blight; (c) Before shipment, was treated with a registered fungicide that is labeled for the control of late blight; and (d) Was inspected at the point of shipment and found to be free of late blight.

## VIII. STEM AND BULB NEMATODE AND WHITE ROT FUNGUS

STATES REGULATED: All states and District of Columbia.

MATERIALS REGULATED: Propagative bulbs, cloves, sets or seedlings of garlic, onion, and other *Allium* species to be used for commercial production.

RESTRICTIONS: Restricted commodities may enter the state accompanied by a certificate of origin signed by an authorized official of the state of origin verifying that: the planting stock was grown in an area not known to be infested with stem and bulb nematode or white rot disease; the crop was inspected during the growing and was found apparently free from stem and bulb nematode or white rot and the seed garlic was presoaked in hot water with or without formalin at 100E, plus or minus 2EF for 30 minutes, followed immediately by a 20-minute soaking at 120EF, plus or minus 2EF. Commercial propagation of garlic or onion certified under a state or federally supervised program which has been specifically designed to prevent infection of such stock by stem and bulb nematode or white rot fungus may enter Nevada without hot water treatment.