

Nursery News

March 2001



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

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Did you know?

Out-of-State Elms, Zelkova and Planeria Are Still Regulated



An ODA quarantine against both Dutch elm disease (DED) and elm yellows phytoplasma (EY) is still in effect for much of the US. Only AK, AZ, FI, HI, LA, NV, NM UT and WA are exempt (with proper certification). All plant parts except seed of *Ulmus* (Elms), and related Zelkova and Planeria are **prohibited** from all other states.

Several cultivars have been developed in the eastern US with resistance to DED. These cultivars are potential hot sellers, due to DED resistance and an acceptable growth habit. However, they are still possible carriers of the EY phytoplasma, a leafhopper transmitted bacteria-like pathogen that causes systemic yellows, witches-brooming, tip die-back and often plant death.

Recent EY inoculation trials of six DED resistant elms showed that EY is almost always lethal to these cultivars. Sporadic epidemics of EY occur in both Europe and eastern North America and can cause heavy mortality in a very short period of time. EY is not known to occur in Oregon.

With DED on the rise in western Oregon, it is important to have local sources of the resistant cultivars and some Oregon nurseries are looking to provide these products. However, we must be very careful not to accidentally introduce EY along with these eastern cultivars.

The ODA has granted a few quarantine exemptions to bring in limited numbers of DED resistant elms under controlled growing conditions. The material must go into an ODA supervised quarantine program and be tested for EY using molecular testing procedures. The testing is

very expensive and the exemption conditions allow only a limited importation of material for future scale-up.

If you have any questions about the quarantine, or wish to explore the possibility of applying for an exemption, please contact Gary McAninch or Jan Hedberg at (503) 986-4644.

—John Griesbach

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Invasive Species Issues

By now you have heard about the President's Executive Order on Invasive Species. You may be wondering how you can adapt your nursery or garden center to comply. Oftentimes it is helpful to look at what others have done. Below is a "statement of policy" from Heronswood Nursery. In addition to being well-written and interesting, this policy statement demonstrates many of the steps a horticultural enterprise can do voluntarily to be more in line with responsible introduction of plant material. This statement is printed inside their catalog so all potential customers are aware of it. In addition, they publish some excellent essays on other aspects of horticulture.

Statement of Policy on Biological Invasive Concerns

Dan Hinckley

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To attempt to write concisely regarding the introduction and use of non-native species and the threats they pose to our native ecosystems is, for me, a difficult thing. The once gentle art of cultivating plants and exuberantly enjoying our gardens has recently acquired a somewhat tarnished image. Yet in a global society, I could not name any pursuit or passion, including simple life or quiet death, that does not impact the world that we share. Loren Eiseley summed it up eloquently when he wrote, "One cannot pick a flower without troubling a star." What we must ask ourselves, as nurserymen and as gardeners, is if the process that we have so excitedly embraced is making the world ultimately a better place or is it negatively impacting biodiversity?

This is an emotional and deeply philosophical issue. For every viable reason not to collect and introduce plants there remains an equally compelling argument to search out and preserve all that still remains. The Hawaiian Islands are nearing the end of their biological identity due to introduced plants and animals. Yet while I hike the craters of Chile, vast stretches of alpine meadows are denuded by off-road vehicles. In the southeastern United States, the Kudzu Vine spreads as viciously as fire ants, though in remote areas of E. Nepal, the diverse flora of moderate elevations has been extirpated by the introduction of yak-cow hybrids. Do we choose to simply observe the gross annihilation of genetic diversity and do nothing, in order to preserve the tattered remains of our own backyard ecology?



Moreover, these concerns, in a geological timeframe, are seemingly frivolous. Has not our Earth, this breathing, malleable sphere on which we exist, erased its outer shell

numerous times and reinvented its communal personality? Why should I concern myself with the possibilities of haphazardly operating the great blender of life by the introduction of an invasive plant species to another environment?

Because of this moment. We as a species, as individuals and collectively as a culture, do not exist in a geological framework. Our lives are given meaning only in 24-hour days and 365-day years. The ephemeral slice of opportunity we have been granted to partake of life on this blue planet is lessened without the beautiful and cacophonous biological smorgasbord of richness in our surroundings. Once one truly becomes aware of the impact we as individuals can have, to further compromise the riches of the natural world around us is both troubling and unforgivable.

There is a risk of changing horses in mid-stream; one that will appear gimmicky and mercenary to those who search for such things. We have long been concerned with the issues of biological invasion, and are simply now taking an increasingly active role in being part of the solution. In the process, we hope to bridge the gulf of discontent between those in the sciences and proponents of "natives only" with the horticultural industry. By taking an offensive stance in critiquing a plant's performance in cultivation, we can ultimately prevent further impact of our native ecosystems by non-native species.

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In a cooperative effort with Dr. Sarah Reichard, assistant professor at the University of Washington and a leader in the science of invasive plants, we have begun a long, hard look at the plants we have in our garden and nursery inventory, as well as those that I will continue to bring back for possible future introduction. We are slowing our introduction schedule to accommodate the process and voluntarily removing certain genera from production that have proven to be potentially hazardous.

Because of the heightened risk of introducing biologically invasive species to tropical and subtropical areas, we have made the decision to no longer ship plants to the Hawaiian Islands. Beginning in 2001, we will also cease shipping plants to Florida. We hope that our valued and loyal customers in these locations understand our decision and ultimately sympathize with and support the direction we have taken.

Our approach will become increasingly more structured in the years to come. This year we will designate those plants with the symbol PINV, in our catalog descriptions, that have shown invasive potential “somewhere.” Our web site will list the locations exactly where these genera have shown invasive potential. This allows you to make the choice of accepting responsibility for your own garden inventory—in your own climate. Ultimately, we will have in place a more accurate forecasting system that will allow us to exclude certain species from your order if you live in a climate where they have proven to be invasive.

Above all, please bear with us as we grapple with these issues and learn in the process. We will appreciate any observations you can provide us from your gardens regarding the performance of plants that we sell. Together, I believe we can develop a common ground of appreciation and responsibility for all the noble things that gardening can bring to this earth.

See Sarah Reichard’s essay on p. 19 and Allen Lacy’s essay on p. 137 for additional viewpoints on this issue.

We have voluntarily removed the following plants from our nursery inventory.

1. *Foeniculum vulgare*, green and bronze forms
2. *Artemisia absinthium* and cultivars
3. *Solidago canadensis*, *S. rugosa* cultivars
4. *Ricinus communis*. These will be sold on-site only.
5. *Galega officinalis* (Goat’s Rue)
6. *Cytisus scoparius* and cultivars
7. *Cortaderia selloana*
8. *Pennisetum villosum*
9. *Polygonum cuspidatum* cultivars, except for *P. cuspidatum* ‘Crimson Beauty’ (this cultivar has proven to be clumping and has not set seed)
10. *Ranunculus acris*
11. *Verbena bonariensis* cultivars and species



New Hampshire’s Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Quarantine Amended

The State of New Hampshire recently amended its hemlock woolly adelgid regulations. These regulations list Oregon as being infested with hemlock woolly adelgid. The following must now be adhered to in order to ship all members of the genera *Tsuga* (hemlock) into New Hampshire from an infested state.

- A state phytosanitary certificate is required. The certificate must say that the plants are inspected and “Free from Hemlock Woolly Adelgid.” The certificate must also indicate the number and size of the stock. A signed copy of the State Phytosanitary Certificate must also be faxed to the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry at (603) 271-3692, within 3 days of issue.
- Articles and commodities covered include hemlock seedlings, hemlock nursery stock, hemlock logs with bark, hemlock lumber with bark, hemlock chips and uncomposted shipments of hemlock bark.

If you have any questions concerning New Hampshire’s hemlock woolly adelgid regulations consult with your ODA Horticulturist or call 503/986-4644.

Summary of Destination State Requirements

* Plant Shipments From Oregon

Rev. 12/00

PLANT & PARTS	DESTINATION	REGULATION	REQUIREMENTS
All plants	All states and OR	Nursery certification	Shipping certificate
All plants	Wyoming	Wyoming license	Contact Wy. Dept. of Ag.
All plants	All states	Noxious weeds	Plants free from weeds
Scotch Broom Plants (<i>Cytisus</i>)	Washington	Noxious weeds	<i>C. scoparius</i> cultivars prohibited
All plants	AL, AR, FL, MS, NC, TN, VA, WV	Brown garden snail	Certificate
Misc. broadleaf plants	Arizona	Whiteflies	See below*
Misc. tropical plants*	California	Burrowing nematode	Certificate
Apple (bareroot exempt)	CA counties (see list)**	Apple maggot	Certificate
Apple	All states and within Oregon	Apple ermine moth	Certificate
Apple, hawthorn, pear	AZ, ID, WA	Apple maggot	No fruit on trees
Barberry, Mahoberberis, Oregon Grape	See protected state's listing below.***	Black stem wheat rust disease	Federal certificate
Camellia	Tennessee, Texas	Camellia flower blight	Certificate
Cherry (bare-root OK)	California	Cherry fruit fly	No fruit, soil certificate
Chestnut, Chinquapin; Oak, Tanbark Oak	California	Chestnut bark disease; Oak wilt disease	Certificate, Oak acorns exempt.
Dogwood	Florida	Anthracnose disease	Florida permit
Elm, Planera, Zelkova	Nevada	Dutch elm disease	Plants prohibited
Filbert (nuts exempt)	Oregon	Eastern filbert blight	County restrictions****
Grape plants	CA, ID, NY, WA	Pests & virus diseases	Certificate
Hemlock	ME, NH, VT	Hemlock woolly adelgid	Certificate
Mint	ID, MN, MT, NV, UT, WY	Mint Wilt (<i>Verticillium</i>)	Certificate
Oriental pear	New York	Pear rootstock & seed	Prohibited
Persimmon (<i>Diospyros</i>)	California	Persimmon Root Borer	Prohibited
Pine All	CA, HI, MT, NV	European pine shoot moth	Certificate
Pine-Austrian, <i>Resinosa</i> , Scotch	California	Cereal Leaf Beetle	Certificate
Ribes (all species)	MA, ME, MT, NC, NH, OH, RI, WV	White pine blister rust	Destination state permit
Rose	Indiana, New Jersey	Rose virus	Certificate
Solanaceous plants (eggplant, pepper, potato, tomato)	California	Colorado potato beetle	Certificate
Walnut plants (nuts okay)	Arizona, California	Brooming disease	Certificate
Walnut, Hickory, Pecan	New Mexico	Nut tree pests	Certificate

For information contact:

Oregon Department of Agriculture, Plant Division, telephone: 503/986-4644, FAX: 503/986-4786.

Mailing address: 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301-2532.

Web address: www.oda.state.or.us

** California Counties: Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Stanislaus, Tulare, Ventura counties regulate apple/crabapple unless bareroot and free of fruit.

*** Protected States: IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, ND, OH, PA, SD, WV, WI, WY and WA.

**** Filbert: Retail & landscape sales prohibited within Oregon to protect nut industry. Other sales, movement, & production within the state require compliance agreement with ODA. Out of state sales okay.

The above summary was extracted from ANLA publication A-2-40330, "Federal and State Quarantine Summaries." Available from ANLA, 1250 I Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC, 20005; telephone: 202/789-2900, FAX: 202/789-1893

Rev. 1/01

Oregon & Federal Plant Quarantines Summary

Regulating Shipment Into & Within Oregon

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Rev 12/00

Plant Material	Areas Under Quarantine	Quarantine	Provisions
Plants in growing media, sod, any other potential articles	AZ, CA, HI, NM, TX, UT, WA. Also, snail culture/shipping prohibited within OR	Brown Garden Snail & Other Exotic Phytophagous Snails	Certificate of freedom from snails.* Articles free of growing media & snails excepted from certification
Grape (<i>Vitis</i>) plants and many other plant species (see Quar. listing)	AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, LA, MS, MO, NC, SC, TX; Mexico. Oregon: any infested site	Glassy-Winged Sharp-Shooter (a leafhopper) Pierce's Disease	Treatment/Certificate of freedom from leaf-hopper for <u>all</u> plants & grapes tested Pierce's-free
Plants & plant parts including logs, wood chips, & pulpwood	CT, DE, DC, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, NC, NH, NJ, OH, PA, RI, TN, VT, VA, WI, WV	Gypsy Moth (F)	Plant material certified free from Gypsy Moth*
Plants in growing media, sod, soil, hay, straw	AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX	Imported Fire Ant (F)	Certificate of freedom from Imported Fire Ant*
Plants in growing media, sod, bulbs, rhizomes, crowns, all plant parts, soil, humus, compost, manure	AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NM, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, DC, ON & PQ, Canada	Japanese Beetle	Plants in soil or growing media must be certified fumigated or otherwise treated.* Washed bare root plants, bulbs, etc. excepted from certification
<i>Allium</i> spp: onion, garlic, leek, chives, shallots; all ornamental varieties	All of US; all of Oregon except 3 counties of Crook, Deschutes, & Jefferson	<i>Allium</i> Disease Control Area Order	Sets, seedlings produced within the 3 counties or from Certification program. True seed exempt
Apple, Crabapple trees & parts	Oregon, Washington	Apple Ermine Moth	Articles prohibited movement unless accompanied by certificate
Blueberry plants, Blueberry fruit	All of US east of and including ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, TX	Blueberry Maggot	Plants certified washed bareroot; Fruit certified cold storage treated
<i>Crataegus</i> , <i>Cydonia</i> , <i>Malus</i> , <i>Prunus</i> , <i>Pyrus</i> .	All of US east of & including ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, TX; UT part. Canada east of & incl. Manitoba	Plum Curculio	All fruit & growing media from dripline of fruiting plants listed. Certificate required*
Chestnut, Chinquapin, all parts, nuts in shell. (Note: Horse Chestnut not included)	All of US	Chestnut Blight, Large & Small Chestnut Weevils, Oriental Chestnut Gall Wasp	Material prohibited from states east of and including CO, MT, NM, WY. States west of above: material admitted with certification
Flowering annual/perennials/vegetable, field crops (see quarantine)	All of US except: AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, UT & WA	European Corn Borer	Certification required

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<i>Plant Material</i>	<i>Areas Under Quarantine</i>	<i>Quarantine</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
Elm, Zelkova & Planera: All parts, including wood with bark, except seed	All of U.S. except AK, AZ, FL, HI, LA, NV, NM, UT, WA. Oregon: Union & Malheur Counties, Portland	Dutch Elm disease, Elm Yellows Phytoplasm	Quarantine areas: material prohibited unless ODA exempted. Other states: material certified
Filbert: All <i>Corylus</i> species, varieties & parts; nuts exempt	All of US east of & including MT, WY, CO, NM, WA; Parts of Oregon, Canada east of BC	Eastern Filbert Blight Disease	Exterior quarantine areas prohibited. Oregon: No retail & landscape sales
Grape plants (<i>Vitis</i> spp.), all parts except fruit	All of US	Grape Quarantine: Grape Phylloxera Insect, Grapevine Fanleaf Virus, Grapevine Leafroll Virus	Cuttings & plants in nonsoil, sterile media: cert.* <i>Vitis labrusca</i> Cuttings exempt on virus cert.
Hop plants & all parts, except dried cones	All of US except Idaho & Washington	Powdery Mildew of Hops	Certification from ID & WA. Other states prohibited
Kudzu plants, parts & seeds	All of US	Kudzu	Prohibited
Oak, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Tanbark Oak: all parts and leaf-mold. Seed exempt	All of US	Oak Wilt Disease	Certificate affirming origin state & Plants both free from oak wilt disease
All pine plants, parts with terminal buds or shoots; except cut, non-prop. items between 10/20 and 12/31	CT, DE, IL, IN, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MO, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, VA, WV, WI, WA	European Pine Shoot Moth	No pine from quarantined areas unless fumigated. Pine from all other areas must have certificate
Pine - all species, all parts, cut trees, branches, bark, logs	Individual counties in IL, IN, MD, MI, OH, PA, NY, WV	Pine Shoot Beetle (F)	USDA certification required
All Prunus: Almond, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune	See Quarantines	Peach Diseases: Peach Yellows MLO; Peach Mosaic Virus, Peach Rosette MLO	Refer to quarantine text for details
Purple Loosestrife: All plants, plant parts and seeds	All of US	Purple Loosestrife	Prohibited

*Shipper must notify Oregon Dept of Agriculture or shipment; Oregon receiver must hold shipment for Department inspection. For this and other information contact: Oregon Dept of Agriculture, Plant Division, 503/986-4644, fax 503/986-4786. Mail: 635 Capitol St. NE Salem, OR, 97301-2532. <http://www.oda.state.or.us/>

F = Federal Quarantine

OREGON LABELING & CERTIFICATION LAW: ALL NURSERY STOCK & OTHER PLANT MATERIAL SHIPPED INTO OR WITHIN OREGON MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A NURSERY STOCK CERTIFICATE AND/OR THE REQUIRED PERMITS OR TAGS OF THE STATE OF ORIGIN, AND BE FREE FROM INJURIOUS PESTS, DISEASES, AND NOXIOUS WEEDS. EACH UNIT (CONTAINER, BUNDLE, CARGO BOX, ETC.) MUST SHOW THAT IT CONTAINS NURSERY STOCK, SEEDLINGS, OTHER PLANT MATERIAL, OR SEEDS, AND MUST HAVE CONSPICUOUSLY MARKED THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SHIPPER AND CONSIGNEE, AND WHERE THE PRODUCT WAS GROWN

English Ivy: a Noxious Weed

On February 16, 2001 the State Noxious Weed Board added English ivy to Oregon's official list of noxious weeds. The Board spent an entire morning listening to presentations on beneficial and harmful characteristics of this plant. Nursery owners spoke passionately on both sides of the issue. The discussion was serious, thoughtful and respectful of differences of opinion. In the end, the seven members of the Board voted unanimously in favor of adding English ivy to the State's noxious weed list with a "B" rating (regionally abundant, but may have limited distribution in some counties).

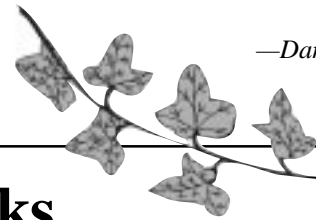
What does listing mean? First of all, only the species, *Hedera helix*, was listed, named horticultural varieties were specifically excluded. Secondly, the State's noxious weed list is advisory only. There is no legal requirement



to eradicate plants on the list or even to quit selling them. However, listing by the State Weed Board will prompt the Oregon Department of Agriculture to consider adding English ivy to our noxious weed quarantine. It is illegal to import, propagate, or sell plants on the quarantine list. Like all our non-emergency quarantines, the noxious weed quarantine is an administrative rule that requires extensive public notice and a public hearing before amendments can be made. This process will begin in the fall of 2001.

One of the nurserymen present at the Weed Board meeting predicted that nurseries would make more money selling alternatives to English ivy. Let's hope there is a silver lining for those who do make adjustments to their product mix. English ivy has had a good run in the nursery trade, unfortunately, it just keeps on running!

—Dan Hilburn



New NW Pest Management Books

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The new 2001 PNW Plant Disease Management Handbooks should be out soon. In addition to a new title (in 2000), we added 27 new host-disease sections, substantially revised 31 others, added several new chemicals and biologicals, and updated many other sections throughout the book. This issue is edited by Jay Pscheidt and Cindy Ocamb with the help of 10 other author/contributors and 21 reviewers.

The new information is not yet on the web. We never get funding for both so we put most of our effort into the physical book. Later, we will update the web site, which can currently be found at a new address: <http://plant-disease.orst.edu/index.htm>.

The web site should work the same as always. In addition to a local search engine it also has a "fact sheet function." When you click on that button you get the same material but without all the computer "extras", which are completely unnecessary on a printed sheet. Print out the page and you'll have an instant fact sheet.

When your copy comes this spring, please take a look through it and call if you find errors or have questions. We can always get started on the edits for the 2002 book.

Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-2532

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Bamboo Spider Mite



*In compliance
with the Americans
with Disabilities Act, this
publication will be made
available in alternate formats
upon request.*

TTY: 503-986-4762

<www.oda.state.or.us>

ODA Plant Division, 503-986-4644

The bamboo spider mite, *Schizotetranychus celarius* (Banks) is a common pest of bamboo in the U.S. These mites live in colonies on the undersides of leaves. They create webbing, similar to the two-spotted spider mite, usually around the base of the leaf.

The feeding damage from bamboo spider mites results in chlorotic patches on the leaves. This causes unsightly yellow streaking, along with reduced photosynthesis, and significant leaf injury can occur.

Bamboo spider mite can be extremely difficult to control since mature colonies are covered by dense webbing. Early detection of the pest and proper pesticide applications are the keys to keeping your stock clean. There are many registered chemicals for mite control on bamboo, including Avid, Cinnamite, Talstar and Topcide. Insecticidal Soap may also have good results when applied early so direct contact with the mite can be made.