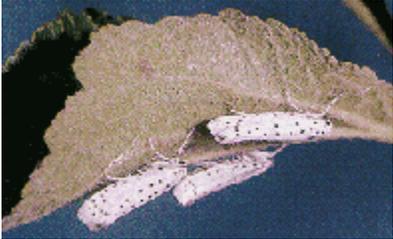


**IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRIES**

1998 SURVEY, NURSERY, AND FIELD INSPECTION SUMMARY

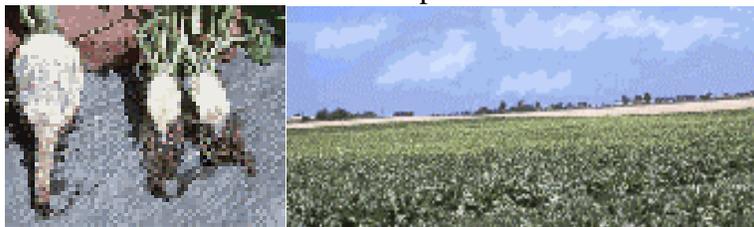
APPLE ERMINE MOTH (AEM) (Yponomeuta malinellus Zeller) - This detection survey was conducted under a grant from the USDA. Only counties in northern Idaho bordering the State of Washington, where AEM is known to occur, were trapped. Trap sites were selected at each inspector's discretion based on risk, accessibility, and presence of suitable host material. There were 48 traps placed in 10 counties. Placement ranged from two to seven traps in a given county. No moths were detected. The insect is currently under quarantine by the state of Oregon and is known to occur in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. It could affect the export of susceptible nursery stock should it become established in Idaho.



APPLE MAGGOT (AM) (Rhagoletis pomonella (Walsh)) - No positive detections were made at any sites trapped this year. We have a sentinel site on native hawthorn in Boise county, which is far removed from any commercial fruit production that had routinely caught a dozen or so AM every year for the past several years, but very few have been caught there the past two or three years. This site is not within either quarantine zones. This year 147 traps were placed in seven counties (Ada, Boise, Bonner, Canyon, Gem, Payette, and Washington) in and around the commercial apple production areas of each county. Delimit trapping was undertaken at two sites, one each in Gem and Payette counties, within the quarantined areas. These two sites were found late in the 1997 season and were investigated as to positive identification and the feasibility of eradication. There is some possibility that these may be the snowberry maggot (Rhagoletis zephyria) and since no genitalia dissections were performed, the apple maggot identification was tentative.



BEET NECROTIC YELLOW VEIN VIRUS (Rhizomania) - Forty newly infested fields were found during surveys this year. They break down as follows: Bingham - 2, Cassia 4, Elmore - 3, Gooding - 3, Jerome - 5, Lincoln - 5, Minidoka - 5, Power - 5, and Twin Falls - 8. No newly infested counties were found this year. The survey is carried out in cooperation with the Amalgamated Sugar Company through aerial surveys, ground verification, and laboratory ELISA testing of suspect root tissue. A detailed listing of positive field sites can be found on the Department of Agriculture World Wide Web home page whose address is listed at the end of this report. A state map of infested counties is attached to this report.



CEREAL LEAF BEETLE (CLB) (Oulema melanopus) - New detections were made in Bonner, Camas, Gem, Jefferson, Kootenai, Madison, Payette, and Washington counties. Individual surveys were conducted at 120 sites in 23 counties. A minimum of four to five wheat, oat or barley fields per county were surveyed. A total of 29 counties in the state are now known to be infested. Larval parasite recoveries were attempted from larvae collected in Ada, Boundary, Canyon, Cassia, Gem, Twin Falls and other counties with no parasites being found. Egg and Larval parasites were released in Ada, Bonneville, Boundary, Canyon, Cassia, Power and Twin Falls counties. Ten larval and 26 egg parasite releases were made. A map showing Idaho counties positive for CLB is on the Department's World Wide Web home page at <http://www.agri.state.id.us>.





EUROPEAN PINE SHOOT MOTH (EPSM) (*Rhyacionia buoliana* (Denis & Schiffermüller)) - In 1998, detection surveys were carried out in all areas of the state where this insect is not known to occur. Trap sites were selected at each inspector's discretion based upon risk, accessibility, and presence of suitable host material. There were 136 traps placed in 30 counties. New positive sites were found in Bannock, Power, Oneida, Washington and Payette counties. This survey is performed to track EPSM's movement within the state for compliance with California and Oregon quarantines. Fourteen nurseries were trapped for compliance the California EPSM quarantine. The EPSM is a pest of most *Pinus* sp. in Idaho it is most commonly found of Mugo pine in ornamental situations. A distribution map is on the Department's World Wide Web home page at <http://www.agri.state.id.us>.

EXOTIC NEMATODE SURVEY – There were 132 samples were taken from 23 counties. The samples were analyzed for the presence of the Northern root-knot nematode, Columbia root-knot nematode, golden nematode, soybean cyst nematode, cereal cyst nematode, pea cyst nematode, corn cyst nematode, and the corn cyst nematode. All analyses for exotic species were negative. These twenty-two counties represent those about which nematode occurrences are the least known in Idaho. Sampled counties include: Adams, Bannock, Bear Lake, Benewah, Blaine, Bonner, Boundary, Camas, Clark, Clearwater, Custer, Franklin, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Nez Perce, Oneida, Shoshone, Teton, and Valley.

GYPSY MOTH (GM) (*Lymantria dispar*) – Detection Trapping - In 1998 the cooperating agencies in the Idaho gypsy moth detection program placed 4904 detection traps throughout the state. Pheromone-baited traps were placed on a grid basis at a density of four traps per square mile. Traps were placed throughout the state in cities and towns and the surrounding urban areas and rural communities in accordance with a predetermined rotation schedule. Cities and communities where 20 or more move-ins occur are trapped irrespective of their place in the schedule. A move-in is defined as an individual or family moving to Idaho from a state that is generally infested with gypsy moths. This information is derived from vehicle registration information supplied by the Idaho Department of Transportation. Most infestations are initiated when an egg mass or other life stage of the gypsy moth arrives on an outdoor household article brought by someone moving into the area. Between May 1997 and April 1998, there were 4917 move-ins to the state, a 41% increase over the previous year. Campgrounds, tourist attractions, and other high-risk locations were also trapped.

Seven gypsy moths were caught in detection traps in 1998. Five of these moths were caught in one trap located at Huetter, between Coeur d'Alene and Post Falls in Kootenai county. A check of vehicle registration records showed a move-in to the property next to the catch site. A viable egg mass was quickly found on that property. Later, other gypsy moth life stages, including 3 old egg masses, 3 female gypsy moths, several pupal cases and a number of shed larval skins were found in a bird house that had been brought to the site from Buffalo, New York in the summer of 1997. It is believed that this is the source of the introduction, and an eradication project is being planned for the spring of 1999.



A single gypsy moth was caught at Weitas, a remote Forest Service campground on the North Fork of the Clearwater River in Clearwater county. Another single moth was caught at the City Park in Arco in Butte county. These two sites will be delimitation trapped in 1999.

Delimitation Trapping - In 1998 no delimitation trapping was done in Idaho.

The Idaho Department of Lands administers this trapping program. A more detailed report may be obtained by contacting Mr. Ladd Livingston, Idaho Department of Lands, 701 River Ave., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816, Phone (208) 769-1525.

GRASSHOPPER / MORMON CRICKETS - Grasshopper hatch was first noted May 1, in range land areas of Payette and Canyon counties. A wet spring hampered nymphal survey efforts, but apparently caused little mortality to the immature grasshoppers. Grasshopper movement into irrigated crops was first noted in late June in Canyon County.

In response to complaints from farmers, consideration was given to crop protection treatments of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) rangeland in the Sand Hollow and Hartley Gulch areas of Canyon and Payette counties. Aerial application of liquid insecticide was precluded due to proximity of pollinators. Limited application of 5% Carbaryl bait using ground equipment began July 2.

Results of the ground baiting were mixed. Although some mortality was noticeable, significant numbers of healthy grasshoppers remained. Due to fire concerns, baiting was limited to roads and tracks, hence the possibility that movements of grasshoppers onto the treated areas was masking an otherwise effective treatment.

Aerial application of bait began July 8. This treatment was unimpressive when checked 2 days later. After four days following application the results were much improved, estimated grasshopper mortality approached 80%, with bait remaining. Aerial application of bait in Payette and Canyon counties continued sporadically through August 28. Relatively few of the areas farmers made a complaint regarding grasshoppers seem largely due to unfamiliarity with the agencies program. The predominate species involved here was a short winged form of Oedaleonotus enigma with limited capacity for long distance movements. Populations ranged to around 50 per yard, averaging closer to 20. This range is roughly about twice the density in this area as last year. Two canals also served as barriers to movements of O. enigma, but not to other species with flight capabilities.

Aerial application of Malathion for crop protection began July 16 to control Melanoplus sanguinepes in Jerome County. Additional Malathion treatments followed, as did another aerial bait contract necessitated again by pollinator proximity. All treatments were judged to be effective, although some complaints were made that we did not kill all the grasshoppers that had made their way into a particular crop. All liquid applications were conducted with GPS guidance systems. Width of buffer sprayed varied from a quarter to a third of a mile. A total of 18,159 acres were treated at a cost of \$118,260. This figure does not include salaries and travel expenses of two full-time state employees, without who's assistance little could have been accomplished. A chart detailing specific projects follows:

COUNTY	LOCALITY	DATE	PESTICIDE	ACRES	\$per ACRE
Canyon and Payette	Sand Hollow Hartley Gulch	July 2 to August 28	10# Carbaryl bait	2,095	14.41
Jerome	Sid Butte	7-16 to 7-21	8 oz Malathion	4,400	5.44
Minidoka	German Lake	7-18 to 7-20	Malathion	3,520	4.73
Jerome	Cinder Butte	7-23	Malathion	2,672	4.28
Jerome	Hunt	7-25	Bait	1,200	13.86
Cassia	Oakley	7-30	Malathion	752	5.53
Jerome	Flat top butte	8-3 to 8-5	Malathion	3,520	4.31

By the latter part of July, the ISDA made 5% bait available to farmers impacted by grasshoppers. This bait was put to good use first by farmers in the Hunt area. Adams county farmers received over 9,000 pounds to help

with a serious infestation there. Small amounts were distributed to farmers in Owyhee, Gem, Canyon and Payette counties.

ADULT SURVEY - Formal Adult survey began August 6, and continued through September 23. This survey is summarized by the attached map and chart of estimated infested acreages. These figures represent a significant increase from the 316,400 infested acres we identified in 1997.

It would be worth noting here that we have noticed a marked increase of Melanoplus sanguinepes, the migratory grasshopper. Mormon Crickets were noted in Elmore, Fremont, Washington, Nez Perce and Idaho counties.

A separate, computer generated map should be available in December. This map is produced from a survey of about 200 sites, that are checked each year.

OUTLOOK FOR 1999 - This year saw a marked increase in grasshoppers from 1997. The potential for a serious outbreak in 1999 exists.

**1998 ADULT GRASSHOPPER SURVEY-INFESTED ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP TYPE-
INFESTED EQUALS EIGHT OR MORE GRASSHOPPERS PER SQUARE YARD**

COUNTY	TOTAL ACRES@8+	ACRES PRIVATE	ACRES STATE	ACRES BLM	ACRES USDA-FS
ADA	23,000	8,000	1,000	14,000	
ADAMS	115,000	50,000	1,000	20,000	42,000
BANNOCK	5,000			5,000	
BINGHAM	85,000	65,000	15,000	5,000	
BLAINE	40,000	2,000	1,000	37,000	
BOISE	10,000	8,000	2,000		
BONNEVILLE	44,000	25,000	15,000	4,000	
CANYON	19,000	9,000		10,000	
CASSIA	43,000	5,000	5,000	23,000	10,000
ELMORE	33,000	3,000	5,000	23,000	
FREMONT	30,000	6,000	4,000	20,000	
GEM	116,000	24,000	4,000	20,000	
GOODING	84,000	13,000	2,000	69,000	
IDAHO	84,000	13,000	2,000	4,000	5,000
JEROME	70,000	8,000	2,000	60,000	
LINCOLN	46,000	3,000	1,000	42,000	
MINIDOKA	64,000		4,000	60,000	
ONEIDA	22,000	2,000	1,000	15,000	
OWYHEE	15,000	6,000	3,000	6,000	
PAYETTE	69,000	19,000	3,000	47,000	
POWER	19,000	2,000	1,000	16,000	
TWIN FALLS	10,000	1,000			9,000
WASHINGTON	184,000	60,000	4,000	120,000	
VALLEY	3,000	3,000			
TOTALS	1,162,000	329,000	75,000	688,000	70,000

HOPS POWDERY Mildew (*Sphaerotheca macularis* (*S. humuli*)) was reported by the University of Idaho Agricultural Extension Service as having been confirmed in Canyon and Boundary counties in several hops orchards.

JAPANESE BEETLE (JB) (*Popillia japonica* Newman) - Traps were placed homeowner sites that imported Zoysia grass from Maryland during the spring of 1997. One positive detection was made at a home in Wendell (Gooding county) in the spring of 1997. That homeowner had two separate purchases of Zoysia grass plugs, that spring. The homeowner had also recently planted some bare root fruit trees. In 1998, 238 detection traps were placed in 36 counties where Zoysia grass plugs had been imported. Delimit trapping of the area around the Wendell find included 29 traps. All trap catches were negative. Japanese beetle quarantines are maintained and vigorously enforced by Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and California. This beetle and its larval form is know to infest over 400 horticultural and ornamental plants. Establishment of the beetle in Idaho could seriously affect exports to those states and British Columbia.



KARNAL BUNT (KB) (*Tilletia indica*) - There were 118 samples processed and entered into the National Agricultural Pest Information System (NAPIS) system. All of the samples were collected and analyzed according to national survey standards. Some samples were all obtained from the Idaho State Seed Laboratory for counties where it was not possible to get samples from an elevator. All samples were negative for Kernal bunt. If this survey is continued into 1999, we expect to have a very difficult time collecting the required number of samples. As long as the program remains a voluntary one, fewer elevators are willing to participate in the survey each year. A complete listing of all survey samples taken are listed below:

COUNTY	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	TOTAL
ADA	0	1	1
BANNOCK	0	2	2
BEAR LAKE	0	1	1
BENEWAH	0	1	1
BINGHAM	0	13	13
BONNEVILLE	0	5	5
BOUNDARY	0	1	1
BUTTE	0	2	2
CANYON	0	6	6
CARIBOU	0	2	2
CASSIA	0	9	9
CLARK	0	1	1
CLEARWATER	0	1	1
ELMORE	0	2	2
FRANKLIN	0	3	3
FREMONT	0	2	2
GEM	0	3	3
GOODING	0	2	2
IDAHO	0	3	3
JEFFERSON	0	5	5
JEROME	0	5	5

LATAH	0	6	6
LEWIS	0	4	4
LINCOLN	0	1	1
MADISON	0	2	2
MINIDOKA	0	5	5
NEZ PERCE	0	6	6
ONEIDA	0	2	2
OWYHEE	0	2	2
PAYETTE	0	3	3
POWER	0	8	8
TETON	0	2	2
TWIN FALLS	0	3	3
WASHINGTON	0	4	4
TOTAL	0	118	118

Silver Y Moth (SYM) (Autographa gamma) – This pest is exotic to the U.S. and is a host of most cultivated crop including: potatoes, beets, peas, crucifers and other legumes, cereals, flax, hemp, grasses, and even some forest trees. One hundred eighty-eight traps were set in 44 counties on a variety of crops subject to each trapper’s discretion. All traps were negative for SYM. A number of non-target species were captured including Autograph biloba and Anagrapha falcifera.

DISEASES AND PESTS FOUND DURING 1998 FIELD INSPECTIONS FOR EXPORT CERTIFICATION

- Alfalfa - No Verticillium wilt or Bacterial wilt was observed. No Stem and bulb nematode were detected. 22.7 acres were found infested with Circium arvense.
- Barley - No Dwarf bunt, Flag smut or Barley stripe mosaic virus were observed.
- Beans, Dry - Common Blight was observed in a one-quarter acre trial plot in the Treasure Valley. This field was destroyed. Brown spot was observed in 138 acres in the Treasure and Magic Valleys. Fifteen acres were confirmed with Bean common mosaic virus.
- Beans, Garden - No fields were confirmed to have any of the bacterial diseases listed in Idaho’s Rules Concerning Bacterial Diseases of Beans. Several fields involving 36.5 acres were confirmed with Bean common mosaic virus.
- Carrot - No Alternaria dauci, Erwinia carotovora, or Xanthomonas campestris pv. carotae were observed in fifty-six fields inspected. Alternaria radicina was confirmed in one 2.5 acre field.
- Corn - No Downy mildew diseases, Maize dwarf mosaic or maize chlorotic mottle virus were observed in any of the 804 fields submitted for inspection. No Stewart’s wilt or Southern corn leaf blight were observed. Fifteen fields totaling 182.05 acres were confirmed positive for High plains virus. All the fields were located in the Treasure Valley. Twenty-eight acres were confirmed positive for Fusarium moniliforme.
- Garlic - A single plot of garlic was inspected and found free of Onion white rot.
- Onion - Several fields totaling 17.78 acres were confirmed positive for Grey mold. Three fields were confirmed positive for Onion yellow dwarf virus.
- Peas - Fields totaling 1,637 acres were confirmed positive for Bacterial blight of pea. Infected fields were located in the Treasure and Magic Valleys, and Northern Idaho in Latah county. No Pea seedborne mosaic virus was observed in fields submitted for individual inspection.

- Red Clover - One-hundred thirty acres of clover were found infested with Canada Thistle. No verticillium wilt or Bacterial wilt were observed.

PLANT PATHOLOGY LAB SAMPLE SUMMARY 1998

The plant pathology lab received 943 samples for the year 1998, and we ran 2225 tests on these samples. Our average turnaround time for a sample was 19.5 days.

We received 319 bean samples; 237 were seed samples and 82 were field samples. Of the seed samples, 30 were positive for one or more restricted pathogens. From these positive lots, we found 19 from Idaho, 9 from the Netherlands, one from California, and one from New Zealand. From the 82 field samples, 13 were positive for restricted pathogens, and two were suspicious. Of the positives, five fields were infected with Pseudomonas syringae syringae (brown spot on beans). Four of the fields were plowed, three in the Magic Valley and one in the Treasure Valley. One field of dry beans in the Magic Valley was contaminated, but not plowed. One plot of beans in a trial grounds was found infected with Xanthamonas campestris phaseola (common blight), and was plowed. Seven fields were found infected with bean common mosaic virus and were reported as such.

1998 was a heavy disease year for peas. Ten pea seed samples and 77 field samples were found infected with Pseudomonas syringae pisi. Two field samples were found to be infected with Pseudomonas syringae syringae, which can also be found on beans.

Pseudomonas spp. were found on nursery plants as well as field crops. Seven lilac samples and one Viburnum were confirmed infected. We also participated in a field study to discern the number of crops that could harbor Pseudomonas syringae syringae as an epiphyte. Preliminary results indicate that alfalfa may be a large host.

The lab had one full time person and one part time help for most of the year. There were also two additional part time temporary help for the Karnal bunt survey. The KB survey had a total of 111 samples, all of which were negative for Tilletia indica. A summary of all samples process this year is in the table below:

CROP		# SAMPLES	# TESTS	POSITIVES (Organism)
Bean				
	seed	237	1170	
				26 (<u>Pseudomonas syringae syringae</u>)
				1 (<u>Xanthamonas campestris phaseola</u> var. <u>fuscans</u>)
				2 (<u>X.c.p.</u> var. <u>fuscans</u> & <u>P.s. phaseolicola</u>)
				4 (<u>P.s. phaseolicola</u>)
	field	82	261	
	SAMPLES			2 (POTY)
				7 (Bean Common Mosaic Virus)
				5 (<u>Pseudomonas syringae syringae</u>)
				1 (<u>Xanthamonas campestris phaseoli</u>)
Misc.Seed				
	Clover	1	1	0

	Alfalfa	26	43	0
	Barley	2	5	0
	pea	20	20	10 (<u>Pseudomonas syringae pv. pisi</u>)
	radish	4	4	0
Potato				
	seed	10	30	3 (PLRV)
	field	0	0	0
Wheat				
	seed	229	234	4 (<u>Tilletia controversa</u>)
	field	0	0	0
Sugarbeets				
	field	68	68	55 (Beet Necrotic Yellow Vein Virus)
Misc. Field				
Samples	alfalfa	5	6	3 (<u>Phoma</u> sp.)
	Allium sp.	10	10	9 (<u>Fusarium</u> sp.)
	ash	1	1	0
	boston ivy	1	1	0
	carrot	2	5	1 (<u>Alternaria radicina</u>)
	cherry	1	1	1 (<u>Cytospora</u>)
	clover	1	1	0
	corn	76	80	22 (High Plains Virus)
				2 (Wheat Streak Mosaic)
				1(<u>Curvularia</u> sp.)
	daisy	1	1	0
	dogwood	1	1	0
	lettuce	9	9	4 (POTY virus)
	lilac	7	7	7 (<u>Pseudomonas syringae syringae</u>)
	Mackie Tree	1	2	0
	mint	3	3	1 (<u>Verticillium dahliae</u>)
	mock org	1	1	1 (<u>Pseudomonas</u> sp.)
	mum	1	1	0
	onion	9	18	1 (POTY virus)
				1 (<u>Peronospora</u>

				<u>destructans</u>)
				2 (<u>Botrytis allii</u>)
	pea	124	230	77 (<u>Pseudomonas syringae pisi</u>)
				2 (<u>P.s. syringae</u>)
				1 (POTY virus)
				1 (<u>P.s. pisi</u> + <u>Ascochyta sp.</u>)
	pear	1	1	1 (<u>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</u>)
	radish	2	2	1 (<u>Albugo candida</u>)
				1 (POTY virus)
	rose	3	4	1 (<u>Botrytis</u>)
	tomato	1	1	1 (<u>Alternaria</u>)
	viburnum	1	1	1 (<u>Pseudomonas sp.</u>)
	weigela	1	1	
	willow	1	1	1 (<u>Fusicladium scab</u>)
Total		943	2225	260

The plant pathology laboratory report is compiled by Ms. Liz Vavricka, Principal Microbiologist
EXPORT CERTIFICATIONS FOR THE 1998 CALENDAR YEAR

The Bureau issued 3,334 Federal and 2,908 State phytosanitary certificates for 78 different types of commodities to 90 countries. 265,260,196 pounds of seed, and other commodities were certified.

Number of Fields and Acreage's Submitted for Inspections Under the Idaho Rules for Phytosanitary and Post-Entry Certification and Bacterial Diseases of Beans for the 1998 Field Season

SPECIES	Number of Fields	SUBMITTED ACRES	INSPECTED ACRES
Alfalfa	274	4944.35	4944.35
Barley	1	2	2
Beans, Dry	305	5763.8	13359.1
Beans, Garden	1055	15468.02	33791.02
Cabbage	3	21	21
Cantaloupe	9	24	24
Carrot	53	390.74	313.35
Chive	6	49	49
Corn	804	6549.73	11588.96
Corn, Area	23	342	0
Cucumber	1	7.5	7.5
Dill	1	6	6
Garlic	1	0.01	0.01
Leek	6	42.2	42.2

Lettuce	72	515.5	495.5
Mint	43	1034.1	1246.5
Mustard	3	43	43
Onion	141	1018.9	1018.86
Peas	483	8898.6	16241.65
Peas, Area	108	5601.3	0
Pepper	7	2.6	2.6
Potato	1	80	80
Pumpkin	1	0.5	0.5
Radish	35	375	375
Red Clover	38	1041	938
Squash	1	0.75	0.75
Tomato	1	0.1	0.1
Turnip	3	41	41
Watermelon	1	0.1	0.1
TOTALS	3450		84243.05

**NURSERY INSPECTIONS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE IDAHO NURSERY LAW
TITLE 22, CHAPTER 23 IDAHO CODE**

In 1998, there were 1,295 licensed nurseries and 1,023 of those were inspected for compliance with the Nursery and Florists law and the presence of plant pests and noxious weeds. In addition, specific checks were made for compliance with various state laws, quarantines, or pests of particular concern the results are listed below:

Quarantine/ Pests	No. Inspections Incidents Stop Sales Corrective Action	Incidents	Corrective Actions	Stop Sales
Certified Seed	157	8		8
Potatoes				
Japanese Beetle	316	1		2
Pine Shoot Beetle	293			
Noxious Weeds	490	11	4	
Aphids	629	84	11	2
Onion White Rot	192	21		23
European Pine Shoot Moth	297	18	1	
Grape Quarantine	159	1		1
Gypsy Moth	338			
Hops Quarantine	134	1		1
Idaho Seed Law	371	1	1	
European Corn Borer	334	3		

Mint Quarantine	216	1		1
Peach Tree Quarantine	147			1
Red Imported Fire Ants	291			
Nematodes	2			
Late Blight	404			
General Pests	1015	162	5	27
Total Inspections	5785	314	22	65

During 1998, five cull onion and six cull potato investigation were carried out.

NORTH IDAHO BORDER INSPECTION PROGRAM SUMMARY

September 29 (12:00 PM) – October 5, 1998 (8:00 am)

At the direction of the Governor the department developed a program to man the Eastport, Idaho customs office on a 24 hour a day basis from September 29 through October 11, 1998. At the Governor's request the inspections were halted the morning of October 5, 1998. Inspectors from the Division of Plant Industries (5), Agricultural Resources (3), and Agricultural Inspections (2) manned the port facility 24 hours per day on a 12 hours on and 12 hours off basis for four shifts before being replaced with new inspectors. The State Veterinarian for Northern Idaho would work a standard 8 hour day along with the USDA Veterinarian for the duration of the program. Livestock may only cross the border between 8:00 am and 4:30 PM daily without an appointment. The plant quarantine manual was updated and procedures outlined for use by the inspectors. Sampling supplies were assembled and delivered to the inspectors. Separate log sheets were developed for use by the State Veterinarian and ISDA inspectors to track livestock and other agricultural related commodities as they crossed the border. Both trucks and railcars were checked.

A program orientation was conducted by the Idaho State Police (ISP) at 9:30 am at a local restaurant in Bonners Ferry. The Governor's office designated the ISP to be the lead agency with Lt. Duane Sammons the program leader. Program command structure, safety issues, program telephone numbers, logistics, and activity reporting were discussed. Actual port inspections began at 12:00 PM on September 29, 1998. Inspectors interviewed each truck driver as they entered or before they left the port. Railcar manifests were obtained from U.S. Customs officials. All pertinent information was entered on a log sheet and samples taken as deemed appropriate.

Plant inspectors inspected a total of 263 trucks and 504 railcars, of these 102 (40%) trucks and 39 (8%) railcars were destined for Idaho locations. Twenty-six commodity types were encountered. Fifteen samples were taken (9-fertilizer, 1 – blood meal, 1 – oat, 2 – barley, 2 - soil). The fertilizer samples will be analyzed for stated content and possibly heavy metal content; the blood meal sample for protein content, the oat and barley samples for noxious weed content, and the soil for the presence of any nematodes. Animal Industry and State Brand Inspectors inspected 149 vehicles containing 5,959 cattle, 1,406 hogs, and 10 horses with no violations found.

All but one of the fertilizer samples taken were found to be in compliance with their guarantees. Heavy metal analysis of the samples has not yet been conducted. The two non-registered fertilizer companies were contacted regarding registration. Canpotex responded in writing say that they were an exporter only and did not market in the U.S. or Canada. No response from Canadian Fertilizer of Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada was received.

The barley sample was found to contain wild oats (*Avena fatua*) an Idaho Noxious Weed under the Idaho State Seed Law. This shipment would have been subject to a stop-sale order if the ultimate destination had been in Idaho. It was destined for Chico, California. The oat sample was found contaminated with quackgrass (*Elytigris repens*) an USDA and Idaho Noxious weed, as well as, 13 other miscellaneous weed seed. These shipments could have been subject to legal action if the ultimate destination had been in Idaho, depending on their end use.

One of the two soil samples examined for nematodes was positive for the root-lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus* sp.). According to Dr. Saad Hafez, Nematologist with the University of Idaho this nematode occurs in Idaho but

is not very widespread. That soil was obtained from a shipment of used vehicles, but we were unable to determine the destination of the shipment.

This annual report and previous year's reports, as well as, pest distribution maps, laws, rules, press releases, and various forms can be found on the Department's World Wide Web home page at "<http://www.agri.state.id.us>".

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