



SUMMARIES OF EXTERNAL QUARANTINES

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For additional information on Idaho quarantine rules, or to request copies of the rules, please contact the address listed above. Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) rules and other information may also be accessed through the ISDA Home Page, Plants & Insects <https://agri.idaho.gov/main/plants/>

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Internet Links: Links to Idaho's agriculture and horticulture statutes and rules may be found at <https://agri.idaho.gov/main/i-need-to-see-lawsrules/plants-division-laws-and-rules/>. Registration forms may also be found on the Department website at: <https://agri.idaho.gov/>. Federal Quarantines may be found by searching the [federal register](#) for Title 7 Agriculture, Part 301 Domestic Quarantines. These links were all active and accurate at the time this document was published.

GENERAL PLANT PRODUCT ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

Nursery Stock Shipping Requirements: All incoming nursery stock must be accompanied by an inspection certificate signed by the regulatory agency of the state of origin. The list of the contents and origin of the items must be attached to the package or container. Further certification may be required for some nursery stock originating in areas covered by a state or federal quarantine.

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: Prior to shipment, a copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho, 83707, immediately by first class mail, email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283.

Quarantine(s) requiring pre-notification include:

- **02.06.05, Subchapter E - Peach Tree Diseases**
- **02.06.05, Subchapter H - Grape Planting Stock**
- **02.06.05, Subchapter I - Japanese Beetle**

Nursery stock: includes all botanically classified plants or any part thereof, such as aquatic or herbaceous plants, bulbs, sod, buds, corms, culms, roots, scions, grafts, cuttings, fruit pits, seeds of fruits, forest and ornamental trees, and shrubs, berry plants, and all trees, shrubs, vines, and plants collected in the wild that are grown or kept for propagation or sale. The term does not include field and forage crops; seeds of grasses, cereal grains, vegetable crops and flowers; bulbs and tubers of vegetable crops; vegetables or fruit used for food or feed; cut trees or cut flowers unless stems or other portions thereof are intended for propagation.

Nursery License: State law requires a license for anyone that engages in, conducts, or carries on the business of propagating, growing, selling, dealing in, or importing into this state; for sale or distribution, any nursery or florist stock; or to engage in landscape designing; or to act as agent, salesman, or solicitor for any nurseryman, florist, landscape contractor, or dealer in nursery or florist stock without first obtaining a license to do so from the Idaho Department of Agriculture. **Idaho will honor nursery and florist licenses issued by states that also accept an Idaho nursery and florist license.**

Feed, Seed, Fertilizer, and Soil and Plant Amendments: All commercial feed, seed, fertilizer, and soil and plant amendments in bulk or packaged, offered for sale or distributed in or into Idaho must be properly labeled and [registered](#) with the ISDA. For all unregistered products, please file a report with the Boise office listing the Product, Brand Name (if any), Manufacturer, Consignor, Consignee, Destination, and any pertinent label information.

Honey Bees: Non-resident beekeepers must [register](#) with the ISDA before bringing bees into the state to an Idaho destination. Shipments transiting the state are exempted from any pre-clearance requirements; however, the colonies must be netted or in refrigerated containers.

Invasive Species: Invasive species are highly destructive, and if left unchecked will destroy Idaho's natural beauty and economy. Idaho has extensive Invasive Species [Law and Rules](#) affecting species of mollusks, crustaceans, amphibians, and reptiles to insects, and disease agents. Please consult the link above for specific information.

PLANT COMMODITY SUMMARIES

02.06.01 Subchapter B – Rapeseed

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Regulated Pest: Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*)

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, all foreign countries.

Regulated Articles: All seeds of *Brassica* sp., rapeseed/canola, cabbage, broccoli, brussel sprouts and cauliflower. (Except *Brassica* seeds sold in lots of two (2) pounds or less and seeds produced in Idaho.)

Requirements: All *Brassica* seeds to be planted in Idaho shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) *Brassica* seeds shall be treated with an EPA and state registered fungicide for the control of blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*); and
- 2) *Brassica* seed lots produced outside Idaho shall be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate stating that the seed is free (zero tolerance) from blackleg based on a laboratory test of a minimum of two point nine (2.9) grams or one thousand (1,000) seeds.
- 3) Rapeseed/canola (species of *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa* [formerly *Brassica campestris*], and *Brassica juncea*) production is prohibited in District II which includes the following counties: Ada, Canyon, Gem, Owyhee (north of Murphy) and Payette counties. If planting in District I (all other counties of Idaho), there are planting requirements for Edible and Industrial types of Rapeseed. Please see the [Rules](#) for more specific information.

02.06.01 Subchapter C – Bluegrass

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Regulated Articles: Seeds of turf grass for seed increase. All bluegrass (*Poa*) species, fescue (*Festuca*) species, ryegrass (*Lolium*) species and all bentgrass (*Acrostitic*) species.

Regulated Pests: Annual Bluegrass. (*Poa annua* and all off-types or sub species). Rough Bluegrass (*Poa trivialis* and all related off-types or sub-species).

Regulated Areas: Annual Bluegrass is regulated in the entire state of Idaho. Rough bluegrass is regulated in the Idaho counties of Benewah, Bingham, Blaine, Bonner, Camas, Clark, Clearwater, Elmore, Idaho, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Madison, Nez Perce, Power, Shoshone and Twin Falls.

Requirements: Turf grass seed planted for seed increase in Idaho shall comply with the following requirements:

- 1) Submit for an official laboratory analysis a representative sample confirming freedom from annual and/or rough bluegrass based on a five (5) gram sample for bentgrass or redtop, a twenty-five (25) gram sample for bluegrass, or a fifty (50) gram sample for other grasses; or
- 2) Have a representative sample submitted for laboratory testing.
- 3) Upon receipt by the Director of an official seed laboratory analysis showing freedom from annual and/or rough bluegrass, sequentially numbered tags will be issued for each bag.

Exemptions:

Annual Bluegrass. These rules do not apply to seed sown for forage.

Annual & Rough Bluegrass. Experiments or trial grounds for the United States Department of Agriculture or the Idaho State Experiment Station or trial ground plantings approved by the Director.

Rough Bluegrass. May be planted in the regulated areas for turf but shall not be allowed to mature to the seed producing stage.

Regulated Article: Whole cottonseed, cottonseed meal or cottonseed seed products

Regulated Areas: All states, Canada and other foreign countries.

Restrictions: All shipments of cottonseed or cottonseed seed products destined for animal feed shall be certified as having been sampled and analyzed. No greater amount than twenty (20) ppb of aflatoxin shall be contained within the product or products, except that cottonseed meal intended for use as an animal feed or feed ingredient for beef cattle, swine and poultry, may be certified to contain more than twenty (20) ppb but less than three hundred (300) ppb of aflatoxin.

For more extensive storage location, destination, and registration requirements not outlined in this summary' please see the [Rules Governing Registration and Licenses, Subchapter A- Commercial Feed, subsection 160.](#)

Regulated Pests:

- 1) **Verticillium Wilt.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by the fungus *Verticillium nonalfalfae* (synonym: *Verticillium albo-atrum*) and any species or strains of the genus *Verticillium* pathogenic to hops.
- 2) **Powdery Mildew.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by the fungus *Podosphaera macularis* (synonyms *Sphaerotheca macularis* and *Sphaerotheca humuli*).
- 3) **Hop Stunt Viroid.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by the viroid *Hostuviroid* hop stunt viroid and all strains and genetic variants associated with the genus.
- 4) **Ilarvirus Species.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by virus species within the Genus *Ilarvis*, including but not limited to Apple Mosaic Virus and Prunus Necrotic Ringspot Virus.

Regulated Articles: Plants and all plant parts of hops (*Humulus* sp.), except kiln dried cones. Also, machinery, vehicles, tools, equipment, trellis poles, wire, anchor irons, and any other appurtenances used in the culture and/or production of hops.

Quarantine Area: All areas outside of the territorial borders of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Restrictions: No person may import restricted articles from the quarantined area into Idaho unless the person importing the regulated articles first obtains a special permit from the department.

SPECIAL PERMITS- Any person(s) or agencies wishing to import covered commodities from the area under quarantine must apply in writing for a special permit as authorized by the Director of the department.

Application. Application for special permits must list the prospective buyer and seller; the number, and origin of stock; location of proposed planting site; and any other relevant information.

Conditions. Special permits, when granted, may include such conditions as may be necessary to prevent disease establishment. All permitted material must be found free from regulated pests by the Clean Plant Center at Washington State University, Prosser, Washington or an equivalent lab approved by the department.

Regulated Pest: Onion white rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*).

Regulated Products: Bulbs, sets, or seedlings of onion, garlic, leek, chive, shallot or other *Allium* species, including all ornamental *Allium* species, for planting purposes, and all machinery, tools, and equipment used in the

production of *Allium* species.

Designated Counties: Ada, Bingham, Blaine, Boise, Bonneville, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Twin Falls, and Washington Counties, state of Idaho, and Malheur County, Oregon.

Restrictions:

Shipment for Planting Purposes. No person may import into the designated counties bulbs, sets or seedlings of onion, garlic, leek, chives, shallots or other *Allium* species, including ornamentals, for planting purposes.

Designated Counties. *Allium* production within the designated counties shall be limited to production from seed, or from vegetative propagative material produced from seed within the designated counties. Bulbs, sets or seedlings of *Allium* species produced within the designated counties then exported from the designated counties for processing or other purposes cannot be returned to the designated counties for planting purposes. True botanically classified seed may be imported.

Machinery, Tools and Equipment: No person shall import or move into the designated counties any machinery, tools or equipment that have been previously used in any manner on fields outside the designated counties where the host plants named have been cultivated unless cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of, and with the prior approval of, the Director.

02.06.05 Subchapter C – Apple and Cherry Pests

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

Regulated Pests: Apple Maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) and Cherry Fruit Fly (*Rhagoletis cingulata* complex, including *R. indifferens* and *R. fausta*).

Regulated Articles:

Apple Maggot. All fresh fruit of apple (including crabapple), cherry (except cherries that are commercial fruit), hawthorn (haw), pear (except pears that are commercial fruit from California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington), plum, prune, quince, and rose hips are regulated under quarantine for apple maggot.

Cherry Fruit Fly. All domestic and wild cherries and cherry trees.

Regulated Areas – Apple Maggot:

Non-Infested Areas – Within Idaho. The entire counties of Canyon, Owyhee and Payette; portions of the counties of Gem and Washington lying south of the quarantine areas.

Infested Areas -- Within Idaho. The counties of Franklin, Oneida, Caribou, Ada, Boise and Gooding; and portions of Gem and Washington counties as outlined in the [Full Rule](#).

Infested Areas – Outside of Idaho. All states or foreign countries or portion thereof where apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) is known to occur.

Restrictions – Apple Maggot:

- 1) **Certification Required.** Regulated articles that are produced in or shipped from infested areas are prohibited movement into or within the state of Idaho unless a certificate accompanies the shipment evidencing compliance with conditions below. No certificate is required for Reshipments in Original Containers or Solid Frozen Fruits.
- 2) **Reshipments in Original Containers.** Regulated articles in original unopened containers, each bearing labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin outside an infested area, may be reshipped to the regulated area from any point within the area under quarantine.
- 3) **Repacked Regulated Articles.** Provided each lot or shipment is certified by an authorized agricultural official to have been grown outside the area under quarantine and that continued identity has been maintained while within the area under quarantine, the commodities may be repacked and shipped by common carrier from any point within the infested regulated area. The certificate shall contain the county in which

commodities were grown, point of repacking and reshipment, amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.

- 4) **Apples Exposed to Controlled Atmosphere Storage.** Apples exposed for a continuous period of ninety (90) days, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit (38°F) (3.3°C) or less, may be admitted into the regulated area, provided that the storage room or building is approved by the Director as a controlled atmosphere facility, and each lot or shipment of such apples to the regulated area is accompanied by a certificate.
- 5) **Shipments from Cold Storage.** Regulated articles held in cold storage for a continuous period of forty (40) days or more, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F) (0°C) or less, may be admitted into the regulated area, provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate evidencing compliance with the minimum temperature requirements.
- 6) **Solid Frozen Fruits Exempt.** No restrictions are placed on the movement of fruits that upon arrival are frozen solid and that are under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state.

Regulated Areas – Cherry Fruit Fly:

Portions of Canyon County and Gem County, Idaho

Restrictions – Cherry Fruit Fly:

Treatments Required. Each person or person's agent located in Cherry fruit fly regulated areas shall treat or cause to be treated at his own expense each of the regulated articles on their property in order to minimize the population of the Cherry fruit fly.

Please see the [Full Rule](#) for more information.

02.06.05 Subchapter D – European Corn Borer

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Regulated Pest: European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*).

Regulated Articles:

- 1) Corn, broomcorn, sorghum and sudan grass plants and all parts thereof (including shelled grain and stalks; ears; cobs; and all other parts, fragments, or debris of said plants);
- 2) Beans in the pod and pepper fruits in lots of 10 lbs. or greater;
- 3) Aster, chrysanthemum, hollyhock, dahlia (except tubers without stems), geranium, gladiolus (except corms without stems).

Regulated Areas: AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NB, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY, the District of Columbia. Specific counties in the states of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. And any other areas subsequently found to be infested.

Restrictions: All articles are prohibited entry into Idaho from the infested area unless accompanied by a certificate, issued by an authorized representative of the origin state Department of Agriculture. All certificates must be dated and set forth the kind and quantity of articles or commodities constituting the lot or shipment covered thereby, the initials and number of the railway car or license number of the truck, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.

- 1) Certificate of Treatment – for shelled grain, stating that the grain has passed through a one-half (1/2) inch or smaller size mesh screen.
- 2) Certificate of Treatment – providing details of fumigation treatment.
- 3) Certificate of Inspection – stating that the articles have been processed and inspected and found free from European corn borer.
- 4) Certificate of Origin – stating that the articles are from an area not known to be infested with European corn

borer.

Exemptions:

- 1) Shelled popcorn, seed for planting or clean sacked grain for human consumption.
- 2) Seedling plants or divisions without stems of the previous year's growth of aster, chrysanthemum or hollyhock.
- 3) Very pungent types of pepper fruits.

02.06.05 Subchapter E – Peach Tree Diseases

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Regulated Pests: The viral diseases known as Peach Yellows, Peach Rosette, and Little Peach.

Regulated Articles: All trees, cuttings, grafts, scions, or buds of all species and varieties including the flowering forms of peach, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum, and prune, and any trees budded or grafted on peach stock or peach roots, coming from a regulated area.

Regulated Areas: AL, AR (except the counties of Benton, Clark, Columbia, Garland, and White), CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KY, MD (except the counties of Worcester and Somerset), MA, MI, MS, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, WV, and the District of Columbia.

Restrictions: Regulated articles will not be admitted into Idaho from the regulated areas unless the state of origin certifies that they were produced in a county free from infection with the regulated pests, as determined by adequate annual surveys satisfactory to the Director, and from disease-free bud sources, rootstocks, and environs.

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: The required certificate accompanies the shipment and will state the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee, the number and kind of regulated articles in the shipments, and the area where grown. Prior to shipment, a copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho, 83707, immediately by email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, first class mail or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283.

02.06.05 Subchapter G – Mint Rootstock and Clone Production

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Regulated Pests: Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae* Kleb), Mint Stem Borer (*Pseudobaris nigrina*), and Noxious Weeds.

Regulated Articles: Rootstocks of all species of the genus *Mentha*, machinery, tools and equipment used in the production of *Mentha* species.

Control Areas: To facilitate inspection and control, the land mass of the state of Idaho is divided into two (2) areas, currently defined as:

- 1) **Commercial Production Area.** Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Payette, Owyhee, and Washington Counties.
- 2) **Restricted Area.** That land mass of the state of Idaho not included in the commercial production area.
 - Certified defined generation mint shall not be grown when the specific location is within five (5) miles of uncertified mint unless there are adequate physical and cultural barriers.
 - All mint planted in the restricted area shall be submitted to the Idaho Department of Agriculture for annual inspection; except for **Private, Non-Commercial Home Use.**
 - Director's designated agents are authorized to enter and inspect any and all mint plantings in the restricted area and any and all mint plantings that have been submitted for inspection.

Requirements for Mint Rootstock To Be Planted in Idaho:

Commercial Production Area. There are no restrictions except for those wishing to participate in the inspection program who will adhere to the following rules:

- a) Healthy clones shall be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate, issued by a regulatory agent of the state of origin with zero (0) tolerance for regulated disease(s), insect(s) and noxious weeds; **or**
- b) Certified rootstock from the restricted area shall be accompanied by a certified defined generation transfer permit with the parent rootstock number, level of mint root borer infestation and zero (0) tolerance for stem borer, or, insect(s) without effective control options (i.e., stem borer) regulated disease(s) and weed(s); **or**
- c) In-state defined generation rootstock from the commercial production area shall be accompanied by a transfer permit with the parent rootstock number, level of mint root borer infestation and zero (0) tolerance for stem borer, regulated disease(s) and weed(s).

Restricted Area.

- a) Healthy clones shall be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate issued by a regulatory agency of the state of origin with zero (0) tolerance for regulated disease(s), insect(s) and noxious weed(s); **or**
- b) Certified rootstock from the restricted area shall be accompanied by a certified defined generation transfer permit with the parent rootstock number and with zero (0) tolerance for stem borer, or insect(s) without effective control options (i.e. stem borer), regulated disease(s) and noxious weed(s).

Required Certification: All shipments, **including those intended for private, non-commercial home use**, entering Idaho must be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate issued by the state of origin's Department of Agriculture certifying them free of pests and diseases; specifically Verticillium wilt, Mint stem borer (and any persistent insect pest known to be detrimental to the production of mint rootstocks), and noxious weeds declared noxious by Idaho's Noxious Weed Law. There is zero (0) tolerance for regulated disease(s), insect(s) and noxious weed(s).

Only those plants originating from an approved greenhouse under the supervision of the state department of agriculture of the originating state may be imported into Idaho. Greenhouses shall be screened and tightly constructed to preclude the entry of any regulated insect or noxious weed. Planting media shall be sterilized prior to planting, and not reused for planting of any mint destined to be entered in the mint certification process. Greenhouses shall be disinfected annually with a ten percent (10%) sodium hypochlorite solution.

Requirements for Movement of Machinery, Tools and Equipment: Machinery, tools and equipment used in the production of *Mentha* species moving into the restricted area shall be clean and free of soil.

02.06.05 Subchapter H – Grape Planting Stock
[\(Full Rule\)](#)

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Regulated Areas and Articles: Planting stock of grape (*Vitis* species) including live plants, hardwood and softwood cuttings, rootstocks, and any other parts of the grape plant capable of propagation (except fruit) from all areas outside of the territorial borders of the state of Idaho.

Regulated Pests include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Grapevine Fanleaf Virus;
- 2) Grapevine Leaf Roll - Associated Viruses;
- 3) Red Blotch Virus
- 4) Grapevine Corky Bark Disease' which include but may not be limited to:
 - a) Grapevine virus A; and
 - b) Grapevine virus B;
- 5) Grape Phylloxera. (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*);
- 6). Pierce's Disease. As caused by the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa*;

- 7) Vine Mealybug. (*Planococcus ficus*);
- 8) Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter. (*Homalodisca vitripennis*);
- 9) European Grapevine Moth. (*Lobesia botrana*);
- 10) Xiphinema Index.

Requirements:

Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the state or country of origin's plant protection organization, stating that the grape planting stock to be imported has been certified in accordance with the regulations of an official grapevine certification program of the state or country of origin's plant protection organization, that includes annual inspections at all certification levels and testing at the foundation level for regulated pests, **and**:

- a) The grapevines, rootstock and/or softwood cuttings were grown in and shipped from an area known to be free from regulated pests; **or**
- b) For small shipments (five hundred (500) or less) of un-rooted softwood cuttings, were individually inspected by an authorized inspector and were found to be free from regulated pests; **or**
- c) The grapevines, rootstock or softwood cuttings were grown under a sterile soil-less media and treated with a soil or systemic insecticide **and** a hot water dip treatment, as outlined below, proven to be effective against vine mealybug and any other pests that may be present on the roots; **or**
- d) The grapevines, rootstock, and/or softwood cuttings were subject to one (1) of the two (2) treatments outlined below, or such additional methods as may be determined to be effective and are approved by the Director and were stored in a manner after treatment that would prevent re-infestation.

Acceptable Treatments:

-1) Hot Water Treatment. Dormant, rooted grapevines or rootstock shall be washed to remove all soil or other propagative media by immersing in a hot water bath for a period of not less than three (3) minutes, nor more than five (5) minutes, at a temperature of not less than one hundred twenty-five degrees Fahrenheit (125° F.) or fifty-two degrees Celsius (52° C.), nor more than one hundred thirty degrees Fahrenheit (130° F.) or fifty-five degrees Celsius (55° C.) at any time during immersion; **OR**

2) Fumigation. Grapevines, rootstock or softwood cuttings may be treated with a fumigant approved for the regulated pests.

3) Other Methods. Upon written application to the Director, variations to the above mentioned acceptable treatments or additional treatment methods may be considered.

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: Prior to shipment, a copy of the original, official certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho, 83707, immediately by email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, first class mail or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283.

Certificate Requirements: The certificate shall include the nature of the grape planting stock (such as live plants, hardwood cuttings, softwood cuttings, rootstocks, or other similar categories), the quantity in each shipment, the expected date of arrival, the name of the intended receiver and the destination. An official certificate issued by the plant protection organization of the state of origin certifying that the grapevines meet the requirements of this chapter must accompany the grape planting stock into the state. All treatments and inspections must have been witnessed or performed by an official of the state of origin's plant protection organization.

Regulated Areas:

Infested States List. See Appendix 8 and Appendix 9 of the National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (JBHP) on the National Plant Board Website. <https://nationalplantboard.org/wp->

Canada.

- a) In the Province of Ontario: Lincoln, Welland and Wentworth.
- b) In the Province of Quebec: Missiquoi and St. Jean.

Additionally, any areas not mentioned above and subsequently found to be infested.

Regulated Articles:

Soil*, humus, compost, and manure (except when commercially packaged); all plants with roots (except bareroot** plants free from soil); grass sod; plant crowns or roots for propagation (except when free from soil**); bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes of ornamental plants (except when free from soil**); any other plant, plant part, article, or means of conveyance when it is determined by the Director or authorized agent to present a hazard of spreading live Japanese beetle due to infestation or exposure to infestation by Japanese beetle.

***Soil Defined.** For the purposes of this quarantine, soil shall be construed as all growing media in which the plants are actually rooted. Packing material other than soil, added to bareroot plants after harvesting would not normally pose a pest risk. Packing material would be covered as a regulated article at the inspector's discretion.

****"Bareroot" and "Free from Soil" Defined.** "Free from soil" as used in this regulation shall mean free from soil in amounts that could contain concealed life stages of Japanese Beetle. Japanese Beetle eggs are about 1/20 to 1/16 inch in diameter and could be found in soil or growing media less than 1/2 inch in diameter. Bareroot plants must be completely free of soil.

Requirements:

All regulated articles are prohibited entry into Idaho from the area under quarantine for Japanese Beetle, unless it meets one of the following requirements:

- 1) Certificate of Treatment** - All of the articles and commodities covered are approved for entry into Idaho when accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized state agricultural official at origin stating that the article or shipment was treated for Japanese beetle or grown in accordance with methods and procedures approved and prescribed by the Director. A Certificate of Treatment shall include the date of treatment. Shipment of the articles or commodities shall not take place sooner than ten (10) days after the date of treatment, but no later than thirty (30) days after treatment; **or**
- 2) Certificate of Origin** - Commercial plant shipments with soil may be shipped from an area under quarantine into Idaho 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 confirms fully with either:
 - 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 to be free from all 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 the regulated area, were transported into the regulated area in a closed conveyance or closed containers 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 articles and commodities covered will be accepted from these noninfested counties if annual surveys are made in such counties and the results of such surveys are negative for Japanese beetle.
- 3) Certificate of Treatment option:** the National Plant Board website provides a [Chemical Treatments Table for Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan \[nationalplantboard.org\]](#). The following restrictions listed below are specific to Idaho and differ from information listed in the table:
 - Drench treatments are not approved for shipments of grasses and/or sedges

- Dip treatments are not approved for B&B stock
- Media (Granule incorporation) treatments are not approved for container plants
- Shipment must occur within 10 - 30 days after treatment and Certificate must outline treatment details and be signed by a State Agricultural official
- Certificate of Treatment or Certificate of Origin must be provided for each shipment.

4) Certificate of Origin option: For growers that intend to utilize this option, all certificates must be signed by a state agricultural official and must declare that plants come from an approved JB greenhouse **OR** the certificate must declare that the shipment comes from noninfested counties where annual surveys have been conducted and are negative.

Important items to note:

- **Detection Survey** (JBHP) Negative trapping at the Nursery Site alone is not acceptable. Non-infested county surveys must be based on the Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (JBHP), Appendix 4.
- **Production During a Pest Free Window** (JBHP) is not an option for shipping into Idaho.
- The Certificate of Origin requirement for Idaho, subsection b: Plants that were produced outside of the regulated area, must also have a certificate signed by a State Agricultural official declaring that the shipment meets this requirement.
- Certificate of Treatment or Certificate of Origin must be provided for each shipment.

In addition to Idaho’s Japanese Beetle Quarantine, shipments must meet the National Plant Board U.S. Domestic Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (JBHP). The plan can be found at:

https://nationalplantboard.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/jbhp_2017_update.pdf

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: Prior to shipment, a copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance shall be forwarded to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industries, P.O. Box 7249, Boise, Idaho, 83707, immediately by first class mail, email: Nsy.Idaho@isda.idaho.gov, or by facsimile transmission to (208) 334-2283.

02.06.05 Subchapter J – Anthracnose Disease

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

Regulated Articles: Seeds and vegetative parts of lentil, *Vicia* sp., faba bean, peas, Tangier peas, vetch and other hosts of the regulated disease Anthracnose of lentil (*Colletotrichum truncatum*) and (*Colletotrichum destructivum*).

Regulated Areas: The Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and all states and territories of the United States and foreign countries known to have confirmed Anthracnose of lentil (*Colletotrichum truncatum*) and (*Colletotrichum destructivum*). For current distribution list:

<https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/14905#toDistributionMaps>

Requirement: No person shall import any regulated products into Idaho for planting purposes from any area under quarantine.

02.06.05 Subchapter K – Plum Curculio

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Regulated Pest: Plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)).

Regulated Articles: Fresh fruit of All Plants: Apple, apricot, black cherry, choke cherry, pin cherry, sand cherry, sour cherry, sweet cherry, crabapple, hawthorn, nectarine, peach, pear, American plum, beach plum, European plum, Japanese plum, prune, quince, and soil or other growing medium within the drip zone of plants producing, or that have produced fruit.

Regulated Areas: In the eastern United States and Canada, all states and provinces east of and including Manitoba, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In Utah, Box Elder County.

Requirements:

- 1) **Certification Required.** Articles and commodities covered that are produced in or shipped from the area under quarantine are prohibited entry into the state of Idaho unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by and bearing the original or facsimile signature of the authorized agricultural official of the state from which the article or commodity is shipped evidencing compliance.
- 2) **Reshipments in Original Containers from Area Under Quarantine of Commodities Grown Outside Thereof.** Commodities in original unopened containers, each bearing labels or other identifying marks evidencing origin outside the area under quarantine, may be reshipped to this state from any point within the area under quarantine. No certificate is required for these commodities.
- 3) **Repacked Commodities Admissible from Area Under Quarantine If Certified Grown Outside Thereof.** Provided each lot or shipment is certified by an authorized agricultural official to have been grown outside the area under quarantine and that continued identity has been maintained while within the area under quarantine, the commodities may be repacked and shipped by common carrier from any point within the area under quarantine to this state. The certificate shall set forth the state in which commodities were grown, point of repacking and reshipment, amount and kind of commodities comprising the lot or shipment, and the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee.
- 4) **Apples Exposed to Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Storage Admissible Under Certificate.** Apples that are exposed to controlled atmosphere (CA) storage for a continuous period of ninety (90) days, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit (38° F), three point three degrees Celsius (3.3° C) or less, may be admitted into Idaho provided said storage room or building is approved by the proper authorities in the state of origin as a controlled atmosphere facility and further provided each lot or shipment of such apples to Idaho is accompanied by a certificate, evidencing compliance with the minimum requirements of this section.
- 5) **Solid Frozen Fruits Exempt.** No restrictions are placed by this rule on the entry into this state of fruits that upon arrival are frozen solid and that are under refrigeration to assure their solid frozen state.
- 6) **Shipments from Cold Storage at Thirty-Two Degrees Fahrenheit (32° F), Zero Degrees Celsius (0° C).** Commodities covered that are held in cold storage for a continuous period of forty (40) days or more, during which period the temperature within the storage room is maintained at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit (32° F) zero degrees Celsius (0° C) or less, may be admitted into Idaho provided each lot or shipment is accompanied by a certificate, evidencing compliance with the minimum requirements
- 7) **Soil or Growing Media When Certified.** Soil or growing media is admissible when certified as treated at origin in a manner approved by the Director.

02.06.06 – Planting of Beans

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Regulated Pests (Phaseolus & Non-Phaseolus):

- 1) Anthracnose. Caused by (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*), (*Glomerella lindemuthiana*)
- 2) Bacterial Wilt. Caused by (*Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens*), (*Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens*)
- 3) Brown Spot. Caused by (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*), (*P. syringae*)
- 4) Common Blight. Caused by (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli*), (*X. phaseoli*), (*X. phaseoli* var. *fuscans*)
- 5) Halo Blight. Caused by (*Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *phaseolicola*), (*P. phaseolicola*)

Regulated Pests (Non-Phaseolus ONLY):

- 1) Soybean Cyst Nematode. (*Heterodera glycines*)
- 2) Asian Soybean Rust. Caused by (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)

- 3) SOIL. There is a zero (0) tolerance for soil in any lot of a regulated article imported into Idaho and destined for planting in Idaho. This prohibition shall not apply to seed of Idaho or Malheur County, Oregon origin.

Regulated Articles: All seed and growing plants of (*Phaseolus*) species, from any source, being grown or planted for the production of seed or planted for edible harvest within the state of Idaho. All seed of soybean (*Glycine max*), mung bean (*Vigna radiata*), and azuki bean (*Vigna angularis*), cowpeas (*Vigna unguiculata*), noodle beans (*Vigna unguiculata* subsp. *sesquipedalis*), faba bean (*Vicia faba*) and any other plant species capable of spreading a regulated pest as a contaminant or in a seed borne or seed transmitted manner, from any source and being planted within the state of Idaho, unless otherwise exempted.

Requirements for Planting Bean Seed (Phaseolus & Non-Phaseolus):

- 1) **Idaho Grown Seed** – Seeds planted must be from a lot that has an in-state planting tag number (state number) assigned by the Department based on growing season and pre-harvest/windrow inspections and be tagged by the Department with a Department In-State Planting Tag (Green tag); **or**
*be tagged by the Idaho Crop Improvement Association (ICIA). (*Phaseolus only)
- 2) **Malheur County, Oregon Grown Seed** – Bean seed produced in Malheur County, Oregon must be from a lot inspected in the growing season and pre-harvest/windrow for the regulated pests and tagged by the Oregon Department of Agriculture; **or**
*The ICIA may inspect and issue tags for bean seed grown in Malheur County, Oregon provided that each field is inspected according to these rules and the Malheur County Bean Disease Control Area order. (*Phaseolus only)
- 3) **Phaseolus bean seed with origins West of the Continental Divid** - Bean seed must:
- Be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate issued by the regulatory agency of the state of origin, listing the diseases for which the crop was inspected, that must include the regulated pests (listed above), and stating that the crop was field and windrow or pre-harvest inspected;
 - Successfully pass laboratory tests on untreated seed for regulated pests conducted by the Department from samples officially drawn in the state of Idaho by the Department;
 - Bear a Department approved tag (yellow) prior to planting;
 - Not be planted under sprinkler irrigation; **and**
 - Be submitted for field and windrow or pre-harvest inspections.
- 4) **Phaseolus bean seed with origins East of the Continental Divide or of Foreign Origin** – Bean seed must:
- Be planted on an ISDA Approved Trial Ground with a maximum of 2 acres per variety.
 - Successfully pass laboratory tests conducted by the Department from samples officially drawn in the state of Idaho by the Department.
 - Have requests for Trial Ground Exemptions made in writing by May 20th of each year.
 - Not be planted prior to receiving an approval for an ISDA Trial Ground and receiving the official laboratory results from the ISDA lab.
 - Be planted under gravity irrigation.
 - Be inspected four (4) times in the growing season and one (1) time in the preharvest/windrow during active growth with each row inspected in the windrow.
 - A maximum of **one (1) pound** of bean seed per variety may be planted on an approved trial ground without laboratory testing.
- 5) **Non-Phaseolus bean seed Imported from other than Malheur County, Oregon** – Bean seed must:
- :
- Be accompanied by a Phytosanitary certificate issued by the regulatory agency of the state of origin, listing the diseases for which the crop was inspected, that must include the regulated pests (listed

above) and SOIL, as identified from official field inspection, official samples and official laboratory testing; **or**

- Successfully pass laboratory tests on untreated seed for regulated pests and soil conducted by the Department from samples officially drawn in the state of Idaho by the Department;
- Bear a Department approved tag (yellow) prior to planting;
- Not be planted under sprinkler irrigation the first growing season if intended for seed production; **and**
- Be submitted for to the Department for field and windrow/pre-harvest inspections.

6) Idaho Grown Seeds Shipped East of the Continental Divide OR to a Foreign Country and Returned

Bean seeds shipped east of the Continental Divide in the contiguous United States or to a foreign country may be returned to Idaho but, upon return, be planted on an approved trial ground.

7) Idaho Grown Seeds Shipped West of the Continental Divide Except Malheur County, Oregon

Bean seeds shipped outside Idaho or Malheur County, Oregon, west of the Continental Divide in the contiguous United States, which were tagged prior to leaving the state and at the Director's discretion were segregated in such a way to ensure freedom from regulated pests, may be returned to Idaho for planting under the following conditions:

- a. Seed tags and packaging are intact with the segregation of the seed deemed satisfactory by the Director; **or**
- b. Bean seed not tagged prior to leaving the state, returned to Idaho without seed tags and packaging intact, or not segregated to the satisfaction of the Director, may be returned to Idaho but, upon return, will:
 - Successfully pass laboratory tests on untreated seed for regulated pests conducted by the Department from samples officially drawn in the state of Idaho by the Department; **and**
 - Bear a Department approved tag (yellow) prior to planting; **and**
 - Not be planted under sprinkler irrigation; **and**
 - Be submitted for field and windrow or pre-harvest inspections; **or** may be planted on an approved trial ground.

Exemptions:

- 1) Edible Harvest Exemption.** Seeds planted for edible harvest must bear an approved planting tag and must meet the planting eligibility requirements.
- 2) Home Garden Exemption.** Seeds planted for home garden use and consumption that will not be sold for replanting outside the original home garden space are allowed to utilize small package, non-tagged seed and are exempt from inspection requirements and irrigation restrictions. All seed intended for production of seed for replanting outside the home garden where they were produced are defined as Regulated Articles.

There is more extensive planting, tagging, irrigation and inspection requirements for planting of bean seed in Idaho not outlined in this summary. See the [Full Rule for additional information](#). Idaho's quarantines are stringent for both *Phaseolus* beans and Non-*Phaseolus* beans. This is to ensure that Idaho maintains its exceptional reputation of growing and providing the world with excellent quality and disease-free seed.

(Full Rule)

Regulated Articles: Designated Invasive Species: Aquatic Invertebrates, Fish, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, Mammals, Insects, Plant Pathogens and Parasitic Nematodes, Mollusks (Terrestrial snails and slugs), Plants (Energy and Trap Crops).

INVASIVE SPECIES – AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Zebra Mussel	<i>Dreissenia polymorpha</i>
2.	Quagga Mussel	<i>Dreissenia bugensis</i>
3.	New Zealand Mud Snail	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>
4.	Red Claw Crayfish	<i>Cherax quadricarinatus</i>
5.	Yabby Crayfish	<i>Cherax albidus/C. destructor</i>
6.	Marone Crayfish	<i>Cherax tenuimanus</i>
7.	Marbled Crayfish	<i>Procambarus marmoratus</i>
8.	Rusty Crayfish	<i>Orconectes rusticus</i>
9.	Asian Clam	<i>Corbicula fluminea</i>
10.	Siny Waterflea	<i>Bythotrephes cederstroem</i>
11.	Fishhook Waterflea	<i>Cercopagis pengoi</i>
12.	Marmorkrebs	<i>Procambarus sp</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES – REPTILES

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Red-eared Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>
2.	Mediterranean Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>
3.	Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>
4.	Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis sicula</i>
5.	Brahminy Blindsnake	<i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>
6.	Snapping Turtle	<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES – BIRDS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES – MAMMALS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Nutria	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES – FISH

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Green Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>
2.	Walking Catfish	<i>Clariidae</i>
3.	Bowfin	<i>Ania Calva</i>
4.	Gar	<i>Lepiostidae</i>
5.	Piranhas	<i>Serrasalmus spp., Rosseveltiella spp., Pygocentrus spp.</i>
6.	Rudd	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>
7.	Ide	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>
8.	Diploid Grass Carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon Idella</i>
9.	Bighead Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>
10.	Silver Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
11.	Black Carp	<i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>
12.	Snakeheads	<i>Channa spp., Parachanna spp.</i>
13.	Round Goby	<i>Neogobius melanostomas</i>
14.	Ruffe	<i>Gymnocephalus cernuus</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES – INSECTS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Asian Longhorned Beetle	<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>
2.	Citrus Longhorned Beetle	<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>
3.	Emerald Ash Borer	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>
4.	Marmorated Stink Bug	<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>
5.	European Woodwasp	<i>Sirex noctilio</i>
6.	European Gypsy Moth	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>
7.	Asian Gypsy Moth	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>
8.	Soybean Aphid	<i>Aphis glycines</i>
9.	Potato Tuber Moth	<i>Tecia solanivora</i>
10.	Japanese Beetle	<i>Popillia japonica</i>
11.	Mexican Bean Beetle	<i>Epilachna varivestis</i>
12.	Kaphra Beetle	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>
13.	Red Imported Fire Ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>
14.	Glassy-winged Sharpshooter	<i>Homalodisca vitripennis</i>
15.	Grape Phylloxera	<i>Daktulosphaira vitifoliae</i>
16.	Vine Mealybug	<i>Planococcus ficus</i>
17.	Summer Fruit Tortix	<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES – AMPHIBIANS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Rough-skinned Newt	<i>Taricha granulose</i>
2.	Bullfrog	<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>

18.	Silver Y Moth	<i>Autographa gamma</i>
19.	False Codling Moth	<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i>
20.	Light Brown Apple Moth	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>
21.	Apple Tortrix	<i>Archips fuscocupreanus</i>
22.	Pine Shoot Beetle	<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>
23.	Cherry Bark Tortrix	<i>Enarmonia formosana</i>
24.	Apple Ermine Moth	<i>Yponomeuta malinellus</i>
25.	Cherry Ermine Moth	<i>Enarmonia formosana</i>
26.	European Grape Vine Moth	<i>Lobesia botrana</i>
27.	European Grape Berry Moth	<i>Eupoecilia ambiguella</i>
28.	Plum Fruit Moth	<i>Cydia funebrana</i>
29.	Plum Curculio	<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>
30.	Leek Moth	<i>Acrolepiopsis assectella</i>
31.	Bee Mite	<i>Tropilaelaps clareae</i>
32.	Small Hive Beetle	<i>Aethina tumida</i>
33.	Africanized Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
34.	Black Currant Gall Mite	<i>Cecidophyopsis ribis</i>
35.	Exotic Bark Beetles	(<i>Scolytidae</i>): a. <i>Scolytus mali</i> . b. <i>Xylosandrus crassiusculus</i> . c. <i>Xylosandrus germanus</i> . d. <i>Xyleborus californicus</i> .
36.	Sunni Bug	<i>Eurygaster integriceps</i>
37.	German Yellowjacket	<i>espula germanica</i>
38.	European Paper Wasp	<i>Polistes dominulus</i>
39.	European Elm Bark Beetle	<i>Scolytus multistriatus</i>
40.	Banded Elm Bark Beetle	<i>Scolytus schevyrewi</i>
41.	Wheat Blossom Midge	<i>Sitodiplosis mosellana</i>
42.	Potato Tuberworm	<i>Phthorimeaea operculella</i>
43.	Pink Hibiscus Mealybug	<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>
44.	Bean Plataspid (Kudzu Bug)	<i>Megacopta cribraria</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES – PLANT PATHOGENS AND PARASITIC NEMATODES

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Phytophthora blight (nursery stock)	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> , <i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i>
2.	Karnal Bunt	<i>Tilletia indica</i>
3.	Bean Common Mosaic Necrosis Virus (strain NL-3 and NL-5)	
4.	Potato Wart	<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>
5.	Golden Nematode	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
6.	Soybean Cyst Nematode	<i>Heterodera glycines</i>
7.	Bacterial Wilt of Alfalfa	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> spp. <i>insidiosus</i>
8.	Wheat Seed Gall Nematode	<i>Anguina tritici</i>
9.	Pine Wilt Nematode	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>
10.	Brown Rot of Potatoes	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> , race 3, biovar 2 (alternate hosts include tomato, pepper, eggplant, and some greenhouse plants including geranium)
11.	Java Downy Mildew of Corn	<i>Peronosclerospora maydis</i>
12.	Philippine Downy Mildew of Corn	<i>Peronosclerospora philipensis</i>
13.	Asian Soybean Rust	<i>Phakopsora pachyrhizi</i>
14.	Plum Pox Potyvirus	
15.	Cherry Leaf Roll Virus	
16.	Stewart's Wilt of Corn	<i>Pantoea stewartii</i>
17.	Brown Stripe Downy Mildew of Corn	<i>Sclerophthora rayssiae</i> var. <i>zeae</i> .
18.	Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid	
19.	Pierce's Disease of Grapes	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
20.	Black Currant Reversion Disease	

INVASIVE SPECIES – PLANT PATHOGENS AND PARASITIC NEMATODES (continued)

21.	Powdery Mildew of Hops	<i>Sphaerotheca macularis (S. humuli)</i>
22.	Wheat Smut	<i>Tilletia tritici</i>
23.	Wheat Scab	<i>Fusarium graminearum</i>
24.	Potato Ring Rot	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepidonicus</i>
25.	Potato Late Blight	<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>
26.	Onion White Rot	<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i>
27.	White Pine Blister Rust	<i>Cronartium ribicola</i>
28.	Potato Mop Top Virus, PMTV	
29.	Black Stem Rust	<i>Puccinia graminis f.sp. tritici</i> Race UG99
30.	Apple proliferation phytoplasma	<i>Candidatus Phytoplasma mali</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES – MOLLUSKS (Terrestrial Snails & Slugs)

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Green or Burrowing Snail	<i>Cantareus apertus</i>
2.	Pulmonate Snail	<i>Helix pomatia</i>
3.	White Garden Snail	<i>Theba pisana</i>
4.	Giant African Snail	<i>Achatha fulica</i>
5.	Lactea Snail	<i>Otala lacteal</i>
6.	Maritime Garden Snail	<i>Ceruella virgata</i>
7.	Brown Garden Snail	<i>Cryptomphalus aspersa</i>
8.	Wrinkled Snail	<i>Candidula intersecta</i>
9.	Chinese Mysterysnail	<i>Bellamya chinensis</i>
10.	Japanese Mysterysnail	<i>Bellamya japonica</i>
11.	Applesnail	<i>Pomacea</i> spp.
12.	Maris	<i>Marisa cornuarietis</i>
13.	Red-lipped Melania	<i>Melanooides tuberculata</i>
14.	Quilted Melania	<i>Tarebia granifera</i>
15.	Decollate Snail	<i>Rumina decollate</i>
16.	Faucet Snail	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>

INVASIVE SPECIES – INVASIVE PLANTS: ENERGY CROPS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i> (and hybrids)
2.	Switch Grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> (and hybrids)
3.	Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> (and hybrids)
4.	Chinese Silver Grass	<i>Miscanthus giganteus</i> (and hybrids)
5.	Purging Nut	<i>Jatropha curcus</i> (and hybrids)
6.	Cold Tolerant Eucalyptus (and hybrids)	

INVASIVE SPECIES – INVASIVE PLANTS: TRAP CROPS

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Litchi Tomato (Syn: Sticky Nightshade or Fire and Ice)	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i> (and hybrids)
2.	Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrus</i> (and hybrids)

PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION, IMPORTATION, SHIPPING OR TRANSPORTATION OF INVASIVE SPECIES:

No person may possess, cultivate, import, ship, or transport any invasive species, including but not limited to an Energy Crop Invasive Species or Trap Crop Invasive Species, into or through the state of Idaho, unless the person possessing, importing, shipping or transporting has obtained a permit, or unless otherwise exempt.

Permits: Upon request, and upon investigation and finding that unusual circumstances exist justifying such action, the ISDA may issue a permit allowing entry into Idaho of covered regulated articles. However, all conditions specified in the permit shall be met before such permit will be recognized.

Please reference the [Full Rule](#) for specific guidelines.

02.06.09 Subchapter B – Noxious Weeds

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Statewide Prohibited Genera:

All plants and plant parts in the genera of: *Cytisus*, *Genista*, *Spartium*, and *Chamaecytisus* additionally including “all” subtaxa of these plant genera are prohibited in Idaho.

Early Detection/Rapid Response

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Brazilian Elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
2.	Common/European Frogbit	<i>Hydrcharis morsus-ranae</i>
3.	Fanwort	<i>Cobomba caroliniana</i>
4.	Feathered Mosquito Fern	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>
5.	Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
6.	Giant Salvinia	<i>Savlinia molesta</i>
7.	Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
8.	Iberian Starthistle	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>
9.	Policeman’s Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
10.	Purple Starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
11.	Squarrose Knapweed	<i>Centaurea triumfetti</i>
12.	Syrian Beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
13.	Tall Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>
14.	Variable-Leaf-Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
15.	Water Chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>
16.	Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
17.	Yellow Devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>
18.	Yellow Floating Heart	<i>Nymphoides pelata</i>

6.	Dyer’s Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
7.	Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
8.	Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinesnse</i>
9.	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
10.	Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
11.	Matgrass	<i>Nardus stricta</i>
12.	Meadow Knapweed	<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>
13.	Mediterranean Sage	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
14.	Musk Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
15.	Orange Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
16.	Parrotfeather Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
17.	Perennial Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
18.	Russian Knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
19.	Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
20.	Small Bugloss	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
21.	Vipers Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
22.	Yellow Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>

Control

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
2.	Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum X bohemicum</i>
3.	Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
4.	Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
5.	Common Reed (Phragmites)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>

Containment

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
2.	Curlyleaf Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
3.	Dalmation Toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>
4.	Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
5.	Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
6.	Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbelltus</i>
7.	Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
8.	Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
9.	Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
10.	Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
11.	Milium	<i>Milium vernale</i>
12.	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>

13.	Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	21.	Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
14.	Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	22.	Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
15.	Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	23.	White Bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
16.	Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	24.	Whitetop (Hoary Cress)	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
17.	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	25.	Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>
18.	Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	26.	Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
19.	Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix sp.</i>	27.	Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
20.	Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>			

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Regulated Articles:

- 1) Construction equipment, road building and maintenance equipment, and implements of husbandry.
- 2) Motorized vehicles such as, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, and other off-road vehicles and non-motorized vehicles such as bicycles and trailers.
- 3) Grain and seed.
- 4) Hay, straw and other material of similar nature.
- 5) Nursery stock including plant material propagated for the support of aquarium, pet, or horticultural activities.
- 6) Feed and seed screenings.
- 7) Fence posts, fencing and railroad ties.
- 8) Sod.
- 9) Manure, fertilizers and material of similar nature.
- 10) Soil, sand, mulch, and gravel.
- 11) Boats, personal watercraft, watercraft trailers, and items of a similar nature.

Requirements:

- 1) It is the duty of every person, before removing any article from any place that is infested with noxious weeds or before moving the article onto any public roadway, to enclose, clean, or treat the article in a manner that will prevent the spread of noxious weeds.
- 2) No article containing noxious weed propagules shall be sold or furnished to any person within this state, until it has been treated in a manner sufficient to eliminate all noxious weed propagating capability except when sold or furnished to a person for the purpose of destroying the viability of the noxious weed propagules.

02.06.09 Subchapter C – Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw Certification

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Purpose: The purpose of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw (NWFF&S) Certification Program is to limit the introduction and spread of noxious weeds through forage and straw onto Idaho United States Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. In addition, the NWFF&S certification program allows for the transportation and sale of certified Idaho forage and straw products into and through states and other boundaries where restrictions are placed on such commodities.

Restrictions: An example of such restrictions include the [U.S. Forest Service requirement](#) (Weed Free Hay Order) and [Bureau of Land Management](#) (BLM) that forage used on Idaho USFS and BLM lands be certified as noxious weed free, and fire rehabilitation or roadside maintenance contracts requiring the use of noxious weed free straw or mulch. Once a person enters Idaho USFS and BLM lands, a person cannot possess any non-certified forage, straw or mulch. Baled or compressed hay and forage (hay) cubes are considered forage. Possessing non-certified forage, straw or mulch on these Idaho public lands is subject to penalty.

Requirements: The following products meet the Idaho USFS and BLM NWFF&S requirements: State Certified

Noxious Weed Free Hay, Cubes, and Straw. Since pelletized feed meets the Idaho USFS requirements' it is not required to be certified, because the pelletizing process (heat) destroys seed viability. ISDA recommends pre-feeding animals State Certified Noxious Weed-Free Forage (hay or cubes) or pellets 48 hours prior to entering these public lands. It is also suggested before leaving home, to thoroughly brush and clean hooves to remove potential seeds from animals.

There is more extensive field application, inspection and certification requirements not outlined in this summary. For more information see the [Rule](#) or the [Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw \(NWFF&S\) Certification Program](#) website.

22-501 – Seed Potatoes

[Idaho Seed Potato Law](#)

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Regulated Articles: Potatoes for planting.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Restrictions: All potatoes for planting in the state of Idaho by any person from any state, territory, or country shall be certified and be accompanied by a certificate of inspection and a plant health certificate that includes a description of the grade, the findings of all inspections of each lot of seed, noting the name and amount of disease observed, and generation of the potatoes and shows that the potatoes were packed, sealed, and tagged under the certification standards of the state, territory, or country in which they were produced. The potatoes may not have a disease content that exceeds the standard for the last generation of certified seed potatoes according to the Idaho rules of certification as authorized under [Chapter 15, Title 22, Idaho Code](#). Potatoes imported from any other state, country, or territory shall be certified and be in compliance with other applicable rules of the department pertaining to potatoes.

02.06.10 Subchapter D – Planting Seed Potatoes

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Regulated Articles: Potatoes for planting.

Regulated Areas: The United States, Canada, and all foreign countries.

Restrictions: All potatoes for planting in the state of Idaho by any person from any state, territory, or country shall be certified and be accompanied by a certificate of inspection and a plant health certificate that includes the description of the grade, the findings of all inspections of each lot of seed, noting the name and amount of disease observed, and generation of the potatoes and shows that the potatoes were packed, sealed, and tagged under the certification standards of the state, territory, or country in which they were produced. The potatoes may not have a disease content that exceeds the standard for the last generation of certified seed potatoes according to the Idaho rules of certification as authorized under [Chapter 15, Title 22, Idaho Code](#). Potatoes imported from any other state, country, or territory shall be certified and also be in compliance with other applicable rules of the department pertaining to potatoes.

Uncertified seed Potatoes grown in Idaho must be:

- 1) No more than one (1) generation from certified parent seed potatoes.
- 2) Grown by the farmer who will be planting them and separated and graded at the storage of the farmer planting the uncertified seed potatoes.
- 3) Planted only on the farm of the farmer who produced the uncertified seed potatoes.
- 4) In compliance with ICIA rules of certification for seed potatoes by having a disease content that does not exceed the standard for the last generation of certified seed potatoes.

- 5) Laboratory tested for bacterial ring rot prior to planting.
- 6) Laboratory tested and/or grown-out for potato leaf roll and potato virus Y.
- 7) Laboratory and/or grow- out tested by agencies designated by the department.
- 8) Sampled in accordance with procedures established by the Department. All growers planning to plant uncertified seed potatoes shall complete an uncertified seed potato report form approved by the department and submit it to the department prior to planting.

Record Keeping - Certified Seed Potatoes. All potato growers are required to keep seed potato certification records for a minimum of four years after planting. The records may be official tags or other official documentation issued by the certifying agency and representing each lot planted. These records must include the potato variety name, certification number and certifying agency. These records shall be made available to a Department representative upon request.