



SUMMARIES OF EXTERNAL QUARANTINES

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The information, as provided, is for informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as complete, nor should it be considered legally binding. Coordination with both your state and the destination state plant regulatory agency listed above may be necessary to stay up-to-date on revised requirements.

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For additional information on Idaho quarantine rules or to request copies of the rules, please use the contact information listed above or visit 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 may be found on the [Idaho Legislature Website](#). Links to Idaho Rules may be found in the [Idaho Administrative Rules](#) website. Registration forms, laws, and rules may also be found on the [ISDA Website](#). 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 or florist stock must be accompanied by an official 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 quarantines.

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: Prior to shipment, a copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance (CQC), the official inspection certificate and the shipment details 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, or mail:

Quarantine(s) requiring pre-notification include:

- **02.06.05, Subchapter D - Peach Tree Diseases**
- **02.06.05, Subchapter G - Grape Planting Stock**
- **02.06.05, Subchapter H - 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 (except allium sp.), vegetables or fruit used for food or

feed, cut trees, or cut flowers unless stems or other portions thereof are intended for propagation.

Florist stock: includes cut flowers, foliage and ferns, all potted plants or cuttings or bedding plants, and all flowering bulbs and rooted herbaceous plants used for ornamental or decorative purposes and all corms, whether grown or in boxes, benches, pots, under glass or other artificial covering, or in field or open ground or cuttings therefrom.

Nursery License: According to [Idaho's Nurseries and Florists Law §22-2305](#), a license is required 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 ISDA. **Idaho will honor nursery and florist licenses issued by states that also reciprocate acceptance of an Idaho nursery and florist license.** Active Idaho nursery license holders can be found using the [ISDA Nursery License Search Form](#). Nurserymen, florists, dealers, landscape contractors, importers of nursery or florist stock and collectors of native plants for sale are required to register. Wholesale sales in or into Idaho must be made to a party with a current year Nursery License.

Seed Dealer License and Labeling: According to [Idaho's Pure Seed Law §22-434](#), an In-State or Out-of-State Seed Dealer License is required before conditioning, labeling or selling seed for the use of others in Idaho. All seed being packaged, offered for sale and/or distributed in or into Idaho must be properly labeled. A separate license is required for each place of business from which seed is distributed in and into Idaho. The online application can be found here: [Seed Dealer's Licensing and Exemption Application](#) Additional information regarding Idaho's Pure Seed Rule can be found in [IDAPA 02.06.01](#).

Feed, Fertilizer, and Soil and Plant Amendments: All commercial feed, 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. Products found in Idaho without proper registration may be subject to immediate stop-sale, destruction and/or registration fees and unregistered penalties.

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. Beekeepers maintaining colonies within the state of Idaho in excess of fifty (50) must be registered as commercial beekeepers.

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 or reach out to the contacts listed [here](#).

Industrial Hemp: The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is accepting applications for anyone interested in producing or handling industrial hemp. Interested applicants can create and manage their account online by visiting our website <https://hemp.isda.idaho.gov/> and submitting their application for a producer or handler license. Anyone engaged in the producing or handling of industrial hemp in Idaho must have a valid license issued by the ISDA. The annual application period is [September 1 through December 31](#) of each year, and the license is then valid [from January 1 to December 31](#) of the following calendar year. Applicants may apply at any time outside the application period however a late fee will be assessed. All licensees will be inspected annually and must adhere to Idaho Code Title 22 Chapter 17, IDAPA 02.01.07, and 7 CFR Part 990. For additional information, please contact Bureau of Food Safety, Hemp, and Hops, hemp@isda.idaho.gov, (208) 332-8502 or

PLANT COMMODITY SUMMARIES

02.06.01 Subchapter B – Rapeseed [\(Full Rule\)](#)

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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 Rapeseeds. Please see the [Rules](#) for more specific information.

02.06.01 Subchapter C – Bluegrass [Full Rule](#)

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Regulated Articles: Seeds of grass for seed increase. All bluegrass (*Poa*) species, fescue (*Festuca*) species, ryegrass (*Lolium*) species and all bentgrass (*Acrostic*) 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.
- 4) In lieu of tags, a seed analysis certificate from an official seed laboratory showing each lot planted to be free from annual and/or rough bluegrass must be kept for one (1) year minimum after all harvested seed inventory has been sold.

Exemptions:

Annual bluegrass. These rules do not apply to seeds 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.

02.06.05 Subchapter A– Diseases of Hops

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

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) **Illarvirus Species.** Plant Material infected with the disease caused by virus species within the Genus Illarvis, 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

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 ISDA.

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 ISDA.

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 an approved federal, state, or university laboratory.

02.06.05 Subsection B –White Rot Disease of Onion

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

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.

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,

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 countries for processing or other purposes cannot be returned to the designated counties

for planting purposes.

Vegetative Propagative Material. Vegetative propagative material, produced under aseptic conditions or fields inspected annually by the Department during active growth, may be brought into the designated counties if an Allium Exemption is granted by the Department.

Allium Exemption. Bulbs, sets, or seedlings of Allium species, for planting purposes, produced in Malheur County, Oregon, and regulated by similar rules are exempt from the restrictions.

02.06.05 Subchapter C – Apple and Cherry Pests

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

Regulated Pests: **Apple Maggot** (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) and **Plum Curculio** (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae))

Regulated Articles:

All commercially packaged fresh fruit of apple (including crabapple), cherry, hawthorn (haw), pear plum, prune and quince.

Regulated Areas:

Non-Infested Areas – Within Idaho. Any commercial orchard surveyed for verification of pest freedom and found negative.

Infested Areas – Any area where a regulated pest is known to be present and is capable of reproducing and maintaining a viable population.

Restrictions:

Any shipment of regulated articles shall be free from infestation of regulated pests.

02.06.05 Subchapter D – Peach Tree Diseases

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

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 Prunus 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: All states or foreign countries or portion thereof where Peach Yellows, Peach Rosette or Little Peach is known to occur.

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 or mail.

EXEMPTIONS: This quarantine does not apply to experiments of the United States Department of

Agriculture in the state of Idaho nor to experiments of the College of Agriculture, Department of Pathology of the University of Idaho.

02.06.05 Subchapter F – Mint Rootstock and Clone Production
(Full Rule)

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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*,

Control Areas: Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Minidoka, and Twin Falls counties.

Requirements For Mint Rootstock To Be Planted in Idaho:

State of Origin Phytosanitary Certificate. Healthy clones shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or transfer permit issued by a regulatory agency of the state of origin with zero (0) tolerance for regulated disease(s), insect(s), and noxious weed(s).

Greenhouse Requirements. Greenhouses shall be screened and tightly constructed to preclude entry of any regulated pest. Planting media shall be sterilized prior to planting and not re-used for planting of any mint destined to be entered in mint certification. Greenhouses shall be disinfected annually with a ten percent (10%) sodium hypochlorite solution.

Certified Mint Rootstock. Certified 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.

Government Agencies. This rule does not apply to any governmental agency growing mint in experimental plots approved by the Director of ISDA and under the supervision of qualified plant scientists.

Private, Non-Commercial Home Use. These rules do not apply to species of the genus *Mentha* intended for private home use.

DETECTION OF REGULATED PESTS: In the event visual examination reveals evidence of a regulated pest, laboratory tests, if necessary to determine the causal organism, will be conducted by the Idaho Department of Agriculture laboratory on official samples in addition to the field inspection. In the case of a disagreement between the state Department of Agriculture and the interested party concerning the identity of the regulated pest in question, the state Department of Agriculture will submit an official sample to any lab of the University of Idaho, for a final determination.

02.06.05 Subchapter G – 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:

01. Grapevine Fanleaf Virus;
02. Grapevine Leaf Roll - Associated Viruses;
03. Red Blotch Virus
04. Grapevine Corky Bark Disease. Which include but may not be limited to:
 - a. Grapevine virus A; and
 - b. Grapevine virus B;
05. Grape Phylloxera. (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*);
06. Pierce's Disease. As caused by the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa*;
07. Vine Mealybug. (*Planococcus ficus*);

08. Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter. (*Homalodisca vitripennis*);
09. 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:

01. 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**

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

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

Marking of Contents: All shipments of grape planting stock must be plainly marked with the contents of the package or container.

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 or regular mail.

Certificate Requirements: The official 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.

Areas Under Quarantine: Any areas known to be infested or 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** or under 50mm plug or liner rooting media, 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 (including larvae or pupae). 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 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 a date of treatment, chemical and application rate.

During the adult flight period (June to September), the treatment must occur no more than 2 weeks prior to shipment or be retreated. If plants are exposed to a second or additional flight season, they must be retreated during each flight season.

Plants that are treated outside of the adult flight season are certified until the next flight season; at which time they must be retreated if not sold before the next flight season begins.

- 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 signed 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 non-infested counties if annual surveys are made in such counties and the results of such surveys are negative for Japanese beetle. A list of counties approved will be maintained by the Director. Please see Idaho's Rule and the Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan for specific trapping requirements.

For growers that intend to utilize the Certificate of Origin option, all certificates must be signed by a state agricultural official and must declare which option the plants are coming into Idaho under and specifying how the option was met.

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. Additional documentation for origin state may also be required.

Important items to note:

- **Detection Survey** (JBHP, Appendix 1 Option 4.) Negative trapping at the Nursery Site alone is not acceptable. Non-infested county surveys must also be based on the Japanese Beetle Harmonization Plan (JBHP, Appendix 4.)
- 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 \(JBHP\)](#).

Pre-Notification of Shipments to Idaho: Prior to shipment, a copy of the original certificate of quarantine compliance providing information including Certificate of Treatment or Certificate of Origin verifying how the shipment met Idaho's rule and the JBHP 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 or by mail.

02.06.06 – Planting of Beans (Full Rule)

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Regulated Pests (*Phaseolus* & Non-*Phaseolus*):

- 1) Anthracnose. Caused by (*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*)
- 2) Bacterial Wilt. Caused by (*Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens*)
- 3) Brown Spot. Caused by (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*)
- 4) Common Blight. Caused by (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *phaseoli*)
- 5) Halo Blight. Caused by (*Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *phaseolicola*)
- 6) Fuscus Blight. Caused by (*Xanthomonas fuscans* subsp. *fuscans*).

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 seeds 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, planted for edible harvest or research within the state of Idaho. All seeds and growing plants of non-Phaseolus including soybean (*Glycine max*), mung bean (*Vigna radiata*), and azuki bean (*Vigna angularis*), 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 in Idaho:

All bean seed (*Phaseolus* & Non-*Phaseolus*) planted in Idaho, except for Home Garden Exempt plantings and ISDA approved Trial Grounds, must have an approved planting tag attached to each container prior to planting in Idaho.

SEED ORIGIN

1. Idaho Grown Seed

- Seed must be from a lot that has an in-state planting tag number (state number) assigned by the ISDA based on growing season and windrow/final inspections and be tagged with an In-State Planting Tag (Green tag): **OR**
- be tagged by the ICIA. (ICIA tag)

2. Malheur County, Oregon Grown Seed

- Seed must be from a lot inspected in the growing season and windrow/final inspection for the regulated pests and tagged by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA tag);
- Non-Phaseolus shall also include inspection for the Regulated Pests (b)(1) and (2) above. **OR**
- The ICIA may inspect and issue tags for bean seeds grown in Malheur County, Oregon provided that each field is inspected according to these rules and the Malheur County Bean Disease Control Area order. (ICIA Tag)

3. Imported Seed Grown West of the Continental Divide in the Contiguous United States

- Must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate or official field inspection report 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 (a) and stating that the crop was field and windrow/pre-harvest inspected;
- Non-Phaseolus shall also include inspection for the Regulated Pests (a) and (b) (1 and 2) above;
- Successfully pass laboratory tests on untreated seed for regulated pests conducted by the ISDA from samples officially drawn in the state of Idaho by the ISDA;
- **Treated seed will not be eligible for serology testing.**
- Non-Phaseolus shall also pass laboratory tests for the Regulated Pests (a) and (b) above;
- Containers must bear an ISDA approved tag (Yellow tag) prior to planting;
- Shall not be planted under sprinkler irrigation;
- Each field planted in Idaho must be submitted for field and windrow/pre-harvest inspections;
AND
- Bean lots submitted to ICIA for inspection **must** meet the laboratory testing requirements of IDAPA 02.06.06.
- Upon successful field inspection of parent seed, any harvested seed would be eligible for an ISDA Green tag. Any seed intended for replanting in Idaho must be inspected each growing season by the ISDA or ICIA.

4. Imported Seed Grown East of the Continental Divide in the Contiguous United States or of Foreign Origin

Shall be planted **only** on an approved trial ground.

5. Idaho Grown Seeds Shipped to a Foreign Country and Returned.

Shall be planted **only** on an approved trial ground.

6. Imported Seed Shipped Within the Contiguous United States, Except Malheur County, Oregon, and Returned

Bean seeds shipped outside Idaho or Malheur County, Oregon, in the contiguous United States, which were tagged with one (1) of the approved planting tags 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. A written request to bring seed back into Idaho must be submitted to ISDA and approved prior to planting.
- b. Seed tags and packaging are intact with the segregation of the seed deemed satisfactory by the Director; **OR**

- c. Bean seed not tagged with one (1) of the approved planting tags 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 ISDA from samples officially drawn in the state of Idaho by the ISDA; **AND**
 - Bear a ISDA 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, depending on ISDA's ability to adequately verify the lot's true identity. The trial ground option may be utilized if there a no identifying marks on the packaging or if the ISDA has no way to verify it is the same seed that left Idaho.

EXEMPTIONS

- **Edible Harvest Exemption.** Seeds planted for edible harvest must bear an approved planting tag on each container prior to planting but are not required to undergo inspection and are not covered by the irrigation restrictions.
- **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.

02.06.09 Subchapter A – Invasive Species

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[\(Full Rule\)](#)

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).

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.	Sppiny Waterflea	<i>Bythotrephes cederstroem</i>
11.	Fishhook	<i>Cercopagis pengoi</i>

	Waterflea	
12.	Marmorkrebs	<i>Procambarus sp</i>

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.</i> , <i>Rosseveltella spp.</i> , <i>Pygocentrus spp.</i>
6.	Rudd	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>

7.	Ide	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>
8.	Diploid Grass Carp	<i>Ctenopharyngoden Idella</i>
9.	Bighead Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>
10.	Silver Carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>
11.	Black Carp	<i>Mylopharyngodeon piceus</i>

BIRDS

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

MAMMALS

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

12.	Snakeheads	<i>Channa spp., Parachanna spp.</i>
13.	Round Goby	<i>Neogobius melanostomas</i>
14.	Ruffe	<i>Gymnocephalus cernuus</i>

INVASIVE PLANTS: ENERGY CROPS

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

AMPHIBIANS

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

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 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
([Full Rule](#))

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Statewide Prohibited Genera:

All plants and plant parts in the generas 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.	Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
3.	Common/European Frogbit	<i>Hydrcharis morsus-ranae</i>
4.	Fanwort	<i>Cobomba caroliniana</i>
5.	Feathered Mosquito Fern	<i>Azolla pinnata</i>
6.	Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
7.	Giant Salvinia	<i>Savlinia molesta</i>
8.	Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
9.	Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
10.	Iberian Starthistle	<i>Centaurea iberica</i>
11.	Policeman's Helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
12.	Purple Starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
13.	Squarrose Knapweed	<i>Centaurea triumfetti</i>
14.	Starry Stonewort	<i>Nitellopsis obtusa</i>
15.	Syrian Beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
16.	Tall Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i>
17.	Turkish Thistle	<i>Carduus cinereus</i>
18.	Variable-Leaf-Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
19.	Water Chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>
20.	Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
21.	Yellow Devil Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium glomeratum</i>
22.	Yellow Floating Heart	<i>Nymphoides pelata</i>

CONTROL

	Common Name	Scientific Name
1.	Black Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
2.	Bohemian Knotweed	<i>Polygonum X bohemicum</i>
3.	Common Crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
4.	Common Reed (Phragmites)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
5.	Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
6.	Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
7.	Flowering Rush	<i>Butomus umbellitus</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>

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 ssp. dalmatica</i>
4.	Diffuse Knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
5.	Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
6.	Hoary Alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
7.	Houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
8.	Jointed Goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
9.	Leafy Spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
10.	Milium	<i>Milium vernale</i>
11.	Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
12.	Perennial Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
13.	Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
14.	Poison Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
15.	Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
16.	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
17.	Rush Skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
18.	Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix sp.</i>
19.	Scotch Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
20.	Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
21.	Tansy Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
22.	White Bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
23.	Whitetop (Hoary Cress)	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
24.	Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris psudocorus</i>
25.	Yellow Starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
26.	Yellow Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</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

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Certification

[\(Full Rule\)](#)

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. 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 your 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 your animals.

There are more extensive field application, inspection and certification requirements not outlined in this summary. For more information see the [Full 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 shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection and a plant health certificate and shall include 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 shall show 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 ISDA pertaining to potatoes.

02.06.10 Subchapter D – Planting Seed Potatoes [\(Full Rule\)](#)

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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 shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection and a plant health certificate including 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 shall show 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 ISDA pertaining to potatoes.

Uncertified seed Potatoes grown in Idaho: 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 prior to planting. 7) Laboratory tested and/or grow-out tested by agencies designated by the ISDA. 8) Sampled in accordance with procedures established by the ISDA. All growers planning to plant uncertified seed potatoes shall complete an uncertified seed potato report form approved by the ISDA and submit it to the ISDA 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 an ISDA representative upon request.