

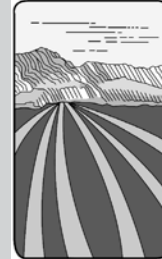
Nursery News

February 2010

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Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

South Carolina requires state phytosanitary certificate to import *Phytophthora ramorum* host plants

South Carolina now requires a state phytosanitary certificate for movement of host and associated host plants of Phytophthora ramorum. The state phytosanitary certificate must list the type and quantity of plants, the address of shipper, name and address of recipient, date and results of last P. ramorum nursery test, and contact number of the shipper and recipient.

Prior notification of movement of plant material is also required. For notification, shipper must send a copy of the state phytosanitary certificate at least 24 hours prior to shipment arrival. Copies may be sent by mail, fax, or email.

Clemson University Department of Plant Industry
511 Westinghouse Road
Pendleton, South Carolina 29670
Fax 864-646-2135; e-mail nedward@clemson.edu

For those nurseries using the Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance and Tracking System (PCIT), state phytosanitary certificates are now online. You can submit an application for a state certificate just as you would for a federal certificate when shipping to South Carolina. Pre-notification is still required.

Commodities shipped that violate the requirements or show positive test results for *P. ramorum* will be returned to the place of origin or destroyed, both at the expense of shipper.



In this issue

South Carolina requires state phytosanitary certificate	1
Heads-up on new pathogens	2
Oregon's noxious weed quarantine	4
What is gnawing on my gardenias?	5
Submitting plant and soil samples	5
Summary of state and federal destination requirements	6 & 7
PCIT update	8
OAN nursery research survey	8
Horticultural industry survey	8
Nursery Program affected by recession	9
Exporting plants to Japan	10

New pathogens discovered in the US

by Bev Clark, ODA horticulturist

Japanese apple rust

A new rust fungus was recently reported on crabapple (*Malus toringo*) in Delaware and Pennsylvania. The fungus, *Gymnosporangium yamadae*, is native to China, Japan and Korea, where it is a pest to cultivated apples. *G. yamadae* attacks the leaves of susceptible hosts and can cause severe defoliation of the tree. The fungus requires juniper as an alternate host to complete its lifecycle. For more information visit <http://nt.ars-grin.gov/taxadescriptions/factsheets/index.cfm?thisapp=Gymnosporangiumyamadae>

A new disease of horse chestnut

Bleeding canker disease of horse chestnut is caused by the bacterium, *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *aesculi*. The pathogen has infected horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) in several European countries and is spreading. Symptoms of the disease are similar to other pathogens that cause bleeding cankers, such as *Phytophthora*. The bleeding, rust colored canker oozes liquid from cracks in the bark. Other symptoms include dead (necrotic) phloem on the main stem and branches, foliar discoloration, and dieback often leading to tree death. Currently, horse chestnut plants qualify for entry into the United States under the postentry quarantine program. United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) is currently evaluating the implication of the bacterium and options for regulatory action. Previously imported horse chestnut currently undergoing postentry quarantine will not be released until this evaluation is completed and USDA-APHIS has determined the best course of action. Inspectors evaluating plants under postentry quarantine are asked to pay particular attention when inspecting horse chestnut for this pathogen. For more information regarding bleeding canker of horse chestnut, see the following Web site:

http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/Alert_List/bacterial/Pseudomonas_s_aesculi.htm

Thousand canker disease of black walnut

An unusual decline of black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) has been observed here in the west within the past decade. Thousand cankers disease (TCD) was recognized as a new disease in 2008. The pathogen has now been observed in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. TCD is vectored by the walnut twig beetle, *Pityophthorus juglandis*. The fungus (*Geosmithia* sp.), along with a second *Fusarium* fungus, is introduced into the tree as the beetle tunnels into the limb, causing canker development around excavated galleries. Scores of cankers are formed when walnut twig beetles are abundant, thus providing the name TCD. The cankers coalesce to girdle twigs and branches. Initial symptoms involve yellowing

and thinning of the trees upper crown, progressing to larger branches. During the final stages, large areas of foliage may rapidly wilt. Trees are often killed within three years. Large, old growth trees are dying in Oregon from TCD. Currently, no state quarantines exist for this disease. Researchers are working to understand and develop control measures to combat TCD. For further information concerning thousand cankers disease of walnut, contact

Ned Tisserat

E-mail: Ned.Tisserat@ColoState.edu or

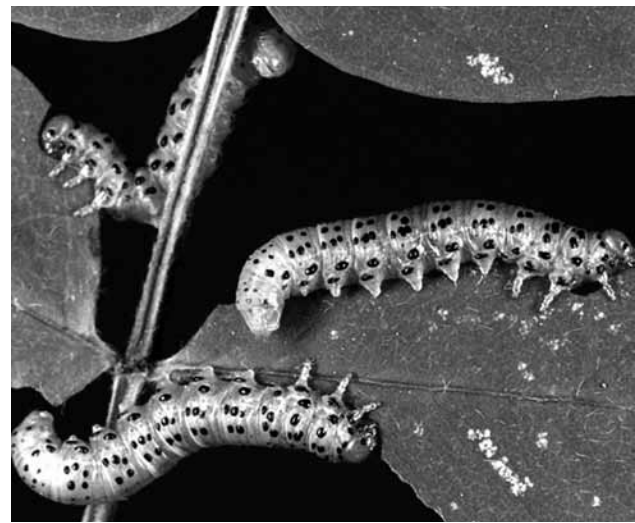
Whitney Cranshaw

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Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and
Pest Management

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

Mountain ash sawfly



Mountain sawfly photo courtesy of E. Bradford Walker, Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, Bugwood.org

The presence of mountain ash sawfly, *Pristiphora geniculata*, was confirmed in Snohomish County, Washington this past summer. This marks a new record for *P. geniculata* in western North America. Mountain ash sawfly larvae are common defoliators of mountain ash in the northeastern United States and Canada. The larvae feed in colonies on foliage from early June to mid-July. Larvae straddle the leaf margin and devour most of the leaflet leaving the midrib. Whole branches and occasionally entire trees may be defoliated. Damage, however, is mainly aesthetic in value due to the defoliation, as trees seldom die from damage caused by this insect. For additional information visit: www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/mtnash.htm and www.oregonstate.edu/dept/nurspest/mountain_ash_sawfly.htm.

The ongoing battle against *Phytophthora ramorum*

by Lisa Rehms, ODA horticulturist and
Melissa Lujan, ODA GAIP auditor

Nine years have elapsed since *Phytophthora ramorum*, the causal agent of Sudden Oak Death (SOD), was first discovered killing tanoak, *Rhododendron*, and evergreen huckleberry in Curry County, near Brookings, Oregon. Two years later, in 2003, the pathogen was discovered in Oregon nurseries. To prevent spread to nurseries in other states, the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) put into place a Federal Order restricting the movement of commercial nursery stock in Oregon as well as California and Washington.

Currently, nurseries that ship plants out of state are required to enter into a compliance agreement with the USDA. Host and associated host nursery stock *P. ramorum* may not be moved interstate from any commercial nursery in Oregon unless the nursery enters into a USDA compliance agreement and a USDA certificate (shield) accompanies the shipment.

The table below displays the total number of nurseries positive for SOD since 2003. Note (*) in 2003, SOD survey was in its infancy and included only a limited number of nursery growers. It is encouraging to note that the number of SOD infected nurseries has remained low since it's original discovery. However, the battle to keep *Phytophthora ramorum* out of nurseries continues in Oregon. Out of the 583 host growers tested for *P. ramorum* in 2009, six were found positive. Although this is a small percentage, around 1 percent, nurseries are still coming up positive.

Year	Number of nurseries inspected	Number of SOD positive nurseries
2009	583	6
2008	514	5
2007	517	3
2006	965	13
2005	922	13
2004	827	24
2003	125*	6

Experts believe that preventing *Phytophthora* from infecting nursery plants may be the best method to stop the spread of the pathogen. This does not supplant inspection and testing for *Phytophthora ramorum*, along with the quarantine measures as these actions are still necessary. Nurseries are encouraged to be pro-active and help the battle against *P. ramorum* by incorporating best cultural

practices (BCPs) developed by researchers at Oregon State University.

BCP is one of the tool sets used in the Grower Assisted Inspection Program (GAIP). BCPs include adopting the following actions: disease exclusion, inspections, staff education, nursery sanitation practices, nursery layout improvement, and good water management. Below is a summary of the BCPs as used in the GAIP.

Disease exclusion

Preventing the introduction of unwanted pests in a nursery is the first line of defense for control. The following practices are recommended when receiving host and associated plants (HAP) from a source outside of the nursery site.

- HAP should be from a nursery that is licensed or certified under all phytosanitary laws applicable to federal and state regulations.
- Buy-ins need to be inspected for signs and symptoms of *Phytophthora* by trained staff members. Do not incorporate new plant material with existing crops.
- Staff members should attend one or more *Phytophthora* training sessions annually.
- Delivery trucks should be clean upon arrival at the nursery. The loading dock area and nursery vehicles also need to be cleaned on a regular basis.

Soil and media

- Ensure the growing media is from an area known to be free of *Phytophthora ramorum*.
- Store media on a non-porous surface where water does not accumulate.
- Have dedicated equipment for the media storage area. Sanitize the equipment properly whenever it has been used for another purpose.

Water management

- Water not from wells or municipal sources should be treated with appropriate chemicals labeled for *Phytophthora* before use. If the water source is not treated, the water needs to be tested to ensure it is free of the pathogen.
- Do not allow areas of standing water to exist. Standing water promotes disease conditions.
- Water according to plant needs and weather conditions to avoid overwatering.
- Use gravel, drains, and re-grade bedding areas if necessary.

Nursery sanitation

- Do not reuse containers on HAP unless they have been properly sanitized. Pathogens can remain in used containers and can contaminate new crops.
- Keep the nursery free of plant debris to reduce disease outbreaks.
- Sanitize all tools, equipment, footwear, or anything that contacts HAP to minimize the spread of pathogens.
- Hold frequent meetings with supervisors and staff members to discuss BCPs used at the nursery. These meetings help open up lines of communication and keep everyone on the same page when any problems occur.

2009 marked the first full growing season the GAIP nurseries incorporated BCPs into their daily procedures. Early statistics have indicated that the BCPs are effectively mitigating *Phytophthora* at the majority of the nurseries. A few nurseries where the disease levels have not changed are currently undergoing site reviews. Staff members from the ODA and pathologists with OSU and USDA/ARS are assisting with these reviews. Each BCP will be closely examined to find out why it may not be working. Plant, water, media, and substrate samples will be tested for the presence of *Phytophthora*. Once the results are available the reviewers and nursery staff will work together to create a plan to help lower *Phytophthora* levels.

GAIP feedback from participating nurseries has been positive. Overall, plant health has improved at many locations. Nurseries using steam pasteurization on used containers have noticed a reduction in diseases and weeds. Many nurseries have found that communication has increased between departments. This is important because they are now working together to solve problems that affect the whole operation. Staff education has also increased including training in plant health, nursery sanitation, and disease recognition. Another bonus to the program is that a few of the GAIP nurseries have begun to work together sharing ideas and troubleshooting issues with one another.

If you would like to find out more about GAIP or *Phytophthora ramorum* please look online for the following topics:

***Phytophthora ramorum* and sudden oak death**

http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/NURSERY/reg_sod.shtml

Grower Assisted Inspection Program and best cultural practices

<http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/NURSERY/gaip.shtml>

Oregon's noxious weed quarantine amended

Oregon's noxious weed Quarantine (OAR 603-52-1200) was amended on February 4, 2010. The changes impact regulation on butterfly bush, English ivy, and scotch broom. Please take note of these changes, as they may affect your nursery. A complete copy of the amended quarantine can be found at http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/603_052_1200.shtml.

Butterfly bush (*Buddleja davidii/ varabilis*)

The sale of non-approved *B. davidii/ varabilis* within the state of Oregon is prohibited effective immediately. ODA will issue director's exemptions to nurseries that wish to sell *B. davidii/ varabilis* currently in stock to out-of-state customers. These exemptions will be issued for the remainder of this calendar year only and will not be extended. Anyone wishing a director's exemption should contact Gary McAninch at 503-986-4644 or e-mail gmcaninch@oda.state.or.us.

ODA approved sterile cultivars of *Buddleja* are not regulated under the newly amended quarantine. ODA and Oregon State University are developing a process to approve sterile varieties of *Buddleja*. Information concerning process, criteria and approved seedless varieties will soon be available on the nursery Web site (<http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/NURSERY>). In the meantime, anyone needing additional information should contact Gary McAninch at 503-986-4644 or by e-mail at gmcaninch@oda.state.or.us.

English ivy (*Hedera helix/hibernica*)

The amended rule now prohibits the propagation, transport, purchase, or sale of *H. helix* and *H. hibernica*, regardless of the variety or cultivar. The prohibition includes indoor, patio, floral, or topiary uses. Rather than immediate prohibition, ODA will allow a "grace" period for businesses with ivy currently in stock. During this time, businesses can sell the ivy they currently have on hand, but must not buy new replacement plants as their current stock is depleted. Effective June 1, 2010, we will enforce the prohibition on ivy as written in the quarantine. As of that date, *H. helix* and *H. hibernica* should not be propagated, transported, purchased, or sold in Oregon.

Scotch broom (*Cytissus scoparius*)

The rule prohibits the growing or sale of Scotch broom in Oregon regardless of the variety or cultivar. *C. scoparius* should not be grown or sold in Oregon effective immediately.

What is gnawing on my gardenias?

Or, guidelines to submitting and entomological sample for identification

by Bev Clark, ODA horticulturist



So you want to get a critter identified that is causing you heartburn? The entomology laboratory at the ODA Plant Division has some loose guidelines on submitting samples in order to facilitate fast and accurate identification of specimens.

The best course of action is to bring the sample to the lab the same day it is collected. Try to keep the sample from being crushed. Do not attach it with scotch tape, as that will make a mess of things when staff try to unstick the insect. Keep it out of the hot sun and deliver it still kicking if possible. If the sample is a larva or caterpillar, the entomologists may rear it up to adulthood for positive identification.

If your sample is a large grub and you cannot bring it in immediately, please put it in an alcohol vial to pickle the critter (same for slugs, snails, and other soft bodied insects like aphids). Grubs have bacteria in their intestines. If the bacteria are left to their own intentions, they will rot your specimen from the inside out and it really, really stinks! This makes the identifier less inclined to want to handle your specimen. The rotting chemical smell hangs around for a long time and makes the work environment very unpleasant.

Please submit your sample in a clear container (not opaque) so the entomologist can see what he or she will be working with. A very mad bug that has been imprisoned for a length of time will quickly try to seek revenge!

Last but not least, provide as much information about your specimen as you can. For example: where it was found; on what plant; what damage is it doing; how many are there; and your level of concern with this specimen. Just a name and phone number does not give the identifier enough information to work with. Alert Josh Vlach (jvlach@oda.state.or.us) or Jim LaBonte (jlabonte@oda.state.or.us) that you are submitting a sample. The ODA Plant Division phone number is 503-986-4636.

How to submit plant and soil samples for disease identification

By Cindy Fraley, plant health certification specialist

Your plants are not doing well and you want to send a sample to the laboratory. Disease, fungi, nematodes and nutritional problems can all display similar symptoms. When taking a sample, send the whole plant with roots and soil. That way we can identify and diagnose the problem.

Nematodes live in and around the root; some live in the foliage. If you think you might have a nematode problem, here is what you need to do: Collect soil samples using a soil probe or shovel. You want to collect the soil that is in the root zone. If you have multiple plants with the same problem, collect a smaller soil sample from each plant and place in a single plastic bag. The lab needs about a quart (0.95 liters) of soil. Be sure and label the sample with location, host, and symptoms.

The lab can report counts of parasitic nematodes with a soil sample alone. However, a weed may be the host to parasitic nematodes found in the soil. To make sure the nematode is attacking the plant, root samples are needed, about 3-7 ounces (100-200 grams).

If you suspect that the problem may be foliar nematodes, place the foliage sample in a paper bag (NOT PLASTIC). Foliar nematodes will leave the sample and migrate into the plastic bag and die.

Disease and nutrition deficiency problems are best identified with a whole plant sample including the soil. If you can only send parts of the plant, place samples in plastic bag between dry paper towels, never wet. Otherwise, we end up with a slimy, yucky sample.

Keep all samples cool. Excessive heat will kill the pathogens, cause decay of the plant tissue, and make it impossible to identify the problem.

Call Commodity Division at 503-986-4620 or e-mail Cindy Fraley (cfraley@oda.state.or.us) or Robin Ludy (rludy@oda.state.or.us) if you have any questions.



Summary of state and federal destination requirements for plant shipments from Oregon

PLANT & PARTS	DESTINATION	REGULATION	REQUIREMENTS
All plants	All of United States and OR	Nursery certification	Shipping certificate
All plants	All of United States, SC* and OR	Sudden oak death (<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>)	Federal certificate
All plants	All of United States and OR	Noxious weeds	Plants weed-free
All plants	AL, AR, FL, MS, NC, TN, VA, WV	Brown garden snail	Certificate
Barberry (<i>Berberis</i>), Mahoberberis, Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>)	See protected states listed below **	Black stem wheat rust disease	Federal certificate
Blueberry plants (<i>Vaccinium</i>)	GA, MI, WA	Blueberry scorch virus	Certificate
Camellia	TN, TX	Camellia flower blight	Certificate
Cherry and laurel (<i>Prunus</i>). Various species. See list *** - bareroot exempt.	CA	Cherry fruit fly	Certificate
Chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), chinquapin (<i>Castanopsis</i>) - nuts included; oak (<i>Quercus</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>) - acorns exempt	CA	Chestnut bark disease; oak wilt disease	Certificate
Chestnut (<i>Castanea</i>), chinquapin (<i>Castanopsis</i>) - nuts included	WA	Chestnut diseases and insects	Certificate
Dogwood (<i>Cornus</i>)	FL	Anthraxnose disease	Florida permit
Elm (<i>Ulmus</i>), Planertree (<i>Planera</i>), Zelkova	NV	Dutch elm disease	Plants prohibited
Fruit and plants from apple and crabapple (<i>Malus</i>) - bareroot exempt	CA: counties (see list ****)	Apple maggot	Certificate
Fruit from apple (<i>Malus</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus</i>) *****	AZ, ID, WA	Apple maggot	No fruit on trees
Grape plants (<i>Vitis</i>)	CA, ID †, NY, WA †	Pests & virus diseases	Certificate
Grasses, sod, straw, hay, straw - packing prohibited	CA	Cereal leaf beetle	Treatment certificate
Hemlock (<i>Tsuga</i>)	OH, WI	Hemlock woolly adelgid	Certificate
Hemlock (<i>Tsuga</i>)	MI, ME, NH, VT	Hemlock woolly adelgid	Prohibited
Hops (<i>Humulus</i>)	WA	Verticillium wilt	Certificate
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Japanese bloodgrass, Red Baron)	see list of states ††	Federal noxious weed	Permit required
Mint (<i>Mentha</i>)	ID, MN, MT, NV, UT, WY	Mint Wilt (Verticillium)	Certificate
Noxious weeds: Broom plants (<i>Cytisus</i>)	WA	Noxious weeds	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> - all cultivars prohibited
Noxious weeds: Burning bush (<i>Euonymus alatus</i>), Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>), and Japanese barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>) †††	MA, NH	Noxious weeds	Prohibited-includes all cultivars and varieties
Pecan (<i>Carya</i>), hickory (<i>Carya</i>)	NM	Pecan weevil	Certificate
Persimmon (<i>Diospyros</i>)	CA	Persimmon root borer	Prohibited
Pine (<i>Pinus</i>) - all	CA, HI, MT	European pine shoot moth	Certificate
Pine: Austrian (<i>Pinus nigra</i>), Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), and red (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)	CA	Cereal leaf beetle	Certificate
<i>Ribes</i> (Currant) - all species	DE, MA, ME, MI, MT, NH, OH, RI, VA. Prohibited in NC and WV	White pine blister rust	Destination state permit
Rose (<i>Rosa</i>)	IN, NJ	Rose virus	Certificate
Solanaceous plants: eggplant (<i>Solanum</i>), pepper (<i>Capsicum</i>), potato (<i>Solanum</i>), tomato (<i>Lycopersicon</i>)	CA	Colorado potato beetle	Certificate
Tropical plants ††††	CA	Burrowing nematode	Certificate
Walnut plants (<i>Juglans</i>) - nuts allowed	AZ, CA	Brooming disease	Certificate

*A state phytosanitary certificate is required for movement of host and associated host plants of *Phytophthora ramorum* into the state of South Carolina. Pre-notification of certificate is required. Mail, facsimile, or e-mail phytosanitary certificate to Clemson University Department of Plant Industry, 511 Westinghouse Road, Pendleton, SC, 29670, facsimile 864-646-2135, email nedward@clemson.edu

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

*** Two seasons of fruit stripping and inspections are required to certify the following species to California: *Prunus avium* (sweet cherry), *P. cerasus* (sour cherry), *P. emarginata* (bitter cherry), *P. laurocerasus* (English laurel / cherry laurel), *P. mahaleb* (Mahaleb cherry), *P. pensylvanica* (pin cherry), *P. salicina* (Japanese plum), *P. subcordata* (Pacific plum) and *P. virginiana* (choke cherry).

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

***** Washington regulates fruits from the following hosts for apple maggot: apple (*Malus* spp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), apricot, nectarine, peach, plum (*Prunus* spp.), pear (*Pyrus* spp.), quince (*Cydonia* spp.), and rose hips (*Rosa* spp.); Arizona regulates fruit from hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), apple (*Malus* spp.), apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune (*Prunus* spp.), pear (*Pyrus communis*); Idaho regulates fruit from: hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), pear (*Pyrus* spp.), apple (*Malus* spp.), and cherry (*Prunus* spp.).

† Grape plants must originate from Official Certification Program.

†† Only sterile varieties of *Imperata cylindrica* qualify. A federal Permit Form 526 is required for shipment into the following states: CA, CO, CT, IL, IN, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, NB, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, TN, VA, WA, and WI. All other states prohibited.

††† MA has prohibited the trade of 12 plants: *Acer platanoides*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Berberis thunbergii*, *Euonymus alatus*, *Irish pseudoplatanus*, *Lonicera japonica*, *L. maaackii*, *L. morrowii*, *L. tatarica*, *Lonicera x bella*, *Miscanthus sacchariflorus*, *Myosotis scorpioides*.

†††† For information contact: Oregon Department of Agriculture, Plant Division. (503) 986-4644, FAX: (503) 986-4786. Mailing address: 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301-2532 <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/NURSERY>

Growers please visit the National Plant Board website: <http://www.nationalplantboard.org/F&SQS/sqs.html> to check individual state restrictions.

Summary of state and federal destination requirements for plant shipments from Oregon

Plant material	Areas under quarantine	Quarantine	Provisions
All plants; in growing media, sod, any other potential articles	AZ, CA, HI, NM, TX, UT, WA; also snail culture/shipping prohibited within OR	Brown garden snail & other exotic phytophagous snails	Certificate of freedom from snails. Articles free of growing media excepted from certification*
All plants; annual (flowering), perennial, vegetable, field crops (see quarantine)	All of United States except: AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, NM, UT, WA	European corn borer	Certification required
All plants; plant parts including logs, wood chips, and pulpwood	CT, DE, DC, IN, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, NC, NH, NJ, OH, PA, RI, TN, VT, VA, WI, WV	Gypsy moth**	Plant material certified free from gypsy moth*
All plants; in growing media, sod, soil, hay, straw	AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, NM, OK, PR, SC, TN, TX	Imported fire ant**	Certificate of freedom from imported fire ant*
All plants; in growing media, sod, bulbs, rhizomes, crowns; all plant parts, soil, humus, compost, manure	AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, DC; Canada: ON, QB	Japanese beetle	Plants in soil or growing media must be certified as fumigated or otherwise treated; washed bare-root plants, bulbs, etc. require certification*
All plants; various ornamental (see federal order)	CA, OR, WA	Sudden oak death disease (Phytophthora ramorum)**	Certificate (see federal order); prenotification of shipment required*
Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>), hackberry (<i>Celtis</i>), horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus</i>), maple (<i>Acer</i>), mimosa (<i>Albizia</i>), mountain ash (<i>Sorbus</i>), Populus, sycamore (<i>Platanus</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>)	All of IL, IN, OH and lower peninsula of MI	Emerald ash borer**	Certification required
Blueberry plants (<i>Vaccinium</i>)	Parts of IL, NJ and NY; ask ODA for details	Asian longhorned beetle**	Prohibited, material with less than half an inch caliper is exempt
Blueberry plants (<i>Vaccinium</i>), blueberry fruit	All of United States and all countries	Blueberry scorch virus	Official certification of freedom from blueberry scorch*
Chestnut and chinquapin (<i>Castanea</i>), all parts, nuts in shell; note: horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus</i>)-not included	All of United States east of and including ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, TX	Blueberry maggot	Plants certified washed bareroot; fruit certified cold storage treated
Elm (<i>Ulmus</i>), Zelkova, planertree (<i>Planera</i>); all parts, including wood with bark, except seed	All of United States	Chestnut blight, large and small chestnut weevils, oriental chestnut gall wasp	Material prohibited from states east of and including CO, MT, NM, WY; states west of above: material admitted with certification
Filbert (<i>Corylus</i>) plants	All of United States except AK, AZ, FL, HI, LA, NM, UT	Dutch elm disease, elm yellows phytoplasma	Quarantine areas: material prohibited unless ODA exempted; other states: material certified
Fruit from apple (<i>Malus</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus</i>)	All of the United States except Oregon AL, AR, CA, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OK, OH, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI	Eastern filbert blight	Phytosanitary certificate required to protect from new more virulent strain of disease.
Grape plants (<i>Vitis</i>); all parts except fruit	All of United States	Apple maggot	Certificate required
Grape plants (<i>Vitis</i>); various ornamental plants and soil	All of United States	Grape quarantine: grape pests and diseases	Pre-notification and certification for each shipment; no field grown stock; <i>Vitis labrusca</i> exempt*
Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>), quince (<i>Cydonia</i>), apple (<i>Malus</i>), Prunus, firethorn (<i>Pyracantha</i>), pear (<i>Pyrus</i>), mountain ash (<i>Sorbus</i>)	AL, AR, CA, FL, GA, LA, MS, MO, NC, SC, TX, OR- any infested site; Mexico	Glassy-winged sharp-shooter (a leafhopper); Pierce's disease	Treatment/certificate of freedom from leaf-hopper for all plants and grapes tested Pierce's disease free
Hop plants (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>) and all parts, except dried cones	WA; Canada: BC	Cherry bark tortrix moth	Articles prohibited movement unless accompanied by certificates; less than 2 inch caliper material exempt.
Invasive plants: butterfly bush (<i>Buddleja davidi</i> / <i>varabilis</i>)	All of United States except ID and WA	Powdery mildew of hops	Certification from ID and WA; other states prohibited
helix), Kudzu (<i>Pueraria lobata</i>) and purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>); all plants, plant parts and seeds, Scotch Broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)	All of United States	Invasive plants: english ivy, kudzu, purple loosestrife, and scotch broom	ODA approved sterile varieties of <i>Buddleja</i> including inter-specific hybrids exempt***
(<i>Castanea</i>), tanbark oak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>); all parts except seed; leaf-mold included	All of United States	Oak wilt disease	Prohibited
Pine (<i>Pinus</i>); all species, all parts, cut trees, branches, bark, logs	All of United States CT, IA, MA, MI, MN, NH, PA, RI, VT, WI, WV; Individual counties in IL, IN, MD, ME, NJ, NY, OH, VA	Pine shoot beetle**	Certificate affirming origin state and plants free from oak wilt disease
Pine (<i>Pinus</i>); all species, or parts with terminal buds or shoots. Cut ornamentals between 10/20 and 12/31 exempt	CT, DE, IL, IN, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MO, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, WA, WV, WI	European pine shoot moth	USDA certification required
Prunus (all species): almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune	See quarantines, various states	Peach diseases: peach yellows phytoplasma; peach mosaic virus, peach rosette phytoplasma	No pine from quarantined areas unless certified fumigated; pine from all other areas must have origin certificate
Soil/growing medium within dripline of hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>), quince (<i>Cydonia</i>), apple (<i>Malus</i>), Prunus, pear (<i>Pyrus</i>)	All of United States east of and including ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, TX, part of UT; Canada: east of and including MB	Plum curculio	Refer to quarantine text for details

*Shipper must notify Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) of shipment; Oregon receiver must hold shipment for Department inspection. For additional information contact: Oregon Department of Agriculture, Plant Division, 503/ 986-4644, fax 503/ 986-4786. Mail: 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon, 97301-2532. <http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT>

**Federal Quarantine

****Buddleja davidi* / *varabilis* labeled 'butterfly bush' prohibited throughout the state. ODA approved sterile varieties of *Buddleja* including inter-specific hybrids are not regulated and may be propagated and sold if labeled as follows: "Seedless Butterfly Bush." "" "Produces less than 2 percent viable seed."

Kuie 003-054-002/ requires the receiver or all out-of-state trees and shrubs to notify the ODA Plant Division of the shipment no more than two days after the shipment. I he ODA may require the material to be held for inspection and release. For further information contact the ODA, Plant Division at 503-986-4644, fax 503-986-4786. Mail: 635 Capitol Street NE, Salem, Oregon, 97301-2532.

Oregon Labeling & Certification Law states that all nursery stock and other plant material shipped into or within Oregon must be accompanied by a nursery stock certificate and/ or the required permits or tags of the state of origin, and be free from injurious pests, diseases, and noxious weeds. Each unit (container, bundle, cargo box, etc.) must show that it contains nursery stock, seedlings, other plant material, or seeds, and must be conspicuously marked with the name and address of the shipper and consignee, and where the product was grown.

PCIT update

by Lisa Rehms, ODA horticulturist

The Federal Phytosanitary Certificate Issuance and Tracking System, commonly known as PCIT, is a Web based certification program administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service. PCIT allows plant exporters to create applications for federal phytosanitary certificates online. ODA staff process submitted applications and then provide inspection and completed federal certificates to exporters.

PCIT has successfully operated in Oregon since 2006. The majority of plant exporters and ODA staff that use the site are pleased with the online system. The number of exporters that employ the system has nearly doubled, from 38 users in early 2009 to 72 by January 2010. Likewise, the number of PCIT federal certificates issued in 2009 (4,126) more than doubled from 2008 (2,007 certificates). Of the 4,126 certificates issued in 2009, 1,170 were for nursery growers, 1740 for Christmas-tree growers, and the remaining 1,216 for timber companies.

Changes for 2010

The cost of an online federal phytosanitary certificate for licensed Christmas tree growers and nurseries is \$18.00 (federal fee of \$3.00 and ODA fee of \$15.00). The federal fee is expected to increase to \$6.00 on October 1, 2010, raising the total cost to \$21.00. Online state phytosanitary certificates have recently become available to exporters in PCIT. The cost of a state phytosanitary certificate is \$15.00. No federal fee is included in the charge. All PCIT certification fees are paid online via a secure account.

The PCIT Web site can be found at:
<https://pcit.aphis.usda.gov/pcit/faces/index.jsp>

Horticultural industry survey

by Bruce Eklund, deputy director,
Oregon Field Office
National Agricultural Statistics Service

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA-NASS) is once again conducting its 10 year survey of the Oregon nursery industry. Questionnaires have already been mailed out. If you have not yet completed your Census of Horticulture, please do so. This is a once every 10 year census. The importance of the Oregon nursery industry can only be fully appreciated with your help.

Starting this March, some of you will be selected for the nursery chemical use survey. Your cooperation for this survey is important to help facilitate intelligent pesticide rules. When usage data are not available, EPA and other organizations make assumptions. Usually they assume maximum label rates are applied. This could bias the risk assessment and thus overstate actual usage, ultimately causing cancellation of important pesticides. This is your chance to tell your story and inform people with actual usage statistics. Confidentiality of individual reports, as with all reports to the National Agricultural Statistics Service, is safeguarded.

A select few of you may be asked to help with farm financial information for the agricultural resource management survey (ARMS). The importance of this survey is that it helps paint an accurate picture of farm financial challenges for decision makers, including those in Salem and Washington DC. Since specialty agriculture can face different cost structures, responding to this survey gives nursery producers a chance to inform decision makers about true challenges to financial success in agriculture.

OAN nursery research survey now online

The Oregon Association of Nurseries research survey is underway and available at www.oan.org. The results of the survey will influence the direction and use of that portion of your license fee that is applied to research. Both the ODA and the OAN need input from a broad audience so we can make informed decisions about current research priorities.

We would like to emphasize that this survey has been developed through the efforts of the OAN, but the invitation to participate extends to everyone who participates in the Oregon nursery industry. Input is not limited to OAN members.

The ODA is proud to be a partner in this unique arrangement that exists with the nursery industry in developing meaningful research to benefit the local nursery industry. A printed survey is also available by mail or fax, please contact Beth Farmer at the OAN office 503-682-5089.

Nursery Program affected by recession

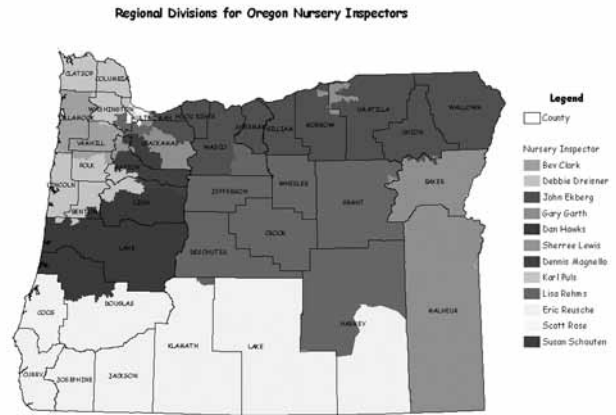
by Gary Garth, ODA Horticulturist

Due to a significant reduction in the ODA budget, the Nursery/Christmas Tree Inspection Program has been forced to eliminate two horticulturist positions. As our industries have suffered during the current economic downturn, license revenues have declined as well. The cutback was a very difficult decision to make, as our personnel are the heart of the program. It was based solely upon seniority; the two employees having been a very positive asset to the program.

Melissa Boschee had been working in Salem for the last four years coordinating *Phytophthora ramorum* sampling and providing administration of the USDA protocol for certification. Christy Brown had been a field horticulturist for four and a half years with responsibilities in portions of Multnomah, Columbia, and central Oregon counties. Christy was also co-editor of the department nursery newsletter and served as the president of the Western Horticultural Inspection Society.

ODA will redistribute the workload to cover for the loss of these two key positions. The following table identifies area additions (by zip code) and duty changes for ODA horticulturists.

Inspector	Additional inspection coverage and duties
Bev Clark	97137
Debbie Driesner	97306
Dan Hawks	97355, 97377
Sherree Lewis	Solely 97303, as she will be spending a significant portion of her time in the Salem office coordinating the <i>P. ramorum</i> inspection program.
Karl Puls	97231, 97056, 97053, 97051, 97048, 97018, 97054
Lisa Rehms	97045, as well as Deschutes, Crook, Wheeler, Grant and parts of Wasco and Harney counties.
Scott Rose	97231, 97229, 97210
Susan Schouten	97022, 97032



For a complete view of field inspector assignments see the Oregon territory map illustrated on our Web site (http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/NURSERY/images/images_lg/nsy_a2010.jpg). If you are unsure who your current inspector is, please view this map.

With changes in staff and new responsibilities, we need to function as efficiently as possible. Our duties not only involve shipping calls, but also consultations, disease sampling, surveys, and inspection of foreign material to assist in the battle against the introduction of exotic and invasive pests in Oregon nurseries. Please keep this in mind, as your patience is appreciated in organizing our workloads. We may not be able to provide service as quickly as in the past. In general, we strive to answer calls within 24-hours. Same day service will only be provided if workloads permit. Our clerical staff will notify inspectors of service requests. There is no need to call back multiple times to make sure messages have been transmitted. The more lead time we are given, the better our inspectors can plan their scheduling. Inspectors can be notified by phone or e-mail. Thank you for your cooperation in helping us to provide you with the best service possible.

Exporting plants to Japan

Growers planning to export plant material (nursery stock or Christmas trees) to Japan should be aware of a number of regulatory issues involved:

- All plants and plant parts to Japan require a federal phytosanitary certificate.
- Plants with soil or established in soil or unapproved growing medium are prohibited. Plants grown in soil must be washed clean of all soil particles.
- Plants may be established in clean, new growing medium that consists of one or more of the following approved ingredients: bark, bark charcoal, clean sand or clay free of organic matter, coconut fiber, oasis, peat, perlite, pumice, rock wool, sphagnum, vermiculite. The ingredients must be declared on the phytosanitary certificate.
- Host plants of *Erwinia amylovora* (fireblight) are prohibited from the USA (continental only).
- Plants in the nightshade family (*Solanaceae*), e.g. eggplant, tomato, pepper, are prohibited from the continental USA.
- Underground portions of host material of *Radopholus similis* (burrowing nematode) and *Radohpolus citrophilus* (citrus race of burrowing nematode) are prohibited or restricted from the continental USA, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.
- If any quarantine pest is intercepted on a shipment, the shipment will be refused entry into Japan or destroyed. Japan maintains a list of nonquarantine pests, which currently consists of 92 species of insects and mites and 14 fungal pathogens. Any pest not on this list is considered a quarantine pest.

For additional information about shipping to Japan, or to other countries, please contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture.

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