

Nursery, Seed, Plant Export and Protection News

Winter 2014



COLORADO
Department of Agriculture

In this issue you'll find information about:

- Invasive Pests • CDA's New Location • Benefits of Registration
- Online Registration Is Here • Nursery, Export and Seed Program Updates

EMERALD ASH BORER REMAINS CONTAINED TO BOULDER COUNTY, SLOWLY SPREADING

Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*, Fairmare) (EAB) was confirmed to be present in the City of Boulder on September 27, 2013. This is an invasive species that only attacks *Fraxinus spp.* (Ash) and is subject to Federal and State Quarantine.

In 2014 surveys were conducted to determine the extent of EAB-infested trees. To date, the insect has only been identified in Boulder.

The goal of the Colorado Department of Agriculture is to contain this pest and delay its spread to allow communities and businesses time to plan. Communities should determine how many ash trees they have and begin planning their response to this devastating pest.

To facilitate containment, the Colorado Department of Agriculture has enacted a quarantine of Boulder County, including two landfills in Erie, CO, the entire town of Erie, a wood containment area in Meeker Park, and the Republic Landfill on Highway 93 south of Boulder.

All hardwood firewood and debris, regardless of species, shall not be moved outside the quarantine area unless it meets approved treatments.



If a business or property owner is located within the Quarantine Area, all *Fraxinus spp.* material—live or dead—IS UNDER RESTRICTION.

Nurseries located within the quarantine area face a significant impact depending on how many *Fraxinus spp.* they have in their inventory.

Ash nursery stock (*Fraxinus spp.*) SHALL NOT BE SOLD OR MOVED OUT OF THE QUARANTINE AREA.

Ash may be sold as long as it remains in the quarantine area.

If Ash nursery stock originating in the quarantine area is sold, the nursery is responsible for communicating the boundary in which these plants are to remain. **CDA has fliers for your use.**

Nurseries within the quarantine area with Ash nursery stock in their inventory will be asked to keep and provide Ash tree sales records, including the address of the purchaser.

SYMPTOMS AND DETECTION OF EMERALD ASH BORER

Symptoms of an EAB infestation include:

- (1) branches with small leaves or without any leaves, especially at the tops of Ash trees;
- (2) vertical splits in the bark exposing S-shaped tunnels;
- (3) wild leafy branches (new growth) sprouting from the trunk;
- (4) very small D-shaped exit holes (~1/8 inch); and
- (5) woodpecker feeding activity in the upper branches of the crown.

EAB seems to prefer, at least initially, ash trees suffering from environmental and other stressors, such as those found in unirrigated parking lots, though all ash trees are susceptible.

QUESTIONS? Please contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture at 303-869-9072 or

1-888-245-5535 or go to www.eabcolorado.com

WANT TO RECEIVE EAB UPDATES?

Sign up for electronic EAB updates to get the latest news. Go to www.eabcolorado.com and sign up for email updates.

NEWS FLASH! NEWS FLASH!

THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MOVED TO A NEW LOCATION IN MAY 2014

This move has allowed Commissioner John Salazar to consolidate resources and bring most the divisions of the department under one roof. The majority of the divisions, with the exception of Inspection and Consumer Services and their labs, moved in May 2014. The building will be modified to accommodate the labs of the Inspection and Consumer Services division, so that they will join everyone in late 2016.

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBERS!

Address:

Colorado Department of Agriculture
305 Interlocken Parkway
Broomfield, Colorado, 80021

New Contact Information for the Plant Industry Division:

Nursery, Export, Plant and Pest Quarantines:

Laura Pottorff, Program Manager: 303-869-9070; laura.pottorff@state.co.us

Cheryl Smith, Export Certification Specialist: 303-869-9073; cheryl.smith@state.co.us

Brian Allen, Program Assistant: 303-869-9071; brian.allen@state.co.us

Micaela Truslove, Emerald Ash Borer Program (temporary): 303-869-9072; micaela.truslove@state.co.us

Industrial Hemp and Seed:

Duane Sinning, Assistant Director, Plant Industry: 303-869-9068; duane.sinning@state.co.us

Sharon Farr, Program Assistant: 303-869-9055; Sharon.farr@state.co.us

Organic Certification:

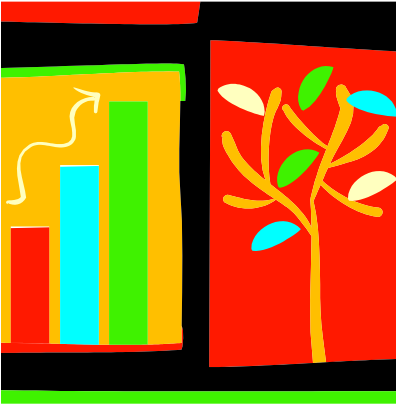
Amy Stafford, Program Manager: 303-869-9074; amy.stafford@state.co.us

Crystal Andrews, Organic Certification Specialist: 303-869-9075; crystal.andrews@state.co.us

Colorado Agriculture Pest Survey:

Jeanne Ring, Survey Coordinator: 303-869-9076; jeanne.ring@state.co.us

NURSERY AND SEED REGISTRATION HAS ITS BENEFITS



Anyone who sells or advertises with the intent to sell nursery stock in the state of Colorado must be registered regardless of the source of the stock or who grows it. This means that individuals or companies that provide or install nursery stock as part of a service must also be registered.

For example, landscapers might purchase nursery stock from a licensed vendor and then “re-sell” plants to a customer. In this case, a nursery registration is required regardless of whether the landscaper holds the plant material or not.

Tree collectors also need to have a nursery registration. Like the landscaper, a tree collector does not grow the nursery stock, but a collected tree is sold to a potential customer. The sale of nursery stock is the key factor in determining if a license is required.

Nursery registration makes the business competitive and holds growers to pest and plant health standards that benefit the industry, consumers and the environment.

A seed registration is required to label, sell or custom clean seed in Colorado. That means any seed, regardless of genus and species. There is a registration exemption for companies and individuals who sell *only* seed in pre-packaged containers of one pound or less. These retailers alone are not required to register. Those who sell, package, label or clean Certified Seed are not exempt. Seed certification, while offering an additional competitive marketing edge and consumer protection, does not exempt one from having to register with the Colorado Department of Agriculture.

YES, IT IS REQUIRED BY LAW, BUT WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF SEED REGISTRATION?

Labeling or statements of product performance

A label is required on all seed sold in the U.S. This label not only protects the consumer, but also protects the seller as well. Seed labels are supposed to be generated from consistent seed sampling protocols (listed in the state’s Seed Regulations).

Consumers understand what they are buying based on the required labeling. It is CDA’s job to verify truth in labeling through random sampling and testing.

Weed species, if present, are required to be mentioned on the label in % by weight. Noxious weeds are not allowed at all or only in limited amounts, depending on species.

Arbitration

Arbitration under the Seed Act provides a seller an opportunity to attempt resolution of a dispute with a buyer and possibly avoid litigation. The dispute is submitted to a non-biased third party, the Colorado Department of Agriculture (for seed performance, purity and labeling issues).

A buyer of seed that suffers damage because the seed did not perform or conform according to the labeling or warranty due to possible seller negligence must submit a claim to arbitration before filing a lawsuit.

CDA will investigate all claims and counterclaims and submit its findings to an arbitration council who will conduct an arbitration hearing and issue an opinion.

Agricultural seed is subject to the benefits of arbitration **ONLY IF** arbitration language is included on the product label.

Support of the Colorado State Seed Lab and Seed Education/Industry Programs

A percentage of Seed Regulatory Program registration fees is passed on to support Colorado State University seed programs to help defray costs of running the Colorado Seed Lab.

AGLICENSE: THE NEW ONLINE REGISTRATION SYSTEM

A QUICK, EASY AND SECURE WAY TO RENEW BEGINNING

DECEMBER 1, 2014

It's finally here! AgLicense is a secure, online environment that allows you to fill out easy electronic applications, utilize online payment options and receive automatic notifications. AgLicense will also reduce your paperwork by remembering your previous applications to ensure renewals are swift and painless. Overall, this new system will modernize our processes and reduce turnaround times for applications. That means getting your license, registration or certification easier and faster.

You now have online access to your account including renewing, adding new products, updating addresses and contacts, managing store locations and printing your certificate or license.

You will no longer receive a paper application. Beginning December 1, 2014 Please log on to www.colorado.gov/AgLicense to renew.

Account and Pin Numbers will be mailed to you.

Log onto www.colorado.gov/AgLicense

1. Click the "Logon" link on the left hand side of the screen.
2. Click the "Register" button.
3. Setup your account using the Account ID and Pin Number provided below.
4. Follow the prompts to renew your license/registration/certificate.

Pay online with a credit card or echeck using our secure online payment portal. A benefit to submitting online is that the credit card and echeck transaction fees will be waived so you'll only be charged the license/registration/certificate fee.



Need Help?

1-888-235-3815

OR

303-869-9290



NEWS YOU SHOULD KNOW...

JAPANESE BEETLE AND NURSERIES ON THE FRONT RANGE

Japanese beetle (JB) is an invasive species. Precautions need to be taken to keep this pest from spreading to non-infested areas of the State.

JB is known to occur along the Front Range urban corridor in Pueblo, Denver, Englewood, Littleton and Boulder.

Commercial nurseries and garden centers in Colorado should think of JB as they would a noxious weed. There is zero tolerance for this pest as it has high economic consequences for nurseries who export stock to western states. Nurseries and garden centers known to have Japanese beetle present must make every effort to eradicate this pest with chemicals and other integrated solutions. You wouldn't sell a noxious weed; make every effort not to sell plants infested with Japanese beetle.

This pest can also be devastating for homeowners, landscape managers and Colorado agriculture producers. Damage done to ornamentals, grasses and fruit crops in Colorado can be significant. Control is highly warranted, with eradication encouraged. Chemical controls are certainly recommended, but other integrated solutions may be employed as well.

The following management options for Nurseries and Garden Centers is highly encouraged. Apparent pest freedom is mandated when plants are sold.

- Monitor plants and look for JB adults and feeding damage. Adults are active mid-June through mid-September. Larvae are in the soil feeding on roots.
- Have knowledgeable staff watch trucks being unloaded, regardless of origin. Contact CDA immediately if JB adults or larvae are noticed on plants being unloaded.
- Know the hosts of Japanese beetle. (The list below is not an exhaustive list.)

Susceptible Plants	
Roses and Grapes	<i>Rosa spp/ Vitus spp.</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa spp.</i>
Prunus	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Crab apple/apple	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Althea spp.</i>
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus sp.</i>

Resistant Plants	
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Green Ash	<i>Franxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus spp.</i>
Boxelder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex species</i>

- Prevent egg laying. Female beetles will lay eggs in turf and other grasses.
- Cover soil with gravel, weed barrier, etc.
- Spray. If Japanese beetle adults are noticeably present in the nursery or retail area and susceptible plants begin to show damage, insecticides should be applied. It is extremely important to prevent Japanese beetles from moving on plant material to areas of Colorado that do not currently have this pest.
- It is illegal to move or sell plants within the state or outside the state infested with pests, diseases and weeds.
- Nursery Act: 35-26-105:
 - No person shall offer for sale: (b) nursery stock infested or infected with insect pests or plant diseases.
- Pest Control Act: 35-4-108 (1):
 - It is unlawful for any person, by any means whatsoever, to knowingly transport, into or in Colorado, live pests or host material which may be injurious to agriculture or horticulture in this state, without permission from the commissioner.
- Penalties for selling or moving infested plants could be as high as \$1,000 per plant.
- For more information contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture, 303-869-9070.

Insecticides Labeled to Control Japanese Beetle Grubs and Adults

Common name	Trade name	Use for control of	class
Bifenthrin	Talstar	Adults	pyrethroid
Carbaryl	Sevin	Grubs, adults	carbamate
Cyfluthrin	Tempo	Adults	pyrethroid
Deltamethrin	DeltaGard	Adults	pyrethroid
Permethrin	Astro	Grubs, adults	pyrethroid
Chlorantraniliprole	Acelepryn	Grubs	anthranilic diamide
Imidacloprid	Merit	Grubs	chloronicotinyl

Insecticides labeled to control Japanese beetle grubs and adults. Use for grubs in early summer. Use for adults when feeding and damage is observed on ornamentals.



Colorado's Japanese Beetle Quarantine 8 CCR 1203-21-

Nursery stock to be shipped to CO must meet the following criteria:

Pre-notification of Nursery Stock Shipments – 303-466-2860 (fax)
cheryl.smith@state.co.us (email)
laura.pottorff@state.co.us (email)

Send us: inspection certificates from the state of origin Dept of Agriculture and bill of lading or other information regarding name, size and number of each type of stock shipped

Type of Plant	Options for Certification	Approved Chemicals
Bare Root	None needed - Exempt	N/A
Non-grass in containers smaller than 12"	None needed- Exempt	N/A
Ornamental Grasses in containers smaller than 12"	Drench with approved insecticide	Imidacloprid Bifenthrin (Talstar or OnyxPro) Thiamethoxam
	Negative Detection Trapping	N/A
	JB free greenhouse	N/A
Any plant in a container between the size of 12" or 16"	Container Certification program	N/A
	Dip treatment only – NO DRENCH	Chlorpyrifos (4E formulations labeled for dipping including Dursban 4E) Bifenthrin (OnyxPro)
	Negative Detection Trapping	N/A
	JB free greenhouse or screenhouse	N/A
Any plant in a container between 16" and 32"	Dip treatment only –NO DRENCH	Chlorpyrifos (4E formulations labeled for dipping including Dursban 4E) Bifenthrin (OnyxPro)
	Negative Detection Trapping	N/A
Any B & B Plant 12" – 32" in diameter	Dip treatment only –NO DRENCH	Chlorpyrifos (4E formulations labeled for dipping including Dursban 4E) Bifenthrin (OnyxPro)
	Negative Detection Trapping	N/A
Any B & B plant larger than 32" ball diameter	Negative detection trapping	N/A
	Pre-Harvest Treatment	Imidacloprid (Field and Forest use only) Imidacloprid + Cyfluthrin (Discus) Thiamethoxam (Flagship)
Turfgrass Sod	Negative Detection Trapping	N/A
	Insecticide Treatment	Chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn) Clothianidin (Arena) Halofenozide (Mach 2) Imidacloprid Thiamethoxam