

FOR INFORMATION AND ACTION  
DA-2013-41  
October 23, 2013

Subject: *Phytophthora ramorum* (ramorum blight, ramorum dieback, sudden oak death) –  
Listing and Regulation of a Plant Species Reported to be Associated with *P.*  
*ramorum*

To: State and Territory Agricultural Regulatory Officials

Effective November 27, 2013, APHIS is adding *Gaultheria procumbens* to the list of plant species regulated for *Phytophthora ramorum*. This action is necessary to control the artificial spread of *P. ramorum* now that this plant species is associated with it.

Nurseries that operate under a compliance agreement may continue to ship hosts and associated plants, including the newly listed plants. Regulatory officials, however, must properly inspect, sample, test, and place under a compliance agreement any other nurseries that contain these newly listed associated plants by November 27, 2013, to be able to move regulated plants interstate.

On February 27, 2007, APHIS published in the *Federal Register* an interim rule that regulates the interstate movement of restricted and regulated articles to prevent the artificial spread of *P. ramorum* from areas where the disease is established. APHIS currently regulates 136 hosts of *P. ramorum*.

The attached Federal Order identifies the addition of *Gaultheria procumbens* to the list of plant species regulated for *P. ramorum*. In addition, please see the updated, “APHIS List of Regulated Hosts and Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*,” dated August 2013. We anticipate the final rule will include these plants.

For more information about the federal *P. ramorum* regulatory program, you may call Prakash K. Hebbar, our national *P. ramorum* policy manager, at (301) 851-2228. You may also call Stacy Scott, our national operations manager, at (970) 494-7577.

/s/ **Osama El-Lissy**

Osama El-Lissy  
Deputy Administrator  
Plant Protection and Quarantine

Attachments (2)

- Federal Order
- APHIS List of Regulated Hosts and Plants Proven or Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*

**Federal Order**  
**Domestic Quarantine for *Phytophthora ramorum***  
**DA-2013-41**

October 23, 2013

The purpose of this Federal Order is to prevent the spread of the harmful plant diseases caused by *P. ramorum*. This Federal Order is issued in accordance with the regulatory authority provided by the Plant Protection Act of June 20, 2000, as amended, Section 412(a), 7 U.S.C. 7712(a). The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the movement in interstate commerce of any plant, plant part, or article if the Secretary determines the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the dissemination of a plant pest within the United States.

To prevent the spread and dissemination of *P. ramorum*, the Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) considers it necessary to add the plant species *Gaultheria procumbens* to the list of those plant species that are regulated pursuant to 7 CFR Part 301-92. This Federal Order adds *Gaultheria procumbens* to the *P. ramorum* associated plant list (7 CFR 901.92(e)).

***Addition to Associated Plant Taxa:***

*Gaultheria procumbens*

- Family: *Ericaceae*
- Common names: wintergreen, Eastern teaberry, boxberry
- Symptoms: leaf necrosis
- Notes: Reported from U.S.A. by Washington's state regulatory agency and confirmed by APHIS

The APHIS Administrator has determined that it is necessary and important to immediately add *Gaultheria procumbens* to those plants that are already subject to federal regulations that govern the movement of nursery stock and restricted articles from Washington, Oregon, and California. Those nurseries that currently operate under a compliance agreement with APHIS may continue to ship hosts and associated plants, including the newly listed plants.

If a nursery contains *Gaultheria procumbens* but does not currently operate under a compliance agreement to move regulated plants interstate (pursuant to 7 CFR 301.92 et seq.), then the APHIS Administrator has determined that, for such a nursery to move any plants interstate, a regulatory official must properly inspect, sample, test, and place that nursery under a compliance agreement.

**APHIS List of Regulated Hosts and Plants Proven or Associated with  
*Phytophthora ramorum***

August 2013

The most current version is posted at: [www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/pram/](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/)  
**Proven Hosts Regulated for *Phytophthora ramorum***

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> *	Planetree maple	
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Western maidenhair fern	
<i>Adiantum jordanii</i>	California maidenhair fern	
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> *	Horse chestnut	
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone	
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i>	Manzanita	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch heather	
<i>Camellia spp.</i>	Camellia - all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet chestnut	
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	Camphor tree – Sept 2011 (1)	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> *	European beech	
<i>Frangula californica</i> (≡ <i>Rhamnus californica</i> )	California coffeeberry	
<i>Frangula purshiana</i> (≡ <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> )	Cascara	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European ash	
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Griselinia	
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Witch hazel	
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	
<i>Kalmia spp.</i>	Mountain laurel - all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> *	Tanoak	
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	California honeysuckle	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay laurel	
<i>Magnolia doltsopa</i> = <i>Michelia doltsopa</i>	Michelia	
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	False Solomon's seal	

Scientific Name	Common Name(s)	Notes
(≡ <i>Smilacina racemosa</i> )		
<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian ironwood	
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Red tip photinia	
<i>Pieris spp.</i>	Andromeda, Pieris - all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>	Douglas fir	Also includes all other varieties and cultivars of nursery grown <i>P. menziesii</i>
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> *	Coast live oak	
<i>Quercus cerris</i> *	European turkey oak	
<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> *	Canyon live oak	
<i>Quercus falcata</i> *	Southern red oak	
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm oak	
<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> *	California black oak	
<i>Quercus parvula</i> var. <i>shrevei</i> *	Shreve's oak	Also includes all other varieties and cultivars of nursery grown <i>Q. parvula</i>
<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Rhododendron (including azalea) – all species, hybrids and cultivars	
<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Wood rose	
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow	
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	European yew	
<i>Trientalis latifolia</i>	Western starflower	
<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California bay laurel, pepperwood, Oregon myrtle	
<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>	Evergreen huckleberry	

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name(s)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<i>Viburnum spp.</i>	Viburnum – all species, hybrids and cultivars	

**Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum***

(These are regulated only as nursery stock)

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name, Date &amp; Source of Report</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<i>Abies concolor</i>	White fir – Oct 05 (1)	
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir – June 03 (1)	
<i>Abies magnifica</i>	Red fir – Jan 06 (7)	
<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple – Feb 06 (5)	
<i>Acer davidii</i>	Striped bark maple – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Acer laevigatum</i>	Evergreen Maple – Aug 05 (3)	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree – Dec 02 (7)	
<i>Arctostaphylos columbiana</i>	Manzanita – Feb 06 (5)	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick, bearberry – Jan 07 (10)	
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	Ardisia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Berberis diversifolia</i> = <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon grape – Aug 07 (9)	
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis</i>	Spicebush – May 05 (5)	
<i>Castanopsis orthacantha</i>	Castanopsis - Aug 06 (3)	
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i>	Blueblossom – April 06 (5)	
<i>Cercis chinensis</i>	Chinese redbud – April 08 (9)	
<i>Choisya ternate</i>	Mexican orange – Jan 09 (3)	
<i>Clintonia andrewsiana</i>	Andrew's clintonia bead lily – May 04 (5)	
<i>Cornus kousa</i>	Kousa dogwood Sept 08 (9)	
<i>Cornus kousa x Cornus capitata</i>	Cornus Norman Haddon – Aug 06 (3)	
<i>Corylopsis spicata</i>	Spike witch hazel – Nov 07 (9)	
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	California hazelnut – Dec 02 (5)	
<i>Daphniphyllum glaucescens</i>	Feb 09 (9)	
<i>Distylium myricoides</i>	Myrtle-leaved Distylium – Jul 06 (9)	
<i>Drimys winteri</i>	Winter's bark – July 04 (3)	
<i>Dryopteris arguta</i>	California wood fern – May 04 (5)	
<i>Eucalyptus haemastoma</i>	Scribbly gum – Aug 06 (3)	
<i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	Spreading euonymus–Jan 06 (9)	

Scientific Name	Common Name, Date & Source of Report	Notes
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash – Aug 05 (5)	
<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	Silk tassel tree , coast silktassel – Aug 07 (3)	
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal, Oregon wintergreen – Jan 06 (9)	
<b><i>Gaultheria procumbens</i></b>	<b>wintergreen, Eastern teaberry, boxberry (10)</b>	<b>Reported from Washington State in 2012</b>
<i>Hamamelis x intermedia</i> ( <i>H. mollis</i> & <i>H. japonica</i> )	Hybrid witchhazel – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Hamamelis mollis</i>	Chinese witchhazel – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	European Holly – Apr 09 (3)	
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Buford holly, Chinese holly – April, 09 (11)	
<i>Ilex purpurea</i>	Oriental holly – Jul 06 (9)	
<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	Yellow anise (13)	
<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	Japanese larch- Aug 2009 (3) July 2010 (12)	
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	Fetterbush, dog hobble – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Drooping leucothoe - Oct 03 (3)	
<i>Lithocarpus glaber</i>	Japanese oak Apr 09 (3)	
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Loropetalum – Jul 06 (9)	
<i>Magnolia cavaleri</i>	Michelia – Apr 09 (9)	
<i>Magnolia denudata</i>	Lily tree- Dec 2010 (3)	
<i>Magnolia denudata x salicifolia</i>	Magnolia – Feb 08 (3)	
<i>Magnolia ernestii = Michelia wilsonii</i>	Michelia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Magnolia foveolata</i>	Michelia – Apr 09 (9)	
<i>Magnolia figo</i>	Banana shrub – April 08 (1)	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	Kobus magnolia – Feb 08 (9)	
<i>Magnolia liliiflora =Magnolia quinquepeta</i>	Purple magnolia – Feb 08 (3)	
<i>Magnolia x loebneri</i>	Loebner magnolia – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Magnolia maudiae</i>	Michelia – Jan 06 (9)	

Scientific Name	Common Name, Date & Source of Report	Notes
= <i>Michelia maudiae</i>		
<i>Magnolia salicifolia</i> = <i>Magnolia proctoriana</i>	Anise magnolia – Feb 08 (3)	
<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	Saucer magnolia – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>	Star magnolia – Jan 05 (3)	
<i>Magnolia x thompsoniana</i> ( <i>M. tripetala</i> and <i>M. virginiana</i> )	Magnolia – Feb 08 (3)	
<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>	Creeping Oregon grape - May 2010 (10)	
<i>Molinadendron sinaloense</i>	August 2011 (1)	
<i>Manglietia insignis</i>	Red lotus tree – Aug 06 (9)	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander – June 06 (1)	
<i>Nothofagus obliqua</i>	Roble beech – Dec 04 (3)	
<i>Osmanthus decorus</i> (≡ <i>Phillyrea decora</i> ; ≡ <i>P. vilmoriniana</i> )	Osmanthus – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Osmanthus delavayi</i>	Delavay Osmanthus, Delavay tea olive – Jan 07 (10)	
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Sweet olive – June 06 (1)	
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Holly olive – June 06 (1)	
<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	Sweet Cicely – Aug 05 (5)	
<i>Parakmeria lotungensis</i>	Eastern joy lotus tree – Jul 06 (9)	
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark – Oct 07 (9)	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian box – Dec 02 (6)	
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese laurel cherry – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel, cherry laurel – Jan 07 (10)	
<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Formosa firethorn – Apr 04 (9)	
<i>Quercus acuta</i>	Japanese evergreen oak – May 06 (3)	
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile oak – Aug 05 (3)	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak – Nov 03 (8)	
<i>Ribes laurifolium</i>	Bayleaf currant Jan 09 (3)	
<i>Rosa</i> (specific cultivars)	Hybrid roses – Jan 06 (9)	

Scientific Name	Common Name, Date & Source of Report	Notes
Royal Bonica (tagged: "MEI modac") Pink Meidiland (tagged: "MEI poque") Pink Sevillana (tagged: "MEI geroka")		
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Rugosa rose – Jan 06 (9)	
<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	Salmonberry – Dec 02 (4)	
<i>Schima wallichii</i>	Chinese guger tree, needlewood – Nov 06 (3)	
<i>Taxus brevifolia</i>	Pacific yew – May 03 (5)	
<i>Taxus x media</i>	Yew – June 05 (8)	
<i>Torreya californica</i>	California nutmeg – Aug 05 (5)	
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak – Dec 02 (4)	
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star jasmine, Confederate jasmine- May (2); June (1), 2010	
<i>Vancouveria planipetala</i>	Redwood ivy – Aug05 (5)	
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry - Feb 09 (3)	
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	Cowberry, Lingon berry, Mountain cranberry - Apr 09 (3)	
<i>Veronica spicata</i> Syn. <i>Pseudolysimachion spicatum</i>	Spiked speedwell-June 2010 (1)	

**(From parentheses numbers above) – Sources of reports of detections and identifications**

- <sup>1</sup> California Department of Food and Agriculture, Sacramento, CA
- <sup>2</sup> Oregon Department of Agriculture. Salem, OR
- <sup>3</sup> Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, UK; (February, 2010)  
Food and Environment Research Agency (FERA)
- <sup>4</sup> Everett Hanson, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR
- <sup>5</sup> David Rizzo, University of California, Davis, CA
- <sup>6</sup> Matteo Garbelotto, University of California, Berkeley, CA
- <sup>7</sup> Gary Chastagner, Washington State University, Puyallup, WA
- <sup>8</sup> Plant Protection Service, Wageningen, Netherlands
- <sup>9</sup> Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
- <sup>10</sup> Washington State Department of Agriculture, Olympia, WA
- <sup>11</sup> Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory, Beltsville, MD
- <sup>12</sup> Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Ireland
- <sup>13</sup> Alabama Department of Agriculture and Plant Industry

\*Unmanufactured wood and wood products, including firewood, logs, and lumber of species listed above and marked with an asterisk (\*) are regulated. See 7 CFR 301.92

## **Rationale for Lists:**

### **Host Plants Regulated for *Phytophthora ramorum*:**

Naturally infected associated plants are deemed host plants regulated for *P. ramorum* upon completion, documentation, review, and acceptance of traditional Koch's postulates. Details on regulated plants and articles can be found via links to "Phytophthora ramorum 7 CFR 301.92" and "Recent Modifications to Phytophthora ramorum Regulations" at:

[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\\_health/plant\\_pest\\_info/pram/index.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/pram/index.shtml)

The plants listed in the original Interim Rule dated 14 February 2002 were adapted from a review and evaluation of lists of regulated plants from other regulatory agencies.

### **Plants Associated with *Phytophthora ramorum*:**

Plants associated with *P. ramorum* are naturally infected plants from which *P. ramorum* has been cultured and/or detected using PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction). Traditional Koch's postulates have not yet been completed nor documented and reviewed for each of these associated plants. These reports must be documented and reviewed by PPQ before they will be listed.

### **Regulation at the genus level:**

Plants included in either of the above lists may be regulated at the genus level. This will ensure appropriate and effective inspection in quarantine areas, regulated nurseries, and regulated articles to mitigate the spread of *P. ramorum*. Examples of this include when the number of individual species, hybrids, or cultivars listed or to be listed are determined to hinder appropriate and effective inspection or regulation; or when sufficient numbers of member species of a genus are known susceptible to the disease causing organism, all members of that genus have a demonstrable risk of spreading that disease. Thus, to prevent the spread of disease, all members of that genus will be treated the same in our regulation.

### **Nomenclature:**

We intend to have this list consistent with the listing in the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) database.

<http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/aboutgrin.html>

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