



NURSERY NEWS

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2015 Nursery Program Summary

In 2015, the North Dakota Department of Agriculture (NDDA) licensed 299 nurseries. This is an increase of nine from 2014. Several soil conservation districts and new box stores became licensed. A few more landscapers became compliant with North Dakota nursery laws.

NDDA inspectors visited 39 nursery stock grower locations covering over 1,000 acres and also conducted 97 nursery dealer inspections. Nursery dealers are inspected based on risk and past history of violations. The biggest risk is nurseries that import plant material from outside the state.

2015 turned out to be a low pest year, with very few damaging pests found. The most common pests seen during inspections were gall-

Several nurseries had trouble with fire blight on several species, especially cotoneaster and hawthorn. Close attention should be paid to incoming nursery stock from outside suppliers for plant pests. This is the greatest pathway for movement of these pests.

In 2015, 30 non-hardy violations and two non-compliance violations were noted during inspections. Penalties were issued in 18 of the non-hardy violations. Non-hardy violations are the most common citations issued, and nursery managers should compare the non-hardy list with incoming orders. Non-hardy plants can be sold at nurseries, but must bear a 'Non-Hardy in North Dakota' label to be compliant with ND Nursery Laws. Only woody plant material is regulated in North Dakota (except roses, clematis, and yucca). The latest version of the non-hardy list will be available on the NDDA website in early January and at the North Dakota Nursery and Greenhouse Association convention in January.

Please contact Charles at NDDA with any questions regarding the North Dakota Nursery Program.

Shown at left are a couple photos of plant pests found during inspections.

forming insects, mites, and scale insects. Spruce in several nurseries were found to have stigma needlecast.



Eastern Spruce Gall Adelegid—controlled by pruning out and destroying galls in June and July before they open.



Severe cedar-hawthorne rust on Thornless Cockspur Hawthorne—controlled by removing alternate host or timely fungicide treatments.

2015 NDDA Survey Wrap-up

Update on Japanese Beetle

In 2015, NDDA received a specialty crop grant to pursue a large scale Japanese beetle survey. NDDA, along with volunteers from across the state, Master Gardeners, NDSU Extension, a couple nurseries and North Dakota Forest Service, hung nearly 1,700 traps in North Dakota. Traps were placed in June and removed in October. Data is still being compiled as of the printing of this newsletter, but traps came up positive in 10 counties across the state of North Dakota. Unlike past years, fewer of these traps were located in nurseries that received nursery stock from Japanese beetle infested areas. The counties where Japanese beetles were trapped include Cass, Grand Forks, Richland, Barnes, Stutsman, Burleigh, Ward, McKenzie, Williams, and Stark (map below). Dickey and Griggs Counties have not had positives since 2013. The Cass and Burleigh County traps are significant as the vast majority of beetles were caught in non-nursery

locations. In fact, there were no beetles caught in nurseries in Cass County. NDDA will be discussing where we go from here. Currently, the only regulations that apply to Japanese beetles are for interstate nursery shipments as outlined in the Japanese beetle harmonization plan. This plan is undergoing a re-write to be ready for the 2017 shipping season. NDDA may not continue trapping on a large scale but rather work with those nurseries who are shipping to western states. A full 2015 Japanese beetle survey report will be available on the NDDA website this winter or at the NDNGA convention in January.

Update on Emerald Ash Borer

Due to large cuts in funding, USDA-APHIS-PPQ placed most of the ND allotted emerald ash borer (EAB) traps. NDDA did not receive any funding for EAB survey work, but was able to obtain a few traps at no cost that other states did not claim. These

were given to Fargo, Grand Forks, West Fargo and Bismarck city forestry departments for placement. NDDA also placed a few traps in Mandan and Jamestown. A total of 156 traps were placed, and all traps were negative. A few suspect calls were received and checked out, but no emerald ash borer has been found in North Dakota.

Nationally, EAB has been found in 25 states with Louisiana the only new state to find positives in 2015. The map below shows the 2015 new county detections in red. This map can be found at the USDA-APHIS Emerald Ash Borer page. Many additional counties however have been added across the country. Nearest to North Dakota, Minnesota added seven counties to the positive list, including the latest and most northern find in Canal Park of Duluth, across the river from a previous find in Superior, Wisconsin.

