



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Karen Ross, Secretary

DATE: September 10, 2012
TO: All County Agricultural Commissioners
FROM: Plant Health and Pest Prevention Services
SUBJECT: **PEST EXCLUSION ADVISORY NO. 29-2012**
Draft Changes to California Weed-Free Forage Inspection Protocol

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) is issuing this advisory to notify county agricultural commissioners of a draft update to the CDFA Weed Free Forage Inspection Protocol (attached) and a conference call to discuss draft changes.

Conference call details:

Date: Tuesday, September 18, 2012
Time: 1:00 PM
Call in: (866) 836-8451
Passcode: 2688106

The draft CDFA Weed Free Forage Inspection Protocol has been aligned with the minimum standards set by the [North American Weed Management Association \(NAWMA\)](#). The draft changes will allow California certified weed free forage to be recognized by other NAWMA members including: Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

California's draft protocol has been reviewed and accepted by NAWMA. Before moving forward with signing the Memorandum of Understanding with NAWMA, CDFA wanted to ensure the draft protocol was shared and accepted by the county agricultural commissioners.

The most significant change from the current protocol (attached) is the elimination of post-harvest inspection as an approved method of certification. CDFA has determined that the post-harvest inspection certification option is inadequate to determine if a lot of forage is acceptably weed-free.

For questions regarding this advisory, please contact Terra Walber at (916) 654-0312 or by e-mail at terra.walber@cdfa.ca.gov.



**INSPECTION OF FORAGE:
GROWING, BALED OR OTHER PRODUCTS FOR NOXIOUS WEEDS**

The preferred inspection of forage for noxious weeds in the growing field is prior to harvest. Post-harvest inspection of processed forage may be performed at the discretion of the county agricultural commissioner. Authority to certify forage as weed free is permitted under sections 5101 and 5205 under authority of section 403 of the California Food and Agricultural Code.

A Certificate of Quarantine Compliance (CQC) may be issued if:

1. No noxious weeds are found after a reasonable and prudent visual field inspection within 10 days prior to harvest.
 - The pre-harvest inspection for noxious weeds in cereal crops should follow the walking pattern outline in Section 3.6.3.1.
 - The pre-harvest inspection for noxious weeds in other crops should follow the walking pattern outline in Section 3.6.3.1.
2. No noxious weeds are found in processed forage (harvested/baled) after a visual inspection of:
 - 100% of all visible surfaces of at least 10 bales or 3% of the total number of bales, whichever is greater, taken randomly from the lot.
 - If an inspector, after visually inspecting the lot suspects that noxious weeds may be present, s/he may open the bale(s) to inspect or sample for noxious weeds.

Copies of the CQC must accompany any bill of sale for all portions of the processed forage harvested from a certified field or inspected after harvest to maintain the identity of the forage.

Definitions:

“Noxious weeds” mean propagative plant parts and seeds from plants listed in section 4500, title 3, division 6, subchapter 6 of the California Code of Regulations.

“Propagative plant parts” are any part of a plant capable of reproducing themselves, including live roots, rhizomes, and/or stolons present in the forage to be harvested.

“Forage” includes hay, straw, or mulch and straw wattles.

CALIFORNIA WEED-FREE FORAGE INSPECTION PROTOCOL

SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

The following details the California Department of Food and Agriculture’s (CDFA) approved protocol for certifying weed-free forage including hay, straw, or mulch and straw wattles. CDFA certification methods have been aligned with the minimum standards set by the North American Weed Management Association (NAWMA), using the North American Weed-Free Forage Program Minimum Certification Standards. The following are benefits to being a participant in this program:

- Provides assurances to participants in all states/provinces (Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming; Alberta, Canada) that forage certified through this program meets a minimum acceptable standard
- Provides continuity between the various provinces and states in the program
- Limits the spread of noxious weeds through forage and mulch

Authority to certify forage as weed-free is permitted under California Food and Agricultural Code sections [5101](#) and [5205](#) under authority of section [403](#).

Forage certified under this protocol will be inspected for plants listed in the state noxious weed list, [California Code of Regulations \(CCR\) section 4500](#) in addition to weeds listed on NAWMA’s [North American Designated Noxious Weed List or Undesirable Plant Species List](#).

Certification should be requested by the producer early enough to allow submission of questionable samples to CDFA’s Plant Pest Diagnostics Laboratory for identification and to ensure proper timing of field inspections. CDFA has removed the post-harvest inspection option because it is generally inadequate to determine if a lot of forage is acceptably weed-free. Weeds often are a small component of forage, yet even this amount can provide a pathway for new infestations and invasions. In addition, the outside layers of bales are often abraded by contact with other objects, so identification of weeds is difficult, if not impossible, from a superficial inspection. For this reason, it is incomparably better to inspect forage in the field when any invasive species are most visible and will be most effectively identified.

A list of California Certified Weed-Free Forage and Straw Suppliers is available at:
<http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/pdfs/pe/WFF-Supplier-List.pdf>

SECTION II – INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

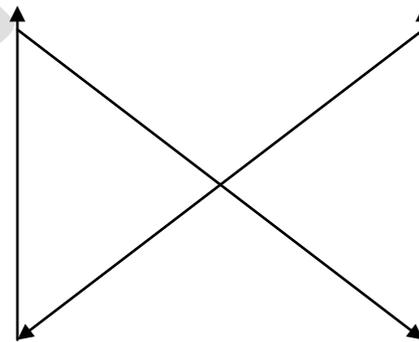
Forage shall be free of those noxious weeds listed in [California Code of Regulations \(CCR\) section 4500](#) in addition to weeds listed on NAWMA's [North American Designated Noxious Weed List or Undesirable Plant Species List](#) (see Appendix A).

1. Forage shall be inspected in California by state or county regulatory officials. An inspector may not inspect fields of which said inspector has ownership or financial interest.
2. Forage shall also be inspected in the field of origin (field shall include surrounding ditches, fence rows, roads, easement, rights of way, and adequate buffer zone surrounding the field) following the walking patterns described in a. or b. below.
3. Field shall be inspected within 10 days of cutting or harvesting by the proper officials or authority. There should be a minimum of two entry points per field and minimum of one entry point per 10 acres. Each point of entry shall be at least 150 feet into the field and each additional 150 feet traveled shall constitute an entry point. Travel shall be uninterrupted, proceeding through the field being inspected. A certificate of inspection must be issued after this inspection.

a. Inspection of Cereal Crops:

For pre-harvest inspection for noxious weeds in **cereal crops**, the walking pattern described in this section is adequate to meet reasonable standards for weed-free inspection.

The pattern for walking cereal crops is similar to the letter X. Start in one corner of the field and inspect plants along one edge of the field. At the end of the field, diagonally cross through the center to the opposite corner. Then walk the edge of the field (opposite from where you started) to the corner. Finally, diagonally cross the field again to finish at the corner where you began.



Begin here

In addition the entire perimeter should be driven, walked, or reviewed. A buffer zone surrounding the field should be established and inspected at the discretion of the inspector.

b. Inspection of Other Crops (not cereal crops)

For pre-harvest inspection for noxious weeds in **other crops (not cereal crops)**, the walking pattern described in this section is adequate to meet reasonable standards for weed-free inspection.

A statistical method is used to walk fields. The accuracy of this method is based on the number of plants observed compared to the number of plants in the field. This method provides a minimum of 95% confidence in detecting an infection of 0.1%. In most crops, the confidence level will be greater than 95%.

Statistical Method of Field Walking for Non Cereal Crops

To determine how to conduct field inspections on crops other than cereals, inspectors must first know the number of acres in the field. This information should be obtained when the inspection is requested. Then, the inspector needs to determine the minimum number of passes required for each field using the chart below.

- i. Select the minimum number of field passes from the table below based on the number of acres in the field. For example, a 30-acre field calls for a minimum of 17 passes.
- ii. Estimate the length of the field borderline. Figures should be close, but they do not need to be exact. (For this example, use 1,100 feet.)
- iii. Equally space the passes along a field borderline (1,100 feet/17 passes = 65 feet per pass).
- iv. Walk the passes including the field borders at the end of the pass. If the last scheduled pass does not reach the field border, continue to walk additional passes. When walking at the edge of the field, the inspector should walk approximately 10 feet inside the field to maximize the number of plants examined.

Minimum number of field passes for each field

Minimum # of Acres in Field	Field Passes
0-1.0	6
1.1-5.0	9
5.1-10.0	11
10.1-20.0	13
20.1-50.0	17
50.1-100.0	20
100.1-200.0	24
200.1-500.0	30
500.1-1000.0	36
1000.0+	42

In addition, the entire perimeter should be driven, walked, or reviewed. A buffer zone surrounding the field should be established and inspected at the discretion of the inspector.

4. Storage area where certified weed-free forage will be stored and surrounding buffer must be inspected for weeds prior to harvesting and storing certified forage.
5. Forage which contains any noxious weeds, or undesirable plant species, as identified in Appendix A, may be certified if the following requirements are met:
 - a. Field upon which the forage was produced was treated to prevent seed formation or seed ripening to the degree that there is no danger of dissemination of the seed, or any injurious portion thereof from such noxious weeds, or undesirable plant species, or the propagating parts of the plant are not capable of producing a new plant.
 - b. Noxious weed(s) or undesirable plant species was treated not later than rosette to bud stage, or boot stage for grass species classified as weeds, prior to cutting or harvesting.
 - c. Treatment methods can include but are not limited to: burning, mowing, cutting or rousing, mechanical methods, or chemicals.
6. Pellets and pelleted milled feeds may be certified in the field or may be certified based on official testing by CDFA's Plant Pest Diagnostics Laboratory for weed seed viability.
7. Cubes must be certified in the field. Cubes are hay harvested with equipment which forms the hay into small compact self-binding units. These are not considered pellets and the field of origin must be certified. There is no lab testing.

SECTION III – CERTIFICATION AND MARKINGS

- **If coming in from out of state, bales with twine must be accompanied by a transit certificate**
- **If the bales are traveling within the state, only a transit certificate is required**
- **If the bale has a proper tag, no transit or additional paperwork is required**

1. Inspection Certificate (See Appendix B):

An inspection certificate shall document that the above minimum requirements have been met based upon a reasonable and prudent visual inspection as outlined in the walking patterns described in Section II above.

Certificate of Inspection Minimum Requirements:

- a. State agency information (address and phone number).
- b. County agency information (address and phone number).
- c. Inspection Certificate numbering system.
- d. Producer name, address, and phone number.
- e. Legal description of property being inspected or field number.
- f. Acres inspected.
- g. Package/Bale size.
- h. Number of bales or tonnage.
- i. Commodity/Forage type.
- j. **"Meets North American Standards"** statement.
- k. Inspection date.
- l. Inspector signature.
- m. Comment section.

Producers will get the original inspection certificate; certifying regulatory official will make a copy for office records.

2. Transit Certificate (See Appendix C):

Interstate shipments of forage shall be accompanied by an original transit certificate to maintain identity of forage issued by a California county or state regulatory official. Shipments into restricted areas not accompanied by the proper transit certificate may be rejected. The original transit certificate must accompany any bill of sale for all portions of the processed forage harvested from a certified field to maintain the identity of the forage. Note: Each destination will require an original transit certificate.

What if bales are traveling within the state? Only a transit certificate is required. If the bale has a proper tag, no transit or additional paperwork is required.

Transit Certificate Minimum Requirements:

- a. State agency information (address and phone number).
- b. County agency information (address and phone number).
- c. Transit Certificate numbering system.
- d. Transporter name, address, phone number.
- e. Consignee name, address, phone number.
- f. Specific destination.
- g. Reference to Inspection Certificate number.
- h. Comments section.
- i. Commodity/Forage type.
- j. Package/bale size.
- k. Number of bales or tonnage.
- l. Type of Certification Marking used.
- m. Issuer signature, Title, and phone number.
- n. Issue Date
- o. Statement: **"Only original are accepted"**.

Using a transit certificate or certification marking for forage from fields other than the one specified shall constitute a violation of the North American Weed-Free Forage Standards and local authorities may take actions.

3. Marking Requirements

Shipments into restricted areas not accompanied by the proper transit certificate may be rejected. Use of the standard North American certification marking is recommended.

- a. Special purple and yellow colored twine as approved by NAWMA (on one side of the bale)
- b. Forage Tag Minimum Requirements (See Appendix D):
 - i. The words **"North American Weed-Free Forage Certification Program"**.
 - ii. A number system (for tracking purposes).
 - iii. Province/state of issue.
 - iv. Province/state telephone number (responsible official).
 - v. A statement that the product is **"Certified to the North American Standards"**.

Appendix A: CCR 4500 Noxious Weed List and NAWMA Weed List

The following table lists the species of weeds that are not acceptable in “weed-free forage” under columns “CCR 4500 Noxious Weeds” and “NAWMA Weeds.” The column labeled “Weeds Present in CA” has been added to assist California inspectors determine the weeds most likely to be encountered.

Weeds	CCR 4500 Noxious Weeds	NAWMA Weeds	Weeds Present in CA
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i> (Kangaroothorn)	x		x
<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i> (bronze piri-iri-bur)	x		x
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i> (bidly bidly)	x		x
<i>Acaena pallida</i> (pale bidly bidly)	x		
<i>Achnatherum brachychaetum</i> (punagrass)	x		x
<i>Acroptilon repens</i> = <i>Centaurea repens</i> (Russian knapweed)	x	x	x
<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i> (jointed goatgrass)	x	x	x
<i>Aegilops ovata</i> (ovate goatgrass)	x		x
<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i> (barb goatgrass)	x		x
<i>Aeschynomene rudis</i> (rough jointvetch)	x		
<i>Agropyron repens</i> (quackgrass)		x	x
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (tree of heaven)	x		x
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> (camelthorn)	x		x
<i>Allium paniculatum</i> (panicked onion)	x		x
<i>Allium vineale</i> (wild garlic)	x		x
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (alligatorweed)	x		x
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (sessile joyweed)	x		
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> (giant ragweed)	x		x
<i>Ambrosia tomentosa</i> (skeletonleaf bursage)		x	
<i>Araujia sericifera</i> (bladderflower)	x		x
<i>Arctium minus</i> (common burdock)		x	x
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i> (capeweed)	x		x
<i>Artemisia absinthium</i> (absinth wormwood)		x	
<i>Arundo donax</i> (giant reed)	x		x
<i>Atriplex amnicola</i> (river saltbush)	x		
<i>Avena fatua</i> (wild oats)		x	x
<i>Berteroa incana</i> (hoary alyssum)	x		x
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> (Carolina fanwort)	x		x
<i>Cannabis sativa</i> (hemp / marijuana)		x	x
<i>Cardaria chalapensis</i> (lens-podded hoary cress)= <i>Lepidium chalapense</i>	x		x
<i>Cardaria draba</i> (heart-podded hoary cress)= <i>Lepidium draba</i>	x		x
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i> (globe-podded hoary cress)- <i>Lepidium appelianum</i>	x		x
<i>Cardaria</i> spp. (hoary cress)		x	x
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i> (plumeless thistle)	x	x	x

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Weeds	CCR 4500 Noxious Weeds	NAWMA Weeds	Weeds Present in CA
<i>Carduus crispus</i> (welled thistle)	x		
<i>Carduus nutans</i> (musk thistle)	x	x	x
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> (Italian thistle)	x		x
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> (slender flower thistle)	x		x
<i>Carthamus baeticus</i> (smooth distaff thistle)= <i>C. creticus</i>	x		x
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i> (woolly distaff thistle)	x		x
<i>Carthamus leucocaulos</i> (whitestem distaff thistle)	x		x
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> (southern sandbur)	x		
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i> (coast sandbur)	x		
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (mat sandbur)	x		
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> (purple starthistle)	x		x
<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> (diffuse knapweed)	x	x	x
<i>Centaurea iberica</i> (Iberian starthistle)	x		x
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i> (spotted knapweed)	x	x	x
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> (tocalote; malta starthistle)	x		x
<i>Centaurea pratensis</i> (meadow knapweed)		x	x
<i>Centaurea repens</i> = <i>Acroptilon repens</i> (Russian knapweed)	x	x	x
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> (yellow starthistle)	x	x	x
<i>Centaurea squarrosa</i> (squarrose knapweed)	x		x
<i>Centaurea sulphurea</i> (Sicilian thistle)	x		x
<i>Centaurea virgata</i> (squarrose knapweed)		x	x
<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i> (watersprite)	x		
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> (skeletonweed / rush skeletonweed)	x	x	x
<i>Chorispora tenella</i> (purple mustard)	x		x
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> (oxeye daisy)		x	x
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (Canada thistle)	x	x	x
<i>Cirsium japonicum</i> (Japanese thistle)	x		
<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i> (yellowspine thistle)	x		x
<i>Cirsium undulatum</i> (wavyleaf thistle)	x		x
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (bull thistle)	x		x
<i>Conium maculatum</i> (poison hemlock)		x	x
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> (field bindweed)	x	x	x
<i>Coronopus squamatus</i> (swinecress)	x		x
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> (jubata grass)	x		x
<i>Crupina vulgaris</i> (bearded creeper / common crupina)	x	x	x
<i>Cucumis melo var. dudaim</i> (dudaim melon)	x		x
<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> (paddy melon)	x		x
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. [native] (dodder)	x		x

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Weeds	CCR 4500 Noxious Weeds	NAWMA Weeds	Weeds Present in CA
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. [non-native] (giant dodder)	x		x
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> (artichoke thistle)	x		x
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (bermudagrass)		x	x
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i> (houndstongue)		x	x
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> (yellow nutsedge)	x		x
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> (purple nutsedge)	x		x
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (Scotch broom)	x	x	x
<i>Delairea odorata</i> (cape-ivy)	x		x
<i>Diodia virginiana</i> (buttonweed)	x		
<i>Drymaria cordata</i> (whitesnow)	x		
<i>Egeria najas</i> (narrow leaf elodea)	x		
<i>Elytrigia repens</i> (quackgrass)	x		x
<i>Euphorbia dentata</i> (toothed spurge)		x	x
<i>Euphorbia esula</i> (leafy spurge)= <i>E. virgata</i>	x	x	x
<i>Euphorbia graminea</i> (grassleaf spurge)	x		x
<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i> (oblong spurge)	x		x
<i>Euphorbia serrata</i> (serrate spurge)	x		?
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i> (Geraldton carnation spurge)	x		x
<i>Fatoua villosa</i> (hairy crabweed)	x		x
<i>Genista monspessulana</i> (French broom)	x		x
<i>Halimodendron halodendron</i> (Russian salt tree)	x		
<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i> (halogeton)	x		x
<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> (blueweed)	x		x
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i> (tanglehead)	x		x
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> (orange hawkweed)		x	x
<i>Hieracium pratense</i> (yellow hawkseed)		x	
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (hydrilla)	x		x
<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> (swampweed)	x		
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> (black henbane)	x	x	
<i>Hypericum canariense</i> (Canary Island St. Johnswort)	x		x
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> (Klamath weed/St. Johnswort)	x	x	x
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i> (dyer's woad)	x	x	x
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i> (curly water-weed)	x		
<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> (perennial peppergrass / perennial pepperweed)	x	x	x
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> (sericea lespedeza)		x	
<i>Limnobiium spongia</i> (spongeplant)	x		x
<i>Limnophila indica</i> (ambulia)	x		
<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> (dwarf ambulia)	x		

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Weeds	CCR 4500 Noxious Weeds	NAWMA Weeds	Weeds Present in CA
<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> (Dalmatian toadflax)= <i>L. genisitifolia</i> spp. <i>dalmatica</i>	x	x	x
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> (yellow toadflax)		x	x
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> (water primrose)	x		
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> (purple loosestrife)	x	x	x
<i>Matricaria perforata</i> or <i>M. milaceum</i> (scentless chamomile)		x	
<i>Milium vernale</i> (miliun)		x	
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i> (nimblewill)	x		
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> (giant chickweed)	x		x
<i>Nardus stricta</i> (matgrass)		x	
garlic)	x		x
<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i> (banana waterlily)	x		x
<i>Ononis alopecuroides</i> (foxtail restharrow)	x		
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i> (Scotch thistle)	x	x	x
<i>Onopordum illyricum</i> (Illyrian thistle)	x		x
<i>Onopordum</i> spp. (<i>Onopordum</i> thistles)	x		x
<i>Onopordum tauricum</i> (Taurian thistle)	x		x
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> (branched broomrape)	x		x
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i> (perennial wild red rice)	x		x
<i>Panicum antidotale</i> (blue panicgrass)	x		x
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> (wild proso millet)		x	x
<i>Peganum harmala</i> (harmel)	x		x
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> (Kikuyugrass)	x		x
<i>Physalis longifolia</i> (long-leaf groundcherry)	x		x
<i>Physalis virginiana</i> var. <i>sonorae</i> = <i>Physalis longifolia</i>	x		
<i>Physalis viscosa</i> (grape groundcherry)	x		x
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> (Japanese knotweed)= <i>Fallopia japonica</i>	x		x
<i>wallichii</i>	x		x
<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i> (giant knotweed)= <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i>	x		x
<i>Potentilla recta</i> (sulphur cinquefoil)	x	x	x
<i>Prosopis strombulifera</i> (creeping mesquite)	x		x
<i>Retama monosperma</i> (bridal broom)	x		x
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i> (Austrian field cress)	x		x
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i> (creeping yellow field cress)	x		x
<i>Salsola australis</i> = <i>Salsola tragus</i> in part	x		x
<i>Salsola collina</i> (spineless Russianthistle)	x		x
<i>Salsola paulsenii</i> (barbwire Russianthistle)	x		x
<i>Salsola tragus</i> (common Russianthistle)	x		x
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i> (wormleaf salsola)= <i>S. damascena</i>	x		x

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Weeds	CCR 4500 Noxious Weeds	NAWMA Weeds	Weeds Present in CA
<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i> (Mediterranean sage)	x		x
<i>Salvia virgata</i> (southern meadow sage)	x		x
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i> (golden thistle)	x		x
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i> (tansy ragwort)	x	x	x
<i>Senecio linearifolius</i> (narrowleaf ragwort)	x		x
<i>Senecio mikanioides</i> = <i>Delairea odorata</i>	x		x
<i>Senecio squalidus</i> (Oxford ragwort)	x		x
<i>Sesbania punicea</i> (scarlet wisteria)	x		x
<i>Setaria faberi</i> (giant foxtail)	x		x
<i>Solanum cardiophyllum</i> (heartleaf nightshade)	x		
<i>Solanum carolinense</i> (Carolina horsenettle)	x	x	x
<i>Solanum dimidiatum</i> (Torrey's nightshade)	x		x
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> (white horsenettle / silverleaf nightshade)	x	x	x
<i>Solanum lanceolatum</i> (lanceleaf nightshade)	x		x
<i>Solanum marginatum</i> (white-margined nightshade)	x		x
<i>Solanum rostratum</i> (buffalobur)		x	x
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> (perennial sowthistle)	x	x	x
<i>Sorghum almum</i> (perennial sorghum)		x	x
Including but not limited to <i>Sorghum almum</i> and perennial sweet sudangrass)	x	x	x
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i> and hybrids (smooth cordgrass and hybrids)	x		x
<i>Spartina anglica</i> (common cordgrass)	x		x
<i>Spartina densiflora</i> (dense-flowered cordgrass)	x		x
<i>Spartina patens</i> (saltmeadow cordgrass)	x		x
<i>Spartium junceum</i> (Spanish broom)	x		x
<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i> (Austrian peaweed)	x		x
<i>Striga asiatica</i> (witchweed)	x		
<i>Striga lutea</i> = <i>Striga asiatica</i>	x		
<i>Symphytum asperum</i> (rough comfrey)	x		
<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> (medusahead)	x	x	x
<i>Tagetes minuta</i> (wild marigold)	x		x
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> (Chinese tamarisk)	x		x
<i>Tamarix gallica</i> (French tamarisk)	x		x
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i> (smallflower tamarisk)	x		x
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> (saltcedar)	x		x
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> (common tansy)		x	x
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (puncturevine)	x	x	x
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> (gorse)	x		x
<i>Viscum album</i> (European mistletoe)	x		x

Appendix A: CCR 4500 Noxious Weed List and NAWMA Weed List

Weeds	CCR 4500 Noxious Weeds	NAWMA Weeds	Weeds Present in CA
<i>Zostera japonica</i> (Japanese eelgrass)	x		x
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i> (Syrian beancaper)	x	x	x



INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE PRINT AND COMPLETE or FILL-OUT AND PRINT.
FORM MUST BE KEPT ON FILE WITH THE COUNTY. A COPY SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO THE PRODUCER.

CALIFORNIA CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION for WEED-FREE FORAGE <small>*NOTE: THIS IS NOT A TRANSIT CERTIFICATE</small>	COUNTY
CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION NO. ASSIGNED BY COUNTY - Ex: Sac code followed by unique 4 digit no.: 34-0001	ADDRESS
	PHONE

This certifies that the field(s) described herein have been inspected according to NAWMA certification standards. The objective of this program is to help prevent and slow the speed of Designated Noxious Weeds by providing forage which is free of the potential for transport and dispersal of listed weed species.

PRODUCER

PRODUCER	PHONE		
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE CALIFORNIA	ZIP CODE

FIELD(S) DESCRIPTION			
ACRES INSPECTED	CUTTING (CHOOSE ONE): <input type="checkbox"/> FIRST <input type="checkbox"/> SECOND <input type="checkbox"/> THIRD		
NUMBER OF BALES/TONNAGE	PACKAGE/BALE TYPE		
MARKING SYSTEM (CHOOSE ONE):	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL TWINE	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL WIRE	<input type="checkbox"/> TAGS <input type="checkbox"/> NONE

FORAGE PRODUCT

FORAGE PRODUCT TYPE

- A **EXCEEDS requirements** of the NAWMA certification standards and contains only the specified forage plant material. No other plants or weeds noted.
- B **MEETS requirements** of the NAWMA certification standards. This forage contains variable amounts of annual weeds and/or other weeds not listed as prohibited or noxious.
 (WEEDS NOTES): _____
- C **COMPLIES with MINIMUM requirements** of the NAWMA certification standards. This forage contains variable amounts of Prohibited or Noxious weed species which were immature. (No viable seed) when harvested, or were treated to prevent seed formation. These plant parts, although not usually desirable in the forage product, are not considered able to begin new infestations.
 (WEEDS NOTES): _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: _____

REQUIREMENTS

*Forage must be certifiable within 10 days of harvesting; and inspected in the Field of Origin by proper officials. Inspection shall include surrounding ditches, fence rows, easements, roads, etc. and loading areas and stackyards. Certificate shall document included information based on a reasonable and prudent visual inspection. This certificate shall be in effect for the current season or as specified. **TERMINATION DATE:** _____*

CERTIFIED BY (inspector signature)	TITLE	INSPECTION DATE
--	--------------	------------------------

** This certificate is Not Transferrable and will not be accepted by Law Enforcing Agencies or Port of Entry Authority. End User must have the Transit Certificate, or forage must be identified with an approved marking system such as special twine or tags. For additional information, call your local Agricultural Commissioner's Office.*

CALIFORNIA CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION FORM REVISED 6/2012





CALIFORNIA TRANSIT CERTIFICATE

WEED-FREE FORAGE

INSTRUCTIONS: PLEASE PRINT AND COMPLETE or FILL-OUT AND PRINT.

TRANSIT CERT NO:	DATE ISSUED:	CERTIFICATE SHALL TERMINATE ON:
*CERTIFICATE IS NOT TRANSFERRABLE AFTER ISSUANCE. ONLY ORIGINAL COPIES ACCEPTED.		
COUNTY:	PHONE:	ADDRESS:

COMMODITY IS IN TRANSIT TO (SPECIFY):			
TRANSPORTER	VEHICLE LIC.	PHONE	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
QUANTITY (TONS/BALES)	PACKAGE TYPE	VALID FOR NO. OF TRIPS (NOT TO EXCEED 10)	
END USER OR CONSIGNEE		PHONE	
ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

ENFORCING AGENCY	INITIALS	DATE
<i>Forage in Transit has been inspected according to NAWMA certification standards. For smaller loads, an approved marking system such as special twine or tags may be used in place of this form. Transporters carrying over 12 tons of forage must possess a Transit Certificate.</i>		

CALIFORNIA CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION NO.	DATE	PRODUCER
-		
FORAGE PRODUCT	CUTTING (CHOOSE ONE):	<input type="checkbox"/> FIRST <input type="checkbox"/> SECOND <input type="checkbox"/> THIRD

- A **EXCEEDS requirements** of the NAWMA certification standards and contains only the specified forage plant material. No other plants or weeds noted.
- B **MEETS requirements** of the NAWMA certification standards. This forage contains variable amounts of annual weeds and/or other weeds not listed as prohibited or noxious.
(WEEDS NOTES): _____
- C **COMPLIES with MINIMUM requirements** of the NAWMA certification standards. This forage contains variable amounts of Prohibited or Noxious weed species which were immature. (No viable seed) when harvested, or were treated to prevent seed formation. These plant parts, although not usually desirable in the forage product, are not considered able to begin new infestations.
(WEEDS NOTES): _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: _____

ISSUED BY	TITLE	PHONE

** Original copy shall be delivered to the End User or Consignee upon completion of delivery. Using this certificate to represent forage other than the lot specified shall constitute a violation of CDFA Policy. For additional information, call your local Agricultural Commissioner's Office.*

CALIFORNIA TRANSIT CERTIFICATE FORM REVISED 6/2012





<p>NORTH AMERICAN WEED-FREE FORAGE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM **CERTIFIED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN STANDARDS**</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>CALIFORNIA FORAGE CERTIFICATION TAG</u></p> <p>FORAGE TO WHICH THIS TAG IS ATTACHED HAS BEEN INSPECTED AND MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FORAGE CERTIFICATION STANDARDS. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, CALL YOUR LOCAL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE AT THE NUMBER TO THE LEFT.</p> <p>WARNING: VIOLATION OF STATE LAW TO REFUSE THIS TAG FOR OTHER FORAGE.</p>
<p>ISSUING CA COUNTY: COUNTY PHONE NO:</p>	
<p>FORAGE TAG NO. ASSIGNED BY COUNTY</p>	

CALIFORNIA FORAGE TAG FORMAT REVISED 6/2012

