

In Title 3, Division 4, Chapter 3, amend, Section 3591.20 to read:

Section 3591.20 Light Brown Apple Moth Eradication Area.

(a) Proclamation of Eradication Area. That portion of the State of California described as follows within which a certain pest, light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*), is known to exist are hereby proclaimed to be eradication areas with respect to said pest:

The entire counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Francisco San Mateo, and Santa Clara and Santa Cruz.

Continued

Note: Authority: Sections 407 and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code

Reference: Sections 407, 5322, 5761, 5762 and 5763, Food and Agricultural Code

(b) Hosts Within Said Area. The following nursery stock, plants and plant parts and any greenwaste residues thereof or any other plant which by scientific investigation is shown to be capable of sustaining light brown apple moth in any stage of development:

Abelia spp. (abelia)

Abies spp. (fir)

Acacia spp. (acacias)

Acer spp. (maple)

Achillea spp. (yarrow)

Acmena spp. (lilly-pilly tree)

Actinidia spp. (Chinese gooseberry, kiwi, kiwifruit)

Adiantum spp. (maidenhair ferns)

Aesculus spp. (horse chestnut, buckeye)

Alnus spp. (alder)

Amaranthus spp. (amaranths)

Antirrhinum spp. (snapdragons)

Apium spp. (celery)

Aquilegia spp. (columbines)

Arbutus spp. (madrone, strawberry tree)

Arctotheca spp. (capeweeds, cape dandelion)

Arctotis spp. (African daisy)

Artemisia spp. (mugwort, sage brush, tarragon, worm wood, etc.)

Asparagus spp. (asparagus, asparagus fern, smilax asparagus)

Astartea spp.

Aster spp. (asters)

Aucuba spp. (aucuba, Himalaya laurel, Japanese laurel)

Baccharis spp. (coyote brush, desert broom)

Banksia spp. (candle flowers)

Begonia spp. (begonia)

Berberis spp. (barberry)

Beta spp. (beet)
Betula spp. (birch)
Blandfordia spp. (Christmas bells)
Boronia spp. (boronias)
Brassica spp. (broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, cress, kale, mustard, etc.)
Breynia spp. (snow bush)
Bromus spp. (brome, bromegrass, chess, foxtail, rescuegrass)
Buddleia spp. (butterfly bush)
Bursaria spp. (black thorns, prickly box)
Calendula spp. (calendula, marigold)
Callistemon spp. (bottle brush)
Camellia spp. (camellia)
Campsis spp. (trumpet creeper, trumpet vine)
Capsella spp. (shepard's purse)
Capsicum spp. (peppers)
Cardus spp. (Italian thistle, musk thistle, plumeless thistle)
Carmichaelia spp.
Carpobrotus spp. (ice plant, pickle weed, pigface)
Cassia spp. (golden shower, pink shower, rainbow shower, gold medallion tree)
Ceanothus spp. (buck brush, wild lilac)
Cedrus spp. (cedar)
Centranthus spp. (fox's brush, heliotrope, valerian)
Ceratostigma spp. (Chinese plumbago)
Chaenomeles spp. (Chinese-quince, flowering quince)
Chamaecyparis spp. (false cypress, Port Orford cedar)
Chenopodium spp. (fat-hen, lamb's quarters)
Chimonanthus spp. (Japanese allspice, wintersweet)
Choisya spp. (Mexican orange)
Chrysanthemum spp. (chrysanthemums)
Chrysanthemum x morifolium (florist mums)
Cirsium spp. (Arizona thistle, bull thistle, Canada thistle)

Citrus spp. (citrus)
Clematis spp. (clematis, virgin's bower, lather flower, vase vine)
Clerodendron spp. (bleeding heart vine, bowers, tubeflower, Turk's turban)
Clethra spp. (white alder, summer-sweet)
Clianthus spp. (desert pea, glory pea, parrot's-beak)
Convolvulus spp. (field bindweed, dwarf morning-glory)
Conyza spp. (fleabane, horsethistle)
Coprosoma spp. (coprosoma, mirror bush)
Cordylina spp. (cabbage tree, dracaena, good-luck plant)
Coriaria spp. (tanner's tree)
Correa spp. (Australian fuchsia)
Cotoneaster spp. (cotoneaster)
Crataegus spp. (hawthorn)
Crocasmia spp. (montbretia)
Cryptomeria spp. (Japanese cedar)
Cryptostemma spp. (capeweed)
Cucumis spp. (cantaloupe, cucumber, melon, muskmelon)
Cucurbita spp. (gourds, pumpkins, squashes)
Cupressus spp. (cypress)
Cydonia spp. (quince)
Cyphomandra spp. (tamarillo, tree tomato, tomato tree)
Cytisus spp. (genista, Scotch broom, Spanish broom, white Spanish)
Dahlia spp. (dahlia)
Datura spp. (angel's trumpet, Jimson weed, thorn apple)
Daucus spp. (carrot, Queen Anne's lace)
Deutzia spp. (crenate pride of Rochester)
Dodonaea spp. ((hop bush, hopseed bush)
Diospyros spp. (ebony, persimmon)
Epilobium spp. (fireweed)
Erica spp. (heath, heather)
Eriobotrya spp. (loquat)

Eriostemon spp. (pink star, wax flower)
Erodium spp. (cranesbill, filaree)
Escallonia spp. (escallonias)
Eucalyptus spp. (eucalyptus, gum trees)
Eugenia spp. (cherry of the Rio Grande, Lilly Pilly, Surinam cherry)
Euonymus spp. (euonymus, spindle tree)
Euphorbia spp. (euphorbia, spurges)
Fagus spp. (beech)
Feijoa spp. (feijoa, pineapple guava)
Ficus spp. (creeping fig, fig, fiddleleaf fig, rubber tree weeping fig)
Forsythia spp. (forsythias)
Fortunella spp. (kumquats)
Fragaria spp. (strawberry)
Fraxinus spp. (ash)
Fumaria spp. (fumitory)
Fuchsia spp. (fuchsias)
Garrya spp. (silk-tassel)
Gelsemium spp. (Carolina jessamine)
Genista spp. (brooms)
Geranium spp. (cranesbill)
Gerbera spp. (Transvaal daisy)
Gomphocarpus spp. (cotton bush, hairy balls, wild cotton)
Grevillea spp. (hummingbird bush, grevilleas, silky-oak)
Gypsophila spp. (baby's-breath)
Hakea spp. (pincushion tree)
Haloragis spp. (erect seaberry, seaberry)
Hardenbergia spp. (coral pea, lilac vine)
Hebe spp. (hebe)
Hedera spp. (ivy)
Helianthus spp. (Jerusalem artichoke, sunflower)
Helichrysum spp. (curry plant, licorice plant, straw flower)

Hoheria spp. (lacebark)
Holcus spp. (velvet grass)
Humulus spp. (hops)
Hypericum spp. (Aaron's beard, sweet-amber, St John's wort)
Ilex spp. (holly)
Iris spp. (iris)
Jasminum spp. (jasmine)
Juglans spp. (California black walnut, butternut, English walnut)
Juncus spp. (rush)
Kerria spp. (Japanese kerria)
Kunzea spp. (Burgan)
Laburnum spp. (bean tree golden-chain)
Lagunaria spp. (cow itch tree, Hercules' club, white field gourd)
Lantana spp. (lantana, shrub verbena)
Lathyrus spp. (sweet pea)
Laurus spp. (Grecian laurel, sweet bay)
Lavendula spp. (lavenders)
Leptospermum spp. (tea trees)
Leucodendron spp. (silver tree)
Ligustrum spp. (privet)
Lilium spp. (lilies)
Linum spp. (flax)
Linus spp. (flax)
Litchi spp. (leechee, litchi, lychee)
Lomandra spp. (mat-rush nyalla, tanika)
Lonicera spp. (honeysuckles)
Lotus spp. (bird's-foot trefoil, parrot's-beak, winged pea)
Lupinus spp. (lupines)
Lycopersicum spp. (tomatoes)
Macadamia spp. (macadamia)
Magnolia spp. (cucumber tree, bull bay, magnolia, southern magnolia, tulip tree)

Malus spp. (apple)
Malva spp. (mallow)
Mangifera spp. (mango)
Medicago spp. (alfalfa, bur clover, yellow trefoil)
Melaleuca spp. (honey myrtle, bottlebrush)
Melilotus spp. (white sweet clover, yellow sweet clover)
Mentha spp. (mint)
Mesembryanthemum spp. (ice plant)
Metrosideros spp. (bottlebrush, iron tree, New Zealand Christmas tree)
Michelia spp. (michelia)
Monotoca spp. (broomheaths)
Myoporum spp. (myoporum, Ngaio-tree)
Muehlenbeckia spp. (maidenhair vine, wire plant)
Myosotis spp. (forget-me-not, scorpion grass)
Nemesia spp. (nemesia)
Olea spp. (olive)
Opuntia spp. (beaver-tail, cholla, pencil cactus, prickly pear, rabbit-ears, tuna)
Oxalis spp. (lady's sorrel, redwood sorrel, wood sorrel)
Paeonia pp. (peony)
Parahebe spp.
Parkinsonia spp. (Jerusalem thorn, Mexican palo verde)
Parthenocissus spp. (woodbine, Virginia creeper)
Passiflora spp. (banana passionflower, passionfruit, poka)
Pastinaca spp. (parsnip)
Pelargonium spp. (florist's geraniums)
Penstemon spp. (beard-tongue, mountain-pride, scarlet-bugler)
Persea spp. (avocado, Florida mahogany, red bay)
Persoonia spp. (bonewood, lance-leaf)
Petroselinum spp. (parsley)
Phaseolus spp. (green bean, kidney bean, lima bean, snap bean, string bean)
Philadelphus spp. (mock orange)

Phlox spp. (phlox, sweet William)
Phorium spp. (flax lily, mountain flax, New Zealand flax)
Photinia spp. (photinia)
Phyllanthus spp. (emblic, foliage flower, Otaheite gooseberry)
Physalis spp. (ground cherry, husk tomato, tomatillo)
Picea spp. (spruce)
Pieris spp. (andromeda, fetterbrush, Japanese pieris, lily-of-the-valley bush)
Pinus spp. (pines)
Pipturus spp. (mamaki)
Pisum spp. (garden pea, English pea, snow pea, sugar pea)
Pittosporum spp. (pittosporums)
Plantago spp. (plantain)
Platysace spp. (native parsnip)
Plumbago spp. (leadwort, plumbago)
Podranea spp.
Polygala spp. (milkworts)
Polygonum spp. (fleece flower, knotweed, smartweed)
Populus spp. (cottonwood, poplar)
Primula spp. (cowslip, primrose, primula)
Prunus spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, flowering ornamentals)
Pseudopanax spp. (five-finger, lancewood)
Pseudotsuga spp. (big-cone pine, Douglas-fir, Japanese Douglas-fir)
Pseudowintera spp. (Horpito)
Pteridium spp. (brackenfern)
Pteris spp. (brake, dish fern, table fern)
Pulicaria spp. (false fleabane)
Pyllanthus spp.
Pyracantha spp. (fire thorn, pyracantha)
Pyrus spp. (Asian pear, pear, ornamental pear, sand pear)
Quercus spp. (oak)
Racosperma spp. (wattle)

Ranunculus spp. (buttercups, crowfoot)
Raphanus spp. (wild radish)
Reseda spp. (mignonette)
Rhaphiolepis spp. (Japanese-hawthorn)
Rhododendron spp. (azalea, rhododendron)
Ribes spp. (currant, gooseberry)
Ripogonum spp. (supplejack)
Robinia spp. (locust)
Rosa spp. (roses)
Rubus spp. (blackberry, boysenberry, raspberry)
Rumex spp. (common sheep sorrel, dock, garden sorrel)
Salix spp. (willow)
Salvia spp. (sages)
Sambucus spp. (elderberry)
Santalum spp. (sandalwood)
Schlumbergera spp. *Zygocatus* spp. (Christmas cactus, claw cactus, crab cactus)
Senecio spp. (dusty-miller, groundsels)
Sequoia spp. (coast redwood)
Sida spp. (fanpetals, Virginia mallow)
Sisymbrium spp. (hedge mustard)
Smilax spp. (greenbrier, Jacob's ladder, wild sarsaparilla)
Solanum spp. (horse nettles, nightshade, pepino, potato)
Solidago spp. (California goldenrod, Canada goldenrod, goldenrod)
Sollya spp. (Australian bluebells, bluebell creeper)
Sonchus spp. (sowthistle)
Sophora spp. (sophora)
Spergula spp. (corn spurry, spurry)
Syringa spp. (lilac)
Thuja spp. (cedar, giant cedar, Oriental arborvitae, red cedar, white cedar)
Tibouchina spp. (glory bush, lasiandra, pleroma, princess flower)
Tithonia spp. (Mexican sunflower)

Tradescantia spp. (chain plant, spiderwort, wandering Jew, widow's-tears, white-velvet)

Trema spp.

Trifolium spp. (clover)

Triglochin spp. (arrow grass)

Ulex spp. (furze, gorse, whin)

Ulma spp. (elm)

Urtica spp. (nettles, stinging nettles)

Vaccinium spp. (blueberry)

Verbena spp. (verbena, vervain)

Veronica spp. (brooklime, speedwell)

Viburnum spp. (arrowwoods)

Vicia spp. (broad bean, tare, vetch)

Vinca spp. (periwinkles)

Viloa spp. (Johnny-jump-up, miniture pansy, pansy, viola, violet)

Vitis spp. (grape)

Weigela spp. (weigela)

Weinmannia spp. (kamahi)

Wikstroemia spp. (Mou'a, Oahu false Ohelo)

Wilkesia spp.

Wisteria spp. (wisteria)

Zea spp. (corn, maize)

Zelkova spp. (zelkova)

Zygocatus spp. = *Schlumbergera* spp. (Christmas cactus, claw cactus, crab cactus)

(c) Possible Carriers. Possible carriers shall include all appliances used in the growing, harvesting, processing and hauling of the host plants and plant parts and any greenwaste residues including but not limited to tractors, trailers, trucks, planting, picking and pruning equipment and processing machinery, the premises and appurtenances thereto and any lands where host plants are growing or were grown during the past season, or any other thing which by scientific investigation is shown to be capable of harboring or spreading any stage of the light brown apple moth.

(d) Means and Methods. The following means and methods may be used in the control and eradication of said pest within said area:

(1) The repeated application of insecticides or herbicides sprays or dusts or biological agents or pheromones to disrupt mating or mass trapping by approved methods to any or all premises or lands, host plants or possible carriers, and any other articles or things which are infested or exposed to infestation and capable of harboring or spreading the light brown apple moth.

(2) The removal and destruction of any and all possible carriers, including nursery stock or trees and shrubs if permission is received from the property owner, or if such action is the only practical way of eliminating the infestation of a host or possible carrier to prevent the spread or reinfestation of light brown apple moth.

(3) The searching for all stages of light brown apple moth by visual inspection, the use of traps, or any other means anywhere within the said area.

(4) The removal and destruction of abandoned or unwanted hosts or possible carriers bearing or capable of bearing light brown apple moth in any life stage.

(5) Covering with tarps or enclosed construction of all trucks, trailers and other appliances hauling host plants, host plant crops or greenwaste residues to or from packing or processing facilities, greenwaste transfer stations, landfills, or elsewhere, to prevent spillage or blowout along roads.

Note: Authority: Sections 407 and 5322, Food and Agricultural Code

Reference: Sections 407, 5322, 5761, 5762 and 5763, Food and Agricultural Code