

NURSERY INSPECTION REGULATIONS

W. Theodore Brigham
Deputy State Entomologist

The purpose of state nursery inspection laws and regulations issued under them is to restrict the spread of serious insect pests and plant diseases. The sections of the statutes giving legal authority for the regulations are on pages 10 to 12. The way in which these laws and regulations are carried out is summarized in the following pages.

NURSERYMEN

Registration. All persons or firms that grow nursery stock for sale are required to register with the State Entomologist each year before July 1, giving the location of the nursery stock.

Inspection and Pest Control. State inspectors examine the plants in each nursery for the presence of pests. If pests are found, the inspectors issue directions for control or eradication, and allow a reasonable time for carrying out the directions.

Certification. As soon as the pests reported have been controlled, an original nursery inspection certificate is issued. This bears the date of issue, the date of expiration, and the signature of the State Entomologist or his Deputy. This original certificate is to be kept in the possession of the nurseryman, and covers any plants brought into the nursery bearing a certificate as well as those growing there. If a nurseryman receives plants not certified as reasonably free from pests, the State Entomologist should be notified so that an inspection can be made.

The original certificate is not valid after the date of expiration.

Taking and Transportation of Evergreen Trees or Foliage. The collection of evergreen trees, mountain laurel, and some other plants is the subject of special legislation. Section 53-117 of the General Statutes requires that these cannot be removed without the written permission of the owner or lessee. Such trees and shrubs as are intended for sale as nursery stock are subject to inspection for pests and shipment under certificate. This type of inspection is not required for evergreen branches and foliage, but these are covered by the gypsy moth quarantine, discussed below.

Duplicate Certificates meeting the legal requirements of other states will be furnished to holders of valid original certificates on request.

Certificates to Accompany Shipments. In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 22-98, General Statutes of Conn. (Revision of 1958), the State Entomologist prescribes that nurseries holding a valid original nursery certificate shall use the following form of certificate to accompany each package of nursery stock sold or transported, as required by Sec. 22-100.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Nursery Inspection Certificate No.

This is to certify that the nursery stock of

..... has been
 (name) (address)
 inspected and found apparently free from dangerously injurious
 insects and plant diseases.

Neely Turner
 State Entomologist

This certificate may be printed on labels or on sales slips in type no smaller than 8-point, the design to be approved in writing by the State Entomologist; stamped on labels or sales slips in type as above, or printed or stamped on separate tags.

DEALERS

Registration. All persons or firms that buy and sell nursery stock but do not grow nursery stock are required to register with the State Entomologist each year before March 1. No inspection is required, but the dealer is allowed to buy and sell only plants from nurseries holding valid certificates.

Permits. Each registered dealer is provided with an original dealer's permit bearing a date of expiration and the signature of the State Entomologist or his Deputy. This permit should be kept in the possession of the dealer.

Permits to accompany sales. In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 22-98, General Statutes of Conn. (Revision of 1958), the State Entomologist prescribes that Nursery Dealers holding a valid original Dealer's Permit shall use the following form of permit to accompany each package of nursery stock sold or transported, as required by Sec. 22-100.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Nursery Dealer's Permit No.

.....
(name)

(address)

Neely Turner
 State Entomologist

This permit may be stamped on labels or on sales slips in type no smaller than 8-point, the design to be approved in writing by the State Entomologist; or printed on separate tags.

The Dealer's Permit is intended for use within the state. Many other states do not accept the permit as valid evidence of nursery inspection certificates.

INDIVIDUAL SHIPPERS

Individuals and firms not in the nursery business may wish to ship trees, shrubs, or vines. The U. S. Postal Laws and Regulations cover all plants shipped by mail. Federal laws regulating the transportation of such plants require that transportation companies, including the U. S. Postal Service, accept only plants bearing certificates of inspection. Our inspectors will inspect such plants for individual shippers by appointment at The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington St., New Haven, or on private premises if the inspector happens to be in the neighborhood on other business. A package certificate applying only to the plants inspected and passed will be issued without charge.

Individual shipments are also subject to the provisions of the various quarantines.

REGULATIONS OF OTHER STATES

All states require that each shipment of nursery stock bear a copy of a valid nursery inspection certificate, and certification for such quarantines as are appropriate. The additional requirements are summarized below.

Filing Duplicate Certificates of Inspection. The following states require filing a signed duplicate certificate of inspection with their state office before shipments can be made into that state:

Alabama	Maine	Ohio
Arkansas	Maryland	Oklahoma
Colorado	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Delaware	Minnesota	Rhode Island
Florida	Mississippi	South Carolina
Georgia	Missouri	South Dakota
Idaho	Nebraska	Tennessee
Illinois	New Jersey	Texas
Indiana	New Mexico	West Virginia
Iowa	New York	Wisconsin
Kansas	North Carolina	Wyoming
Kentucky	North Dakota	

The following states issue a permit or license after receiving a copy of a valid signed duplicate nursery inspection certificate, and require that a copy of the permit or license accompany each shipment:

Alabama	Kentucky	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Florida	Missouri	South Dakota
Georgia	Montana	Texas
Idaho	Nebraska	Wisconsin
Indiana	New Mexico	Wyoming
Kansas	Ohio	

In addition to duplicate certificates and permits or licenses, the following states charge fees:

Arkansas, \$0.03 for each permit.

Idaho, \$5.00 license fee for shipment of stock of value less than \$200.00; and \$15.00 license fee for gross shipments of more than \$200.00.

Montana, \$15.00 for general nurseries.

Tagging all plants with a botanical or common name is required by Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Size and grade labels should be attached to nursery stock shipped to Colorado, Florida, Nevada, and Utah.

Viability regulations requiring plant material to be alive and capable of growing, if given reasonable care, at the time of sale are in effect in California, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. It might be well for nurserymen shipping into these states to request a statement of condition of stock be sent them within a few days of arrival so that responsibility for condition can be determined if later inspections lead to condemnation.

Raspberry Plants. The following states require special certification for freedom from virus disease based on two summer inspections:

Illinois	Missouri	Pennsylvania
Iowa	New York	Vermont
Kansas	Ohio	Wisconsin
Michigan		

Strawberry Plants. The following states require two inspections and special certification of strawberry plants:

Alabama	Massachusetts	New Mexico
Arkansas	Michigan	Ohio
Illinois	Minnesota	Pennsylvania
Iowa	Mississippi	Rhode Island
Kansas	Missouri	South Carolina
Kentucky	New Hampshire	Tennessee
Maryland	New Jersey	Washington

Blueberry Plants. Michigan and New Jersey require special inspection and certification of blueberry plants.

European Corn Borer. Nurserymen or others dealing in asters, chrysanthemum, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, dahlia, and gladiolus (except bulbs or tubers without stems) should obtain inspection and special corn borer certificates for shipments to Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington.

Canadian Shipments. A permit is required for each importation of nursery stock. Make application to the Chief, Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in writing, by telephone, or telegraph, stating kind and quantity of nursery stock to be imported; name and address of exporter and importer; and whether shipment will come by parcel post, air cargo, freight, or express. The permit will be sent to the

importer who must retain same for presentation to Customs when clearing his importation. The number of the permit must be communicated to the exporter. A State Phytosanitary Certificate is also required.

QUARANTINES

The purpose of quarantines is to restrict the transfer of pests not generally distributed. At present there are only two quarantines and one Special State Entomologist Restriction affecting shipments of plants within Connecticut.

European Chafer Quarantine. On October 4, 1955, a state quarantine was established in the area of a circle of one-mile radius centering on the junction of the Wilbur Cross Parkway, and the Berlin Turnpike (U.S. 5) in Meriden. Neither plants nor soil may be shipped or moved out of this area without (1) inspection and certification for freedom from infestation by the European chafer, or (2) supervised treatment by a method approved as effective in killing chafers.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Quarantine No. 77 is identical with the State Quarantine. The U. S. D. A. inspectors handling the Japanese beetle quarantine are also enforcing the provisions of the European chafer quarantine. Nurserymen in the quarantined area may obtain inspections by applying to Richard B. Gaines, P. O. Bldg., Middletown (Diamond 7-4543).

White Pine Blister Rust. In order to reduce the transfer of blister rust from currant and gooseberry plants to white pines, currants and gooseberries cannot be planted within 900 feet of a white pine stand of one acre or more in extent. Connecticut has legally established control areas around two nurseries located in the following towns: Griswold and Simsbury. No currants or gooseberries may be grown in or shipped to within 1,500 feet of the nursery sanitation zones. Prospective purchasers of currants and gooseberry plants are required to apply for a permit for shipment of these plants, and nurserymen to obtain a permit before shipment. Nurserymen should apply to the State Entomologist for such permits.

Red Pine Restriction. The State Entomologist has requested that no Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*) be grown, offered for sale, or planted by nurserymen within the boundaries of Fairfield County because of infestations of *Matsucoccus resinus*, a pest of this species of pine.

U.S.D.A. QUARANTINES

In addition to the European Chafer Quarantine, mentioned above, shipment of nursery stock outside the State is regulated by four other federal quarantines.

Gypsy Moth Quarantine. This quarantine regulates the movement of all nursery stock, Christmas Trees and greens, timber, stone, and quarry products, and scrap metal from Connecticut to all states except Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the southern parts of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Detailed regulations are issued by Federal Inspectors for the towns as listed on this and the following page.

Japanese Beetle Quarantine. This regulates the movement of nursery stock, plants with roots, and soil to areas not generally infested by the Japanese beetle. It is administered by Federal Inspectors, who will supply copies of the regulations and maps. The list of Inspectors follows.

FEDERAL QUARANTINE INSPECTION DISTRICTS IN CONNECTICUT

Louis A. DeVaux, Box 1106, New Haven—STate 7-7421

Ansonia	Milford	Shelton
Bethany	Monroe	Stratford
Derby	New Haven	West Haven
East Haven	Orange	Woodbridge
Hamden	Seymour	

Richard B. Gaines, P. O. Bldg., Middletown—DIamond 7-4543

Andover	Durham	Middlefield	Rocky Hill
Berlin	East Hampton	Middletown	Scotland
Bristol	Glastonbury	New Britain	Southington
Canterbury	Hebron	Newington	Sterling
Cheshire	Lebanon	Plainfield	Wallingford
Colchester	Marlborough	Plainville	Wethersfield
Columbia	Meriden	Portland	Windham
Cromwell			

Donald D. Gunther, P. O. Bldg., Middletown—DIamond 7-4543

Bozrah	Griswold	Madison	Old Saybrook
Branford	Groton	Montville	Preston
Chester	Guilford	New London	Salem
Clinton	Haddam	North Branford	Sprague
Deep River	Killingworth	North Haven	Stonington
East Haddam	Ledyard	North Stonington	Voluntown
East Lyme	Lisbon	Norwich	Waterford
Essex	Lyme	Old Lyme	Westbrook
Franklin			

Alfred R. Moulton, P. O. Box 22, Naugatuck—PArk 9-1867

Barkhamsted	Goshen	Norfolk	Thomaston
Beacon Falls	Greenwich	North Canaan	Torrington
Bethel	Hartland	Norwalk	Trumbull
Bethlehem	Harwinton	Oxford	Warren
Bridgeport	Kent	Plymouth	Washington
Bridgewater	Litchfield	Prospect	Waterbury
Brookfield	Middlebury	Redding	Watertown
Canaan	Morris	Ridgefield	Weston
Colebrook	Naugatuck	Roxbury	Westport
Cornwall	New Canaan	Salisbury	Wilton
Danbury	New Fairfield	Sharon	Winchester
Darien	New Hartford	Sherman	Wolcott
Easton	New Milford	Southbury	Woodbury
Fairfield	Newtown	Stamford	

Charles H. Phillips, Box 63, Manchester—MITchell 3-2933

Ashford	East Granby	Manchester	Thompson
Avon	East Hartford	Mansfield	Tolland
Bloomfield	East Windsor	Pomfret	Union
Bolton	Ellington	Putnam	Vernon
Brooklyn	Enfield	Simsbury	West Hartford
Burlington	Farmington	Somers	Willington
Canton	Granby	South Windsor	Windsor
Chaplin	Hampton	Stafford	Windsor Locks
Coventry	Hartford	Suffield	Woodstock
Eastford	Killingly		

Barberry Quarantine. Federal Black Stem Rust Quarantine No. 38 regulates interstate movement of all berberis, mahonia, and mahoberberis plants. Rust-resistant barberry and mahonia plants may be shipped only after they have been inspected and a Federal Certificate of Inspection issued. Application should be made each year before May 15 to the Plant Pest Control Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S.D.A., 35 South 5th St., Minneapolis 2, Minn. That agency will arrange for inspection during the growing season.

White Pine Blister Rust. Five-leaved pines can be shipped into Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah only for reforestation, and only when grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection and certified for shipment by the Plant Pest Control Division.

Connecticut nurserymen must obtain a control area permit from regulatory officials in the following states before shipping currant and gooseberry plants.

Connecticut	North Carolina	Vermont
Idaho	Ohio	Virginia
Maryland	Oregon	Washington
Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Michigan	Rhode Island	

The movement of currant and gooseberry plants to parts of the following states is prohibited:

California	New Hampshire
Georgia	New Jersey
Idaho	New York
Maine	Tennessee
Montana	West Virginia

SHIPMENTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Plants and plant products shipped to foreign countries are usually subject to quarantine regulations. These regulations, depending on the country involved, cover many requirements and, therefore, cannot be listed here. The Office of the State Entomologist has a file of the quarantine requirements of many foreign countries and is ready to assist prospective shippers in complying with the regulations prior to shipment.

On some shipments state certification is all that is required, on others a joint state and federal certificate may be necessary.

SHIPMENTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Nurserymen should write for an Import Permit to accompany shipment of plant material from any foreign country. By writing for the permit he can be informed of import Prohibitions, Special Post Entry Quarantine requirements and any other special regulations.

Plants and plant products entering the United States are subject to inspection by the Plant Quarantine Division, United States Department of Agriculture as well as the usual Custom Inspection.

Information on import permits and export regulations may be obtained from:

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service
Plant Quarantine Division
209 River Street
Hoboken, New Jersey

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE SERVICE

Alabama	W. A. Ruffin, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, P. O. Box 220, Montgomery 1, Alabama
Alaska	Hon. James W. Wilson, Commissioner of Agriculture, P. O. Box 1828, Palmer, Alaska
Arizona	W. T. Mendenhall, State Entomologist, P. O. Box 6189, Phoenix, Arizona
Arkansas	Carter Seymour, Head, Division of Plant Pathology and Entomology, 506½ Center Street, Little Rock, Arkansas
California	E. A. Breech, Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, 1220 N Street, Sacramento 14, California
Canada	Dr. C. W. Farstad, Director, Division of Plant Protection, Ottawa, Canada
Colorado	F. Herbert Gates, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, 1525 Sherman Street, Denver 3, Colorado
Connecticut	Neely Turner, State Entomologist, Box 1106, New Haven 4, Conn.
Delaware	W. Robert Hickman, State Plant Pathologist, Dover, Delaware
Dist. of Col.	J. E. Mabry, Plant Quarantine Division, Washington 25, D. C.
Florida	Dr. W. G. Cowperthwaite, Plant Commissioner, State Plant Board, Gainesville, Florida
Georgia	W. E. Blasingame, Director, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, 19 Hunter Street, S. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia
Hawaii	William C. Look, Chief Plant Inspector, P. O. Box 2520, Honolulu 4, Hawaii
Idaho	Leland Fife, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho
Illinois	H. F. Seifert, Horticultural Specialist in Charge, Division of Plant Industry, Glen Ellyn, Illinois
Indiana	John J. Favinger, State Entomologist, Department of Conservation, 613 Indiana State Office Bldg., Indianapolis 9, Indiana
Iowa	Dr. H. M. Harris, State Entomologist, Ames, Iowa

Kansas	(North) Dr. Herbert Knutson, State Entomologist, Manhattan, Kansas (South) Dr. Charles D. Michener, State Entomologist, Lawrence, Kansas
Kentucky	Dr. Lee H. Townsend, State Entomologist, Lexington 29, Kentucky
Louisiana	Charles E. Smith, State Entomologist, Box 4153, Capitol Station, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana
Maine	Paul J. Eastman, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Augusta, Maine
Maryland	Dr. George S. Langford, State Entomologist, State Board of Agriculture, College Park, Maryland
Massachusetts	Peter C. Kuzmiski, Assistant Director, Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, 41 Tremont Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts
Michigan	C. A. Boyer, Chief, Plant Industry Division, Lansing 13, Michigan
Minnesota	Dr. Donald M. Coe, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, St. Paul 8, Minnesota
Mississippi	Dr. R. E. Hutchins, Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College, Mississippi
Missouri	Julius R. Anderson, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Missouri
Montana	W. Napton, Chief, Horticulture Inspection and Quarantine Service, P. O. Box 1285, Missoula, Montana
Nebraska	C. J. Walstrom, State Entomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Lincoln 9, Nebraska
Nevada	Lee M. Burge, Director, Division of Plant Industry, P. O. Box 1209, Reno, Nevada
New Hampshire	Dr. J. G. Conklin, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Durham, New Hampshire
New Jersey	Frank A. Soraci, Director, Division of Plant Industry, 1 West State Street, P. O. Box 1243, Trenton 8, New Jersey
New Mexico	Dallas Rierson, Director, State Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 728, University Park, New Mexico
New York	Henry L. Page, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Albany 1, New York
North Carolina	C. H. Brannon, State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, North Carolina
North Dakota	Dr. James R. Dogger, State Entomologist, Department of Entomology, Box 2438, Fargo, North Dakota
Ohio	John W. Baringer, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Reynoldsburg, Ohio
Oklahoma	Clyde A. Bower, Director, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma
Oregon	Hugh Taylor, Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Salem, Oregon
Pennsylvania	Dr. T. L. Guyton, Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Rhode Island	Rudolph D'Andrea, Acting Chief, Division of Entomology and Plant Industry, Veterans Memorial Bldg., 83 Park Street, Providence 3, Rhode Island
South Carolina	L. H. Senn, Assistant State Entomologist, State Crop Pest Commission, Clemson, South Carolina
South Dakota	Doyle T. Busby, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Pierre, South Dakota
Tennessee	Howard L. Bruer, Director, Division of Plant Industry, Nashville 3, Tennessee

Texas	Charlie Chapman, Chief, Division of Plant Quarantine, Austin, Texas
Utah	Earl Hutchings, State Supervising Inspector, State Department of Agriculture, Salt Lake City, Utah
Vermont	John W. Scott, Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, Montpelier, Vermont
Virginia	C. R. Willey, State Entomologist and Director, Division of Plant Industry, 203 N. Governor Street, Richmond 19, Virginia
Washington	William H. Shaw, Supervisor of Horticulture, P. O. Box 120, Olympia, Washington
West Virginia	F. Waldo Craig, Director, Plant Pest Control Division, Charleston 5, West Virginia
Wisconsin	E. L. Chambers, State Entomologist, Division of Plant Industry, 448 W. Washington Ave., Madison 3, Wisconsin
Wyoming	Everett Spackman, State Entomologist and Director, Division of Plant Industry, 308 Capitol Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyoming

NURSERY LAWS AND REGULATIONS

General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1958

The present law governing the inspection and transportation of nursery stock was enacted in 1925, and published as Chapter 265, Public Acts of 1925. It was revised in the General Statutes of 1930 and amended effective March 16, 1943. In the revision of 1958 this law appears in slightly different form in Sections 22-96 to 22-101 inclusive, as follows:

SEC. 22-96. CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF IMPORTED NURSERY STOCK. All nursery stock shipped into this state shall bear on each package a certificate that the contents of such package have been inspected by a state or government officer and that such contents appear free from all dangerous insects and diseases. If nursery stock shall have been brought into the state without such a certificate, the express, freight or other transportation company or person shall, before delivering shipment to consignee, notify the state entomologist of the facts, giving name and address of consignee, origin of shipment and approximate number of cars, boxes or packages and probable date of delivery to consignee. The state entomologist may cause the inspection and, if infested, the treatment of the stock. No person, firm or corporation shall unpack any woody field-grown nursery or florists' stock brought into this state from foreign countries except in the presence of an inspector unless given permission to do so by the state entomologist or one of his assistants.* If such stock is found infested with any dangerous pests, the state entomologist may order it treated. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. No provision of section 53-117 shall be construed to apply to any bale, box, package or load or to the contents thereof, which shall be transported into this state from outside the state, provided the same shall be labeled in such a manner as to indicate the place from which it shall have been transported and shall be accompanied by the certificate prescribed by this section.

SEC. 22-97. NURSERY AND NURSERY STOCK DEFINED. For the purposes of sections 22-98, 22-99 and 22-100 any place at which hardy trees, shrubs and vines are propagated or grown out of doors for commercial purposes shall be

* Legislation providing for deletion of this sentence was in process of enactment when this Circular was printed.

considered a nursery, and such stock shall be regarded as nursery stock. Hardy herbaceous perennial plants, including strawberry plants, may be subject to the same provisions regarding inspection and pest control, if, in the opinion of the state entomologist, it is desirable to control the movement of such plants. Florists' ordinary plants, unless woody and field-grown, shall not be included.

SEC. 22-98. NURSERY STOCK: POWERS OF STATE ENTOMOLOGIST. The state entomologist or his assistants shall, upon application, inspect at least once each year all nurseries at which woody field-grown hardy trees and plants shall be grown for sale or shipment; may inspect any nursery stock when dug, before shipment or at destination; may inspect nurseries at any time for the purpose of controlling plant pests or to ascertain whether such pests exist in nurseries; may prescribe forms for registration, certificates and permits and may make rules and regulations regarding time and methods of inspection; may destroy or treat or order the destruction or treatment of, and prohibit the movement of, plants infested with dangerous pests; may cooperate with agents of the United States Department of Agriculture in the inspection of nurseries and control of plant pests; may, at reasonable times enter any public or private grounds in performance of his duties under the provisions of this section and sections 22-99 and 22-100. If orders are issued for the destruction or treatment of infested plants, the owner, manager or agent of the nursery shall within a reasonable time from the date of such order, destroy such plants as are ordered destroyed and make such treatments within the time specified in the order or be subject to the penalty provided in section 22-101.

SEC. 22-99. NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS TO REGISTER. All nurserymen shall register with the state entomologist each year, on or before July first, and make application for inspection, and furnish such data on such blanks as the state entomologist prescribes, and furnishes. All firms, stores and individuals who sell but shall not grow nursery stock shall be classed as dealers, and shall each year, on or before March first, register with the state entomologist, giving the chief sources of their nursery stock and such data as he may require, on such forms as he may prescribe and furnish, and the state entomologist may issue a permit allowing such dealer to sell such nursery stock. The state entomologist may make such regulations as he deems necessary to govern the shipment of nursery stock into the state by any nursery, firm or corporation outside the state.

SEC. 22-100. NURSERY CERTIFICATE. UNINSPECTED STOCK. The state entomologist shall issue to regular nurseries certificates, valid until the first day of August following the date of issue and covering the stock inspected and such other stock as shall have been received under valid certificates of inspection and may issue temporary permits covering certain portions thereof, and permits to dealers. All such certificates and permits may be revoked for cause. Nursery stock which shall not have been inspected or stock from a nursery not holding a valid certificate of inspection shall not be sold or transported, and transportation companies shall refuse to accept any shipment not bearing such certificate or some form of permit issued by the state entomologist, and all nurserymen shall furnish a certificate, and all dealers a permit, to accompany each package of stock sold or transported, but no provision of section 22-98, 22-99 or 22-100 shall prevent or render liable any person or firm transporting stock from one field or property to another field or property belonging to or operated by such person or firm when such stock is not to be immediately sold or offered for sale and when such transportation shall not violate any established federal or state embargo or quarantine regulations.

SEC. 22-101. PENALTY. APPEAL. Any person who shall interfere with the state entomologist or his assistant in the performance of his duties under the provisions of sections 22-98, 22-99 and 22-100, or any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. Any person aggrieved by any order issued under the provisions of sections 22-98, 22-99 and 22-100 may appeal to the superior court, or to any judge thereof if said court shall not be in session, and said court or such judge may grant such relief or issue such order or judgment in the premises as to equity may appertain.

Special Circular

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Office of State Entomologist

The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station

Box 1106, New Haven 4, Connecticut