PART 360—NOXIOUS WEED REGULATIONS

Sec.

360.100 Definitions.

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360.300 General prohibitions and restrictions on the movement of noxious weeds; permits.

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AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772 and 7781-7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

§ 360.100 Definitions.

(a) As used in this part, words in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural and vice versa, as the case may require.

(b) As used in this part, the terms as defined in section 3 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 2802) shall apply with equal force and effect. In addition and except as may be provided otherwise in this part the following words shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Department. The U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department, or any other officer or employee of the Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs to whom authority has heretofore been delegated or may hereafter be delegated to act in his stead.

Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs. The Plant Protection and Quarantine Programs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department.

[41 FR 49988, Nov. 12, 1976]

§ 360.200 Designation of noxious weeds.

As authorized under section 412 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7712), the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that the following plants¹ or plant products fall within the definition of "noxious weed" as defined in section 403 of the Act (7 U.S.C. 7702(10)). Accordingly, the dissemination in the United States of the following plants or plant products may reasonably be expected to have the effects specified in section 403 of the Act:

(a) Aquatic and wetland weeds:

Azolla pinnata R. Brown (mosquito fern, water velvet)

Caulerpa taxifolia (Mediterranean clone)
Eichornia azurea (Swartz) Kunth (anchored
waterhyacinth, rooted waterhyacinth)

Hydrilla verticillata (Linnaeus f.) Royle (hydrilla)

 $Hygrophila\ polysperma\ T.\ Anderson\ (Miramar\ weed)$

Ipomoea aquatica Forsskal (water-spinach, swamp morning-glory)

Lagarosiphon major (Ridley) Moss
Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl)

Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) Blume (ambulia)

Melaleuca quenquinervia (Cav.) Blake (broadleaf paper bark tree).

Monochoria hastata (Linnaeus) Solms-Laubach

Monochoria vaginalis (Burman f.) C. Presl Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.

Sagittaria sagittifolia Linnaeus (arrowhead)
Salvinia auriculata Aublet (giant salvinia)
Salvinia biloba Raddi (giant salvinia)
Salvinia herzogii de la Sota (giant salvinia)
Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitchell (giant salvinia)
Solanum tampicense Dunal (wetland nightshade)

Sparganium erectum Linnaeus (exotic burreed)

(b) Parasitic weeds:

Aeginetia spp.

Alectra spp.

Cuscuta spp. (dodders), other than following species:

Cuscuta americana Linnaeus

Cuscuta applanata Engelmann

Cuscuta approximata Babington Cuscuta attenuata Waterfall

Cuscuta boldinghii Urban

Cuscuta brachycalyx (Yuncker) Yuncker

Cuscuta californica Hooker & Arnott

Cuscuta campestris Yuncker

Cuscuta cassytoides Nees ex Engelmann

 $Cuscuta\ ceanothii\ {\it Behr}$

Cuscuta cephalanthii Engelmann Cuscuta compacta Jussieu

Cuscuta compacta Sussieu Cuscuta corylii Engelmann

Cuscuta cuspidata Engelmann

Cuscuta decipiens Yuncker

Cuscuta dentatasquamata Yuncker Cuscuta denticulata Engelmann

comprehensive in scope as the scientific name

¹One or more of the common names of weeds are given in parentheses after most scientific names to help identify the weeds represented by such scientific names; however, a scientific name is intended to include all weeds within the genus or species represented by the scientific name, regardless of whether the common name or names are as