



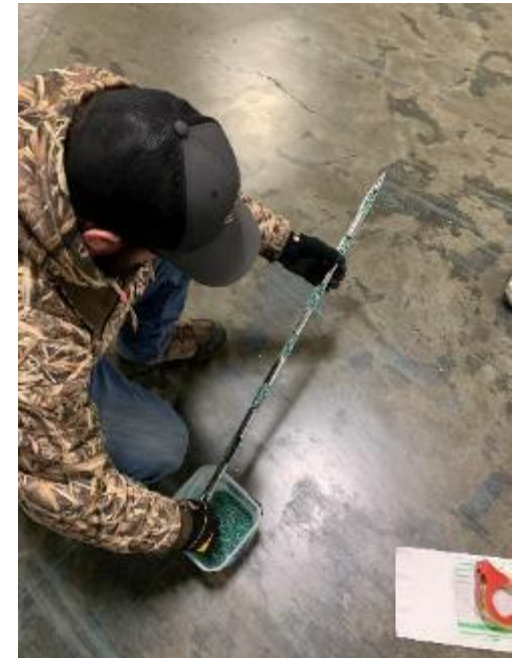
Plant Protection Division

Mark Abrahamson | Director

Plant Protection

Division Overview

- Grain Buy/Store
- Nursery Stock Certification
- Noxious Weed Management
- Wolf and Elk Damage
- Seed Potato Certification
- Seed Inspection
- Hemp Production/Processing
- Fruit and Vegetable Grading
- Phytosanitary Certification
- Plant Pest Detection and Mitigation



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Division Goals

- Protect natural and agricultural resources from invasive species
- Protect market access for Minnesota plants and plant products
- Help to facilitate fair and transparent marketplaces
- Compensate producers for and help them prevent wolf depredation/elk damage



Grain Buy/Store : Provide financial oversight for grain transactions

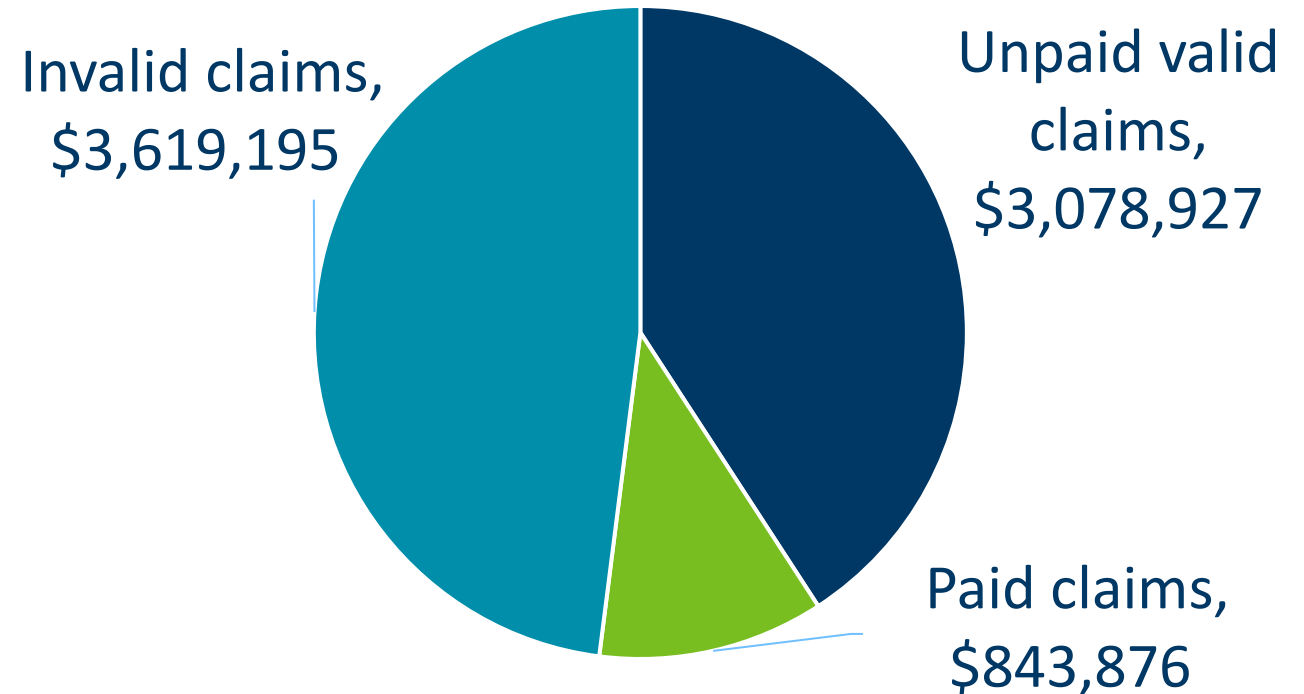
- Grain Buyers M.S. 223
- Grain Storage M.S. 232
- M.R. 1562
- Department requested to convene a Grain Advisory Group and submit a report to the Legislature by 2/15/2023 on how to improve the program



Grain Buy/Store Recent Bond Claims

- North Country Seed, 2015
- Porter Elevator, 2015
- Ashby Elevator, 2018
- Karlstad Elevator, 2019
- Buckwheat Growers, 2019
- Pipeline Foods, 2020
- Global Processing, 2022

Grain Bond Claims 2016-2021



Grain Buy/Store Recent History

- Grain Advisory Group: recommends increasing inspection and financial reporting requirements, passed in 2019 session
- 2019/2020: program advertises changes to licensees
- 2020/2021: program advises licensees on where they are deficient
- 2021/2022: program administers penalties for reporting deficiencies

2022 License Renewal



Grain Buy/Store Financial Reporting Penalties

- For FY23 licensing period, 65 entities (out of 285) submitted no financial information
- Penalty assessed at estimated cost of audit or review and reduced if reporting submitted
- \$965k in penalties assessed, settlements could reduce to \$52,000
- To date:
 - 15 entities paid original fine
 - 37 entities submitted financials and paid a reduced penalty
 - Eight entities in process of submitting financials
 - Legal filing anticipated against five entities in district court

Grain Buy/Store Governor's Budget Recommendation

Establishment of a Grain Indemnity Fund

- \$5M in one-time funding to establish a grain indemnity fund
- A reserve of money available in case of nonpayment for grain delivered
- Fund maintained through a small transaction fee on sales of grain

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Noxious Weed Management: Maintain the state noxious weed list and work with local governments to ensure control of designated weeds

- M.S. 18.75-91
- Advised by Noxious Weed Advisory Committee
- Work closely with County Agriculture Inspectors as well as Town and City Weed Enforcement



2022 Noxious Weed List

The Minnesota Noxious Weed Law (Minnesota Statutes 18.75-18.91) defines a noxious weed as an annual, biennial, or perennial plant that the Commissioner of Agriculture designates to be injurious to public health, the environment, public roads, crops, livestock, or other property. The law protects residents of the state from the injurious effects of noxious weeds. Links to the online lists and species pages can be found at this link: [Minnesota Noxious Weed List](#)

Prohibited Noxious Weeds

Attempts must be made by all landowners to control or eradicate species on these lists. These species cannot be transported illegally or sold in Minnesota. There are two Prohibited categories: Eradicate and Control.

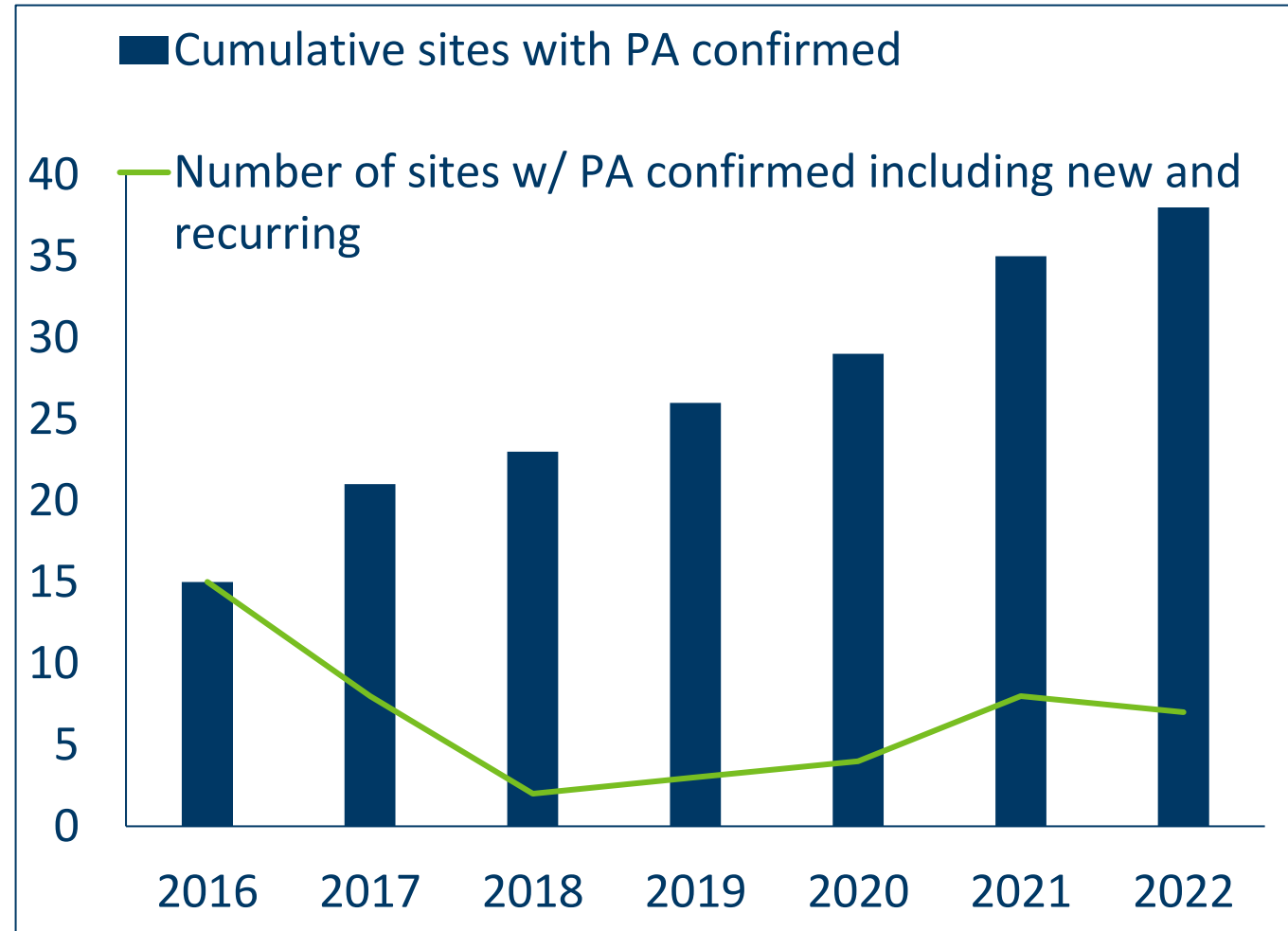
Prohibited Eradicate – Must be eradicated by killing the above and below-ground parts of the plant.

	Common name	Scientific name	Year added
1.	Black swallow-wort	<i>Cynanchum louiseae</i> Kartesz & Gandhi	2013
2.	Brown knapweed	<i>Centaurea jacea</i> L.	2013
3.	Common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> L.	2012
4.	Cutleaf teasel	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> L.	2012
5.	Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> (L.) Mill.	2012
6.	Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i> L.	2017
7.	Giant hogweed*	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> Sommier & Levier	2012
8.	Grecian foxglove	<i>Digitalis lanata</i> Ehrh.	2010
9.	Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	2020
10.	Japanese hops	<i>Humulus japonicus</i> Siebold & Zucc.	2012
11.	Meadow knapweed	<i>Centurea x moncktonii</i> C.E. Britton	2013
12.	Oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	2011
13.	Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> S. Watson	2015
14.	Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	2018
15.	Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle	2017
16.	Yellow starthistle*	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L.	2010

*Species not known to be in Minnesota, but have been determined to be a threat to invade the state.

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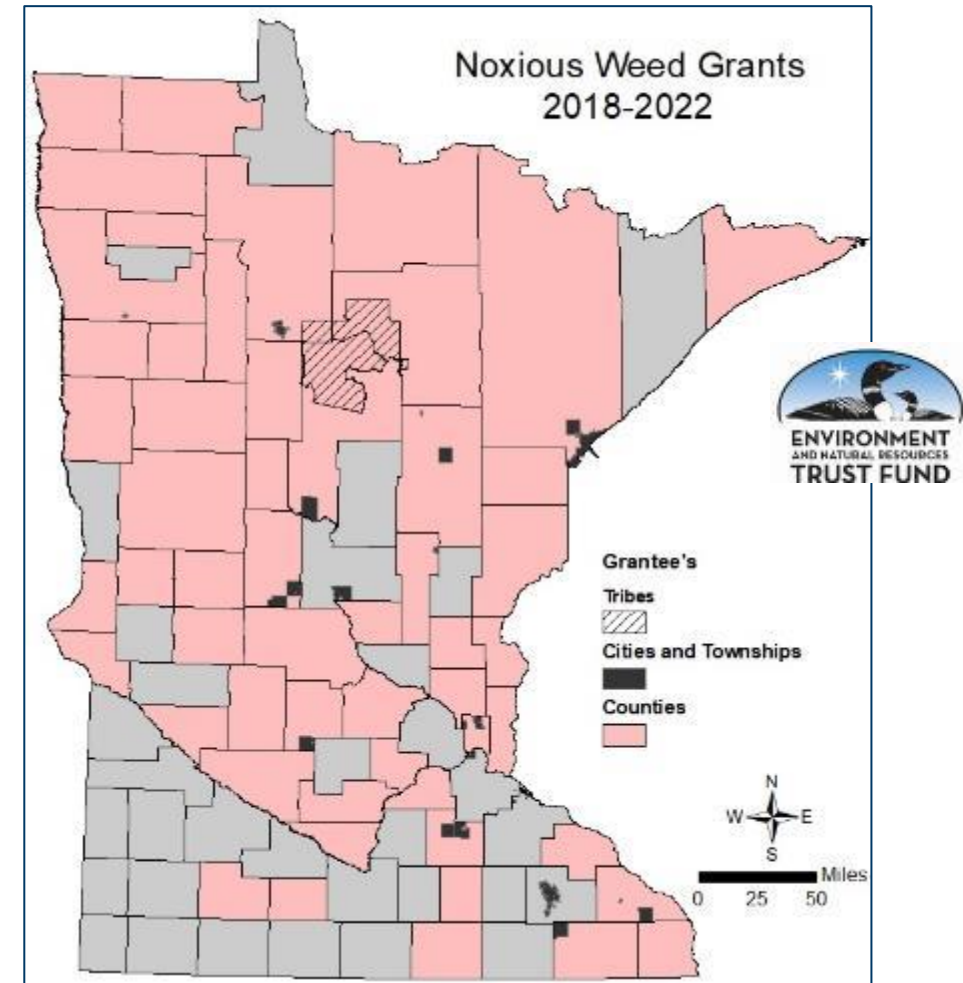
Noxious Weed Management: Aggressive approach to Palmer amaranth has delayed impacts



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Noxious Weed Management: Grants to Local Governments for Weed Management

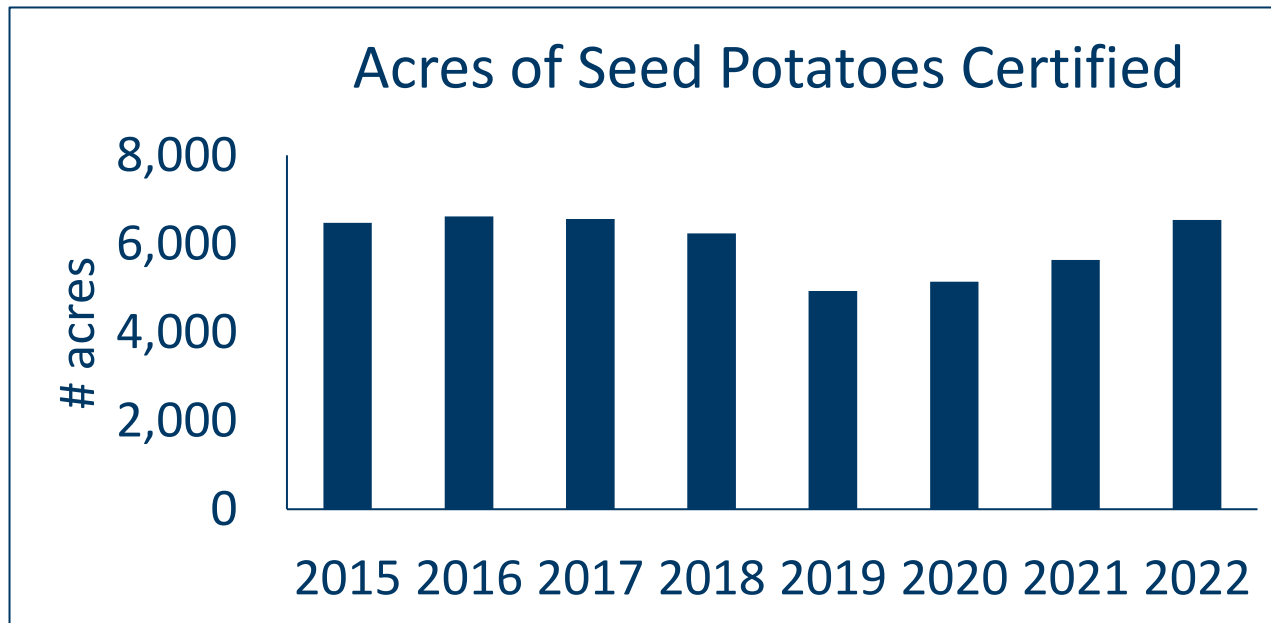
- General Fund Appropriation for FY18-19
- Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund Appropriation for FY20-22 (extended through FY23)
- 147 projects funded
- \$1.33M awarded
- Noxious weeds managed on >20,000 acres



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Seed Potato Certification: Certify seed potatoes to be within tolerance for disease

- M.S. 21.111-122
- M.R. 1510.2300-2355



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Seed Potato Certification: Bonding proposed to update building

Bonding: \$384,000 request

- LED Lighting Upgrade
- HVAC and Water Heater Replacement
- Electric Panel Modernization
- Roof Replacement / Exterior Finishes
- Building Enclosure

General Fund: \$73,000

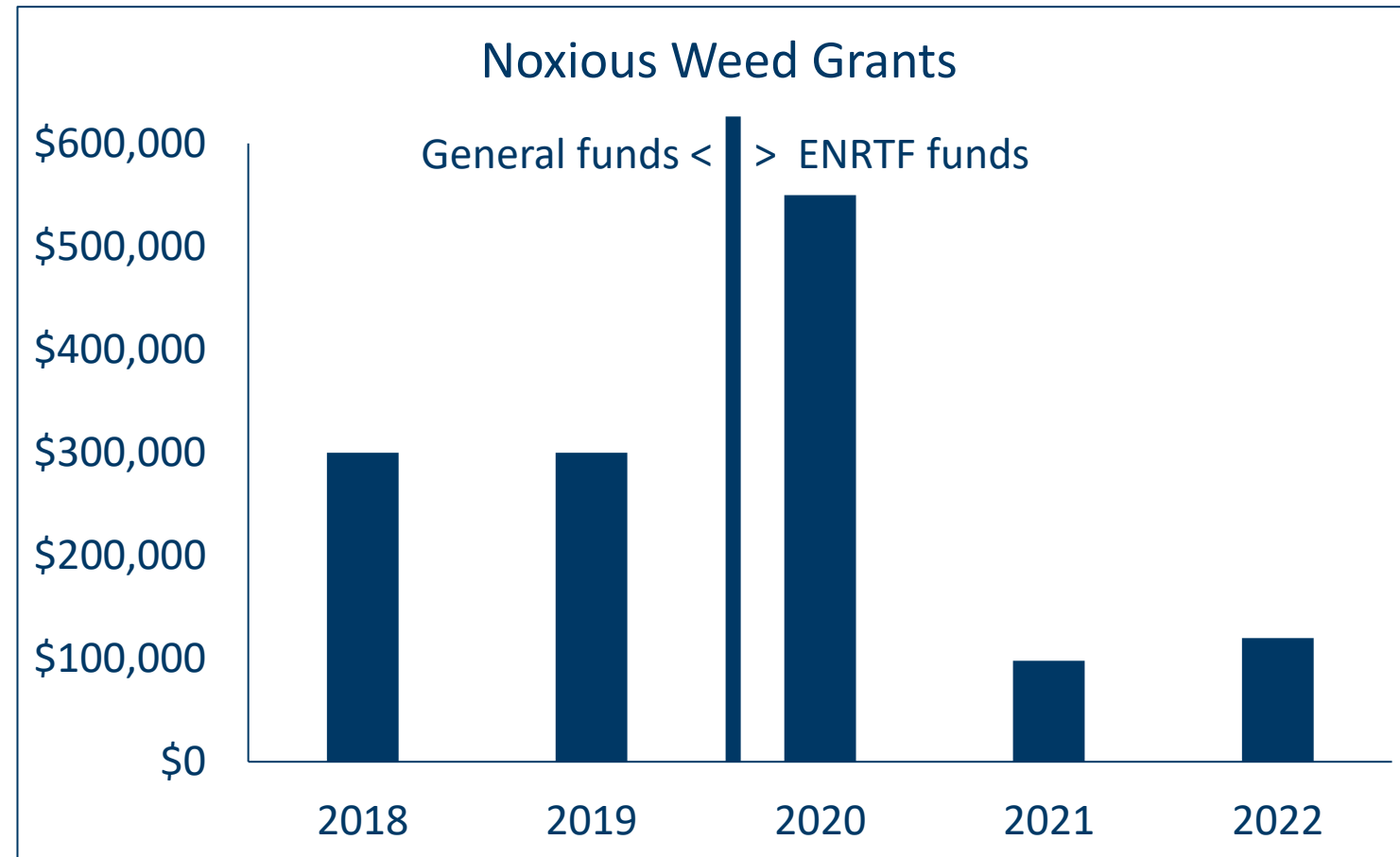
- Painting / Carpet and Tile replacement



Noxious Weed Management Governor's Budget Recommendation

Grants to support noxious weed management

- \$400k annually available in grants to local governments and Tribal nations



Nursery Stock Certification: Ensure nursery stock offered for sale is free from harmful pests and pathogens and is advertised correctly

- M.S. 18H
- Nursery stock = perennials
- Nursery stock offered for sale must be certified by the MDA
- Growing stock must be inspected at least once per year
- 2,000+ growers/sellers of nursery stock in Minnesota



Nursery Stock Certification Governor's Budget Recommendation

Updated fee structure for nursery certificates

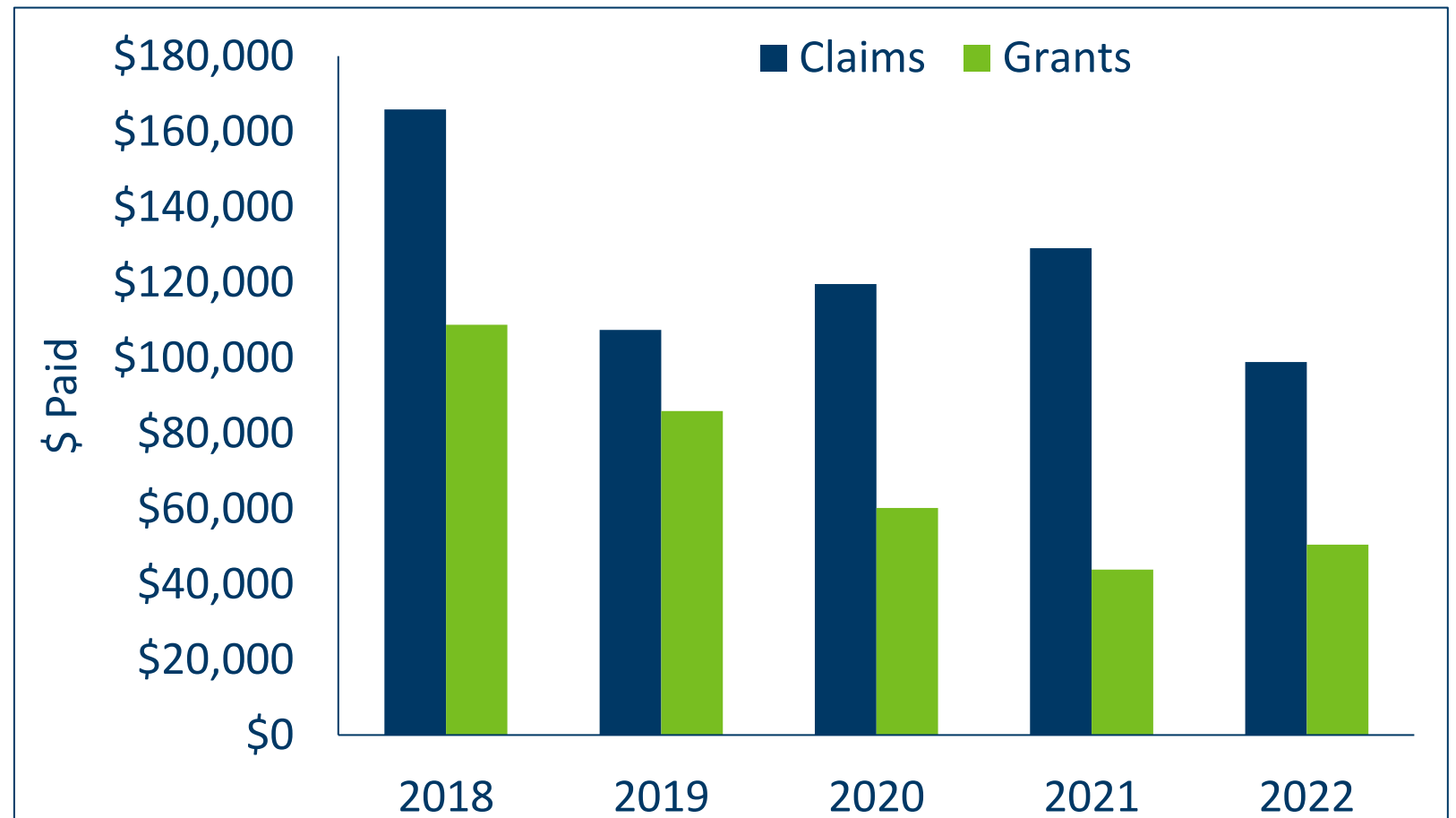
- Removes distinction between grower/seller
- Fee changes
 - lower fees for small operators
 - little change for medium-sized operations
 - small increase for large growers/sellers



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Wolf and Elk Damage: Compensate producers for losses caused by wolves or elk

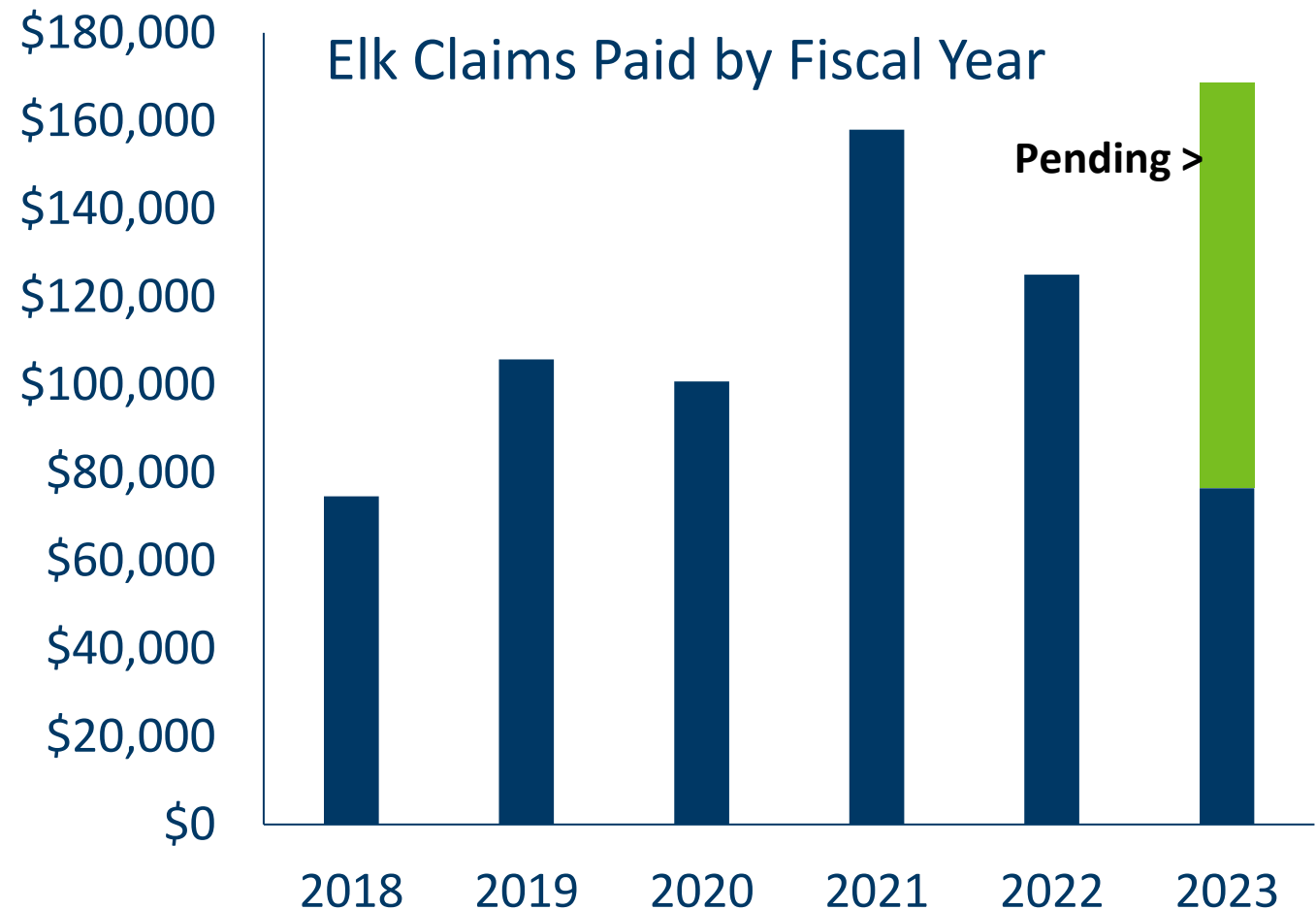
- M.S. 3.737
- M.R. 1515.3000-3800
- Partner with USDA APHIS Wildlife Service and MN DNR
- Grants to prevent wolf depredation since FY18 (funding from US Fish and Wildlife Service)



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Wolf and Elk Damage: Compensate producers for losses caused by wolves or elk

- M.S. 3.7371
- M.R. 1506
- Claims evaluated by Crops Adjusters
- Grants available to prevent stored forage losses to elk since FY22



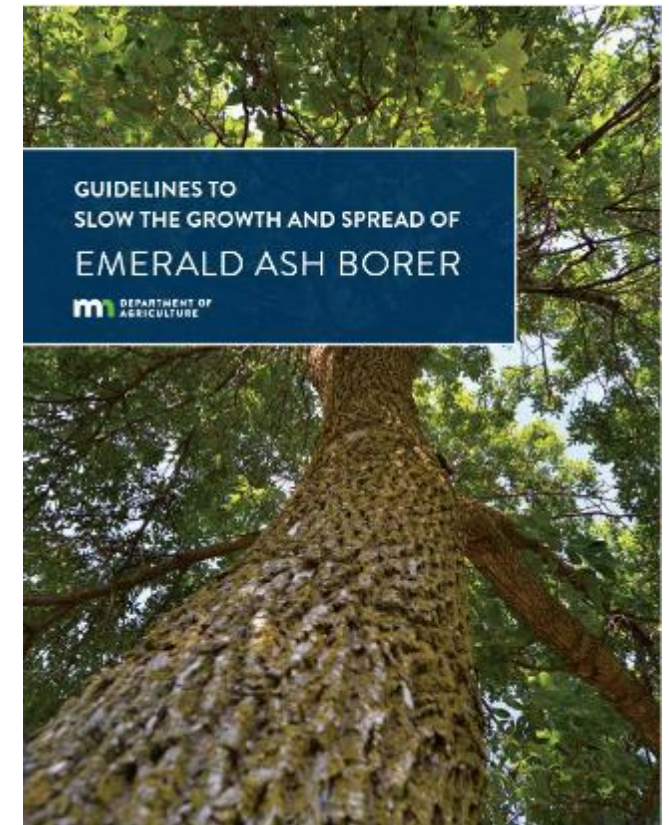
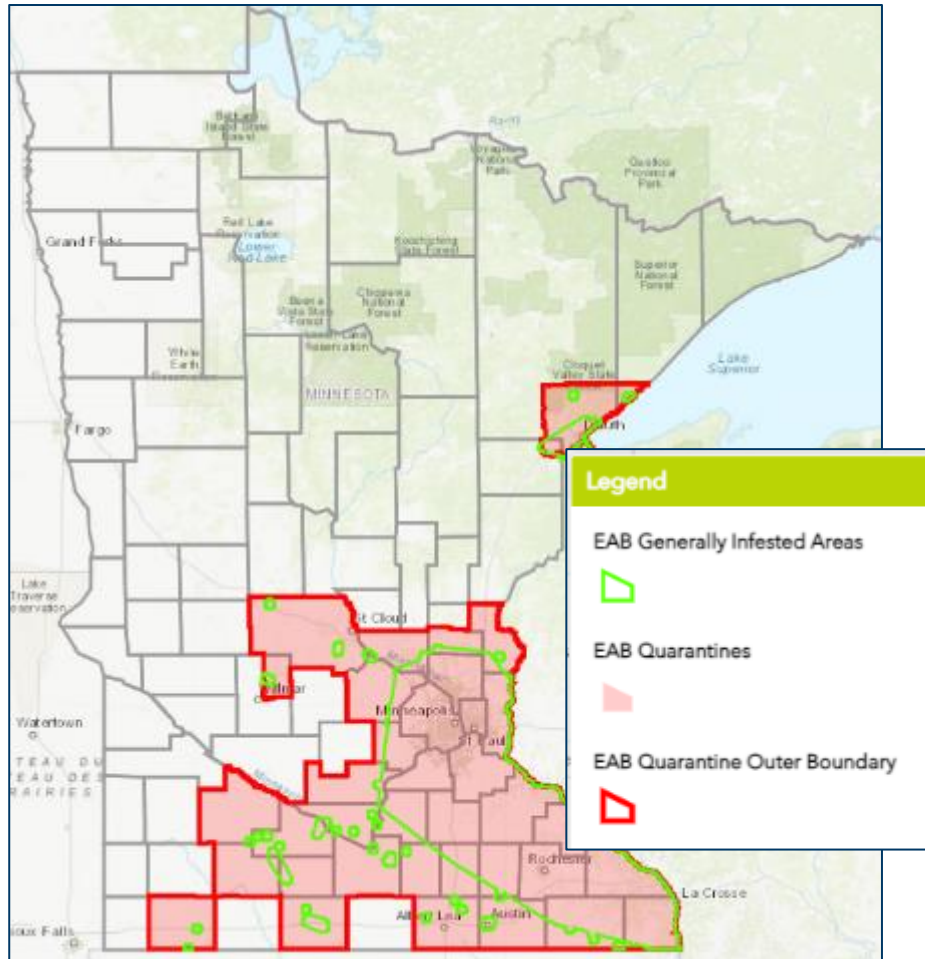
Invasive Pests: Mitigate impacts

- Outreach
- Early detection
- Regulation
- Management

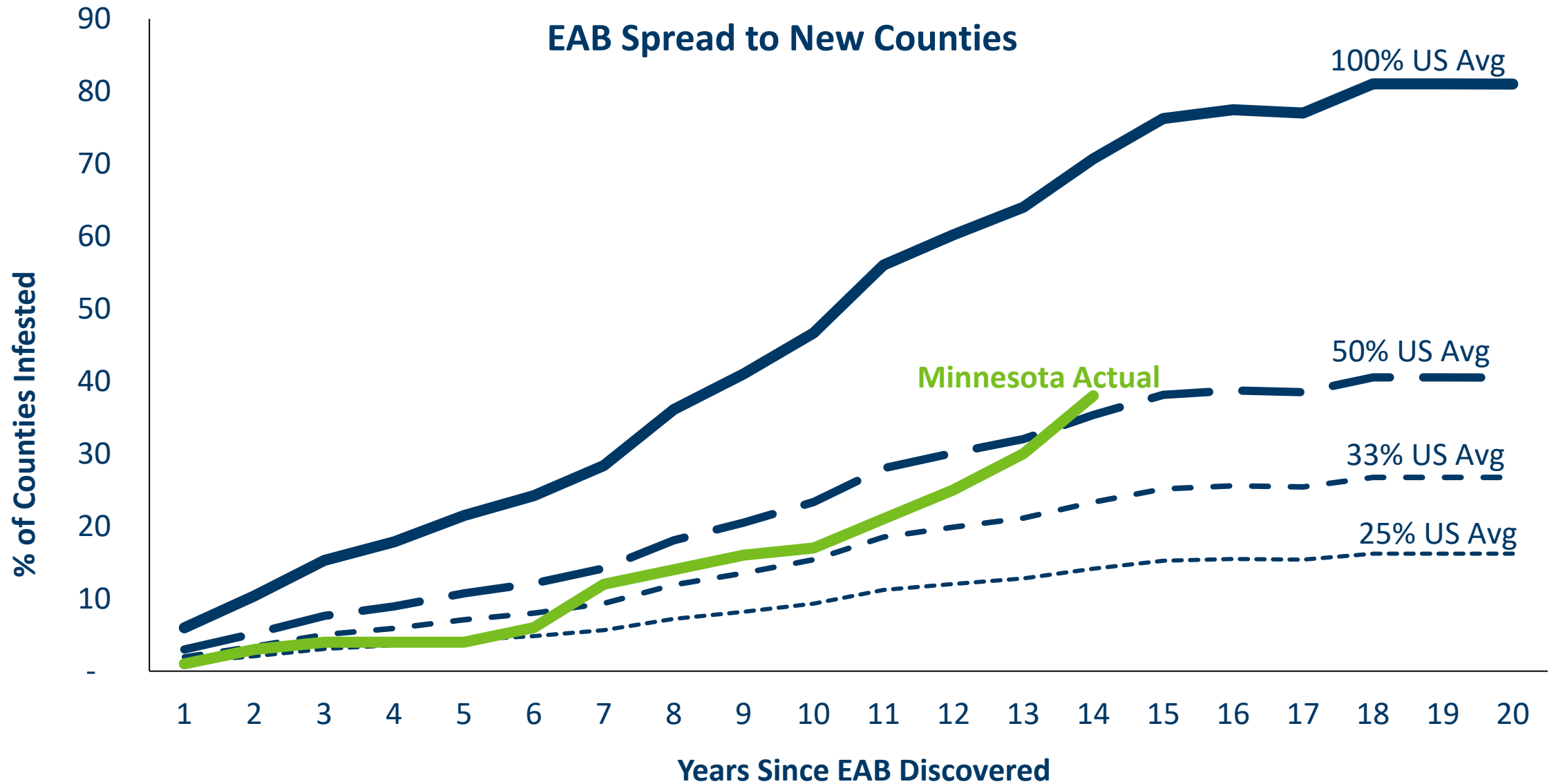


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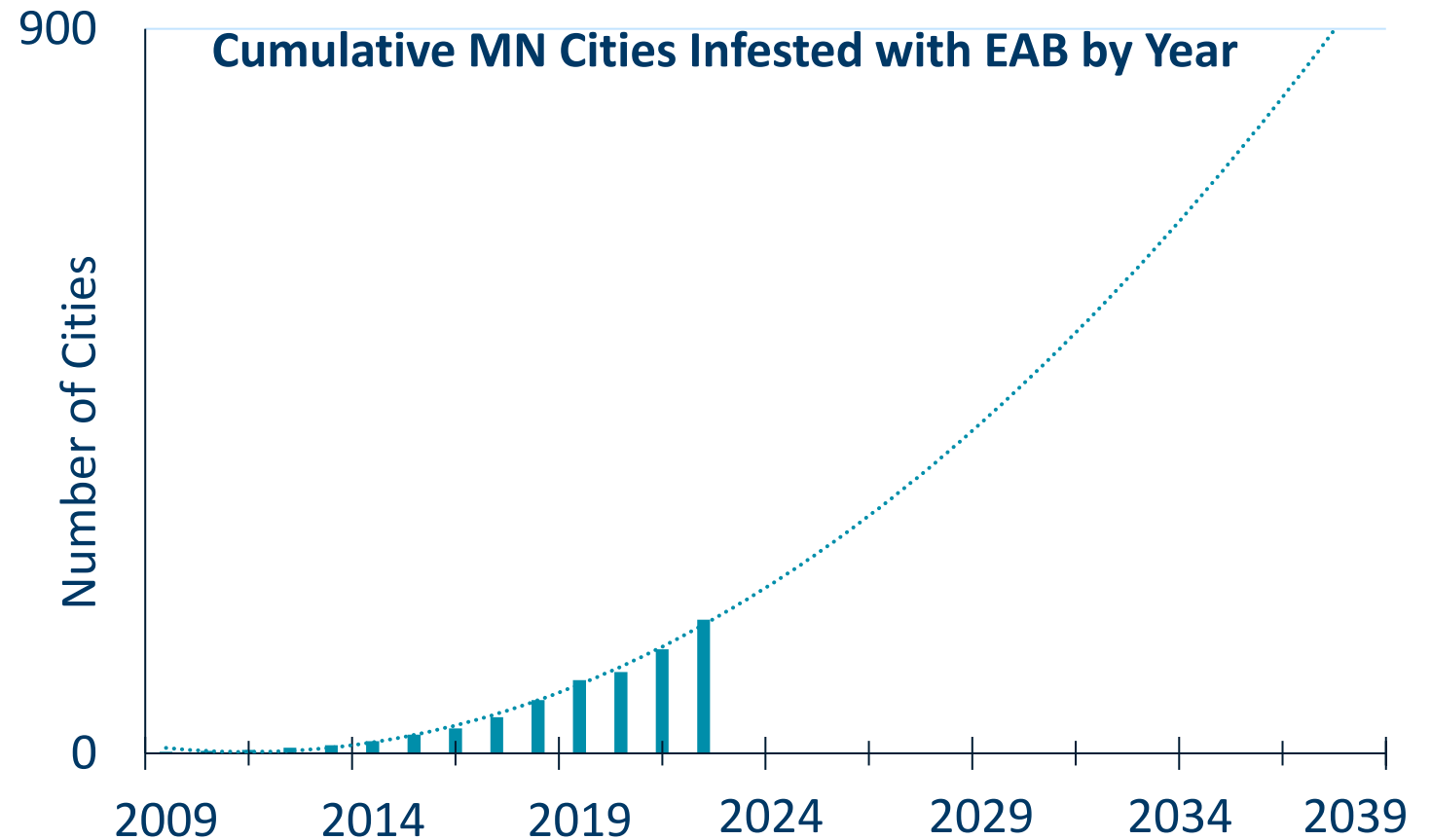
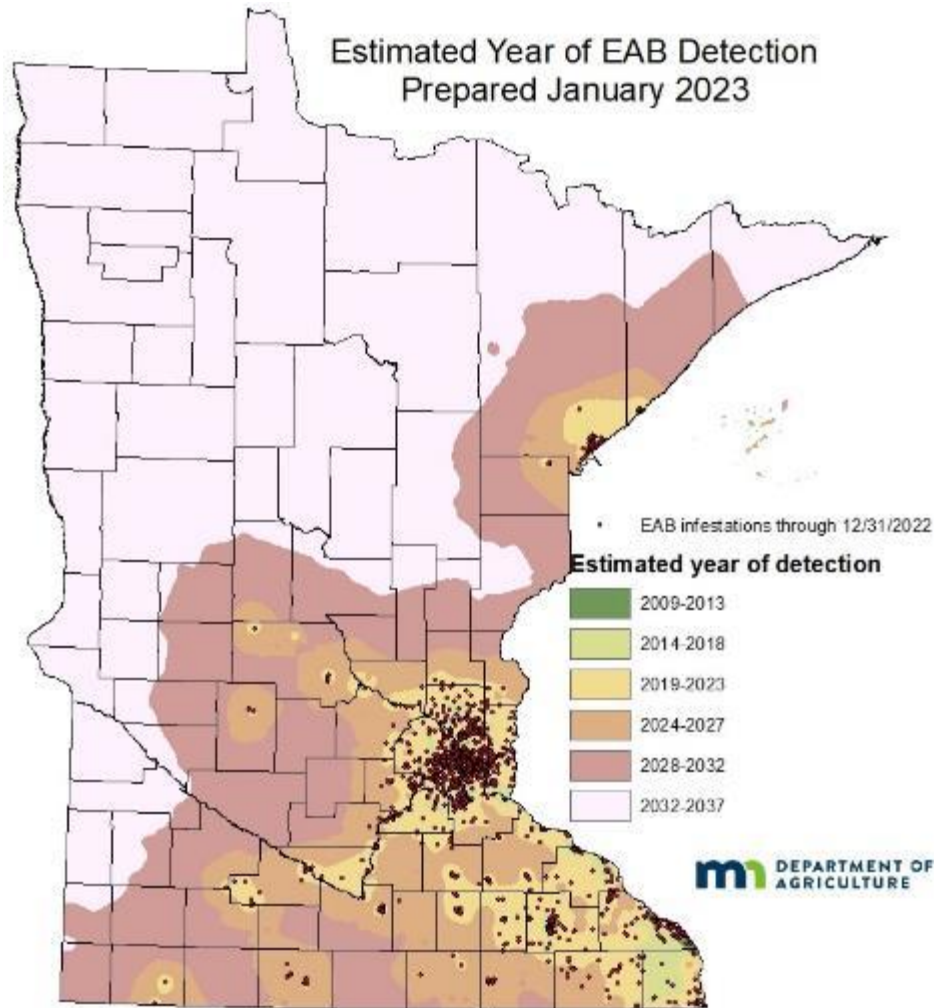
Invasive Pests: Emerald ash borer



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ADULT MALE
DAYTIME FLYER



PUPA
PUPATES FOR 2 WEEKS



MULTIPLE SPONGY MOTH
LIFE STAGES ON A TREE



LATE INSTAR LARVA. FEEDS 5-6 WEEKS



ADULT FEMALE WITH EGG MASS



SPONGY MOTH HITCHHIKING
ON A PICNIC TABLE

These are NOT Spongy Moths:

- Caterpillars that make tents or webs
- Lake looper caterpillars with hourglass pattern of blue and a pair of red dots
- Caterpillars that feed in the soil
- Adult moths that feed or are not attracted to light



EASTERN TENT
CATERPILLAR



FALL WEBWORM



FOREST TENT
CATERPILLAR

SPONGY MOTH

Lymantria dispar

For More Information:

Report a Pest
888-345-6464 (toll free)
reportapest@mda.state.mn.us
mda.state.mn.us/reportapest

ALL INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE

MDA
MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

What is a Spongy Moth?

The spongy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) is a leaf feeding insect that belongs to the order Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths). It was imported to Massachusetts from Europe in 1881 in a failed attempt to crossbreed with the silkworm for a more cold hardy hybrid. The moths escaped, headed for the trees, and were soon doing a full-throttle deep-frozen New England's forests and inflicting a lot of damage. With the ability to feed and survive on over 300 trees and shrubby plant species and making no real economic damage in Europe, spongy moths were to the area of the most destructive invasive pests to trees and shrubs in the U.S.

Is Spongy Moth in Minnesota?

Spongy moths have started making their way into Minnesota as the invasion front pushes southward from western Wisconsin. Minnesota's Lake and Cook counties were first to be quarantined for spongy moth in 2015. Quarantines are laws which make it illegal to move items that may contain plant parts. The invaders will continue to move southward, but not without a fight.

Minnesota participates in a national spongy moth program called Save the Spruce (STS). STS targets spongy moth with early detection and follow-up treatments. The program identifies early detection and control efforts of the pest as well as the costs and benefits associated with management once it is established.

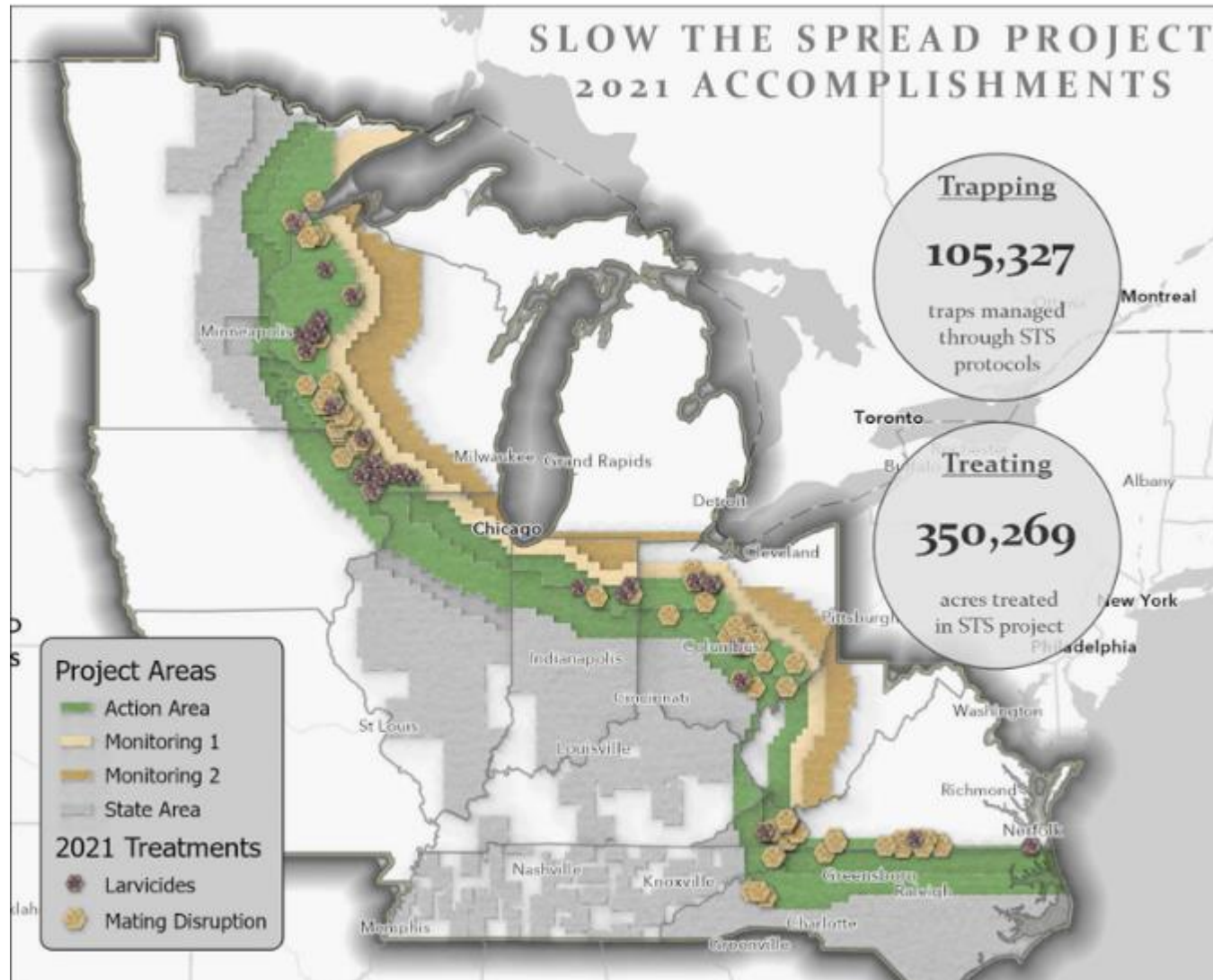
Each year the Minnesota Department of Agriculture sets up 20,000+ vermicore (flexible) sticky traps designed to capture male moths. This is an extremely effective method to detect small and otherwise undetectable start-up populations. Minnesota has treated over 150 start-up populations since 1980, many of which are now fully contained from population of infested materials.

MDA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

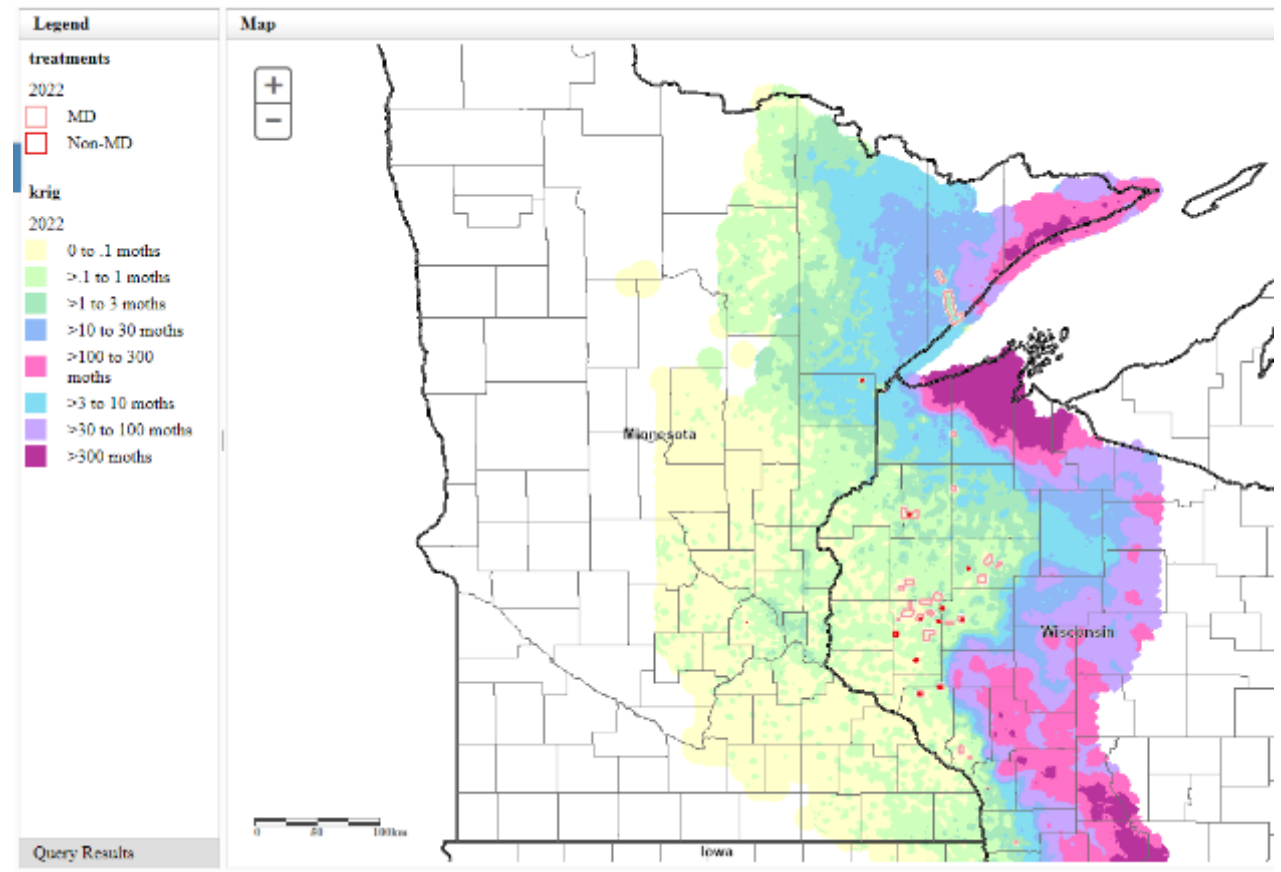
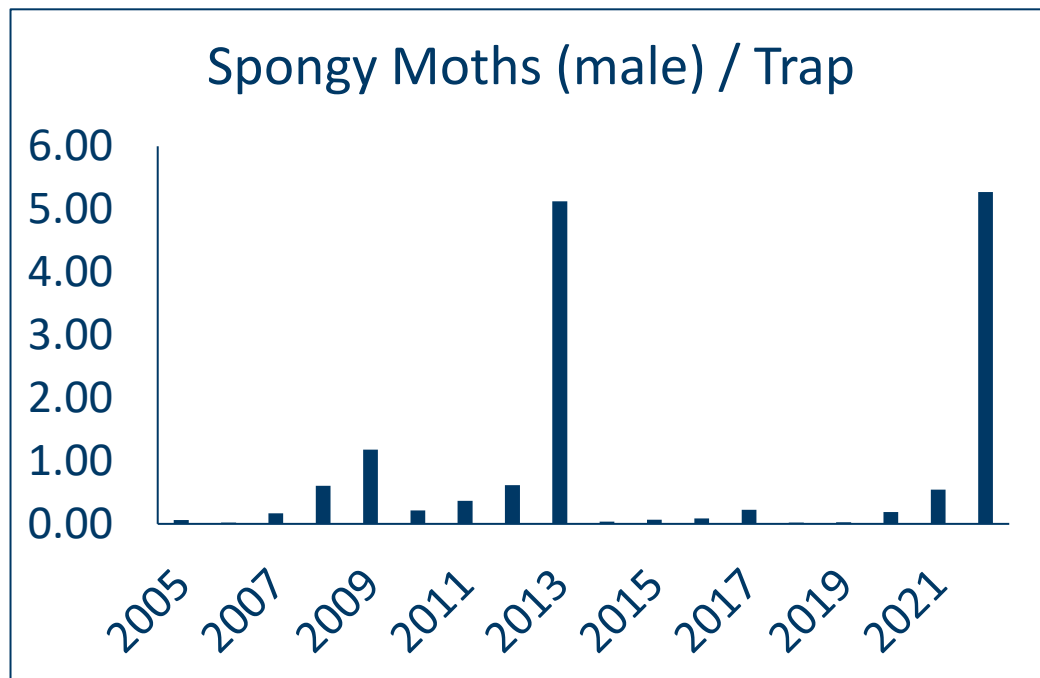
In partnership with the Minnesota Forestry Division, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture has created a Spongy Moth report line. Call 888-345-6464 (toll free) or visit mda.state.mn.us/reportapest to report a pest.

- Common name change by Entomological Society
- MDA transitioning materials / communications

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