

3254. COTTON PEST

State Exterior Quarantine

A quarantine is established against the following pest, its hosts and possible carriers.

- A. Pest.** Boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis*.
- B. Area Under Quarantine.** All states and districts of the United States except the States of Arizona and North Carolina. (See Appendix B)
- C. Articles and Commodities Covered.** The following are hereby declared to be hosts or possible carriers of the pests herein quarantined against:
- 1. Okra, *Hibiscus esculentus*, and kenaf, *Hibiscus cannabinus*,** all parts of the plants including seeds and pods.
 - 2. Cotton and wild cotton plants** of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia* and all parts of such plants.
 - 3. Used containers,** used bagging, used cotton picker sacks, and used wrappers for any products from cotton plants.
 - 4. Used cotton harvesting equipment, ginning and oil mill equipment,** and other cotton processing machinery, and other farm equipment which has been used in connection with growing, harvesting, ginning, compressing, or processing raw cotton or raw cotton products.
- D Restrictions.**
- 1. Cotton Plants and Gin Trash Prohibited.** Cotton plants and parts thereof, as such or as packing or as contamination or in association with any other product, article or thing, and gin trash, are prohibited entry into California from the area under quarantine, except that harvested seed cotton and products derived from seed cotton may be admitted as hereinafter provided.
 - 2. Certificates or Permits Required.** Except as hereinafter exempted, articles and commodities covered may be admitted into this state if accompanied by a certificate of treatment or under permit issued by the director or the United States Department of Agriculture.
 - 3. Approval of Treatment and Processing Methods.** Any method of treatment or processing to destroy boll weevil on the basis of which a certificate or permit may be issued shall be approved and prescribed by the director in administrative instructions issued supplemental hereto or prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture.
 - 4. Exemptions.** The following articles and commodities are exempt from the certificate or permit requirements:
 - a.** Compressed baled cotton lint, linters, and lint cleaner waste when such products have been given standard or equivalent compression (22 pounds per cubic foot) and if free from surface contaminants capable of harboring boll weevil.
 - b.** Samples of cotton lint and cotton linters of the usual trade size, if free from cotton seed and cotton trash.

- c.** Edible okra during the period of January 1 to March 15.

5. Certificates of Treatment. A treatment certificate issued by an authorized Department of Agriculture representative at origin shall accompany each lot or shipment unless exempt. The certificate shall affirm that the shipment or lot accompanied thereby was cleaned, or otherwise treated to destroy boll weevil as prescribed by the director. Each certificate shall also set forth the kind and quantity of articles and commodities treated thereby, date and method of treatment, dosage used, the initials and number of the railway car, or license number of the truck in which shipped, and the names and addresses of the consignee and consignor.

GUIDE TO DETERMINE DENSITY OF BALES

APPENDIX A

04-26-83

The following measurements and densities of typical 500 pound bales may be used as a guide in determining the density of bales offered for entry without permit and treatment:

Normal-older type Gin Bale

27" x 48" x 54" = 40.5 cu. ft. 13 lb. density

Gin Standard Bale

21" x 32" x 55" = 21.4 cu. ft. 24.5 lb. density

Standard Compress Bale

20" x 31" x 56" = 20.0 cu. ft. 26.2 lb. density

High Density Bale

20" x 22" x 60" = 15.3 cu. ft. 34.3 lb. density

When measuring the side of a bale, take one measurement at the bulge and another measurement at the band, then split the difference for the measurement of the side.

COTTON WASTES FROM TEXTILE MILLS

APPENDIX B

04-26-83

It has been determined that some of the wastes produced at textile mills in the manufacture of raw cotton lint have been subjected to cleaning processes to the extent that they may be considered as processed products. Certain processed wastes are exempted from the permit or treatment certificate requirements of CCR Section 3254 if conditions in subsection (4.a) are met.

Description and Entry Status of Various Waste from Textile Mills. Upon arrival at the textile mill, the raw cotton lint contains dust and dirt; twigs and pieces of larvae; and seeds which the gin failed to remove. In the course of manufacture, raw cotton lint may be subjected to any number of cleaning processes. Some mills use several Pickers known by various trade names such as an Opener, a Breaker, and Intermediate, and a Finisher Picker. Others have a composite Picker combining the several cleaning operations.

OTHER WASTES FROM TEXTILE MILLS WHICH ARE NOT EXEMPT AND WHICH REQUIRE PERMIT OR TREATMENT CERTIFICATE

1. Picker Wastes or Picker Motes. Each Picker operation produce waste including seed, fiber, plant debris and dirt which falls under the machine. This waste is known as Picker Waste or Picker Motes and requires a permit or treatment certificate as a condition of entry.

2. Card Waste. From the Picker machines, the processed cotton lint moves to the Card Machine which yields two types of waste: One type is thrown beneath the machine (see a. below) and other accumulates on, and must be stripped from, certain parts of the machine (see b. below).

- a. Card Fly or Card Motes is the waste beneath the machine which consists of fiber, seed and dirt, and requires a permit or treatment certificate as a condition of entry.
- b. Card Strips are the waste fibers which are stripped from the various parts of the Card Machine. They take their specific names from the parts of the machine from which they are stripped. Individually, they are known as Flat Strips, Doffer Strips and Cylinder Strips. These various wastes may be removed either by brushing or by suction. When stripped by a suction process, they are called Vacuum Strips. Any of the wastes taken from parts of the Card Machine described in b. should appear to the inspector to be clean cotton fiber entirely free from seed, dirt and plant debris, except for occasional flocks or very small pieces of foreign matter.

All wastes originating within the Card Machine described in b. above, and any wastes originating in machines after the Card Machine described in (3), (4), and (5) below, may be considered processed products exempt from permit and treatment certificate requirements.

The cotton lint leaves the Card Machine in the form of a soft rope, about an inch in diameter, called a Sliver, which moves on to either the Combers (see 3. below) or to the Drawing Frame (see 4. below).

3. Comber Waste. The waste from the Comber Machine consists of fiber and the remaining flecks and small pieces of foreign matter removed from Slivers and is known as Comber Waste.

4. Sliver. Any waste from the Drawing Frame consists of tail-ends of the Slivers and is known as Slivers.

5. Rovings. From the Drawing Frame the Slivers are moved to the Roving Frames, sometimes called Fly Frames, to go through a series of machines, beginning with the Slubber. Waste from processing consists of ends of the slightly twisted rope-like strands, which are now called Rovings. Waste is also known as Rovings.

6. Spinning Wastes. From the Roving Frames, the twisted rope-like strands are moved on bobbins to the Spinners. From hereon, they go through successive operations involving Spinning, Winding and Spooling. Wastes from this process consist of ends of the Rovings and of the soft and hard threads. Sized hard threads and conically-shaped masses of matted soft and hard threads are also thrown off. The wastes from the Spinning Room are known as Noils, Thread Waste, Cops, Spoolers and Slasher.

7. Sweepings or Mixed Wastes. Mill Sweepings, or Factory Sweepings and Mixed Wastes are apt to contain seed, fiber, twigs, dirt and almost any discarded material which litters the floor of a mill or factory.

8. Reclaimed or Cleaned Wastes. Certain wastes are reclaimed by cleaners. One such machine used for this purpose is known as a Willow. Picker Waste and Card Fly are sometimes cleaned by a Willow in order to increase the value of the fiber. Such cleaned wastes are known as Willowed Picker and Willowed Fly. The Willow Machine does not remove all seed, hence these cleaned wastes require permit or treatment certificate.

**CLARIFICATIONS
APPENDIX A**

04-21-04

Small, commercial packages of okra seed that are 100 grams (approx. 4 ounces) or less are considered an effective quarantine treatment for the purposes of enforcing this quarantine. No further certification is required.