

LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Packaged firewood

Firewood offered for sale in packaged form (quantities less than 1/8 cord or 16 cubic feet) must be labeled with the following:

- Identity of the product (what is for sale)
- Declaration of responsibility (name and address of manufacturer, packer, or distributor; actual corporate name required if incorporated)
- Net contents or weight of the product in terms of (1) liters, to include fractions of liters; or (2) cubic inches, if less than one cubic foot; or (3) cubic feet, if one cubic foot or greater, to include fractions of a cubic foot.

Origin (county, state) labeling is required for firewood originating in quarantined areas and traveling into or through Kansas. It is also recommended on ALL firewood to quickly confirm compliance with regulations.

Sample label:

ABC Firewood, Inc.
123 Oak St, Smalltown, KS
555-555-5555
1.25 cu ft mixed hardwood firewood
Origin: Big County, Kansas

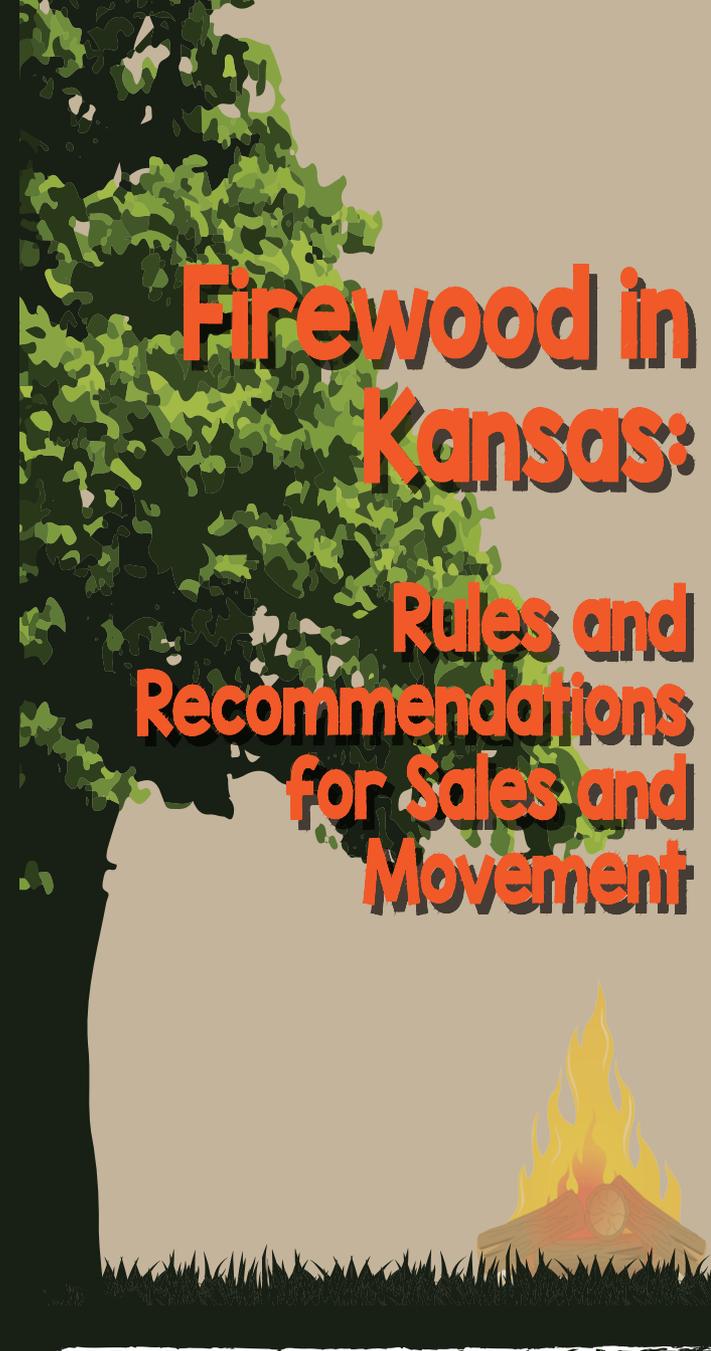
Non-packaged firewood

Non-packaged firewood must have a delivery ticket or sales invoice with the name and address of the vendor, name and address of the purchaser, delivery date, quantity delivered and quantity upon which the price is based, price of the amount delivered, and the identity of the product in the most descriptive terms possible, including any quality representation made in connection with the sale.

For more information about firewood quarantines, regulations, and invasive pests in Kansas, contact:

Kansas Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection and Weed Control
ppwc@kda.ks.gov
(785) 564-6698

For more information about state requirements for labeling, contact:
Kansas Department of Agriculture
Division of Weights and Measures
(785) 564-6700



Movement of Firewood

State and Federal quarantines restrict the movement of hardwood (non-coniferous) firewood into and through Kansas. Many campgrounds also restrict the use of firewood to local sources.

WHY?

Firewood is a known carrier of insects and disease-causing organisms. These pests move into standing trees while the trees are alive. Then, when trees are harvested after death or decline, pests stay protected in the wood and/or bark until conditions are right for emergence. If the wood is moved, the pests go with it. Even seemingly healthy trees may be infested.

Emerald ash borer, pine wilt, oak wilt, and Dutch elm disease are just a few examples of insects and diseases that have spread as a result of movement of firewood.

QUARANTINES

Interior quarantines prevent the spread of emerald ash borer within Kansas. All hardwood firewood is prohibited from moving out of quarantined counties except as described under "EAB Quarantine." An exterior quarantine prevents the introduction of thousand cankers disease of walnut into Kansas. Walnut firewood is prohibited from movement into Kansas from counties and states where thousand cankers disease is known to occur, except as described under "TCD Quarantine."

Quarantine violations may be subject to criminal prosecution and civil penalties.

For more information:
agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/plant-protect-weed-control

Invasive Pests

Emerald ash borer (EAB) (*Agrilus planipennis*)
EAB larvae (pictured) feed under the bark of ash trees. When enough larvae are present, their feeding girdles and kills trees. EAB has killed millions of ash trees in North America and continues to spread.



EAB Quarantine

Hardwood firewood may only be transported out of the EAB quarantined area if:

- The producer has a compliance agreement with USDA; AND
- The firewood has been treated to USDA standards; AND
- The firewood displays the USDA certification shield on the label.

For the most current EAB quarantine map:
www.emeraldashborer.info



Thousand cankers disease of walnut (TCD)
TCD kills walnut trees when fungal cankers (pictured) kill branch and trunk tissue. The fungus is carried by tiny twig beetles.

TCD Quarantine

Movement of walnut firewood into Kansas is regulated under a state quarantine. Walnut firewood may only be transported into Kansas if:

- The walnut wood originated in a county where TCD has NOT been found; OR
- The walnut wood meets the requirements for USDA EAB Certified Firewood.

For the most current TCD distribution map:
www.thousandcankers.com

Additional Concerns



Pine wilt
Pine wilt kills trees when microscopic nematodes (roundworms) interrupt water movement within the tree. Trees die rapidly after infection. Nematodes are carried to new trees by pine sawyer beetles (pictured). Dead pines should be removed and burned, buried, or chipped prior to spring when beetles emerge.



Gypsy moth (Lymantria dispar)
Gypsy moth larvae are voracious feeders that devastate forests in the northeastern U.S. and states surrounding the Great Lakes. Egg masses, shown here with an adult female, are easily overlooked on firewood and other plant materials.



Asian longhorned Beetle (ALB) (*Anoplophora glabripennis*)
ALB larvae weaken and kill trees by boring deeply into the heartwood and feeding extensively. The adult beetle (pictured) is large and recognizable, but larvae easily hide in the wood. Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio currently have quarantines for ALB.

Camping

Contact the campground in advance to determine specific local regulations.