

Special Provisions
2024 and Succeeding Crop Years

Year: 2024 Commodity: Nursery (NVS) (1010) State: Oregon (41)
Date: 4/4/2023 Plan: Dollar Amount Of Insurance (50) County: Polk (053)

TP	Type Information				Practice Information			
	Commodity Type	Class	Sub Class	Intended Use	Irrigation	Cropping	Organic	Interval
T/P 15	Palms 846	No Class Specified 997	No Subclass Specified 997	No Intended Use Specified 997	No Irrigation Practice Specified 997	Field Grown 007	No Organic Practice Specified 997	No Interval Specified 997
T/P 16	Cyads 847	No Class Specified 997	No Subclass Specified 997	No Intended Use Specified 997	No Irrigation Practice Specified 997	Container 008	No Organic Practice Specified 997	No Interval Specified 997
T/P 17	Cyads 847	No Class Specified 997	No Subclass Specified 997	No Intended Use Specified 997	No Irrigation Practice Specified 997	Field Grown 007	No Organic Practice Specified 997	No Interval Specified 997

Statement

General

Contact your agent regarding possible premium discounts, options, and/or additional coverage that may be available.

If during any of the three most recent crop years you incurred a paid crop insurance indemnity due to excess moisture or flood that was not associated with a named storm (hurricane, typhoon, or tropical storm named and designated as such by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Hurricane Center, or its successor), we will not insure against any future losses due to excess moisture or flood not associated with a named storm unless you make improvements to your nursery to mitigate future losses from these perils. At your request, we will inspect the improvements and, if acceptable, approve the nursery for renewed coverage against these perils.

In accordance with section 10(c)(1) of the Crop Provisions, viral infection of orchids is a covered cause of loss provided that the infected plants exhibit explicit physical symptoms of the disease (e.g., color break of flowers, ring-spot lesions, etc.). Additionally, in accordance with section 10(c)(5), asymptomatic plants for which the only damage is failure to grow to an expected size or failure to produce an expected number of flowers will not be considered damaged by an insurable cause of loss.

Leaf drop without death of the twigs, branches or stems is considered a normal response to cold and will not be considered as basis for a claim for all cultivars of Ficus benjamina, Ficus retusa, and Hibiscus rosa-sinensis; all species and cultivars of Ixora; and any genus, species, and cultivars of deciduous trees. Death of the twigs, branches, or stems is minimally required as a basis for claim.

PROHIBITED PLANTS - Any plant classified by a state or county as illegal to grow or sell in the county in which the nursery is located is uninsurable. For example, growing or selling plants classified as invasive species is illegal in many states and counties. No indemnity will be paid on any such plant.

Damage Factors:

Condition	Degree of Damage	Damage Factor
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C. Both the Basic CPRs and the more specific Operational CPRs are required for containerized and container-grown plants based on the hardiness zone for the Plant Category and the hardiness zone in which the plant is grown. The Basic CPRs described below provide further details, explanations and expectations of ~~%Good Nursery Practices.~~ ~~At~~ These Basic CPRs are to be applied with all Operational CPRs. The more specific Operational CPRs, also described on the following pages, are effective and feasible methods of Cold Protection and are ranked starting with the most protective to the least protective method. Any Operational CPR listed above an assigned CPR, will also satisfy the assigned CPR requirement. For example, if CPR ~~%D-A~~ is assigned to a specific Plant Category in a specific hardiness zone, then CPRs ~~%A-A~~ through ~~%C-A~~ will also satisfy this requirement for that hardiness zone. Growers may implement several or a combination of the CPR methods in any given operation if they provide protection that is similar to or greater than the assigned CPR.

II. Basic Cold Protection Requirements (CPRs).

A. General Basic CPRs:

1. All plants shall be managed in accordance with ~~%Good Nursery Practices.~~ ~~At~~ with particular attention given to Items IIB1 through IIB10 below. ~~%Good Nursery Practices.~~ ~~are~~ defined as horticultural practices generally in use in the United States for the production of nursery plants in making normal progress toward the stage of growth at which marketing can occur and are generally recognized by agricultural experts for the area where the plants are being grown, as compatible with the nursery plant production practices and weather conditions in the county.
2. Basic CPRs shall be required with all Operational CPRs.
3. ~~%Good Nursery Practices.~~ ~~At~~ shall include management and operations that prevent plant stress relative to, but not limited to, the following factors: over and under irrigation; salt accumulation including increased fertilizer release from incorporated slow release fertilizers; insect or disease damage; improper fertilization, herbicide, insecticide and fungicide applications such as incorrect products, improper timing, incorrect calibration and/or rates, and species injury susceptibility; freeze/heat injury; root-bound plants; excessive root pruning; improper sunlight exposure, incorrect container growing medium, drainage, and pH problems. Consideration will be given to circumstances wherein the above are unattainable or impossible to implement.

B. Descriptive Basic CPRs.

1. All container plants must be irrigated to maintain appropriate moisture levels needed for optimum growth and winter cold hardness.
2. Wildlife and rodent control must be provided as needed. Enhanced rodent control measures shall be implemented with the use of natural coverings such as hay, straw, etc.
3. Solar radiation protection via shade cloth or similar products must be provided as needed.
4. All plants must be provided cold and heat protection required to prevent winter injury, maintain dormancy during the winter, and to regain growth and vigor at the time of bud break in the spring. Thus, the timing of covering and uncovering is as important as the type of protection provided. Specific locations are critical in this regard. Plants should be dormant at the time of covering, and they should be dormant at the time of uncovering.
5. Structural and plant coverings shall consist of a polyethylene plastic film that is translucent (diffuse light transmission) or semi-transparent or slightly opaque such as white plastic. Clear plastic should not be used. Additional coverings include polyethylene fiber material, thermo blanket (micro foam), breathable

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(fleece) fabric, spun-bound blankets, heavy shade cloth, all of which are of the appropriate thickness or weight for normal freeze or frost protection as specified by the manufacturer. Aeration relative to oxygen and ethylene levels, and for disease control is critical. The need for a breathable product cannot be over-emphasized. Plastic/Poly materials are experiencing significant technological improvements which may dictate appropriate selections based on local legal requirements. Product utilization decisions must be made in accordance with ~~%Good Nursery Practices-~~

6. The use of ~~hay~~ as an insulating material is used in a generic sense in the Operational CPR. Similar performing materials such as straw, marsh hay or leaves are also acceptable. However, these materials must remain dry to maintain their insulating properties.
7. Protection may be season-long or applied and removed as needed to provide freeze or frost protection in accordance with ~~%Good Nursery Practices-~~ ~~AT~~ the timing of protection application and removal, including venting during warm periods, can be as critical as the method of protection. The goal is to ~~%Be Prepared-~~ to protect as needed. Therefore, timing is a major factor in the implementation of ~~%Good Nursery Practices-~~
8. In providing proper cold protection, growers must consider the age or maturity of the plant as cold hardiness varies according to the age of the plant with less mature plants being more subject to injury.
9. Consolidation of containers placed container-to-container pertains to placing individual containers as close together as possible to slow the rate of cooling of the root system. The level of consolidation of evergreens should be based on the potential for injury to the plant tops. This consolidation of individual plants is not applicable to liners as their cell spacing is dictated by the tray/pack.
10. Assignment of Operational CPRs are based on Plant Categories, however, some variation in protection needed can occur based on various species and varieties within a Plant Category. Grower's knowledge, experience and records should be employed to increase a protection level as deemed necessary.

III. Operational Cold Protection Requirements.

- A. Glass, Lexan types, Polycarbonate sheeting or Double Translucent Poly Covered Walk-in Structure or an environmentally controlled building with plants standing up or lying down, with appropriate supplemental heat, humidity and irrigation to prevent cold, freeze, heat or desiccation damage.
- B. Structureless Plant Bed with plants laid down and consolidated container-to-container, with Poly plus ~~1-2" of~~ Hay plus Poly plus ~~1-2" of~~ Hay completely covering the plants and containers.
- C. Structureless Plant Bed with plants laid down and consolidated container-to-container, with Poly plus ~~1-2" of~~ Hay plus Poly completely covering the plants and containers.
- D. Structureless Plant Bed with plants laid down and consolidated container-to-container, with Poly and then ~~1-2" of~~ Hay completely covering the plants and containers.
- E. Lexan type or Double Translucent Poly Covered Walk-in Structure with plants consolidated container-to-container, standing up or lying down, with thermo blanket (Fleece Fabric, Micro Foam, Spun-bound Fabric) completely covering the plants and containers.
- F. Below Ground Pot-in-Pot System with adequate drainage to prevent water logging and excess salt accumulation.

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- G. White Poly Covered Low Hoop House, Cold Frame or Walk-in Structure with plants consolidated container-to-container, standing up or lying down, with thermo blanket (Fleece Fabric, Micro Foam, Spun-bound Fabric) completely covering the plants and containers.
- H. Structureless Plant Bed with plants laid down and consolidated container-to-container, with thermo blanket (Fleece Fabric, Micro Foam, Spun-bound Fabric) plus White Poly completely covering the plants and containers.
- I. Structureless Plant Bed with plants standing up and mulched with woodchips between containers and 1" EC above the containers.
- J. White Poly Covered Low Hoop House, Cold Frame or Walk-in Structure with plants consolidated container-to-container, standing up or lying down, plus White Poly completely covering the plants and containers.
- K. Structureless Plant Bed with plants laid down covered with thermo blanket (Fleece Fabric, Micro Foam, Spun-bound Fabric) completely covering the plants and containers.
- L. White Poly Covered Low Hoop House, Cold Frame or Walk-in Structure with plants consolidated container-to-container, standing up or lying down.
- M. Structureless Plant Bed with plants laid down with White Poly completely covering plants and containers. Care must be taken to avoid foliar damage.
- N. Structureless Plant Bed with plants consolidated container-to-container standing up with the entire perimeter of the bed wrapped to the height of the container with a thermo blanket or similar material.
- O. Shade Structure with shade fabric or woven translucent fabric and an Irrigation System capable of coating the structure with ice to form a 100% of Ice + EC
- P. Overhead Irrigation System equipped with sufficient sprinklers, water volume and water pressure to provide complete coverage of all plants throughout the duration of potential frost damage.
- Q. Smudge Pots, Portable Heaters and/or Wind Machines with sufficient capacity to provide protection for all plants throughout the duration of potential frost damage.
- R. No Protection.

Type

In accordance with the definition of "plant category" in the CP, the following are insurable plant categories and their definitions. The list of genera contained within each Plant Category serves as a guide to assign plants to a Plant Category. As indicated in some of the Plant Category Definitions, the specific plants may display attributes of a different Plant Category depending on the location in which it is grown. In this case, use the Plant Category definitions to determine the most appropriate Plant Category.

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(1) Liners

Plants of any species produced in standard nursery or greenhouse containers such as plug trays, sheet pots, tray packs, and bedding packs with cells equal to or greater than 5/8 inch across, but less than 3 inches across at the widest point of the cell interior. These plants must have an established root system reaching the sides of the container, and they must maintain a firm root ball when lifted from the container.

Liners in trays containing multiple species, subspecies, varieties or cultivars are not insurable.

Plants in connected containers (i.e. plug trays, sheet pots, tray packs and bedding packs) with cells larger than 3 inches across at the widest point of the cell interior are insurable under their appropriate category rather than as Liners. In case of a loss, each cell in these larger plug trays, sheet pots, tray packs and bedding packs is treated as a separate container.

For cold protection purposes, liners consisting of Annual Plants & Plants Grown for One Year or Less, palms, cycads and, have separate Cold Protection Requirements from liners consisting of perennials other than palms, cycads and plants grown for one year or less.

(2) Annual Plants and Plants Grown for One Year or Less

Plants that complete their life cycle within one year including summer annuals and winter annuals.

Genera Included: *Abelmoschus, Agalinis, Ageratum, Alcea, Amaranthus, Anagallis, Anethum, Angelica, Anthriscus, Antirrhinum, Amoracia, Beta, Bidens, Brachyscome, Brassica, Browallia, Calandrinia, Calendula, Cannabis**, *Capsicum, Carum, Celosia, Chamaecrista, Chrysocephalum, Cistanthe, Citrullus, Cleome, Coriandrum, Cosmos, Cryptotaenia, Cucumis, Cucurbita, Daucus, Eruca, Eschscholzia, Eustoma, Exacum, Flaveria, Foeniculum, Gomphrena, Hebenstretia, Herniaria, Hunnemannia, Impatiens, Isatis, Lobularia, Luffa, Lunaria, Matricaria, Matthiola, Murdannia, Nemesia, Nicotiana, Nierembergia, Ocimum, Oryza, Pericallis, Perilla, Petroselinum, Petunia, Pimpinella, Salpiglossis, Solanum, Stevia, Tagetes, Torenia, Valerianella, Verbascom, Viola, Zea, Zinnia.*

* *Cannabis sativa L* is the only insurable species under the genus *Cannabis*.

In addition to the Annual Plants in this category, also included are herbaceous plants that are not Annual Plants, but they are plants that are grown for one year or less, mainly for annual seasonal celebrations, annual seasonal gardens and annual seasonal special occasions.

This does not include small plants of this category grown as Liners or plants grown as Foliage Plants.

Genera Included: *Colocasia, Lilium, Musa, Poinsettia, Solanum*, Other Non-Annual Specific-use Species.

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(3) Herbaceous Biennial and Perennial Plants

Plants that have non-woody stems and live for more than one year. In temperate zone winters, the above-ground growth of Herbaceous Biennial and Perennial Plants may die back to the ground; however, these Biennial and Perennial Plants remain insured as Herbaceous Biennial and Perennial Plants.

This does not include small plants of this category grown as Liners or plants grown as Foliage Plants.

Genera Included: *Acaena, Acanthus, Achillea, Achlys, Acinos, Acemila, Acmispon, Aconitum, Acorus, Acrostichum, Actaea, Adenophora, Aegopodium, Aethionema, Agapanthus, Agapetes, Agastache, Ageratina, Agoseris, Agropyron, Agrostis, Ajuga, Alcea, Alchemilla, Alisma, Allium, Alonsoa, Alopecurus, Aloysia, Alstroemeria, Alpinia, Alyssum, Alyxia, Amaryllis, Ambrosia, Ammophila, Amomum, Amorpha, Amorphophallus, Ampelaster, Ampelodesmos, Amphicarpum, Amsonia, Anacyclus, Anaphalis, Anchusa, Andreopogon, Androsace, Andryala, Anemanthele, Anemone, Anemonopsis, Anemopsis, Angelonia, Anigozanthos, Antennaria, Anthemis, Anthericum, Anthoxanthum, Anthyllis, Apium, Aquilegia, Arabis, Arachis, Arachniodes, Aralia, Araujia, Arctanthemum, Arctotis, Arenaria, Argentina, Argyranthemum, Arisaema, Arisarum, Aristeia, Aristida, Aristolochia, Ameria, Arnica, Amoglossum, Arrhenatherum, Artemisia, Arthropodium, Arum, Aruncus, Arundo, Asarina, Asarum, Asclepias, Asparagus, Asperula, Asphodeline, Astelia, Aster, Asteriscus, Astilbe, Astilboides, Astragalus, Astringia, Arystasia, Aubrieta, Aureolaria, Aurinia, Azara, Azorella, Babiana, Bacopa, Baileya, Ballota, Balsamorhiza, Baptisia, Bauera, Baumea, Beckmannia, Beesia, Bellis, Bellium, Bergenia, Bertandiera, Besseyia, Billardiera, Blephilia, Boehmeria, Boesenbergia, Bolax, Bolboschoenus, Boltonia, Bomarea, Borago, Bothriochloa, Bouteloua, Bouvardia, Boykinia, Brachyglottis, Brachypodium, Brillantaisia, Briza, Bromus, Brunnera, Buchloe, Bulbinella, Bupthalmum, Burbidgea, Butomus, Caladium, Calamagrostis, Calamintha, Calamovilfa, Calceolaria, Calibrachoa, Callirhoe, Callisia, Calostemma, Caltha, Calylophus, Calystegia, Camassia, Campanula, Canistrum, Canna, Cardamine, Carduncellus, Carex, Carlina, Carpobrotus, Castilleja, Catananche, Catha, Catharanthus, Caulophyllum, Cautleya, Centaurea, Centaurium, Centella, Centradenia, Centranthus, Centratherum, Cephalaria, Cephalotus, Cerastium, Ceratostigma, Ceropegia, Chaenorhinum, Chamaebatiaria, Chamaemelum, Chasmanthe, Chasmanthium, Chelanthus, Chelone, Chenopodium, Chiastophyllum, Chimaphila, Chondropetalum, Christia, Chysactinia, Chrysanthemopsis, Chrysanthemum, Chrysogonum, Chrysobalanus, Chrysopsis, Chrysothemis, Cicuta, Cinna, Cirsium, Cladium, Claytonia, Cleretum, Clanthus, Clinopodium, Clintonia, Clivia, Coix, Colchicum, Coleostephus, Colocasia, Comanthosphace, Comptonia, Conoclinium, Consolida, Convallaria, Coptis, Coreopsis, Cornukaempferia, Coronilla, Corydalis, Corynephorus, Corynocarpus, Costus, Cotula, Crambe, Craspedia, Crinum, Crocosmia, Crossopetalum, Cryptanthus, Cryptogramma, Cuphea, Curuligo, Curcuma, Cyclamen, Cymbopogon, Cynara, Cypella, Cyperus, Cryanthus, Cystopteris, Dactylis, Dahlia, Dalea, Dampiera, Danthonia, Darlingtonia, Damera, Daubenya, Degenia, Delosperma, Delphinium, Dennstaedtia, Deparia, Deschampsia, Desmanthus, Desmodium, Dianella, Dianthus, Diarrhena, Diascia, Dicentra, Dichondra, Dichorandra, Dicliptera, Dictamnus, Didelta, Dierama, Dietes, Digitalis, Dimerocostus, Dimorphotheca, Dionaea, Dioscorea, Dipogon, Diporum, Dischidia, Disporopsis, Dissotis, Distichlis, Doellingeria, Doronicum, Dorycnium, Doryopteris, Douglasia, Draba, Dracocephalum, Drimiopsis, Drosera, Duchesnea, Dudleya, Dulichium, Dymondia, Dyschoriste, Echeandia, Echeveria, Echinacea, Echinops, Echinopsis, Echium, Edraianthus, , Eichhornia, Eleocharis, Elettaria, Ellisiophyllum, Elymus, Encelia, Epigaea, Epilobium, Epimedium, Equisetum, Eragrostis, Eremurus, Erigeron, Erinus, Eriophorum, Eriophyllum, Eritrichium, Emodea, Erodium, Eryngium, Erysimum, Erythronium, Etlingera, Eucomis, Eupatorium, Euphorbia, Eurybia, Euryops, Euthamia, Eutrema, Eutrochium, Evolvulus, Faidherbia, Fallopia, Farfugium, Felicia, Festuca, Filipendula, Fragaria, Francoa, Freesia, Fritillaria, Fumana, Gaillardia, Galanthus, Galax, Galega, Galium, Galtonia, Garberia, Gasteraloe, Gaura, Gazania, Gelsemium, Gentiana, Geogenanthus, Geranium, Gerbera, Geum, Gilia, Gillenia, Gladiolus, Glandularia, Glaucidium, Glechoma, Globba, Globularia, Gloriosa, Gloxinia, Glyceria, Goniolimon, Grindelia, Gunnera, Gypsophila, Habranthus, Hacquetia, Haemanthus, Hakonechloa, Harpochloa, Hedychium, Hedyarum, Helenium, Helianthemum, Helianthus, Helichrysum, Heliconia, Helictotrichon, Heliopsis, Heliotropium, Helleborus, Hemerocallis, Hepatica, Heracleum, Hermannia, Hesperantha, Hesperis, Heterocentron, Heterospatha, Heterotheca, Heuchera, Heucherella, Hibiscus, Hieracium, Hierochloa, Hippeastrum, Hippocrepis, Hirpicium, Hoffmannia, Holcus, Homalomena, Homeria, Hordeum, Horminum, Hosta, Houstonia, Houltuynia, Humulus, Hyacinthoides, Hyacinthus, Hydrastis, Hydrocotyle,*

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Hydrophyllum, Hymenocallis, Hymenoxys, Hypericum, Hypoxis, Hypsela, Hyssopus, Hystrix, Iberis, Iamna, Imperata, Incarvillea, Inula, Ipheion, Ipomopsis, Iris, Isolepis, Isotoma, Iva, Ixia, Jacobaea, Jamesbrittenia, Jeffersonia, Jovellana, Jovibarba, Juanulloa, Juncus, Kadsura, Kaempferia, Kalimeris, Kennedia, Kirengeshoma, Kleinia, Knautia, Kniphofia, Koeleria, Kosteletzkya, Krigia, Kuhnia, Lablab, Laccospadix, Lamium, Lampranthus, Lamprocapnos, Lapageria, Lasiacis, Lathyrus, Ledebouria, Leersia, Leonotis, Leontopodium, Leonurus, Lepidium, Leptinella, Leptodactylon, Lespedeza, Lesquerella, Lessingia, Leucantheropsis, Leucantherum, Leucojum, Leucosceptrum, Levisticum, Lewisia, Leymus, Liatris, Libertia, Licania, Ligularia, Lilium, Limonium, Linaria, Lindneria, Linnaea, Linum, Lippia, Liriope, Lithodora, Lithospermum, Lobelia, Lomandra, Lophospermum, Lotus, Ludwigia, Lupinus, Luzula, Lychnis, Lycium, Lycopus, Lygeum, Lysichiton, Lysimachia, Lythrum, Machaeranthera, Macleaya, Macropidia, Maianthemum, Malephora, Malva, Manettia, Manfreda, Marrubium, Marshallia, Matteuccia, Maurandella, Maurantemum, Mazus, Mecardonia, Meconopsis, Meehania, Melampodium, Melica, Melinis, Melissa, Mentha, Mentzelia, Merremia, Mertensia, Mesembryanthemum, Micromeria, Miliium, Mimulus, Minuartia, Mirabilis, Miscanthus, Mitchellia, Mitella, Mitaria, Molinia, Monarda, Monardella, Monocostus, Montiopsis, Moraea, Morina, Mucuna, Muehlenbeckia, Muhlenbergia, Mukdenia, Mukgenia, Muscari, Musella, Myoporum, Myosotis, Myrrhis, Napaea, Narcissus, Nassella, Nasturtium, Nauplius, Nautilocalyx, Nelumbo, Nematanthus, Neomarica, Nepeta, Nerine, Nipponanthemum, Nototrichium, Nuphar, Nymphaea, Odontonema, Oenanthe, Oenothera, Oligoneuron, Olsynium, Omphalodes, Onoclea, Onopordum, Ophiopogon, Origanum, Ornithogalum, Orostachys, Orthosiphon, Orthrosanbthus, Oryzopsis, Osbeckia, Osmorhiza, Osmunda, Osteospermum, Otacanthus, Oxalis, Oxera, Oxypolis, Oxytropis, Pachysandra, Packeria, Paeonia, Panax, Panicum, Papaver, Paradisea, Pardancanda, Parnassia, Parochetus, Paronychia, Parthenium, Paspalum, Passiflora, Patrinia, Pedicularis, Pelargonium, Pellionia, Peltandra, Peltoboykinia, Pennisetum, Penstemon, Pentalinon, Pentas, Penthorum, Peristrophe, Perityle, Perovskia, Persicaria, Petasites, Petchoa, Petrocallis, Petrocoptis, Petrophytum, Petrorhagia, Peucedanum, Phacelia, Phaedoranassa, Phalaris, Phenimus, Phegorpteris, Phlomis, Phlox, Phormium, Phragmites, Physalis, Physostegia, Phyteuma, Pilosella, Pinellia, Pinguicula, Piper, Pistia, Pityopsis, Platycodon, Plecostachys, Poa, Podophyllum, Podonatherum, Pogostemon, Polermonium, Polianthes, Poliomintha, Polygala, Polygonatum, Polystichum, Pontederia, Porana, Portea, Portulaca, Pratia, Prenanthes, Primula, Pritzelago, Prosartes, Prunella, Pseudoroegneria, Psilostrophe, Pteridium, Pterocephalus, Ptilotus, Pulmonaria, Pulsatilla, Pycnanthemum, Quisqualis, Ranunculus, Raoulia, Ratibida, Rehmannia, Reineckia, Reseda, Rheum, Rhodanthemum, Rhodiola, Rhodochiton, Rhodocoma, Rhodohypoxis, Rhodophiala, Rhynchospora, Rivina, Rodgersia, Rohdea, Romneya, Roscoea, Rosularia, Rubia, Rudbeckia, Ruellia, Rumex, Rupicapnos, Saccharum, Sagina, Sagittaria, Salvia, Sanguinaria, Sanguisorba, Santolina, Sanvitalia, Saponaria, Sarcandra, Sarracenia, Saruma, Satureja, Saururus, Saxifraga, Scabiosa, Scadoxus, Schaefferia, Schaueria, Schizachyrium, Schizostylis, Schoenoplectus, Scilla, Scirpus, Scleranthus, Scrophularia, Scutellaria, Sedum, Selliera, Semiaquilegia, Sempervivum, Senecio, Seseli, Sesleria, Sesuvium, Setaria, Sida, Sidalcea, Silene, Silphium, Sinacalia, Sinofranchetia, Siphonochilus, Sisyrinchium, Sium, Smilacina, Solandra, Soldanella, Soleirolia, Solidago, Solidaster, Sorghastrum, Sparaxis, Sparganium, Spartium, Sphaeralcea, Sphagneticola, Spigelia, Spodiopogon, Sporobolus, Sprekelia, Stachys, Stachytarpheta, Stachyurus, Stahlianthus, Stemodia, Stenomesson, Stenotus, Stephanotis, Stipa, Stokesia, Strelitzia, Streptocarpus, Streptopus, Stylidium, Stylophorum, Succisa, Sutera, Swainsona, Symphyandra, Symphyotrichum, Symphytum, Symplocarpus, Symplocos, Synthyris, Talinum, Tanacetum, Tapeinochilus, Tecomanthe, Telekia, Tellima, Telosma, Tephrosia, Tetradenia, Tetraneuris, Teucrium, Thalia, Thalictrum, Thelypteris, Themeda, Thermopsis, Thlaspi, Thymophylla, Thymus, Thysanolaena, Tiarella, Tithonia, Tolmiea, Townsendia, Trachelium, Trachelospermum, Trachystemon, Tradescantia, Triadenum, Tricyrtis, Trifolium, Trillium, Trimezia, Tripogandra, Tripsacum, Tritoleia, Tritonia, Trollius, Tropaeolum, Tulbaghia, Turnera, Tussilago, Tweedia, Typha, Uncinia, Uniola, Urechites, Urginea, Uvularia, Valeriana, Vallisneria, Vancouveria, Verbena, Verbescina, Vernonia, Veronica, Veronicastrum, Vetiveria, Vicia, Viguiera, Vinca, Viola, Vitaliana, Wachendorfia, Wahlenbergia, Waldsteinia, Watsonia, Woodwardia, Xanthorrhoea, Xerochrysum, Xeronema, Xerophyllum, Xyris, Zantedeschia, Zephyranthes, Zingiber, Zizania, Zizia, Zoysia.

(4) Foliage Plants

Perennial woody or herbaceous plants with various growth habits grown for their attractive foliar attributes and primarily for use as indoor plants.

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This does not include small plants of this category grown as Liners.

Genera Included: *Acineta, Adaglossom, Adiantm, Aechmea, Aeonium, Aerangis, Aeschynanthus, Aglaonema, Albuca, Alexanderara, Aliceara, Alocasia, Altermanthera, Amesiella, Ananas, Androlepis, Anemia, Angiopteris, Angraecum, Anhurium, Aphelandra, Arachnis, Araeococcus, Aranda, Arundina, Ascocenda, Ascocentrum, Asparagus, Aspasia, Aspidistra, Asplenium, Astrolepis, Astrophytum, Athyrium, Austrocylindropuntia, Bakerara, Barkeria, Beallara, Beaucarnea, Begonia, Bifrenaria, Billbergia, Blechnum, Bletilla, Bollopetalum, Brassia, Brassidium, Brassoepidendrum, Brassolaeliocattleya, Bulbophyllum, Burrageara, Calanthe, Calamus, Carludovica, Catteya, Caularthron, Cereus, Chlorophytum, Cirrhopetalum, Cischweinfia, Cissus, Codiaeum, Codonopsis, Coelogyne, Colmanara, Columnea, Congea, Cordyline, Coryanthes, Cotyledon, Crassula, Cremnosedum, Crossandra, Cryptocentrum, Ctenanthe, Cyathea, Cycnoches, Cyliodropuntia, Cymbidiella, Cyripedium, Cyrtomium, Davallia, Degarmoara, Dendrobium, Dendrochilum, Diaphananthe, Didymochlaena, Dieffenbachia, Diplazium, Disocactus, Doodia, Doritis, Dracaena, Dryopteris, Dyckia, Echinocatus, Echinocereus, Eleutherococcus, Encyclia, Epidendrum, Epigeneium, Epilaeliocattleya, Epiphyllum, Epipremnum, Episcia, Epithelantha, Eria, Eucharis, Ferocactus, Fittonia, Gibasis, Gongora, Goniophlebium, Goodyera, Grammatophyllum, Graptopetalum, Graptophyllum, Graptosedum, Graptoveria, Guzmania, Gymnocalycium, Gynura, Habenaria, Haworthia, Hemigraphis, Hemionitis, Hohenbergia, Houletia, Howeara, Hoya, Humata, Hylocereus, Hypoestes, Iresine, Kalanchoe, Koellensteinia, Laelia, Laeliocattleya, Leea, Liparis, Lophocereus, Ludisia, Lygodium, Maclellanara, Macodes, Mammillaria, Maranta, Maxillaria, Medinilla, Microgramma, Microlepis, Microsorium, Miltassia, Miltonia, Miltonidum, Miltoniopsis, Mokara, Monstera, Mormodes, Myriopteris, Neobenthamia, Neobuxbaumia, Neoregelia, Nepenthes, Nephrolepis, Odontioda, Odontobrassia, Odontocidium, Odontoglossum, Odontonia, Oeoniella, Oerstedella, Oncidiinae, Oncidium, Onychium, Opuntia, Othonna, Pachycereus, Pachyphytum, Pachypodium, Pachyveria, Paphiopedilum, Papilionanthe, Parodia, Pediocactus, Pellaea, Pentagramma, Peperomia, Pereskia, Pescatorea, Phaiocalanthe, Phaius, Phalaenopsis, Philodendron, Phlebodium, Phoenicophorium, Phragmipedium, Pilea, Pitcairnia, Platycerium, Plectranthus, Pleurothallis, Polypodium, Polyscias, Portulacaria, Psychopsis, Pteris, Pyrrosia, Radermachera, Renanthera, Restrepia, Sch Rhipsalis, Rhynchosstylis, Rodriguezia, Rumohra, Saintpaulia, Sanchezia, Sanderara, Sansevieria, Sarcoglottis, Schefflera, Schizanthus, Schlumbergera, Schomburgkia, Scindapsus, Sedeveria, Selaginella, Selenicereus, Sinningia, Sobralia, Sophronitis, Spathiphyllum, Spathoglottis, Spiranthes, Stanhopea, Stapelia, Stelis, Stenoglottis, Stenosarcos, Stromanthe, Syngonium, Tacca, Tetramicra, Tillandsia, Trevesia, Trichantha, Tricopilia, Vanda, Vandopsis, Vanilla, Vascostylis, Vriecantarea, Vriesea, Vrieslandsia, Vuylstekeara, Wilsonara, Withnerara, Xanthosoma, Zamioculcas, Zootrophion, Zygonisia, Zygotepalum..*

(5) Vines

Perennial plants that have stems of a climbing or tenacious growth habit that can be herbaceous or woody.

This does not include small plants of this category grown as Liners or plants grown as Foliage Plants.

Genera Included: *Actinidia, Adenocalymma, Akebia, Allamanda, Ampelopsis, Antigonon, Argyreia, Artabotrys, Beaumontia, Berberidopsis, Bignonia, Campsis, Cardiospermum, Celastrus, Chonemorpha, Clematis, Clytostoma, Cobaea, Convolvulus, Cryptostegia, Cydista, Cymbalaria, Dactylicarpnos, Dalechampia, Decumaria, Delairea, Distictis, Dolichandra, Hardenbergia, Hedera, Holboellia, Ipomoea, Keckiella, Lycianthes, Mandevilla, Mascagnia, Mikania, Norantea, Pandorea, Parthenocissus, Petraeovitex, Pileostegia, Podranea, Pseudogynoxys, Pyrostegia, Saritaea, Schisandra, Schizophragma, Stictocardia, Stigmaphyllon, Strongylodon, Strophanthus, Tetrastigma, Thunbergia, Tristellateia, Vigna, Vitis, Wisteria.*

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(6) Broadleaf Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

Perennial woody evergreen trees and shrubs that have leaves throughout the year. In temperate zone winters, some broadleaf evergreen trees and shrubs may lose their leaves; however, these broadleaf evergreen trees and shrubs remain insured as Broadleaf Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

This does not include small plants of this category grown as Liners or plants grown as Foliage Plants.

Genera Included: *Abelia, Abutilon, Acacia, Acalypha, Acantholimon, Acca, Adenantha, Adenanthos, Adenium, Adenostoma, Agarista, Agave, Agonis, Alberta, Aloe, Alyogyne, Alyssoides, Amphitecna, Amyris, Andromeda, Anisacanthus, Anisodonte, Araucaria, Arbutus, Arctostaphylos, Ardisia, Argusia, Arundinaria, Aspidosperma, Astragalus, Atherosperma, Atriplex, Aucuba, Avicennia, Azadirachta, Baccharis, Baeckea, Bahiopsis, Bambusa, Banksia, Barleria, Barringtonia, Bauhinia, Bejaria, Beschorneria, Bischofia, Bixa, Blighia, Bolusanthus, Bombax, Borinda, Boronia, Borrighia, Bougainvillea, Bourreria, Brexia, Breynia, Brugmansia, Brunfelsia, Brya, Bucida, Bulnesia, Bumelia, Buxus, Byrsonima, Caesalpinia, Callerya, Calliandra, Callistemon, Callistephus, Calluna, Calodendrum, Calophyllum, Calothamnus, Calotropis, Calyptocarpus, Calyptanthus, Camellia, Cananga, Cannomois, Cantua, Capparis, Carissa, Carmona, Carnegiea, Carpenteria, Cassia, Cassine, Castanospermum, Casuarina, Ceanothus, Cephalanthus, Cephalostachyum, Ceratonia, Cerbera, Cercocarpus, Cestrum, Chamaedaphne, Chamelaucium, Chimonobambusa, Choisya, Chorizema, Chrysophyllum, Chrysothamnus, Chusquea, Cibotium, Cinnamomum, Cistus, Citharexylum, Clerodendrum, Cleyera, Cliftonia, Clusia, Cnidioscolus, Coccoloba, Coccus, Coffee, Coleonema, Colletia, Comarostaphylis, Combretum, Conalia, Conocarpus, Conradina, Coprosma, Cordia, Cordyline, Coriaria, Cornutia, Corokia, Correa, Cortaderia, Corymbia, Cotoneaster, Couroupita, Cowania, Crescentia, Crinodendron, Crotalaria, Crowea, Cupaniopsis, Cyrilla, Cytisus, Daboecia, Damnacanthus, Daphne, Daphniphyllum, Dasylyrion, Datura, Decodon, Dendrocalamus, Dendromecon, Derris, Desfontainea, Dianthera, Dicksonia, Dillenia, Dionysia, Distylium, Dodonaea, Dombeya, Doryanthes, Drimys, Dryandra, Dryas, Drynaria, Duranta, Elaeocarpus, Elsholtzia, Embotrium, Empetrum, Enkianthus, Epacris, Ephedra, Eranthemum, Eremophila, Erica, Ericameria, Eriobotrya, Eriocephalus, Eriogonum, Erithalis, Escallonia, Eucalyptus, Eucryphia, Eugenia, Eumorphia, Eurya, Excoecaria, Eysenhardtia, Fabiana, Fagraea, Fargesia, Fatshedera, Fatsia, Ficus, Filicium, Frankenia, Fremontodendron, Freycinetia, Fuchsia, Furcraea, Galphimia, Galvezia, Gardenia, Garrya, Gaultheria, Geijera, Genipa, Genista, Gigantochloa, Gliricidia, Gmelina, Goethea, Gomphostigma, Gordonia, Grevillea, Grewia, Guadua, Guaiacum, Guapira, Guettarda, Gutierrezia, Gymnanthes, Hakea, Halimocistus, Halimium, Haloragis, Hamelia, Harpephyllum, Harpullia, Hebe, Helwingia, Hernandia, Hesperaloe, Hesperoyucca, Hesperozygis, Heteromeles, Hibanobambusa, Hibbertia, Hibiscadelphus, Hibiscus, Himalayacalamus, Holmskioldia, Homalocladium, Hymenaea, Hymenolepis, Hymenosporum, Hypelate, Ilex, Illicium, Indigofera, Indocalamus, Intsia, Iochroma, Isoplexis, Isopogon, Ixora, Jacquinia, Jasminum, Jatropha, Justicia, Kalmia, Kalmiadendron, Kalmiopsis, Kalopanax, Kigelia, Kopsia, Krascheninnikovia, Krugiadendron, Kunzea, Lagunaria, Laguncularia, Lantana, Larrea, Laurus, Lavandula, Lawsonia, Ledum, Leiophyllum, Lepechinia, Leptodermis, Leptospermum, Leucadendron, Leucaena, Leucophyllum, Leucophyta, Leucospermum, Leucothoe, Leycesteria, Ligustrum, Lipochaeta, Lisianthus, Lithocarpus, Lonchocarpus, Lophomyrfus, Lophostemon, Loropetalum, Luculia, Luma, Lyonia, Lyonothamnus, Lysiloma, Macaranga, Machilus, Maesa, Maireana, Malpighia, Malvaviscus, Mangave, Markhamia, Mastichodendron, Maytenus, Megaskepsma, Melaleuca, Melastoma, Melianthus, Menziesia, Meryta, Metapanax, Metrosideros, Millettia, Millingtonia, Mimosa, Mimops, Monochaetum, Montanoa, Montezuma, Morinda, Muntingia, Murraya, Mussaenda, Myrcianthes, Myrica, Myristica, Myroxylon, Myrsine, Myrtus, Nandina, Nashia, Nectandra, Nemopanthus, Neohouzeaua, Neoregelia, Nerium, Newbouldia, Nolina, Noronhia, Ochna, Ochrosia, Olea, Olearia, Olineya, Oncoba, Osmanthus, Osmoxylon, Osteomeles, Otatea, Oxyspora, Ozothamnus, Pachira, Pachystachys, Pandanus, Parahebe, Parakmeria, Parkinsonia, Pavonia, Paxistima, Peltogyne, Philenoptera, Philotheca, Photina, Phygellus, Phyla, Phylliopsis, Phyllostachys, Picramnia, Pieris, Pimelea, Pimenta, Pipturus, Piscidia, Pisonia, Pithecellobium, Pittosporum, Platymiscium, Pleioblastus, Plumbago, Polyalthia, Polyspora, Posoqueria, Prostanthera, Protea, Pseuderanthemum, Pseudopanax, Pseudosasa, Psoralea, Psychotria, Pterocarpus, Pterospermum, Puya, Pyracantha, Quillaja, Randia, Rapanea, Rauwolfia, Reinwardtia, Rhamphiolepis, Rhamphithamnus, Rhizophora, Rhododendron, Ricinus, Rondeletia, Rosmarinus, Rothmannia, Ruscus, Ruspolia, Russelia, Ruta, Ruttia, Sageretia, Santalum, Saraca,*

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Sarcococca, Sasa, Sasaella, Scaevola, Schinus, Schizostachyum, Securidaca, Sedoro, Semiarundinaria, Senna, Serissa, Sesbania, Severinia, Shepherdia, Shibataea, Sideroxylon, Simarouba, Sinobambusa, Skimmia, Sollya, Sparmannia, Spathodea, Stemmadenia, Stenocarpus, Sterculia, Streptosolen, Strobilanthes, Suriana, Sutherlandia, Swietenia, Sycoparrotia, Synadenium, Synsepalum, Syzygium, Tabernaemontana, Talipariti, Tamarindus, Tamarix, Tecoma, Tecomaria, Tectona, Telopea, Ternstroemia, Tetradium, Tetratheca, Tetrazygia, Thamnocalamus, Thespesia, Thevetia, Thryptomene, Thysostachys, Tibouchina, Tipuana, Tribulus, Trichilia, Trichosterna, Triphasia, Triplaris, Tristaniopsis, Trochodendron, Ugni, Umbellularia, Vauquelinia, Vestia, Viminaria, Westringia, Whitfieldia, Wikstroemia, Wrightia, Xanthorrhiza, Xylosma, Yucca, Yushania.

(7) Coniferous Trees and Shrubs

Perennial woody trees and shrubs that have needle-like or scale-like leaves that remain on the plant for several seasons.

This does not include small plants of this category grown as Liners or plants grown as Foliage Plants.

Genera Included: *Abies, Afrocarpus, Agathis, Athrotaxis, Calocedrus, Cedrus, Cephalotaxus, Chamaecyparis, Cryptomeria, Cunninghamia, Cupressus, Fitzroya, Juniperus, Microbiota, Microcachrys, Nageia, Phyllocladus, Phyllodoce, Picea, Pinus, Platycladus, Podocarpus, Prumnopitys, Pseudotsuga, Saxegothaea, Sciadopitys, Sequoia, Sequoiadendron, Taxus, Thuja, Thujopsis, Tsuga.*

(8) Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

Perennial woody deciduous trees and shrubs that lose their leaves seasonally.

This does not include small plants of this category grown as Liners or plants grown as Foliage Plants.

Genera Included: *Abeliophyllum, Acer, Acrocarpus, Adansonia, Adina, Adonis, Aesculus, Aglaia, Albizia, Aleurites, Alnus, Alstonia, Amelanchier, Anacardium, Annona, Aronia, Artocarpus, Asimina, Astronium, Averrhoa, Berberis, Betula, Brachychiton, Brownea, Buddleja, Bulbine, Bursera, Butea, Callicarpa, Calycanthus, Caragana, Carica, Carpinus, Caryopteris, Casimiroa, Castanea, Castanopsis, Catalpa, Ceiba, Celtis, Cercidiphyllum, Cercidium, Cercis, Chaenomeles, Chilopsis, Chimonanthus, Chionanthus, Chitalpa, Citrus, Cladostamnus, Cladrastis, Clethra, Cochlospermum, Colvillea, Cornus, Corylopsis, Corylus, Cotinus, Crataegus, Cydonia, Dalbergia, Dasiphora, Davidia, Decaisnea, Delonix, Deutzia, Dichroa, Diervilla, Diospyros, Dimocarpus, Dirca, Disanthus, Edgeworthia, Elaeagnus, Elloittia, Emmenopterys, Ensete, Enterolobium, Erythrina, Eucommia, Euonymus, Euscaphis, Exochorda, Fagus, Fallugia, Fendlera, Firmiana, Fontanesia, Forestiera, Forsythia, Fothergilla, Fouquieria, Frangula, Franklinia, Fraxinus, Garcinia, Gaylussacia, Geoffroea, Ginkgo, Gleditsia, Gymnocladus, Halesia, Hamamelis, Handroanthus, Havardia, Heptacodium, Hibiscus, Hippophae, Holodiscus, Hovenia, Hydrangea, Idesia, Itea, Jacaranda, Jaquemontia, Jamesia, Juglans, Kerria, Koelreuteria, Kokia, Kolkwitzia, Laburnocytisus, Laburnum, Lagerstroemia, Larix, Lavatera, Leitneria, Lindera, Liquidambar, Liriodendron, Litchi, Litsea, Lonicera, Maackia, Macadamia, Maclura, Magnolia, Malacomeles, Malus, Mangifera, Manihot, Manilkara, Melia, Metasequoia, Morus, Musa, Neolitsea, Neviusia, Nothofagus, Nyssa, Oemleria, Oplopanax, Ostrya, Oxydendrum, Parrotia, Parrotiopsis, Paulownia, Peltophorum, Peraphyllum, Persea, Phellodendron, Philadelphus, Physocarpus, Pinckneya, Pistacia, Plagianthus, Platanus, Platycrater, Plinia, Plumeria, Pongamia, Populus, Potentilla, Pouteria, Prosopis, Prunus, Pseudobombax, Pseudocydonia, Pseudolarix, Psidium, Psoralea, Ptelea, Pterocarya, Pterostyrax, Punica, Purshia, Pyrus, Quercus, Rhamnus, Rhigozum, Rhodotypos, Rhus, Ribes, Robinia, Rosa, Roseodendron, Rubus, Salix, Sambucus, Sapindus, Sapium, Sarcobatus, Sassafras, Schizolobium, Schotia, Sibiraea, Sinocalycanthus, Sinojackia, Sophora, Sorbaria,*

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Sorbus, Spiraea, Spondias, Staphylea, Stephanandra, Stereospermum, Stewartia, Styphnolobium, Styrax, Symphoricarpos, Syringa, Tabebuia, Taxodium, Terminalia, Theobroma, Tilia, Toona, Ulmus, Ungnadia, Vaccinium, Viburnum, Vitex, Weigela, Xanthoceras, Zanthoxylum, Zelkova, Zenobia, Ziziphus.

(9) Palms

Perennial fibrous (woody-like) or herbaceous plants that can have a prostrate, trunkless or trunk-forming growth habit resulting in a solitary or cluster-type structure. Large palmately, pinnately or costapalmately compound evergreen leaves form from the main stem.

This does not include small plants of this category grown as Liners or plants grown as Foliage Plants.

Genera Included: *Acoelorrhaphe, Acrocomia, Actinokentia, Aiphanes, Allagoptera, Alsmithia, Archontophoenix, Areca, Arenga, Asterogyne, Astrocaryum, Attalea, Bactris, Balaka, Barcella, Basselinia, Beccariophoenix, Bentinckia, Bismarckia, Borassodendron, Borassus, Bowenia, Brahea, Brassiophoenix, Burretickentia, Butiagrus, Calyptrocalyx, Calyptrogyne, Calyptronoma, Carpentaria, Carpoxyton, Caryota, Ceroxylon, Chamaedorea, Chamaerops, Chambeyronia, Chelyocarpus, Chigua, Chuniophoenix, Clinostigma, Coccothrinax, Cocos, Colpothrinax, Copernicia, Corypha, Cryosophila, Cyphophoenix, Cyrtrostachys, Deckenia, Dictyosperma, Dransfieldia, Drymophloeus, Dypsis, Elaeis, Euterpe, Gaussia, Geonoma, Gronophyllum, Guahaia, Hedyscepe, Heterospathe, Howea, Hydriastele, Hyophorbe, Hyphaene, Iguanura, Itaya, Johannesteijsmannia, Jubaea, Jubaeopsis, Kentiopsis, Kerriodoxa, Laccospadix, Latania, Leucothrinax, Licuala, Livistona, Lytocaryum, Marojejya, Masoala, Mauritia, Mauritella, Metroxylon, Microcycas, Nannorrhops, Nenga, Neovietchia, Nephrosperma, Oenocarpus, Orania, Oraniopsis, Pelagodoxa, Phoenix, Physokentia, Phytelphas, Pigafetta, Pinanga, Polyandrococos, Ponapea, Prestoea, Pritchardia, Pseudophoenix, Ptychococcus, Ptychosperma, Raphia, Ravenala, Reinhardtia, Rhipidophyllum, Rhapsis, Rhopaloblaste, Rhopalostylis, Roscheria, Roystonea, Sabal, Salacca, Satakentia, Schippia, Serenoa, Socratea, Sommieria, Stangeria, Syagrus, Synechanthus, Tahina, Thrinax, Trachycarpus, Trithrinax, Veitchia, Verschaffeltia, Voanioala, Wallichia, Washingtonia, Wodyetia, Zombia.*

(10) Cycads

Perennial evergreen plants that can have subterranean stems or these plants can develop an above ground trunk of spongy tissue. Leaves are large, leathery and innately compound, and grow in a rosette on top of the trunk or branches can form profusely at or below ground level from the main stem.

This does not include small plants of this category grown as Liners or plants grown as Foliage Plants.

Genera Included: *Ceratozamia, Cycas, Dioon, Encephalartos, Macrozamia, Zamia.*

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Insurance Availability

In accordance with sections 8(h) and (i) of the Crop Provisions, industrial hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.), as defined in the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.), is the only Cannabis species insurable under this policy and only when grown in accordance with the regulations governing industrial hemp production on the land the industrial hemp is produced, when grown and sold with the root system attached and are not stock plants or plants being grown solely for harvest of buds, flowers, or greenery. You must comply with all applicable Federal regulations and any applicable state or tribal laws. Regardless of state or tribal law, the sale of hemp with a THC level greater than 0.3 percent will be considered the sale of a controlled substance. Controlled substances are not insurable. If the industrial hemp is produced in a state or tribal territory which has assumed regulatory responsibility for hemp production, you must comply with all requirements and provisions of the regulatory plan of that state or tribe and possess any license required by that plan. You must provide a copy of the license by the sales closing date. Industrial hemp must be produced using seed or plant cuttings adapted and appropriate for the intended use (for example, if planting industrial hemp to be harvested primarily for fiber, the seed must be adapted to fiber production). Industrial hemp that is unsalable or destroyed due to a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) level that exceeds 0.3 percent will be considered damaged due to uninsurable causes. You must notify us prior to destroying the industrial hemp, in accordance with section 11(a)(1) of the Crop Provisions.

All species and cultivars of Crocus, Iris, Narcissus, Tulipa, and Hyacinthus are insurable only after they are removed from cold storage, have broken dormancy, and are placed in the greenhouse (mandatory storage structure). The roots must be established and at least one inch of shoot growth must be visible for insurability.

In lieu of section 8(e) of the Crop Provisions, non-irrigated field grown plants will be insurable.

In order to be eligible for insurance coverage against flooding, all *Spathiphyllum* species and cultivars must be grown on benches or in some other way raised a minimum of 4" off the ground.

You cannot have a policy under the Nursery Crop Provisions and a policy under the Nursery Value Select (NVS) Crop Provisions on the same practice for the same crop year. However, you may have a Nursery Crop Provisions policy on one practice (e.g., field grown) and NVS Crop Provisions policy on another practice (e.g., container grown).