# [1] Criteria for establishing of health condition of the crops and facilities, seeds, nursery plants and planting material

## I. Agricultural plants

### 1. Field crops, forage and industrial plants

| No. | Plant species | Harmful organisms | Method of establishing presence of the harmful organisms in the crop | Permitted % for plant and reproductive material | | Permitted % for mercantile plant material | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | In the crop | In the seed (in trade) | In trade | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Cereals and grasses<br>a) stubble cereals: wheat (Triticum aestivum), barley (Hordeum vulgare), rye (Secale cereale), oat (Avena sativa), triticale (X Tritico secale) and<br>b) grasses (Poaceae) | Claviceps purpurea Tul | 2×100 $m^2$/ha diagonally | 1% ears attacked/$m^2$ | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Erysiphe graminis D.C. | 2×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves | - | - | |
| | | Pyrenophora spp. | 2×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked | 5% | 10% | |
| | | Cochliobolus sativus Drech. et. Dast. | 2×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves | 5% | 10% | |
| | | Pyrenophora gramininea Ito and Kurib | 2×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 5% attacked plants | 1% | 10% | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 15% ears attacked | 5% | 15% | |
| | | Puccinia graminis Pers. | 2×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves | - | - | |
| | | Puccinia recondita Rob. | 2×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked | - | - | |

[1] Please note that these criteria have been given based on the old Law on Plant Protection which is now replaced in Montenegro by the new Plant Protection Law, but new criteria have not been enacted yet, so we are sending the existing ones which will be applied by the moment of enactment of new criteria. It is reasonable to expect that new criteria will differ significantly from existing ones since criteria are scientifically based.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Puccinia striiformis njest. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves | - | - | |
| | | Puccinia hordei (Pers.)Kell | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves | - | - | |
| | | Puccinia coronata Corda (Pers.Cda) | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves | - | - | |
| | | Rhynchosporium secalis (Oud) Dav | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves | 3% | - | |
| | | Mycosphaerella graminicola (Fuckel) | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves | - | - | |
| | | Leptosphaeria nodorum Muller | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% ears attacked | 3% | - | |
| | | Tilletia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% ears infected | 0% | 0,01 % | |
| | | Ustilago spp. on wheat, oat and rye: | 2×100 m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% ears attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Elite and original | 2×100 m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% ears attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | IVR | 2×100 m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% ears attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Ustilago spp on barley: | | | | | |
| | | elite | 2×100 m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% ears attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | original | 2×100 m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% ears attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | IVR | 2×100 m$^2$/ha diagonally | 20% ears attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Pathologic damping off wilt and shrivelness (Pseudocercosprella, Gaeumannomyces, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia) | Whole surface of the crop | 5% of wlted surface/ha | - | - | |
| | | Fungi in storehouses (Alternaria,Penicillium, Aspergillus) | - | - | - | 10% | |
| | | Xantomonas campestris Day, 1978 B. | - | 1% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Pseudimonas syringae pv atrofaciens Young, Dye et njilkie 1978 | - | 1% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Pseudimonas syringae pv. cornafaciens Young, Dye et njilkie 1978 | - | 1% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Wheat striate mosaic virus | - | 2% plants attacked | 1% | - | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Barley yellow dwarf virus | - | 10% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Barley stripe mosaic virus | - | 5% plants attacked | 2% | - | |
| | | Anguina tritici (Sternb) Fil. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% ears attacked/m$^2$ | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Eurygaster i Lema melanopus L. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 30%ears attacked ie. leaf surface | - | - | |
| | | Aceria tosichella K. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% ears attacked/m$^2$ | 0% | - | [1] |
| | | Aphididae | 2×50 plants/ha diagonally | 15% plants attacked/m$^2$ | - | - | |
| | v) millet-like grains maize (Zea mays), sorghum (Sorghum spp.) and millet (Panicum miliaceum) | Colletotrichum graminicola (Ces.) Wils | 2×50 plants/ha diagonally | 20% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×50 plants/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked, ie. cobs attacked | 5% | 15% | |
| | | Cochliobolus carbonum Nelson | 2×50 plants/ha diagonally | 10% plant surface attacked | 1% | 5% | |
| | | Setosphaeria turcica (Luttvell) Leonard et Suggs | 2×50 plants/ha diagonally | 10% plant surface attacked | - | - | |
| | | Karbatiella zeae Karak | 2×50 plants/ha diagonally | 20% plant surface attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Khuskia oryzae Hudson | 2×50 plants/ha diagonally | 3% cobs attacked | 1% | 5% | |
| | | Puccinia spp. | - | 10% plant surface attacked | - | - | |
| | | Sclerophthora macrospora (Sacc.) Thirum. Schav and Naras | 2×50 plants/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Ustilago maydis (D.C.) Corda | 2×50 plants/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked, 3% cobs attacked | - | - | |
| | | Erwinia chrysanthemi pv. zeae (Sabet) Victoria Arboleda et Munoz, 1975 | - | 5% plants attacked | - | - | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae pv. coronafaciens (Elliot, 1920) Young, Dye et njilkie 1978 | - | 5% plants attacked | - | - | |
| | | Maize dwarf mosaic virus | - | 30% plants attacked | - | - | |
| | | Diabrotica virgifera virgifera Le Conte | - | 5 adults/plant | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Helicoverpa armigera Hbn. | - | 15% plants attacked | - | - | |
| | | Ostrinia nubilalis Hbn. | - | 15% plants attacked | - | - | |
| | g) rice (Oryza sativa) | Cochliobolus miyabeanus (Ito et Kuribay) Drechl. ex Dast. | - | - | 2% | 2% | |
| | | Drechslera halodes (Drechl.) Subram et Jain | - | - | 2% | 2% | |

[1] It has been proven the presence of A. tosichella K. in our country, as well as its vector role in transmitting of wheat streak mosaic virus.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fusarium spp. | - | - | 5% | 5% | |
| | | Pyricularia oryze Br. et Cay | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plant surface attacked | 2% | 2% | |
| | d) for all cereals, grasses and rice (under a), b), v) and g)) | Sitophilus spp. | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Rhizoperta dominica F. | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Tribolium spp | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Oryzaephilus spp. | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Cryptolestes spp. | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Tenebrio molitor L. | - | - | - | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Tenebrioides mauritanicus L. | - | - | - | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Stegobium paniceum L. | - | - | - | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Sitotroga cerealella Oliv. | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Plodia interpunctella Hbn. | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Ephestia kuhniella Zell. | - | - | - | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Psocoptera | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Blatta orientalis L. | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Blatella germanica L. | - | - | - | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Acarine | - | - | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| 3. | Alfalfa (Medicago), clover (Trifolium), birdsfoot-trefoil (Lotus), sweet clover (Melilotus) and the other small-grain fodder legumes | Adelphocoris lineolatus Goeze and Lygus spp. | 6 m$^2$ ↔ 10 swings of the catcher,necessary:average of 3×10 swings of the catcher | up to 15 individuals/m$^2$ | up to 1% damaged seeds | up to 5% damaged seeds | |
| | | Aphididae | 6 m$^2$ ↔ 10 swings of the catcher | up to 50 individuals/m$^2$ | - | - | |
| | | Apion spp. | 6 m$^2$ ↔ 10 swings of the catcher at the beginig of flowering of red clover | up to 12 adults/10 swings of the catcher 0,5-1 larva | - | - | |
| | | Bruchophagus roddi Guss. | 6 m$^2$ ↔ 10 swings of the catcher | up to 5 adults/10 swings of the catcher | up to 1% damaged seeds | up to 5% damaged seeds | |
| | | Contarinia medicaginis Kieff. | 6 m$^2$ ↔ 10 swings of the catcher in butonisation and in flowering | up to 5 adults/10 swings of the catcher up to 15% attacked buds | - | - | |
| | | Phytodecta fornicata Brug | 6 m$^2$ ↔ 10 swings of the catcher; May, June till half of July | up to 15 adults or 30 larvae/m$^2$ | - | - | |

[1] the sample must not contain either alive, or dead, or parts of insect bodies, or its developing stages.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Subcoccinela 24-punctata L. | 6 $m^2$ ↔ 10 swings of the catcher; June till half of July | up to 10 adults or up to 15 larvae/$m^2$ | - | - | |
| | | Tychius flavus Beck. | 6 $m^2$ ↔ 10 swings of the catcher | up to 4 adults/$m^2$ | up to 1% damaged seeds | up to 5% damaged seeds | |
| | | Colletotrichum spp. | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | up to 5% plants attacked | up to 1% | up to 3% | |
| | | Erysiphe communis Grev | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | up to 20% plant surface attacked | - | - | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | up to 5% plants attacked | up to 2% | up to 5% | |
| | | Kabatiella caurivora Karok. | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | up to 5% plant surface attacked | up to 2% | up to 5% | |
| | | Sclerotinia spp. | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | up to 5% plants attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Stemphilium spp. | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | up to 5% plant surface attacked | up to 1% | up to 3% | |
| | | Verticilium albo atrum Rein et Berth. | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | up to 5% plants attacked | up to 1% | up to 3% | |
| | | Alfa alfa mosaic virus | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | up to 5% plants attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Galium molugo | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | up to 10% plants/$m^2$ | 0% | up to 20% | ([1]) |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Rumex spp. | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 0% | up to 2 grains in the sample | up to 5 grains in the sample | |
| | | Sorghum halepense | 3×1$m^2$/ha diagonally | 2% | 0,2% | up to 1% | |
| | | Sitophilus oryzae L. | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | ([2]) |
| | | Oryzaephilus spp. | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | ([2]) |
| | | Cryptolestes spp. | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | ([2]) |
| | | Plodia interpunctella Hbn. | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | ([2]) |
| | | Dytilenchus dipsaci (Kuhn.) Filip | 3$m^2$/ha diagonally | 5% | 0% | 0% | ([3]) |
| 4. | Cowpea (Pisum and Lathyrus), vetch (Vicia), lupin (Lupinus), crotelaria (Crotalaria), | Bruchus pisorum L. | Number of attacked pods at 100 $m^2$/ha | up to 5% pods attacked | 0% | up to 2% | |
| | | Colletotrichum spp. | Number of attacked plants at 2×1$m^2$/ha | 5% plants attacked | up to 2% | up to 8% | |

[1] especially in birdsfoot-trefoil crop
[2] the sample must not contain either alive, or dead, or parts of insect bodies, or its developing stages.
[3] The sample of 100gr/batch must not contain cysts or migratory larvae.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | esparsette (Onobrychis) and the other large-grain legumes | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum de Bary | Number of attacked plants at 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens Donj. | Number of attacked plants at 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Xantomonas campestris pv. phaseoli | Number of attacked plants at 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Pea leaf-rolling virus | Number of attacked plants at 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | Number of attacked plants at 100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Orobanche spp. | - | 0% in the crop | - | - | ([1]) |
| | | Sanguisorba minor Scop. | - | up to 1 plant at 100m$^2$ in the crop | up to 3 grains in the sample | up to 20 grains in the sampl e | ([2]) |
| 5. | Perennial hair grasses: Phleum pratense, Dactilis glomerata | Epychloe typhina Pers. Tul | Number of attacked plants at 2×1m$^2$/ha | up to 5% plants attacked in the crop | 0% | up to 3% | |
| | | Corynebacterium rathayi (E.F. Smith) Dowson | Number of attacked plants at 2×1m$^2$/ha | up to 3% | 0% | up to 5% | |
| | | Alopecurus myosuroides Hunds. | 3×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | up to 5% | 0% | - | |
| | | Orobanche spp. | - | 0% | 0% | - | |
| 6. | Soybean (Glycine hyspida) | Colletotrichum spp. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plant surface attacked | 1% | 10% | |
| | | Peronospora manshurica (Naum) Syd. et Gaeum Ann | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 20% plants attacked | 5% | 20% | |
| | | Phomopsis (Diaporthe) spp. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 3% | 10% | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringe pv. glicinea (Coerp.) Goung et al. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 20% plant surface attacked | 0% | 20% | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | 5% | |
| | | Tetranychus urticae Koch. and T. turkestani Ugarov & Nikolski | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 20% plant surface attacked | - | - | |
| | | Sitophilus oryzae | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | ([3]) |
| | | Tribolium castaneum | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | (3) |

[1] vetch, cowpea and their mix
[2] for esparsette
[3] the sample must not contain alive, nor dead /or parts of insect bodies, or its developing stages.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ptinus tectus | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | (3) |
| | | Plodia interpunctella | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | (3) |
| 7. | Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum) | Peronspora tabacina Adam. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | in the seed crop 10 % | | ([1]) | |
| | | | inspection of all nursery plants | in nursery plants 0% | | | |
| | | Pseudomonas tabaci (Wolf & Fost.) Stev. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | in the seed crop 2 % | | ([4]) | |
| | | | | in nursery plants 0% | | | |
| | | Pseudomonas angulata (From. & Murr.) Holl. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | in the seed crop 1 % | | ([4]) | |
| | | | | in nursery plants 0% | | | |
| | | Alternaria alternata (Freis.) Keiss. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | in the seed crop 5 % | | ([4]) | |
| | | | 2×100 seeds on filter paper | on declarative seeds 3% | | | |
| | | | inspection of all nursery plants | in nursery plants 0% | | | |
| | | Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) | 2×100m$^2$ diagonally | in the seed crop 5 % | | ([2]) | |
| | | | inspection of whole nursery | in nursery plants 0% | | | |
| | | Potato virus Y (PVY) | 2×100m$^2$ diagonally | in the seed crop 5 % | | ([1]) | |
| | | | inspection of all nursery plants | in nursery plants 0% | | | |
| | | Tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) | 2×100m$^2$ diagonally | in the seed crop 0 % | | ([1]) | |
| | | Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV) | 2×100m$^2$ diagonally | in the seed crop 7 % | | | |
| | | | inspection of all nursery plants | in nursery plants 0% | | | |
| | | Orobanche ramosa L. | 2×100m$^2$ diagonally | in the seed crop 0 % | | ([1]) | |
| | | | inspection of all nursery plants | in nursery plants 0% | | | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | inspection of all nursery plants | in the seed crop 0 % | | ([1]) | |
| | | | inspection of all nursery plants | in nursery plants 0% | | | |

[1] level of permitted infection in mercantile tobacco is not determined because it is regulated in regulation about tobacco quality during classing

[2] level of permitted infection in mercantile tobacco is not determined because it is regulated in regulation about tobacco quality during classing

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weeds which are reproduced by seeds | 2×100m$^2$ diagonally | in the seed crop 10 % covered | | ([1]) | |
| | | Lasioderma serricorne F. | - | - | - | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Ephestia elutella Hb. | - | - | - | 0% | ([2]) |
| 8. | Castor bean (Ricinus communis) | Alternaria spp. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plant surface attacked | 2% | 10% | |
| | | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | 15% | |
| 9. | Sunflower (Helianthus) | Alternaria helianthi Saac. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 20% plant surface attacked | 10% | 30% | |
| | | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | 2×100m$^2$ diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | 15% | |
| | | Phoma macdonaldi Sacc. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plant surface attacked | 0,5% | 10% | |
| | | Phomopsis spp. (Diaporthe) | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% wilted plants | 0,5% | 10% | |
| | | Plasmopara helianthi Hesot. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% systemically infected plants | 0% | 10% | |
| | | Puccinia helianthi B. et T. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plant surface attacked | - | 10% | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | 5% | |
| | | Septoria helianthi Etl. et Kell. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plant surface attacked | - | 5% | |
| | | Orobanche cumana njell. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0,05% plants attacked | 0% | 5% | |
| | | Tribolium castaneum Herb. | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | ([2]) |
| | | Oryzaephilus spp. | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Cryptolestes spp. | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Plodia interpunctella Hbn. | - | 0% | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| 10. | Sugar beet, stock beet and red beet (Beta) | Peronospora schachtii Fuck. | it is examined 10×30 plants diagonally per parcel | 5% plants attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Phoma betae Frank. | it is examined 10×30 plants diagonally per parcel | 10% plants attacked | up to 5% of seeds can be infected | - | |
| | | Beet yellows virus | it is examined 10×30 plants diagonally per parcel | 5% plants attacked | - | - | |
| | | Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (risomania) | ([3]) | - | - | | ([4]) |

[1] the sample must not contain either alive, or dead, or parts of insect bodies, or its developing stages.

[2] the sample must not contain either alive, or dead, or parts of insect bodies, or its developing stages.

[3] It is obliged to take and check 2 samples of soil/ha. The sample consists of about 50 single take holds of soil randomly distributed in layer from 0 to 10 cm depth (sample weight is about 1 kg).

[4] Before sugar beet has been sown, besides checking for H. Schachti, from the same sample it is conducted soil checking for causal agent of risomania presence, as well. If finding is positive (inoculum is present), tolerant cultivars of sugar beet should be sown at those surface.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Heterodera schachti Schm. | ($^2$) | 0% vital cysts in the soil | - | | |
| 11. | Rape, black mustard and the other oily and forage crucifers (Brasica spp., Raphanus spp., Sinapis spp. and the others) | Alternaria brassicae (Berk) Sacc | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plant surface attacked | 3% | 20% | |
| | | Alternaria raphani Grov. et Skol. | - | 10% plant surface attacked | 3% | 20% | |
| | | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 2% | 5% | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% wilted plants | 2% | 5% | |
| | | Leptosphaeria macularis (Desm.) Ces. de Not (Phoma lingam Desm.) | 2×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plant surface attacked | 1% | 5% | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×100m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | 5% | |
| | | Ceuthorrhynchus asimilis Payr. | 2×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 5% | |
| | | Dasyneura brassicae njin. | 2×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 5% | |
| 12. | Flax (Linum usitatissimum) and hemp (Cannabis sativa) | Colletotrichum lini (Westerd) Toch. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plant surface attacked | 2% | 5% | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% wilted plants | 2% | 5% | |
| | | Melampsora lini | - | 10% plant surface attacked | - | 10% | |
| | | Septoria linicola (Spreg.) Garcia Roda | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plant surface attacked | 2% | 5% | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | inspection of the whole crop | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 5% | |
| | | Orobanche ramosa L. | inspection of the whole crop | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 2% | |
| 13. | Poppy (Papaver somniferum) | Helminthosporium papaveris Sawada. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plant surface attacked | 1% | 5% | |
| | | Peronospora arborescens (Berk.) de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plant surface attacked | 1% | 5% | |

## 2. Vegetables and potato

| No. | Plant species | Harmful organisms | Method of establishing of the harmful organisms presence in the crop | Permitted % for plant and reproductive material | | Permitted % for mercantile plant material | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | In the crop | In the seed (in trade) | In trade | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Celery (Apium graveolens), carrot (Daucus carota), parsley (Petroselinum hortense), parsnip (Pastinaca sativa) and the other Apiaceae and asparagus (Asparagus officinalis) | Alternaria dauci (Kuhn) Grov. et Skot | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% damaged plants | 2% | | |
| | | Alternaria radicina Meij. Drecht. et Eddy | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% damaged plants | 2% | | |
| | | Cercospora apii Fres. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface damaged | 2% | | |
| | | Cercospora carotae (Fres.) | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% damaged plants | 2% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% damaged plants | 8% | | |
| | | Puccinia spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% damaged plants | - | | |
| | | Septoria apiicola Speg. and Septoria petroselini (Disn.) | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% damaged plants | 2% | | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% damaged plants | 0% | | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | - | 0% damaged plants | 0% | | |
| 2. | Pea (Pisum sativum), bean and green beans (Phaseolus vulgaris), lentil (Lens esculenta), broad bean (Vicia faba) and the other vegetable Fabaceae, peanut (Arachis hypogala) and okra (Hibiscus esculentus) | Ascochyta spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% attacked pods | 2% | 5% | |
| | | Colletotrichum lindemuthianum (Sacc. et Mang.) Bri. et Cav. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% attacked pods | 2% | 5% | |
| | | Erysiphe spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% damaged leaf surface | - | - | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% attacked plants | 5% | - | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens (Hedges) Collins et Jones | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% | 0% | 5% for green beans and bean | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae pv. phaseolicola (Burkholder) Young, Dye et Wilkie | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% attacked plants | 1% | 5% for green beans and bean | |
| | | Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli (EF Smith) Dye | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% | 0% | 5% for green beans and bean | |
| | | Pea leaf-rolling virus | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% attacked plants | 0% | - | |
| | | Bean common mosaic virus | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% attacked plants | 0% | - | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% attacked plants | 0% | - | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Acanthoscelides obtectus Say | 100 pods/ha or by inspection of average sample in storehouse | 2% attacked pods | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Bruchus pisorum L. | 100 pods/ha or by inspection of average sample in storehouse | 5% attacked pods | 0% | 0% | ([1]) |
| | | Laspeyresia nigricana Steph. | 100 pods/ha | 5% attacked pods | - | - | |
| 3. | Cucumber (Cucumis sativus), watermelon (Citrulus vulgaris), muskmelon (Cucumis melo), pumpkin (Cucurbita spp.) and the other vegetable Cucurbitaceae | Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pasa) Ell. et Halst. | 3×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% fruits attacked | 2% | - | |
| | | Erysiphe spp. | 3×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 20% plants attacked | - | - | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 3×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | - | |
| | | Cucumber mosaic virus | 3×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | - | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae pv. lachrymans (Smith et Bryan) Young, Dye et Wilkie | 3×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 3×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Alternaria spp. | 3×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | - | |
| | | Meloidogyne spp. | 3×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked (collapsed or wilted plants) | - | - | |

[1] the sample must not contain either alive, or dead, or parts of insect bodies, or its developing stages.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Potato (Solanum tuberosum) ([1])([2])([3]) | Fusarium spp. | I and II inspection: 200 plants/ha diagonally III inspection: post control ([4]) | 2% attacked plants and tubers | 2% attacked tubers ([5]) | 3% attacked tubers or up to 5% of all rots ([5]) | |
| | | Erwinia carotovora (Jones) Bergey et al. E. c. var. atroseptica (Van Hall) Dye | I and II inspection: 200 plants/ha diagonally III inspection: post control ([6]) | 2% attacked plants | 4% attacked tubers ([7]) | 5% attacked tubers including and the other rots ([2]) | |

[1] Seed potato crop can be found at altitude above: 1200 m for super elite; above 1000 m for elite; above 900 m for original and 800 m for the first varietals reproduction.

[2] Isolation zone states: for super elite at least 500 m, for elite 300 m; for original 200 m and for the first varietals reproduction at least 100 m.

[3] Crop for production of super elite and elite can not be found at surface less than 0, 5 ha, and original and the first varietals reproduction at surface less than 1 ha.

[4] Sample for post control examination considers at least 110 tubers with 110 randomly selected plants per sampled surface which is taken by authorized legal person from article 7. item 1., whose submit them to authorized legal person from article 7. item 2. point 1. of this Regulation, in accordance to: for super elite and elite 2 samples per surface up to 1 ha; 3 samples per surface from 1 to 3 ha; 5 samples per surface from 3 to 10 ha and 6 samples per surface larger than 10 ha; for original and first varietals reproduction: 1 sample per surface up to 1 ha; 2 samples per surface from 1 to 3 ha; 3 samples per surface from 3 to 6 ha; 4 samples per surface from 6 to 10 ha and 5 samples per surface larger than 10 ha.

[5] Potato sample in traffic considers 110 randomly selected tubers per one batch.

[6] Sample for post control examination considers at least 110 tubers with 110 randomly selected plants per sampled surface which is taken by authorized legal person from article 7. item 1., whose submit them to authorized legal person from article 7. item 2. point 1. of this Regulation, in accordance to: for super elite and elite 2 samples per surface up to 1 ha; 3 samples per surface from 1 to 3 ha; 5 samples per surface from 3 to 10 ha and 6 samples per surface larger than 10 ha; for original and first varietals reproduction: 1 sample per surface up to 1 ha; 2 samples per surface from 1 to 3 ha; 3 samples per surface from 3 to 6 ha; 4 samples per surface from 6 to 10 ha and 5 samples per surface larger than 10 ha.

[7] Potato sample in traffic considers 110 randomly selected tubers per one batch.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Phytophthora infestans (Mont) de Bary | I and II inspection: 200 plants/ha diagonally III inspection: post control ([1]) | 5% attacked plants | 1% attacked tubers ([2]) | 5% attacked tubers including and the other rots ([2]) | |
| | | Synchitrium endobioticum (Schelb) Perc. | I and II inspection: 200 plants/ha diagonally III inspection: post control ([1]) | 0% attacked plants | 0% attacked tubers ([2]) | 0% attacked tubers ([2]) | |
| | | Spongospora subterranea (Wallr.) John | I and II inspection: 200 plants/ha diagonally III inspection: post control ([1]) | 10% attacked plants | 4% attacked tubers ([2]) | 10% attacked tubers including and the other scabs ([2]) | |
| | | Streptomyces scabies (Thosthe) Waxman | - | - | 10% attacked tubers with more then 25% damaged surface ([1]) | 10% attacked tubers including other rots ([1]) | |
| | | Rhizoctonia solani (Tanatophorus cucumeris) | I and II inspection: 200 plants/ha diagonally III inspection: post control ([2]) | 3% attacked plants | 3% attacked tubers ([1]) | 12% attacked tubers ([1]) | |

[1] Potato sample in traffic considers 110 randomly selected tubers per one batch.

[2] Sample for post control examination considers at least 110 tubers with 110 randomly selected plants per sampled surface which is taken by authorized legal person from article 7. item 1., whose submit them to authorized legal person from article 7. item 2. point 1. of this Regulation, in accordance to: for super elite and elite 2 samples per surface up to 1 ha; 3 samples per surface from 1 to 3 ha; 5 samples per surface from 3 to 10 ha and 6 samples per surface larger than 10 ha; for original and first varietals reproduction: 1 sample per surface up to 1 ha; 2 samples per surface from 1 to 3 ha; 3 samples per surface from 3 to 6 ha; 4 samples per surface from 6 to 10 ha and 5 samples per surface larger than 10 ha.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Phoma exsigua | - | - | 2% attacked tubers ([1]) | 3% attacked tubers including other rots ([1]) | |
| | | Potato viruses (Potato leaf roll virus, Potato Y,A,S and X virus) | I and II inspection: 200 plants/ha diagonally ([1]) III inspection: post control ([2]) | up to 0,1% infected plants for super elite; up to 0,3 % for elite; up to 2% for original and up to 5% for I varietals reproduction | up to 1% for super elite; up to 2% for elite; up to 5% for original and up to 10 % for I var repr. ([3] | - | |
| | | Phthorimaea operculella Zell. | I and II inspection: 200 plants/ha diagonally III inspection: post control ([2]) | 2% attacked plants | 0% attacked tubers ([3]) | 0% attacked tubers ([3]) | |

[1] Removing and destruction of aboveground and underground parts of all virotic plants are ordered during examinations in vegetation.

[2] Sample for post control examination considers at least 110 tubers with 110 randomly selected plants per sampled surface which is taken by authorized legal person from article 7. item 1., whose submit them to authorized legal person from article 7. item 2. point 1. of this Regulation, in accordance to: for super elite and elite 2 samples per surface up to 1 ha; 3 samples per surface from 1 to 3 ha; 5 samples per surface from 3 to 10 ha and 6 samples per surface larger than 10 ha; for original and first varietals reproduction: 1 sample per surface up to 1 ha; 2 samples per surface from 1 to 3 ha; 3 samples per surface from 3 to 6 ha; 4 samples per surface from 6 to 10 ha and 5 samples per surface larger than 10 ha.

[3] Potato sample in traffic considers 110 randomly selected tubers per one batch.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Globodera pallida (Stone) Mulvey et Stone and G. rostochiensis (Woll.) Mulvey et Stone | I and II inspection: 10 plants/ha diagonally III inspection: post control ([2]) | 0 cysts in the soil before sowing ([1]), 0 cysts at plant root | 0 cysts in tuber sample from import ([3]) | 0 cysts in tuber sample from import ([3]) | |
| | | Ditylenchus dipsaci Kuhn and D. destructor Thorne | - | - | 0 individuals in tuber sample from import ([2]) | 0 individuals in tuber sample from import ([1]) | |
| | | Naccobus abberans Thorne & Allen | - | - | 0 individuals in tuber sample from import ([1]) | 0 individuals in tuber sample from import ([1]) | |
| 5. | Cabbage, kale, cauliflower, kohlrabi (Brassicae spp.), radish (Raphanus spp.) and the other vegetable Cruciferae, horse radish (Armoratia rusticana) and artichoke (Cynara spp.) | Alternaria brassicae (Berk.) Sacc. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% damaged plants | 5% | | |
| | | Alternaria brassicicola (Schnj.) njilts. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% damaged plants | 5% | | |
| | | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% attacked plants | 5% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% attacked plants | 5% | | |
| | | Phoma lingam Desm. (Leptosphaeria maculans) Ces. de Hot) | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% attacked plants | 1% | | |
| | | Peronospora parasitica Fr. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% attacked plants | 5% | 5% | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% attacked plants | 1% | | |
| | | Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris (Pammel) Dowson | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% attacked plants | 0% | 1% | |

[1] It is obliged to take 2 samples of soil/ha from approximately 50 single take holds of soil, so that in each entrance of earth auger or shovel should be taken 10-20 g of soil in a depth of 0-10-15 cm, which is one sample about 1 kg weight. Each sample should be separately labeled with number and owner data, location, surface and with scheme if there are many samples at the surface.

[2] Potato sample in traffic considers 110 randomly selected tubers per one batch.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Plasmodiophora brassicae Wor. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% attacked plants (nursery plants) | 0% | | |
| 6. | Onion (Allium spp.) | Botrytis spp.<br>- young onion<br>- onion set | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally<br>5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked<br>2% plants attacked | 5%<br>2% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp.<br>- young onion<br>- onion set | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally<br>5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked<br>2% plants attacked | 5%<br>2% | | |
| | | Peronospora destructor UNg.<br>- at young onion<br>- at onion set | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally<br>5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked<br>2% plants attacked | 0%<br>0% | | |
| | | Puccinia allii Rud. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia porri Winter | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Alternaria porri (Ell.) Cif. F. sp. porri Neerg. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Colletotrichum circinans (Berk.) Vogl. – izvodnice<br>- onion set | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally<br>5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked<br>2% plants attacked | 5%<br>2% | | |
| | | Onion yellow dwarf virus | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Garlic mosaic virus | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Ditylenchus dipsaci Kuhn. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally for izvodnice: 100 bulbs/t for onion set: 100 bulbs/t for seed: 4×100 seeds/100 kg | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Napomyza gymnostoma Loew and other onion flies | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | | 10% for young onion ; 2% per 100 checked plants for leek ([1]) | |
| | | Rhizoglyphus spp. | 100 bulbs/t after taking out | - | 0,5% | 0,5% | |

[1] it is referred only to Napomyza gymnostoma

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | Tomato (Lycopersicon esculentum) and eggplant (Solanum melongena) | Alternaria solani Sorauer | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | 3% | |
| | | Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn | 5×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | - | |
| | | Phytophthora infestans (mont.) de Bary | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | 3% | |
| | | Phytophthora nicotianae Brede de Haan | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% nursery plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Septoria lycopersici Speg. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | 3% | |
| | | Verticilium albo-atrum Rein. Et Berth. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Clavibacter michiganensis spp. michiganensis (Smith) Davis, Gillaspil, Vidaver et Harris | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato (Okabe), Young et al. | 5×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | 3% | |
| | | Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria (Doidge) Dye | 5×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | 0% | 3% | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | 1% | |
| | | Cucumber mosaic virus | 5×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Stolbur diseases of tomato | 5×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Tobacco mosaic virus | 5×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Tomato mosaic virus | 5×50m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Fulvia fulva (Cooke) Ciferri | 3×10m$^2$/ha diagonally (for protected area) | 5% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. (nursery plants) | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Meloidogyne spp. | 5×50m$^2$/ha diagonally (collapsed or wilted plants) | 5% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| 8. | Capsicum (Capsicum annum) | Alternaria solani | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Phytophthora capsici L. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Verticilium alboatrum Rein. Et Berth. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria (Doidge) Dye | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | 0% | 20% for fruits | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae | 3×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Rhizoctonia solani Kuhn. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Cucumber mosaic virus | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Tobacco mosaic virus | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Alfa alfa mosaic virus | 3×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Potato virus Y | 3×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Meloidogyne spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally (collapsed or wilted plants) | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Stolbur mycoplasma | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| 9. | Lettuce (Lactuca sativa), chicory (Cichorium intybus), endive (Cichorium endivia), spinach (Spinacea oleracea) and lamb's lettuce (Valerianella litoria) | Alternaria dauci (Kuhn) Grov et Skol. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Peronospora spinaciae | 3×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Botrytis cinerea | 3×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Marssonina panatoniana | 3×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 5% for nursery plants | | |
| | | Bremia lactucae Regeli | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia endiviae Eriks. | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Lettuce mosaic virus | 5×10m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |

## 3. Fruit-trees, grapevine and hop

| No. | Plant species | Harmful organisms | Method of establishing of the harmful organisms presence in the object | Permitted % for plant and reproductive material | Permitted % for mercantile plant material | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | In the object | (in trade) | (in trade) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | For all objects and planting material (standard and virus-free) of agricultural and forest plants | Agrobacterium tumefaciens (Smith et Townsend) | Inspection of all nursery plants at taking out | - | 0% | | |
| | | Quadraspidiotus perniciosus Comst. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Globodera spp. | Inspection of soil samples from whole surface | 0% cysts in soil sample | 0% | | ([1]) |
| 2. | Pome fruit: apple (Malus), pear (Pyrus), quince (Cydonia), medlar (Mespilus) and the other pome fruits | Erwinia amylovora Burrill et al. | Inspection of all parent plants and nursery plants | 0,1% | 0% | | ([2]) |
| | | Gymnosporangium sabinae (Dick.) Wint. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% plants attacked with up to 30% of attacked leaf surface | 0% | | ([2]) |
| | | Mycosphaerella spp. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked with up to 30% of attacked leaflet | - | | |
| | | Nectria galligena Bres. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Botryosphaeria obtuse Schnj. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Podosphaera leucotricha (Ell. et Ev.) Sahn. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% shoots attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Venturia inaequalis and V. pyrina (Bref.) Adreh. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 10% leaves attacked with up to 30% of attacked leaflet | 0% | | |

[1] one sample shoul be taken from parcel up to 0,5 ha; two samples/ha shoul be taken from parcels larger than 0,5 ha. The presence of cysts at parent plants' nurseries should be established before its founding and every fourth year after that, and in a nursery at the latest 30 days after production has been started. Mass of each soil sample is 600-1000 g and it is obtained by approximately 50 single soil take holds randomly distributed at the whole surface. The presence of cysts is not permitted at nursery plants in traffic.

[2] Clearing of infected plants is obliged as well as taking mechanical and chemical measures of protection in whole planted area.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Apple proliferation phytoplasma | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% of two years old nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | ([1]) |
| | | Pear decline phytoplasma | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | ([1]) |
| | | Pear vein yellow virus=Apple stem pitting virus | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | ([1]) |
| | | Quince fruit deformation | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | ([1]) |
| | | Apple mosaic virus | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | ([1]) |
| | | Agrilus sinuatus Oliv. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Eriosoma lanuginosum Hausm. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 3% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Eriophyes pyri (Pgst.) | Inspection for presence of active and overwintering stages at parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Epitrimerus pyri (Nal.) | Inspection for presence of active and overwintering stages at parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked | 2% | | |

[1] It is neccessery to test parent plants before maticnjak should be found and later every fourth year.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Aculus (=Vasates) schlechtendali Nal. | Inspection for presence of active and overwintering stages at parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Panonychus ulmi Koch | Inspection for presence of active and overwintering stages at parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Carpopsylla spp. | Inspection for presence of active and overwintering stages at parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 1% shoots attacked | 2% | | |
| 3. | Stone fruit: plum, cherry, sour cherry, peach and apricot (Prunus), almond (Amygdalus communis), pomegranate (Punica granatum), rose hip (Rosa nigossa and R. canina) and the other stone fruits | Blumeriella jaapii (Rehm) v. Arx. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Stigmina carpophilla (Lev.) Ellis | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Valsa cincta Fr. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 2% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae van Hall | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Monilinia laxa Aderh.et Ruhl. (Honey Ex. Njhtez) | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves, flowers and shoots attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Sphaerotheca panosa var. rosa and var. persicae (Wallr.) Lev. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 10% leaves attacked with up to 30% of attacked leaf surface | 1% | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Plum pox potyvirus | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | ([1]) |
| | | Virus of the ILAR group | Testing of random seed samples (100 pieces) for production of generative rootstocks | 5% infected seeds | 5% | | |
| | | Taphrina spp. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked with up to 30% of attacked leaf surface | 0% | | |
| | | Tranzschelia pruni-spinosae (Pers.) Dietol | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked with up to 30% of attacked leaf surface | 5% | | |
| | | Anarsia lineatella Zell. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 2% shoots attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Cydia molesta Busck. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 2% shoots attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Aculus (=Vasates) fockeui Nal. & Trt. | Inspection for presence of active and overwintering stages | 5% leaves attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Panonychus ulmi Koch. | Inspection for presence of active and overwintering stages | 5% attacked leaves, cuttings and nursery plants | 1% | | |
| 4. | Strawberry-like and small fruits: strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, red currant, gooseberry, bilberry: | Cronartium ribicola Fischer | Inspection of whole object | 0% attacked leaves and shoots | 0% | | ([2]) |
| | | Leptosphaeria coniothyrium (Fuckel) Sacc. | Inspection of whole object | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Dydimella applanata (Niessl) Sacc | Inspection of whole object | 5% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Kuehneolla uredinis (Link.) Arthur | Inspection of whole object | 5% attacked leaves and shoots | 1% | | |

[1] It is obliged to have isolation area of 1000 m for parent nursery plants and 500 m for place where parents' plants have been growing. Testing of parent plants trees to virus presence is necessary during founding of parent plants' nurseries and later every fourth year, used by standard procedures in organisations equipped for this kind of examination.

[2] Isolation zone 300 m of six-spine pine is a necessity.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fragaria, Rubus, Ribes, Vaccinium and the other strawberry-like fruit | Mycosphaerella fragariae (Tul.) | Inspection of whole object | 5% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Sphaerotheca morsuvae (Schw.) Berk. And Curtis | Inspection of whole object | 5% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Sphaerulina rubi Lev. | Inspection of whole object | 5% attacked leaves and shoots | 5% | | |
| | | Phylocoptes gracillis (Nal.) | Inspection 1% of plants | 5% leaves attacked | - | | |
| | | Phytonomus pallidus (Banks.) | Inspection 1% of plants | 5% leaves attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Acalitus essigi Hassan | Inspection 1% of plants | 0% attacked buds and/or fruits | - | | |
| | | Strawberry mottle virus | Inspection of all plants from parent plants' nursery | 1% plants attacked | 1% | | ([1]) |
| | | Strawberry mild yellow edge virus | Inspection of all plants from parent plants' nursery | 1% plants attacked | 1% | | ([1]) |
| | | Raspberry bush dwarf virus | Inspection of all plants from parent plants' nursery | 1% plants attacked | 1% | | ([1]) |
| | | Black raspberry necrosis virus | Inspection of all plants from parent plants' nursery | 1% plants attacked | 1% | | ([1]) |
| | | Raspberry leaf spot virus | Inspection of all plants from parent plants' nursery | 1% plants attacked | 1% | | ([1]) |
| | | Raspberry leaf mottle virus | Inspection of all plants from parent plants' nursery | 1% plants attacked | 1% | | ([1]) |
| | | Aphelenchoides fragariae (Rtzb.) Christie | Inspection 1% of plants | 0% attacked leaves and buds | 0% | | |
| 5. | Walnut (Juglans regia), hazelnut (Corylus) and the other nuts | Gnomonia leptostyla (Fr.) Ces. And de Not. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 2% leaves attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Xanthomonas arboricola pv. corylina (Miller et Al.) Vauterin et al. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% leaves attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Xanthomonas arboricola pv. juglandis (Pierce) Vauterin et al. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% leaves attacked | 0% | | |

[1] Testing of material for perent plants' nursery founding is necessary.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Phytoptus avellanae Nal. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% buds attacked | 2% | | |
| 6. | Citrus fruits: mandarin, orange, lemon, poncirus, fortunella | Colletotrichum gloeosporioides Penz | ([1]) | 2% plants attacked | 0% | 5% | |
| | | Phytophthora spp. | ([2]) | 2% plants attacked | 0% | 2% | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae van Hall | ([2]) | 1% | 0% | 2% | |
| | | Exocortis viroid | ([2]) | 2% | 0% | - | |
| | | Aphididae | ([2]) | 5% | 0% | - | |
| | | Dialeurodes citri Ashm. | ([2]) | 2% | 0% | - | |
| | | Icerya purchasi Mash. | ([2]) | 2% | 0% | - | |
| | | Ceratitis capitata njicd. | ([2]) | - | - | 0% | |
| | | Phyllocnistis citrella Staint. | ([2]) | 5% | 1% | 2% | |
| | | Panonychus citri McGregor | ([2]) | 5% | 1% | 5% | |
| | | Aceria sheldoni Enjing | ([2]) | 5% buds attacked | - | - | |
| | | Aculops pelekassi (K.) | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% attacked leaves and shoots | 1% | 5% | |
| | | Tylenchulus semipenetrans Cobb. | Examination of whole soil | 0% | 0% | - | |
| 7. | Olive (Olea europea) | Pseudomonas syringae pv. savastanoi (Smith) Young Dye et Wilkie | ([2]) | 1% | 0% | - | |
| | | Spilocea oleaginea (Cast.) Hugh. | ([1]) | 5% | 1% | - | |
| | | Colletotrichum gloeosporioides Penz. | ([1]) | - | - | 5% | |
| | | Sphaeropsis dalmatica Thum. | ([1]) | - | - | 5% | |
| | | Liothrips oleae Costa. | ([1]) | 5% | 0% | 5% | |
| | | Saissetia oleae (Bern.) | ([1]) | 2% | 0% | - | |

[1] Regard to planting material inspection it is necessary to check in details all leaves and branches, all parent plant trees and determined % of nursery plants depending on number of nursery plants per species:

- up to 1000 nursery plants should be checked 10% of nursery plants,
- up to 5000 nursery plants should be checked 5% of nursery plants and
- over 5000 nursery plants should be checked 2% of nursery plants.

[2] Regard to planting material inspection it is necessary to check in details all leaves and branches, all parent plant trees and determined % of nursery plants depending on number of nursery plants per species:

- up to 1000 nursery plants should be checked 10% of nursery plants,
- up to 5000 nursery plants should be checked 5% of nursery plants and
- over 5000 nursery plants should be checked 2% of nursery plants.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Parlatoria oleae Colv. | ([1]) | 2% | 0% | 5% | |
| | | Prays oleaellus Bern. | ([1]) | 5% | 0% | 5% | |
| | | Dacus oleae Gml. | ([1]) | - | - | 5% | |
| | | Phytophthora spp. | ([1]) | 2% | 0% | 2% | |
| 8. | Actinidia | Alternaria alternate (Fr.) Keissler. | ([1]) | - | - | 2% | |
| | | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | ([1]) | - | - | 5% | |
| | | Pseudoaulacapsis pentagona Targ.-tozz. | ([1]) | 5% | 0% | 5% | |
| 9. | Fig (Ficus carica) | Fig mosaic virus | ([1]) | 3% | 0% | - | |
| | | Aceria fici (Cotte) | - | - | - | - | ([1]) |
| | | Mycosphaerella bolleana Hig. | - | 5% | 1% | - | |
| | | Ceroplastes rusci L. | Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 3% flowers and leaves attacked | 0% | - | |
| | | Homotoma ficus L. | - | 3% | 0% | - | |
| 10. | Japanese medlar | Erwinia amylovora Winsl. | - | 0% | 0% | - | |
| | | Fusicladium eriobotryae Cav. | - | 5% | 0% | 5% | |
| | | Phytophthora spp. | - | 2% | 0% | 2% | |
| 11. | Grapevine (Vitis vinifera) | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Plasmopara viticola (B. et C.) | Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Phomopsis viticola Sacc. | Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts | 2% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Uncinula necator (Schw.) Burr. | Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Grapevine fanleaf virus | Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | ([2]) |
| | | Grapevine leafroll virus | Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | ([3]) |
| | | Viteus vitifoli Fitch | Inspection of parent plants for stocks | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |

[1] Vector of causal agent of fig mosaic.

[2] Testing of parent plants is necessary before founding of production and later every fourth year.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pulvinaria vitis (L.) | Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Caleptrimerus vitis Nal. | Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts | 2% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Colomerus vitis (Pgst.) | - | - | - | | ([1]) |
| | | Eriophyes vitis (Pgst.) | Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Xiphinema index Cobb | Necessary check of soil samples | 0% individuals in soil sample 600-1000g | 0% | | ([2]) |
| 12. | Hop (Humulus lupulus) | Pseudoperonospora humuli Wils. | Inspection of parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 3% attacked shoots | 2% | | |
| | | Sphaerotheca humuli (DC) Burrill | Inspection of parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% attacked shoots | 3% | | |
| | | Verticilium albo atrum Rein. et Berth | Inspection of parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Phorodon humuli (Schr.) | Inspection of parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Tetranychus urticae L. | Inspection of parent plants and 1% nursery plants | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |

[1] it can lead to damages of blooms, that is berries.

[2] Method of taking soil samples for analysis to X. Indeks presence:
one sample shoul be taken from parcel up to 0,5 ha; two samples/ha shoul be taken from parcels larger than 0,5 ha before place for parents' plants growing would be found, and in a nursery at the latest 30 days before rootstocks have been carried in soil.

## 4. Aromatic, spice and medicinal herbs

| No. | Plant species | Harmful organisms | Method of establishing of the harmful organisms presence in the crop | Permitted % for plant and reproductive material | | mercantile plant material in trade | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | in production | in trade | number of yeasts and moulds/gram | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Angelica (Angelica archangelica) | Erysiphe umbeliferarum de Barz | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Magacladosporium depressum Sacc. (Fusicladium depressum=Cercospora depressa was. et. al.) | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Plasmopara niveae Novot. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Septoria spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| 2. | Anise (Pimpinella anisum) | Cercospora malcofii Bubak | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Plasmopara pimpinella Novot. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 15% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae van Hall. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Puccinia pimpinella Eriks. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| 3. | White mustard (Sinapis alba) | Alternaria spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| 4. | Marsh mallow (Althaea officinalis) | Erysiphe polygoni D.C. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Rhizoctonia solni Kuhn. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Puccinia malvacearum (F.P. arestidae) Eriks. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 15% plants attacked | 0% | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum de Bary (Lib.) | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| 5. | Basil (Ocimum basilicum) | Erysiphe spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Phyllosticta basilici Sacc. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia menthae Buden. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Rhizoctonia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | inspection of whole surface | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| 6. | Pyrethrum (Pyrethrum spp.) | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotionrum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| 7. | Black mustard (Brassica nigra) | Alternaria brasicace Sacc. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Peronospora parasitica Fr. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotionrum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Xanthomonas campestris Dowson | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 2% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| 8. | Common mallow (Malva spp.) | Erysiphe spp | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotionrum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| 9. | Savory (Saturea hortensis) | Alternaria spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Phyllosticta deidua Sacc. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Puccinia menthae Eriks. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| 10. | Foxglove (Digitalis spp.) | Ascoschyta digitalis Fuck. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Colletotrichum fuscum Laub. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Peronospora digitalis Gaeum. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Septoria digitalis Pass. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 15% leaf surface attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Viruses and mycoplasmas:<br>Tobacco mosaic virus<br>Cucumber mosaic virus | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally<br>2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked<br>0% plants attacked | 0%<br>0% | | |
| 11. | Tarragon (Arthemisia dracunculus) | Cercospora oleraceae Sacc. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 2% | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | Hyssopus officinalis Lovage | Erysiphe spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia hyssopi Eriks. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Rhizoctonia violacea Tul. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| 13. | Chamomile (Chamomilla recutita L. Raush) | Erysiphe spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Peronospora lepto spermae Syd. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia menthae Ouden. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Rizoctonia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Septoria menthae Pass. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 0% | | |
| 14. | Caraway (Carum carvi) | Erysiphe umbelliferarum de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Plasmopara niveae Novot. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia caribistortae de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Septoria cari Brez. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | inspection of whole surface | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| 15. | Foeniculum vulgare | Ascochyta spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Fusicladum depressum Sacc.(=Cercospora depresa Wass. Et. al) | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Rhizoctonia violacea Tul. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Septoria apii Shester | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Uromyces spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Cuscuta spp. | inspection of whole surface | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| 16. | Coriander (Coriandrum sativum) | Puccinia petroselini Wint. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Septoria spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Pseudomonas syrigae van Hall. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Viruses | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| 17. | Lavender (Lavandula spp.) | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Septoria lavandula Spag. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| 18. | Lepidium (Lepidium | Bremia lactucae Regeli | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | sativum) | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Lettucae mosaic virus | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% | 0% | | |
| 19. | Yellow gentian (Gentiana lutea) | Botritis cinerea Pers. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Cercospora gentianae Sacc. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia gentianae Sacc. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Uromyces gentianae de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| 20. | Sweet maijoran (Majorana hortensis) | Alternaria spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Erysiphe spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| 21. | Garden balm (Melissa officinalis) | Puccinia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% leaf surface attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Rhizoctonia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Septoria melissae Speg. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% leaf surface attacked | 2% | | |
| 22. | Mint (Menta spp.) | Erysiphe cichoracearum f.sp.menthae de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Peronospora stigmaticola Raunk. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia menthae Ouden | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Rhizoctonia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Septoria menthae Sacc. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Sphaerotheca menthae Lev. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Verticilium alboatrum Rein. Et. Berth. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% leaf surface attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Alfalfa mosaic virus | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Tetranichus spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% attacked leaves with more then 25 individuals per leaf | 1% | | |
| 23. | Dill (Anethum graveolens) | Cercospora apii f.sp. anethi Fres | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Erysiphe umbelliferrarum de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fusicladum depressum Sacc.(=Cercospora depresa Vass. et. al) | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Phoma anethi (Pers.) Sacc. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Plasmopara anethi Ler | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 2% | | |
| 24. | Potmarigold (Calendula officinalis) | Cercospora calendulae Sacc. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Erysiphe spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| 25. | Shop valerian (Valeriana officinalis) | Ascochyta valerianae (= H. bondarzevii) Pid. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Peronospora valerianae Trail. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia commutata Syd. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Uromyces valerianae Fuek | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Cucumber mosaic virus | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% infected plants | 0% | | |
| 26. | Lovage (Levisticum officinale) | Erysiphe spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Ramularia schroederi Pass. (=R. levistic) | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 20% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| | | Septoria levistici njost. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 5% | | |
| 27. | Thyme (Thymus vulgaris) | Alternaria spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Puccinia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Rhizoctonia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 1% | | |
| 28. | Germander speedwell (Silybum marianum) | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 5% | | |
| | | Erysiphe cichoracearum de Bary | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 20% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| 29. | Garden sage (Salvia spp.) | Alternaria spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | 2% | | |
| | | Fusarium spp | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Oidium erisiphoides njor. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| 30. | Other species of medicinal and aromatic herbs | Botrytis cinerea Pers. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Erysiphe spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Fusarium spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Verticilium spp. | | 10% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Phytophthora spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Plasmopara spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | - | | |
| | | Puccinia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaf surface attacked | - | | |
| | | Sclerotinia spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% plants attacked | 3% | | |
| | | Viruses | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | | |
| | | Tetranichus spp. | 2×1m$^2$/ha diagonally | 10% leaves attacked | - | | |

* - This column has not been arranged because it is regulated in Regulation on microbiological safety food in circulation ("Official paper FRY", no. 26, 21.05.1993. article 28. and article 67.) and Ph. Eur. From 1997 showed in following table.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4A | Medicinal teas which are poured with boiled water before their use | Per gram or mililiter<br>- at most $10^7$ aerobic bacteria<br>- at most $10^5$ fungi<br>- at most $10^2$ Escherichiae coli (Ph.Eur.97., 2.6.12.;2.6.13.) |
| 4B | The other medicinal teas | Per gram or mililiter<br>- at most $10^5$ aerobic bacteria<br>- at most $10^4$ fungi<br>- at most $10^3$ enterobacteria |

**5. Flowers**

| No. | Plant species | Harmful organisms | Method of establishing of the harmful organisms presence in the crop/sample | Permitted % for plant and reproductive material | | Permitted % for mercantile plant material in trade | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | in production | In trade | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Annual flower plants | Tetranychidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Aphididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0-3% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Agromyzidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Tylenchidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Meloidogyninae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Thysanoptera | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0-2% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Miridae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Anchusa | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Powdery mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Firing | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Root rot | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Atrophy | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Rust | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Downy mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Wilt | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 1-3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Mosaic | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| 2. | Biennial flower plants | Meloidogyninae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Tylenchidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Tetranychidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Aphididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0-3% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Thysanoptera | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0-2% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Agromyzidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Anchusa | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Anthracnose | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Firing | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Root rot | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Rust | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Downy mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Wilt | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 1-3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Mosaic | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| 3. | Perennial flower plants | Tetranychidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Aphididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0-3% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Thysanoptera | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0-2% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Agromyzidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Tylenchidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Meloidogyninae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Anthomyidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Aphelenchoididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Eriophydae (not quarantine species) | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0-1% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Anchusa | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Anthracnose | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Scab | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 1% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Root rot | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Rust | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Powdery mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Downy mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | galls | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Wilt | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Mosaic | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| 4. | Parent plants' nurseries for production of seed and rootstock of roses | Tetranychidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Aphididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0-3% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Meloidogyninae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Anchusa | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Rust | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Downy mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Mosaic | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% | 0% | 0% | |
| 5. | Bulbous, rhizomeatic and tuberous flowers | Anthomyidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Aphelenchoididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Tylenchidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Meloidogyninae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Tarsonemidae | 2 bulbs/25 kg before planting | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | There are quarantine species |
| | | Aleurodidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Thysanoptera | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | Vectors of the pathogens |
| | | Agromyzidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Acaridae | 2 bulbs/25 kg before planting | 3% bulbs attacked | 0% | 0% | Vectors of fungi |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Syrphidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0-5% bulbs attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Chrysomelidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Eriophydae | 2 bulbs/25 kg before planting | 1% bulbs attacked | 0% | 0% plants attacked | Vectors of viruses, there are quarantine species |
| | | Anchusa | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Scab | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Rot of underground parts | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Rust | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Powdery mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Downy mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Hlorosis | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Wilt | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 2-3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Mosaic | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 2-3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| 6. | Flowering plants of closed field a) flowerpot's plants | Tarsonemidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | There are quarantine species |
| | | Aphididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0-3% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Agromyzidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Tetranychidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0-2% | 0% | |
| | | Tenuipalpidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0-3% | 0% | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thysanoptera | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0-2% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Meloidogyninae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Aleyrodidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Diaspididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Coccidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Pseudococcidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Aphelenchoididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Tylenchidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Heteroderinae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Eriophydae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0-1% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | There are quarantine species |
| | | Anchusa | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Firing | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Root rot | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 2-3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Rust | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Powdery mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Downy mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Wilt | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 2-3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Mosaic | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| b) | Cutted flowers | Tarsonemidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | There are quarantine species |
| | | Aphididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0-3% | 0% | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Tetranychidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0-2% | 0% | Vectors of viruses |
| | | Tenuipalpidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0-3% | 0% | |
| | | Meloidogyninae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Eriophydae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 1% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Thysanoptera | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0-2% | 0% | There are quarantine species |
| | | Agromyzidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | Vectors of pathogens |
| | | Aphelenchoididae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Tylenchidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Acaridae | 2 bulbs/25 kg before planting | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Aleyrodidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | Vectors of fungi |
| | | Syrphidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 0-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Chrysomelidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Pseudococcidae | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Anchusa | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Powdery mildew | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Rust | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 3-5% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |
| | | Mosaic | 3×1m$^2$/100 m$^2$ diagonally | 1-2% plants attacked | 0% | 0% | |

## II. Woodland plants

| No. | Plant species | Harmful organisms | Method of establishing of the harmful organisms presence in the object | Permitted % for plant and reproductive material | | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | in object | in trade | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Oak (Quercus spp.) | Balaninus spp. | The sample from 25 trees per ha/1 kg | 20% attacked fruits without Balaninus spp. | 5% | Sample 1 kg/t |
| | | Cydia spp. | The sample from 25 trees per ha/1 kg | 8% attacked fruits without Cydia spp. | 2% | Sample 1 kg/t |
| | | Ciboria batschiana (Zopf.) | The sample from 25 trees per ha/1 kg | 5% attacked fruits | 0% | Sample 1 kg/t |
| | | Trichothecium roseum Link. | The sample from 25 trees per ha/1 kg | 5% attacked fruits | 0% | Sample 1 kg/t |
| | | Penicillium spp. | - | - | 0% | Sample 1 kg/t |
| 2. | Beech (Fagus spp.) | Cydia spp. | The sample from 25 trees per ha/1 kg | 8% attacked beech mast | 3% | Sample 1 kg/t |
| | | Trichothecium roseum Link. | The sample from 25 trees per ha/1 kg | 5% attacked beech mast | 0% | Sample 1 kg/t |
| | | Penicillium spp. | - | - | 0% | Sample 1 kg/t |
| 3. | Other deciduous species | Trichothecium roseum Link. | The sample from 25 trees per ha for species with large seed ½ kg, and with small seed 100 g | 5% attacked fruits | 0% | For large seed ½ kg sample/t, for small seed 100 g/t |
| | | Penicillium spp. | - | - | 0% | For large seed 1 kg sample/t, for small seed 100 g/t |
| 4. | Pine (Pinus spp.) | Ernobius abietinus Gyll. | Dissection of cones in autumn. Inspection 25 cones with seed from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Megaselia rufipes Mg. | Hundred randomly selected seeds expose to room temperature in spring until adults emerges | 5% cones attacked | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Pissodes validirostris Gyll. | Dissection of cones in autumn. Inspection 25 cones with seed from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Trichothecium roseum Link. | Inspection 25 cones with seed from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Penicillium spp. | - | - | | Sample 100 g/t |
| 5. | Fir (Abies spp.) | Dioryctria abietella Schiff. | The attack should be established before cones fell down. Inspection 25 cones with seed from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Megastigmus strobilobius Ratz. | Hundred randomly selected seeds expose to room temperature in spring until adults emerges | 5% attacked seeds | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Reseliella piceae Seitn. | Hundred randomly selected seeds expose to room temperature in spring until adults emerges | 5% attacked seeds | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Trichothecium roseum Link. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Penicillium spp. | - | - | | Sample 100 g/t |
| 6. | Spruce (Picea spp.) | Cydia strobillela L. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Dioryctria abietellia Schiff. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ernobius abietis F. | Hundred randomly selected seeds expose to room temperature in spring until adults emerges | 5% cones attacked | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Trichothecium roseum Link. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Penicillium spp. | - | - | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| 7. | Lars (Larix spp.) | Phorbia (=Chrothophila) laricicola Karl. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% attacked seeds | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Megastigmus pictus (Forster) | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 2% attacked seeds | 2% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Trichothecium roseum Link. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 3% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Penicillium spp. | - | - | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| 8. | Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga spp.) | Megastigmus spermotrophus Wachtl. | Inspection of 100 randomly taken seeds | 5% attacked seeds | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Trichothecium roseum Link. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Penicillium spp. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| 9. | Other conifers | Fusarium spp. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Trichothecium roseum Link. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |
| | | Penicillium spp. | Inspection 25 cones from 25 randomly selected trees/ha | 5% cones attacked | 0% | Sample 100 g/t |

## b) Objects and planting material

| No. | Plant species | Harmful organisms | Method of establishing of the harmful organisms presence in the object | Permitted % for plant and reproductive material | | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | in object | in trade | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | For all objects and planting material | Agrobacterium tumefaciens (Smith et Towsend) Conn | | | 0% | Inspection of all nursery plants before we put them in circulation |
| | | Hyphantria cunea Drury | Inspection of all plants | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Mycosphaerella spp. | Inspection of every fifth row | 15% attacked leaves at one nursery plant | 0% | |
| | | Nectria ditissima Tul. | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Nectria galligena Bress. | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Quadraspidiotus perniciosus (Comst.) | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Heterodera spp. | Through taking soil samples from whole surface | 0% cysts in soil samples | 0% | ([1]) |
| 2. | Oak (Quercus spp.) | Endothia parasitica (Murr.) Anderson et Anderson | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Microsphaera alphitoides Griff. and Maubl. | Inspection of every fifth row | 15% attacked leaves at one nursery plant | 5% attacked leaves at one nursery plant | |
| 3. | Poplar (Populus spp.) | Cryptodiaporthe populea Sacc. (Butin) | Inspection of every fifth row | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Cryptorrhynchus lapathi L. | Inspection of every fifth row | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |

[1] one sample shoul be taken from parcel up to 0,5 ha; two samples/ha shoul be taken from parcels larger than 0,5 ha. The presence of cysts at parent plants' nurseries should be established before its founding and later every forth year, and in a nursery at the latest 30 days after production has been started. Mass of each soil sample is 600-1000 g and it is obtained by approximately 50 single soil take holds randomly distributed at the whole surface. The presence of cysts is not permitted at nursery plants in circulation.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Marssonina brunnea (ell. Et Ev.) P. Magh. | Inspection of every fifth row | 15% attacked leaves at one nursery plant | 0% | |
| | | Paranthrena (= Sciapt-eron) tabaniformis Rott | Inspection of every fifth row | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae (van Hall) | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Saperda spp. | Inspection of every fifth row | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |
| 4. | Other deciduous species | Cuscuta spp. | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Cytospora spp. | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Endothia parasitica (Murr.) Anderson et Anderson | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% nursery plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Erysiphaceae | Inspection of every fifth row | 15% attacked leaves at one nursery plant | 5% attacked leaves at one nursery plant | |
| | | Pseudomonas syringae (van Hall) | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| 5. | Pine (Pinus spp.) | Ccronartium ribicola J.C. Fischer | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Fomes annosus (Fr.) Cooke | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Lophodermium pinastri (Sahard) Chev. | Inspection of every fifth row | 15% spines attacked at one branch | 5% attacked spines at one nursery plant | |
| | | Lophodermium seditiosum L.C. Minter Stelly et Millar | Inspection of every fifth row | 15% spines attacked at one branch | 5% attacked spines at one nursery plant | |
| | | Scirrhia acicola (Dearn. Siggers) | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% spines attacked | 0% | |
| | | Rhyacionia (=Evetria) buoliana D. et Schiff | Inspection of buds in autumn and shoots in spring Inspection of every fifth row | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Neodipion setifer Georrr. | Inspection of every fifth row | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Diprion pini L. | Damages in autumn and colonies of larvae Hymenoptera in spring Inspection of every fifth row | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Pissodes notatus F | Inspection of root crown and evaluation of its color Inspection of every fifth row | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Scolitidae | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |
| 6. | Fir (Abies spp.) | Cytospora pinastris Fr. | Inspection of every fifth row | 15% spines at one nursery plant | 5% spines at one nursery plant | |
| | | Fomes annosus (Fr.) Cooke | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Dreyfusia normannianae (Eckst.) | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Scolitidae | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |
| 7. | Spruce (Picea spp.) | Adelgidae | In autumn inspection of zone of buds and in spring at galls Inspection of every fifth row | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Fommes annosus (Fr.) Cooke | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Scolytidae | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |
| 8. | Larch (Larix spp.) | Coleophora laricella Hb. | According to spines in which caterpillars overwinter Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Fomes annosus (Fr.) Cooke | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Scolytidae | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Trichoscyphella Willkomil (Hartig) Manners. | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |
| 9. | Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga spp.) | Potebniamyces coniferarum (Hahn) Smerlis | Inspection of every fifth row (bark necrosis) | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Rabdocline pseudotsugae Syd. | Inspection of every fifth row | 0% spines attacked | 0% | |
| | | Scolytidae | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% plants attacked | 0% | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Other conifers | Coryneum carindale Wag. | Inspection of every fifth row | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Potebniamyces coniferarum (Hahn) Smerlis | Inspection of every fifth row (bark necrosis etc.) | 10% plants attacked | 0% | |
| 11. | Woody bushy plants | Eriosoma lanigerum Hausm | Inspection of every fifth row | 3% plants attacked | 0% | |
| | | Puccinia spp. | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% leaves or stem attacked | 0% | |
| | | Sclerotinia spp. | Inspection of every fifth row | 3% leaves or stem attacked | 0% | |
| | | Septoria spp. | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% leaves or stem attacked | 0% | |
| | | Tetranychus spp. | Inspection of every fifth row | 5% nursery plants attacked | 0% | |