

**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
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		<i>Puccinia striiformis</i> njest.	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves	-	-	
		<i>Puccinia hordei</i> (Pers.)Kell	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves	-	-	
		<i>Puccinia coronata</i> Corda (Pers.Cda)	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves	-	-	
		<i>Rhynchosporium secalis</i> (Oud) Dav	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves	3%	-	
		<i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i> (Fuckel)	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	30% plant surface attacked on three upper leaves	-	-	
		<i>Leptosphaeria nodorum</i> Muller	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	10% ears attacked	3%	-	
		<i>Tilletia</i> spp.	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	0% ears infected	0%	0,01 %	
		<i>Ustilago</i> spp. on wheat, oat and rye: Elite and original	2×100 m ² /ha diagonally 2×100 original	0% ears attacked	0%	-	
					2×10 original		2×10 inal

		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 (<i>Zea mays</i>), sorghum (<i>Sorghum</i> spp.) and millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)		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 (Lutttvell) Leonard et Suggs	2×50 plants/ha diagonally	10% plant surface attacked	-	-	
		Karatiella 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 (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)		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 oryzae 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)
		Oryzaeophilus 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% damage d seeds	up to 5% damaged seeds	
		Aphididae	6 m ² 10 swings of the catcher	up to 50 individuals/m ²	-	-	

		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% damage d seeds	up to 5% dama ged seeds	
		Colletotrichum spp.	3×1m ² /ha diagonally	up to 5% plants attacked	up to 1%	up to 3%	
		Erysiphe communis Grev	3×1m ² /ha diagonally	up to 20% plant surface attacked	-	-	
		Fusarium spp.	3×1m ² /ha diagonally	up to 5% plants attacked	up to 2%	up to 5%	
		Kabatiella caurivora Karok.	3×1m ² /ha diagonally	up to 5% plant surface attacked	up to 2%	up to 5%	

	esparsette (Onobrychis) and the other large-grain legumes	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> de Bary	Number of attacked plants at 2×1m ² /ha diagonally	5% plants attacked	1%	-	
		<i>Corynebacterium flaccumfaciens</i> Donj.	Number of attacked plants at 2×1m ² /ha diagonally	0% plants attacked	0%	-	
		<i>Xantomonas campestris</i> 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%	-	
		<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	Number of attacked plants at 100m ² /ha diagonally	0% plants attacked	0%	-	
		<i>Orobanche</i> spp.	-	0% in the crop	-	-	(1)
		<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> Scop.	-	up to 1 plant at 100m ² in the crop	up to 3 grains in the sample	up to 20 grains in the sample	(2)
5.	Perennial hair grasses: <i>Phleum pratense</i> , <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	<i>Erythronium typhina</i> Pers. Tul	Number of attacked plants at 2×1m ² /ha	up to 5% plants attacked in the crop	0%	up to 3%	
		<i>Corynebacterium rathayi</i> (E.F. Smith) Dowson	Number of attacked plants at 2×1m ² /ha	up to 3%	0%	up to 5%	
		<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> Hunds.	3×10m ² /ha diagonally	up to 5%	0%	-	
		<i>Orobanche</i> spp.	-	0%	0%	-	
6.	Soybean (<i>Glycine hispida</i>)	<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.	2×100m ² /ha diagonally	10% plant surface attacked	1%	10%	
		<i>Peronospora manshurica</i> (Naum) Syd. et Gaeum Ann	2×100m ² /ha				

		Ptinus tectus	-	0%	0%	0%	(3)
		Plodia interpunctella	-	0%	0%	0%	(3)
7.	Tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum)	Peronospora 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

		Heterodera schachtii 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			

1.	Celery (<i>Apium graveolens</i>), carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>), parsley (<i>Petroselinum hortense</i>), parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>) and the other Apiaceae and asparagus (<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>)	<i>Alternaria dauci</i> (Kuhn) Grov. et Skot	5×10m ² /ha diagonally	10% damaged plants	2%		
		<i>Alternaria radicina</i> Meij. Dreht. et Eddy	5×10m ² /ha diagonally	10% damaged plants	2%		
		<i>Cercospora apii</i> Fres.	5×10m ² /ha diagonally	10% leaf surface damaged	2%		

		<i>Acanthoscelides obtectus</i> Say	100 pods/ha or by inspection of average sample in storehouse	2% attacked pods	0%	0%	(¹)
		<i>Bruchus pisorum</i> L.	100 pods/ha or by inspection of average sample in storehouse	5% attacked pods	0%	0%	(¹)
		<i>Laspeyresia nigricana</i> Steph.	100 pods/ha	5% attacked pods	-	-	

3. Cucumber
(*Cucumis sativus*),

4.	Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) (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)	
		<i>Erwinia carotovora</i> (Jones) Bergey et al. <i>E. c. var. atroseptica</i> (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 varieties reproduction.

² Isolation zone states: for super elite at least 500 m, for elite 300 m; for original 200 m and for the first varieties 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 varieties 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 varieties 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

		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 sampl e from import t ⁽³⁾	
		Ditylenchus dipsaci Kuhn and D. destructor Thorne	-	-	0 individu als in tuber sample from import ⁽²⁾	0 individu als in tuber sampl e from import t ⁽¹⁾	
		Nacobus abberans Thorne & Allen	-	-	0 individu als in tuber sample from import ⁽¹⁾	0 individu als in tuber sampl e from import t ⁽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. - young onion - onion set	5×10m ² /ha diagonally 5×10m ² /ha diagonally	5% plants attacked 2% plants attacked	5% 2%		
		Fusarium spp. - young onion - onion set	5×10m ² /ha diagonally 5×10m ² /ha diagonally	5% plants attacked 2% plants attacked	5% 2%		
		Peronospora destructor UNG. - at young onion - at onion set	5×10m ² /ha diagonally 5×10m ² /ha diagonally	5% plants attacked 2% plants attacked	0% 0%		
		Puccinia allii Rud.	5×10m ² /ha diagonally	2% plants attacked	-		
		Puccinia porri Winter	5×10m ² /ha diagonally	2% plants attacked	-		

7. Tomato
(*Lycopersicon
esculentum*) and

	Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary	5×10m ² /ha diagonally	10% plants attacked	1%		
	Cucumber mosaic virus	5×10m				

				In the object	(in trade)	(in trade)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Apple proliferation phytoplasma Inspection of
all parent
plants and 1%
of two years

		<i>Aculus (=Vasates) schlechtendali</i> Nal.	Inspection for presence of active and overwintering stages at parent plants and 1% nursery plants	5% leaves attacked	2%		
		<i>Panonychus ulmi</i> Koch	Inspection for presence of active and overwintering stages at parent plants and 1% nursery plants	5% leaves attacked	2%		
		<i>Carpopsylla</i> 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 (<i>Prunus</i>), almond (<i>Amygdalus communis</i>), pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i>), rose hip (<i>Rosa nigossa</i> and <i>R. canina</i>) and the other stone fruits	<i>Blumeriella jaapii</i> (Rehm) v. Arx.	Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants	5% leaves attacked	5%		
		<i>Stigmina carpophilla</i> (Lev.) Ellis	Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants	5% leaves attacked	1%		
		<i>Valsa cincta</i> Fr.	Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants	2% plants attacked	1%		
		<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i> van Hall	Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants	5% leaves attacked	2%		
		<i>Monilinia laxa</i> Aderh.et Ruhl. (Honey Ex. Njhtez)	Inspection of all parent plants and 1% nursery plants	5% leaves,			

		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

	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%		

		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			

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

		<i>Pulvinaria vitis</i> (L.)	Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts	0% plants attacked	0%		
		<i>Caleprimerus vitis</i> Nal.	Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts	2% plants attacked	1%		
		<i>Colomerus vitis</i> (Pgst.)	-	-	-		(¹)
		<i>Eriophyes vitis</i> (Pgst.)	Inspection of parent plants and 1% of grafts	5% plants attacked	3%		
		<i>Xiphinema index</i> Cobb	Necessary check of soil samples	0% individuals in soil sample 600-1000g	0%		(²)
12.	Hop (<i>Humulus lupulus</i>)	<i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i> Wils.	Inspection of parent plants and 1% nursery plants	3% attacked shoots	2%		
		<i>Sphaerotheca humuli</i> (DC) Burrill	Inspection of parent plants and 1% nursery plants	5% attacked shoots	3%		
		<i>Verticilium albo atrum</i> Rein. et Berth	Inspection of parent plants and 1% nursery plants	0% plants attacked	0%		
		<i>Phorodon humuli</i> (Schr.)	Inspection of parent plants and 1% nursery plants	5% plants attacked	2%		
		<i>Tetranychus urticae</i> 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 should be taken from parcel up to 0,5 ha; two samples/ha should 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 (<i>Angelica archangelica</i>)	<i>Erysiphe umbeliferarum</i> de Barz	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	10% plants attacked	-		

		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 sclerotiorum (Lib.) de Bary	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	10% plants attacked	5%		
7.	Black mustard (Brassica nigra)	Alternaria brassicace 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 sclerotiorum (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 mall(Co)-18.6(m)-5.5(m)13(o)-1L[aTJET43t.1453 Tc0 Tw(attack)6.8(ed45 644.8414.3714 -1.1514 TDJ8.044.8414.3714 -1.

/ha
diagonally
2×1m²

12.	Hyssopus officinalis Lovage	Erysiphe spp.	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	10% leaf surface
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	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 majoran (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% _{ha} leaf surface attacked	0%		
		Rhizoctonia spp.	2×1m				

		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. Peronospora 14 TD.04	2×1m ² /ha diagonally	5% plants attacked	2%		

		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				

		Aphididae	3×1m ² /100 m ² diagonally	5% plants attacked	0-3%	0%	Vect ors of virus es
		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%	Vect ors of virus es
		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%	Vect ors of virus es
		Thysanoptera	3×1m ² /100 m ² diagonally	3-5% plants attacked	0-2%	0%	Vect ors of virus es
		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%	
		Anthraco nose	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%	Vect ors of virus es
		Thysanoptera	3×1m ² /100 m ² diagonally	3-5% plants attacked	0-2%	0%	Vect ors of virus es
		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%	
		Eriophyidae (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%	
		Anthraco nose	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

	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%	
	Eriophyidae	2 bulbs/25 kg before planting	1% bulbs attacked	0%	0%	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%	

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		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%	
		Eriophyidae	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%	Vect ors of virus es
		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%	
		Eriophyidae	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%	Ther e ar e quar antin e speci es
		Agromyzidae	3×1m ² /100 m ² diagonally	0% plants attacked	0%	0%	Vect ors of path ogen s
		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%	Vect ors of fung i
		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
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		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

		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
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	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%	

Diprion pini L.

Damages in
autumn and
colonies of larvae
Hymenoptera in
spring

10.	Other conifers	Coryneum carindale Wag.	Inspection of every fifth row	10% plants attacked	0%	
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