

PLANT HEALTH GUIDE

TO PLANT PASSPORTING AND MARKETING REQUIREMENTS

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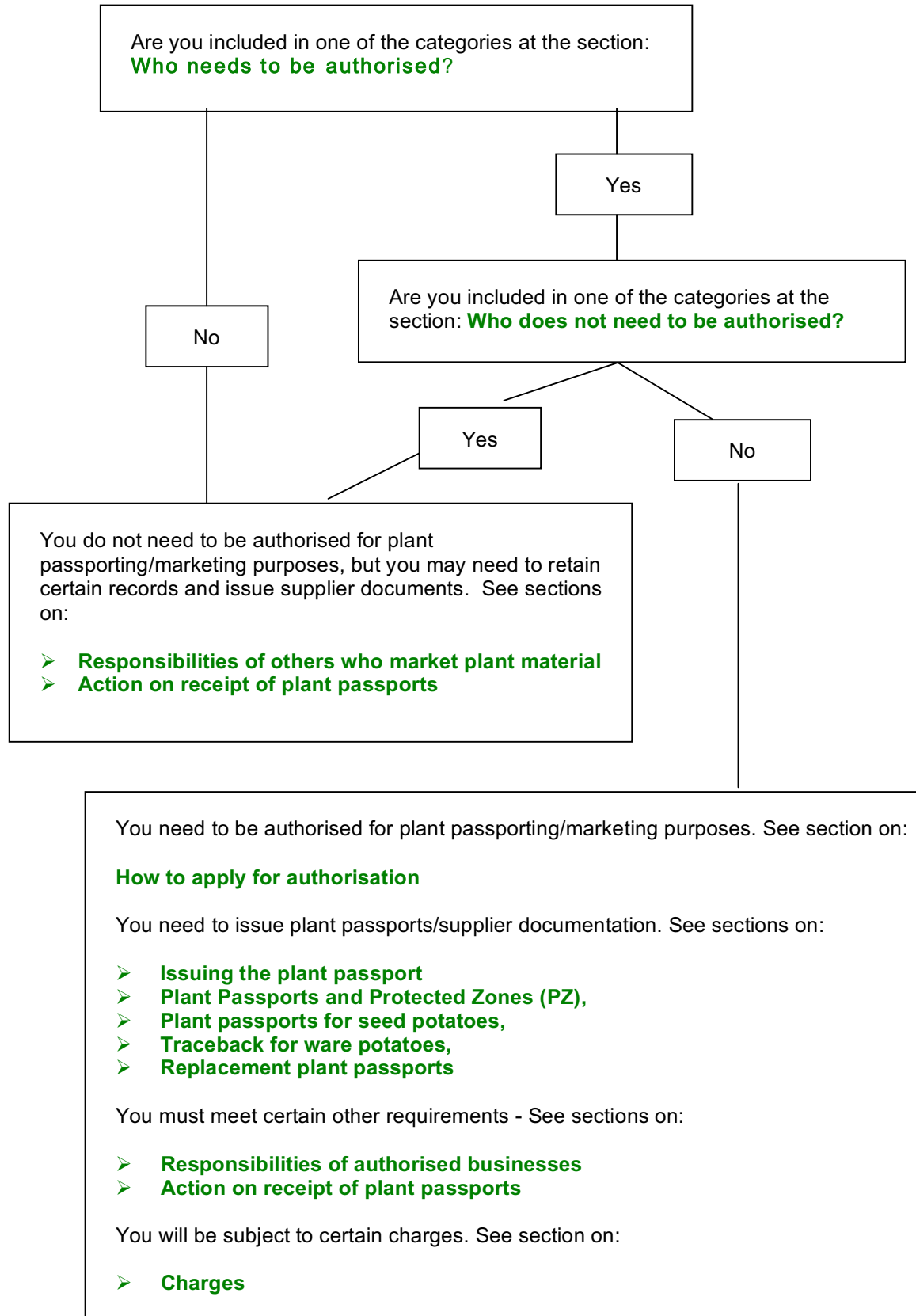
PLANT HEALTH GUIDE TO PLANT PASSPORTING AND MARKETING REQUIREMENTS

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FLOW CHART: IS MY BUSINESS AFFECTED?



INTRODUCTION

This guide explains the requirements for the commercial marketing of certain plants and plant products in the Single Market. This includes provisions on producer authorisation as well as requirements on plant passporting and supplier documentation. Different rules apply to:

- travellers wishing to bring plants back from another EC Member State or third country (those countries outside the EC) for their own domestic use.
- imports from third countries. For further details, refer to *The Plant Health Guide for Importers*. The guide is available from SE or Defra Publications (see Appendix J)
- trade between the EU and Switzerland is subject to a separate agreement. Under this agreement, certain material that previously required a phytosanitary certificate when traded between the EU and Switzerland may now be traded with a Plant Passport. See Appendices A/1 – D/1 for details

There may be different plant passporting and supplier documentation requirements for other Member States. Please contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit for further details.

The guide is not intended to be used as a substitute for the Regulations or as an accurate interpretation of the law.

THE SINGLE MARKET

Within the Single Market, plant health checks are focused on the place of production. There are no border checks for plants and plant products travelling between EC countries, although spot checks may take place anywhere in the trade chain. A limited range of material which hosts the most serious ("quarantine") pests and diseases requires a plant passport to facilitate its movement.

If plant passports are required, you need to issue them even if you only trade with businesses in the UK: they are not restricted only to plants sent to other EC member states. As there are no plant health inspections within the EC at national borders, it is important that plants leave production nurseries in a healthy condition to prevent the spread of quarantine pests and diseases. Plant passports are intended to ensure that only plants free from quarantine pests and diseases are traded. Phytosanitary ("plant health") certificates are not required for EC trade.

In addition to the plant passporting requirements, plants and plant propagating material of certain genera which host significant ("quality") pests and diseases must be accompanied by a supplier document. This document confirms that the material being traded is substantially free of quality affecting organisms. In the majority of cases this document will be the same as the plant passport, and separate arrangements will only need to be made if passports are not already being issued.

Single Market arrangements do not affect exports to non-EC countries. If you require advice or assistance with exports of plants and plant products to countries outside the EC please contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit. All plants and some plant products imported into the United Kingdom from countries outside the EC require phytosanitary certificates and are inspected either at the point of entry or (by arrangement) at an approved destination. For further details, refer to *The Plant Health Guide for Importers*.

WHO NEEDS TO BE AUTHORISED? (See Flowchart)

You will need to be authorised if you are:

- a grower of plants which require plant passports, listed at Appendices A-D
- a commercial producer of the plants and plant products, listed at Appendix A of this booklet, regardless of whether your plants are intended for further growing on or for sale or movement to retail outlets
- a commercial producer of the plants and plant products, listed at Appendix B, if they are to be sold or moved to commercial growers to be grown on
- a commercial producer of the bulbs and corms, listed at Appendix C, if they are to be sold or moved to commercial growers to be grown on
- an importer of plants or plant products from non-EC countries which need a phytosanitary certificate to enter the EC, regardless of whether they subsequently need a plant passport for trade within the EC
- a commercial producer and/or importer of plants and plant products destined for EC "Protected Zones" requiring special "ZP" plant passports (see the section on 'Plant Passports and Protected Zones')
- a trader in plants which already have passports and require a passport when they are split up or mixed with other consignments in readiness for sale or movement to other growers or retailers. This would include some dispatching centres and collective warehouses

In addition, you will need to be authorised if you are:

- a commercial trader or importer of any type of ornamental plant propagating material (including seeds)
- a commercial producer or propagator of the specific fruit and vegetable plants (and fruit seeds) listed in Appendices E and F

WHO DOES NOT NEED TO BE AUTHORISED?

You do not need to be authorised if you are:

- a retailer, providing you do not fall into any of the categories in the section above on registration for plant passporting purposes. 'Retailers' includes shops, garden centres, businesses which sell or move plants to the final consumer by mail order, and retail sales of plants at fêtes or shows
- a landscaper, providing you do not fall into any of the categories in the section above on registration for plant passporting purposes
- a commercial grower dealing wholly in plants which do not require passports
- an individual growing plants for your own use, including for amateur breeding programmes
- an organiser or member of a gardening club
- a Customs clearance agent
- a trader who receives plants which have passport labels down to their smallest tradable unit. For example, if you know that you always sell or move on plants in batches of 10, you could ask for the plants to be supplied to you with labels containing passport details for each batch of 10. If operating this system your supplier must include full passport details on the label.

In addition, if you are not otherwise covered by categories listed in the 'Who needs to be authorised' section, you will not need to be authorised if:

- you market only ornamental plant propagating material (including seeds) for amateur use
- you market only finished ornamental plants, which are not intended for propagating purposes
- you market only fruit or vegetable plants (or fruit seeds) that are not included in Appendices E and F
- you market only fruit and vegetable plants (or fruit seeds) covered by Appendices E and F, and are a small producer (grower or propagator) of such material all of whose production and sales are for the local market

HOW TO APPLY FOR AUTHORISATION

If you think you may need to be authorised, contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit who will discuss the requirements with you, free of charge. See appendix J for contact details.

If you wish to issue plant passports, your premises and plants must be inspected before you can be authorised to issue plant passports. Once authorised by SERPID you can issue as many plant passports as you need. This authorisation will also allow you to issue supplier documents. A separate authorisation will only be necessary to issue supplier documents if you are not already authorised to issue plant passports.

Authorisation involves the provision of basic details about your business and its activities, which may be followed up by a visit from a SERPID Horticultural Officer. If this is necessary, you will be informed by the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit.

Visits by SERPID Horticultural Officers will be necessary to maintain authorisations to issue plant passports. Such visits will also be used as an opportunity to check on authorisations to issue supplier documents; separate visits for such purposes will not routinely be carried out.

When you are authorised you will be given a unique SE registration number. Authorisation lasts for 12 months and therefore you must re-apply for authorisation each year

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AUTHORISED SUPPLIERS

In addition to the requirements in the 'Issuing the Plant Passport' section, authorised suppliers must meet a number of other requirements in relation to their activities, which are summarised at Appendix G. As part of the authorisation process a 'Person Responsible' is nominated to liaise with the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit and to take responsibility for ensuring that these requirements are met. This is an important role which is monitored by the SERPID Horticultural Officer during inspection visits

RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHERS WHO MARKET PLANT MATERIAL

Even if you are not authorised, you still need to:

- retain passports you have received accompanying plants listed at Appendix A for at least one year. This is to help the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit to trace back any outbreak of quarantine pests or diseases. If passports are missing you should insist your supplier provides them; and
- report suspected quarantine or non-indigenous pests or diseases to the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit immediately.
- issue supplier documentation (in accordance with Appendix H) for the fruit and vegetable plants (and fruit seeds) listed in Appendices E and F, except for retail sales. This requirement does not apply if you are small producer of such material all of whose production and sales are for the local market.

CHARGES FOR AUTHORISATION AND PLANT PASSPORTING

There will be a charge for any inspections associated with authorising the issue of plant passports. The scale of fees is set out at Appendix L.

You will be charged for inspections associated with your authorisation to issue plant passports. You will not be charged for routine visits, spot checks, or visits associated with marketing requirements or statutory pest or disease eradication.

The SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit will carry out routine chargeable inspections, the number of which will depend on the plant health risk associated with the plants you grow and the size of your business. The SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit can advise on the number of chargeable visits and the cost.

There are no charges where:

- you applied for plant passport authorisation and SE decides you do not need to be authorised
- you are authorised to issue supplier documents only (i.e. you do not market plants or products covered by the plant passporting requirements)

Separate charges apply for inspections undertaken in connection with material which requires a phytosanitary certificate when imported from non-EC countries. For more information contact SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit.

ISSUING THE PLANT PASSPORT/SUPPLIER DOCUMENT

SE does not issue a standard plant passport. Instead, certain information must appear on your usual trade documents. The SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit can advise on the best way of incorporating the required information into your system. Some EC Member States use a standardised plant passport but all Member States accept our non-standard ones. Information on those plants and plant products that require a plant passport are set out in Appendices A - D.

The information in Appendix H must appear (in capital letters, if in manuscript) on the plant passport:

You may choose which one of the following three options you prefer when issuing plant passports:

- **all of the information detailed in Appendix H may appear on a delivery note or other document travelling with the consignment.** This is the simplest option for many suppliers;
- **passporting information may be split between labels attached to the plants or plant products and the delivery note or other document accompanying the consignment.** In this case, full details (see Appendix H) must still appear on the delivery note or accompanying document while a shorter list (those listed at i-v of Appendix H) can also appear on labels;

- **all the details given at Appendix H may appear on labels attached to the plants, plant products or their packaging, without appearing on a delivery note or accompanying document.** If you choose this option, there must be at least one label for each "tradable unit" (that is, plants of the same variety, grown in the same lot, by the same producer and destined for the same customer). The SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit can advise. You must keep a record of all plant passports issued.

Passporting details may appear on the same delivery note (or other document) as information on non-passported items. The passporting elements must, however, be clearly identifiable. For example, if a delivery consists of *Malus* and *Cotoneaster* (which require passports), and *Rosa* (which does not), information on all three items may be listed on the same document. However, passported stock must be easily distinguished from the rest, for example, by adding a 'P', 'PP' or an asterisk. The SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit can advise on how best to incorporate passport details on your usual trade documents and an example is included at Appendix I.

Passporting details are required regardless of the size of the consignment. For example, if a delivery consists of just one *Citrus* plant together with any number of non-passportable items, the details at Appendix H must still appear on a label as described above.

Plants sent to EC Protected Zones (see the section on 'Plant Passports and Protected Zones' and Appendix D) may require a plant passport even if they are for retail sale, landscaping or your own domestic use. We would advise plant passporting all such plants going to a protected zone. Private householders who are moving house to another member state and intending to take plants with them are advised to contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit to check whether they need to comply with any protected zone requirements. There may also be special requirements for commercial growers. For example, commercial growers wishing to send plants which are fireblight hosts to the Irish Republic, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man or the Channel Islands must have their nurseries registered as being within fireblight "Buffer Zones". If you wish to send plants or plant products to an EC Protected Zone, please contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit for further advice.

For any type of ornamental plant propagating material and the fruit and vegetable plants (and fruit seeds) listed in Appendices E and F additional supplier documentation requirements apply, as outlined in Appendix H. However, in practice a single document is usually used for both purposes, with the plant passport being adapted to incorporate any additional details required. Please note that:

- the supplier document requirements for ornamental propagating material apply at all stages of marketing, except retail sales
- even though it is only growers who must be authorised in relation to the fruit and vegetable plants (and fruit seeds) listed in Appendices E and F, the requirements on supplier documentation apply whenever such material is marketed, except retail sales; in addition, small producers of such material, all of whose production

and sales are for the local market, do not need to issue supplier documents at any stage.

PLANT PASSPORTS AND PROTECTED ZONES

Appendix D lists EC Protected Zones and plants and plant products which require passports to enter and move within them. Appendix K lists the EC codes to be used for Protected Zone ("ZP") plant passports. There is no EC legislation governing the format of "ZP" plant passports; in the United Kingdom three different systems are acceptable:

- the code "ZP" may appear on the passport followed by the country codes for all member states that have a protected zone for that organism. For example, for *Begonia* plants to enter a Protected Zone for *Bemisia tabaci* (tobacco whitefly), the plant passport would include the following: ZP - UK, FI, IRL, P, S. The consignment may then move freely throughout the United Kingdom and all other Protected Zones for *Bemisia tabaci*;
- the code "ZP" may appear on the passport followed by just the country code of the consignment's intended destination. For example, to send *Begonia* plants to Finland, you could use the code ZP - FI. However, the consignment would not then be eligible to enter a *Bemisia tabaci* Protected Zone in any other country;
- the code "ZP" may appear on the passport followed by the appropriate reference from the Annex to the EC Directive which lists Protected Zones (Commission Directive 2001/32/EC (as amended)). For example, in the Annex to the Directive, *Bemisia tabaci* Protected Zones are listed as point a2. To send plants to a *Bemisia tabaci* Protected Zone you could therefore use the code ZP - a2. Using this code, the plants could enter all *Bemisia tabaci* Protected Zones. Refer to Appendix K for the correct EC code.

Please contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit if you need further information on Protected Zones.

PLANT PASSPORTS FOR SEED POTATOES

If you grow seed potatoes you must be registered with SERPID for plant passporting purposes. You do this by submitting annual application forms for the **Seed Potato Classification Scheme** to your local SERPID Area Office.

Seed potatoes require plant passports at every stage of the trade chain (including to retailers) within the EC, regardless of whether they remain within the UK or are destined for another member state. With certain exceptions (see below), they must also carry official classification labels (provided by your local SERPID Area Office) when they are marketed. To simplify these requirements, official labels contain all the information needed to serve both classification *and* plant passporting purposes: separate passports are not needed.

The official label states the following information:

- Member State (UK)
- Country of production (Scotland)
- Species
- Class
- Category (pre-basic, basic)
- EC grade
- Variety
- Crop identification including producers identification
- Month and year when officially sealed
- Net weight
- Code ZP – d1

Seed potatoes must also be passported when moved from the farm to a packing station off the farm. Please consult your local SERPID Area Office.

Subject to certain conditions, quantities of less than 50 kg of seed potatoes for retail sale do not need to carry official labels; you may need to provide plant passports for such material if it is not officially labelled. If you are involved in re-packaging of seed potatoes for supply to retail outlets you will need to be authorised to plant passport these retail packs. Please consult your local SERPID Area Office for more details.

The following information is generally added by the local SERPID Area Office to the official classification labels so that they may be used as plant passports:

- the words "EC plant passport";
- "S" (a code for the Inspectorate in Scotland);
- Protected Zone Code "ZP: F (Brittany), FI, IRL, LT, P (Azores), UK (Northern Ireland)", or "ZP d.1" - if you are moving seed potatoes within, France (Brittany), Finland, Ireland, Portugal (Azores). These areas are designated as rhizomania Protected Zones. This code indicates that the potatoes meet the special protected zone requirements for rhizomania laid down in EC Directives. As a result of the ending of the rhizomania Protected Zone in Great Britain in 2001, consideration had to be given to the movement of Scottish seed potatoes to remaining Protected Zones within Europe. As rhizomania has never been found in Scotland, SERPID believes that carrying out regular surveys of fodder beet, with particular emphasis on those growers who also grow seed potatoes in their

rotation, will provide evidence of rhizomania freedom in Scotland. This will continue to allow the movement of Scottish seed potatoes into rhizomania Protected Zones. ZP a.6 will be added to the label for consignments sent to the countries listed in Appendix D to confirm the protected zone requirements for PCN have been met.

"TRACE BACK" FOR WARE POTATOES

Ware potatoes do not require plant passports for trade within the EC but are subject to a "trace back" regime which enables SE to trace any plant health problem back to its source. EC legislation requires that producers are registered. SE currently uses the British Potato Council (BPC) register so that producers need not register twice. Please contact your local SERPID Area Office for advice if you do not have such a number.

To comply with trace back requirements, your BPC registration number should appear on potato bags or on labels attached to the bags or other packaging. If the potatoes are repackaged at warehouses or despatch centres the registration number of that centre should be used. The warehouse or despatch centre must maintain adequate records to enable SE to trace potatoes back to the individual producer if necessary.

REPLACEMENT PLANT PASSPORTS

When a trader splits or mixes plants for sale or movement where the plants have already been passported, a plant passport is required for onward movement of the plant. In these circumstances, a replacement passport bearing the marking "RP" (replacement passport) must be issued. There are two options for replacement passports:

- the registration number of the original producer must be shown along with your own. For example, EC Plant Passport UK/S 34567 WK1/ RP 12345 (WK 1 being the individual serial, week or batch number, 34567 being your own registration number and 12345 being that of the original producer); or
- if you are concerned about identifying your supplier to your customer, you can choose your own code for the original producer and use this instead. In this case, you must have a different code for each producer. SE must be able to identify the original producer from the code and you must make this information available should SE need it. For example, if you give a producer the code AB1, the information would look like this:

EC Plant Passport UK/S 34567 WK1/RP AB1

Replacement passports must only include ZP details if these were included by the original producer. Ordinary passports must not be upgraded to a ZP passport further down the trade chain.

ACTION ON RECEIPT OF PLANT PASSPORTS

You must retain any plant passports (including replacement plant passports) you receive for at least one year to enable the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit to trace back any outbreaks of pests or diseases. Where your supplier has used the delivery note as the passport or has sent a split passport (with some information on the label and the remainder on an accompanying document) you need only retain the accompanying document. If all the passporting information is on a label, the label must be kept. However, this is not always practical (for example, where labels are firmly glued to plant trays), and some labels are easily misplaced. In such cases, the passporting information may be copied onto a manual or computer log providing this is easily accessible to SERPID Horticultural Officers on inspection.

You must also retain records (either written or in another indelible fashion) on the plant propagating material you buy or sell and any mixing carried out during packaging, storage, transport or delivery. It is not necessary to retain the original supplier document (unless part of this forms the plant passport). Further information is available at Appendix G.

APPENDIX A

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS WHICH MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A PLANT PASSPORT AT ALL STAGES DOWN TO THE FINAL RETAILER

Latin name	Common name	Type of material
<i>Amelanchier</i>	Amelanchier	Plants for planting
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Beet	Plants for planting
<i>Camellia</i>	Camellia	Plants for planting
<i>Castanea</i>	Chestnut	Plants for planting
<i>Chaenomeles</i>	Ornamental quince, Japonica	Plants for planting
<i>Citrus</i> and hybrids	Orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, etc.	a) Plants for planting b) Fruits with stalks and leaves
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	Cotoneaster	Plants for planting
<i>Crataegus</i>	Hawthorn	Plants for planting
<i>Cydonia</i>	Quince	Plants for planting
<i>Eriobotrya</i>	Includes loquat	Plants for planting
<i>Fortunella</i> and hybrids	Kumquat	a) Plants for planting b) Fruits with stalks and leaves
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop (including ornamentals)	Plants for planting
<i>Malus</i>	Apple (including ornamentals)	Plants for planting
<i>Mespilus</i>	Medlar	Plants for planting
<i>Photina davidiana</i>	Photina	Plants for planting
<i>Poncirus</i> and hybrids	Ornamental citrus	a) Plants for planting b) Fruits with stalks and leaves
<i>Prunus</i> (other than <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> and <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>)	Includes almond, apricot, cherry, damson, greengage, nectarine, peach, plum, sloe and ornamental/flowering varieties	Plants for planting
<i>Pyracantha</i>	Firethorn	Plants for planting
<i>Pyrus</i>	Pear (including ornamentals)	Plants for planting
<i>Rhododendron</i> , other than <i>Rhododendron simsii</i> (<i>Azalea indica</i>)	Rhododendron (other than pot azaleas)	Plants for planting, plus other plant material, including branches, foliage etc
<i>Solanum</i> (stolon or tuber forming types) and hybrids	Potato	Plants for planting
<i>Sorbus</i>)	Includes rowan and whitebeam	Plants for planting
<i>Viburnum</i>	Viburnum	Plants for planting,
<i>Vitis</i>	Grape, includes grape vine and ornamental grape	Plants for planting

Notes

1 All citrus fruit moving in the EC must bear an origin mark on the packaging

"Plants for planting" excludes leaves, branches, fruit and seeds unless otherwise specified.

These requirements apply at all stages down to the retail level. For example, movements from propagators to nurseries, nurseries to distribution centres, and distribution centre to garden centres, retailers, markets etc.

Remember: there may be different plant passporting requirements for other member states. The Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, for example, require a plant passport for retail sales of fireblight hosts even down to the final consumer.

Please contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit for further details

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS WHICH MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A PLANT PASSPORT AT ALL STAGES DOWN TO THE FINAL RETAILER- PLANT PASSPORTING ARRANGEMENTS WITH SWITZERLAND

Latin Name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Amelanchier</i>	Amelanchier	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Beet	Plants for planting (not including seeds)
<i>Camellia</i>	Camellia	Plants for planting
<i>Castanea</i>	Chestnut	Plants for planting
<i>Chaenomeles</i>	Ornamental quince, Japonica	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Crataegus</i>	Hawthorn	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Cydonia</i>	Quince	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Eriobotrya</i>	Includes loquat	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop (including ornamentals)	Plants for planting (not including seeds)
<i>Malus</i>	Apple (including ornamentals)	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Mespilus</i>	Medlar	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Prunus</i> (other than <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> and <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>)	Includes almond, apricot, cherry, damson, greengage, nectarine, peach, plum, sloe and ornamental/flowering varieties	Plants for planting (not including seeds)
<i>Pyracantha</i>	Firethorn	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Pyrus</i>	Pear (including ornamentals)	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Rhododendron</i> , (not including <i>Rhododendron simsii</i> (<i>Azalea indica</i>))	Rhododendron (other than pot azaleas)	Plants for planting,
<i>Solanum</i> and hybrids (stoloniferous and tuberous species)	Potato	Plants for planting
<i>Sorbus</i> other than <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Includes rowan and whitebeam	Plants for planting (not including fruit or seeds)*
<i>Viburnum</i>	Viburnum	Plants for planting,
<i>Vitis</i>	Grape, includes grape vine and ornamental grape	Plants for planting (not including fruit)

*Includes live pollen for pollination

HERBACEOUS AND OTHER PLANTS WHICH REQUIRE PLANT PASSPORTS ONLY WHEN SOLD OR MOVED FOR COMMERCIAL GROWING ON¹

Plant passports are required for all herbaceous plants for planting other than plants of the *Gramineae* family. Some specific genera are listed below, but this is not exhaustive and SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit should be contacted for additional guidance where necessary. Plant passporting is also required for some non-herbaceous plants for planting, and for some seeds and bulbs, as indicated in the table.

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Abies</i>	Fir	Plants for planting
<i>Abelmoschus</i>	Okra, Lady's-fingers	Plants for planting
<i>Acanthospermum</i>	Hispid starburr, Bristly starburr	Plants for planting
<i>Achillea</i>	Yarrow	Plants for planting
<i>Ageratum</i>	Ageratum	Plants for planting
<i>Agrimonia</i>	Common agrimony	Plants for planting
<i>Agropyrum</i>	Quick grass, couch grass	Plants for planting
<i>Ajuga</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed	Plants for planting
<i>Albizia</i>	Acacia, silk tree, rain tree	Plants for planting
<i>Allium porrum</i>	Shallot, Spring Onion, Onion, Leek, Chive, Garlic	Plants for planting
<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>	Shallot, Spring onion	Seeds and bulbs for planting
<i>Allium cepa</i>	Onion	Seeds and bulbs for planting
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chive	Seeds and bulbs for planting
<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Peruvian lily	Plants for planting
<i>Althaea</i>	Marsh mallow	Plants for planting
<i>Alyssum</i>	Alyssum	Plants for planting
<i>Amaranthus</i>	Love-lies-bleeding	Plants for planting
<i>Ambrosia</i>	Ragweed	Plants for planting
<i>Anagallis</i>	Pimpernell	Plants for planting
<i>Anaphalis</i>	Everlasting flowers	Plants for planting
<i>Anemone</i>	Anemone	Plants for planting
<i>Anethum</i>	Dill	Plants for planting
<i>Anoda</i>	Spurred anoda	Plants for planting
<i>Anthriscus</i>	Chervil	Plants for planting
<i>Antirrhinum</i>	Snapdragon	Plants for planting
<i>Apium</i>	Celery	Plants for planting
<i>Aquilegia</i>	Columbine, granny's bonnet	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Araceae</i>	Includes dumb cane, arum, peace lily, Swiss cheese plant	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Arachis</i>	Peanut, groundnut	Plants for planting
<i>Arctium</i>	Burdock	Plants for planting
<i>Argyranthemum</i>	Includes marguerite	Plants for planting
<i>Artemisia</i>	Southernwood, wormwood, absinthe	Plants for planting
<i>Asclepias</i>	Milkweed	Plants for planting
<i>Aster</i>	Includes starwort, Michaelmas daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Atriplex</i>	Mountain spinach, saltbush	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Baccharis</i>	Groundsel-tree	Plants for planting
<i>Bacopa</i>	Syn, Sutera	Plants for planting
<i>Basella</i>	Malabar spinach, nightshade	Plants for planting
<i>Bauhinia</i>	Snake climber, butterfly tree	Plants for planting
<i>Begonia</i>	Begonia	Plants for planting
<i>Bellis</i>	Daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Beta</i> (see Appendix A for requirements on <i>Beta Vulgaris</i>)	Beet, chard	Plants for planting
<i>Betonica</i>	Syn, Stachys, woundwort	Plants for planting
<i>Bidens</i>	Bur-marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Bilderdykia</i>	Syn, Fallopiia, russian vine	Plants for planting
<i>Borago</i>	Borage, starflower	Plants for planting
<i>Brachycome</i>	Swan river daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Brassica</i>	Includes broccoli, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, turnip	Plants for planting
<i>Bryonia</i>	Bryony	Plants for planting
<i>Bupleurum</i>	Hare's ear	Plants for planting
<i>Cajanus</i>	Pigeon pea	Plants for planting
<i>Calendula</i>	Marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Callistephus</i>	Aster, chinese aster	Plants for planting
<i>Calonyction</i>	Syn, Ipomoea	Plants for planting
<i>Canavalia</i>	Jack bean, sword bea	Plants for planting
<i>Capraria</i>	Capraria	Plants for planting
<i>Capsella</i>	Shepherds-purse	Plants for planting
<i>Capsicum</i>	Sweet/chilli pepper	Plants for planting
<i>Cardiospermum</i>	Balloon vine, heartseed	Plants for planting
<i>Carduus</i>	Carduus	Plants for planting
<i>Carthamus</i>	Safflower	Plants for planting
<i>Cassia</i>	Senna	Plants for planting
<i>Celosia</i>	Cockscomb, mfungu	Plants for planting
<i>Centaurea</i>	Cornflower, knapweed	Plants for planting
<i>Centranthus</i>	Valerian	Plants for planting
<i>Centrosema</i>	Butterfly pea	Plants for planting
<i>Ceratosanthes</i>	Ceratosanthes	Plants for planting
<i>Cestrum</i>	Lady of the night	Plants for planting
<i>Cheiranthus</i>	Wallflower	Plants for planting
<i>Chelone</i>	Shellflower, balmony	Plants for planting
<i>Chenopodium</i>	Fat-hen, quinoa, Good King Henry	Plants for planting
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Chrysanthemum, corn marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Cicer</i>	Chick pea	Plants for planting
<i>Cichorium</i>	Endive, chicory	Plants for planting
<i>Cineraria</i>	Cineraria	Plants for planting
<i>Cirsium</i>	Thistle	Plants for planting
<i>Citrullus</i>	Water melon	Plants for planting
<i>Cleome</i>	Spider flower, cat whiskers	Plants for planting
<i>Conoclinium</i>	Syn Eupatorium, hemp agrimony	Plants for planting
<i>Conyza</i>	Conyza	Plants for planting
<i>Cordia</i>	Geiger tree, cypre	Plants for planting
<i>Coriandrum</i>	Coriander	Plants for planting
<i>Crotalaria</i>	Bombay hemp	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Cucumis</i>	Includes cucumber, gherkin and melon	Plants for planting
<i>Cucurbita</i>	Squash, pumpkin	Plants for planting
<i>Cyclamen</i>	Cyclamen	Plants for planting
<i>Cynara</i>	Cardoon, globe artichoke	Plants for planting
<i>Dahlia</i>	Dahlia	Plants for planting
<i>Datura</i>	Angels-wings	Plants for planting
<i>Daucus</i>	Carrot	Plants for planting
<i>Delilia</i>	Delilia	Plants for planting
<i>Delphinium</i>	Delphinium	Plants for planting
<i>Dendranthema</i>	Florists chrysanthemum	Plants for planting
<i>Desmodium</i>	Beggarweed	Plants for planting
<i>Dianthus</i> and hybrids	Pink and carnation	Plants for planting
<i>Diascia</i>	Diascia	Plants for planting
<i>Digitaria</i>	Crab grass, hungry grass	Plants for planting
<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	Sun marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Eclipta</i>	Eclipta	Plants for planting
<i>Elvira</i>	Syn Delilia	Plants for planting
<i>Emilia</i>	Emilia	Plants for planting
<i>Erechtites</i>	Erechtites	Plants for planting
<i>Erigeron</i>	Daisy fleabane	Plants for planting
<i>Eruca</i>	Salad rocket	Plants for planting
<i>Eryngium</i>	Sea holly	Plants for planting
<i>Eupatorium</i>	Hemp agrimony	Plants for planting
<i>Euphorbia</i>	Poinsettia, spurge	Plants for planting
<i>Eustoma</i>	Eustoma	Plants for planting
<i>Exacum</i>	Persian/Arabian Violet	Plants for planting
<i>Felicia</i>	Kingfisher daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Ficus</i>	Fig	Plants for planting
<i>Flaveria</i>	Flaveria	Plants for planting
<i>Fragaria</i>	Strawberry	Plants for planting
<i>Fuchsia</i>	Fushsia	Plants for planting
<i>Gaillardia</i>	Blanket flower	Plants for planting
<i>Galega</i>	Goats rue	Plants for planting
<i>Galinsoga</i>	Galinsoga	Plants for planting
<i>Gazania</i>	Gazania	Plants for planting
<i>Geranium</i>	Geranium	Plants for planting
<i>Gerbera</i>	Includes 'transvaal daisy'	Plants for planting
<i>Gladiolus</i>	Gladiolus	Plants for planting
<i>Glechoma</i>	Ground ivy	Plants for planting
<i>Glycine</i>	Soya bean	Plants for planting
<i>Gnaphalium</i>	Cudweed	Plants for planting
<i>Gossypium</i>	Cotton	Plants for planting
<i>Gypsophila</i>	Includes 'baby's breath'	Plants for planting
<i>Helianthus</i>	Sunflower, Jerusalem artichoke	Plants for planting
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower	Seeds
<i>Helichrysum</i>	'everlasting' flower	Plants for planting
<i>Heuchera</i>	Alum root	Plants for planting
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose mallow, China rose	Plants for planting
<i>Holmskioldia</i>	Chinese hat plant	Plants for planting
<i>Hosta</i>	Plantain lily	Plants for planting
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	Pennywort	Plants for planting
<i>Hymenopappus</i>	Hymenopappus	Plants for planting
<i>Hyptis</i>	Black sesame, beni seed	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Impatiens</i> (New Guinea hybrids)	Balsam, busy lizzie	Plants for planting
<i>Indigofera</i>	Indigofera	Plants for planting
<i>Ipomoea</i>	Morning glory	Plants for planting
<i>Jasminum</i>	Jasmine	Plants for planting
<i>Kallstroemia</i>	Arizona poppy	Plants for planting
<i>Kennedia</i>	Black bean	Plants for planting
<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettuce	Plants for planting
<i>Lamium</i>	White dead nettle	Plants for planting
<i>Lansea</i>	Lansea	Plants for planting
<i>Lantana</i>	Lantana	Plants for planting
<i>Larix</i>	Larch	Plants for planting
<i>Lathyrus</i>	Sweet-pea	Plants for planting
<i>Launaea</i>	Launaea	Plants for planting
<i>Lepidium</i>	Pepperwort	Plants for planting
<i>Leucanthemum</i>	Perennial marguerite, shasta daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Limonium</i>	Statice, sea lavender	Plants for planting
<i>Linaria</i>	Toadflax	Plants for planting
<i>Linum</i>	Flax	Plants for planting
<i>Lipochaeta</i>	Lipochaeta	Plants for planting
<i>Lisianthus</i>	Lisianthus	Plants for planting
<i>Lupinus</i>	Lupin	Plants for planting
<i>Lycopersicon</i>	Tomato	Plants for planting
<i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (esculentum)	Tomato	Seeds
<i>Lysimachia</i>	Yellow pimpernel, moneywort	Plants for planting
<i>Malva</i>	Mallow	Plants for planting
<i>Marah</i>	Marah	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Marantaceae</i>	Includes prayer plant	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Matricaria</i>	Chamomile, pineapple weed	Plants for planting
<i>Matthiola</i>	Brompton stock, stock	Plants for planting
<i>Medicago</i>	Lucerne, burweed	Plants for planting
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	Seeds
<i>Melanthera</i>	Melanthera	Plants for planting
<i>Meliococcus</i>	Meliococcus	Plants for planting
<i>Melilotus</i>	Melilotus	Plants for planting
<i>Melissa</i>	Melissa	Plants for planting
<i>Melothria</i>	Melothria	Plants for planting
<i>Mercurialis</i>	Dogs mercury	Plants for planting
<i>Mikania</i>	Mikania	Plants for planting
<i>Molucella</i>	Bells of Ireland	Plants for planting
<i>Momordica</i>	Bitter cucumber	Plants for planting
<i>Moringa</i>	Horse-radish tree	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Musaceae</i>	Includes banana	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Nasturnium</i>	Watercress	Plants for planting
<i>Nepeta</i>	Nepeta	Plants for planting
<i>Nicotiana</i>	Tobacco	Plants for planting
<i>Ocimum</i>	Sweet basil	Plants for planting
<i>Oenothera</i>	Evening primrose	Plants for planting
<i>Oxalis</i>	Cape shamrock, wood sorrel	Plants for planting
<i>Papaver</i>	Poppy	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Parthenium</i>	Parthenium	Plants for planting
<i>Passiflora</i>	Passion flower	Plants for planting
<i>Pastinaca</i>	Parsnip	Plants for planting
<i>Pelargonium</i>	Includes regal and zonal pelargoniums and scented –leaved geraniums	Plants for planting
<i>Penstemon</i>	Penstemon	Plants for planting
<i>Peperomia</i>	Rock balsam	Plants for planting
<i>Pericallis</i>	Florists Cineraria	Plants for planting
<i>Peristrophe</i>	Peristrophe	Plants for planting
<i>Persea</i>	Includes avocado	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Petasites</i>	Butterbur	Plants for planting
<i>Petroselinum</i>	Parsley	Plants for planting
<i>Petunia</i>	Petunia	Plants for planting
<i>Phaseolus</i>	Bean	Seeds
<i>Phlox</i>	Phlox	Plants for planting
<i>Phyllanthus</i>	Phyllanthus	Plants for planting
<i>Physalis</i>	Chinese lantern, cape gooseberry	Plants for planting
<i>Picea</i>	Spruce	Plants for planting
<i>Picris</i>	Ox-tongue	Plants for planting
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine	Plants for planting
<i>Piper</i>	Pepper	Plants for planting
<i>Piriqueta</i>	Piriqueta	Plants for planting
<i>Pisum</i>	Pea	Plants for planting
<i>Plantago</i>	Plantain	Plants for planting
<i>Platanus</i>	Plane	Plants for planting
<i>Poissonia</i>	Poissonia	Plants for planting
<i>Polemonium</i>	Jacobs ladder	Plants for planting
<i>Polygonum</i>	Knotweed	Plants for planting
<i>Populus</i>	Poplar, aspen	Plants for planting
<i>Portulaca</i>	Purslane	Plants for planting
<i>Primula</i>	Primrose	Plants for planting
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> and <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Cherry laurel, Portugal laurel	Plants for planting
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	Includes Douglas fir	Plants for planting
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	Pterocaulon	Plants for planting
<i>Pupalia</i>	Pupalia	Plants for planting
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	Plants for planting
<i>Rajania</i>	Rajania	Plants for planting
<i>Ranunculus</i>	Buttercup	Plants for planting
<i>Raphanus</i>	Radish, muli	Plants for planting
<i>Rhynchosia</i>	Rhynchosia	Plants for planting
<i>Ricinus</i>	Castor oil	Plants for planting
<i>Rorippa</i>	Watercress	Plants for planting
<i>Rubus</i>	Includes blackberry, raspberry, dewberry and loganberry (including ornamentals)	Plants for planting
<i>Rumex</i>	Dock, sorrel	Plants for planting
<i>Ruspolia</i>	Ruspolia	Plants for planting
<i>Salvia</i>	Sage	Plants for planting
<i>Saponaria</i>	Soapwort	Plants for planting
<i>Scaevola</i>	Scaevola	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Senecio</i>	Groundsel, ragwort	Plants for planting
<i>Senecioides</i>	Senecioides	Plants for planting
<i>Sida</i>	Queensland hemp	Pants for planting
<i>Sidalcea</i>	Sidalcea	Plants for planting
<i>Silybum</i>	Milk thistle	Plants for planting
<i>Sisymbrium</i>	Hedge mustard, London rocket	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Solanaceae</i> (other than plants of stolon or tuber forming species of <i>Solanum</i> and their hybrids) - (see Appendix A)	Includes tomato, sweet pepper (<i>Capsicum</i>), aubergine, petunia, tobacco (excludes potato)	Plants for planting
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Aubergine	Plants for planting
<i>Solidago</i>	Golden rod	Plants for planting
<i>Solidaster</i>	Solidaster	Plants for planting
<i>Sonchus</i>	Milkthistles	Plants for planting
<i>Sphaeranthus</i>	Sphaeranthus	Plants for planting
<i>Spilanthes</i>	Para cress	Plants for planting
<i>Spinacia</i>	Spinach	Plants for planting
<i>Stachys</i>	Betony, woundwort	Plants for planting
<i>Stellaria</i>	Chickweed	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Strelitziaceae</i>	Includes 'birds of paradise'	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Synedrella</i>	Synedrella	Plants for planting
<i>Tagetes</i>	French marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Tanacetum</i>	Tansy	Plants for planting
<i>Taraxacum</i>	Dandelion	Plants for planting
<i>Tetragonia</i>	New Zealand spinach	Plants for planting
<i>Thlaspi</i>	Penny cress	Plants for planting
<i>Thunbergia</i>	Black-eyed Susan	Plants for planting
<i>Tiarella</i>	Cool wort	Plants for planting
<i>Tithonia</i>	Mexican sunflower	Plants for planting
<i>Torenia</i>	Torenia	Plants for planting
<i>Trachelium</i>	Trachelium	Plants for planting
<i>Tragopogon</i>	Johnny-go-to-bed, salsify	Plants for planting
<i>Tribulus</i>	Devils thorn	Plants for planting
<i>Tridax</i>	Tridax	Plants for planting
<i>Trifolium</i>	Trefoil	Plants for planting
<i>Trigonella</i>	Fenugreek	Plants for planting
<i>Tropaeolum</i>	Nasturtium, canary creeper	Plants for planting
<i>Tsuga</i>	Hemlock	Plants for planting
<i>Tussilago</i>	Coltsfoot	Plants for planting
<i>Typha</i>	Reed mace, bulrush	Plants for planting
<i>Valerianella</i>	Lambs-lettuce	Plants for planting
<i>Verbena</i>	Verbena	Plants for planting
<i>Verbesina</i>	Crown-beard	Plants for planting
<i>Vernonia</i>	Cabbage tree	Plants for planting
<i>Vicia</i>	Bean, vetch	Plants for planting
<i>Vigna</i>	Mung bean, snail flower	Plants for planting
<i>Viola</i>	Violet, pansy	Plants for planting
<i>Wedelia</i>	Wedelia	Plants for planting
<i>Whithania</i>	Whithania	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Xanthium</i>	Cocklebur	Plants for planting
<i>Zinnia</i>	Zinnia	Plants for planting

Notes

1 Plant passports are not required where the plants, etc. have been prepared and are ready for sale to the final consumer.

"Plants for planting" excludes fruit and seeds unless otherwise specified. Cut Christmas trees are also excluded.

Remember: there may be different plant passporting requirements for other member states. The Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, for example, require a plant passport for retail sales of fireblight hosts even down to the final consumer. **Please contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit for further details.**

HERBACEOUS, OTHER PLANTS AND SEEDS WHICH REQUIRE PLANT PASSPORTS ONLY WHEN SOLD OR MOVED FOR COMMERCIAL GROWING ON- PLANT PASSPORTING ARRANGEMENTS WITH SWITZERLAND

Plant passports are required for all herbaceous plants for planting other than plants of the *Gramineae* family. Some specific genera are listed below, but this is not exhaustive and SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit should be contacted for additional guidance where necessary. Plant passporting is also required for some non-herbaceous plants for planting, and for some seeds and bulbs, as indicated in the table.

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Abies</i>	Fir	Plants for planting
<i>Abelmoschus</i>	Okra, Lady's-fingers	Plants for planting
<i>Acanthospermum</i>	Hispid staburr, Bristly starburr	Plants for planting
<i>Achillea</i>	Yarrow	Plants for planting
<i>Ageratum</i>	Ageratum	Plants for planting
<i>Agrimonia</i>	Common agrimony	Plants for planting
<i>Agropyrum</i>	Quick grass, couch grass	Plants for planting
<i>Ajuga</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed	Plants for planting
<i>Albizia</i>	Acacia, silk tree, rain tree	Plants for planting
<i>Allium porrum</i>	Shallot, Spring Onion, Onion, Leek, Chive, Garlic	Plants for planting
<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>	Shallot, Spring onion	Seeds and bulbs for planting
<i>Allium cepa</i>	Onion	Seeds and bulbs for planting
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chive	Seeds and bulbs for planting
<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Peruvian lily	Plants for planting
<i>Althaea</i>	Marsh mallow	Plants for planting
<i>Alyssum</i>	Alyssum	Plants for planting
<i>Amaranthus</i>	Love-lies-bleeding	Plants for planting
<i>Ambrosia</i>	Ragweed	Plants for planting
<i>Anagallis</i>	Pimpernell	Plants for planting
<i>Anaphalis</i>	Everlasting flowers	Plants for planting
<i>Anemone</i>	Anemone	Plants for planting
<i>Anethum</i>	Dill	Plants for planting
<i>Anoda</i>	Spurred anoda	Plants for planting
<i>Anthriscus</i>	Chervil	Plants for planting
<i>Antirrhinum</i>	Snapdragon	Plants for planting
<i>Apium</i>	Celery	Plants for planting
<i>Aquilegia</i>	Columbine, granny's bonnet	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Araceae</i>	Includes dumb cane, arum, peace lily, Swiss cheese plant	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Arachis</i>	Peanut, groundnut	Plants for planting
<i>Arctium</i>	Burdock	Plants for planting
<i>Argyranthemum</i>	Includes marguerite	Plants for planting
<i>Artemisia</i>	Southernwood, wormwood, absinthe	Plants for planting
<i>Asclepias</i>	Milkweed	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Aster</i>	Includes starwort, Michaelmas daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Atriplex</i>	Mountain spinach, saltbush	Plants for planting
<i>Baccharis</i>	Groundsel-tree	Plants for planting
<i>Bacopa</i>	Syn. Sutura	Plants for planting
<i>Basella</i>	Malabar spinach, nightshade	Plants for planting
<i>Bauhinia</i>	Snake climber, butterfly tree	Plants for planting
<i>Bellis</i>	Daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Beta</i> (see Appendix A for requirements on <i>Beta Vulgaris</i>)	Beet, chard	Plants for planting
<i>Betonica</i>	Syn, Stachys, woundwort	Plants for planting
<i>Bidens</i>	Bur-marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Bilderdykia</i>	Syn, Fallopia, russian vine	Plants for planting
<i>Borago</i>	Borage, starflower	Plants for planting
<i>Brachycome</i>	Swan river daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Brassica</i>	Includes broccoli, Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, turnip	Plants for planting
<i>Bryonia</i>	Bryony	Plants for planting
<i>Bupleurum</i>	Hare's ear	Plants for planting
<i>Cajanus</i>	Pigeon pea	Plants for planting
<i>Calendula</i>	Marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Callistephus</i>	Aster, chinese aster	Plants for planting
<i>Calonyction</i>	Syn, Ipomoea	Plants for planting
<i>Canavalia</i>	Jack bean, sword bea	Plants for planting
<i>Capraria</i>	Capraria	Plants for planting
<i>Capsella</i>	Shepherds-purse	Plants for planting
<i>Capsicum</i>	Sweet/chilli pepper	Plants for planting
<i>Cardiospermum</i>	Balloon vine, heartseed	Plants for planting
<i>Carduus</i>	Carduus	Plants for planting
<i>Carthamus</i>	Safflower	Plants for planting
<i>Cassia</i>	Senna	Plants for planting
<i>Celosia</i>	Cockscomb, mfungu	Plants for planting
<i>Centaurea</i>	Cornflower, knapweed	Plants for planting
<i>Centranthus</i>	Valerian	Plants for planting
<i>Centrosema</i>	Butterfly pea	Plants for planting
<i>Ceratosanthes</i>	Ceratosanthes	Plants for planting
<i>Cestrum</i>	Lady of the night	Plants for planting
<i>Cheiranthus</i>	Wallflower	Plants for planting
<i>Chelone</i>	Shellflower, balmony	Plants for planting
<i>Chenopodium</i>	Fat-hen, quinoa, Good King Henry	Plants for planting
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Chrysanthemum, corn marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Cicer</i>	Chick pea	Plants for planting
<i>Cichorium</i>	Endive, chicory	Plants for planting
<i>Cineraria</i>	Cineraria	Plants for planting
<i>Cirsium</i>	Thistle	Plants for planting
<i>Citrullus</i>	Water melon	Plants for planting
<i>Cleome</i>	Spider flower, cat whiskers	Plants for planting
<i>Conoclinium</i>	Syn Eupatorium, hemp agrimony	Plants for planting
<i>Conyza</i>	Conyza	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Cordia</i>	Geiger tree, cypre	Plants for planting
<i>Coriandrum</i>	Coriander	Plants for planting
<i>Crotalaria</i>	Bombay hemp	Plants for planting
<i>Cucumis</i>	Includes cucumber, gherkin and melon	Plants for planting
<i>Cucurbita</i>	Squash, pumpkin	Plants for planting
<i>Cyclamen</i>	Cyclamen	Plants for planting
<i>Cynara</i>	Cardoon, globe artichoke	Plants for planting
<i>Dahlia</i>	Dahlia	Plants for planting
<i>Datura</i>	Angels-wings	Plants for planting
<i>Daucus</i>	Carrot	Plants for planting
<i>Delilia</i>	Delilia	Plants for planting
<i>Delphinium</i>	Delphinium	Plants for planting
<i>Dendranthema</i>	Florists chrysanthemum	Plants for planting
<i>Desmodium</i>	Beggarweed	Plants for planting
<i>Dianthus</i> and hybrids	Pink and carnation	Plants for planting
<i>Diascia</i>	Diascia	Plants for planting
<i>Digitaria</i>	Crab grass, hungry grass	Plants for planting
<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	Sun marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Eclipta</i>	Eclipta	Plants for planting
<i>Elvira</i>	Syn Delilia	Plants for planting
<i>Emilia</i>	Emilia	Plants for planting
<i>Erechtites</i>	Erechtites	Plants for planting
<i>Erigeron</i>	Daisy fleabane	Plants for planting
<i>Eruca</i>	Salad rocket	Plants for planting
<i>Eryngium</i>	Sea holly	Plants for planting
<i>Eupatorium</i>	Hemp agrimony	Plants for planting
<i>Eustoma</i>	Eustoma	Plants for planting
<i>Exacum</i>	Persian/Arabian Violet	Plants for planting
<i>Felicia</i>	Kingfisher daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Ficus</i>	Fig	Plants for planting
<i>Flaveria</i>	Flaveria	Plants for planting
<i>Fragaria</i>	Strawberry	Plants for planting
<i>Fuchsia</i>	Fushsia	Plants for planting
<i>Gaillardia</i>	Blanket flower	Plants for planting
<i>Galega</i>	Goats rue	Plants for planting
<i>Galinsoga</i>	Galinsoga	Plants for planting
<i>Gazania</i>	Gazania	Plants for planting
<i>Geranium</i>	Geranium	Plants for planting
<i>Gerbera</i>	Includes 'transvaal daisy'	Plants for planting
<i>Gladiolus</i>	Gladiolus	Plants for planting
<i>Glechoma</i>	Ground ivy	Plants for planting
<i>Glycine</i>	Soya bean	Plants for planting
<i>Gnaphalium</i>	Cudweed	Plants for planting
<i>Gossypium</i>	Cotton	Plants for planting
<i>Gypsophila</i>	Includes 'baby's breath'	Plants for planting
<i>Helianthus</i>	Sunflower, Jerusalem artichoke	Plants for planting
<i>Helichrysum</i>	'everlasting' flower	Plants for planting
<i>Heuchera</i>	Alum root	Plants for planting
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose mallow, China rose	Plants for planting
<i>Holmskioldia</i>	Chinese hat plant	Plants for planting
<i>Hosta</i>	Plantain lily	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	Pennywort	Plants for planting
<i>Hymenopappus</i>	Hymenopappus	Plants for planting
<i>Hyptis</i>	Black sesame, beni seed	Plants for planting
<i>Impatiens (New Guinea hybrids)</i>	Balsam, busy lizzie	Plants for planting
<i>Indigofera</i>	Indigofera	Plants for planting
<i>Ipomoea</i>	Morning glory	Plants for planting
<i>Jasminum</i>	Jasmine	Plants for planting
<i>Kallstroemia</i>	Arizona poppy	Plants for planting
<i>Kennedia</i>	Black bean	Plants for planting
<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettuce	Plants for planting
<i>Lamium</i>	White dead nettle	Plants for planting
<i>Lansea</i>	Lansea	Plants for planting
<i>Lantana</i>	Lantana	Plants for planting
<i>Larix</i>	Larch	Plants for planting
<i>Lathyrus</i>	Sweet-pea	Plants for planting
<i>Launaea</i>	Launaea	Plants for planting
<i>Lepidium</i>	Pepperwort	Plants for planting
<i>Leucanthemum</i>	Perennial marguerite, shasta daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Limonium</i>	Statice, sea lavender	Plants for planting
<i>Linaria</i>	Toadflax	Plants for planting
<i>Linum</i>	Flax	Plants for planting
<i>Lipochaeta</i>	Lipochaeta	Plants for planting
<i>Lisianthus</i>	Lisianthus	Plants for planting
<i>Lupinus</i>	Lupin	Plants for planting
<i>Lycopersicon</i>	Tomato	Plants for planting
<i>Lysimachia</i>	Yellow pimpernel, moneywort	Plants for planting
<i>Malva</i>	Mallow	Plants for planting
<i>Marah</i>	Marah	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Marantaceae</i>	Includes prayer plant	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Matricaria</i>	Chamomile, pineapple weed	Plants for planting
<i>Matthiola</i>	Brompton stock, stock	Plants for planting
<i>Medicago</i>	Lucerne, burweed	Plants for planting
<i>Melanthera</i>	Melanthera	Plants for planting
<i>Meliococcus</i>	Meliococcus	Plants for planting
<i>Melilotus</i>	Melilotus	Plants for planting
<i>Melissa</i>	Melissa	Plants for planting
<i>Melothria</i>	Melothria	Plants for planting
<i>Mercurialis</i>	Dogs mercury	Plants for planting
<i>Mikania</i>	Mikania	Plants for planting
<i>Molucella</i>	Bells of Ireland	Plants for planting
<i>Momordica</i>	Bitter cucumber	Plants for planting
<i>Moringa</i>	Horse-radish tree	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Musaceae</i>	Includes banana	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Nasturnium</i>	Watercress	Plants for planting
<i>Nepeta</i>	Nepeta	Plants for planting
<i>Nicotiana</i>	Tobacco	Plants for planting
<i>Ocimum</i>	Sweet basil	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Oenothera</i>	Evening primrose	Plants for planting
<i>Oxalis</i>	Cape shamrock, wood sorrel	Plants for planting
<i>Papaver</i>	Poppy	Plants for planting
<i>Parthenium</i>	Parthenium	Plants for planting
<i>Passiflora</i>	Passion flower	Plants for planting
<i>Pastinaca</i>	Parsnip	Plants for planting
<i>Pelargonium</i>	Includes regal and zonal pelargoniums and scented –leaved geraniums	Plants for planting
<i>Penstemon</i>	Penstemon	Plants for planting
<i>Peperomia</i>	Rock balsam	Plants for planting
<i>Pericallis</i>	Florists Cineraria	Plants for planting
<i>Peristrophe</i>	Peristrophe	Plants for planting
<i>Persea</i>	Includes avocado	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Petasites</i>	Butterbur	Plants for planting
<i>Petroselinum</i>	Parsley	Plants for planting
<i>Petunia</i>	Petunia	Plants for planting
<i>Phlox</i>	Phlox	Plants for planting
<i>Phyllanthus</i>	Phyllanthus	Plants for planting
<i>Physalis</i>	Chinese lantern, cape gooseberry	Plants for planting
<i>Picea</i>	Spruce	Plants for planting
<i>Picris</i>	Ox-tongue	Plants for planting
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine	Plants for planting
<i>Piper</i>	Pepper	Plants for planting
<i>Piriqueta</i>	Piriqueta	Plants for planting
<i>Pisum</i>	Pea	Plants for planting
<i>Plantago</i>	Plantain	Plants for planting
<i>Platanus</i>	Plane	Plants for planting
<i>Poissonia</i>	Poissonia	Plants for planting
<i>Polemonium</i>	Jacobs ladder	Plants for planting
<i>Polygonum</i>	Knotweed	Plants for planting
<i>Populus</i>	Poplar, aspen	Plants for planting
<i>Portulaca</i>	Purslane	Plants for planting
<i>Primula</i>	Primrose	Plants for planting
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> and <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Cherry laurel, Portugal laurel	Plants for planting
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	Includes Douglas fir	Plants for planting
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	Pterocaulon	Plants for planting
<i>Pupalia</i>	Pupalia	Plants for planting
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	Plants for planting
<i>Rajania</i>	Rajania	Plants for planting
<i>Ranunculus</i>	Buttercup	Plants for planting
<i>Raphanus</i>	Radish, muli	Plants for planting
<i>Rhynchosia</i>	Rhynchosia	Plants for planting
<i>Ricinus</i>	Castor oil	Plants for planting
<i>Rorippa</i>	Watercress	Plants for planting
<i>Rubus</i>	Includes blackberry, raspberry, dewberry and loganberry (including ornamentals)	Plants for planting
<i>Rumex</i>	Dock, sorrel	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Ruspolia</i>	Ruspolia	Plants for planting
<i>Salvia</i>	Sage	Plants for planting
<i>Saponaria</i>	Soapwort	Plants for planting
<i>Scaevola</i>	Scaevola	Plants for planting
<i>Senecio</i>	Groundsel, ragwort	Plants for planting
<i>Senecioides</i>	Senecioides	Plants for planting
<i>Sida</i>	Queensland hemp	Pants for planting
<i>Sidalcea</i>	Sidalcea	Plants for planting
<i>Silybum</i>	Milk thistle	Plants for planting
<i>Sisymbrium</i>	Hedge mustard, London rocket	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Solanaceae</i> (other than plants of stolon or tuber forming species of <i>Solanum</i> and their hybrids) - (see Appendix A)	Includes tomato, sweet pepper (<i>Capsicum</i>), aubergine, petunia, tobacco (excludes potato)	Plants for planting
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Aubergine	Plants for planting
<i>Solidago</i>	Golden rod	Plants for planting
<i>Solidaster</i>	Solidaster	Plants for planting
<i>Sonchus</i>	Milkthistles	Plants for planting
<i>Sphaeranthus</i>	Sphaeranthus	Plants for planting
<i>Spilanthes</i>	Para cress	Plants for planting
<i>Spinacia</i>	Spinach	Plants for planting
<i>Stachys</i>	Betony, woundwort	Plants for planting
<i>Stellaria</i>	Chickweed	Plants for planting
Plants of the family <i>Strelitziaceae</i>	Includes 'birds of paradise'	Rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium
<i>Synedrella</i>	Synedrella	Plants for planting
<i>Tagetes</i>	French marigold	Plants for planting
<i>Tanacetum</i>	Tansy	Plants for planting
<i>Taraxacum</i>	Dandelion	Plants for planting
<i>Tetragonia</i>	New Zealand spinach	Plants for planting
<i>Thlaspi</i>	Penny cress	Plants for planting
<i>Thunbergia</i>	Black-eyed Susan	Plants for planting
<i>Tiarella</i>	Cool wort	Plants for planting
<i>Tithonia</i>	Mexican sunflower	Plants for planting
<i>Torenia</i>	Torenia	Plants for planting
<i>Trachelium</i>	Trachelium	Plants for planting
<i>Tragopogon</i>	Johnny-go-to-bed, salsify	Plants for planting
<i>Tribulus</i>	Devils thorn	Plants for planting
<i>Tridax</i>	Tridax	Plants for planting
<i>Trifolium</i>	Trefoil	Plants for planting
<i>Trigonella</i>	Fenugreek	Plants for planting
<i>Tropaeolum</i>	Nasturtium, canary creeper	Plants for planting
<i>Tsuga</i>	Hemlock	Plants for planting
<i>Tussilago</i>	Coltsfoot	Plants for planting
<i>Typha</i>	Reed mace, bulrush	Plants for planting
<i>Valerianella</i>	Lambs-lettuce	Plants for planting
<i>Verbena</i>	Verbena	Plants for planting
<i>Verbesina</i>	Crown-beard	Plants for planting
<i>Vernonia</i>	Cabbage tree	Plants for planting
<i>Vicia</i>	Bean, vetch	Plants for planting
<i>Vigna</i>	Mung bean, snail flower	Plants for planting
<i>Viola</i>	Violet, pansy	Plants for planting

Latin name (all species of the genera except where indicated)	Common name	Type of material
<i>Wedelia</i>	Wedelia	Plants for planting
<i>Whithania</i>	Whithania	Plants for planting
<i>Xanthium</i>	Cocklebur	Plants for planting
<i>Zinnia</i>	Zinnia	Plants for planting

Notes

1 Plant passports are not required where the plants, etc. have been prepared and are ready for sale to the final consumer.

"Plants for planting" excludes fruit and seeds unless otherwise specified. Cut Christmas trees are also excluded.

APPENDIX C

BULBS AND CORMS WHICH REQUIRE PLANT PASSPORTS ONLY WHEN SOLD OR MOVED FOR COMMERCIAL GROWING ON

Latin name	Common name
<i>Allium ascalonicum</i> (seeds and bulbs)	Shallot, spring onion
<i>Allium cepa</i> (seeds and bulbs)	Onion
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> (seeds and bulbs)	Chive
<i>Camassia</i>	Camass/quamask
<i>Chionodoxa</i>	Glory of the snow
<i>Crocus flavus</i> "Golden Yellow"	Crocus
<i>Galanthus</i>	Snowdrop
<i>Galtonia candicans</i>	Summer hyacinth
<i>Gladiolus</i> (miniature cultivars and their hybrids, such as <i>G. callianthus</i> , <i>G. colvillei</i> , <i>G. nanus</i> , <i>G. ramosus</i> and <i>G. tubergenii</i>)	Gladiolus or sword lily
<i>Hyacinthus</i>	Hyacinth
<i>Iris</i> (including rhizomatous iris)	Iris
<i>Ismene</i>	Spider lily
<i>Muscari</i>	Grape hyacinth
<i>Narcissus</i>	Daffodil, narcissus
<i>Ornithogalum</i>	Star of Bethlehem
<i>Puschkinia</i>	Striped squill
<i>Scilla</i>	Includes bluebell (now <i>Hyacinthoides</i>) and squills, Cuban lily
<i>Tigridia</i>	Tiger flower
<i>Tulipa</i>	Tulip

Note

1 Plant passports are not required where the bulbs and corms have been prepared and are ready for sale to the final consumer.

Remember: there may be different plant passporting requirements for other member states. The Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, for example, require a plant passport for retail sales of fireblight hosts even down to the final consumer. **Please contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit for further details.**

APPENDIX C/1

BULBS AND CORMS WHICH REQUIRE PLANT PASSPORTS ONLY WHEN SOLD OR MOVED FOR COMMERCIAL GROWING ON-PLANT PASSPORTING ARRANGEMENTS WITH SWITZERLAND

Latin name	Common name
<i>Allium ascalonicum</i> (seeds and bulbs)	Shallot, spring onion
<i>Allium cepa</i> (seeds and bulbs)	Onion
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> (seeds and bulbs)	Chive
<i>Camassia</i>	Camass/quamask
<i>Chionodoxa</i>	Glory of the snow
<i>Crocus flavus</i> "Golden Yellow"	Crocus
<i>Galanthus</i>	Snowdrop
<i>Galtonia candicans</i>	Summer hyacinth
<i>Gladiolus</i> (miniature cultivars and their hybrids, such as <i>G. callianthus</i> , <i>G. colvillei</i> , <i>G. nanus</i> , <i>G. ramosus</i> and <i>G. tubergenii</i>)	Gladiolus or sword lily
<i>Hyacinthus</i>	Hyacinth
<i>Ismene</i>	Spider lily
<i>Muscari</i>	Grape hyacinth
<i>Narcissus</i>	Daffodil, narcissus
<i>Ornithogalum</i>	Star of Bethlehem
<i>Puschkinia</i>	Striped squill
<i>Scilla</i>	Includes bluebell (now <i>Hyacinthoides</i>) and squills, Cuban lily
<i>Tigridia</i>	Tiger flower
<i>Tulipa</i>	Tulip

PROTECTED ZONES AND PLANTS WHICH REQUIRE "ZP" PLANT PASSPORTS

Plants, etc. which can be carriers of pests relevant to certain protected zones

These additional requirements apply to movements of specified plants into and within protected zones. Please check other Appendices for details of ordinary plant passports that may be needed for other movements.

Everyone has a responsibility to ensure that the named organisms are not moved into the protected zones irrespective of whether passports are required. All entries are for plants for planting (excluding fruit and seeds) unless otherwise specified.

Remember: there may be different plant passporting requirements for other member states. The Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, for example, require a plant passport for retail sales of fireblight hosts even down to the final consumer. Please contact the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit for further details.

HOST	PEST/DISEASE	PROTECTED ZONE	EC DIRECTIVE CODE
1. <i>Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsuga</i>	<i>Gremmeniella abietina</i> (canker)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) plus: Ireland	c.2
4. <i>Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus, and Pseudotsuga</i> over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds	<i>Dendroctonus micans</i> (Great spruce bark beetle)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey) plus: Ireland and Greece	c.4
4. <i>Abies, Larix, Picea, and Pinus</i> , over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds	<i>Ips duplicatus</i> (Northern bark beetle)	United Kingdom plus: Ireland and Greece	c.10
4. <i>Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus, and Pseudotsuga</i> over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds	<i>Ips typographus</i> (Eight-toothed spruce bark beetle)	United Kingdom plus: Ireland	c.12
4. <i>Abies, Larix, Picea, and Pinus</i> , over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds	<i>Ips amitinus</i> (Small spruce bark beetle)	United Kingdom plus: Greece and France (Corsica)	c.8
4. <i>Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus, and Pseudotsuga</i> over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds	<i>Ips cembrae</i> (Large larch bark beetle)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man) plus: Ireland and Greece	c.9

HOST	PEST/DISEASE	PROTECTED ZONE	EC DIRECTIVE CODE
4. <i>Abies, Larix, Picea, and Pinus</i> , over 3m in height, other than fruit and seeds	<i>Ips sexdentatus</i> (six-toothed bark beetle)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man) plus: Ireland and Cyprus,	c.11
2. <i>Any host</i> , plant or plant material (other than <i>Begonia Ficus, Hibiscus</i> or <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>)	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (tobacco whitefly)	United Kingdom plus: Ireland, Portugal (Entre Douro e Minho, Trás-os-Montes, Beira Litoral, Beira Interior, Ribatejo e Oeste, Alentejo, Madeira and Azores), Sweden, Finland	a.2
2. <i>Any host</i> , plant or plant material	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Colorado beetle)	United Kingdom plus: Cyprus, Malta, Spain (Menorca and Ibiza), Ireland, Portugal (Azores and Madeira), Sweden (counties of Blekinge, Gotland, Halland, Kalmar, Skåne), Finland (the districts of Åland, Häme, Kymi, Pirkanmaa, Satakunta, Turku, Uusimaa)	a.13
2. <i>Any host</i> , plant or plant material	<i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i> (tomato leafminer)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) plus: Ireland	a.14
<i>Allium porrum, Apium, Beta, Brassica</i> , (plants of), <i>Daucus</i> (other than plants intended for planting)	Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (beet rhizomania)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) plus, France (Brittany), Finland, Ireland, Portugal (Azores), Lithuania,)	d.1
<i>Apium graveolens, Capsicum annum, Cucumis melo, Dendranthema, New Guinea hybrids, Impatiens, Lactuca sativa, Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i> (plants for planting) <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> , (intended for sale to professional tobacco producers), <i>Solanum melongena, Solanum tuberosum</i> (intended for planting)	Tomato spotted wilt virus	Sweden, Finland	d.2
3. <i>Begonia, Ficus, Hibiscus, Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> (poinsettia),	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (tobacco whitefly)	United Kingdom plus: Ireland, Portugal (Entre Douro e Minho, Trás-os-Montes, Beira Litoral, Beira Interior, Ribatejo e Oeste, Alentejo, Madeira and Azores), Sweden, Finland	a.2

HOST	PEST/DISEASE	PROTECTED ZONE	EC DIRECTIVE CODE
<i>3. Begonia, Ficus, Hibiscus, Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> (poinsettia),	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (tobacco whitefly)	United Kingdom plus: Ireland, Portugal (Entre Douro e Minho, Trás-os-Montes, Beira Litoral, Beira Interior, Ribatejo e Oeste, Alentejo, Madeira and Azores), Sweden, Finland	a.2
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (Beet) plants intended for planting, industrial processing and seeds	Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (beet rhizomania)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) plus: France (Brittany), Finland, Ireland, Portugal (Azores), Lithuania	d.1
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (Beet), sugar and fodder beet seed and vegetable seed	Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (beet rhizomania)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) plus France (Brittany), Finland, Ireland, Portugal (Azores), Lithuania	d.1
<i>Citrus, Fortunella, Poncirus</i> and their hybrids, fruit with leaves and stalks	Citrus tristeza virus (European isolates)	Greece, France (Corsica), Malta, Portugal	d.3
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>Gonipterus scutellatus</i> (Eucalyptus snout beetle)	Greece, Portugal (Azores)	a.7
<i>Gossypium</i> (cotton) seeds and fruits (bolls)	<i>Glomerella gossypii</i> (pink boll rot)	Greece	c.1
<i>Gossypium</i> (cotton) seeds and fruits (bolls) and unginned cotton	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> (boll weevil)	Greece, Spain (Andalucia, Catalonia, Extremadura, Murcia, Valencia)	a.1
<i>1. Larix</i>	<i>Cephaicia lariciphila</i> (larch sawfly)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, Jersey) plus: Ireland	a.3
Mango seeds originating outside the EC	<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i> (mango weevil)	Spain (Granada and Malaga), Portugal (Alentejo, Algrave and Madeira)	a.15
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (seeds) <i>Dolichos</i> (seeds)	<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> pv <i>flaccumfaciens</i> (bacterial wilt)	Greece, Spain, Portugal	b.1
<i>1 Picea</i>	<i>Gilpinia hercyniae</i> (Spruce sawfly)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey) plus: Greece, Ireland	a.5
<i>1 Pinus</i>	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i> (pine processionary)	Spain (Ibiza)	a.16
<i>1 Populus</i>	<i>Hypoxyton mammatum</i> (poplar canker)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland,) plus: Ireland	c.3
Soil from beet and unsterilised waste from beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>)	Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (beet rhizomania)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) plus: France (Brittany), Finland, Ireland, Portugal (Azores), Lithuania	d.1

HOST	PEST/DISEASE	PROTECTED ZONE	EC DIRECTIVE CODE
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> tubers intended for planting (seed potatoes)	<i>Beet necrotic yellow vein virus</i> (beet rhizomania)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) plus: France (Brittany) Finland, Ireland, Portugal (Azores), Lithuania	d.1
<i>Amelanchier, Chaenomeles, Cotoneaster, Crataegus, Cydonia, Eriobotrya, Malus, Mespilus, Photina davidiana, Pyracantha, Pyrus and Sorbus</i> - plants, and parts of plants (other than fruit and seeds) and live pollen for pollination	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i> (fireblight)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands) plus: Spain, Estonia, France (Corsica), Ireland, Italy (Abruzzi; Apulia; Basilicata; Calabria; Campania; Emilia-Romagna: provinces of Forlì-Cesena, Parma, Piacenza and Rimini; Friuli-Venezia Giulia; Lazio; Liguria; Lombardy; Marche; Molise; Piedmont; Sardinia; Sicily; Tuscany; Trentino-Alto Adige: autonomous province of Trento; Umbria; Valle d'Aosta; Veneto: except, in the province of Rovigo, the communes Rovigo, Polesella, Villamarzana, Fratta Polesine, San Bellino, Badia Polesine, Trecenta, Ceneselli, Pontecchio Polesine, Arquà Polesine, Costa di Rovigo, Occhiobello, Lendinara, Canda, Ficarolo, Guarda Veneta, Frassinelle Polesine, Villanova del Ghebbo, Fiesso Umbertino, Castelguglielmo, Bagnolo di Po, Giacciano con Baruchella, Bosaro, Canaro, Lusia, Pincara, Stienta, Gaiba, Salara, and in the province of Padova, the communes Castelbaldo, Barbona, Piacenza d'Adige, Vescovana, S. Urbano, Boara Pisani, Masi, and in the province of Verona, the communes of Palù, Roverchiara, Legnago, Castagnaro, Ronco all'Adige, Villa Bartolomea, Oppeano, Terrazzo, Isola Rizza, Angiari), Austria (Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Tirol (administrative district Lienz), Styria, Vienna), Portugal, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia	b.2

HOST	PEST/DISEASE	PROTECTED ZONE	EC DIRECTIVE CODE
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> tubers intended for planting (seed potatoes).	Globodera pallida and Globodera rostochiensis (potato cyst nematode)	Finland, Latvia, Slovenia and Slovakia	a.6
Used agricultural machinery	Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (beet rhizomania)	United Kingdom (Northern Ireland) plus: France (Brittany), Finland, Ireland, Portugal (Azores), Lithuania	d.1
Vitis fruits and plants	<i>Daktulosphaiva vitifoliae</i>	Cyprus	a.3.1

Notes

1. Those trees listed here refer to trees intended for planting (including rooted potted trees) whatever their height. The requirements do not apply to cut trees or foliage.
2. A plant passport is not required but the introduction and spread of the pest is prohibited.
3. Plant passports are not required where the plants have been prepared and are ready for sale to the final consumer.
4. These protected zones apply solely to plants and plant material (including cut trees) over 3 metres in height. Please contact the Forestry Commission for further information.

PROTECTED ZONES AND PLANTS WHICH REQUIRE "ZP" PLANT PASSPORTS – PLANT PASSPORTING ARRANGEMENTS WITH SWITZERLAND

HOST	PEST/DISEASE	PROTECTED ZONE	EC DIRECTIVE CODE
<p><i>Amelanchier, Chaenomeles, Cotoneaster*, Crataegus, Cydonia, Eriobotrya, Malus, Mespilus, Photina davidiana* Pyracantha, Pyrus and Sorbus</i> – plants and parts of plants (other than fruit and seeds) and live pollen for pollination</p> <p>*Not permitted entry into Switzerland</p>	<p>Erwinia amylovora (fireblight)</p>	<p>Cantons of Berne (except districts of Signau and Trachselwald), Fribourg, Grisons, Vaud and Valais</p>	<p>b.2</p>

LIST OF FRUIT GENERA/SPECIES COVERED BY THE MARKETING OF FRUIT PLANT MATERIAL REGULATIONS 1995

Almond (*Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D. A. Webb but described as *Prunus amygdalus* Batsch in Directive 92/34/EEC)

Apple (*Malus* Mill.)

Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca* L.)

Blackcurrant, gooseberry, red currant and white currant (*Ribes* L)

Blackberry, raspberry and hybrid berries (*Rubus* L.)

Blueberry, cranberry, and bilberry (*Vaccinium* L.)

Chestnut (*Castanea sativa* Mill.)

Fig (*Ficus carica* L) (common edible fig only)

Grapefruit (*Citrus x paradisi* Macfad.)

Hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.)

Japanese plum (*Prunus salicina* Lindley)

Kumquat (*Fortunella Swingle*)

Lemon (*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.)

Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle)

Mandarin (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco)

Olive (*Olea europaea* L.)

Orange (*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck)

Peach (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch)

Pear (*Pyrus* L.) (all cultivated edible pears, including perry pears and species used for ornamental planting)

Pistachio (*Pistacia vera* L.)

Plum (*Prunus domestica* L.)

Quince (described in Directive 92/34/EEC as *Cydonia oblonga* Mill.)

Sour cherry (*Prunus cerasus* L.)

Strawberry (*Fragaria* L) (all cultivated strawberry varieties and species, including small fruited types, such as alpine strawberry (*F. vesca*))

Sweet cherry (*Prunus avium* L.)

Trifoliate Orange (*Poncirus* Raf)

Walnut (*Juglans regia* L.)

LIST OF VEGETABLE GENERA/SPECIES COVERED BY THE MARKETING OF VEGETABLE PLANT MATERIAL REGULATIONS 1995

Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis* L.)
 Aubergine or eggplant (*Solanum melongena* L.)
 Beetroot including Cheltenham beet, Spinach beet or Chard (*Beta vulgaris* L.)
 Broad bean (*Vicia faba* L. (partim))
 Broccoli and Calabrese (*Brassica oleracea* L.)
 Brussels sprouts (*Brassica oleracea* L.)
 Cabbage (red, Savoy, white) (*Brassica oleracea* L.)
 Cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus* L.)
 Carrot (*Daucus carota* L.)
 Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* L.)
 Celery and Celeriac (*Apium graveolens* L.)
 Chervil (*Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm.)
 Chinese cabbage (*Brassica rapa* L.)
 Corn salad or Lamb's Lettuce (*Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterr.)
 Courgette and marrow (*Cucurbita pepo* L.)
 Cucumber and gherkin (*Cucumis sativus* L.)
 Curly kale (*Brassica oleracea* L.)
 Endive (*Cichorium endivia* L.)
 Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare* Mill.)
 French bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)
 Garlic (*Allium sativum* L.)
 Globe artichoke (*Cynara cardunculus* L.)
 Gourd (*Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne)
 Japanese or Welsh bunching onion (*Allium fistulosum* L.)
 Kohlrabi (*Brassica oleracea* L.)
 Leek (*Allium porrum* L.)
 Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.)
 Melon (*Cucumis melo* L.)
 Onion and Echalion (*Allium cepa* L. (Cepa group))
 Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum* (Mill.) Nyman ex A. W. Hill)
 Peas excepting fodder peas (*Pisum sativum* L. (partim))
 Pepper (*Capsicum annum* L.)
 Radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.)
 Rhubarb (*Rheum rhabarbarum* L.)
 Runner bean (*Phaseolus coccineus* L.)
 Scorzonera (*Scorzonera hispanica* L.)
 Shallot (*Allium cepa* L. (Aggregatum group))
 Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea* L.)
¹Sweet corn and Popcorn (*Zea mays* L. (partim))
 Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill.)
 Turnip (*Brassica rapa* L.)
 Watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai)
 Witloof, large-leaved, Italian or industrial chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.)

¹From 1 July 2007

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THOSE AFFECTED BY THE PLANT PASSPORTING AND MARKETING REQUIREMENTS

Passporting	Fruit/vegetable	Ornamental
<p>Records</p> <p>Producers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - keep records of any plants purchased for storage or planting on the premises, those under production, or sold to others. These records can be kept manually or on a computer database. They will be examined by the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit at least once a year and must be legible and accessible. These records must be maintained for at least one year - keep any plant passports received for at least one year If passports are required but missing, the supplier must be asked to provide them. 	<p>Records</p> <p>Fruit and vegetable suppliers <u>other than producers</u> – must keep records on buying, selling and delivery of plant material, together with records on composition and origins mixed during packaging, storage or transport or at delivery.</p> <p>This does not apply to those who market only small quantities of plant material to non-professionals. If larger quantities are marketed, but still to non-professionals, it is necessary only to keep records on buying, selling and delivery of plant material.</p> <p>Fruit and vegetable producers – must keep records on mixing of plant material, and of occurrences of harmful organisms and measures taken against such occurrences.</p> <p>In addition, records must be maintained for at least one year (three years for fruit plants) on plant material bought for storage or planting, under production, or despatched to others. Also records must be maintained for one year on any chemical treatments applied.</p>	<p>Records</p> <p>Ornamental suppliers must keep records of their sales and purchases of propagating material and retain them for at least one year. They must also keep records of the composition and origin of mixed lots sold in a single consignment.</p> <p>Suppliers who are importers must keep documentary evidence of their contracts relating to the import of propagating material from third countries for at least one year after the contract has concluded.</p> <p>Ornamental producers must also keep records of their monitoring of critical points in the production process which influence the quality of material.</p>

Passporting	Fruit/vegetable	Ornamental
<p>Production requirements</p> <p>Producers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - keep a detailed plan of the areas where plants are grown and/or stored - notify the local SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a change of species of plants propagated, grown or traded (b) a change in the location of propagation, growing or trading (c) a change in the stage of growth at which plants and plant products are marketed; (d) a change to the authorised person (the person registered with the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit for plant passporting purposes) - nominate either themselves, or an employee who is fully familiar with plant production, as a "responsible person" to liaise with the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit and to issue (or supervise the issue of) plant passports. If the "responsible person" is away, alternative arrangements may have to be made depending on the length of absence - carry out frequent visual inspections of the premises and stock to ensure plant health standards are maintained -allow access for the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit to inspect your premises and stock, to take samples and check your records; 	<p>Production requirements</p> <p>Producers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - treat or, where appropriate, remove any plant material showing visible signs or symptoms of harmful quality organisms at the growing crop stage - report to the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit any plant material that fails to comply with the requirements for substantial freedom as a result of the presence of harmful organisms - keep plant material in lots of homogeneous composition and origin during growing, lifting or removal from parent material - monitor the production processes, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the quality of plant material used to start the production process (b) the sowing, pricking-out, potting up and planting of plant material (c) the cultivation plan and method and general crop care (d) the multiplication and harvesting operations (e) hygiene, treatments, packaging, storage, transport and administration - nominate either yourself, or an employee who is fully familiar with plant production, as a "responsible person" to liaise with the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit. If the "responsible person" is away, it may be necessary to make alternative arrangements depending on the length of absence 	<p>Production requirements</p> <p>Producers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - treat or, where appropriate, remove any plant material showing visible signs or symptoms of harmful quality organisms - identify and monitor critical points in their production process which influence the quality of the material - take samples where necessary and send them to be analysed in a laboratory with suitable facilities and expertise - ensure that during production lots of propagating material remain separately identifiable <p>For those producing flower bulbs, use only material which has derived directly from material which, at the time the crop was growing, was checked and found to be substantially free from any harmful organisms and diseases or any signs or symptoms of such organisms and diseases.</p> <p>For those producing citrus plants (ornamental or fruit), use only material which has derived from initial material which has been checked and tested individually for viruses and virus-like organisms listed in the Regulations. The plants must have been checked during the last cycle of vegetation for substantial freedom from such viruses and virus-like organisms and any rootstocks used must not be susceptible to viroids.</p>

Passporting	Fruit/vegetable	Ornamental
<p>Production requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - report any outbreaks or suspected outbreaks of quarantine or non-indigenous pests or diseases to the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit immediately. - undertake any special requirements for example to destroy or treat any diseased plants required by the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit 	<p>Production requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to co-operate with and allow access to the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit to inspect the premises and stock, to take samples and check records; - carry out frequent visual inspections of your premises and stock to ensure quality standards are maintained; <p>For those producing bulbs of garlic and shallots, use only material which has derived directly from a crop which has been checked in active growth for substantial freedom from quality pests and diseases</p> <p>For those producing citrus plants (ornamental or fruit), use only material which has derived from initial material which has been checked and tested individually for viruses and virus-like organisms listed in the Regulations. The plants must have been checked during the last cycle of vegetation for substantial freedom from such viruses and virus-like organisms and any rootstocks used must not be susceptible to viroids</p>	

Passporting	Fruit/vegetable	Ornamental
<p>Marketing requirements</p> <p>Freedom from quarantine pests and diseases.</p>	<p>Marketing requirements</p> <p>In addition to compliance with the requirements on freedom from quarantine pests and diseases, the material must be <i>substantially</i> free from any harmful organisms or diseases of quality affecting significance which could reduce the usefulness of the material for its intended purpose. In particular it must be substantially free from organisms listed in the Regulations; if the presence of such an organism is sufficient for material not to be able to meet the requirement for substantial freedom; this should be reported to the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit.</p> <p>It must be substantially free from any defect likely to impair its quality for propagation or planting and, for vegetable plants, should have satisfactory vigour and dimensions in respect of their usefulness for propagating, planting or as finished plants. In addition, vegetable plants should have an appropriate balance between roots, stems and leaves</p> <p>It must have adequate identity and purity relative to its genus or species and, except for rootstocks which don't belong to a variety</p> <p>It is in lots of sufficiently homogeneous composition and origin; except where the material is marketed to persons not professionally engaged in the production or sale of ornamental plants or propagating material.</p>	<p>Marketing requirements</p> <p>In addition to compliance with the requirements on freedom from quarantine pests and diseases, the material must be <i>substantially</i> free from any harmful organisms or diseases of quality affecting significance which could reduce the usefulness of the material for its intended purpose.</p> <p>It must have satisfactory vigour and dimensions in respect of its usefulness for propagating material and, for seeds, have satisfactory germination capacity.</p> <p>It must have adequate identity and purity relative to its genus or species or group of plants and, where marketed with reference to a variety, have satisfactory varietal identity and purity.</p> <p>It is in lots of sufficiently homogeneous composition and origin.</p> <p>There are also specific requirements for those who import ornamental plant propagating material. The supplier must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ensure prior to import that the material is of an equivalent standard to that in the EC --notify the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit in writing of the importation of a consignment of propagating material from a third country within one month of its importation; this can be met by delivering a phytosanitary certificate or re-forwarding phytosanitary certificate for the consignment

Passporting	Fruit/vegetable	Ornamental
<p>Variety requirements</p>	<p>Variety requirements For fruit suppliers: plants and propagating material must be marketed by its correct variety name, except rootstocks which do not have a variety, which should be referred to by species or interspecific hybrid name</p> <p>the variety must be that issued, or applied for, under plant breeders' rights. In the absence of such a variety name, suppliers must maintain a list describing the variety concerned, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the variety with any synonyms - a description of the variety, using the specific characteristics referred to in the Annex to Commission Directive 93/79 - an indication as to the maintenance of the variety and propagation system applied; - an indication as to how the variety differs from other similar varieties. <p>Only producers must maintain details about maintenance, propagation and how the variety differs from others.</p> <p>For vegetable suppliers: The requirements on varietal descriptions do not apply to plants covered by the Vegetable Regulations except that they should have adequate identity and purity with regard to genus, species and variety and either be a variety marketed in accordance with the Vegetable Seeds Regulations 1993 or be a variety officially accepted in at least one member state.</p> <p>Note: not everyone needs to hold varietal descriptions, providing one can be obtained if necessary. It is possible to use catalogues, trade manuals or reference to publically available lists of descriptions, such as the National List or EC Common Catalogue, as a means of describing varieties.</p>	<p>Variety requirements</p> <p>Any variety name referred to must be subject to plant breeders' rights or commonly known. In the absence of such a variety name, suppliers must maintain a list describing the variety concerned, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the variety with any synonyms - a description of the variety, using the specific characteristics used when making an application for a EC plant variety right - an indication as to the maintenance of the variety and propagation system applied - an indication as to how the variety differs from other similar varieties <p>Only producers must maintain details about maintenance, propagation and how the variety differs from others.</p> <p>Note: not everyone needs to hold varietal descriptions, providing one can be obtained if necessary. It is possible to use catalogues, trade manuals or reference to publically available lists of descriptions, such as the National List or EC Common Catalogue, as a means of describing varieties.</p>

PLANT PASSPORTING AND SUPPLIER DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Plant passport	Supplier document (fruit and vegetables)	Supplier document (ornamentals)
<p>(i) the phrase "EC Plant Passport"</p> <p>(ii) "UK" (to show that the plants were grown in, or imported into, the UK)</p> <p>(iii) "S" (this is simply a code for the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit in Scotland)</p> <p>(iv) your unique SE registration number</p> <p>(v) an individual serial, week or batch number, or invoice number</p> <p>(vi) the botanical name of the plant(s)</p> <p>(vii) the quantity in the consignment</p> <p>(viii) the letters "ZP" and a Protected Zone code where necessary (see section on 'Plant Passports and Protected Zones' and Appendices D and K)</p> <p>(ix) the letters "RP" if it is a replacement plant passport (see section on Replacement Plant Passports)</p> <p>(x) country of origin of the consignment, if the plants and plant products have been imported from a non-EC country</p>	<p>(i) the phrase "EC Quality"*</p> <p>(ii) "UK" (to show that the plants were grown in, or imported into, the UK)</p> <p>(iii) "S" (this is simply a code for the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit in Scotland)</p> <p>(iv) your unique SE registration number</p> <p>(v) your company name</p> <p>(vi) an individual serial, week or batch number, or invoice number</p> <p>(vii) date of issue of the document</p> <p>(viii) the botanical name of the plant(s) (or Common name for vegetables)</p> <p>(ix) variety name or, for rootstocks, a designation if there is no variety name*</p> <p>(x) the quantity in the consignment</p> <p>(xi) category (applies to fruit only – this will either be "CAC" – not necessary for trade only within Great Britain – or a certified grade for certified material)*</p> <p>Note: Where the plant passport constitutes part of the supplier's document, the additional details which need to be provided are those marked *</p>	<p>(i) the phrase "EC Quality"*</p> <p>(ii) "UK" (to show that the plants were grown in, or imported into, the UK)</p> <p>(iii) "S" (this is simply a code for the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit in Scotland)</p> <p>(iv) your unique SE registration number</p> <p>(v) an individual serial, week or batch number, or invoice number</p> <p>(vi) the botanical name of the plant(s)</p> <p>(vii) variety name or, for rootstocks, a designation if there is no variety name, plus denomination of the group of plants, where appropriate*</p> <p>(viii) the quantity in the consignment</p> <p>(ix) country of production of the consignment, if the plants and plant products have been imported from a non-EC country</p> <p>Note: Where the plant passport constitutes part of the supplier's document, the additional details which need to be provided are those marked *</p>

Bestplants Ltd
Bestwick, Scotland BY43 9DS

EC Plant passport statement:
 Required when marketing any plant genera covered by Plant passport requirements

Delivery week or batch number:
 Used to identify/trace consignments

• EC Plant passports UK/S 12345

EC Quality

Delivery week 42

Invoice No 67891

Date: 17/10/02

Deliver to:

ABC Nurseries
 Blackdon
 Blexshire
 BL43 8QT

EC Marketing Directive Statement:

Required when marketing any ornamental propagation material as well as fruit and vegetable plants covered by the relevant EC Marketing regulations

Botanical name:

All genera covered by the Plant passport requirements must be described by their botanical name.

Replacement Plant passport code (RP Code):

A unique letter or number code to indicate the original supplier of passported plants.

Asterisk

Indicates which plants are covered by Plant passport requirements in the consignment.

Botanical name:

All genera covered by the EC Marketing Directives must be described by their botanical name.

RP Code

100	*Gerbera 'Red Glow' (<i>Gebera jamesonii</i>) seedlings	RP D
100	*Polyanthus 'Golden Forest Flame' (<i>Primula polyantha</i>) seedlings	
100	*Poinsettia 'Spotlight Dark Red Fandago' (<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>) rooted cuttings ZP a2	RP C
100	*Geranium 'Scarlet' (<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i>) seedlings	RP A
100	*Marguerite 'Lemon' (<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>) rooted cuttings	
100	Ivy 'Gold' (<i>Hedera helix</i>) rooted cuttings Country of origin: Kenya PQS/234/123	
100	*Carnation 'Pink' (<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>) seedlings	

Quantity

The number of passported plants of each general/cultivar within the consignment

Country of origin

All propagation genera imported from outside the EC and despatched without further growing-on must display its original country of origin. The phytosanitary certificate must also be included or be readily available from the approved importer's records

Protected Zone (ZP) statement

Information relating to the eligibility of specific plant passported genera to move into and within specified EC protected zones e.g. Zpa2 indicates that Poinsettia propagation material has met the relevant requirement for movement into and within the UK *Bemisia tabaci* protected zone. If relevant seek advice from the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit.

ADDRESSES

1. In Scotland, queries should be addressed to the SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit:

Scottish Executive Rural Payments &
Inspections Directorate
Horticulture and Marketing Unit
Pentland House
47 Robb's Loan
Edinburgh EH14 1TY

Tel: 0131 244 6303
Fax: 0131 334 6449
e-mail: hort.marketing@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

2. Growers, importers and distributors in England should address queries to:

DEFRA
Plant Health Division
Room 343, Foss House
Kings Pool
1/2 Peasholme Green
York YO1 7PX

Tel: 01904 455174
Fax: 01904 455199
e-mail: planthealth.info@defra.gsi.gov.uk

3. In Scotland, England and Wales all enquiries concerning wood, bark or forest trees intended for commercial timber production should be addressed to:

The Forestry Commission (FC)
Plant Health Branch
Silvan House
231 Corstorphine Road
Edinburgh EH12 7AT

Tel: 0131 334 6414
Fax: 0131 334 6148
e-mail: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

4. Copies of plant health legislation can be purchased from The Stationery Office at the following addresses:

TSO - Scotland
71 Lothian Road
Edinburgh EH3 9AZ
Tel: 0870 606 5566

TSO
51 Nine Elms Lane
London
SW8 5DR

Website: www.tso.co.uk

Tel: 0207 873 8787

5. *The Plant Health Guide for Importers* sets out restrictions on the imports of plants, plant produce, plant pests, soil and growing medium from non-EC countries. Copies are available free of charge from SERPID Horticulture and Marketing Unit or: Defra Plant Health Division (see contact details overleaf)

A joint HM Customs and Excise/Defra's 'If in doubt, leave it out!' leaflet details personal allowance for travellers wishing to bring plants into the United Kingdom with their baggage. Copies can be obtained free of charge by contacting the HMCE National Advice Service on 0845 010 9000 or the Defra Plant Health HQ on 01904 455174.

Copies of both publications are also available on the Defra Plant Health WebPages

6. Defra's Plant Health website is updated regularly with information about pest and disease interceptions and changes to legislation and other requirements. The website is accessible at www.defra/planth/ph.htm

CODES FOR EC PROTECTED ZONES:**1. Member States**

Austria	A
Belgium	B
Cyprus	CY
Czech Republic	CZ
Denmark	DK
Germany	D
Spain	E
Estonia	EE
Greece	EL
Finland	FI
France	F
Hungary	HU
Ireland	IRL
Italy	I
Luxembourg	LU
Latvia	LV
Lithuania	LT
Malta	M
Netherlands	NL
Poland	PL
Portugal	P
Slovakia	SK
Slovenia	SI
Sweden	S
United Kingdom	UK

2. Other countries

Switzerland	CH
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FEEES FOR INSPECTIONS FOR PLANT PASSPORTING PURPOSES

The table below sets out the charges for plant passporting inspections. These charges are reviewed annually.

Area or Size of Premises (HA)	Fee (£)
Not exceeding 1.0	72.50
1.1 to 2.0 (inclusive)	100.00
2.1 to 4.0 (inclusive)	146.00
4.1 to 10.0 (inclusive)	192.00
10.1 to 20.0 (inclusive)	298.00
20.1 to 35.0 (inclusive)	357.00
35.1 to 50.0 (inclusive)	420.00
Each additional 10 hectares or part thereof	55.00

DEFINITIONS

Accreditation – See Authorisation

Authorisation – This is the process by which growers and traders are approved to issue plant passports. The terms ‘registration’ and ‘accreditation’ are also referred to in Regulations, but these all form part of the same process.

SE: Scottish Executive

SERPID: Scottish Executive Rural Payments & Inspections Directorate

EC: European Community

Plant Passport: Documentary evidence which accompanies plants to show that:

- they have been grown by an authorised producer, whose premises are regularly inspected, and who is authorised to issue plant passports;
- they are, to the best of the producer's knowledge, free from all quarantine pests and diseases and, where appropriate, grown in an environment which is also free from these pests and diseases;
- if imported from outside the EC, they have been landed by an authorised importer, inspected on arrival in the UK or in another member state (or at an approved destination) and found to be free from quarantine pests and diseases prior to being passported for movement within the EC.

Protected Zones: Particular areas within the EC have been designated as Protected Zones against certain quarantine pests and diseases which are either widely established elsewhere in the EC or restricted to specialist crops which are of only limited economic interest to the whole Community. Particular plants sent into these zones which can be host to the relevant pest or disease must be accompanied by a plant passport which includes a special code indicated by the letters "ZP" (Zone Protected). This code indicates that plants have met EC requirements in respect of the pest or disease in question and may enter the Protected Zone (see Appendices D/D1 and K).

The whole of the United Kingdom is a Protected Zone for tobacco whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*), (*Begonia*, *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, *Ficus* and *Hibiscus* need a "ZP" code on the plant passport when moving into or within Protected Zones) and Northern Ireland is a Protected Zone for beet rhizomania (Beet necrotic yellow vein virus). Plants including seeds of *Beta vulgaris*, beet roots and certain beet products need a "ZP" code on the plant passport when moving into or within Northern Ireland, but not into or within Great Britain. Sugar beet and fodder beet also need a "ZP" passport, but only on movement into and within Northern Ireland, not into or within Great Britain. The United Kingdom has also been granted Protected Zone status for Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), which is well established in certain other EC

countries. In addition, there are Protected Zone rules relating to large trees of certain conifers (*Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea* and *Pinus* and to bark; please contact the Forestry Commission for further details).

Regulations: The information in this guide is based on The Plant Health (Scotland) Order 2005 (Statutory Instrument 2005 No. 613) (as amended), ("the Order"), The Marketing of Vegetable Plant Material Regulations 1995 (Statutory Instrument 1995 No. 2652), The Marketing of Fruit Plant Material Regulations 1995 (Statutory Instrument 1995 No. 2653) and The Marketing of Ornamental Plant Propagating Material Regulations 1999 (Statutory Instrument 1999 No. 1801). The Regulations are implemented by Scottish Executive in Scotland, and by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in England and Wales. Separate arrangements apply for Northern Ireland. Enquiries concerning the import of forest trees, wood and bark are dealt with by the Forestry Commission.

Registration: See authorisation

Single Market: The Single Market covers all EC member states, i.e. Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (excluding the Canary Islands), Sweden and the United Kingdom, and in addition includes the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Supplier Document: This is similar to the plant passport (and will usually be the same document) and is issued for certain genera of propagating material and plants. It provides documentary evidence that the plant material being marketed is, to the best of the supplier's knowledge, substantially free from quality affecting pests and diseases.