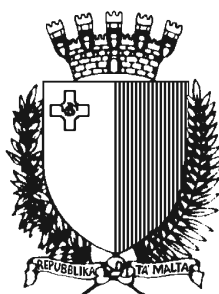


GUIDE TO MARKETING REQUIREMENTS AND PLANT PASSPORTS



**PLANT HEALTH DEPARTMENT
SURVEILLANCE AND INSPECTORATE UNIT
MINISTRY FOR RURAL AFFAIRS AND THE ENVIRONMENT
PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY CENTRE
LIJA**

Tel: (+356) 23397223/224
Fax: (+356)21411693
Website: www.planthealth.gov.mt

The aim of these guidelines is to help our nursery men to familiarise with the Plant Passporting system and the marketing requirements. The Plant Health Department has the necessary personnel to help the nurserymen. For this reason, hereunder one can find the e-mail addresses of the officers at the Surveillance and Inspectorate Unit of Malta.

General email - plantquarantine@gov.mt

Mr Anthony Muscat - anthony.b.muscat@gov.mt

Mr Paul Zammit - paul.zammit@gov.mt

Contents:

	Page
Legal notices concerning Marketing Requirements and Plant Passports	4
Guide to the Marketing Requirements and Plant Passports	
1. Introduction	5
2. Who must be registered on the Official Register of Producers ?	5
3. Who must not be registered?	6
4. Conditions for those who register	6
5. Obligations of the producers, collecting centres and traders of ware potatoes and citrus fruits inserted in the Official Register of Producers	7
6. How to apply for authorisation	7
Annex I – Plant Passport system	8
Annex II – Marketing regulations	9
Annex III – Information that shall appear on Plant Passport and on the Suppliers' Document	10
Annex IV – List of Plants and Plant Products that need a Plant Passport	11
Annex V – Plants and Plant Products from Protected Zones	16
Annex VI – List of genera/species covered by the national marketing legislation on fruit plants	17
Annex VII – List of genera/species covered by the national marketing legislation on propagation and planting material of vegetables	18
Annex VIII – Responsibilities of those affected by the Plant Passport and marketing regulations.	20
Annex XI – Responsibilities of those affected by the Plant Passport and marketing regulations	22
Annex X – Types of Plant Passports/suppliers documents	25
Annex XI – Official register & Authorisation to issue Plant Passport	26
Annex XII – Register for the purchase and sale of vegetable material	27
Appendix I – Ornamental seedlings of the family <i>Solanaceae</i>	28
Appendix II – Other Herbaceous plants	29

Legal notices concerning the Marketing Requirements and Plant Passports

- ✓ Plant Quarantine Act of 2001 (Act No XVIII of 2001);
- ✓ Legal Notice 97 of 2004 – “Plant Quarantine (Harmful Organisms) Regulations 2004” and its amendments;
- ✓ Legal Notice 271 of 2004 – “Fruit Trees Propagation Material Regulations, 2004”;
- ✓ Legal Notice 273 of 2004 – “Forest Reproductive Material Regulations, 2004”;
- ✓ Legal Notice 275 – “Propagation Material of Ornamental Plants Regulations, 2004”;
- ✓ Legal Notice 277 of 2004 – “Vegetable Propagation and Planting Material Regulations, 2004” and its amendments;
- ✓ Legal Notice 470 of 2004 – “Propagation Material of Vines Regulations, 2004” and its amendments; and
- ✓ Legal Notice 81 of 2006 – “Seeds of Agricultural Plants and Vegetables Regulations, 2006”.

Guide to Marketing Requirements and Plant Passports

1. Introduction

The guide explains the requirements for the commercial marketing of certain plants and plant products. This includes provisions on the authorization given to producers as well as the requirements for the issue of plant passports and supplier documents.

The importance of having plant passports firstly is to keep the local Phytosanitary state in an optimum condition. As from May 1st 2004, the issue of a Plant Passport is necessary because:

as a member of the European Union, Malta is obliged to adopt the system of Plant Passporting in lieu of the Phytosanitary Certificate for the free movement of plants within and between Member States. Therefore Maltese nationals wanting to send plant material or derived products to other EU Member States would not need call at the Surveillance and Inspectorate Unit to obtain the relevant certificates. Thus there is more autonomy regarding the movement of plant material and products produced both in Malta and in other Member States. On the other hand, people who intend to export to third countries, the Surveillance and Inspectorate Unit needs to be contacted for more information with regards the issuing of the necessary Phytosanitary Certificates.

The Plant Passport guarantees that the plants have been grown by a registered producer whose premises are regularly inspected, the plants are free from all quarantine pests and diseases and grown in an environment which is also free from these, the imported plants from other countries have been obtained by a registered importer, inspected on arrival and found to be free from quarantine pests and diseases.

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

2. Who must be registered on the Official Register of Producers?

- *Producers/importers/collecting centres/traders:* when they produce or market plants or plant products and others as per Schedule V Part A Sections 1 and 2 and Schedule IV Part A Section 2 for seeds (as per L.N. 97/2004);
- *Producers/collecting centres for ware potatoes and citrus fruits:* when they market ware potato tubers and citrus fruits in production zones;
- *Co-operatives/group of producers/Associations:* when they market the product directly from the entity;

- *Nursery shops/garden centres/markets*: when they cultivate and grow plants or when they split the consignment for further marketing; and
- *Importers/traders of wood*: when the main activity is forest wood and subject to Phytosanitary legislation.

3. Who must not be registered?

- *Small producers*: when they carry out the activities of propagating, growing or selling plant material on a part-time basis. Sell to or trade directly with the consumer or are not involved in the movement of plant material to and from other Member States and do not carry out any importation activities of plants and plant products;
- *Nursery shops/garden centres/markets*: those that are not involved professionally in the production of plant material; and
- *Co-operatives/ Consortia/Associations*: when they take all the production to the Co-Operatives, consortia or associations.

4. Conditions for those who register

Producers	Commercial importers /exporters
Keeping an updated site plant indicating what is being produced at the premises	Not applicable
Keeping a register for the registration of the incoming passports and the movement of plant material with the Plant Passport	Keeping a register for the registration of the incoming Plant Passport and the movement of plant material with the Plant Passport.
Identifying a responsible person who has the relative technical knowledge on phytosanitary problems and production of plant material to communicate with the Plant Health Department inspectors	Not applicable
To monitor for any phytosanitary problems by carrying out visual checks during the vegetative period according to protocols established by the Plant Health Department. If any pest is encountered, the Plant Health Department must be informed	Not applicable
Collaboration with the Plant Health Department	Collaboration with the Plant Health Department.
Issuing EC Plant Passports and issuing suppliers document	Issuing EC Plant Passports and issuing suppliers document
Keeping the Plant Passports of the purchased material for one year	Keeping the Plant Passports of the purchased material for one year
Inform the Plant Health Department within 30 days of any changes in the conditions under which a request for registration had been submitted.	Inform the Plant Health Department within 30 days of any changes in the conditions under which a request for registration had been submitted.

5. Obligations of the producers, collecting centres, and traders of ware potato and citrus fruit, inserted in the Official Register of producers.

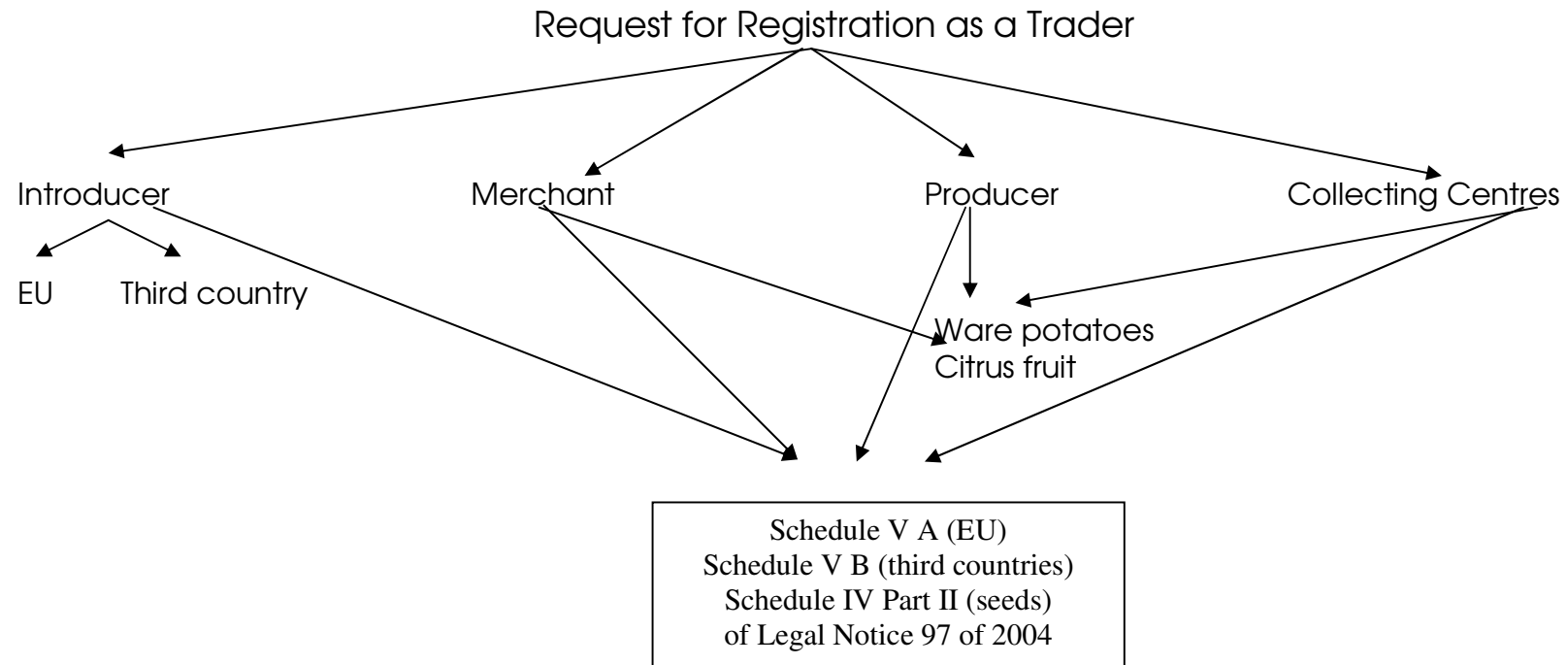
- The registration number should be indicated on the packaging, container or any other means of transport in the case of good to be transported;
- Collaborate with the Plant Health Department; and
- Send a notice of any variations related to the data submitted within 30 days.

6. How to apply for authorisation.

If one wishes to issue a Plant Passport, the premises and plants produced must be inspected before one can be authorized to issue a Plant Passport. An authorisation is then given by the Plant Health Department. This authorisation will also allow a person to issue the Suppliers Document mentioned earlier. A separate authorisation will only be necessary to issue Suppliers Documents if one is not already authorised to issue Plant Passports.

Annex I

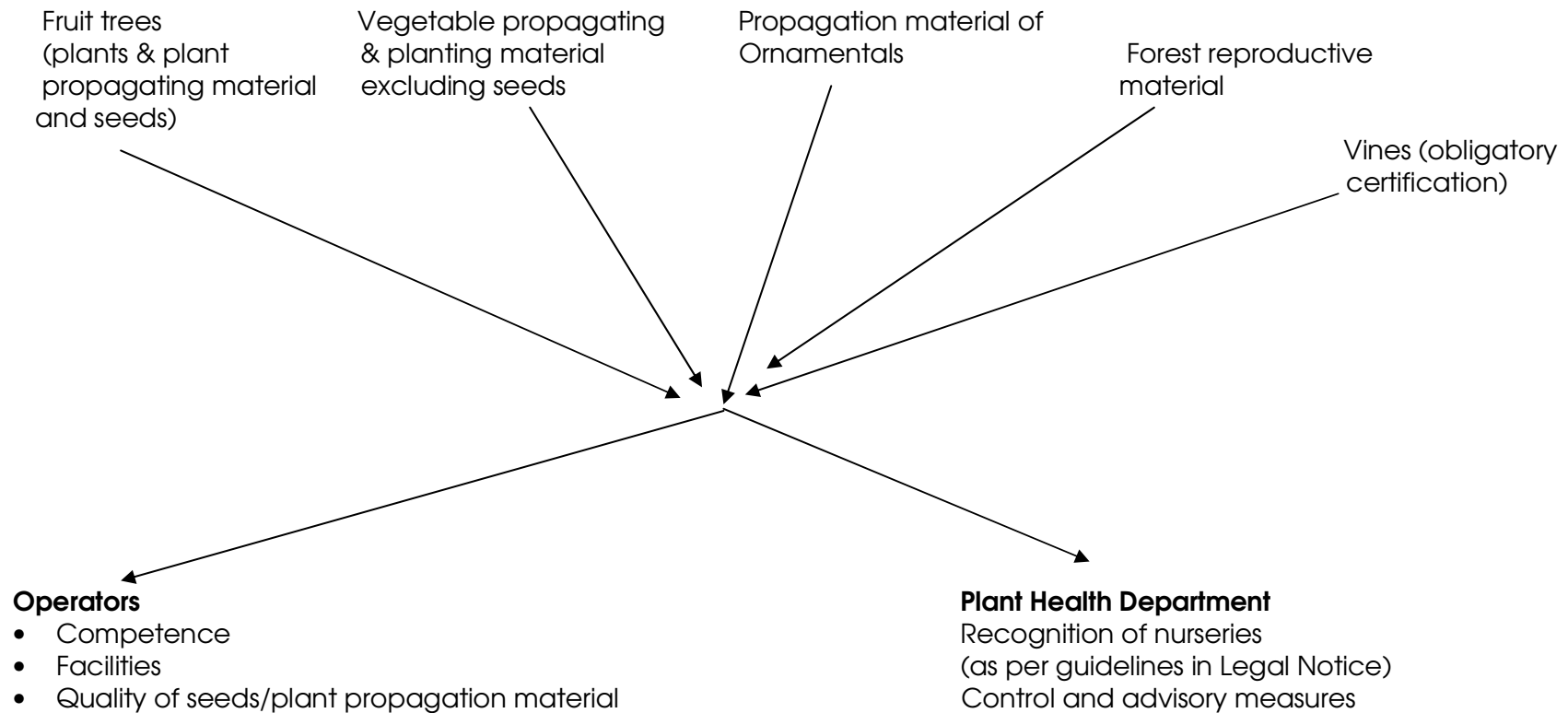
PLANT PASSPORTING SYSTEM (Control of Quarantine Organisms)



Plant Health Movement Document serves as a Plant Passport for transport of third country goods from Border Inspection Posts (BIPs) to nursery.

Annex II

MARKETING REGULATIONS (CONTROL OF THE QUALITY OF PLANT MATERIAL)



Annex III

INFORMATION THAT SHALL APPEAR ON

PLANT PASSPORT		SUPPLIERS DOCUMENT	
EC PLANT PASSPORT			EC QUALITY *
MT	To show that the plants were grown in or imported into Malta		MT
PHD	Code of PLANT HEALTH DEPARTMENT		PHD
MOR-04-000 A B	Unique registration number		MOR-04-123 A B
XX 1234	Individual serial (week, batch, invoice number)		XX 1234
PYRUS	Botanical name of the plants (for Plant Passport) + variety (marketing regulations)		PYRUS * COSCIA
	Category (applies only to propagation material of fruit trees).	Certified Basic Pre-basic	C.A.C. OR * } Virus-tested or Virus-free
No. 25 PLANTS	Quality in consignment		No.25 PLANTS
ZP	Code indicating Protected Zone		
RP	Code indicating Replacement Plant Passport		
Country of origin	If the plants and plant products have been imported from a non –EU country		Country of origin

Where the Plant Passport constitutes part of the suppliers document, the additional details which need to be provided are those marked with *.

Annex IV

List of Plants and Plant Products that need a Plant Passport

1. List of plants and plant products which are subject to inspection at the place of production and which need a Plant Passport. This also applies to plants originating from a third country which in addition have to be accompanied with a Phytosanitary Certificate, and when their introduction in an EU Member State (Malta) a plant passport must issued and must accompany the commodity till its final destination.

1.1 Vegetative material to be planted except seeds of:

<i>Chaenomeles</i>	Ornamental quince	Plants for planting
<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>Malus</i>	Apple includes ornamentals	Plants for planting
<i>Mespilus</i>	Medlar	Plants for planting
<i>Prunus</i> (other than <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> and <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>)	Includes almond, apricot, cherry damson, greengang , nectarine, peach, plums sloe, and ornamental/flowering varieties	Plants for planting
<i>Pyrañctha</i>	Firethorn	Plants for planting
<i>Pyrus</i>	Pear (including ornamental types)	Plants for planting
<i>Sorbus</i>	Includes rowan and whitebeam	Plants for planting
<i>Stranvaesia</i>	Stranvaesia	Plants for planting
<i>Viburnum</i>	Viburnum	Plants for planting plus other plant material, including branches, foliage etc.
<i>Rhodendron</i> (other than <i>Rhodendron simsii</i> (<i>Azalea indica</i>))	Rhodendron (other than pot azaleas)	Plants for planting, plus other plant material, including branches, foliage etc.
<i>Amelanchier Med.</i>	Amelanchier	Plants for planting

1.2 Vegetative material to be planted except seeds of:

<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Beet	Plants for planting
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hops (including ornamental type)	Plants for planting

1.3 Vegetative material to be planted of:

<i>Solanum</i> (stolon or tuber forming types and hybrids)	Potato	Plants for planting (stolons), tubers and seeds
--	--------	---

1.4 and 1.5 Vegetative material with the exception of citrus fruits:

<i>Citrus</i>	Orange, lemon, lime, grapefruit, etc.	Plants for planting
<i>Fortunella and its hybrids</i>	Kumquat	Plants for planting
<i>Poncirus and its hybrids</i>	Ornamental citrus	Plants for planting
<i>Vitis</i>	Grape includes grapevine and ornamental vine	Plants for planting

1.6 Fruits of *Citrus L.*, *Fortunella Swingle*, *Poncirus Raf* and their hybrids when these are with leaves and stalk (all citrus fruits moving in the EU must bear an origin mark on the packing)

1.7 Wood that retains all or part of its natural round surface, with or without bark or as it is in the form of chips, particles, sawdust, wood waste or scrap. The wood may be in form of dunnage, spacers, pellets or packing material which are used in the transport of objects of all kinds provided that it presents a plant health risk where it:

- a) has been obtained in whole or part from *Platanus L.* including wood which has not kept its natural surface;
- b) meets one of the following descriptions laid down in Annex I Part two to the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2658/87 of 23rd July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff

CN code	Description
44011000	Fuel wood, in logs in billets, in twigs, in faggots, or in similar forms
44012200	Non-coniferous wood, in chips or particles
Ex44013090	Wood waste and scrap (other than sawdust) not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
44031000	Wood waste in the rough, treated with paint stains, creosote, or other preservatives, not stripped of bark or sapwood or roughly squared
Ex440399	Non coniferous wood (other than tropical wood specified in subheading note to Chapter 44 (Customs Portal) or other tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp) or beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp) in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood or roughly squared, not treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives
Ex44042000	Non coniferous spilt poles, piles pickets, and stakes of non coniferous wood, pointed but not sawn length wise
Ex 440799	Non coniferous wood (other than tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to Chapter 44 or other tropical wood, oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp) or beech (<i>Fagus</i> spp) sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed of a thickness exceeding 6 mm

2. List of plants and plant products in an EU Member State which are subject to inspection at the place of production and which need a Plant Passport. This also applies to those plants originating from a third country which in addition have to be accompanied with a Phytosanitary Certificate and when their introduction in an EU Member State (Malta), a Plant Health Movement Document (PHMD) must be filled and act as a Plant Passport. This PHMD has to accompany the consignment till its final destination, in the case if the purchaser is professionally involved in the production of vegetative material (nurserymen, horticulturists, fruit tree growers, floriculturists etc.)

2.1 (A) Vegetative material for planting (except seeds) of:

<i>Argyranthemum</i>	Includes marguerite	Plants for planting
<i>Aster</i>	Starwort, Michaelmas daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Dendranthema</i>	Chrysanthemum	Plants for planting
<i>Dianthus and its hybrids</i>	Pinks and carnation	Plants for planting
<i>Exacum</i>	Persian/Arabian violet	Plants for planting
<i>Gerbera</i>	Includes "Transvaal daisy"	Plants for planting
<i>Gyposophila</i>	Includes "Baby's breath"	Plants for planting
<i>Impatiens and its hybrids</i>	Busy lizzie	Plants for planting
<i>Leucanthemum</i>	Perennial marguerite, Shasta daisy	Plants for planting
<i>Lupinus</i>	Lupin	Plants for planting
<i>Pelargonium</i>	Regal and zonal pelargonium and scented leaved geranium	Plants for planting
<i>Tanacetum</i>	Tansy	Plants for planting
<i>Verbena</i>	Verbena	Plants for planting

2.1(B) Vegetable seedlings of:

<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Celery, celeriac	Plants for planting
<i>Brassica</i>	Brassicas (Broccoli, cabbages, cauliflower, chinese cabbage, kohlrabi, turnip, etc.)	Plants for planting
<i>Cucumis</i>	Cucumber, gherkin, melons	Plants for planting
<i>Fragaria x ananassa</i>	Strawberry	Plants for planting
<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettuce	Plants for planting
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel	Plants for Planting
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portugal laurel	Plants for Planting
<i>Rubus</i>	Includes blackberry, raspberry, dewberry and including ornamentals	Plants for planting
<i>Spinacia</i>	Spinach	Plants for planting

2.1(C) Forest reproductive material of:

<i>Abies</i>	Fir	Plants for planting
<i>Castanea</i>	Chestnut	Plants for planting

<i>Larix</i>	Larch	Plants for planting
<i>Picea</i>	Spruce	Plants for planting
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine	Plants for planting
<i>Platanus</i>	Plane	Plants for planting
<i>Populus</i>	Poplar, aspen	Plants for planting
<i>Pseudotsuga</i>	Includes Douglas fir	Plants for planting
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	Plants for planting
<i>Tsuga</i>	Hemlock	Plants for planting

In section I no 2.1, other herbaceous plants (plants for planting) includes those plants in Appendix II

2.2 Vegetable seedlings of the family *Solanaceae* for planting other than seeds:

<i>Capsicum annum L.</i>	Pepper	Plants for planting
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.</i>	Tomato	Plants for planting
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Tobacco	Plants for planting
<i>Solanum melongena L.</i>	Aubergine, eggplant	Plants for planting

For ornamental *Solanaceae*, see Appendix I of this document.

2.3 Plants(Vegetative material) with roots or soil attached to them:

Araceae *	Dump cane, arum, peace lily, Swiss cheese	Plants for planting
<i>Marantaceae (Calathea, Ctenanthe, Marantha, Stomanthe, Thalia , etc)</i>	Includes prayer plant	Plants for planting
<i>Musaceae(ensente, Heliconia, Musa, orchidantha, Ravenala, etc)</i>	Parts including Banana	Plants for planting
<i>Strelitziaceae(Strelitzia)</i>	Includes bird of paradise	Plants for planting
<i>Perseae</i>	Avocado	Plants for planting

*Species of Aracea: *Aglaonema, Alocasia, Anthurium, Caladium, Calopsis, Calocasia, Cryptocoryne, Crytosperma, Dieffenbachia, Dracunculus, Epiperemnum, Philodendron, Monstera, Pothos, or Scindapsus, Spathyllum, Syngonium, Xanthosoma, Zantedeschia (Calla), etc.*

2.4 (A) Seeds and bulbs for planting of:

<i>Allium cepa L.</i> - Cepa group - <i>Aggregatum</i> group	Onion Shallot	Seeds and bulbs for planting
<i>Allium schoenoprasum L.</i>	Chives	Seeds and bulbs for planting
<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>	Spring onion	Seeds and bulbs for planting

2.4(B) Vegetative material (plants for planting) of:

<i>Allium porrum</i> L.	Leek	Plants for planting
-------------------------	------	---------------------

3. Bulbs and corms for planting:

<i>Camassia</i>	Camasa / quamask
<i>Chionodoxa</i>	Glory-of-the-snow
<i>Crocus</i>	Crocus
<i>Galanthus</i>	Snowdrop
<i>Gatlonia candicans</i>	Summer hyacinth
<i>Hyacinthus</i>	Hyacinth
<i>Iris</i>	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>	Stripid squill
<i>Scilla</i>	Includes bluebell (now hyacinthoides) and Squill, Cuban lily
<i>Tigridia</i>	Tiger flower
<i>Tulipa</i> and dwarf cultivars and their hybrids	Tulip
<i>Gladiolus</i> such as <i>Gladiolus callianthus</i> , <i>G.colvillei</i> , <i>G.nanus</i> , <i>G.ramosus</i> and <i>G.tumbergenii</i>	Gladiolus or sword lily

Annex V

1. Plants and plant products and other material which are potential carriers of harmful organisms of relevance for certain protected zones and which must be accompanied by a Plant Passport valid for the appropriate zone when introduced into or moved within that zone

A. Plants, plant products and other objects.

- 1.1 Plants of Conifers: *Abies Mill (Fir)*, *Larix Mill (Larch)*, *Picea A.Diet (Spruce)*, *Pinus L(Pine)* and *Pseudotsuga Carr (includes Douglas Fir)*.
- 1.2 Plants intended for planting, other than seeds of *Beta vulgaris L* and *Populus L*.
- 1.3 Plants, other than seeds of *Chaenomeles Lindl (Ornamental quince)*, *Cotoneaster Ehrh(Cotoneaster)*, *Crateagus L.(Hawthorn)*, *Cydonia Mill. (Quince)*, *Eriobotrya Lindl. (includes loquat)*, *Eucalyptus l'Herit (Eucalyptus)*, *Malus Mill. (apple including ornamental)*, *Mespilus L. (Medlar)*, *Pyracantha Roem. (Firethorn)*, *Pyrus L. (pear incl. ornamental)*, *Sorbus L. (other than Sorbus intermedia Ehrh.) (includes Rowan and Whitebeam)* and *Stranvaesia Lindl. (Stranvaesia)*.
- 1.4 Live pollen for pollination of *Chaenomeles*, *Cotoneaster*, *Crateagus*, *Cydonia*, *Eriobotrya*, *Malus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Mespilus*, *Pyracantha*, *Pyrus*, *Sorbus* other than *Sorbus intermedia* and *Stranvaesia*.
- 1.5 Tubers of *Solanum tuberosum*, (*potato*), intended for planting.
- 1.6 Plants of *Beta vulgaris*, (*beet*) intended for industrial processing.
- 1.7 Soil from beet and unsterilised waste from beet (*Beta vulgaris*)
- 1.8 Seeds of *Beta vulgaris* (*Beet*), *Dolichos Jacq (eye bean)*, *Gossypium spp. (cotton)* and *Phaseolus vulgaris* (*bean*)
- 1.9 Fruits (bolls) of *Gossypium spp.* and unpinned cotton.

2. Plants and plant products and other material produced by producers the production and sale of which is authorised to persons professionally engaged in plant production, other than those plants, plant products and other objects which are prepared and ready for sale to the final consumer and for which is ensured by the responsible official bodies of the Member States, that the production thereof is clearly separate from that of other products.

- 2.1 Plants of *Begonia* (*begonia*) intended for planting, other than corms, seeds, tubers, and plants of *Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd.*, *Ficus L.* and *Hibiscus L.* intended for planting, other than seeds.

Annex VI

List of genera/species covered by the national marketing legislation on fruit plants

<i>Latin name</i>	Common name
<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swing	Lime
<i>Citrus limon</i> (L.) Burm.f	Lemon
<i>Citrus paradisi</i> Macf.	Grapefruit
<i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco	Mandarin
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck	Orange
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel
<i>Cydonia</i> Mill.	Quince
<i>Fragaria X ananassa</i> Duchesne	Strawberry
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	Walnut
<i>Malus</i> Mill.	Apple
<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Olive
<i>Pistacia vera</i> L.	Pistachio
<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.	Plum
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> Batsch	Almond
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Apricot
<i>Prunus avium</i> L.	Sweet Cherry
<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	Sour cherry
<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch	Peach
<i>Prunus salicina</i> Lindley	Japanese plum
<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Pear
<i>Ribes</i> spp.	Blackcurrant, gooseberry, redcurrant and whitecurrant
<i>Rubus</i> spp.	Blackberry, raspberry and hybrid berries
<i>Vaccinium</i> L.	Blueberry, bilberry, Cranberry

Annex VII

List of genera /species covered by the national marketing legislation on propagation and planting material of vegetables

Latin name	Common name
<i>Allium cepa</i> L. - <i>Cepa</i> Group	Onion Echalion
- <i>Aggregatum</i> Group	Shallot
<i>Allium fistulosum</i> L.	Japanese bunching onion or Welsh onion
<i>Allium porrum</i> L.	Leek
<i>Allium sativum</i> L.	Garlic
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> L.	Chives
<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Chervil
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Celery Celeriac
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Asparagus
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.	Beetroot including Cheltenham beet Spinach beet or Chard
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> L.	Curly kale Cauliflower Sprouting broccoli or Calabrese Brussels sprouts Savoy cabbage White cabbage Red cabbage Kohlrabi
<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	Chinese cabbage Turnip
<i>Capsicum annum</i> L.	Chilli or Pepper
<i>Cichorium endivia</i> L.	Curled-leaved endive Plain-leaved endive
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> L.	Witloof chicory Large-leaved chicory or Italian chicory Industrial chicory
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. et Nakai	Watermelon
<i>Cucumis melo</i> L.	Melon
<i>Cucumis sativus</i> L.	Cucumber Gherkin
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne	Gourd
<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.	Marrow or Courgette
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L.	Globe artichoke Cardoon
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Carrot Fodder carrot
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> Mill.	Fennel
<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.	Lettuce
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.	Tomato
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i> (Mill.) Nyman ex A. W. Hill	Parsley
<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i> L.	Runner bean
<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Dwarf French bean Climbing French bean
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. (partim)	Wrinkled pea

	Round pea Sugar pea
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.	Radish Black radish
<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i> L.	Rhubarb
<i>Scorzonera hispanica</i> L.	Scorzonera or Black salsify
<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	Aubergine or Egg plant
<i>Spinacia oleracea</i> L.	Spinach
<i>Valerianella locusta</i> (L.) Laterr.	Corn salad or Lamb's lettuce
<i>Vicia faba</i> L. (partim)	Broad bean
<i>Zea mays</i> L. (partim)	Sweet corn Popcorn

Annex VIII

Responsibilities of those affected by the Plant Passport and marketing requirements

Plant Passporting	Fruit/Vegetables	Propagation material/ seedlings of vegetables, ornamentals, fruit trees, etc)
<p>Records 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 Plant quarantine inspectors 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 requires but missing, the supplier must be asked to provide them. 	<p>Records Fruit and vegetable suppliers other than producers- 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. This does not apply to those who market only small quantities of plant material 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. In addition, records must be maintained for at least one year on plant material bought for storage or planting, under production, or dispatched to others. Also records must be maintained for one year on any chemical treatments applied.</p>	<p>Records 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>Producers must also keep records of their monitoring of critical points in the production process which influence the quality of material</p>

Annex IX

Responsibilities of those affected by the Plant Passporting and Marketing Requirements

Plant Passporting	Fruit/Vegetables	Propagation material/ seedlings of vegetables, ornamentals, fruit trees, etc)
<p>Production requirements Producers must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Keep a detailed plan of the areas where plants are grown and /or stored 2 Notify the local Plant Health Department of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a change of species of plants propagated, grown or traded; - a change in the location of propagation, growing or trading; - a change in the stage of growth at which plants and plant products are marketed; - a change to the authorized person(the person registered with the Plant health department for Plant Passporting purposes. 1 Nominate either themselves, or an employee who is fully familiar with plant production, as a "responsible person" to lease with the Plant Health 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 2 Carry out frequent visual inspections of the premises and stock to ensure plant health standards are maintained. 3 Allow access for the Plant Health Inspectors to inspect your premises and stock, to take samples and check your records. 4 Report any outbreaks or suspected outbreaks of quarantine or non indigenous pests or diseases to the Plant Health department immediately 5 Undertake any special requirements: for example to destroy or treat any diseased plants required by the Plant Health department. 	<p>Production requirements Producers must:</p> <p>Treat, or where appropriate, remove any plant material showing visible signs or symptoms of harmful quality organisms at the growing cropping stage.</p> <p>Report to the Plant Health Department, any plant material that fails to comply with the requirements for substantial freedom as a result of the presence of harmful organisms.</p> <p>Keep plant material in lots of homogenous composition and origin during growing, lifting or removal from parent material</p> <p>Monitor the production processes, including:</p> <ol 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. <p>Nominate themselves, or an employee who is fully familiar with plant production, as a "responsible person" to lease with the Plant Health Department inspectors. If the "responsible person" is away, it may be necessary to make alternative arrangements depending on the length of the absence.</p> <p>To co-operate with and allow access to the Plant Health inspectors to inspect the premises and stock, to take samples and check records.</p> <p>Carry out frequent visual inspections of your premises and stock to ensure quality standards are maintained.</p> <p>For those producing bulbs of garlic and shallots, they must only use 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 and for fruits) use only material 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>	<p>Production requirements Producer must: Producers must: Treat, or where appropriate, remove any plant material showing visible signs or symptoms of harmful quality organisms</p> <p>Identify and monitor critical points in their production process which influence the quality of the material</p> <p>Take samples where necessary and send them to be analysed in a laboratory with suitable facilities and expertise.</p> <p>Ensure that during production lots of propagating material remains separately identifiable.</p> <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 many rootstocks used must not be susceptible to viroids.</p>

Plant Passporting	Fruit/Vegetables	Propagation material/ seedlings of vegetables, ornamentals, fruit trees, etc)
<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 substantially 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 requirement for substantial freedom, this should report to the Plant Health Department.</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 except for rootstock which don't belong to a variety.</p> <p>It is in lots of sufficiently homogenous 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 substantially 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 and purity relative to its genus or species or group of plants and, where marketed with reference to a variety, have satisfactory varieties identity and purity.</p> <p>It is lots of sufficiently homogenous composition and origin.</p> <p>There are also specific requirements for those who import ornamental plant propagation 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 EU • notify the Plant Quarantine Service in writing of the importation of a consignment of propagating material from a third country within fifteen days of its importation; this can be met by delivering a Phytosanitary Certificate (original) and filling a PHCD document at the BIP's or the Plant quarantine station at least 24 hrs before the consignment arrives.

Plant Passporting	Fruit/Vegetables	Propagation material/ seedlings of vegetables, ornamentals, fruit trees, etc)
<p>Variety requirements</p> <p>There is no need for variety requirements with regards plant passport</p>	<p>Variety requirements</p> <p>For fruit suppliers:</p> <p>Plants and propagating material must be marketed by its correct variety name, except rootstock which does not have a variety, which should be referred to by species or inter-specific 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 Schedule VII of the Legal Notice 271 of 2004 - 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:</p> <p>The requirements on varieties 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 Regulation or be a variety officially accepted in at least one member state.</p> <p>Note: not everyone needs to hold varieties descriptions, providing one can be obtained if necessary. It is possible to use catalogues, trade manuals or reference to publicly available lists of descriptors, such as the National list or EU Common Catalogue, as a means of describing varieties.</p>	<p>Variety requirements</p> <p>Any Variety name referred to must be subject to plant breeder's 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 EU 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 varieties descriptions, providing one can be obtained if necessary. It is possible to use catalogues, trade manuals or reference to publicly available lists of descriptions, such as the National List or EU Common Catalogue, as a means of describing varieties.</p>

Annex X

Types of plant passports/suppliers document

For use in the case of protected zone for a particular quarantine pest

Plant Health Department Surveillance & Inspectorate Unit MALTA	
EC Plant Passport EC Quality ZP Registration No: Passport No:	Botanical name: Variety: Quantity: Category: Origin:

For use in the case of a replacement passport

Plant Health Department Surveillance & Inspectorate Unit MALTA	
EC Plant Passport EC Quality RP Registration No: Passport No:	Botanical name: Variety: Quantity: Category: Origin:

Normal plant passport

Plant Health Department Surveillance & Inspectorate Unit MALTA	
EC Plant Passport EC Quality	
Registration No:	
Passport No.:	
Botanical name:	
Variety:	
Quantity:	
Origin:	

APPENDIX I
(Reference in Annex IV section 2.2)

Ornamental seedlings of the family *Solanaceae*:

Genus	Common name	Use
<i>Atropa</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Browalia</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Brunfelsia</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Capsicum</i>	Pepper	Plants for planting
<i>Cestrum</i>	Lady of the night	Plants for planting
<i>Cyphomandra</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Datura</i>	Angels wing	Plants for planting
<i>Jaborosa</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Juanulloa</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Lycium</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Mandragora</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Nicotiana</i>	Tobacco	Plants for planting
<i>Niriemberegia</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Petunia</i>	Petunia	Plants for planting
<i>Physalis</i>	Chinese lantern, cape gooseberry	Plants for planting
<i>Salpiglossis</i>	Painted tongue	Plants for planting
<i>Shizantgus</i>	Poor man's orchid/Butterfly flower	Plants for planting
<i>Scoparia</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Solandra</i>		Plants for planting
<i>Solanum</i>	Tomato, eggplant, etc.	Plants for planting
<i>Streptosolen etc.</i>		Plants for planting

APPENDIX II
(Reference in Section 2.1(C) of Annex IV)

Other herbaceous plants

Genus	Common Name
<i>Abelmoschus</i>	Okra
<i>Acanthospermum</i>	Hispid staburr, Bristly starburr
<i>Achillea</i>	Yarrow/Fernleaf yarrow
<i>Ageratum</i>	Ageratum/Floss flower
<i>Agrimonia</i>	Common agrimony
<i>Agropyrum</i>	Quick grass, couch grass
<i>Ajuga</i>	Bugle, Bugleweed
<i>Albizia</i>	Acacia, silktree, rain tree
<i>Aalstroemeria</i>	Peruvian Lily
<i>Althae</i>	Marsh-mellow
<i>Alyssum</i>	Alyssum/Gold dust
<i>Amaranthus</i>	Love-lies-bleeding
<i>Ambrosia</i>	Ragweed
<i>Anagallis</i>	Pimpernel
<i>Anaphalis</i>	Everlasting flower
<i>Anemone</i>	Anemone/Windflower
<i>Anethum</i>	Dill
<i>Anoda</i>	Spurred anode
<i>Anthriscus</i>	Chervil
<i>Anthirinum</i>	Snapdragon
<i>Aquilegia</i>	Columbine , Granny's bonnet
<i>Arachis</i>	Peanut, groundnut
<i>Arctium</i>	Burdock
<i>Artemisia</i>	Southernwood, wormwood, absinthe
<i>Asclepias</i>	Milkweed
<i>Atriplex</i>	Mountain spinach, saltbush
<i>Avena</i>	Oat
<i>Baccharis</i>	Groundsel-tree
<i>Bacopa</i>	Syn. Sutura
<i>Basella</i>	Malabar spinach, nightshade
<i>Bauhinia</i>	Snake climber, butterfly tree
<i>Begonia</i>	Begonia
<i>Bellis</i>	Double daisy/English daisy
<i>Betonica</i>	Syn. Stachys, woundwort
<i>Bidens</i>	Bur-marigold
<i>Bilderdykia</i>	Syn. Fallopia, Russian vine
<i>Borago</i>	Borage, starflower
<i>Brachycome</i>	Swan river daisy
<i>Bryonia</i>	Bryony
<i>Bupleurum</i>	Hare's ear
<i>Cajanus</i>	Pigeon pea
<i>Calendula</i>	Marigold
<i>Callistephus</i>	Aster, Chinese aster
<i>Calonyction</i>	Syn. Ipomoea
<i>Canavalia</i>	Jack bean, sword bea.
<i>Capraria</i>	Capraria
<i>Capsella</i>	Shepherds-purse
<i>Cardiospermum</i>	Balloon vine, heart seed

<i>Carduus</i>	Carduus
<i>Carthamus</i>	Safflower
<i>Cassia</i>	Senna
<i>Celosia</i>	Cockscomb,
<i>Centaurea</i>	Cornflower, Batchelor's button
<i>Centranthus</i>	Valerian
<i>Centrosema</i>	Butterfly pea
<i>Ceratosanthes</i>	Ceratosanthes
<i>Cheiranthus</i>	Wallflower
<i>Chelone</i>	Shellflower, balmony
<i>Chenopodium</i>	Fat-hen, quinoa, Good King Henry
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Chrysanthemum, corn marigold, Oxeye daisy, Shasta daisy, Pyrethrum daisy
<i>Cicer</i>	Chick pea
<i>Cichorium</i>	Endive , chicory
<i>Cineraria</i>	Cineraria
<i>Cirsium</i>	Thistle
<i>Citrullus</i>	Water melon
<i>Clematis</i>	Clematis
<i>Cleome</i>	Spider flower, cat whiskers
<i>Conoclinium</i>	Syn. Eupatorium, hemp agrimony
<i>Conyza</i>	Conyza
<i>Cordia</i>	Geiger tree, cypre
<i>Coriandrum</i>	Coriander
<i>Crotalaria</i>	Bombay hemp
<i>Cucurbita</i>	Squash, pumpkin
<i>Cynara</i>	Cardoon, globe artichoke
<i>Cyclamen</i>	Cyclamen
<i>Daucus</i>	Carrot
<i>Delillia</i>	Delillia
<i>Delphinium</i>	Delphinium/Larkspur
<i>Desmodium</i>	Beggarweed
<i>Diascia</i>	Diascia
<i>Digitaria</i>	Crab grass, hungry grass
<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	Sun marigold/African daisy
<i>Eclipta</i>	Eclipta
<i>Elvira</i>	Syn Delillia
<i>Emilia</i>	Emilia
<i>Erechtites</i>	Erechtites
<i>Erigeron</i>	Daisy fleabane
<i>Eruca</i>	Salad rocket
<i>Eryngium</i>	Sea holly
<i>Eupatorium</i>	Hemp agrimony
<i>Euphorbia</i>	Poinsettia, spurge/Euphorbia
<i>Eustoma</i>	Eustoma
<i>Felicia</i>	Kingfisher daisy
<i>Flaveria</i>	Flaveria
<i>Fuchsia</i>	Fuchsia
<i>Gaillardia</i>	Blanket flower
<i>Gakega</i>	Goats rue
<i>Galinsoga</i>	Galinsoga
<i>Gazania</i>	Gazania/Treasure flower
<i>Geranium</i>	Geranium
<i>Glechoma</i>	Ground ivy
<i>Glycine</i>	Soya bean
<i>Gnaphalium</i>	Cudweed

<i>Gossypium</i>	Cotton
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower(Seeds/plants for planting)
<i>Helichrysum</i>	Everlasting flower/Strawflower
<i>Heuchera</i>	Alum root/Coralbell
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose mallow, China rose
<i>Holmskioldia</i>	Chinese hat plant
<i>Hordeum</i>	Barley
<i>Hosta</i>	Plantain lily
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	Pennywort
<i>Hymenopappus</i>	Hymenopappus
<i>Hyptis</i>	Black sesame, beni seed
<i>Indigofera</i>	Indigofera
<i>Ipomoea</i>	Morning glory
<i>Jasminum</i>	Jasmine
<i>Kallstroemia</i>	Arizona poppy
<i>Kennedia</i>	Black bean
<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettuce
<i>Lamium</i>	White dead nettle
<i>Lansea</i>	Lansea
<i>Lantana</i>	Lantana
<i>Lathyrus</i>	Sweet-pea
<i>Launaea</i>	Launaea
<i>Lepidium</i>	Pepperwort
<i>Limonium</i>	Statice, sea lavender
<i>Linaria</i>	Toadflax
<i>Linum</i>	Flax
<i>Lipochaeta</i>	Lipochaeta
<i>Lisianthus</i>	Lisianthus
<i>Lysimachia</i>	Yellow pimpernel, moneywort
<i>Malva</i>	Mallow
<i>Marah</i>	Marah
<i>Matricaria</i>	Chamomile, pineapple weed
<i>Matthiola</i>	Stock
<i>Medicago</i>	Lucerne, alfalfa
<i>Melanthera</i>	Melanthera
<i>Meliococcus</i>	Meliococcus
<i>Melilotus</i>	Melilotus
<i>Melissa</i>	Melissa
<i>Melothria</i>	Melothria
<i>Mercurialis</i>	Dogs mercury
<i>Mikania</i>	Mikania
<i>Molucella</i>	Bells of Ireland
<i>Momordica</i>	Bitter cucumber
<i>Moringa</i>	Horse-radish tree
<i>Ocimum</i>	Sweet basil
<i>Oenothera</i>	Evening primrose
<i>Oxalis</i>	Shamrock, wood sorrel, cape sorrel
<i>Papaver</i>	Poppy
<i>Parthenium</i>	Parthenium
<i>Passiflora</i>	Passion flower
<i>Penstemon</i>	Penstemon/Beard tongue
<i>Peperomia</i>	Rock balsam
<i>Pericallis</i>	Florists Cineraria
<i>Peristrophe</i>	Peristrophe

<i>Persea</i>	Includes avocado rooted plants or those with attached or associated growing medium.
<i>Petasites</i>	Butterbur
<i>Petroselinum</i>	Parsley
<i>Phaseolus</i>	Bean Seeds
<i>Phlox</i>	Phlox
<i>Phyllanthus</i>	Phyllanthus
<i>Picris</i>	Ox-tongue
<i>Piriqueta</i>	Piriqueta
<i>Pisum</i>	Pea
<i>Plantago</i>	Plantain
<i>Poissonia</i>	Poissonia
<i>Polemonium</i>	Jacobs ladder
<i>Polygonum</i>	Knotweed
<i>Populus</i>	Poplar, aspen
<i>Portulaca</i>	Moss rose/Sun plant
<i>Primula</i>	Primrose
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> and <i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Cherry laurel, Portugal Laurel
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	Pterocaulon
<i>Pupalia</i>	Pupalia
<i>Rajania</i>	Rajania
<i>Ranunculus</i>	Buttercup
<i>Raphanus</i>	Radish, muli
<i>Rhynchosia</i>	Rhynchosia
<i>Ricinus</i>	Castor oil
<i>Rorippa</i>	Watercress
<i>Rumex</i>	Dock, sorrel
<i>Ruspolia</i>	Ruspolia
<i>Salvia</i>	Sage
<i>Saponaria</i>	Soapwort
<i>Scaevola</i>	Scaevola
<i>Senecio</i>	Groundsel, ragwort
<i>Senecioides</i>	Senecioides
<i>Sida</i>	Queensland hemp
<i>Sidalcea</i>	Sidalcea
<i>Silybum</i>	Milk thistle
<i>Sisymbrium</i>	Hedge mustard, London rocket
<i>Solidago</i>	Golden rod
<i>Solidastei</i>	Solidaster
<i>Sonchus</i>	Milkthistles
<i>Sphaeranthus</i>	Sphaeranthus
<i>Spilanthes</i>	Para cress
<i>Stachys</i>	Betony, woundwort
<i>Stellaria</i>	Chickweed
<i>Synedrella</i>	Synedrella
<i>Tagetes</i>	French marigold
<i>Taraxacum</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tetragonia</i>	New Zealand spinach
<i>Thlaspi</i>	Penny cress
<i>Thunbergia</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Tiarella</i>	Cool worth
<i>Tithonia</i>	Mexican sunflower
<i>Torenia</i>	Torenia
<i>Trachelium</i>	Trachelium
<i>Tragopogon</i>	Johnny-go-to-bed, salsify
<i>Tribulus</i>	Devils thorn

<i>Tridax</i>	Tridax
<i>Trifolium</i>	Trefoil
<i>Trigonella</i>	Fenugreek
<i>Tropaeolum</i>	Nasturtium, canary creeper
<i>Tussilago</i>	Coltsfoot
<i>Typha</i>	Reed mace, bulrush
<i>Valerianella</i>	Lambs-lettuce
<i>Verbesina</i>	Crown-beard
<i>Vernonia</i>	Cabbage tree
<i>Vicia</i>	Bean, vetch
<i>Vigna</i>	Mung bean, snail flower
<i>Viola</i>	Violet, pansy
<i>Wedelia</i>	Wedelia
<i>Whithania</i>	Whithania
<i>Xanthium</i>	Cocklebur
<i>Zea</i>	Maize
<i>Zinnia</i>	Zinnia

REFERENCES

1. Department For Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Plant Health Guide to Plant Passporting and Marketing Requirements, 2003
2. Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8th May 2000 on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community and its subsequent amendments.