

Landenoverzicht exporteisen Sierteelt.  
Land: **Turkije**

Overzicht van de laatste wijziging(en)

versie	datum	toelichting
2.41	16-11-2022	Hyperlink naar <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> gebiedenderde landen aangepast
2.40	3-8-2022	Eisen <i>P. ramorum</i> aangepast. Hyperlinks aangepast.
2.39	4-8-2021	Hyperlink naar <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> gebieden aangepast

## Landenoverzicht exporteisen Sierteelt - *Turkije*

<b>TURKIJE (TR)</b>	Certificaat export	Certificaat re-export	Taal	Grondeis	Invoervergunning
	1	20*	E	-	Ja

\* Voor alle producten van niet EU origine moet een re-export certificaat worden gebruikt, inclusief het certificaat uit land van origine indien de bijschrijving alleen door het land van origine kan worden verklaard.

### Algemene eisendf

#### Certificaat vereist voor

Bloemkwekerijproducten  
Boomkwekerijproducten

#### Inspectie vereist voor

Bloemkwekerijproducten, m.u.v. droogbloemen  
Boomkwekerijproducten

### Invoerverbod

Gewas	Herkomst
Arceuthobium spp.	Alle landen
Coffea, bestemd voor opplant	Costa Rica en Honduras
Eichhornia crassipes	Alle landen
Agave americana*	Australië, Bahrein, Bangladesh, Cambodja,
Areca catechu*	China, Egypte, Frankrijk, Filipijnen,
Arecastrum romanzoffianum*	Griekenland, India, Indonesië, Iran, Irak,
Arenga pinnata*	Israël, Italië, Japan, Jordanië, Koeweit,
Borassus flabellifer*	Laos, Maleisië, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan,
Brahea armata*	Papoea Nieuw Guinea, Qatar, Salomons
Butia capitata*	eilanden, Samoa, Saoedi-Arabië,
Calamus merillii*	Singapore, Spanje, Sri Lanka, Syrië,
Caryota cumingii*	Taiwan, Thailand, Verenigde Arabische
Caryota maxima*	Emiraten, Vietnam
Chamaerops humilis*	
Cocos nucifera*	
Corypha utan (syn. C. gebang en C. elata)*	
Elaeis guineensis*	
Howea forsteriana*	
Jubea chilensis*	
Livistona australis*	
Livistona decora (syn. L. decipiens)*	
Metroxylon sagu*	
Phoenix canariensis*	
Phoenix dactylefera*	
Phoenix sylvestris*	

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Gewas	Herkomst
Phoenix theophrasti*	
Roystonea regia (syn. Oreodoxa regia)*	
Sabal palmetto (syn. S. umbraculifera)*	
Trachycarpus fortunei*	
Washingtonia spp.*	
Waardplanten van Xylella fastidiosa, <b>bestemd voor opplant (m.u.v. zaad)</b> (zie Eisen met betrekking tot monsternamen)	<p>Besmette productie gebieden van landen waar de aanwezigheid van Xylella fastidiosa bekend is.</p> <p>- Voor de EU betreft dit delen van Frankrijk, Italië, (Monaco), Portugal en Spanje, zie voor de exacte afgebakende (besmette) gebieden: <a href="https://food.ec.europa.eu/document/download/77ec3d12-c080-4273-b604-5cb5164a4c78_en?filename=ph_biosec_le_gis_list-demarcated-union-territory_en_0.pdf">https://food.ec.europa.eu/document/download/77ec3d12-c080-4273-b604-5cb5164a4c78_en?filename=ph_biosec_le_gis_list-demarcated-union-territory_en_0.pdf</a></p> <p>- Voor derde landen betreft dit alle landen en gebieden die niet genoemd zijn in de "EU-lijst van landen vrij van Xylella fastidiosa", zie <a href="#">EU-lijst van landen vrij van Xylella fastidiosa (Engelstalig)   Publicatie   NVWA</a></p>

\* Bestemd voor opplant, met stamdiameter &gt; dan 5 cm

## Producteisen

### Standaardeisen

Zie de registers "Basisnormen Nederland voor Sierteelt" en "Q-organismen"

### Specifieke eisen

De inspectieplichtige producten moeten vrij zijn (= 0-tolerantie) van de volgende organismen:

Wetenschappelijke naam	Soort	Nederlandse naam	In Nederland voorkomend?
Aphelenchoides fragariae	n	Aardbeibladaaltje	ja
Bemisia tabaci	i	Tabakswittevlieg	ja
Cacoecimorpha pronubana	i	Anjerbladroller	ja
Ciborinia camelliae	s	-	ja
Cicaden, vectoren van Xylella	i	Cicaden	ja
Cryptorhynchus lapathi	i	Elzen- en wilgenuittor	ja
Drosophila suzukii	i	Suzuki fruitvlieg	ja
Eichhornia crassipes	o	Waterhyacinth	ja
Epichoristodes acerbella	i	Afrikaanse anjermot	nee
Erwinia chrysanthemi	b	Bacterieverwelkingsziekte	ja
Frankliniella occidentalis	i	Californische trips	ja
Heterodera fici	n	Ficusystenaaltje	ja
Liriomyza bryoniae	i	Tomatenmineervlieg	ja
Lymantria monacha	i	Nonnetje	ja
Meloidogyne spp.	n	Wortelknobbelaatje	ja
Saperda carcharius	i	Grote populierboktor	ja
Sclerotium cepivorum	s	Witrot	ja

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Wetenschappelijke naam	Soort	Nederlandse naam	In Nederland voorkomend?
Thaumetopoea processionea	i	Eikenprocessierups	ja
Thrips setosus	i	Thrips	ja
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	i	San Jose schildluis	nee
Urocystis cepulae	s	Brand	ja
Uromyces transversalis	s	Gladiolenroest	nee

- Rubus scherp inspecteren op luizen en luizeneieren (0-tolerantie)
- Chrysanthemum, Dianthus en Pelargonium scherp inspecteren op (symptomen van) Cacoecimorpha pronubana, de anjerbladroller (0-tolerantie)
- Fragaria moet afkomstig zijn uit het Europese Soft Fruit reglement. Dit moet aantoonbaar gemaakt worden met het relevante Naktuinbouw certificaat; minimale klasse CM oftewel Gecertificeerd. De klasse CM (of hoger) mag ook afgegeven worden op de afleverbon van het bedrijf, indien het plantmateriaal binnen Europa maar buiten Nederland geproduceerd is.
- **Ingangsdatum 1-10-2022**  
De 'Phytophthora ramorum waardplanten' zoals hieronder vermeld (zie item 9 onder Bijschrijvingen) moeten afkomstig zijn van een bedrijf dat tijdens de veldinspectie door Naktuinbouw vrij is bevonden van Phytophthora ramorum. Bedrijven uit het register 'Overzicht leveranciers waardplanten P. ramorum voor diverse landen', voldoen hier aan.

### Eisen met betrekking tot monsternamen

Bewortelde planten m.u.v. weefselkweek van Citrus, Fortunella en Poncirus en de hybriden hiervan, Araceae, Musaceae, Marantaceae, Persea en Strelitziaceae moeten worden bemonsterd en onderzocht op, en vrij zijn van Radopholus similis. Potplanten en bewortelde stekken van Ficus spp. moeten worden bemonsterd en onderzocht op Heterodera fici.

Voor bemonstering: Zie register Verplichte bemonstering bij export.

Voor bemonsterde vrije bedrijven: Zie register Bedrijven met planten vrij van Radopholus similis, Heterodera fici en Cactodera cacti.

Zie register Bemonsteren en verpakken en register plantenfamilies.

Waardplanten van Xylella fastidiosa, bestemd voor opplant (m.u.v. zaad) van:

Acacia longifolia	Avena fatua	Cenchrus echinatus
Acacia saligna	Baccharis halimifolia	Cercis canadensis
Acer	Baccharis pilularis	Cercis occidentalis
Aesculus	Baccharis salicifolia	Chamaecrista fasciculata
Agrostis gigantea	Bidens pilosa	Chenopodium quinoa
Albizia julibrissin	Brachiaria decumbens	Chionanthus
Alnus rhombifolia	Brachiaria plantaginea	Chitalpa tashkinensis
Alternanthera tenella	Brassica	Citrus
Amaranthus blitoides	Bromus diandrus	Coelorachis cylindrica
Ambrosia acanthicarpa	Callicarpa americana	Commelina benghalensis
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Capsella bursa-pastoris	Coffea
Ambrosia trifida	Carex	Conium maculatum
Ampelopsis arborea	Carya illinoensis	Convolvulus arvensis
Ampelopsis cordata	Cassia tora	Conyza canadensis
Artemisia douglasiana	Catharanthus	Cornus florida
Artemisia vulgaris	Celastrus orbiculata	Coronopus didymus
var. heterophylla	Celtis occidentalis	Cynodon dactylon

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Cyperus eragrostis	Lagerstroemia indica	Quercus
Cyperus esculentus	Lavandula dentata	Ranunculus repens
Cytisus scoparius	Ligustrum lucidum	Ratibida columnifera
Datura wrightii	Lippia nodiflora	Rhamnus alaternus
Digitaria horizontalis	Liquidambar styraciflua	Rhus diversiloba
Digitaria insularis	Liriodendron tulipifera	Rosa californica
Digitaria sanguinalis	Lolium perenne	Rosmarinus officinalis
Disphania ambrosioides	Lonicera japonica	Rubus
Duranta erecta	Ludwigia grandiflora	Rumex crispus
Echinochloa crus-galli	Lupinus aridorum	Salix
Encelia farinosa	Lupinus villosus	Salsola tragus
Eriochloa contracta	Magnolia grandiflora	Salvia mellifera
Erodium	Malva	Sambucus
Escallonia montevidensis	Marrubium vulgare	Sapindus saponaria
Eucalyptus	Medicago polymorpha	Schinus molle
camaldulensis	Medicago sativa	Senecio vulgaris
Eucalyptus globulus	Melilotus	Setaria magna
Eugenia myrtifolia	Melissa officinalis	Silybum marianum
Euphorbia hirta	Metrosideros	Simmondsia chinensis
Fagus crenata	Modiola caroliniana	Sisymbrium irio
Ficus carica	Montia linearis	Solanum americanum
Fragaria vesca	Morus	Solanum elaeagnifolium
Fraxinus americana	Myrtus communis	Solidago virgaurea
Fraxinus dipetala	Nandina domestica	Sonchus
Fraxinus latifolia	Neptunia lutea	Sorghum
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Nerium oleander	Spartium junceum
Fuchsia magellanica	Nicotiana glauca	Spermacoce latifolia
Genista monspessulana	Olea europaea	Stellaria media
Geranium dissectum	Origanum majorana	Tillandsia usneoides
Ginkgo biloba	Paspalum dilatatum	Toxicodendron
Gleditsia triacanthos	Persea americana	diversilobum
Hedera helix	Phoenix reclinata	Trifolium repens
Helianthus annuus	Phoenix roebelenii	Ulmus americana
Hemerocallis	Pinus taeda	Ulmus crassifolia
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Pistacia vera	Umbellularia californica
Hibiscus schizopetalus	Plantago lanceolata	Urtica dioica
Hibiscus syriacus	Platanus	Urtica urens
Hordeum murinum	Pluchea odorata	Vaccinium
Hydrangea paniculata	Poa annua	Verbena litoralis
Ilex vomitoria	Polygala myrtifolia	Veronica
Ipomoea purpurea	Polygonum arenastrum	Vicia faba
Iva annua	Polygonum lapathifolium	Vinca
Jacaranda mimosifolia	Polygonum persicaria	Vitis
Juglans	Populus fremontii	Westringia fruticosa
Juniperus ashei	Portulaca	Xanthium spinosum
Koelreuteria bipinnata	Prunus	Xanthium strumarium
Lactuca serriola	Pyrus pyrifolia	
moeten worden bemonsterd en onderzocht op <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>		

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Let op, bijschrijving kan uit meerdere onderdelen bestaan.

“Plants intended for planting”: Planten die reeds zijn geplant (o.a. potplanten) en bestemd zijn om geplant te blijven of opnieuw te worden geplant nadat zij zijn binnengebracht, of planten die nog niet zijn geplant op het ogenblik van binnenbrengen, maar die bestemd zijn om daarna te worden geplant, of enthout en oculatiehout  
 “Plants”: hieronder vallen ook snijbloemen en siertakken, tenzij deze expliciet zijn uitgezonderd (bijvoorbeeld wanneer de eis geldt voor “Plants intended for planting”)

Er mag worden gekozen tussen een bijschrijving waarbij verwezen wordt naar het item genoemd in de Turkse wetgeving (een nummer met eventueel een letter).  
 In dat geval is de bijschrijving als volgt:

Consignment complies with Decree No. 28131, published on 3 December 2011, annex IV item ...

[cijfer / lettercombinatie(s) toevoegen]

(In Client export worden alleen letters en/of keuze streep vermeld).

Of de tekst mag ook voluit worden geschreven.

Indien er geen keuze aanwezig is, en/of het organisme komt niet voor in Nederland, de bijschrijving of de positie (alleen het nr.) wel vermelden op het fytosanitair certificaat

	<b>Plants, plant products and other substances</b>	<b>Special requirements</b>
4.	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds  organisme komt niet voor in NL	The plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Pissodes nemorensis</i> , <i>P. strobi</i> , <i>P. terminalis</i> and <i>P. castaneus</i> .
5.	Plants of conifers (Coniferales), other than fruit and seeds over 3 m in height  organisme komt niet voor in NL	The plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that the place of production is free from <i>Scolytus morawitzi</i> .
6.	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds  <i>Mycosphaerella dearnessii</i> ( <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> ) komt niet voor in NL <i>Mycosphaerella pini</i> komt voor in NL	No symptoms of <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> or <i>Scirrhia pini</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.
7.	Plants of <i>Pinus</i> and <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , intended for planting, including seeds and cones intended for propagation	The plants have been produced in places of production which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation of the country of origin <b>and</b> <b>a)</b> are from a country of origin that is free of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> , <b>or</b>

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	Planten origine NL, standaardzin + optie a vermelden	<p><b>b)</b> have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from <i>Gibberella circinata</i>, established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin"</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>c)</b> no symptoms of <i>Gibberella circinata</i> have been observed in the official inspections made at the place of production within the two-year period before exportation and have been subjected to tests immediately before exportation.</p>
8.	<p>Plants of <i>Abies</i> <i>Larix</i> <i>Picea</i> <i>Pinus</i> <i>Pseudotsuga</i> <i>Tsuga</i>, intended for planting, other than seeds</p> <p>Melampsora medusae komt niet voor in NL</p>	<p>The plants have been produced in nurseries under official control and that no symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
9.	<p>Phytophthora ramorum waardplanten van: <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> <i>Adiantum aleuticum</i> <i>Adiantum jordanii</i> <i>Aesculus californica</i> <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> <i>Arbutus unedo</i> <i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp. <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> <i>Camellia</i> spp. <i>Castanea sativa</i> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <i>Frangula californica</i> <i>Frangula purshiana</i> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> <i>Griselinia littoralis</i> <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> <i>Laurus nobilis</i> <i>Leucothoe</i> spp. <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> <i>Lonicera hispidula</i> <i>Magnolia</i> spp. <i>Michelia doltsopa</i> <i>Nothofagus oblique</i> <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> <i>Parrotia persica</i> <i>Photinia x fraseri</i></p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and the name of the place of production must be written on the Phytosanitary Certificate,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> it has been officially verified that in the official inspections made since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation and if exists in the laboratory tests made upon suspicious indications, no symptoms of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> have been observed, and that representative sample taken from the plants before shipment has been examined and that the plant is found to be free from <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>.</p>

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	<p><i>Pieris</i> spp.  <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>  <i>Quercus</i> spp.  <i>Rhododendron simsii</i>  <i>Rhododendron</i> spp.  <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>  <i>Salix caprea</i>  <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>  <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>  <i>Taxus</i> spp.  <i>Trientalis latifolia</i>  <i>Umbellularia californica</i>  <i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>  <i>Viburnum</i> spp.,</p> <p>other than fruits and seeds  originating in countries where  <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> is known  to exist</p> <p>Planten origine NL, optie b  vermelden  Zie specifieke eisen (per 1-10-  2022)</p>	
<p>10.</p>	<p>Plants of  <i>Acer</i> spp.  <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>  <i>Alnus</i> spp.  <i>Betula</i> spp.  <i>Carpinus</i> spp.  <i>Citrus</i> spp.  <i>Corylus</i> spp.  <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.  <i>Fagus</i> spp.  <i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.  <i>Malus</i> spp.  <i>Platanus</i> spp.  <i>Populus</i> spp.  <i>Prunus</i> spp.  <i>Pyrus</i> spp.  <i>Salix</i> spp.  <i>Ulmus</i> spp.,  intended for planting, other than  seeds, originating in countries  where <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> is  known to occur</p> <p><i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> is known  to occur in:  China  Filippijnen  Hawaiï  Indonesië  Italië  Japan  Maleisië</p>	<p><b>a)</b> Along with the name of the production area, it must be stated under the title of "place of origin" of the Phytosanitary Certificate that they are grown in a production area where is recorded and inspected by the origin country National Plant Protection Organization and where this Organization determines that it is free from the pest according to the related ISPM (ISPM No: 4).</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that they are grown in a production area which is free from <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> according to the international standards (ISPM No: 10) for a minimum two-year period before the export and this production area:</p> <p><b>(aa)</b> is recorded and inspected by the National Plant Production Organization of origin country,  <b>and</b>  <b>(bb)</b> is subject to minimum two official inspections in the convenience times of the year and there is not any sign of the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>,  <b>and</b>  <b>(cc)</b> is under completely physical protection against the infestation of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> is due to its location, or by implementing suitable preventive measures, official surveys are made on it in the convenience times of the year to determine the presence or sign of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>, it is surrounded by buffer zone with a minimum two-km diameter; in case of the sign of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>, eradication measures are</p>

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	<p>Myanmar Noord Korea Taiwan Vietnam Zuid Korea</p> <p>Origine alle landen m.u.v. de hierboven genoemde landen: optie a vermelden</p>	<p>immediately taken to become the buffer zone free from the pest, <b>and</b> <b>(dd)</b> the plants, before their export, are carefully inspected for the determination of the presence of <i>Anoplophora chinensis</i> in especially their branches and the roots, this inspection covers a destructive sampling, the sample amount for inspection is as adequate as can detect the 1% septicity with the 99% reliability rate.</p>
<p>11</p>	<p>Plants, other than fruits and seeds, of <i>Acer</i> spp. <i>Aesculus</i> spp. <i>Albizia</i> spp. <i>Alnus</i> spp. <i>Betula</i> spp. <i>Buddleja</i> spp. <i>Carpinus</i> spp. <i>Celtis</i> spp. <i>Cercidiphyllum</i> spp. <i>Corylus</i> spp. <i>Elaeagnus</i> spp. <i>Fagus</i> spp. <i>Fraxinus</i> spp. <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. <i>Koelreuteria</i> spp. <i>Malus</i> spp. <i>Melia</i> spp. <i>Morus</i> spp. <i>Platanus</i> spp. <i>Populus</i> spp. <i>Prunus</i> spp. <i>Pyrus</i> spp. <i>Quercus rubra</i> <i>Robinia</i> spp. <i>Salix</i> spp. <i>Sophora</i> spp. <i>Sorbus</i> spp. <i>Tilia</i> spp. <i>Ulmus</i> spp.</p> <p><i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> is known to occur in: China Finland Frankrijk Noord Korea Verenigd Koninkrijk Verenigde Staten van Amerika Zuid Korea</p> <p>Origine alle landen m.u.v. de hierboven genoemde landen: optie a vermelden</p>	<p><b>a)</b> Along with the name of the production area, it must be stated under the title of "place of origin" of the Phytosanitary Certificate that they are grown in a production area where is recorded and supervised by the origin country National Plant Protection Organization and where this Organization determines that it is free from the pest according to the related ISPM (ISPM No: 4). <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> It must be stated in the Phytosanitary Certificate that they are grown in a production area where is free from <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> Fairmaire according to the international standards (ISPM No: 10) for a minimum two-year period before the export and this production area: <b>(aa)</b> is recorded and supervised by the origin country National Plant Production Organization, <b>and</b> <b>(bb)</b> is subject to minimum two official inspections in the convenience times of the year and there is not any sign of the presence of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> Fairmaire, <b>and</b> <b>(cc)</b> is under completely physical protection against the infestation of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> due to its location, or by implementing suitable preventive measure, official surveys are made on it in the convenience times of the year to determine the presence or sign of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> Fairmaire, it is surrounded by a buffer zone with minimum two-km radius; in case of the sign of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> Fairmaire, eradication measures are immediately taken to become the buffer zone free from the pest, <b>and</b> <b>(dd)</b> the plants, before their export, are carefully inspected for the determination of the presence of <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> Fairmaire in especially their branches and the roots, this inspection covers a destructive sampling, the sample amount for inspection is as adequate as can detect the 1% septicity with the 99% reliability rate.</p>



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12.	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> , intended for planting, other than fruit and seeds  Organisme komt voor in NL en er zijn geen gebieden in NL die vrij van <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> zijn volgens de ISPM. Planten origine NL: export is <b>niet</b> mogelijk	<b>a)</b> the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> , <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> the plants have been grown during the complete vegetation cycle in the area free from <i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i> , established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin in accordance with relevant ISPM. The name of the pest-free area shall be mentioned under the rubric "place of origin"
13.1	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> and <i>Quercus</i> , other than fruit and seeds  Organisme komt niet voor in NL	The plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i> .
13.2	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> and <i>Quercus</i> , other than fruit and seeds  Organisme komt voor in NL	No symptoms of <i>Cronartium</i> spp. have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
13.3	Plants of <i>Castanea</i> and <i>Quercus</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds  Organisme in NL beheersbaar Planten origine NL: optie b vermelden	<b>a)</b> the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> , <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> no symptoms of <i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
14.	Plants of <i>Corylus</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in Canada and the USA	<b>a)</b> the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> , <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> originate in a place of production which has been determined as being free from <i>Anisogramma anomala</i> on official inspections carried out at the place of production or its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last three complete cycles of vegetation.
15.	Plants of <i>Fraxinus</i> , <i>Juglans mandshurica</i> , <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> , <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> and <i>Pterocarya rhoifolia</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture originating in Canada, China, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Taiwan and the USA	<b>a)</b> the plants originates in areas known to be free from <i>Agrilus planipennis</i> .

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16.	Plants of <i>Betula</i> including leafy or leafless chopped branches other than fruits and seeds.	The origin of the plants is free from <i>Agrilus anxius</i>
17.	Plants of <i>Platanus</i> L., intended for planting, other than seeds Organisme komt niet voor in NL Planten origine NL: optie a vermelden	<b>a)</b> the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platani</i> , <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> no symptoms of <i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i> f. sp. <i>platani</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
18.1.	Plants of <i>Populus</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds <i>Melampsora medusae</i> komt niet voor in NL	No symptoms of <i>Melampsora medusae</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
18.2.	Plants of <i>Populus</i> , other than fruit and seeds <i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> komt niet voor in NL	No symptoms of <i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
19.	Plants of <i>Ulmus</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds <i>Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma</i> komt niet voor in NL	No symptoms of <i>Elm phloem necrosis phytoplasma</i> have been observed at the place of production or its immediate vicinity during the last complete vegetation cycle.
20.1	Plants, other than fruit and seeds, of <i>Aegle</i> , <i>Aeglopsis</i> , <i>Afraegle</i> , <i>Atalantia</i> <i>Balsamocitrus</i> , <i>Burkillanthus</i> , <i>Calodendrum</i> , <i>Choisya</i> , <i>Citrus</i> , <i>Clausena</i> , <i>Fortunella</i> , <i>Limonia</i> , <i>Microcitrus</i> , <i>Murraya</i> , <i>Pamburus</i> , <i>Poncirus</i> <i>Severinia</i> , <i>Swinglea</i> , <i>Triphasia</i> <i>Vepris</i> and their hybrids  Candidatus <i>Liberibacter</i> spp. komt niet voor in NL	The plants originate in a country known to be free from <i>Candidatus Liberibacter</i> spp. which is the cause of citrus greening disease.

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<p>20.2</p>	<p>Plants of <i>Casimiroa</i>, <i>Clausena</i>, <i>Vepris</i>, <i>Zanthoxylum</i>, other than fruits and seeds.</p> <p>Trioza erytreae komt niet voor in NL. Planten origine NL: optie a vermelden</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants have been grown in a country where <i>Trioza erytreae</i> is not known to exist, <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> the plants originate in an area free from <i>Trioza erytreae</i> in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards.</p>
<p>20.3</p>	<p>Plants of <i>Aegle</i>, <i>Aeglopsis</i>, <i>Afraegle</i>, <i>Amyris</i>, <i>Atalantia</i>, <i>Balsamocitrus</i>, <i>Choisya</i>, <i>Citropsis</i>, <i>Clausena</i>, <i>Eremocitrus</i>, <i>Esenbeckia</i>, <i>Glycosmis</i>, <i>Limonia</i>, <i>Merrillia</i>, <i>Microcitrus</i>, <i>Murraya</i>, <i>Naringi</i>, <i>Pamburus</i>, <i>Severinia</i>, <i>Swinglea</i>, <i>Tetradium</i>, <i>Toddalia</i>, <i>Triphasia</i>, <i>Vepris</i>, <i>Zanthoxylum</i> other than fruits and seeds.</p> <p><i>Diaphorina citri</i> komt niet voor in NL. Planten origine NL: optie a vermelden</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants have been grown in a country free from <i>Diaphorina citri</i>, <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> the plants originate in an area free from <i>Diaphorina citri</i> in accordance with the relevant ISPM Standards.</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>Plants of <i>Amelanchier</i>, <i>Chaenomeles</i>, <i>Cotoneaster</i>, <i>Crataegus</i>, <i>Cydonia</i>, <i>Eriobotrya</i>, <i>Malus</i>, <i>Mespilus</i>, <i>Photinia davidiana</i>, <i>Pyracantha</i>, <i>Pyrus</i> and <i>Sorbus</i>,</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the fruits originate in an area or country known to be free from <i>Erwinia amylovora</i>, as determined by official controls, <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> In countries where <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> is known to occur, no symptoms of <i>Erwinia amylovora</i> have been observed in the field of production and in its immediate vicinity.</p>

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	intended for planting, other than seeds <i>Planten origine NL optie b vermelden</i>	
23.	Plants of <i>Citrus</i> , <i>Fortunella</i> , <i>Poncirus</i> and their hybrids, other than fruit and seeds and plants of <i>Araceae</i> , <i>Maranthaceae</i> , <i>Musaceae</i> , <i>Persea</i> spp. <i>Strelitziaceae</i> rooted or with growing medium attached or associated.  <i>(Komen voor in Nederland)</i> Planten origine NL optie b vermelden	<b>a)</b> the plants originate in countries known to be free from <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> and <i>R. similis</i> , <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> representative samples of soil and roots from the place of production have been subjected, during the last complete vegetation cycle, to official nematological testing and have been found, in these tests, free from <i>Radopholus citrophilus</i> and <i>R. Similis</i> .
24.	Plants of <i>Crataegus</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> is known to occur  <i>Organisme komt niet voor in NL.</i>	No symptoms of <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i> have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
25.	Planten van <i>Rubus</i> , bestemd voor opplant, m.u.v. zaden, uit landen waar de relevante organismen voorkomen  De relevante organismen zijn: Arabis mosaic virus Raspberry ring spot virus Strawberry latent ring spot virus Tomato black ring virus Niet Europese virussen en op virus gelijkende organismes  <i>Arabis mosaic virus komt voor in NL.</i>	No symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
25.	Planten van <i>Cydonia</i> , <i>Ribes</i> , bestemd voor opplant, m.u.v. zaden, uit landen waar de relevante organismen voorkomen  De relevante organismen zijn: Niet Europese virussen en op virus gelijkende organismes	No symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.

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	<i>Organismes komen niet voor in NL.</i>	
25.	<p>Planten van <i>Fragaria</i>, bestemd voor opplant, m.u.v. zaden, uit landen waar de relevante organismen voorkomen</p> <p>De relevante organismen zijn:  <i>Phytophthora fragariae</i>  <i>Arabis mosaic virus</i>  <i>Raspberry ring spot virus</i>  <i>Strawberry crinkle virus</i>  <i>Strawberry latent ring spot virus</i>  <i>Strawberry mild yellow edge virus</i>  <i>Tomato black ring virus</i>  <i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>  Niet Europese virussen en op virus gelijkende organismes</p> <p><i>Enkele van deze organismes komen voor in NL</i></p>	No symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
25.	<p>Planten van <i>Malus</i>, <i>Pyrus</i> bestemd voor opplant, m.u.v. zaden, uit landen waar de relevante organismen voorkomen</p> <p>De relevante organismen zijn:  <i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i>.  Niet Europese virussen en op virus gelijkende organismes</p> <p><i>Organismes komen niet voor in NL</i></p>	No symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
25.	<p>Planten van <i>Prunus</i>, bestemd voor opplant, m.u.v. zaden, uit landen waar de relevante organismen voorkomen</p> <p>De relevante organismen zijn:  <i>Apricot chlorotic leafroll mycoplasma</i>  <i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. pruni</i>  Niet Europese virussen en op virus gelijkende organismes</p> <p><i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. pruni</i> (= <i>X. arboricola pv. pruni</i>) komt voor in NL.</p>	No symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.
25.	<p>Planten van <i>Prunus persica</i>, bestemd voor opplant, m.u.v. zaden, uit landen waar de relevante organismen voorkomen</p>	No symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.

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	<p>De relevante organismen zijn: Pseudomonas syringae pv. persicae Niet Europese virussen en op virus gelijkende organismes</p> <p><i>Organismen komen niet voor in NL</i></p>	
26.	<p>Plants of <i>Cydonia</i> and <i>Pyrus</i> intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where Pear decline mycoplasma is known to occur</p> <p><i>Pear decline mycoplasma komt voor in NL.</i></p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants originate in areas known to be free from Pear decline phytoplasma, <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> the plants at the place of production and in its immediate vicinity, which have shown similar symptoms caused by Pear decline phytoplasma, have been rogued out at that place during the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p>
27.	<p>Plants of <i>Vitis</i>, other than fruit and seeds</p> <p>Organismes komen niet voor in NL</p>	<p><b>a)</b> no symptoms of Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma and <i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i> have been observed on the mother-stock plants at the place of production during the last two complete cycles of vegetation, <b>and</b> <b>b)</b> the grapevine plants originating in countries where Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma is known to occur have been grown within the framework of a certification program and has been found to be free from Grapevine flavescence doree phytoplasma as determined by official tests.</p>
28.1	<p>Plants of <i>Fragaria</i>, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <p>Strawberry witches broom phytoplasma</p> <p><i>Strawberry latent C rhabdovirus</i></p> <p><i>Strawberry vein banding caulimovirus</i></p> <p><i>Organismen komen niet voor in NL: voor planten origine NL: 28.1a.2 en 28.1.b.</i></p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been: <b>1)</b> officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, <b>or</b> <b>2)</b> derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms, <b>and</b> <b>b)</b> no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity, during the last complete vegetation cycle.</p>

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28.2.	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds and tissue culture, originating in countries where <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> , <i>A. fragariae</i> , <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> are known to occur  Organisme komt voor in NL.	<b>a)</b> no symptoms of the relevant organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle,  ▪  ▪
28.2.	Plants in tissue culture of <i>Fragaria</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i> , <i>A. fragariae</i> , <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> are known to occur  Organisme komt voor in NL.	<b>b)</b> the plants have been derived from plants which complied with paragraph (a) of this item or have been officially tested by appropriate nematological methods and have been found free from the relevant organisms.
28.3.	Plants of <i>Fragaria</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds Organismen komen niet voor in NL	the plants are originated from an area known to be free from <i>Anthonomus signatus</i> and <i>A. bissignifer</i> .
29.1	Plants of <i>Malus</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Malus</i>  The relevant organisms are: - Cherry rasp leaf <i>nepovirus</i> - Tomato ringspot <i>nepovirus</i>  <i>Organismen komen niet voor in NL,</i> <i>bijschrijving voor planten origine NL: 29.1a.2 en 29.1.b</i>	<b>a)</b> the plants: <b>1)</b> are directly obtained from a material, which is preserved under favorable conditions and determined to be free from the pests after it is officially tested with suitable indicators or equivalence methods, <b>or</b> <b>2)</b> are directly obtained from a material, which is preserved under favorable conditions and determined to be free from the pests after it is officially tested with suitable indicators or equivalence methods at least once during the last three vegetation periods; <b>and</b> <b>b)</b> Any disease sign which results from the pests is not observed on the plants in the production area and surrounding sensitive plants during the last vegetation period.
29.2.	Plants of <i>Malus</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where apple proliferation phytoplasma is known to occur  Komt voor in NL. Bijschrijving voor planten origine NL: 29.2.b.aa. 2 en 29.2.b.bb	<b>a.</b> the plants originate in areas known to be free from apple proliferation phytoplasma; <b>or</b> <b>b (aa)</b> the plants, other than those raised from seeds, have been: <b>1)</b> officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least Apple proliferation phytoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism, <b>or</b>

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		<p><b>2)</b> derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected, during the last six complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least Apple proliferation phytoplasma using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from the harmful organism, <b>and</b> <b>(bb)</b> no symptoms of diseases caused by Apple proliferation phytoplasma have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p>
<p>30.1</p>	<p>Plants of following species of <i>Prunus</i>, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i> is known to occur::</p> <p><i>P. amygdalus</i>, <i>P. armeniaca</i>, <i>P. blireiana</i>, <i>P. brigantina</i>, <i>P. cerasifera</i>, <i>P. cistena</i>, <i>P. curdica</i>, <i>P. domestica</i> ssp. <i>domestica</i>, <i>P. domestica</i> ssp. <i>institia</i> <i>P. domestica</i> ssp. <i>italica</i>, <i>P. glandulosa</i>, <i>P. holosepaddy ricea</i>, <i>P. hortulana</i>, <i>P. japonica</i>, <i>P. mandshurica</i>, <i>P. maritima</i>, <i>P. mume</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. persica</i>, <i>P. salicina</i>, <i>P. sibirica</i>, <i>P. simonii</i>, <i>P. spinosa</i>, <i>P. tomentosa</i>, <i>P. triloba</i>,</p> <p>and other species of <i>Prunus</i> susceptible to Plum pox potyvirus (zie register Waardplanten).</p> <p><i>Komt voor in Nederland)</i> <i>Bijschrijving voor planten origine NL:</i> <i>30.1.a.2 en 30.1.b en 30.1.c</i></p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants, other than those raised from seed, have been: <b>1)</b> either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for, at least, <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i> using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism, <b>or</b> <b>2)</b> derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least <i>Plum pox potyvirus</i> using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from that harmful organism; <b>and</b> <b>b)</b> no symptoms of disease caused by the relevant harmful organism have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation; <b>and</b> <b>c)</b> plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms of disease caused by other viruses or virus-like pathogens, have been rogued out.</p>
<p>30.2.</p>	<p>All plants of <i>Prunus</i> intended for planting:</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants have been: <b>1)</b> either officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line</p>



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	<p>a) originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Prunus</i></p> <p>b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <p>for the case under (a): <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i></p> <p>for the case under (b): <i>Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus</i> <i>Peach mosaic nepovirus</i> <i>American plum line pattern ilarvirus</i> Peach rosette phytoplasma Peach phony rickettsia (strains of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> specific to <i>Prunus</i> species) Peach yellows phytoplasma Peach X-disease phytoplasma <i>Little cherry closterovirus</i></p> <p><i>Organismen komen niet voor in NL</i> <i>Bijschrijving voor planten origine NL:</i> <i>30.2.a2 en 30.2.b</i></p>	<p>from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>2)</b> derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organisms,</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity during the last three complete cycles of vegetation.</p>
<p>31.</p>	<p>Plants of <i>Rubus</i> intended for planting:</p> <p>a) originating in countries where harmful organisms are known to occur on <i>Rubus</i></p> <p>b) other than seeds, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>The relevant harmful organisms are:</p> <p>in the case of (a): <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> <i>Black raspberry latent ilarvirus</i> <i>Cherry leaf roll nepovirus</i> <i>Prunus necrotic ringspot ilarvirus</i></p> <p>in the case of (b): <i>Raspberry leaf curl luteovirus</i> <i>Cherry rasp leaf nepovirus</i></p>	<p><b>a.</b> The plants shall be free from aphids, including their eggs</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>b. (aa)</b> the plants have been:</p> <p><b>1)</b> officially certified under a certification scheme requiring them to be derived in direct line from material which has been maintained under appropriate conditions and subjected to official testing for at least the relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators or equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>2)</b> derived in direct line from material which is maintained under appropriate conditions and has been subjected, during the last three complete cycles of vegetation, at least once, to official testing for at least relevant harmful organisms using appropriate indicators for equivalent methods and has been found free, in these tests, from those harmful organism</p> <p><b>and</b></p>

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	<p><i>Organismen komen niet voor in NL.</i>  <i>bijschrijving voor planten origine NL:</i>  <i>31.a en 31.b.aa.1 en 31.b.bb</i></p>	<p><b>(bb)</b> no symptoms of diseases caused by the relevant harmful organisms have been observed on plants at the place of production, or on susceptible plants in its immediate vicinity within the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
32.5.	<p>Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i>, intended for planting, originating in countries where <i>Phytoplasma solani</i> is known to occur                      organisme komt niet voor in NL,</p>	<p>No symptoms of diseases caused by <i>Phytoplasma solani</i> have been observed on the plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.</p>
32.6.	<p>Plants of <i>Solanaceae</i>, intended for planting, other than the seeds of <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i>                      organisme komt niet voor in NL</p>	<p>No symptoms of <i>Potato spindle tuber pospiviroid</i> have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete vegetation cycle.</p>
32.7.	<p>Plants of  <i>Capsicum annuum</i>,  <i>Musa</i>,  <i>Nicotiana</i>,  <i>Pelargonium</i>  <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> and  <i>Solanum melongena</i>,                      intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i> is known to occur                      Organisme komt voor in NL.                      Planten origine NL, optie b vermelden</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants have originated in areas known to be free from <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>,  <b>or</b>  <b>b)</b> no signs of <i>R. solanacearum</i> have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
33.	<p>Plants of <i>Humulus lupulus</i> intended for planting, other than seeds.                      Organismes komen voor in NL, maar niet op <i>Humulus lupulus</i></p>	<p>No symptoms of <i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> and <i>V. dahliae</i> have been observed on plants at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
34.1.	<p>Plants of  <i>Argyranthemum</i>*  <i>Chrysanthemum</i>*  <i>Dianthus</i>  <i>Leucanthemum</i>*  <i>Pelargonium</i>  <i>Tanacetum</i>*                      * v/h (o.a.) <i>Dendranthema</i>                      intended for planting, other than seeds                      Voor NL-materiaal mag bijschrijving c worden gebruikt</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants are grown in an area which is free from <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> and <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> according to the related ISPM by the national plant production service of the exporter country  <b>or</b>  <b>b)</b> during the last vegetation period, <i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i>, <i>Epichoristodes acerbella</i>, <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> and <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i> are not observed on the plants in the production area  <b>or</b>  <b>c)</b> the plants are properly treated to protect them from the pests above.</p>
34.2.	<p>Plants of  <i>Argyranthemum</i>*  <i>Chrysanthemum</i>*</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants are grown in an area which is free from <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> and <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i></p>

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	<p><i>Dianthus</i>  <i>Leucanthemum</i>*  <i>Pelargonium</i>  <i>Tanacetum</i>*  * v/h (o.a.) <i>Dendranthema</i>  other than seeds</p> <p>Voor NL-materiaal mag  bijschrijving b worden gebruikt</p>	<p>according to the related ISPM by the national plant production service of the exporter country  <b>or</b>  <b>b)</b> during all the last the vegetation period from its beginning, any sign of <i>Spodoptera eridiana</i>, <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> or <i>Spodoptera litura</i> is not observed in the production area,  <b>or</b>  <b>c)</b> the plants are properly treated to protect them from the pests above.</p>
<p>35.1</p>	<p>Plants of  <i>Argyranthemum</i>*  <i>Chrysanthemum</i>*  <i>Leucanthemum</i>*  <i>Tanacetum</i>*  * v/h (o.a.) <i>Dendranthema</i>  intended for planting, other than seeds</p> <p><i>Puccinia horiana</i> komt voor in NL</p> <p>bijschrijving voor planten origine NL:  35.1.a en 35.1.b.1 en</p> <p>Aanvullend voor onbeworteld stek  35.1.c.1</p> <p>Aanvullend voor beworteld stek  35.1.c.2</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants are no more than third generation stock derived from material which has been found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid</i> during virological tests, or are directly derived from material of which a representative sample of at least 10% has been found to be free from <i>Chrysanthemum stunt pospiviroid</i> during an official inspection carried out at the time of flowering;  <b>and</b>  <b>b)</b> the plants or cuttings:  <b>1)</b> have been officially inspected at least monthly, during the three months prior to export and on which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> have been known to have observed during that period, and in the immediate vicinity of which no symptoms of <i>Puccinia horiana</i> have been known to have occurred during the three months prior to export,  <b>or</b>  <b>2)</b> have undergone appropriate treatment against <i>Puccinia horiana</i>,  <b>and</b>  <b>c )</b>  <b>1)</b> in the case of unrooted cuttings, no symptoms of <i>Didymella ligulicola</i> were observed either on the cuttings or on the plants from which the cuttings were derived, or that,  <b>2)</b> in case of rooted cuttings, no symptoms of were observed either on the cuttings or on the rooting bed.</p>
<p>35.2.</p>	<p>Plants of  <i>Argyranthemum</i>*  <i>Chrysanthemum</i>*  <i>Leucanthemum</i>*  <i>Lycopersicon lycopersicum</i>  <i>Tanacetum</i>*  * v/h (o.a.) <i>Dendranthema</i>  and intended for planting, other than seeds</p> <p>Organisme komt niet voor in NL,  Planten origine NL bijschrijving a vermelden</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants have been grown throughout their life in a country free from <i>Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus</i>;  <b>or</b>  <b>b)</b> the plants have been grown throughout their life in an area established by the national plant protection organisation in the country of export as being free from <i>Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus</i> in accordance with the relevant ISPM;  <b>or</b>  <b>c)</b> the plants have been grown throughout their life in a place of production, established as being free from <i>Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus</i> and changed through official inspections and, where appropriate, testing.</p>

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36.	<p>Plants of <i>Dianthus</i> intended for planting, other than seeds</p> <p>Materiaal voorzien van een plantenpaspoort, voldoet hieraan</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants have been derived in direct line from mother plants which have been found free from <i>Erwinia chrysanthemi</i> pv. <i>dianthicola</i>, <i>Burkholderia caryophylli</i>, <i>Phialophora cinerescens</i> on officially approved tests, carried out at least once within the two previous years,</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> no symptoms of the above harmful organisms have been observed on the plants.</p>
37.	<p>Plants of <i>Rosa</i> intended for planting, other than seeds</p> <p><i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i> komt voor in NL, <i>Epichoristodes acerballa</i> komt niet voor in NL</p> <p><i>Planten origine NL, optie a vermelden</i></p>	<p><b>a)</b> no signs of <i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i>, <i>Epichoristodes acerballa</i> have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> an effective protection was implemented against these harmful organisms.</p>
38.	<p>Plants of: <i>Narcissus</i> <i>Tulipa</i> intended for planting, other than seeds</p>	<p>No symptoms of <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> have been observed during the last complete cycle of vegetation.</p>
39.	<p>Plants of <i>Pelargonium</i> intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> is known to occur:</p> <p><b>a)</b> where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb sensulato (non-European populations) or other vectors of <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> are not known to occur</p> <p>Organismes komen niet voor in NL</p> <p><i>Planten origine NL, optie a vermelden</i></p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plant are directly derived from places of production known to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i>,</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p>are of no more than 4<sup>th</sup> generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> under an officially approved system of virological testing,</p>
	<p><b>b)</b> where <i>Xiphinema americanum</i> Cobb sensu lato (non-European populations) or other vectors of <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> are known to occur</p> <p>Organismes komen niet voor in NL</p> <p><i>Planten origine NL, optie 39b niet vermelden</i></p>	<p><b>b)</b> are directly derived from places of production known to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> in the soil or plants;</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p>are of no more than 2<sup>nd</sup> generation stock, derived from mother plants found to be free from <i>Tomato ringspot nepovirus</i> under an officially approved system of virological testing..</p>

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40.	Plants of <i>Allium</i> spp.	No symptoms of diseases arising from <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> and <i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> at the place of production have been observed since the beginning of the last complete vegetation cycle.
42.1	<p>Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– tubers,</li> <li>– plants of the family Gramineae,</li> <li>– rhizomes,</li> <li>– seeds,</li> <li>– corms,</li> </ul> <p>originating in countries where <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> are known to occur</p> <p>Organisme komt niet voor in NL, bijschrijving a gebruiken</p> <p>Voor in vitro-materiaal optie d gebruiken:</p>	<p>The plants have been grown in nurseries and:</p> <p><b>a)</b> are an area-origin which is established as free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> are an area-origin which is established as free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> and which is reported to be free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> in the official inspections made during the three months before the export, according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>c)</b> are properly treated against <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> and officially controlled immediately before the export and determined to be free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i>.</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>d)</b> are produced from a plant material (in vitro) which is free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard) and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i>; are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions to prevent the possible contamination with <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i>.</p>
42.2	<p>Cut flowers of</p> <p><i>Argyranthemum</i>*</p> <p><i>Chrysanthemum</i>*</p> <p><i>Dianthus</i></p> <p><i>Gypsophila</i></p> <p><i>Leucanthemum</i>*</p> <p><i>Solidago</i></p> <p><i>Tanacetum</i>*</p> <p>* voorheen (o.a.)</p> <p><i>Dendranthema</i></p> <p>Organismes komen niet voor in NL</p> <p>Origine NL: 42.2 a vermelden</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the cut flowers originate in a country free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i>,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> immediately prior to their export, the cut flowers have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> and <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i>.</p>
42.3	<p>Plants of herbaceous species, intended for planting, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– tubers,</li> <li>– plants of the family Gramineae,</li> <li>– rhizomes,</li> <li>– seeds,</li> <li>– corms,</li> </ul>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants are an area-origin which is known as free from <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i>, <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> Any sign of <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i>, <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> is not observed in the production area, in the official inspections made during the 3 months before the export,</p> <p><b>or</b></p>

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	<p><i>Organismes komen voor in NL, bijschrijving b of c vermelden</i></p> <p>Voor in vitro-materiaal optie d gebruiken:</p>	<p><b>c)</b> The plants are officially controlled immediately before the export and determined to be free from <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i>, <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> and properly treated against <i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i>, <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>.</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>d)</b> The plants are produced from a plant material (in vitro-explant) which is free from <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions to prevent the possible contamination with <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>.</p>
43.	Plants with roots, planted or intended for planting, grown in the open air	The place of production is known to be free from <i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i> , <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> , <i>G. pallida</i> and <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> .
44.	Soil and growing medium, attached to or associated with plants, consisting in whole or in part of soil or solid organic substances such as parts of plants, humus including peat or bark or consisting in part of any solid inorganic substance, intended to sustain the vitality of the plants	<p><b>a)</b> the growing medium, at the time of planting, was:</p> <p><b>1)</b> either free from soil, and organic matter,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>2)</b> found free from insects and harmful nematodes and subjected to appropriate examination or heat treatment or fumigation to ensure that it was free from other harmful organisms,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>3)</b> subjected to appropriate heat treatment or fumigation to ensure freedom from harmful organisms,</p> <p><b>b) since planting:</b></p> <p><b>1)</b> either appropriate measures have been taken to ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>2)</b> within two weeks prior to dispatch, the plants were shaken free from the medium leaving the minimum amount necessary to sustain vitality during transport, and, if replanted, the growing medium used for that purpose meets the requirements laid down in paragraph (a).</p>
46.1.	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds Organisme komt niet voor in NL,	No symptoms of <i>Beet curly top curtovirus</i> have been observed at the place of production during the last complete cycle of vegetation.

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46.2.	Plants of <i>Beta vulgaris</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus</i> is known to occur Organisme komt niet voor in NL	<b>a)</b> Beet leaf curl <i>nucleorhabdovirus</i> has not been known to occur in the area of production; <b>and</b> <b>b)</b> no symptoms of <i>Beet leaf curl nucleorhabdovirus</i> have been observed at the place or production or in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation.
47.1	Plants, intended for planting, other than: – bulbs, – tubers, – rhizomes, – seeds, – corms. Organisme komt niet voor in NL origine NL optie a gebruiken  Voor in vitro-materiaal optie d gebruiken:	the plants have been grown in nurseries and: <b>a)</b> originate in an area, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> in accordance with relevant ISPM, <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> originate in a place of production, established in the country of export by the national plant protection service in that country, as being free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> in accordance with relevant ISPM, and declared free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> on official inspections carried out during the three months prior to export, <b>or</b> <b>c)</b> immediately prior to export, have been subjected to an appropriate treatment against <i>Thrips palmi</i> and have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> . <b>or</b> <b>d)</b> originate from plant material (explant) which is free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny; are grown <i>in vitro</i> in a sterile medium under sterile conditions that preclude the possibility of infestation with <i>Thrips palmi</i> ; and are shipped in transparent containers under sterile conditions.
47.2	Cut flowers of Orchidaceae (Zie register Plantenfamilies)  Organisme komt niet voor in NL Origine NL: 47.2a vermelden	<b>a)</b> originate in a country free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> , <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Thrips palmi</i> .
48.1	Plants of <i>Palmae</i> intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non- European countries	<b>a)</b> either the plants originate in an area known to be free from Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm and <i>Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid</i> and no symptoms have been observed at the place of production or in its immediate vicinity during the last complete cycle of vegetation; <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> no symptoms of Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasm and <i>Coconut cadang cadang cocadviroid</i> have been observed on the plants during the last complete cycle of vegetation, and plants at the place of production which have shown symptoms giving rise to the suspicion of contamination by the organisms have been rogued

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	Aanvullend voor weefselkweekmateriaal	out at that place and the plants have undergone appropriate treatment to rid them of <i>Myndus crudus</i> , <b>and</b> <b>c)</b> in the case of plants in tissue culture, the plants were derived from plants which have met the requirements laid down in (a) and (b).
48.2.	<p>Of the family Palmae (Arecaceae):  <i>Areca catechu</i>,  <i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>  <i>Arenga pinnata</i>,  <i>Borassus flabellifer</i>,  <i>Brahea armata</i>,  <i>Butia capitata</i>,  <i>Calamus merillii</i>,  <i>Caryota maxima</i>,  <i>C. cumingii</i>,  <i>Cocos nucifera</i>,  <i>Corypha utan</i>  (Syn. <i>C. gebang</i> en <i>C. elata</i>)  <i>Elaeis guineensis</i>,  <i>Howea forsteriana</i>,  <i>Jubea chilensis</i>,  <i>Livistonia australis</i>  <i>Livistona decora</i>  (Syn. <i>Livistona decipiens</i>),  <i>Metroxylon sagu</i>,  <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>,  <i>P. dactylifera</i>,  <i>P. sylvestris</i>,  <i>P. theophrasti</i>  <i>Roystonea regia</i>  (Syn: <i>Oreodoxa regia</i>),  <i>Sabal palmetto</i>  (Syn. <i>Sabal umbraculifera</i>),  <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>  (Syn. <i>Chamaerops excelsa</i>),  <i>Washingtonia</i> spp.,  <i>Chamaerops humilis</i>,  Plants of and of the family  Agavaceae:  <i>Agave Americana</i></p> <p>intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm, other than fruits and seeds</p> <p>Organisme komt niet voor in NL.</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the place of production is registered and inspected by the national plant protection organization,  <b>and</b>  <b>b)</b> the place of production has been inspected once every three months within the past one year as well as just before the export, and found free from signs or symptoms of <i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>.</p>
48.3.	<p>Plants of Palmae (Arecaceae), intended for planting, other than fruits and seeds:  <i>Butia yatay</i>  <i>B. capitata</i></p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants have been grown throughout their life in a country where <i>Paysandisia archon</i> is not known to occur;  <b>or</b></p>



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	<p><i>Brahea armata</i>  <i>B. edulis</i>  <i>Chamaerops humilis</i>  <i>Livistona chinensis</i>  <i>Livistona sp.</i>  <i>Phoenix canariensis</i>  <i>P. dactylifera</i>  <i>P. reclinata</i>  <i>P. roebelenii</i>  <i>P. sylvestris</i>  <i>Sabal sp.</i>  <i>Sabal mexicana</i>  <i>S. minor</i>  <i>S. palmetto</i>  <i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>  <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>  <i>T. wagnerianus</i>  <i>Trithrinax campestris</i>  <i>Washingtonia filifera</i>  <i>W. robusta</i></p> <p><i>Paysandisia archon</i> komt niet voor in NL, bijschrijving a vermelden</p>	<p><b>b)</b> have been grown throughout their life in an area free from <i>Paysandisia archon</i> established by the national plant protection organisation in accordance with relevant ISPM;  <b>or</b>  <b>c)</b> have, during a period of at least two years prior to export, been grown in a place of production:  <b>1)</b> which is registered and supervised by the national plant protection organisation in the country of origin  <b>and</b>  <b>2)</b> where the plants were placed in a site with complete physical protection against the introduction of <i>Paysandisia archon</i>  <b>and</b>  <b>3)</b> where, during 3 official inspections per year carried out at appropriate times, including immediately prior to export, no signs of <i>Paysandisia archon</i> have been observed.</p>
49.	Plants of <i>Fuchsia</i> intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in the USA or Brazil	No symptoms of <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> have been observed at the place of production and that immediately prior to export the plants have been inspected and found free from <i>Aculops fuchsiae</i> .
50.	Trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and tissue culture, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	<b>a)</b> the plants are clean (i.e. free from plant debris) and free from flowers and fruits, <b>b)</b> have been grown in nurseries, <b>c)</b> have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.
51.	Deciduous trees and shrubs, intended for planting, other than seeds and plants in tissue culture, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	the plants are dormant and free from leaves.
52.	Annual and biennial plants, other than <i>Gramineae</i> , intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries	the plants: <b>a)</b> have been grown in nurseries, <b>and</b> <b>b)</b> are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits, <b>and</b> <b>c)</b> have been inspected at appropriate times prior to export, <b>and</b>

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		<p><b>d)</b> found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.</p>
<p>53.</p>	<p>Plants of the family Gramineae of the subfamilies Bambusoideae, Panicoideae and of the genera <i>Buchloe</i>, <i>Bouteloua</i>, <i>Calamagrostis</i>, <i>Cortaderia</i>, <i>Glyceria</i>, <i>Hakonechloa</i>, <i>Hystrix</i>, <i>Molinia</i>, <i>Phalaris</i>, <i>Shibataea</i>, <i>Spartina</i>, <i>Stipa</i> and <i>Uniola</i>, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>the plants:</p> <p><b>a)</b> have been grown in nurseries,</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits,</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>c)</b> have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.</p>
<p>54.</p>	<p>Naturally or artificially dwarfed plants intended for planting other than seeds, originating in non-European countries</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, shall have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,</p> <p><b>b)</b> the plants on the nurseries referred to in (a) shall::</p> <p>aa) at least during the period referred to in (a):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— be potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,</li> <li>— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts: the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments shall be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection Treatment'. **</li> <li>— have been officially inspected at least 6 times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of harmful organisms of concern, which are those in this Regulation and Annexes of it. These inspections, which shall also be carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries shall be carried out at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of</li> </ul>

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		<p>plants of that genus is not more than 3000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3000 plants from that genus,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant harmful organisms of concern as specified in the previous indent. Infested plants shall be removed. The remaining plants, where appropriate, shall be effectively treated, and in addition shall be held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such harmful organisms of concern,</li> <li>– have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been found free from any harmful organisms,</li> </ul> <p>-have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from harmful organisms and within two weeks prior to dispatch,</p> <p>-have been shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down at the beginning of (aa) 5<sup>th</sup> indent,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p>subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from harmful organisms, the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments shall be mentioned on the Phytosanitary Certificate under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection Treatment',**</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>bb)</b> be packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery; this number shall also be indicated under the rubric "Additional Declaration" on the Phytosanitary Certificate.</p>
55.	<p>Herbaceous perennial plants, intended for planting, other than seeds, of the families: <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> (except <i>Dianthus</i>), <i>Compositae</i> (except <i>Chrysanthemum</i> (was <i>Dendranthema</i>), <i>Crucifera</i>, <i>Leguminosae</i> and <i>Rosaceae</i> (except <i>Fragaria</i>), originating in countries other than European and Mediterranean countries</p>	<p>the plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a)</b> have been grown in nurseries,</li> <li><b>b)</b> are free from plant debris, flowers and fruits,</li> <li><b>c)</b> have been inspected prior to export and found free from symptoms of harmful bacteria, viruses and virus-like organisms, and either found free from signs or symptoms of harmful nematodes, insects, mites and fungi, or have been subjected to appropriate treatment to eliminate such organisms.</li> </ul>

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<p>56.1.</p>	<p>Plants of herbaceous species and plants of <i>Ficus</i> and <i>Hibiscus</i>, intended for planting, other than corms, roots, tubers, rhizomes and seeds,</p> <p>Organisme komt niet voor in NL, Planten origine NL bijschrijving a vermelden</p> <p>Voor in vitro-materiaal optie d gebruiken:</p>	<p><b>a)</b> The plants are an area-origin which is established as free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>) according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> The plants are an area-origin which is established as free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>) according to the related ISPM by the national plant protection service of the exporter country, and is declared to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>) in the official inspections made at least once every three weeks during nine weeks before the export,</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>c)</b> In cases where there is <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>) in the production area, the plants produced or held in this area are properly treated to become free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>) and this production is determined to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>) both in the official inspections made weekly during nine weeks before the export and in the observations in the meantime, as a consequence of this application which aims to purify the plants from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>),</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>d)</b> The plants are produced from plant material (in vitro) which is free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>); are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions to prevent the possible contamination with <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>).</p>
<p>56.2.</p>	<p><i>Euphorbia</i>, intended for planting, other than seeds, originating from countries where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>) is known to occur</p> <p>Organisme komt niet voor in NL</p>	<p><b>a)</b> the plants are produced in he areas known to be free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>)</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> Any sing resulting from <i>B. tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>) is not observed in the monthly inspections made during the three-month period before the export.</p>
<p>56.3.</p>	<p>Cut flowers of <i>Aster</i> <i>Eryngium</i> <i>Eustoma</i> (v/h <i>Lisianthus</i>) <i>Gypsophila</i> <i>Hypericum</i> <i>Rosa</i> <i>Solidago</i> <i>Trachelium</i></p> <p>Organisme komt niet voor in NL Origine NL: 56.3a vermelden</p>	<p>The cutflowers</p> <p><b>a)</b> originate in a country free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>),</p> <p><b>or</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> immediately prior to their export, have been officially inspected and found free from <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>).</p>

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<p>56.4</p>	<p>Plants of <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> intended for planting, other than seeds, originating in countries where <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i> is known to occur</p> <p>a) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> is not known to occur</p> <p><i>Tomato Yellow leaf Curl Virus</i> komt niet voor in NL. <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> komt wel voor in NL. <i>Optie 56.4a</i> vermelden</p>	<p>No symptoms of <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i> have been observed on the plants.</p>
	<p>b) Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> is known to occur</p> <p><i>Tomato Yellow leaf Curl Virus</i> komt niet voor in NL. <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> komt wel voor in NL. <i>Optie 56.4b</i> niet vermelden</p>	<p><b>a)</b> no symptoms of <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i> have been observed on the plants, <b>and</b>, <b>1)</b> the plants originate in areas known to be free from <i>B. tabaci</i>, <b>or</b> <b>2)</b> the place of production has been found free from <i>B. tabaci</i> on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to export, <b>or</b> <b>b)</b> no symptoms of <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus</i> have been observed on the place of production and the place of production has been subjected to an appropriate treatment and monitoring regime to ensure freedom from <i>B. tabaci</i>.</p>
<p>56.5</p>	<p>Plants intended for planting, other than seeds, tubers, corms, rhizomes, originating in countries where the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur.</p> <p>The related pests are: <i>Bean golden mosaic</i> begomovirus <i>Cowpea mild mottle</i> carlavirus <i>Lettuce infectious yellow</i> begomovirus <i>Pepper mild tigre</i> begomovirus <i>Squash leaf curl</i> begomovirus Other viruses carried with <i>Bemisia tabaci</i></p> <p><b>a)</b> Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are not known to occur</p> <p>In geval van origine NL: (virussen en <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (<i>non-European populations</i>))</p>	<p><b>a)</b> any sign of the related pests on the plants is not observed during the full vegetation period</p>

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	<p>komen niet voor, bijschrijving 56.5 a wel vermelden</p> <p><b>b)</b> Where <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (non-European populations) or other vectors of the relevant harmful organisms are known to occur</p> <p>In geval van origine NL: (virussen en Bemisia tabaci (non-European) komen niet voor) 56.5b niet vermelden</p> <p>Voor in vitro-materiaal optie c gebruiken</p>	<p><b>b)</b> any sign of the related pests on the plants is not observed during the full vegetation period <b>and</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The plants are areas-origin which are known to be free from <i>B. tabaci</i> and other vectors of the related pests</li> </ul> <p><b>or</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- According to the the official surveys made in appropriate times, their productions areas are free from <i>B. tabaci</i> and other vectors of the related pests;</li> </ul> <p><b>or</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the eradication of <i>B. tabaci</i>, the plants are properly treated.</li> </ul> <p><b>c)</b> The plants are produced from plant material (in vitro) which is free from Bemisia tabaci (non-European populations); are grown in sterile laboratory environment and dispatched in transparent containers under sterile conditions to prevent the possible contamination with <i>Bemisia tabaci</i></p>
64	<p>Waardplanten van <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (zie de lijst onder Eisen m.b.t. monsternamen), bestemd voor opplant (m.u.v. zaad), afkomstig uit niet-besmette productie gebieden in landen waarvan bekend is dat <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> voorkomt.</p> <p>Voor de EU betreft dit Frankrijk, Italië, Portugal en Spanje m.u.v. de zgn. demarcated areas, zie voor deze exacte afgebakende (besmette) gebieden: <a href="https://food.ec.europa.eu/document/download/77ec3d12-c080-4273-b604-5cb5164a4c78_en?filename=ph_biosec_legis_list-demarcated-union-territory_en_0.pdf">https://food.ec.europa.eu/document/download/77ec3d12-c080-4273-b604-5cb5164a4c78_en?filename=ph_biosec_legis_list-demarcated-union-territory_en_0.pdf</a></p> <p>Voor derde landen betreft dit de vrije gebieden (Pest free areas) die genoemd zijn in de "EU-lijst van landen vrij van <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>", zie <a href="#">EU-lijst van landen vrij van Xylella fastidiosa (Engelstalig)   Publicatie   NVWA</a> De verklaring bij a) moet blijken uit een officieel document uit het land van oorsprong.</p>	<p><b>a)</b> During the last three vegetation periods, any sign of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is not observed and it is struggled with their vectors,</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>b)</b> The dispatch is treated with the suitable insecticide immediately before the export with the aim of struggling with the vectors, and also active substance, dose and date of application,**</p> <p><b>and</b></p> <p><b>c)</b> They are tested by using internationally approved test methods before the export and as a result of these tests, they are determined to be free from <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>.</p>

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65	<p>Waardplanten van <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (zie de lijst onder Eisen m.b.t. monstername), bestemd voor opplant (m.u.v. zaad), afkomstig uit landen waarvan bekend is, dat <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> er niet voorkomt.</p> <p>Dit zijn de EU-landen, m.u.v. Frankrijk, Italië en Spanje en de derde landen genoemd onder "Third countries where <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> is not known to occur" zie <a href="#">EU-lijst van landen vrij van <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> (Engelstalig)   Publicatie   NVWA</a></p> <p>Materiaal uit landen waar de status van <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> onbekend is, mag sowieso de EU niet binnenkomen.</p>	<p>The samples of the plants representing the whole are tested for <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> with suitable test methods, in these tests, any vector which tends to carry a pest and disease is not observed.</p>
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Eis op basis van noodmaatregel. Bijschrijving vermelden op FC.

-	<p>Plants of <i>Capsicum sp.</i> intended for planting</p> <p>Optie a. verklaren voor aantoonbaar ToBRFV-resistente rassen, anders optie b.</p>	<p>a. The product belongs to the varieties which are known to be resistant to ToBRFV.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>b. The plants have been derived from the seeds found to be free from ToBRFV by analysis using the RT-PCR method and the analysis have shown them to be free from ToBRFV. The plants intended for planting have been produced in a production site*, which is registered and inspected by the national plant protection organization in the country of origin, and is known to be free of ToBRFV during official inspections carried out at the appropriate time to detect ToBRFV; and in case of any symptoms, tested for ToBRFV and found to be free from this pest.</p> <p>* De naam van de geregistreerde kwekerij moet worden vermeld op het fyto-sanitair certificaat.</p>
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### **Overige voorschriften**

#### **Verpakking**

Gesteriliseerd zand, houtkrullen, zaagsel, cellulose, karton en papier is toegestaan.

#### **Chemische middelen**

\*\* Planten behandelen overeenkomstig de toelatingen vermeld in de het Wettelijk Gebruiksvoorschrift; ruimte 12 -17 van het fytosanitair certificaat invullen.

*Hoewel de NVWA dit document op zorgvuldige wijze en naar beste weten heeft samengesteld, kan niet worden ingestaan voor de juistheid en volledigheid van de beschikbaar gestelde informatie. Aan de beschikbaar gestelde informatie kunnen geen rechten worden ontleend. Een afdruk kan verouderd zijn. Een actuele versie is op de website van NVWA beschikbaar.*