



Resistance terminology and codes

Definitions of the terms describing the reaction of plants to pests¹

In the information provided by the Seller, the following meaning is given to the terms below:

- 'Susceptibility': the inability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest.
- 'Resistance': the ability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest and/or the damage they cause when compared to susceptible plant varieties under similar environmental conditions and pest pressure.
Resistant varieties may exhibit some disease symptoms or damage under heavy pest pressure. Two levels of resistance are defined:
 - i. high resistance (HR): plant varieties that highly restrict the growth and development of the specified pest under normal pest pressure when compared to susceptible varieties. These plant varieties may, however, exhibit some symptoms or damage under heavy pest pressure.
 - ii. intermediate resistance (IR): plant varieties that restrict the growth and development of the specified pest, but may exhibit a greater range of symptoms or damage compared to high resistant varieties. Intermediate resistant plant varieties will still show less severe symptoms or damage than susceptible plant varieties when grown under similar environmental conditions and/or pest pressure.

It is to be noted that if a resistance is claimed in a plant variety it is limited to the specified biotypes, pathotypes, races or strains of the pest.

If no biotypes, pathotypes, races or strains are specified in the resistance claim for a variety, it is because no generally accepted or relevant classification of the biotypes, pathotypes, races or strains of the cited pest exists. New biotypes, pathotypes, races or strains that may emerge are not covered by the original resistance claim.

- 'Immunity': a plant variety is not subject to attack or infection by a specified pest.

¹ FAO defines a pest as: any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products.

Pathogens (microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses and fungi that cause a disease) are, therefore, included in the term 'pest'.

Resistance codes

Resistances in our varieties are coded with a crop-specific resistance code (see the coding list on the next pages for the explanations), unless indicated otherwise. In situations where a variety is resistant to more than one pest, the individual resistance codes will be separated by the symbol '/ '.

		Code	Scientific name	English common name
Asparagus	Fungi	Pa	<i>Puccinia asparagi</i>	Rust
		Bc	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	Botrytis blight
		Sv	<i>Stemphylium vesicarium</i>	Purple spot
Beetroot	Virus	BNYVV	Beet necrotic yellow vein virus	Rhizomania
Brassica	Bacteria	Xcc	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>campestris</i>	Black rot
	Fungi	Ac	<i>Albugo candida</i>	White rust
		Foc	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>conglutinans</i>	Fusarium yellows
		Hb (ex Pp/Hp)	<i>Hyaloperonospora brassicae</i> (ex <i>Peronospora</i> / <i>Hyaloperonospora parasitica</i>)	Downy mildew
		Mb	<i>Mycosphaerella brassicicola</i>	Ring spot
		Pb	<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>	Clubroot
		Vd	<i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	Verticillium wilt
		VI	<i>Verticillium longisporum</i>	Verticillium wilt
	Insect	Tt	<i>Thrips tabaci</i>	Thrips
Carrot	Fungi	Ad	<i>Alternaria dauci</i>	Alternaria leaf blight
		Ar	<i>Alternaria radicina</i>	Black rot
		Cc	<i>Cercospora carotae</i>	Cercospora leaf blight
		Eh	<i>Erysiphe heraclei</i>	Powdery mildew
		Ma	<i>Mycocentrospora acerina</i>	Liquorice rot
		Ps	<i>Pythium sulcatum</i>	Cavity spot
		Pv	<i>Pythium violae</i>	Cavity spot
Celery, Celeriac	Fungi	Foa	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>apii</i>	Fusarium yellows and wilt
		Sa	<i>Septoria apicola</i>	Late blight
	Virus	CeMV	Celery mosaic virus	Celery mosaic
Cucumber	Viruses	CMV	Cucumber mosaic virus	Cucumber mosaic
		CVYV	Cucumber vein yellowing virus	Cucumber vein yellowing
	Fungi	Ccu	<i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i>	Scab and gummosis
		Cca	<i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>	Corynespora blight and target spot
		Gc	<i>Golovinomyces cichorarearum</i>	Powdery mildew
		Pcu	<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>	Downy mildew
		Px	<i>Podosphaera xanthii</i>	Powdery mildew
Leek, (Bunching) Onion, Shallot	Fungi	Ap	<i>Alternaria porri</i>	Purple blotch
		Foc	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>cepae</i>	Basal rot
		Pd	<i>Peronospora destructor</i>	Downy mildew
		Pp	<i>Phytophthora porri</i>	White tip of leek
		Pa	<i>Puccinia allii</i>	Rust
	Pt	<i>Pyrenochaeta terrestris</i>	Pink root	
Insects	Tt	<i>Thrips tabaci</i>	Thrips	
(Rooted) Parsley	Fungus	Pc	<i>Plasmopara crustosa</i>	Downy mildew
Radish	Fungi	For	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>raphani</i>	Yellows
		Hb	<i>Hyaloperonospora brassicae</i>	Downy mildew
Tomato	Viruses	TMV	Tobacco mosaic virus	Tobacco mosaic
		ToMV	Tomato mosaic virus	Tomato mosaic
		TSWV	Tomato spotted wilt virus	Tomato spotted wilt
	Fungi	Ff (now Pf)	<i>Fulvia fulva</i> (now <i>Passalora fulva</i>)	Leaf mold
		Fol	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>lycopersici</i>	Fusarium wilt
		Va	<i>Verticillium albo-atrum</i> and/or <i>Verticillium dahliae</i>	Verticillium wilt
	Nematodes	Ma	<i>Meloidogyne arenaria</i>	Root-knot-nematode
		Mi	<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>	Root-knot-nematode
Mj		<i>Meloidogyne javanica</i>	Root-knot-nematode	