

## Abbreviations and resistance statement

### Brassica

<b>Bacteria</b>	
Xcc	Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris
<b>Fungi</b>	
Ac	Albugo candida
Foc	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. conglutinans Foc: race 1
Mb	Mycosphaerella brassicicola
Pb	Plasmodiophora brassicae Pbr: 0, 1, 2, 3

### Celeriac/Celery

<b>Fungi</b>	
Foa	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. apii Foa: 1, 2

### Carrot

<b>Bacteria</b>	
Xhc	Xanthomonas hortorum pv. carotae (ex Xanthomonas campestris pv. carotae)
<b>Fungi</b>	
Ad	Alternaria dauci
Cc	Cercospora carotae
Eh	Erysiphe heraclei
Ps	Pythium sulcatum
Pv	Pythium violae
<b>Insects</b>	
Pr	Psila rosae

### Lettuce

<b>Viruses</b>	
LMV	Lettuce Mosaic Virus (Salatmosaikvirus) LMV: 1
<b>Bacteria</b>	
Ss	Sphingomonas suberifaciens (ex Rhizomonas suberifaciens)
<b>Fungi</b>	
Bl	Bremia lactucae Bl: 16-35EU
Fol	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lactucae Fol: 1, 2
<b>Insects</b>	
Me	Macrosiphum euphorbiae
Nr	Nasonovia ribisnigri Nr: 0
Pb	Pemphigus bursarius

### Spinach

<b>Viruses</b>	
CMV	Cucumber Mosaic Virus
<b>Fungi</b>	
Pfs	Peronospora farinosa f. sp. spinaciae Pfs: 1-17
Cv	Cladosporium variabile
Cd	Colletotrichum dematium (Anthracnose)

### Aubergine

<b>Bacteria</b>	
Rs	Ralstonia solanacearum
<b>Fungi</b>	
Fom	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. melongenae
<b>Cucumber</b>	
<b>Viruses</b>	
CGMMV	Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus CMV Cucumber mosaic virus
CVVY	Cucumber vein yellowing virus
CYSDV	Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus
PRSV	Papaya ringspot virus (ex WMV-I)
ZYMV	Zucchini yellow mosaic virus
WMV	Watermelon mosaic virus (ex WMV-II)
<b>Bacteria</b>	
Psl	Pseudomonas syringae pv. lachrymans
<b>Fungi</b>	
Ccu	Cladosporium cucumerinum
Co	Colletotrichum orbiculare (ex C. lagenarium) Co: 1, 2, 3
Cca	Corynespora cassiicola
Foc	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. cucumerinum Foc: 1, 2, 3
For	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. radicis-cucumerinum
Pcu	Pseudoperonospora cubensis
Px	Podospaera xanthii (ex. Sphaerotheca fuliginea)
<b>Melon</b>	
<b>Fungi</b>	
Gc	Golovinomyces cichoracearum (ex Erysiphe cichoracearum) Gc: 1
Fom	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. melonis, Fom: 0, 1, 2, 1.2
Px	Podospaera xanthii (ex. Sphaerotheca fuliginea) Px: 1, 2, 3, 5, 3.5
<b>Insects</b>	
Ag	Aphis gossypii

### Pepper

<b>Viruses</b>	
Tm	Tobamovirus
	• ToMV, TMV, PMMoV, Tm: 0: P0
	• ToMV, TMV, TMGMV, PMMoV, PaMMV, Tm: 0.1: P0, P1
	• ToMV, TMV, TMGMV, PMMoV, PaMMV, Tm: 0-2: P0, P1, P1.2
	• ToMV, TMV, TMGMV, PMMoV, PaMMV, Tm: 0-3: P0, P1, P1.2, P1.2.3
TSWV	Tomato spotted wilt virus
PVY	Potato Y Virus, PVY: 0, 1, 1.2
<b>Fungi</b>	
Lt	Leveillula taurica (anamorph: Oidiopsis sicula)
<b>Tomato</b>	
<b>Viruses</b>	
ToMV	Tomato mosaic virus ToMV: 0, 1, 2
TSWV	Tomato spotted wilt virus
TYLCV	Tomato yellow leaf curl virus
<b>Bacteria</b>	
Pst	Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato
Xcv	Xanthomonas campestris pv. vesicatoria
<b>Fungi</b>	
Pf	Passalora fulva (ex Fulvia fulva) Pf: A, B, C, D, E
Fol	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. lycopersici Fol: 0 (US1), 1 (US2), 2 (US3)
For	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. radicis-lycopersici
Lt	Leveillula taurica (anamorph: Oidiopsis sicula)
On	Oidium neolycopersici (ex O. lycopersicum)
Pf	Passalora fulva (ex Fulvia fulva) Pf: A, B, C, D, E
Pi	Phytophthora infestans
Pl	Pyrenochaeta lycopersici
Sbl	Stemphylium botryosum f. sp. lycopersici
Si	Silvering
Va	Verticillium albo-atrum (Verticillium) Va: 0 (US1)
Vd	Verticillium dahliae Vd: 0 (US1)
<b>Nematodes</b>	
Ma	Meloidogyne arenaria
Mi	Meloidogyne incognita
Mj	Meloidogyne javanica

### Introduction

The relationship between a plant and a pest is very complex. The terms that describe the reaction of a plant variety to a pest are determined by tests under controlled environmental conditions with known and characterized biotypes, pathotypes, races or strains of the pest in question.

In practice however, the ability of a pest to cause disease in a plant depends on environmental conditions, the properties of the organism itself and the capacity of the plant to defend itself. Varieties within a plant species can differ in their ability to defend themselves. Under different conditions, such as age of the plant, pest pressure and virulence or adverse environmental conditions, the interaction between the same plant and pest may have different outcomes.

Pests are known to develop and form new biotypes, pathotypes, races or strains that can cause damage to plants that remain unaffected by the original form of the pest. To promote consistency in the terms used to describe the reaction of a plant to a pest, ISF Vegetable and Ornamental Crops Section has defined the following terms.

### Definition

Susceptibility is the inability of a plant variety to restrict the growth and development of a specified pest.  
Resistance is 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.  
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. strains that may emerge are not covered by the original resistance claim.

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. Intermediately 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 the variety, it is because no generally accepted classification of the cited pest by biotype, pathotype, race or strain exists. New biotypes, pathotypes, races or immunity is when a plant is not subject to attack or infection by a specified pest.

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