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On the basis of the third paragraph of Article 9, the fifth paragraph of Article 10, the third paragraph of Article 12, the first, third and fourth indents of Article 73 of the Plant Health Act (Uradni list RS (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia), Nos 45/01 and 52/01-ZDU-1), the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Food hereby issues the

RULES

on measures for the prevention of spread and suppression of fire blight

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Contents)

These Rules prescribe measures for prevention of spread and control of fire blight caused by the bacteria *Erwinia amylovora* (Burill) Winslow *et al.* (hereinafter referred to as "fire blight"), assessment of health condition of host plants, limits of infected areas, endangered areas and neutral areas, measures, prohibitions, restrictions and informing the holders of host plants.

Article 2 (Definitions of terms)

For the purposes of these Rules the terms from the Act regulating the plant health shall be used as well as the following terms:

- **special regulated area** shall mean the territory of the Republic of Slovenia within which the infected and pest-free areas shall be delimited and where in accordance with the regulations the plant health protection shall be provided to the host plants and special control of the fire blight shall be carried out;
- **focus of infection** shall mean the area around the point of confirmed infection, defined by rectangular coordinates expressed in meters where the fire blight is confirmed, of a diameter up to 1 km. The list of foci of infection shall be available with the Phytosanitary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as: »Administration») at

- its website;
- **infected area** shall mean the part of the special regulated area where the fire blight is established. The list of infected areas is included in the Annex 1, forming the integral part of these Rules;
 - **pest-free areas** shall mean all the areas of the Republic of Slovenia, which are not on the list of the infected areas, referred to in the preceding indent;
 - **buffer area** shall mean a part of the pest-free area where the phytosanitary measures are carried out in order to prevent spreading the fire blight and which surrounds: nurseries, mother plantations and/or the pest-free locations or the units of production of planting and propagating material of host plants or the foci of the infection;
 - **endangered area** shall be the area with host plants for planting and production of fruit where the ecological factors are favourable for establishment of the fire blight, the presence of which could cause serious economic damage in the area. The endangered areas, with the list of communities, exceeding the limit of 10 ha are listed in the Annex 2, forming the integral part of these Rules;
 - **protected area** shall mean the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, recognized as the protected zone for the bacteria *Erwinia amylovora* (Burr.) Winsl. *et al.*, according to the Rules regulating the protected zones and implementation of official surveys;
 - **neutral area** (EU “buffer zone”) shall mean officially regulated area of production of plants for planting, covering at least 50 km², where the absence of fire blight has been proved. The list of neutral areas shall be available with the Administration and at its website;

Article 3

(Host plants and provision of plant health)

(1) Presence of fire blight shall be determined in accordance with the Rules regulating the protected areas and implementation of surveys within the special regulated areas and include visual checks pursuant to Article 5 of these Rules, sampling and laboratory testing of host plants.

(2) Fire blight host plants (hereinafter referred to as: »host plants”) are primarily the plants of the following genera:

- *Amelanchier* (shrubby);
- *Chaenomeles* (Japanese quince);
- *Cotoneaster* (cotoneaster);
- *Crataegus* (whitethorn, hawthorn);
- *Cydonia* (quince);
- *Eryobotria* (loquat);
- *Malus* (apple);
- *Mespilus* (medlar);
- *Pyracantha* (firethorn);
- *Pyrus* (pear);
- *Sorbus* (rowan), other than *S. intermedia*;
- *Photinia davidiana* (Photinia, aka *Stranvaesia davidiana*).

(3) Host plants for the production of fruit according to these Rules are primarily the plants of the following genera:

- *Malus* (apple)
- *Pyrus* (pear).

(4) The Administration shall in detail define the regulated plant species and the scope of the foci of infection in the programme of the special control of the fire blight in accordance with the rules regulating the implementation of official surveys within the special regulated areas.

(5) Health checks of host plants shall be performed by the Administration and the Phytosanitary Inspection; however, health checks of host plants shall be performed also by the holders of public authorisation and providers of public service that may collect samples of plants, plant products and growing media within the framework of implementation of a special control, pursuant to the authorisation and directions of the Director of the Administration regarding collection of samples and according to Article 32 of these Rules.

(6) Holders of plants and bees are liable to provide plant health care and comply with the requirements regarding growing and movements and to provide implementation of phytosanitary measures, plant health checks, including laboratory analyses and other stipulated measures pursuant to the law, regulating the plant health and in accordance with these Rules.

Article 4 (Delimitation of infection)

(1) The focus of the infection shall be determined by the Administration in accordance with Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 of these Rules.

(2) The focus of infection must be surrounded by a buffer area covering the distance of 1 km to 5 km from the point of confirmed infection within which a special control shall be carried out to prevent spreading of infection. Information regarding limits of foci of infection and buffer areas for which stipulations of these Rules apply shall be available with the Administration and published at its website.

(3) During the first year of the fire blight confirmation and during the following year the focus of infection shall be considered as the area of low fire blight prevalence and shall be considered as the protected area, unless otherwise stipulated by the procedures based on the Rules regulating the protected areas and carrying out official surveys.

(4) In the cases, referred to in the preceding paragraph, in the third year:

- when no new foci of infection are detected, the focus of infection shall be deleted from the list and its buffer area withdrawn;
- when new foci of infection are detected, it shall be considered that the bacteria *Erwinia amylovora* is established within the area (infected area) and the area shall no longer be treated as the protected area, unless otherwise stipulated by the procedures based on the Rules regulating the protected areas and carrying out official surveys.

(5) In the cases referred to in the second indent of the preceding paragraph and to the proposal by the plant holders, their association or other interested entity, the Administration can establish a neutral area for production plants for planting in the areas where the fire blight is established, taking into consideration:

- the economic interest of the grower who must via this production create a minimum income of an annual average gross wage per employee in the Republic of Slovenia or grow host plants on the land of more than 1000 m² for covered and/or 10.000 m² for open surfaces;
- possibilities of isolation from the infection sources so that each unit of production is located at least 1000 m away from the edge of the neutral area and

- other criteria for assessment of fire blight infection risk in accordance with the international standards for phytosanitary measures, issued on the basis of the convention regulating the plant health.

(6) In compliance with the criteria referred to in the preceding paragraph the Administration may ex officio establish a neutral area for production of plants for planting.

II. SURVEY ON PLANT HEALTH

Article 5 (Official plant health checks)

(1) At least once during the growing season the providers of special control, designated in accordance with the Rules regulating the protected areas and implementation of official surveys within the special regulated areas, shall perform visual checks of host plants in all:

- foci of infection, in order to prevent spreading of infection;
- pest-free areas, in order to confirm the absence of fire blight and to provide early detection;
- neutral areas for production of plants for planting;
- nurseries and mother plantations with relevant buffer area;
- pest-free locations and/or production units that are registered for planting nurseries or mother plantations.

(2) The checks referred to in the third and the fourth indents of the preceding paragraph shall be considered as compulsory health checks of planting material. When at the same time an official sample is taken, movement and use of planting material are forbidden during the time of laboratory analysis. In case the fire blight is confirmed, the planting material in the form of the representative sample shall be destroyed in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 15 of these Rules.

(3) About keeping the records, the authorised provider of public service must notify the competent unit of phytosanitary inspection and other participants in the special control according to the instructions of the Director of the Administration.

Article 6 (Suspicion of infection)

(1) The appearance of fire blight infection is suspected when host plants bear the following signs:

- cracks and cankers of the wood, vascular cambium of necrotic colour when bark is removed;
- colourless to white bacteria ooze which in the process of ageing changes to amber-coloured or brown and hardens,
- watery appearance, fast withering, turning brown and wilting of blossoms and blossom clusters;
- the tips of young infected shoots wilt, forming a "shepherd's crook";

- burnt appearance of infected shoots: young shoot tips turn orange, twigs and branches as well as the leaves of the shoot wilt and in apple turn dark brown, in pear black and in other host plants turn red to brown;
- a change in colours referred to in the previous indent occurs at petiole and develops from the midvein along the leaf surface towards the leaf edge;
- fruits turn dark, wilt and wrinkle (mummify);
- wilted blossom, leaves and young fruit do not fall off and persist on a plant also during the winter.

(2) The fire blight infection is suspected also when host plants bear no visible signs, however other conditions for infection exist: susceptible phenological stage of plants, favourable climatic conditions and location of plants within the infected area or in its vicinity.

(3) Conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph and risk of infection shall be predicted by the provider of public service of plant health for the area of monitoring and predicting the harmful organisms by means of prognostic model.

To the proposal by the provider and having regard to scientific principles, the Administration shall give approval to the prognostic model.

Article 7

(Checking the suspicion of infection)

(1) On the basis of predicted risk of infection for a certain area, each holder of host plants shall be obliged to check his/her plants immediately for appearance of possible visible signs of infection and carry out preventive measures, recommended in the prediction.

(2) Upon the suspicion of infection based on the visible signs, each holder of host plants is liable to notify the competent inspector or authorised provider of public service of plant health and to comply with the following general hygiene-sanitary measures:

- allegedly infected plants must not be touched without reason;
- work on the allegedly infected plants must be discontinued immediately;
- if allegedly infected plants were contacted, disinfect tools, machinery, clothing and hands in accordance with the Annex 3 forming an integral part of these Rules.

(3) Upon suspicion of infection with fire blight within the pest-free area or location of production of host plants for planting referred to in the fifth paragraph of Article 4 of these Rules, at least one sample of a plant must be taken for laboratory analysis. The sample shall be official when taken by the competent inspector or authorised person pursuant to Article 32 of these Rules and a record is written about that.

(4) While waiting for the results of the analysis the competent inspector can order also other measures in accordance with the Act regulating plant health, in particular the prohibition of transport of plant material, packing, tools and machinery from the location where appearance of fire blight is suspected.

(5) After the confirmation of infection the authorised provider of public service of plant health shall cede the matter to the competent inspector for further solving.

Article 8

(Confirmation of the infection)

(1) After the infection is confirmed, the measures shall be carried out in the focus of infection, based on further visual symptoms on host plants and on the basis of the oral decision by the competent inspector who must write a record of finding and ordered measures and in case a party requests issuance of a written decision, issue a written decision within eight days of the request lodged.

(2) In case the competent inspector or provider of public service of plant health find a new focus of infection and/or the authorised laboratory confirms the infections, the aforementioned must notify the Administration immediately.

(3) With a Decision, the Director of the Administration shall determine border of the new focus with pertaining buffer area and notify about that all others exercising control, plant holders and local community in a customary way of informing and via the website of the Administration.

(4) As long as the risk exists, the movements of beehives shall be prohibited in accordance with Article 27 of these Rules.

III. CURATIVE MEASURES IN THE FOCUS OF INFECTION

Article 9

(Curative measures in the focus of infection)

(1) In case the fire blight infection is confirmed, the competent inspector shall order the following measures:

- designation, which cannot be easily removed, of the point of confirmed infection, without damaging the plant;
- destruction of the infected plants or their parts in accordance with the Article 10 of these Rules;
- phytosanitary treatment in accordance with the recommendations of the providers of public service of plant health for the area of monitoring and predicting the harmful organisms ;
- hygiene-sanitary measures referred to in Annex 3 for movements in the focus of infection, until the Administration officially confirms that within the focus of infection no presence of fire blight had been confirmed two vegetation periods consecutively.

(2) When during the checks referred to in Article 5 of these Rules it is ascertained that a risk of fire blight spreading exists and/or the requirements pursuant to these Rules had not been met, the competent inspector shall order measures to prevent fire blight spreading.

Article 10

(Destruction of infected plants and their parts)

(1) Infected plant parts or plants must be destroyed immediately, if possible in dry weather, i.e. they must be burnt to ashes on the spot or on the land specified for that purpose.

(2) As burning on the spot shall be considered burning at the place of growth of the plant or burning in the same orchard. Burning must not endanger healthy plants, their supports, constructions or other objects.

(3) When destruction of host plants is ordered, firstly the infected branches must be removed

and burnt and only after that the remaining plant destroyed.

(4) When the material is transported to the place of destruction, care should be taken not to scatter the infected material and/or prevent the contact with healthy plants. Means of transport must provide protection of material with high sidewalls and a tarpaulin cover.

(5) After the destruction is completed, clothing and footwear must be washed and hands, tools, instruments and means of transport and the tarpaulin disinfected.

Article 11 (Burning)

(1) When burning of infected plants is ordered, the cut off parts must be burnt immediately and may not be temporarily piled.

(2) In orchards, the cut off branches and cut down trees must be burnt on the spot.

(3) When burning is not possible on the spot, the competent inspector shall confirm the location of burning and permit transport to the location.

(4) Without prejudice to the second paragraph of this Article, the competent inspector can permit the trunks and branches exceeding the diameter of 10 cm to be dried and used for firewood.

(5) The neighbouring population must be informed about the burning and while burning the fire rules must be followed.

Article 12 (Implementation of curative measures)

(1) The holder must immediately carry out the curative measures referred to in Articles 9, 10 and 11 of these Rules, an appeal shall not delay the execution.

(2) Destruction of host plants must be carried out by the holder himself/herself or by other providers, acknowledged with the requirements of the work safety regulations and hygiene measures referred to in Annex 3, all under the supervision of the competent inspector and in accordance with the fire rules. The competent inspector shall authorise the providers in accordance with the stipulations of the Act regulating the inspection.

(3) In the year of the detection of infection in the area, the provider of public service or the competent inspector must check host plants in the focus of infection at least twice during the period April-June and once in the period August-October and/or after every storm and hail.

Article 13 (Costs)

(1) Costs of laboratory analyses of samples, taken under the programme of special control shall be covered from the Budget of the Republic of Slovenia.

(2) Costs of required laboratory analyses of samples, taken in nurseries, mother plantations and their buffer areas under the regular plant health checks of plants for planting, shall be covered by the plant holder, however not more than once in a vegetation period for each batch of plants for planting, specified in the second paragraph of Article 15 of these Rules.

(3) Costs of laboratory testing must not exceed the highest allowed price, stipulated by the Administration in the contract made with testing providers and are calculated for the methods that are in the contract made with the providers approved by the Administration.

(4) According to the Act regulating the plant health, the holder of host plants shall cover the costs of destruction of host plants, disinfection of tools, machinery, footwear and clothing, treatment with phytosanitary products, transport to destruction and other ordered measures.

Article 14

(Curative measures in buffer areas of nurseries and **mother plantations**)

(1) Nurseries and mother plantation must be surrounded by a 500 m-wide buffer area.

(2) Buffer area must be officially checked at least once in a vegetation period.

(3) In case of fire blight infection of plants within the buffer area, the competent inspector shall, in addition to the measures referred to in Articles 9 and 10 of these Rules, for a nursery or a mother plantation order the following measures:

- prohibition of sale of plants of the genera *Malus*, *Pyrus* in *Cydonia* prior to 25 October,
- prohibition of issuing plant passport for the protected area.

(4) Measures referred to in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force up to the next vegetation period.

Article 15

(Curative measures in nurseries)

(1) In case of determined infection of plants in a nursery, the competent inspector shall, in addition to the measures referred to in Articles 9 and 10 of these Rules, order the following measures:

- immediate destruction of all infected and neighbouring host plants within a zone of 10 m if they grow so close to contact each other,
- prohibition of sale of all plants for planting in the nursery for 4 weeks,
- prohibition of sale of plants of the genera *Malus*, *Pyrus* in *Cydonia* prior to 25 October,
- prohibition of issuing plant passport for the protected area,
- visual checks of host plants in the nursery, carried out by the holder every 14 days and keeping records about the checks,
- taking samples to be tested for latent infection, on the costs of the holder, when the holder shall not prove regular checks,
- destruction of all host plants for planting of the same origin in the nursery when infection of more than 30% of the plants is scattered,
- destruction of all host plants for planting from the dense planting in the nursery when infection of more than 30% of the plants of that planting is scattered.

(2) As the infected host plants of the same origin referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be considered grafts from the same mother plantation and/or seedlings of the same genus and/or batch of a consignment, i.e. all the plants within the zone of 10 metres from the point

of infection.

(3) If the competent inspector orders a destruction of only a part of a nursery, the Administration shall allow sale of the remaining host plants for planting in accordance with Article 30 of these Rules when:

- the measures referred to in the first paragraph of this Article had been complied with,
- no pest insects were present in the nursery and/or regular pest control is evidenced,
- flower buds from the plants of genera *Malus*, *Pyrus* in *Cydonia* were removed timely,
- traceability of plant origin is provided,
- official checks had confirmed that the remaining plants are not infected,
- there was no other risk of spreading, arising from the frequency of fire blight appearance within that area.

(4) In the nurseries where the fire blight infection has not been determined, but sources of infection have been determined in the buffer area of the nursery, the Administration shall allow movement of the host plants for planting in accordance with Article 30 of these Rules when:

- the infected plants were timely destroyed,
- no pest insects and mites were present in the nursery and/or regular pest control is evidenced,
- official checks had confirmed that the plants are not infected with fire blight,
- there was no other risk of spreading, arising from the frequency of fire blight appearance within that area.

(5) The competent inspector shall carry out regular checks of compliance with requirements referred to in the first, second and third indents of the third paragraph of this Article and compliance with requirements referred to in the first and the second indents of the preceding paragraph.

Article 16

(Curative measures in **mother plantation**)

(1) In case of infection of plants in a mother plantation, the competent inspector shall, in addition to the measures referred to in Articles 9 and 10 of these Rules, order the following measures:

- destruction of infected mother plants and trees in their close proximity, if they grow so close to contact each other;
- prohibition of cutting stocks or grafts until on the basis of regular visual health checks during two vegetation periods or testing of 3% of mother plants for hidden infection during one vegetation period shall prove the plants are infection-free;
- carrying out additional phytosanitary measures.

(2) Without prejudices to the stipulation referred to in the first indent of the preceding paragraph, the host plants holder may propose that the competent inspector orders measures in accordance with Article 19 of these Rules in case of infection of a mother plantation. In that case the competent inspector shall order prohibition of cutting rootstocks or grafts and propose removal from the register, kept by the Administration in accordance with the rules on plant health and agricultural seeds and propagating material.

(3) Without prejudices to the stipulation referred to in the second indent of the first paragraph of this Article, the Administration may in accordance with Article 30 of these Rules exceptionally permit cutting of rootstocks or grafts of healthy parent plants during the year when infection was detected or prior to the beginning of the next vegetation period if:

- the infected plants were timely destroyed,
- no harmful insects were present and/or regular pest control is evidenced,
- no visual signs of infection are detected when visual checks are carried out every 14 days,
- conditions of that year are not favourable for spreading of disease,
- laboratory test has confirmed that up to the cutting of grafts no less than 5 % of mother plants had not been infected with fire blight during the whole vegetation period,
- there was no other risk of fire blight spreading.

(4) The competent inspector shall carry out checks of compliance with the requirements referred to in the first, second and third indents of the preceding paragraph.

Article 17

(Curative measures in intensive orchards)

In host plant intensive orchards the measures referred to in Articles 9 and 10 of these Rules shall be carried out, as follows:

- the infected low and medium-height plants must be pulled out by the roots and burnt. Damage to healthy plants caused by chips and splinters that might scatter around must be prevented.
- the infected parts of the tree crown of the high-height trees must be removed at least 30 cm below the visible signs of infection. The remaining parts of the tree must be destroyed no later than before the beginning of winter and the stump must be coated with non-selective herbicide.

Article 18

(Curative measures in ornamental gardens)

(1) When infection shall be confirmed in host plants in gardens of ornamental bushes, the measures referred to in Articles 9 and 10 of these Rules shall be carried out so as to remove the soil from the root collar and cut out the bush as close to the ground as possible and destroy it in accordance with Article 11 of these Rules.

(2) Stump and the main root must be radically burnt and at the place of the cut cover with non-selective herbicide in order to prevent further growth.

(3) Plants shall be destroyed including the roots in the following manner:

- plants shall be cut as close to the ground as possible, the remaining parts of the roots and the stump shall be burnt to the ground so as to prevent growth and after a year also the roots shall be dug out;
- whole plants shall be pulled out including the roots, in particular seriously infected plants or in case of a smaller surface;
- shoots bearing visible signs of infection shall be cut out and the remaining plants shall be treated with non-selected herbicide and after three week cut as close to the ground as

possible.

(4) The cut off and pulled out plants and plant parts referred to in the preceding paragraph must be destroyed in accordance with Article 11 of these Rules.

IV. MEASURES FOR SANATION OF THE INFECTION FOCUS IN THE INFECTED AREA

Article 19

(Curative measures in the infected area)

(1) In the foci of infection within the infection areas, the holders must carry out measures for prevention of spreading and/or fire blight control via radical cutting of infected shoots, branches and trees, via burning at the spot, disinfection and prevention of access to the infected location.

(2) The holders referred to in the preceding paragraph must notify the competent inspector, provider of public forestry service or the Administration about the measures carried out and must keep records (date, type of work performed, plant protection products applied).

(3) The competent inspector or the provider of public forestry service shall order destruction and the covering with non-selective herbicide of all plants referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, if the level of infection in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 20 of these Rules is confirmed.

(4) Production of host plants for planting in the infected area shall be prohibited, unless neutral area is established.

(5) As long as the risk exists, the movements of bee hives from the infected area shall be prohibited in accordance with the Article 27 of these Rules.

Article 20

(Cutting out of infected parts from the plants)

(1) Within the infected area where the scope of infections is serious or the fire blight is established, in order to control and reduce the infections, cutting out only parts from the infected plants bearing visible signs shall be allowed when the following requirements are complied with:

- cutting out must be carried out as soon as possible, when the weather is dry;
- hygienic measures referred to in Annex 3 regarding disinfections of hands, tools and appliances must be complied with;
- a part of the plant, 2 to 3 times longer than the length of the infected part, must be cut out, with a cut made no less than 40 to 50 cm into the healthy wood. While cutting, the shears and saws must be simultaneously disinfected or flame disinfections must be applied as well as wood wounds must be disinfected in accordance with Annex 3 of these Rules;
- the cut out branches shall be cautiously pulled out of the tree crown in order to prevent spreading of infection or cut so as to fall into a bag;

– plants from which the holder shall cut out branches bearing visible signs, must be permanently indicated by the holder and checked regularly in intensive orchards every 7 days and in other orchards every 14 days.

(2) The cut out parts of plants must be destroyed immediately in accordance with Article 11 of these Rules and when this is not possible, in accordance with Article 21 of these Rules.

(3) The use of fresh, cut-out parts for other purposes is not allowed.

(4) The competent inspector shall suspend cutting out of branches as satisfactory measure of protection and order destruction of a whole plant in the following cases:

- when an infection within a 1000 m zone surrounding nurseries and mother plantation is confirmed;
- when several spots of infections are visible on the same plant;
- when a severe infection, progressing to trunk and main branches, is visible;
- with trees in lush vegetation;
- when no ex-post control can be provided.

Article 21 (Composting and heat treatment)

(1) Without prejudices to Article 10 of these Rules, the competent inspector can allow composting or heat treatment of mechanically crushed plant material at a suitable deposit or at another suitable location. Composting and heat treatment are allowed within seriously infected area only.

(2) The cut out and/or crushed parts of the infected plants must be immediately transported directly to the location of composting where the composting pile must be arranged in such a way that height and width of freshly made pile shall exceed 2 m.

(3) The composting pile shall be covered with plates or plastic sheet in order to prevent scattering of material and to reach a temperature of at least 60°C also on the surface of the pile.

V. MEASURES IN THE ENDANGERED AREA

Article 22 (Endangered area)

(1) The Administration shall determine the endangered areas on the basis of official registers and records.

(2) Upon detecting an infection in the endangered area, the curative measures referred to in Articles 9, 10 and 11 of these Rules shall be carried out.

(3) The preventive measures referred to in Articles 24, 27 and 28 of these Rules shall be carried out in the endangered area as well.

(4) In local communities, where the endangered areas shall exceed the surface of 10 ha and are listed in the Annex 2 of these Rules, in addition to the measures referred to in the

preceding paragraph, the preventive measures referred to in Articles 25 and 26 of these Rules shall also be carried out.

Article 23 (Restrictions and prohibitions)

- (1) As long as the risk of fire blight spreading exists, the movement of host plants and their parts, including the pollen, from the focus of infection shall be prohibited during the vegetation period.
- (2) The period of threatening risk of fire blight spreading shall specify the Administration by means of the criteria for assessment of fire blight infection risk in accordance with the international standards for phytosanitary measures, issued on the basis of the convention regulating the plant health. The Administration shall determine the period of duration by means of decision and notify about that all the others exercising control, plant holders and local community in a customary way of informing and via the website of the Administration.
- (3) The competent inspector shall allow harvesting of fruit from the infected orchard if there are no visible signs of host plants infection.
- (4) Without prejudice to the stipulations of the first paragraph of this Article, the competent inspector can exceptionally allow movements of host plants including planting and movements of bee hives during the vegetation period, if there is no risk to plant health.
- (5) Without prejudice to the stipulations of the first paragraph of this Article, the Administration can in accordance with Article 30 of these Rules exceptionally allow exports and movements outside the territory of the Republic of Slovenia during the vegetation period, if there is no risk to plant health.
- (6) The competent inspector can prohibit new plantation of host plants in a dense plantation of host plants around the point of confirmed infection within the focus of infection during the vegetation period, in which the infection is confirmed.
- (7) The plant holders must ensure that all the visitors to the focus of infection shall comply with the hygienic-sanitary measures referred to in the Annex 3.

Article 24 (Restriction of plant production)

- (1) Until 31 March 2004, the holders of (*Cotoneaster* spp.), firethorn (*Pyracantha*), photinia (*Photinia davidiana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus*) and quince (*Cydonia*), growing in the endangered areas, namely within the 250 m zone around the intensive apple and pear orchards for fruit production must grub and destroy these plants in a manner suitable to prevent spreading of fire blight.
- (2) Planting of plants referred to in the preceding paragraph is prohibited in neutral areas and buffer areas.
- (3) Holders of nurseries, mother plantation and intensive apple and pear orchards for fruit production:
 - shall be liable to check zones referred to in the first paragraph of this Article and to cooperate in destruction of plants;

- can lodge an application to order destruction of plants referred to in the first paragraph of this Article to the competent unit of phytosanitary inspection and/or in case of forest plants, to the unit of Slovenian Forest Service.

Article 25
(Cooperation of the local community)

- (1) In accordance with their competences, the competent local communities shall cooperate in carrying out the destruction referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding Article.
- (2) Local community may adopt a programme following the requirements referred to in the preceding paragraph so as to promote grubbing of host plants not used for fruit production and their replacement with non-host plants with similar characteristics.

Article 26
(Cooperation of government bodies and local community)

- (1) In order to prevent risk to plant health, it shall be prohibited to plant the host plants, referred to in the first paragraph of Article 24 of these Rules, within the framework of the programmes financed from the Budget of the Republic of Slovenia.
- (2) Bodies of the Republic of Slovenia must carry out and/or cooperate in carrying out of the continuous surveillance of plants in order to confirm and report the occurrence and spreading of fire blight and its suppression in accordance with the Act, regulating the plant health.

Article 27
(Restriction of bee hives movement)

- (1) As long as the risk of fire blight exists, movements of bee families from the infected area, foci of infection and pertaining buffer areas referred to in the second paragraph of Article 4 of these Rules, to the endangered areas in the vicinity of orchards is prohibited:
 - from 15 March to 1 July for Primorska region:
 - from 25 March to 15 July for the remaining parts of Slovenia.
- (2) Bee holder may exceptionally move bee families referred to in the preceding paragraph if he carries out one of the following measures:
 - before the movement, keeps the bees closed in a dark room for 48 hours;
 - before the movement, keeps the bees in quarantine at the altitude of no less than 1300 m;
 - before the movement, keeps the bees in the area where there are no flowering host plants within the bee flight distance.
- (3) In the administrative procedure, the Administration can on the basis of an application exceptionally shorten the period referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, when the place of destination and within the distance of 3 km around it there are no flowering host plants or the Administration shall otherwise establish that there is no risk for fire blight spreading .
- (4) The Administration shall notify the Beekeepers' Association, honeyflow forecasting

service and the competent veterinary service about delimitation of areas referred to in the first and second paragraphs of Article 4 of these Rules no later than 30 November every year.

(5) The competent veterinary service shall issue health certificates for bee families and bee queens, taking into consideration the requirements referred to in the first and/or second paragraphs of this Article, namely by means of official endorsement make a record that the bees are moved from the fire blight infected area and the movement is subject to phytosanitary rules.

(6) During the period referred to in the first paragraph of this Article, the beeholder is obliged to:

- obtain the information from the bee pasture manager, appointed in accordance with the rules, on the cadastre of bee pastures, bee pasture management, trade in bees and on the honeyflow forecasting programme, on the type of the area and on the requirements for the movements of bees to the pasture ;
- notify the phytosanitary inspector on the intended movement and on the introduction of one of the quarantine measures prior to the implementation of measures referred to in the second paragraph of this Article;
- affix the written statement verified by the competent phytosanitary inspector on the implemented quarantine measures to the means of transport used for movements of bee hives and/or to beehouses.

(7) The surveillance of the bee hives movements shall be performed by the phytosanitary inspection in accordance with the rules regulating the measures for prevention of introduction, spread and suppression of harmful organisms to plants, plant products and other regulated articles as well as by the agricultural inspection in accordance with the rules regulating bee registration and pursuant to these Rules.

Article 28 (Obligations of the holders in the endangered area)

The holders of plants in the endangered area shall:

- during the vegetation period, in particular upon every prediction of risk referred to in the third paragraph of Article 6 of these Rules, but no less than once a month, carry out regular checks of host plants during the April - October period, in particular during the period of flowering, growth of shoots and weather conditions such as strong winds, storms and hail;
- immediately notify the phytosanitary inspector or the provider of public service about detection of visible signs;
- keep the register of regular health checks, suspicions, samples taken and the measures carried out, if they produce grown plants for marketing and are entered into the register of plant producers;
- remove flower buds from the plants of genera *Malus*, *Pyrus* and *Cydonia* after the phenological phase of flowering in the nursery;
- ensure regular cleaning and disinfections of tools, machinery, tractor wheels, footwear and other equipment in accordance with Annex 3.

VI. NOTIFICATION OF PRODUCTION AND AN APPLICATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL PERMIT

Article 29
(Location of production)

(1) The producer of host plants for planting shall notify the location of the nursery or mother plantation to the competent unit of phytosanitary inspection prior to the intended planting and no later than by 31 March.

(2) Upon the consent given by the Administration, the phytosanitary inspector shall approve the establishment of nursery or mother plantation when:

- it is located within the pest-free or neutral area,
- it is located at least 500 m away from the edge of the focus of infection and the plants in that buffer area are not infected with fire blight or the holder has carried out all the ordered measures to destroy such plants in accordance with Article 10 of these Rules, and
- it is possible to establish an area with no host plants referred to in the first paragraph of Article 24 of these Rules.

(3) Phytosanitary inspector shall not give approval to the establishment of a nursery or mother plantation if it is located within the area where the fire blight is established.

(4) In cases referred to in the preceding paragraph the phytosanitary inspector shall instruct the producer of host plants for planting to submit a proposal for establishment of neutral area for production of plants for planting in accordance with the fifth paragraph of Article 4 of these Rules.

Article 29.a
(Annual notification of nursery production)

(1) In accordance with the rules regulating the registration of producers of specified plants in order to provide plant health, the producer of host plants for planting shall no later than by 30 April notify the annual nursery production:

- to the competent unit of phytosanitary inspection in case of production of fruit and ornamental host plants,
- to the authorised forestry service provider, competent for plant health, in case of forestry plant production,
- to the appointed body for official approval of planting material of fruit plants in case of production of officially approved material.

(2) The competent phytosanitary inspector shall prohibit production in the nursery if he establishes that the nursery is not located within the protected or neutral area and/or the plant holder has not carried out all the ordered measures to destroy the plants, infected with fire blight in accordance with Article 10 of these Rules.

Article 29.b
(Annual declaration of **mother plant** production)

(1) Producer of rootstocks and grafts of host plants shall notify the annual production at the approved location referred to in Article 29 of these Rules no later than by 30 April in accordance with the first paragraph of the preceding Article.

(2) Producer, intending to use the orchard as a host mother plantation, must notify such an orchard in accordance with the first paragraph of the preceding Article no later than by 31 March in the year prior to beginning use grafts and/or other parts of plants for planting.

(3) The competent phytosanitary inspector shall prohibit use of mother plantation if he establishes that the mother plantation is not located within the protected or neutral area and/or the plant holder has not carried out all the ordered measures to destroy the plants, infected with fire blight in accordance with Article 10 of these Rules.

Article 30 (Exceptional permit)

(1) For the issuance of exceptional permit referred to in the third and fourth paragraphs of Article 15, the third paragraph of Article 16 and the fifth paragraph of Article 23 of these Rules, the holder shall submit an application with the Administration, stating basic data and reasons for the exceptional permit.

(2) In order to clarify the matter, the Administration may require additional necessary data from the holder or competent inspector.

VII. NOTIFICATIONS, DUTIES AND AUTHORISATIONS

Article 29 (Location of production)

(1) The producer of host plants for planting shall declare the location of the nursery or mother plantation to the competent unit of phytosanitary inspection prior to the intended planting and no later than by 31 March.

(2) Upon the consent given by the Administration, the phytosanitary inspector shall approve the establishment of nursery or mother plantation when:

- it is located within the pest-free or neutral area,
- it is located at least 500 m away from the edge of the focus of infection and the plants in that buffer area are not infected with fire blight or the holder has carried out all the ordered measures to destroy such plants in accordance with Article 10 of these Rules, and
- it is possible to establish an area with no host plants referred to in the first paragraph of Article 24 of these Rules.

(3) Phytosanitary inspector shall not give approval to the establishment of a nursery or mother plantation if it is located within the area where the fire blight is established.

(4) In cases referred to in the preceding paragraph the phytosanitary inspector shall instruct the producer of host plants for planting to submit a proposal for establishment of neutral area for production of plants for planting in accordance with the fifth paragraph of Article 4 of these Rules.

Article 29.a
(Annual declaration of nursery production)

(1) In accordance with the rules regulating the registration of producers of specified plants in order to provide plant health, the producer of host plants for planting shall no later than by 30 April declare the annual nursery production:

- to the competent unit of phytosanitary inspection in case of production fruit and ornamental host plants,
- to the authorised forestry service provider, competent for plant health, in case of forestry plant production,
- to the appointed certification body for official approval of planting material of fruit plants in case of production of officially approved material.

(2) The competent phytosanitary inspector shall prohibit production in the nursery if he establishes that the nursery is not located within the protected or neutral area and/or the plant holder has not carried out all the ordered measures to destroy the plants, infected with fire blight in accordance with Article 10 of these Rules.

Article 29.b
(Annual declaration of production)

(1) Producer of rootstocks and grafts of host plants shall declare the annual production at the approved location referred to in Article 29 of these Rules no later than by 30 April in accordance with the first paragraph of the preceding Article.

(2) Producer, intending to use the intensive orchard as a host plants mother plantation, must such an orchard declare in accordance with the first paragraph of the preceding Article no later than by 31 March in the year prior to beginning use grafts and/or other parts of plants for planting.

(3) The competent phytosanitary inspector shall prohibit use of mother plantation if he establishes that the mother plantation is not located within the protected or neutral area and/or the plant holder has not carried out all the ordered measures to destroy the plants, infected with fire blight in accordance with Article 10 of these Rules.

Article 31
(Notification)

- (1) Providers carrying out special control of host plants must collect and notify the observance data to the Administration pursuant to the instructions by the Director of Administration.
- (2) As long as the risk due to the presence of fire blight exists, the competent inspector notifies the host plant holders within the infected area in a customary way of informing about measures, risks of appearance and obligatory notification.
- (3) The Administration shall notify the providers of plant health about detailed measures in the endangered area via its website and periodic independent publication regarding the fire blight control.
- (4) Within the framework of a special control the Administration shall inform the public about the characteristics of the disease, risks and measures, involving also the cooperation of phytosanitary inspectors, providers of public service for plant health and other experts.

Article 32 (Duties and authorisations)

- (1) Visual checks and taking samples under the regular and special controls in accordance with Article 5 of these Rules and the rules on requirements for issuance of plant passports shall be carried out by:
 - phytosanitary inspectors, in particular in nurseries, mother plantations, neutral areas, buffer areas and foci of infection,
 - the authorised providers of public service for plant health, in particular in nurseries for production of officially approved material, forestry plant nurseries, orchards and gardens,
 - providers of public forestry service,
 - Administration's authorised officials.
- (2) Laboratory analyses shall be carried out by the approved laboratory in accordance with the technical and organisational requirements that must be met by the laboratories for carrying out diagnostic analyses of plant health.
- (3) The inspection of implementation of these Rules shall be carried out by the phytosanitary inspectors and/or, for forest plants, the forestry inspectors, in accordance with the Plant Health Act.
- (4) The Administration shall provide coordination, reporting, exchange of information between the authorities and providers of plant health service.
- (5) To carry out the surveillance, the Administration can include also:
 - other authorities and organisations from the area of agriculture and forestry, in accordance with the Act, regulating plant health;
 - authorities and organisations providing removal of consequences of natural disasters, in accordance with the Act, regulating removal of consequences of natural disasters.
- (6) Providers of public agricultural advisory service referred to in the first indent of the preceding paragraph shall carry out visual checks of host plants, in particular in intensive and meadow orchards.
- (7) Director of the Administration shall give instructions regarding organisation of checks and reporting according to this Article.

Article 33
(Permitted exceptions)

(1) Without prejudice to the stipulations of the fourth paragraph of Article 19 of these Rules, the host plants for planting, which were planted before entry into force of these Rules, shall be permitted to be moved if the requirements for issuance of plant passport have been complied with.

(2) Without prejudice to the stipulations referred to in the first paragraph of these Rules, the referred host plants, located in the buffer areas, don't have to be removed when they grow in nurseries within the infected area, which were planted before entry into force of these Rules and do not comply with the criteria referred to in the fifth paragraph of Article 4 of these Rules, under the condition that there are no signs of fire blight.

(3) To the nurseries, referred to in the preceding paragraph, production is permitted till the end of vegetation period of 2004 and movements pursuant to the requirements for issuance of plant passports.

(4) To carry out research and scientific work and plant breeding, the Administration can permit derogations from the measures referred to in these Rules for the benefit of the applicant, under the condition that all the measures, providing control of fire blight and prevention of its spreading, in accordance with the rules, regulation the introduction and movement of harmful organisms for scientific purposes, are implemented.

(5) The Administration can permit derogation from the measures referred to in these Rules to the benefit of the applicant also in other cases when they are professionally grounded and there is no risk of harmful organisms spreading.

(6) In order to recheck that there is no risk of fire blight spreading in cases referred to in the preceding paragraph and in the fifth paragraph of Article 22 of these Rules, the Administration can require expert opinion and/or additional testing of host plants.

VIII. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 34
(Expiry of validity and cessation of application)

As of the date these Rules enter into force, the Decree on measures for prevention of spreading and suppression of fire blight caused by bacteria (Uradni list SFRJ, (Official Gazette of the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia) No 13/91 shall cease to be effective and the Decision delimiting the special regulated area and the measures for the prevention of spread and suppression of fire blight (Uradni list RS (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia), No 48/03) shall cease to be valid.

Article 35
(Validity)

These Rules shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Uradni list Republike Slovenije.

No: 327-01-377/2003
Ljubljana, 10 February 2004
EVA: 2002-2311-0053

1. AMENDMENT (Uradni list RS, No 44/04)

It shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Uradni list Republike Slovenije.

No: 327-01-377/2003/2
Ljubljana, 19 April 2004
EVA: 2002-2311-0053

2. AMENDMENT (Uradni list RS, No 21/05)

It shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Uradni list Republike Slovenije.

No: 327-01-613/2003/2
Ljubljana, 9 February 2005
EVA: 2005-2311-0019

3. AMENDEMENT (Uradni list RS, št. 21/07)

It shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Uradni list Republike Slovenije.

No: 007-453/2006
Ljubljana, 21 February 2007
EVA: 2007-2311-0045

mag. Franc BUT
Minister for Agriculture,
Forestry and Food

Annex 1

List of infected areas where fire blight is established. Every infected area shall have the point of confirmed infection, determined by rectangular coordinates expressed in meters and a diameter of 1 km.

Location	Settlement	Geographical latitude	Geographical longitude
Begunje na Gorenjskem	Begunje na Gorenjskem	439249	137430
Brezje	Brezje	441393	131656
Brezje	Brezje	441180	132044
Brezje	Brezje	441324	131754
Brezje	Dobro Polje	440550	131218
Cerklje na Gorenjskem	Adergas	459292	125415
Cerklje na Gorenjskem	Adergas	459373	125364
Cerklje na Gorenjskem	Praprotna polica	458138	123392
Golnik	Golnik	449274	131481
Gozd Martuljek	Zgornje Rute	411225	149281
Jesenice	Jesenice	428287	143232
Kamna Gorica	Kamna Gorica	438277	130704
Kamnik	Kamnik	469785	119800
Kamnik	Kamnik	470147	120534
Kamnik	Kamnik	469325	120650
Kamnik	Kamnik	470150	120720
Kamnik	Košiše	469470	121048
Kamnik	Košiše	468811	121820
Kamnik	Mekinje	470616	121276
Kamnik	Mekinje	470473	121466
Kamnik	Nevlje	471199	120975
Kamnik	Nevlje	471187	120950
Kamnik	Podgorje	468819	119218
Kamnik	Poreber	474050	121141
Kamnik	Srednja vas pri Kamniku	475522	120338
Kamnik	Vrhpolje pri Kamniku	471915	120610
Kranj	Britof	453250	124082
Kranj	Britof	453144	123922
Kranj	Kokrica	450947	125039
Kranj	Kranj	450516	122792
Kranj	Kranj	449703	123280
Kranj	Kranj	449757	123237
Kranj	Kranj	449123	123205
Kranj	Kranj	451104	121591
Kranj	Kranj	450655	123133
Kranj	Kranj	449262	123199
Kranj	Kranj	450194	123809
Kranj	Predoslje	453106	124774

Kranj	Srakovlje	451158	126539
Kranj	Suha pri Predosljah	453882	125468
Križe	Križe	446052	133063
Križe	Križe	446537	133218
Križe	Križe	446705	132929
Križe	Sebenje	446381	132126
Kropa	Kropa	439103	128814
Kropa	Kropa	439126	128824
Kropa	Spodnja Dobrava	440752	129109
Lesce	Lesce	435737	135296
Lesce	Lesce	435097	135455
Mavčiče	Jama	453708	117978
Mavčiče	Podreča	455027	114032
Naklo	Cegelnica	448086	125885
Naklo	Naklo	447315	125552
Naklo	Podbrezje	444665	129302
Naklo	Podbrezje	444792	129346
Naklo	Podbrezje	444799	129480
Naklo	Podbrezje	444836	129382
Naklo	Podbrezje	444838	129417
Naklo	Strahinj	447239	126796
Naklo	Strahinj	447253	126827
Podnart	Ovsiše	443262	127379
Podnart	Posavec	441844	130198
Podnart	Posavec	441775	130185
Podnart	Posavec	441737	130027
Podnart	Posavec	441760	129987
Preddvor	Preddvor	455580	129020
Radovljica	Lancovo	436222	131831
Radovljica	Podvin	439502	133120
Radovljica	Radovljica	436492	134524
Radovljica	Radovljica	436530	133534
Radovljica	Radovljica	436656	133951
Radovljica	Vrbnje	438051	134319
Selca	Bukovica	441892	117626
Selca	Bukovica	442420	117394
Selca	Dolenja vas	440302	119157
Selca	Ševlje	441754	118327
Škofja Loka	Bodovlje	445852	112247
Škofja Loka	Draga	450766	111666
Škofja Loka	Grenc	447194	115595
Škofja Loka	Hosta	448514	113153
Škofja Loka	Hosta	448476	113222
Škofja Loka	Moškrin	445965	116022
Škofja Loka	Papirnica	447007	115755
Škofja Loka	Papirnica	447042	115521
Škofja Loka	Papirnica	447105	115703
Škofja Loka	Papirnica	446626	115596
Škofja Loka	Pevno	446269	116420
Škofja Loka	Pungert	449050	112702
Škofja Loka	Puštal	447538	113368

Škofja Loka	Reteče	451228	112720
Škofja Loka	Reteče	451575	112728
Škofja Loka	Reteče	451531	112775
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447244	114013
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447351	114287
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447152	113918
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447378	114007
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447363	114038
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447480	113790
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447569	113789
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	446643	114165
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447374	113723
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447294	114424
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447357	113935
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	448056	114325
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	448093	114357
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	446540	112892
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447398	114039
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447247	113738
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447184	113673
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447518	113602
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447592	113624
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447623	113630
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447773	113601
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447420	113794
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447584	113821
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447853	113620
Škofja Loka	Škofja Loka	447364	114171
Škofja Loka	Suha	448180	113507
Škofja Loka	Suha	448242	113547
Škofja Loka	Suha	448130	113589
Škofja Loka	Suha	448312	113740
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448316	115641
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448390	115600
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448371	115608
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448315	116025
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448030	115854
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	447822	115538
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448389	116153
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448459	116227
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448263	116242
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448258	116294
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448258	116342
Škofja Loka	Sv. Duh	448120	116228
Škofja Loka	Trata	449372	114740
Škofja Loka	Trata	449431	114775
Škofja Loka	Virlog	446037	115261
Škofja Loka	Visoko pri Poljanah	440136	109603
Škofja Loka	Zminec	444167	110923
Tržič	Grahovše	450297	136109
Žabnica	Dorfarje	448240	116996
Žabnica	Dorfarje	448087	116988

Žabnica	Dorfarje	448178	117053
Žabnica	Dorfarje	448035	117422
Žabnica	Spodnje Bitnje	448958	118396
Žabnica	Šutna	448443	117431
Žabnica	Šutna	448567	117637
Žabnica	Šutna	448197	117769
Žabnica	Žabnica	448755	117676
Žabnica	Žabnica	448880	117079
Zgornja Besnica	Rakovica	448343	122830
Zgornja Besnica	Rakovica	447672	123459
Zgornja Besnica	Zgornja Besnica	445051	123965
Žiri	Opale	433811	98401
Žiri	Opale	433837	98313
Žirovnica	Smokuč	436880	138384

Annex 2: Local communities (administrative units) where the endangered areas exceeding the threshold of 10 ha are located. Within the endangered areas (the areas of intensive orchards), exceeding 0,25 ha and the nurseries) the ecological factors are favourable for establishment of the fire blight, the presence of which will cause serious economic damage in this area.

Local community	Administrative unit
Bistrica ob Sotli	Šmarje pri Jelšah
Braslovče	Žalec
Brežice	Brežice
Cankova	Murska Sobota
Celje	Celje
Cerkno	Idrija
Cerkvenjak	Lenart
Črnomelj	Črnomelj
Divača	Sežana
Duplek	Maribor
Gornja Radgona	Gornja Radgona
Gornji Petrovci	Murska Sobota
Hoče-Slivnica	Maribor
Hrastnik	Hrastnik
Hrpelje - Kozina	Sežana
Ilirska Bistrica	Ilirska Bistrica
Ivančna Gorica	Grosuplje
Juršinci	Ptuj
Kamnik	Kamnik
Kobarid	Tolmin
Koper	Koper
Kozje	Šmarje Pri Jelšah
Kranj	Kranj

Krško	Krško
Kungota	Pesnica
Lenart	Lenart
Ljubljana	Ljubljana
Ljutomer	Ljutomer
Lukovica	Domžale
Maribor	Maribor
Medvode	Ljubljana
Metlika	Metlika
Miren-Kostanjevica	Nova Gorica
Mirna peč	Novo Mesto
Moravče	Domžale
Moravske toplice	Murska Sobota
Nova Gorica	Nova Gorica
Novo mesto	Novo Mesto
Oplotnica	Slovenska Bistrica
Ormož	Ormož
Pesnica	Maribor
Piran	Piran
Pivka	Postojna
Podčetrtek	Šmarje pri Jelšah
Ptuj	Ptuj
Puconci	Murska Sobota
Rače-Fram	Maribor
Radenci	Gornja Radgona
Radovljica	Radovljica
Razkrižje	Ljutomer
Rogaška Slatina	Šmarje pri Jelšah
Selnica ob Dravi	Ruše
Šentilj	Pesnica
Šentjernej	Novo Mesto
Šentjur	Šentjur Pri Celju
Sevnica	Sevnica
Sevnica	Sevnica
Slovenj Gradec	Slovenj Gradec
Slovenska Bistrica	Slovenska Bistrica
Slovenske Konjice	Slovenske Konjice
Šmarje pri Jelšah	Šmarje Pri Jelšah
Sveta Ana	Lenart
Sveti Andraž v Slov. goricah	Ptuj
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ANNEX 3: HYGIENIC MEASURES UPON SUSPICION OF FIRE BLIGHT in order to prevent risk of disease transmission when handling infected plants

1. General hygienic measures

- The infected plants must not be touched without reason.
- When noticing suspicious signs of disease infection, work with plants must be immediately discontinued and tools and hands disinfected.
- Infection must be reported to the nearest plant health public service, to the regional phytosanitary inspection or Administration for Plant Protection and Seeds of the Republic of Slovenia (tel.: 01/478-9149).

2. Disinfection of small tools (knives, tweezers, tree cutting shears)

- Prepare solution of 10 % natrium hypochlorite, deep a sponge into the solution and wipe tools with the sponge after each contact with the infected plant; the solution can be used also for coating large wounds on plants (preparations: Varekina, Arekina, Clorox and the like).
- Disinfection by 70 % etil alcohol, which shall be following 4-day use prepared anew is appropriate, as well disinfection by spray Incidin liquid.
- Other suitable means: Lysetol FF: 4% concentration; Disinfectant FS 37: 10% concentration; Disinfectant FS 36: concentrated; Menno-Florades: 1% concentration. After the work the tools shall be thoroughly disinfected by dipping into one of the listed preparations. Preparations must be prepared anew every 14 days (following the 14-day use a fresh preparation must be prepared). For work, only small quantities of preparations are required, which shall be removed after the work by rinsing.

3. Other possibilities of disinfection of tools and appliances

- Flame disinfection or
- disinfection by hot water or steam of at least 70°C.

4. Disinfection of hands

- In order to prevent contact of hands with the bacteria ooze, it is obligatory to:
- use single-use thin latex gloves or
- thoroughly spray the hands with disinfectant Spitaderm, Sterillium or other appropriate alcohol product.

5. Disinfection of footwear

There is a serious risk of transmitting the disease by footwear when the sick plants excrete a lot of bacteria ooze which for this reason can lay on the ground also or when sick branches lay on the ground. This must be taken into account when cutting or destroying plants. The risk aggravates in warm and moist weather. To that end, use of two pairs of shoes/boots is recommended. Possibilities of footwear disinfections:

- rinse the boots (shoes) with water and then pour with hot water (70°C);
- rinse the boots (shoes) with water, spray with 70 % ethanol, Incidin or Sterillium and allow the product to take effect for the next 5 minutes and then spray for the second time and allow the product to take effect again.

6. Disinfection of clothing

A care must be taken to prevent contact of clothing with the infected plant parts. The risk of transmitting the disease by clothing is more serious in warm and moist weather and when grubbing of plantations. Clothing must be taken off immediately after the work with the infected plants is finished or after other works are finished. Clothing must be washed in a washing machine and thus certainly disinfected.