UPOV

TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Thirty-eight Session Seoul, Rep. of Korea 2009

PREPARATORY WORKSHOP

August 30, 2009

UPOV

UPOV

The International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

established in 1961

The International **Union** for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Union internationale pour la protection des obtentions végétales

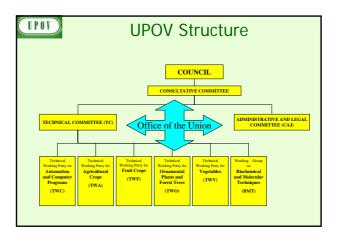
1. Introduction to UPOV
2. Introduction to the Technical Working Parties
3. Overview of the General Introduction (document TG/1/3 and TGP documents)
4. Test Guidelines (document TGP/7)
(a) Introduction
(b) Guidance on drafting characteristics
(c) Method of observation (M); G/S)
(d) Asterisked, grouping of TQ characteristics
(e) Example varieties
(f) The process for the Joping UPOV Test Guidelines
5. UPOV databases
6. The UPOV website
7. Agenda for the TWP meeting
8. Feedback

TPOY

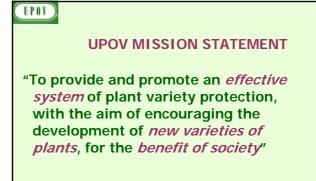
Members of the Union

- -States
- -Intergovernmental Organization(s)
- Organs established by the Convention
 - -Council
 - -Office of the Union
- Other Bodies

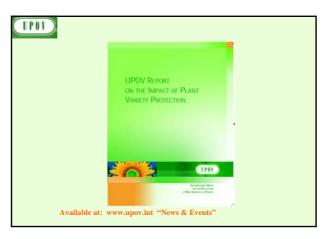
1. INTRODUCTION TO UPOV

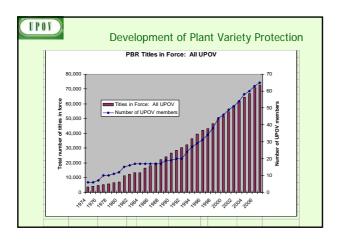


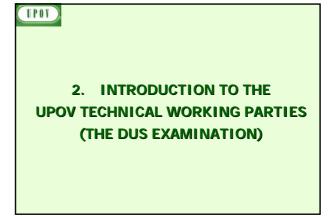


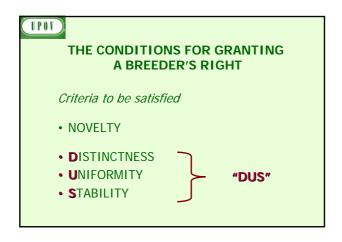












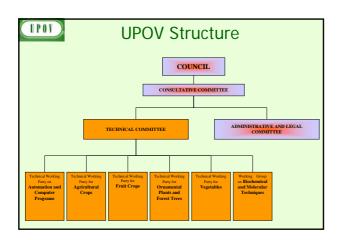
3. OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL INTRODUCTION

(DOCUMENT TG/1/3 AND TGP DOCUMENTS)

GUIDANCE FOR DUS EXAMINATION



UPOV **Guidance for DUS Examination** facilitates: BEST PRACTICE (based on experience) => good decisions => good definition of the object of protection (strong protection) => efficiency in method of examination (learn from the best) HARMONIZATION => efficiency · mutual acceptance of DUS reports (minimize cost of examination for individual authorities) mutual recognition of variety descriptions (all parties speak the same "language") · simple and cheap system for applicants (minimize cost for breeders)



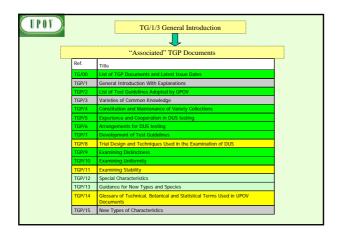
UPOV provides guidance by:

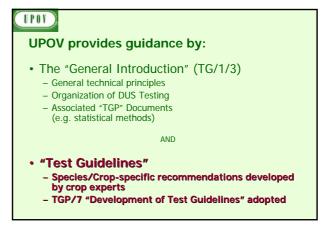
• The "General Introduction" (TG/1/3)

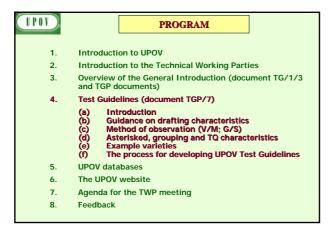
- General technical principles

- Organization of DUS Testing

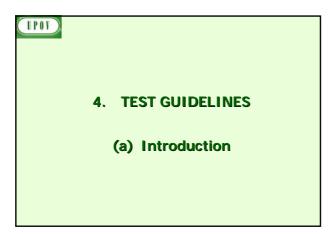
- Associated "TGP" Documents
(e.g. statistical methods)

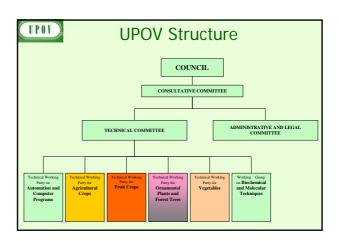














TGP/7 "Development of Test Guidelines"

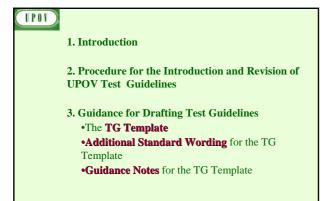


10 Chapters of UPOV Test Guidelines

- 1. Subject of the Test Guidelines
- 2. Material Required
- 3. Methods of Examination
- 4. Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability
- 5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial
- 6. Introduction to the Table of Characteristics

7. Table of Characteristics

- 8. Explanation on the Table of Characteristics
- 9. Literature
- 10. Technical Questionnaire





4. TEST GUIDELINES

(b) Guidance on drafting characteristics

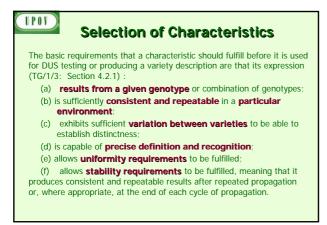
- selection of characteristics
- types of expression (QL, QN, PQ)
- states of expression / notes



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"CHARACTERISTICS"

- may have direct commercial relevance
 - Flower color (ornamental)
 - Fruit color
- but commercial relevance NOT required
 - Leaf shape



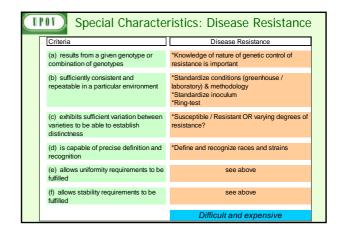
UPOV	Selection of Characteristics			
	Criteria	Fruit: color	Leaf: shape	Yield
	(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	(b) sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment	Yes	Yes	(No)
	(c) exhibits sufficient variation between varieties to be able to establish distinctness	Yes	Yes	???
	(d) is capable of precise definition and recognition	Yes	Yes	(No)
	(e) allows uniformity requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes	???
	(f) allows stability requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes	???
	Commercial value	Yes	No	Yes
	ACCEPTABILITY	Yes	Yes	No

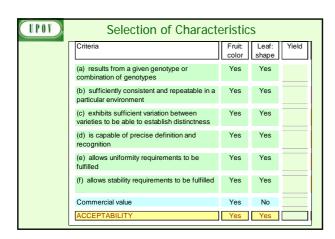
Selection of Characteristics

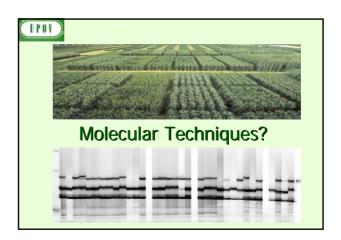
• Yield ???

• Straw strength ???

Etc.



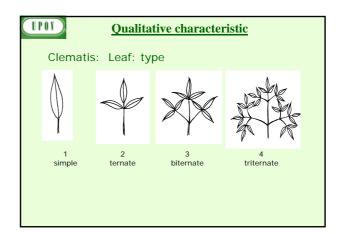


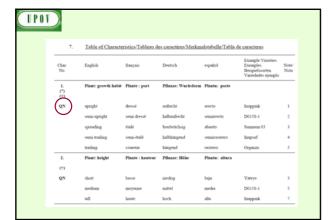


UPOV

TYPE OF EXPRESSION OF CHARACTERISTICS (QL, QN, PQ):

and consequences for consideration of **distinctness**





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Qualitative Characteristics: **distinctness**

In qualitative characteristics, the difference between two varieties may be considered clear if one or more characteristics have expressions that fall into **two different states in the Test Guidelines**. Varieties should not be considered distinct for a qualitative characteristic if they have the same state of expression.

(e.g. sex of plant: dioecious female (1), dioecious male (2), monoecious unisexual (3), monoecious hermaphrodite (4)).

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OUALITATIVE Characteristics

"Qualitative characteristics" are those that are **expressed in discontinuous states** (e.g. sex of plant: dioecious female (1), dioecious male (2), monoecious unisexual (3), monoecious hermaphrodite (4)).

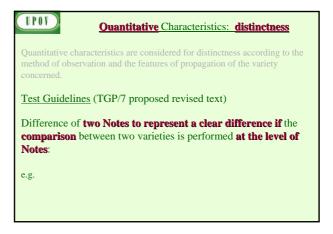
These states are self-explanatory and independently meaningful. All states are necessary to describe the full range of the characteristic, and every form of expression can be described by a single state. The order of states is not important. As a rule, the **characteristics are not influenced by environment**.

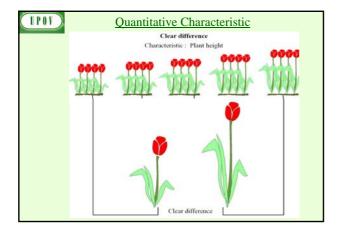
UPOV

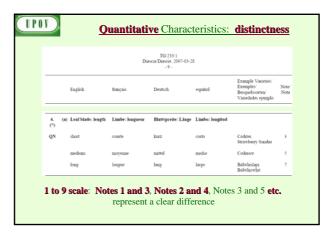
QUANTITATIVE Characteristics

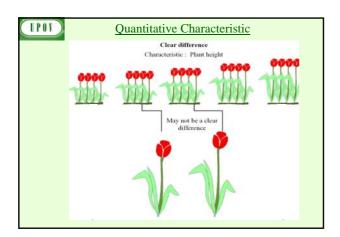
"Quantitative characteristics" are those where the expression covers the full range of variation from one extreme to the other. The **expression can be recorded on a one-dimensional, continuous or discrete, linear scale**. The range of expression is divided into a number of states for the purpose of description (e.g. length of stem: very short (1), short (3), medium (5), long (7), very long (9)). The division seeks to provide, as far as is practical, an even distribution across the scale. The Test Guidelines do not specify the difference needed for distinctness. The states of expression should, however, be meaningful for DUS

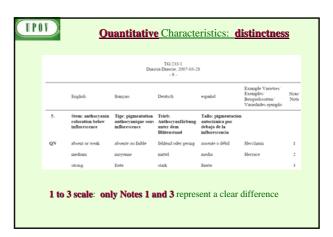
Quantitative Characteristics: distinctness Quantitative characteristics are considered for distinctness according to the method of observation and the features of propagation of the variety concerned...





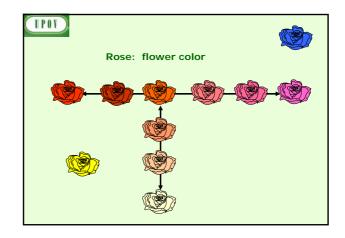


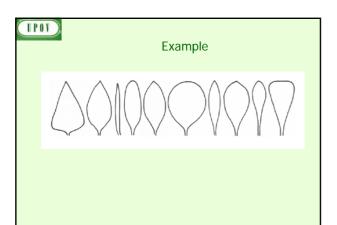




PSEUDO-QUALITATIVE Characteristics

In the case of "pseudo-qualitative characteristics," the **range of expression is at least partly continuous, but varies in more than one dimension** (e.g. shape: ovate (1), elliptic (2), circular (3), obovate (4)) and cannot be adequately described by just defining two ends of a linear range. In a similar way to qualitative (discontinuous) characteristics — hence the term "pseudo-qualitative" — each individual state of expression needs to be identified to adequately describe the range of the characteristic.

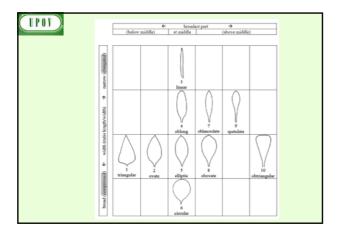


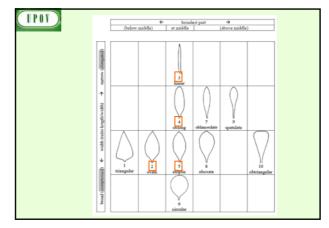


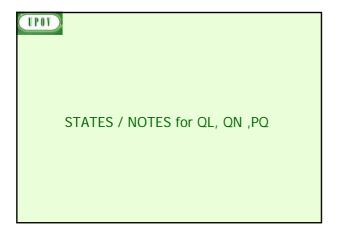
TPOT

Pseudo-Qualitative Characteristics: distinctness

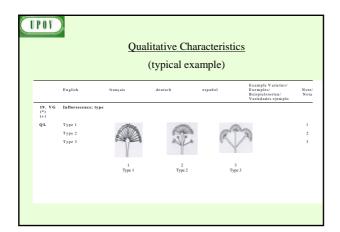
A different state in the Test Guidelines may not be sufficient to establish distinctness (see also section 5.5.2.3). However, in certain circumstances, varieties described by the same state of expression may be clearly distinguishable.

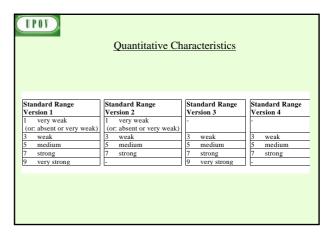


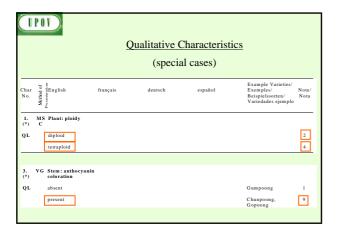


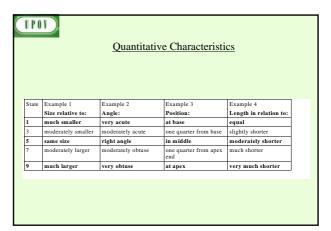


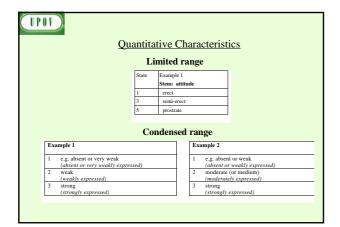


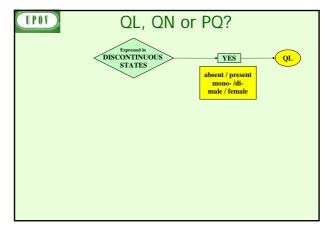


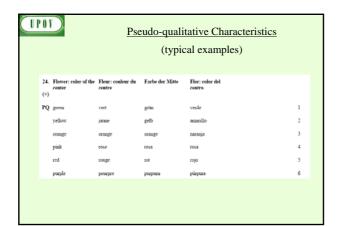


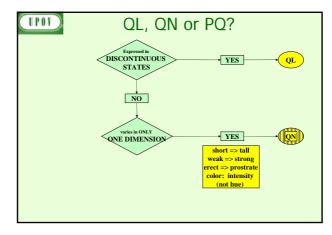


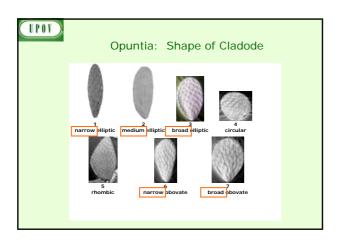


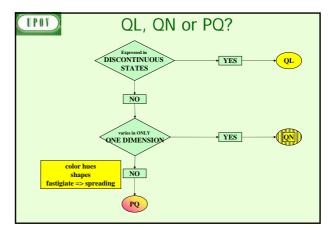


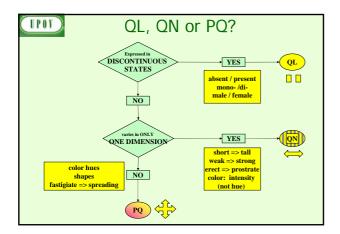


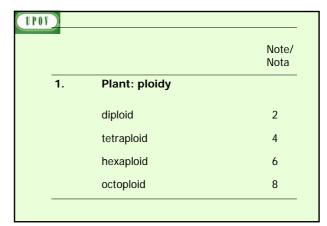


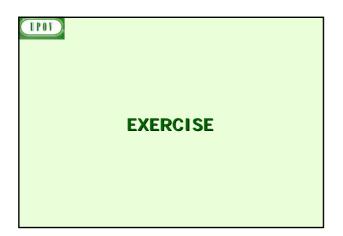


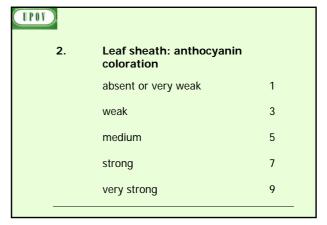












(a) What type of Expression?

QL: Qualitative
QN: Quantitative
PQ: Pseudo-qualitative

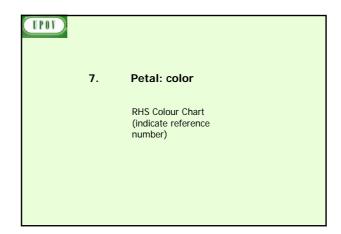
(b) Which Notes represent a clear difference?

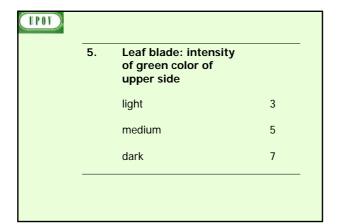
3. Plant: rhizomes

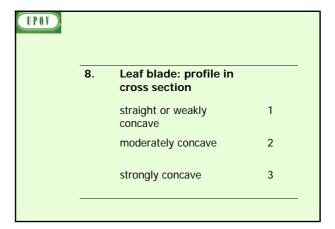
absent 1

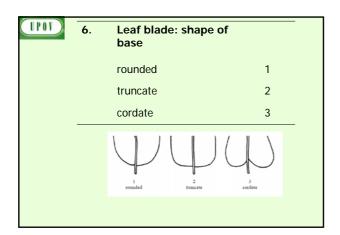
present 9

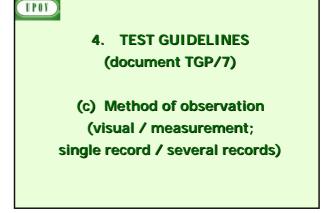
4.	Petal: color	
	white	1
	yellow	2
	orange	3
	red	4
	pink	5
	purple	6

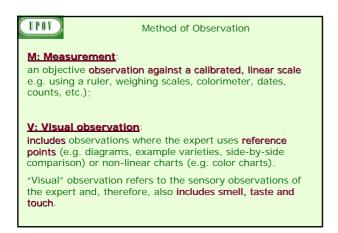


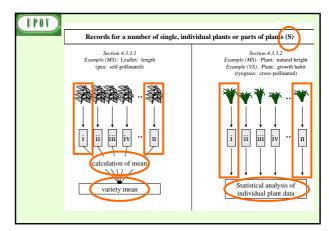










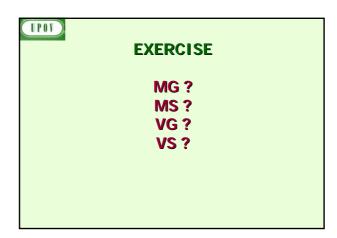


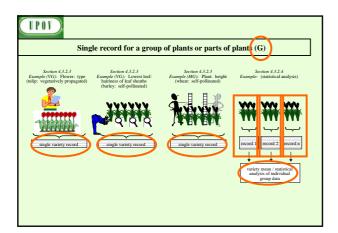
(for the purposes of distinctness)

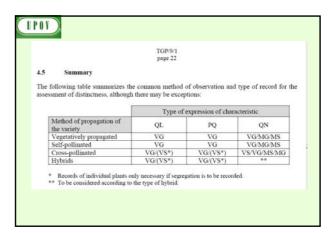
G: single record for a variety, or a GROUP of plants or parts of plants;

In most cases, "G" provides a single record per variety and it is not possible or necessary to apply statistical methods in a plant-by-plant analysis for the assessment of distinctness.

S: records for a number of SINGLE, individual plants or parts of plants ...







1.	Plant: height (at time of harvest)	
QN	very short	1
	short	3
	medium	5
	tall	7
	very tall	9

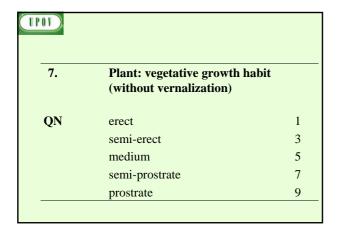
(IPOV)	4.	Tassel: number of primary lateral branches	
	QN	absent or very few	1
		few	3
		medium	5
		many	7
		very many	9

2.	Leaf: twisting of tip	
QN	absent or very weak	1
	weak	3
	medium	5
	strong	7
	very strong	9

5.	Leaf: width of blade	
QN	very narrow	1
	narrow	3
	medium	5
	wide	7
	very wide	9

3.	Leaf: undulation of margin of blade	
QN	absent or very weak	1
	intermediate	2
	strong	3

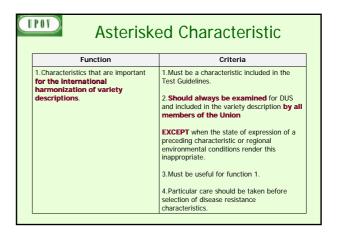
6.	Plant: time of inflorescence emergence (without vernalization)	
QN	very early	1
	early	3
	medium	5
	late	7
	very late	9

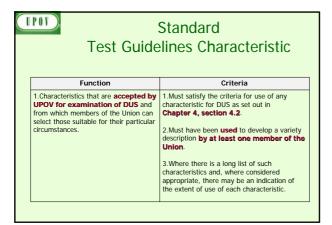


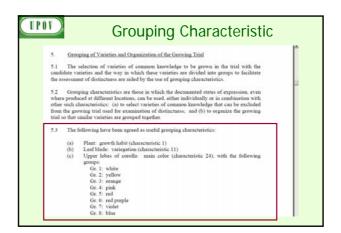


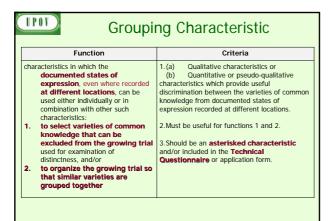
4. TEST GUIDELINES
(document TGP/7)

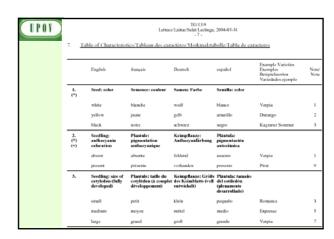
(d) Asterisked, grouping and TQ
characteristics
(functional categories)

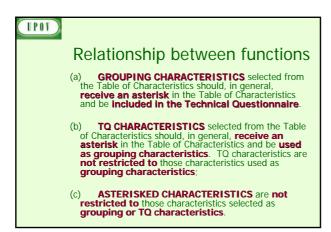


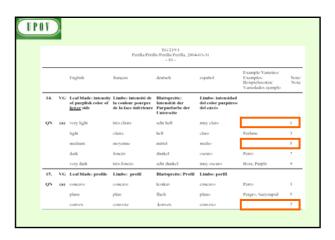






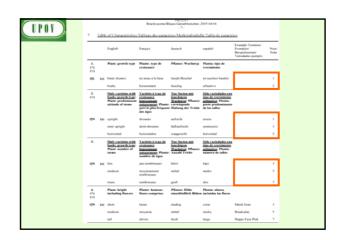


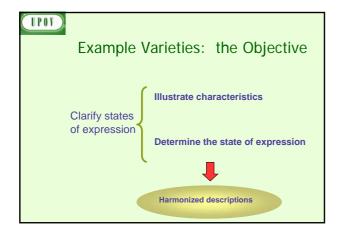


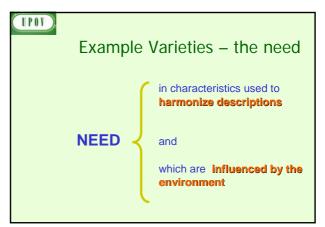


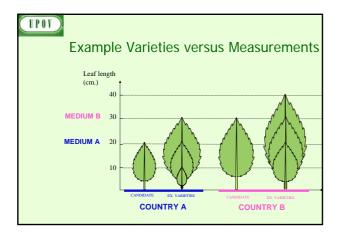
4. TEST GUIDELINES
(document TGP/7)

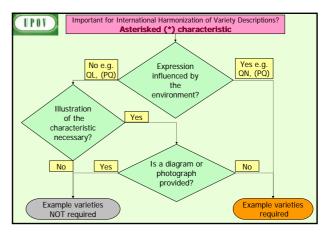
(e) Example varieties



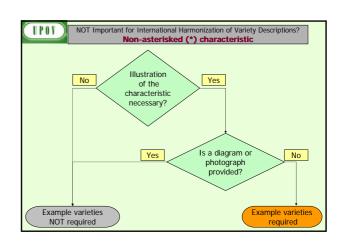


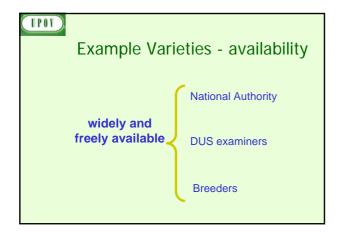


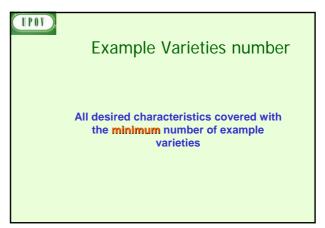


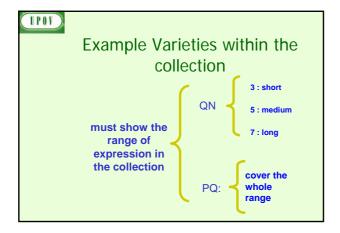


Example Varieties –the need









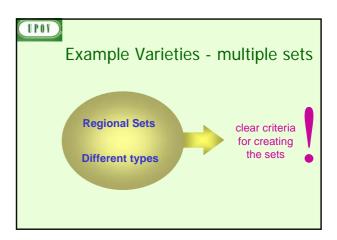
Example Varieties - agreement

Proposed by the Leading Expert of the TG (in cooperation with interested experts)

Accepted if no objections are presented

Example Varieties Fluctuation

Maintain the expression for the characteristic in relation to the other varieties in the collection



UPOV

4. TEST GUIDELINES (document TGP/7)

(f) The process for developing UPOV **Test Guidelines**

UPOV **EXAMPLE (New Test Guidelines)**

Test Guidelines: Plantus magnifica L.

(Common name: Alpha)

Technical Working Party: **TWX**

TWX (2005): Alpha (proj.1) TWX (2006): Alpha (proj.2) TWX (2007):

Alpha (proj.3) Alpha (proj.4) Alpha (proj.5) Enlarged Editorial Committee (2008): Technical Committee (2008): Final adopted document (2008): TG/500/1

UPOV

Test Guidelines

• 257 Test Guidelines adopted

but...

• >2,500 genera and species with varieties examined for PBR

UPOV

5. UPOV DATABASES

UPOV **PRIORITY for UPOV Test Guidelines**

PRIORITY for species or crops with high:

- number of authorities receiving PBR applications;
- number of PBR applications;
- number of foreign applications received by **UPOV** members;
- economic importance;
- level of breeding activity

UPOV Article 20 of the 1991 Act (Variety denominations) (2) [Characteristics of the **denomination**] In particular, it must be different from every **denomination** which designates, in the territory of any Contracting Party, an existing variety of the same plant species or of a closely related species.

