

TG/93/4(proj.2)
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# INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

# DRAFT

### **GROUNDNUT**

UPOV Code: ARACH\_HYP

Arachis hypogaea L.

#### **GUIDELINES**

### FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

## FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from South Africa

to be considered by the

Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops at its forty-first session, to be held in Angers, France, from May 21 to 25, 2012

### Alternative Names:

Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish	ĺ
Arachis hypogaea L.	Groundnut; Peanut	Arachide	Erdnuß	Cacahuete; Maní	J

The purpose of these guidelines ("Test Guidelines") is to elaborate the principles contained in the General Introduction (document TG/1/3), and its associated TGP documents, into detailed practical guidance for the harmonized examination of distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS) and, in particular, to identify appropriate characteristics for the examination of DUS and production of harmonized variety descriptions.

## **ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS**

These Test Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the General Introduction and its associated TGP documents.

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These names were correct at the time of the introduction of these Test Guidelines but may be revised or updated. [Readers are advised to consult the UPOV Code, which can be found on the UPOV Website (www.upov.int), for the latest information.]

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### 1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of Arachis hypogaea L..

# 2. <u>Material Required</u>

- 2.1 The competent authorities decide on the quantity and quality of the plant material required for testing the variety and when and where it is to be delivered. Applicants submitting material from a State other than that in which the testing takes place must ensure that all customs formalities and phytosanitary requirements are complied with.
- 2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of seed.
- 2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:

1 kg.

The seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent authority.

- 2.4 The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigor, nor affected by any important pest or disease.
- 2.5 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.

### 3. Method of Examination

### 3.1 Number of Growing Cycles

The minimum duration of tests should normally be a single growing cycle.

## 3.2 Testing Place

Tests are normally conducted at one place. In the case of tests conducted at more than one place, guidance is provided in TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness".

- 3.3 Conditions for Conducting the Examination
- 3.3.1 The tests should be carried out under conditions ensuring satisfactory growth for the expression of the relevant characteristics of the variety and for the conduct of the examination.
- 3.3.2 The optimum stage of development for the assessment of each characteristic is indicated by a number in the second column of the Table of Characteristics. The stages of development denoted by each number are described in Chapter 8.1.
- 3.3.3 Because daylight varies, color determinations made against a color chart should be made either in a suitable cabinet providing artificial daylight or in the middle of the day in a room without direct sunlight. The spectral distribution of the illuminant for artificial daylight should conform with the CIE Standard of Preferred Daylight D 6500 and should fall within the tolerances set out in the British Standard 950, Part I. These determinations should be made with the plant part placed against a white background. The color chart and version used should be specified in the variety description.

## 3.4 Test Design

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 60 plants, which should be divided between at least 2 replicates.

3.4.2 The design of the tests should be such that plants or parts of plants may be removed for measurement or counting without prejudice to the observations which must be made up to the end of the growing cycle.

### 3.5 Additional Tests

Additional tests, for examining relevant characteristics, may be established.

### 4. Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability

#### 4.1 Distinctness

### 4.1.1 General Recommendations

It is of particular importance for users of these Test Guidelines to consult the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding distinctness. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in these Test Guidelines.

Further guidance is provided in documents TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness" and TGP/8 "Trial Design and Techniques Used in the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability".

### 4.1.2 Consistent Differences

The differences observed between varieties may be so clear that more than one growing cycle is not necessary. In addition, in some circumstances, the influence of the environment is not such that more than a single growing cycle is required to provide assurance that the differences observed between varieties are sufficiently consistent. One means of ensuring that a difference in a characteristic, observed in a growing trial, is sufficiently consistent is to examine the characteristic in at least two independent growing cycles.

### 4.1.3 Clear Differences

Determining whether a difference between two varieties is clear depends on many factors, and should consider, in particular, the type of expression of the characteristic being examined, i.e. whether it is expressed in a qualitative, quantitative, or pseudo-qualitative manner. Therefore, it is important that users of these Test Guidelines are familiar with the recommendations contained in the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding distinctness.

### 4.1.4 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 20 plants or parts taken from each of 20 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants. In the case of observations of parts taken from single plants, the number of parts to be taken from each of the plants should be 1.

### 4.1.5 Method of Observation

The recommended method of observing the characteristic for the purposes of distinctness is indicated by the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics (see document TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness", Section 4 "Observation of characteristics"):

MG: single measurement of a group of plants or parts of plants

MS: measurement of a number of individual plants or parts of plants

VG: visual assessment by a single observation of a group of plants or parts of plants

VS: visual assessment by observation of individual plants or parts of plants

Type of observation: visual (V) or measurement (M)

"Visual" observation (V) is an observation made on the basis of the expert's judgment. For the purposes of this document, "visual" observation refers to the sensory observations of the experts and, therefore, also includes smell, taste and touch. Visual observation includes observations where the expert uses reference points (e.g. diagrams, example varieties, side-by-side

comparison) or non-linear charts (e.g. color charts). Measurement (M) is an objective observation against a calibrated, linear scale e.g. using a ruler, weighing scales, colorimeter, dates, counts, etc.

Type of record: for a group of plants (G) or for single, individual plants (S)

For the purposes of distinctness, observations may be recorded as a single record for a group of plants or parts of plants (G), or may be recorded as records for a number of single, individual plants or parts of plants (S). 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."

In cases where more than one method of observing the characteristic is indicated in the Table of Characteristics (e.g. VG/MG), guidance on selecting an appropriate method is provided in document TGP/9, Section 4.2.

### 4.2 Uniformity

- 4.2.1 It is of particular importance for users of these Test Guidelines to consult the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding uniformity. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in these Test Guidelines:
  - 4.2.2 Uniformity assessment by off-types (characteristics observed on different sample sizes)

In cases where samples of different sizes are used for the assessment of uniformity of different characteristics, guidance should be given for all sample sizes. In such cases, the relevant sample size for each characteristic should be indicated in the Table of Characteristics.

### 4.2.2.1 Uniformity assessment on all plants in the test

For the assessment of uniformity in a sample of 60 plants, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 60 plants, 3 off-types are allowed.

## 4.2.2.2 Uniformity assessment on a sub-sample

For the assessment of uniformity of plants, parts of plants, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 20 plants, parts of plants, 1 off-type is allowed.

# 4.2.2.3 Indication of sample size in the Table of Characteristics

The recommended sample size for the assessment of uniformity is indicated by the following key in the table of characteristics:

- (A) sample size of 60 plants
- (B) sample size of 20 plants/parts of plants

### 4.3 Stability

- 4.3.1 In practice, it is not usual to perform tests of stability that produce results as certain as those of the testing of distinctness and uniformity. However, experience has demonstrated that, for many types of variety, when a variety has been shown to be uniform, it can also be considered to be stable.
- 4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be further examined by testing a new seed stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the initial material supplied.

## 5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial

5.1 The selection of varieties of common knowledge to be grown in the trial with the candidate varieties and the way in which these varieties are divided into groups to facilitate the assessment of distinctness are aided by the use of grouping characteristics.

- 5.2 Grouping characteristics are those in which the documented states of expression, even where produced at different locations, can be used, either individually or in combination with other such characteristics: (a) to select varieties of common knowledge that can be excluded from the growing trial used for examination of distinctness; and (b) to organize the growing trial so that similar varieties are grouped together.
- 5.3 The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:
  - (a) Plant: growth habit (Characteristic 1)
  - (b) Stem: anthocyanin coloration (Characteristic 4)
  - (c) Pod: number of kernels (Characteristic 14)
  - (d) Kernel: main color of mature uncured testa (Characteristic 16)
  - (e) Commercial Grouping (Characteristic 22)
- 5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction and document TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness".
- 6. Introduction to the Table of Characteristics
- 6.1 Categories of Characteristics
  - 6.1.1 Standard Test Guidelines Characteristics

Standard Test Guidelines characteristics are those which are approved by UPOV for examination of DUS and from which members of the Union can select those suitable for their particular circumstances.

### 6.1.2 Asterisked Characteristics

Asterisked characteristics (denoted by \*) are those included in the Test Guidelines which are important for the international harmonization of variety descriptions and should always be examined for DUS and included in the variety description by all members of the Union, except when the state of expression of a preceding characteristic or regional environmental conditions render this inappropriate.

- 6.2 States of Expression and Corresponding Notes
- 6.2.1 States of expression are given for each characteristic to define the characteristic and to harmonize descriptions. Each state of expression is allocated a corresponding numerical note for ease of recording of data and for the production and exchange of the description.
- 6.2.2 In the case of qualitative and pseudo-qualitative characteristics (see Chapter 6.3), all relevant states of expression are presented in the characteristic. However, in the case of quantitative characteristics with 5 or more states, an abbreviated scale may be used to minimize the size of the Table of Characteristics. For example, in the case of a quantitative characteristic with 9 states, the presentation of states of expression in the Test Guidelines may be abbreviated as follows:

State	Note
small	3
medium	5
large	7

However, it should be noted that all of the following 9 states of expression exist to describe varieties and should be used as appropriate:

State	Note
very small	1
very small to small	2
small	3
small to medium	4
medium	5
medium to large	6
large	7
large to very large	8
very large	9

6.2.3 Further explanation of the presentation of states of expression and notes is provided in document TGP/7 "Development of Test Guidelines".

## 6.3 Types of Expression

An explanation of the types of expression of characteristics (qualitative, quantitative and pseudo-qualitative) is provided in the General Introduction.

# 6.4 Example Varieties

Where appropriate, example varieties are provided to clarify the states of expression of each characteristic.

6.5 Legend

(\*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

QL Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
QN Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

MG, MS, VG, VS – see Chapter 4.1.5

- (a)-(c) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1.
- (+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.2.
- (A)-(B) see Chapter 4.2.2.3

# 7. <u>Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres</u>

1. VG Plant: growth habit (*) QN (a) erect Tufa A semi-erect Kwarts prostrate Inkanyezi  2. VG Prostate varieties only: Side branches: growth habit QN (a) tips slightly upturned A tips moderately upturned tips strongy upturned Inkanyezi  3. VG Plant: density (+) QN (a) sparse Mwenje A medium Nyanda dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin coloration QL (a) absent A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration QN (a) weak A medium strong strong 6. VG/ Leaflet: length (*) GN (C) VG/ Leaflet: length (*)	Note/ Nota	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	español	deutsch	français	English		
A semi-erect Kwarts prostrate Inkanyezi  2. VG Prostate varieties only; Side branches: growth habit  QN (a) tips slightly upturned  A tips moderately upturned tips strongy upturned Inkanyezi  3. VG Plant: density  (+)  QN (a) sparse Mwenje  A medium dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin (*) coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin (coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length						Plant: growth habit	VG	1. (*)
prostrate Inkanyezi  2. VG Prostate varieties only, Side branches: growth habit  QN (a) tips slightly upturned  A tips moderately upturned Inkanyezi  3. VG Plant: density  (+)  QN (a) sparse Mwenje  A medium Nyanda dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium  Strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	1	Tufa				erect	(a)	QN
2. VG Prostate varieties only: Side branches: growth habit  QN (a) tips slightly upturned  A tips moderately upturned tips strongy upturned tips strongy upturned  3. VG Plant: density  (+)  QN (a) sparse Mwenje  A medium Nyanda dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	2	Kwarts				semi-erect		Α
only: Side branches: growth habit  QN (a) tips slightly upturned  A tips moderately upturned tips strongy upturned Inkanyezi  3. VG Plant: density  (+)  QN (a) sparse Mwenje  A medium Nyanda dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium  strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	3	Inkanyezi				prostrate		
A tips moderately upturned tips strongy upturned Inkanyezi  3. VG Plant: density  (+)  QN (a) sparse Mwenje  A medium Nyanda dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length						only: Side branches:	VG	2.
upturned tips strongy upturned  Inkanyezi  3. VG Plant: density  (+)  QN (a) sparse Mwenje  A medium Nyanda dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	1					tips slightly upturned	(a)	QN
3. VG Plant: density (+)  QN (a) sparse Mwenje A medium Nyanda  dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin (') coloration  QL (a) absent A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	2					tips moderately upturned		A
(+)  QN (a) sparse Mwenje A medium dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin (*) coloration  QL (a) absent A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin (+) coloration  QN (a) weak A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	3	Inkanyezi				tips strongy upturned		
QN (a) sparse Mwenje  A medium dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length						Plant: density	VG	3.
A medium Nyanda  dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin (*) coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin (+) coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium  strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length								(+)
dense  4. VG Stem: anthocyanin (*) coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  (+) coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	3	Mwenje				sparse	(a)	QN
4. VG Stem: anthocyanin coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	5	Nyanda				medium		Α
(*) coloration  QL (a) absent  A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	7					dense		-
A present  5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length						Stem: anthocyanin coloration	VG	
5. VG Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	1					absent	(a)	QL
anthocyanin coloration  QN (a) weak  A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	9					present		A
QN (a) weak  A medium  strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length						anthocyanin	VG	
A medium strong  6. VG/ Leaflet: length	3					weak	(a)	
6. VG/ Leaflet: length	5					medium		Α
6. VG/ Leaflet: length (*) MG	7					strong		
						Leaflet: length	VG/ MG	6. (*)
QN (a) short	3					short	(a)	QN
B (b) medium Tufa	5	Tufa				medium	(b)	В
long	7	Nyanda				long		

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
7. (+)	VG	Leaflet: predominate position of broadest part					
PQ	(a)	towards the apex					1
В	(b)	middle					2
8.	VG	Leaflet: predominate shape of apex					
(+)	(a)						4
PQ	(a)	acute					1
В	(b)	obtuse					2
		rounded					3
		cordate					4
9.	VG	Leaf: intensity of green color					
QN	(a)	light					3
Α	(b)	medium					5
		dark					7
10.	VG	Main stem: presence of flowers					
QL	(a)	absent					1
		present					9
11.	VG	Flowering: pattern					
(+)							
QL	(a)	alternate					1
В		sequential					2
12.	VG	Pod: constritions					
(+)							
QN	(c)	absent or very shallow					1
В		shallow					2
		medium					3
		deep					4
		very deep					5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13.	VG	Pod: degree of reticulation					
QN	(c)	shallow					1
В		medium					2
		deep					3
14. (*)	VG	Pod: number of kernels					
QL	(c)	mostly two					1
В		mostly more than two					2
15.	VG	Pod: presence of beak					
QL	(c)	absent					1
В		present					9
16.	VG	Kernel: main color of mature uncured testa					
PQ	(d)	white					1
В		orange pink				Akwa, Kwarts	2
		red pink					3
		red				Harts	4
		purple					5
		light brown					6
		medium brown					7
17.	VG	Kernel: secondary color of mature uncured testa					
QL	(d)	absent					1
		present					9
18.	VG	Kernel: shape					
(+)							
PQ	(d)	spheriodal					1
В		cylindrical					2
		irregular					3

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
19.	VG	Kernel: weight					
QN	(d)	low					1
В		medium					2
		high					3
20.	VG	Shell: thickness					
QN	(d)	thin					1
		medium					2
		thick					3
21.	VG	Time of maturity					
QN	(c)	early					3
		medium					5
		late					7
22. (*) (+)		Commercial Groupin	g				
QL		Spanish				Sellie	1
		Valencia				Kangwane Red	2
		Virginia				Inkanyezi	3

# 8. <u>Explanations on the Table of Characteristics</u>

# 8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

Characteristics containing the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics should be examined as indicated below:

All observation should be made:

- (a) at flowering
- (b) all leaf characteristics should be made on a fully developed basal leaflet
- (c) at harvesting
- (d) two to four weeks after harvesting

# 8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

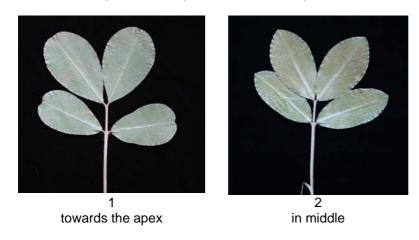
# Ad. 3: Plant: density



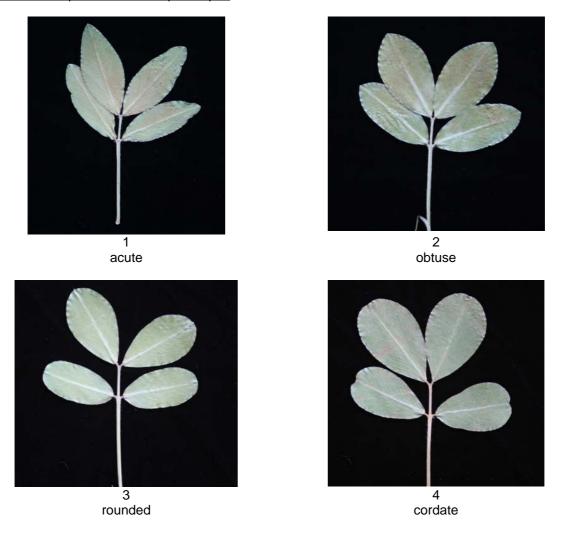
# Ad. 5: Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration



Ad. 7: Leaflet: predominate position of broadest part



Ad. 8: Leaflet: predominate shape of apex



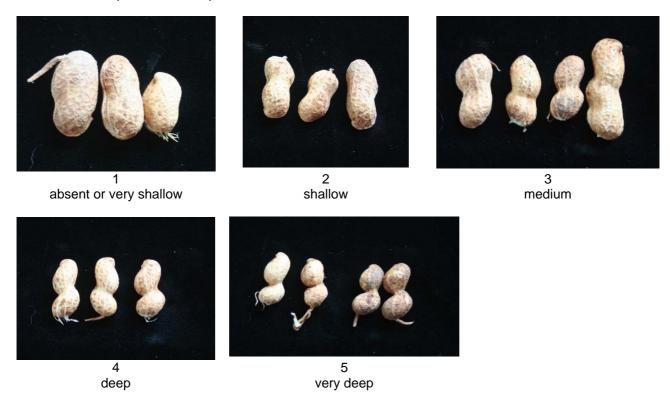
Ad. 11: Flowering: pattern

To be observed on primary branches:

alternate (1): nodes with flowers alternating with nodes without flowers sequential (2): flowers on every node

## Ad. 12: Pod: constritions

To observed the predominate expression.



### Ad. 18 Kernel: shape

Drawing/photo to be added.

# Ad. 22: Commercial Grouping

Brazil proposed to refer to the type of kernel and will provide an explanation.

## **VIRGINIA**

Arachis hypogaea L. subsp. hypogaea 2 reproductive branches followed by two vegetative branches No floral axes on main stem Brances short Less hairy

Bunch: Billy, RamboRunner: Selmani, Norden

### SPANISH - tan

A.hypogaea subsp. vulgaris

Erect axis with inflorescences in central axes and without regular pattern in sequence of reproductive and vegetative branches. Can be simple or compound. Fruits are concentrated around central axes.

• Bunch such as Akwa & Kwarts

### **VALENCIA** – 3-4 kernels/pod, kernels big or small, red or tan

A.hypogaea subsp. fastigiata

Valencia types subsp. *fastigiata* have floral axes on the main stem and sequential floral axes on branches. Little branched

Upright

Deep pod reticulation

• Bunch: Kano, KanGwane Red

9. <u>Literature</u>

# 10. <u>Technical Questionnaire</u>

TECH	NICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:					
			Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)					
TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights								
1.	Subject of the Technical Questionnaire							
	1.1 Botanical name Ar	achis hypogaea L.						
	1.2 Common name Gr	oundnut						
2.	Applicant							
	Name							
	Address							
	3.Telephone No.							
	Fax No.							
	E-mail address							
	Breeder (if different from applicant)							
3.	Proposed denomination and breeder	's reference						
	Proposed denomination (if available)							
	Breeder's reference							

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:

<sup>#</sup> 4.	Inform	nformation on the breeding scheme and propagation of the variety						
	4.1	Breeding	g scheme					
	Variet	y resultin	g from:					
		4.1.1	Crossing					
			(a) controlled cross (please state parent varieties)	[ ]				
		emale par	rent x (male parent	)				
			(b) partially known cross (please state known parent variety(ies))	[ ]				
		emale par	rent x (male parent	)				
			(c) unknown cross	[ ]				
		4.1.2	Mutation (please state parent variety)	[ ]				
		4.1.3	Discovery and development (please state where and when discovered and how developed)	[ ]				
		4.1.4	Other (please provide details)"	[ ]				

<sup>#</sup> Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

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CHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE		Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:				
4.2 N	Metho	nod of propagating the variety					
4	1.2.1	Seed-propagated varie	eties				
		(a) Self-pollination		[ ]			
		(b) Cross-pollination		. ,			
		(i) population		[ ]			
		(ii) synthetic		[ ]			
		(c) Hybrid	·	[ ]			
		(d) Other		[ ]			
		(please provide	e details)"				
4	1.2.2	Vegetatively propagate	ed varieties	[ ]			
4	1.2.3	Other		[ ]			
	0	(please provide details	3)"	1 1			
ſ							

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE Page {x} of {y} Reference Number:

5. Characteristics of the variety to be indicated (the number in brackets refers to the corresponding characteristic in Test Guidelines; please mark the note which best corresponds).

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 (1)	Plant: growth habit		
	erect	Tufa	1[ ]
	semi-erect Semi-erect	Kwarts	2[ ]
	prostrate	Inkanyezi	3[ ]
5.2 (4)	Stem: anthocyanin coloration		
	absent		1[ ]
	present		9[ ]
5.3 (14)	Pod: number of kernels		
	mostly two		1[ ]
	mostly more than two		2[ ]
5.5 (16)	Kernel: main color of mature uncured testa		
	white		1[ ]
	orange pink	Akwa, Kwarts	2[ ]
	red pink		3[ ]
	red	Harts	4[ ]
	purple		5[ ]
	light brown		6[ ]
	medium brown		7[ ]
5.6 (22)	Commercial grouping		
	Spanish	Sellie	1[ ]
	Valencia	Kangwane Red	2[ ]
	Virginia	Inkanyezi	3[ ]

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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y	<i>(</i> }	Reference Number:							
6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties  Please use the following table and box for comments to provide information on how your candidate variety differs from the variety (or varieties) which, to the best of your knowledge, is (or are) most similar. This information may help the examination authority to conduct its examination of distinctness in a more efficient way.										
variety(ies) similar to your your cal	acteristic(s) in which indidate variety differs ne similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the similar variety(ies)		Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety						
Example	Kernel:size	small		large						
Comments:										

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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:

<sup>#</sup> 7.	Additional information which may help in the examination of the variety										
7.1	In addition to the information provided in sections 5 and 6, are there any additional characteristics which may help to distinguish the variety?										
	Yes	[]		No	[	]					
	(If yes,	please pro	vide details)								
7.2	Are there any special conditions for growing the variety or conducting the examination?										
	Yes	[]		No	[	]					
	(If yes,	(If yes, please provide details)									
7.3	Other information										
A repr	esentativ	e color im	age of the variety	should	acco	mpaı	ny the Techn	ical Questionna	aire.		
8.	Authorization for release										
	(a) Does the variety require prior authorization for release under legislation concerning the protection of the environment, human and animal health?										
		Yes	[ ]		No		[ ]				
	(b)	Has such	authorization bee	n obtain	ed?						
		Yes	[ ]		No		[ ]				
	If the a	nswer to (b	o) is yes, please a	attach a	сору	of th	e authorization	on.			

<sup>#</sup> Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE			Page {x} of {y} Reference N			Number:			
9. Information on plant material to be examined or submitted for examination.									
9.1 The expression of a characteristic or several characteristics of a variety may be affected by factors, such as pests and disease, chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardants or pesticides), effects of tissue culture, different rootstocks, scions taken from different growth phases of a tree, etc.									
The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If the plant material has undergone such treatment, full details of the treatment must be given. In this respect, please indicate below, to the best of your knowledge, if the plant material to be examined has been subjected to:									
	(a)	Microorganisms	(e.g. virus, ba	cteria, phytoplasma)			Yes [ ]	No [ ]	
	(b)	Chemical treatm	ent (e.g. grow		Yes [ ]	No [ ]			
	(c)	Tissue culture					Yes [ ]	No [ ]	
	(d)	Other factors					Yes [ ]	No [ ]	
	Please provide details for where you have indicated "yes".								
9.3 Has the plant material to be examined been tested for the presence of virus or other pathogens?									
	Yes [ ] (please provide details as specified by the Authority)								
	No		[ ]						
10. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this form is correct:									
	Applicant's name								
	Signature					Date			-

[End of document]