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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
Geneva

<p>SWEET CHERRY</p> <p>UPOV Code(s): PRUNU_AVI</p> <p><i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L.</p>
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GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

Alternative names:*

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L., <i>Cerasus avium</i> (L.) Moench	Sweet Cherry	Cerisier doux, Bigarreaux	Süßkirsche	Cerezo dulce, Mollar

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.

Other associated UPOV documents:

TG/187 Prunus Rootstocks

TG/230 Duke Cherry, Sour Cherry

* 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 *Prunus avium* (L.) L. except for varieties used only as rootstock varieties (see TG/187).

2. Material Required

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 trees or one-year old grafts, on a rootstock specified by the competent authority, or budwood for grafting.

2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:

3 trees or 3 budsticks or 3 dormant shoots for grafting, sufficient to propagate 3 trees.

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*

3.1.1 The minimum duration of tests should normally be two independent growing cycles.

3.1.2 The two independent growing cycles may be observed from a single planting, examined in two separate growing cycles.

3.1.3 In particular, it is essential that the trees produce a satisfactory crop of fruit in each of the two growing cycles.

3.1.4 The growing cycle is considered to be the duration of a single growing season, beginning with the dormancy period, followed by bud burst (flowering and/or vegetative), flowering and fruit harvest and concluding when the following dormant period starts.

3.1.5 The testing of a variety may be concluded when the competent authority can determine with certainty the outcome of the test.

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 Table of Characteristics. The stages of development denoted by each number are described in Chapter 8.3

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 3 trees.

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.

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 or Parts of Plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 3 plants or parts of plants taken from each of 3 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 3.

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 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 These Test Guidelines have been developed for the examination of vegetatively propagated varieties. For varieties with other types of propagation, the recommendations in the General Introduction and document TGP/13 "Guidance for new types and species" Section 4.5 "Testing Uniformity" should be followed.
- 4.2.3 For the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 3 plants, no off-types are allowed.

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 plant 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) Fruit: size (characteristic 22)
 - (b) Fruit: shape in ventral view (characteristic 26)
 - (c) Fruit: ground color of skin (characteristic 34)
 - (d) Fruit: main color of flesh (characteristic 39)
 - (e) Fruit: firmness (characteristic 42)
 - (f) Time of beginning of flowering (characteristic 48)
 - (g) Time of beginning of fruit ripening (characteristic 49)
- 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 All relevant states of expression are presented in the characteristic.
- 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

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Name of characteristics in English	Nom du caractère en français	Name des Merkmals auf Deutsch	Nombre del carácter en español		
		states of expression	types d'expression	Ausprägungsstufen	tipos de expresión		

- 1 Characteristic number
- 2 (*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2
- 3 Type of expression
 QL Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
 QN Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
 PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
- 4 Method of observation (and type of plot, if applicable)
 MG, MS, VG, VS – see Chapter 4.1.5
- 5 (+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.2
- 6 (a)-(e) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1
- 7 Growth stage key See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.3

7. Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.	QN	VG	(+)		81			
	Tree: vigor		Arbre : vigueur		Baum: Wuchsstärke	Árbol: vigor		
	very weak		très faible		sehr gering	muy débil		1
	weak		faible		gering	débil	Frisco, PA2UNIBO	2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Early Korwik, Glenred	3
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Louis, Rosilam	4
	very strong		très forte		sehr stark	muy fuerte	Babelle, Regina	5
2. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(a)	00			
	Tree: habit		Arbre : port		Baum: Wuchsform	Árbol: hábito		
	upright		dressé		aufrecht	erecto	Baïa, Lapins, Melitopol'skaya rannyaya	1
	semi-upright		demi-dressé		halbaufrecht	semierecto	Burlat, Napoléon	2
	spreading		étalé		breitwüchsig	extendido	Fertard, Sumtare, Vera	3
	drooping		retombant		überhängend	colgante	Annabella, Vanda	4
3. (*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a)	00			
	Tree: density of branching		Arbre : densité de la ramification		Baum: Dichte der Verzweigung	Árbol: densidad de la ramificación		
	very sparse		très lâche		sehr locker	muy escasa	Baïa	1
	sparse		lâche		locker	escasa	Merton Glory, Rainier	2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Firelam, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche	3
	dense		dense		dicht	densa	Glenoia	4
	very dense		très dense		sehr dicht	muy densa	Alex, Emma, Fertard	5
4.	QN	MG/VG		(a)	00			
	One-year-old shoot: number of lenticels		Rameau d'un an : nombre de lenticelles		Einjähriger Trieb: Anzahl Lentizellen	Rama de un año: número de lenticelas		
	very few		très petit		sehr gering	muy bajo	Ferdouce, Karl	1
	few		petit		gering	bajo	Kordia, PA4UNIBO, Sam	2
	medium		moyen		mittel	medio	Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Pacific Red, Van	3
	many		élevé		hoch	alto	Krupnoplodnaya, Querfurter Königskirsche, Rosilam	4
	very many		très élevé		sehr hoch	muy alto	Cambrina, Royal Bailey	5

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5.	QN	VG	(+)	(a)	00			
	One-year-old shoot: position of vegetative bud in relation to shoot	Rameau d'un an : position du bourgeon végétatif par rapport au rameau	Einjähriger Trieb: Position der vegetativen Knospe im Verhältnis zum Trieb	Rama de un año: posición de la yema vegetativa en relación con la rama				
	adpressed	apprimée	anliegend	adjunta	Duroni 3		1	
	erect	dressée	aufrecht	erecta	Rivedel		2	
	semi-erect	demi-dressée	halbaufrecht	semierecta	Magar, Rita, Sunburst		3	
6.	QN	VG			33			
	Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration of apex	Jeune rameau : pigmentation anthocyanique de l'apex	Junger Trieb: Anthocyanfärbung des Apex	Rama joven: pigmentación antociánica del ápice				
	absent or very weak	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Drogans Gelbe Knorpelkirsche, Royal Helen		1	
	weak	faible	gering	débil	Emma, Merton Glory, Van		2	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Areko, Napoléon, Rebekka		3	
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Namosa, Nimba, Rivan		4	
	very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte	Aida, Big Star, Merton Heart, Pat		5	
7.	QN	VG			33			
	Young shoot: pubescence of apex	Jeune rameau : pilosité de l'apex	Junger Trieb: Behaarung des Apex	Rama joven: pubescencia del ápice				
	absent or very sparse	absente ou très lâche	fehlend oder sehr locker	ausente o muy laxa	PA2UNIBO		1	
	sparse	lâche	locker	laxa	Habunt, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Van		2	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Henriette, Kassins Frühe		3	
	dense	dense	dicht	densa	Burlat, Early Rivers, Rocket		4	
	very dense	très dense	sehr dicht	muy densa	Rosie, Swing		5	
8.	PQ	VG	(+)		50			
	Fruiting spur: shape of apex	Rameau fructifère : forme de l'apex	Buketttrieb: Form des Apex	Espolón frutal: forma del ápice				
	acute	aigue	spitz	aguda	Bedel, Santina		1	
	obtuse	obtuse	stumpf	obtusa	Magar, Rivedel		2	
	rounded	arrondie	abgerundet	redondeada	Duroni 3, Van		3	

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
9.	QN	MG/VG	(b)	39		
	Leaf blade: length	Limbe : longueur	Blattspreite: Länge	Limbo: longitud		
	very short	très courte	sehr kurz	muy corta		1
	very short to short	très courte à courte	sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta	Noire de Meched	2
	short	courte	kurz	corta	Cambrina, Sumtare, Szomolyai fekete	3
	short to medium	courte à moyenne	kurz bis mittel	corta a media	Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Karl, Napoléon, Vanda	5
	medium to long	moyenne à longue	mittel bis lang	media a larga	PC7146-8, Starking Hardy Giant	6
	long	longue	lang	larga	Feria, Merton Crane	7
	long to very long	longue à très longue	lang bis sehr lang	larga a muy larga	Babelle, Rubilam	8
	very long	très longue	sehr lang	muy larga	Habunt	9
10.	QN	MG/VG	(b)	39		
	Leaf blade: width	Limbe : largeur	Blattspreite: Breite	Limbo: anchura		
	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha		1
	very narrow to narrow	très étroite à étroite	sehr schmal bis schmal	muy estrecha a estrecha	Saint Genis Laval	2
	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Sumtare, Sylvia	3
	narrow to medium	étroite à moyenne	schmal bis mittel	estrecha a media	Royal Marie	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Guillaume, Poisdal, Stella	5
	medium to broad	moyenne à large	mittel bis breit	media a ancha	PA2UNIBO	6
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Badacsonyi, Germersdorfi 45, Glenoia, Merton Crane	7
	broad to very broad	large à très large	breit bis sehr breit	ancha a muy ancha	PA1UNIBO, Rosilam	8
	very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha	Babelle	9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
11. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(b)	39		
	Leaf blade: ratio length/width	Limbe : rapport longueur/largeur	Blattspreite: Verhältnis Länge/Breite	Limbo: relación longitud/anchura		
	very low	très bas	sehr klein	muy baja		1
	very low to low	très bas à bas	sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja	Emma	2
	low	bas	klein	baja	Badacsonyi, Hudson	3
	low to medium	bas à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Rocket	4
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Bing, Merton Crane, Walter	5
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Glenoia	6
	high	élevé	groß	alta	Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Poisdel, Sylvia, Vanda	7
	high to very high	élevé à très élevé	groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Karl, PC7146-8	8
	very high	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta	Babelle, Habunt	9
12.	QN	VG	(b)	39		
	Leaf blade: intensity of green color of upper side	Limbe : intensité de la couleur verte de la face supérieure	Blattspreite: Intensität der Grünfärbung der Oberseite	Limbo: intensidad del color verde del haz		
	very light	très claire	sehr hell	muy clara	Bigarreau d'Or	1
	light	claire	hell	clara	Cambrina, Sumtare	2
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Napoléon, PA5UNIBO, Vanda	3
	dark	foncée	dunkel	oscura	Burlat, Royal Hazel	4
	very dark	très foncée	sehr dunkel	muy oscura	Big Star, Frisco	5
13.	QN	MG/VG	(b)	39		
	Leaf: length of petiole	Feuille : longueur du pétiole	Blatt: Länge des Blattstiels	Hoja: longitud del peciolo		
	very short	très courte	sehr kurz	muy corta		1
	very short to short	très courte à courte	sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta	Nimba, Redlam	2
	short	courte	kurz	corta	Sylvia, Van	3
	short to medium	courte à moyenne	kurz bis mittel	corta a media	Glenoia	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Sam, Stella	5
	medium to long	moyenne à longue	mittel bis lang	media a larga	PA6UNIBO	6
	long	longue	lang	larga	Badacsonyi, Merton Crane	7
	long to very long	longue à très longue	lang bis sehr lang	larga a muy larga	13N0770, PA5UNIBO	8
	very long	très longue	sehr lang	muy larga		9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(b)	39		
	Leaf: ratio length of blade/length of petiole	Feuille : rapport longueur du limbe/longueur du pétiole	Blatt: Verhältnis Länge Blattspreite/Länge Blattstiel	Hoja: relación longitud del limbo/longitud del peciolo		
	very low	très bas	sehr klein	muy baja		1
	very low to low	très bas à bas	sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja	Tardif de Vignola	2
	low	bas	klein	baja	Badacsonyi, Lambert, PC7146-8	3
	low to medium	bas à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Big Star	4
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Burlat, Sam	5
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Rosie	6
	high	élevé	groß	alta	Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Stella	7
	high to very high	élevé à très élevé	groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Tip Top	8
	very high	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta	Redlam	9
15.	QL	VG	(b)	39		
	Leaf: predominant number of nectaries	Feuille : nombre prédominant de nectaires	Blatt: überwiegende Anzahl Nektarien	Hoja: número predominante de nectarios		
	two	deux	zwei	dos	Narana	1
	more than two	plus de deux	mehr als zwei	más de dos	ZAI107CZ	2
16.	PQ	VG	(b)	39		
	Leaf: color of nectaries	Feuille : couleur des nectaires	Blatt: Farbe der Nektarien	Hoja: color de los nectarios		
	greenish yellow	jaune verdâtre	grünlichgelb	amarillo verdoso	Drogans Gelbe Knorpelkirsche, Firelam, Van	1
	orange yellow	jaune orangé	orange gelb	amarillo anaranjado	Hudson, Reverchon, Royal Hazel	2
	red	rouge	rot	rojo	Burlat, Early Rivers, Germersdorfi 45, Glenoia, Sylvia	3
	purple	pourpre	purpur	púrpura	Gege, Paulus, Rocket	4
17.	QN	MG/VG	(+) (c)	65		
	Flower: diameter	Fleur : diamètre	Blüte: Durchmesser	Flor: diámetro		
	very small	très petit	sehr klein	muy pequeño		1
	small	petit	klein	pequeño	Annus, Szomolyai fekete	2
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Sylvia, Van	3
	large	grand	groß	grande	Aida, Burlat	4
	very large	très grand	sehr groß	muy grande	Rosilam, Walter	5

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
18.	PQ	MG	(+)	(c)	65			
	Flower: shape of petal	Fleur : forme du pétale	Blüte: Form des Blütenblattes	Flor: forma del pétalo				
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Kordia, Rosie, Scheider Späte Knorpelkirsche			1
	medium obovate	obovale moyenne	mittel verkehrt eiförmig	oboval media	Burlat, Royal Hazel, Sunburst			2
	broad obovate	obovale large	breit verkehrt eiförmig	oboval ancha	Firelam, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Van			3
19.	QN	VG	(+)	(c)	65			
	Flower: arrangement of petals	Fleur : disposition des pétales	Blüte: Anordnung der Blütenblätter	Flor: disposición de los pétalos				
	free	disjointe	freistehend	libre	Burlat, Royal Hazel, Sunburst			1
	intermediate	intermédiaire	mittel	intermedia	Germersdorfi 45, Nimba, Van			2
	overlapping	chevauchante	überlappend	solapada	Hudson, Royal Edie			3
20.	QN	VG	(+)		65			
	Anthers: position in relation to top of petals	Anthères : position par rapport au sommet des pétales	Anthere: Position im Verhältnis zur Spitze der Blütenblätter	Anteras: posición en relación con el extremo superior de los pétalos				
	below	au-dessous	unterhalb	por debajo	Burlat, PA7UNIBO			1
	same level	au même niveau	gleiche Höhe	mismo nivel	Redlam			2
	above	au-dessus	oberhalb	por encima	Royal Hazel			3
21.	QN	VG	(+)		65			
	Stigma: position in relation to anthers	Stigmate : position par rapport aux anthères	Narbe: Position im Verhältnis zu den Antheren	Estigma: posición en relación con las anteras				
	below	au-dessous	unterhalb	por debajo	Napoléon, PA6UNIBO			1
	same level	au même niveau	gleiche Höhe	mismo nivel	Tip Top, Van			2
	above	au-dessus	oberhalb	por encima	Burlat, Redlam			3

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
22. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(d)	87			
	Fruit: size	Fruit : taille	Frucht: Größe	Fruto: tamaño				
	very small	très petite	sehr klein	muy pequeño	Müncheberger Frühernte, Szomolyai fekete		1	
	very small to small	très petite à petite	sehr klein bis klein	muy pequeño a pequeño	Cristobalina, Merton Crane		2	
	small	petite	klein	pequeño	Ulster		3	
	small to medium	petite à moyenne	klein bis mittel	pequeño a medio	Alex		4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Bing, Burlat, Rainier		5	
	medium to large	moyenne à grande	mittel bis groß	medio a grande	Belge, Sunburst		6	
	large	grande	groß	grande	Folfer, Rosie		7	
	large to very large	grande à très grande	groß bis sehr groß	grande a muy grande	Baïa, Louis		8	
	very large	très grande	sehr groß	muy grande			9	
23.	QN	MG/VG	(d), (e)	87				
	Fruit: height	Fruit : hauteur	Frucht: Höhe	Fruto: altura				
	very short	très courte	sehr niedrig	muy baja	PA1UNIBO, Van		1	
	short	courte	niedrig	baja	Burlat, Sunburst		2	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Reverchon		3	
	large	haute	hoch	alta	Ferdiva, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche		4	
	very large	très haute	sehr hoch	muy alta	Rocket, Summit		5	
24.	QN	MG/VG	(d), (e)	87				
	Fruit: width	Fruit : largeur	Frucht: Breite	Fruto: anchura				
	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha	Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche		1	
	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Ferdiva, Walter		2	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Burlat, Reverchon		3	
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Feroni, Summit		4	
	very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha	PA6UNIBO, Sunburst		5	
25.	QN	MG/VG	(d), (e)	87				
	Fruit: ratio height/width	Fruit : rapport hauteur/largeur	Frucht: Verhältnis Höhe/Breite	Fruto: relación altura/anchura				
	very low	très bas	sehr klein	muy baja	Masdel, Sunburst		1	
	low	bas	klein	baja			2	
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Rocket, Summit		3	
	high	élevé	groß	alta			4	
	very high	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta	Ferdiva, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche		5	

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
26. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d), (e)	87			
	Fruit: shape in ventral view	Fruit : forme en vue ventrale	Frucht: Form in Bauchansicht	Fruto: forma en vista ventral				
	broad ovate	ovale large	breit eiförmig	oval ancha	Alex, Burlat, Glenoia			1
	reniform	réniforme	nierenförmig	reniforme	Big Star, Royal Edie, Van, Vera			2
	cordate	cordiforme	herzförmig	cordada	Louis, PA7UNIBO, Summit			3
	transverse elliptic	elliptique transverse	quer elliptisch	elíptica transversal	Ferdiva, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Walter			4
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Reverchon			5
27.	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)	87			
	Fruit: shape in cross section	Fruit : forme en section transversale	Frucht: Form im Querschnitt	Fruto: forma en sección transversal				
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Duroni 3, Hamid			1
	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptica	Pacific Red, Swing			2
	angular	anguleuse	eckig	angular	PA7UNIBO			3
28.	PQ	VG	(+)	(d), (e)	87			
	Fruit: shape of base	Fruit : forme de la base	Frucht: Form der Basis	Fruto: forma de la base				
	truncate or weakly cordate	tronquée ou faiblement cordiforme	gerade oder leicht herzförmig	truncada o débilmente cordada	Duroni 3			1
	medium cordate	moyennement cordiforme	mittel herzförmig	moderadamente cordada	Burlat, Van			2
	strongly cordate	fortement cordiforme	stark herzförmig	fuertemente cordada	PA7UNIBO, Summit			3
29.	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)	87			
	Fruit: shape of apex in dorsal view	Fruit : forme de l'apex en vue dorsale	Frucht: Form des Apex in Rückenansicht	Fruto: forma del ápice en vista dorsal				
	concave	concave	konkav	cóncava	Fertille, Redlam			1
	flat	plate	flach	plana	Henriette, Van			2
	convex	convexe	konvex	convexa	PA6UNIBO, Sunburst			3
30.	QN	VG		(d), (e)	87			
	Fruit: suture	Fruit : suture	Frucht: Naht	Fruto: sutura				
	absent or slightly conspicuous	absente ou peu nette	fehlend oder schwach ausgeprägt	ausente o poco visible	Klara, Rosalolam			1
	moderately conspicuous	modérément nette	mäßig ausgeprägt	moderadamente visible	Cambrina, Rocket, Stella			2
	strongly conspicuous	très nette	stark ausgeprägt	fuertemente visible	Betti, Regina, SPC106			3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
31. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(d)	87		
	Fruit: length of stalk	Fruit : longueur du pédoncule	Frucht: Länge des Stiels	Fruto: longitud del pedúnculo		
	very short	très courte	sehr kurz	muy corta	Folfer, Walter	1
	very short to short	très courte à courte	sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta	Rubilam, Van	2
	short	courte	kurz	corta	Babelle, Burlat, Royal Edie, Szomolyai fekete	3
	short to medium	courte à moyenne	kurz bis mittel	corta a media	Duroni 3, Frisco	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Henriette, Summit	5
	medium to long	moyenne à longue	mittel bis lang	media a larga	Regina, SPC106, Sunburst	6
	long	longue	lang	larga	Belge, Kordia, Noire de Meched	7
	long to very long	longue à très longue	lang bis sehr lang	larga a muy larga	Hâtive de Bâle, Vanda	8
	very long	très longue	sehr lang	muy larga	Delflash, Louis	9
32.	QN	MG/VG	(d)	87		
	Fruit: thickness of stalk	Fruit : épaisseur du pédoncule	Frucht: Dicke des Stiels	Fruto: grosor del pedúnculo		
	very thin	très fine	sehr dünn	muy delgado	PA6UNIBO	1
	thin	fine	dünn	delgado	Ferdiva, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Kordia	2
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Germersdorfi 45, Sunburst, Vanda	3
	thick	épaisse	dick	grueso	Lalastar, Van	4
	very thick	très épaisse	sehr dick	muy grueso	Black Star, Folfer	5
33.	QN	VG	(d)	87		
	Fruit: adherence to stalk	Fruit : adhérence au pédoncule	Frucht: Anhaften am Stiel	Fruto: adherencia al pedúnculo		
	absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	ZAI107CZ	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Pacific Red, ZAI89CZ	2
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Brooks, Redlam	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
34. (*)	PQ	MG/VG	(d)	87		
	Fruit: ground color of skin	Fruit : couleur de fond de l'épiderme	Frucht: Grundfarbe der Haut	Fruto: color de fondo de la epidermis		
	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Bigarreau d'Or , Dönnissens Gelbe Knorpelkirsche	1
	orange red	rouge orangé	orangerot	rojo anaranjado		2
	light red	rouge clair	hellrot	rojo claro	Krupnoplodnaya	3
	medium red	rouge moyen	mittelrot	rojo medio	Alex, Sunburst	4
	brown red	rouge-brun	braunrot	rojo parduzco	Burlat, Kordia, Lapins	5
	dark red	rouge foncé	dunkelrot	rojo oscuro	Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Stella	6
	blackish	noirâtre	schwärzlich	negruzco	Annabella, Knauffs Schwarze, Namosa	7
35. (*)	QN	VG	(d)	87		
	Fruit: relative area of over color	Fruit : surface relative de la couleur du lavis	Frucht: relative Fläche der Deckfarbe	Fruto: zona relativa del color de fondo		
	absent or very small	absente ou très petite	fehlend oder sehr klein	ausente o muy pequeña	Bigarreau d'Or	1
	small	petite	klein	pequeña	Napoléon	2
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Rosilam	3
	large	grande	groß	grande	ZAI99CZ	4
	very large	très grande	sehr groß	muy grande	Burlat	5
36.	QN	VG	(d)	87		
	Fruit: size of lenticels on skin	Fruit : taille des lenticelles sur l'épiderme	Frucht: Größe der Lentizellen auf der Haut	Fruto: tamaño de las lenticelas en la epidermis		
	very small	très petite	sehr klein	muy pequeño	PC7146-8	1
	small	petite	klein	pequeño	Emma, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche	2
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Frisco, Guillaume	3
	large	grande	groß	grande	Reverchon, Rosie	4
	very large	très grande	sehr groß	muy grande	Royal Hazel	5
37.	QN	MG/VG	(d)	87		
	Fruit: number of lenticels on skin	Fruit : nombre de lenticelles sur l'épiderme	Frucht: Anzahl Lentizellen auf der Haut	Fruto: número de lenticelas en la epidermis		
	absent or very few	absent ou très petit	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy bajo	Henriette, PC7146-8	1
	few	petit	gering	bajo	Burlat, Rita, Swing	2
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Babelle, Sunburst	3
	many	élevé	groß	alto	Marmotte, Royal Helen, Vera	4
	very many	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alto	Royal Hazel	5

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
38.	QN	VG	(+)	(d)	87			
	Fruit: thickness of skin	Fruit : épaisseur de l'épiderme	Frucht: Dicke der Haut	Fruto: grosor de la epidermis				
	thin	fine	dünn	delgado	Glenred, Müncheberger Frühernte, Royal Edie		1	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Big Star, Cambrina, Germersdorfi 45		2	
	thick	épaisse	dick	grueso	Carmen, Walter		3	
39. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)	87			
	Fruit: main color of flesh	Fruit : couleur principale de la chair	Frucht: Hauptfarbe des Fleisches	Fruto: color principal de la pulpa				
	whitish	blanchâtre	weißlich	blanquecino	Baïa, Napoléon, Rosilam		1	
	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Cambrina, Dönnissens Gelbe Knorpelkirsche		2	
	pink	rose	rosa	rosa	Glenred, Reverchon, Sunburst		3	
	medium red	rouge moyen	mittelrot	rojo medio	Germersdorfi 45, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Redlam, Swing		4	
	dark red	rouge foncé	dunkelrot	rojo oscuro	Emma, Fernbird 765, Rubin, Szomolyai fekete		5	
40.	PQ	VG		(d)	87			
	Fruit: secondary color of flesh	Fruit : couleur secondaire de la chair	Frucht: Sekundärfarbe des Fleisches	Fruto: color secundario de la pulpa				
	none	aucune	keine	ninguno	Belge, Van		1	
	whitish	blanchâtre	weißlich	blanquecino	Fernbird 765		2	
	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo			3	
	pink	rose	rosa	rosa			4	
	medium red	rouge moyen	mittelrot	rojo medio			5	
	dark red	rouge foncé	dunkelrot	rojo oscuro			6	
41.	PQ	VG		(d)	87			
	Fruit: color of juice	Fruit : couleur du jus	Frucht: Farbe des Saftes	Fruto: color del jugo				
	colorless	incolore	farblos	sin color	Dönnissens Gelbe Knorpelkirsche, Rosilam		1	
	light yellow	jaune clair	hellgelb	amarillo claro	13N0770, Baïa, Napoléon		2	
	pink	rose	rosa	rosa	Areko, Reverchon, Rocket, Sunburst		3	
	red	rouge	rot	rojo	Betti, PA2UNIBO, Sam, Van		4	
	purple	pourpre	purpur	púrpura	Emma, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Kavics, PA3UNIBO		5	

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
42. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG	(d)	87		
	Fruit: firmness	Fruit : fermeté	Frucht: Festigkeit	Fruto: firmeza		
	very soft	très molle	sehr weich	muy blanda	Early Rivers	1
	soft	molle	weich	blanda	Narana, Sunburst	2
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Bedel, Carmen, Emma, Germersdorfer, PC7146-8, Reverchon, Van	3
	firm	ferme	fest	firme	Folfer, Kavics, Kordia, PA2UNIBO, Regina, Sumtare	4
	very firm	très ferme	sehr fest	muy firme	Balrine, Ferdiva	5
43.	QN	MG/VG	(+) (d)	87		
	Fruit: sweetness	Fruit : sucrosité	Frucht: Süße	Fruto: sabor dulce		
	low	faible	gering	bajo	Müncheberger Frühernte	1
	low to medium	faible à moyenne	gering bis mittel	bajo a medio		2
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Burlat, Sunburst	3
	medium to high	moyenne à élevée	mittel bis hoch	medio a alto		4
	high	élevée	hoch	alto	Bigarreau d'Or, Kordia	5
44.	QN	MG/VG	(+) (d)	87		
	Fruit: acidity	Fruit : acidité	Frucht: Säure	Fruto: acidez		
	low	faible	gering	baja	Burlat, Müncheberger Frühernte	1
	medium	moyenne	gering bis mittel	media	Napoléon, Van	2
	high	élevée	mittel	alta	Sunburst	3
45. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(+) (d)	87		
	Stone: size	Noyau : taille	Stein: Größe	Hueso: tamaño		
	very small	très petite	sehr klein	muy pequeño	Rosie	1
	small	petite	klein	pequeño	Van, ZAI107CZ	2
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Burlat, Early Korwik	3
	large	grande	groß	grande	Feroni, PA7UNIBO	4
	very large	très grande	sehr groß	muy grande	Carmen, Rocket	5

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
46.	QN	MG/VG	(d)	87		
	Fruit: ratio size of fruit/size of stone	Fruit : rapport taille du fruit/taille du noyau	Frucht: Verhältnis Größe der Frucht/Größe des Steins	Fruto: relación tamaño del fruto/tamaño del hueso		
	very low	très bas	sehr klein	muy baja	Brooks, Large red	1
	low	bas	klein	baja		2
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Techlovan	3
	high	élevé	groß	alta		4
	very high	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta	Sumtare, Sunburst	5
47. (*)	PQ	VG	(d)	87		
	Stone: shape in ventral view	Noyau : forme en vue ventrale	Stein: Form in Bauchansicht	Hueso: forma en vista ventral		
	medium elliptic	elliptique moyenne	mittel elliptisch	elíptica media	Kordia, Napoléon	1
	broad elliptic	elliptique large	breit elliptisch	elíptica ancha	Rita	2
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Germersdorfi 45, Van	3
	ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval		4
48. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(+)	61		
	Time of beginning of flowering	Époque du début de la floraison	Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns	Época del comienzo de la floración		
	very early	très précoce	sehr früh	muy temprana	Cristobalina, Royal Hazel	1
	very early to early	très précoce à précoce	sehr früh bis früh	muy temprana a temprana	Christiana, Folfer, Müncheberger Frühernte, Panaro 1	2
	early	précoce	früh	temprana	Marmotte, PA2UNIBO, Sumste, Sumtare	3
	early to medium	précoce à moyenne	früh bis mittel	temprana a media	Burlat, Lapins	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Merton Glory, Napoléon, Royal Helen, Sumele, Sunburst	5
	medium to late	moyenne à tardive	mittel bis spät	media a tardía	Carmen, Karl, Kordia, Rubilam	6
	late	tardive	spät	tardía	Germersdorfi 45, Habunt, Noire de Meched, Regina, Reverchon	7
	late to very late	tardive à très tardive	spät bis sehr spät	tardía a muy tardía	Betti, Duroni 3	8
	very late	très tardive	sehr spät	muy tardía	Hamid, Klara	9

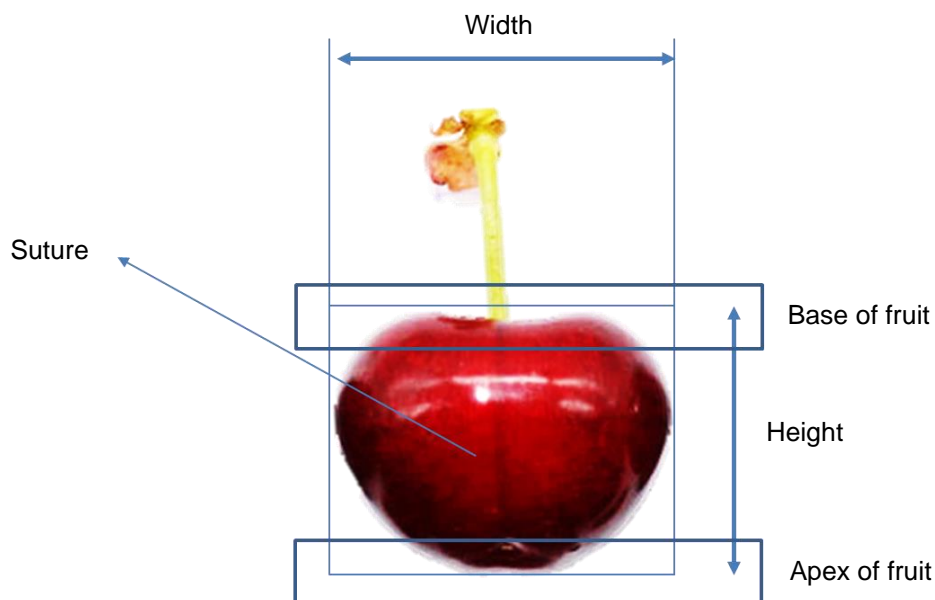
	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
49. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(+)	87		
	Time of beginning of fruit ripening	Époque du début de la maturité des fruits	Zeitpunkt des Beginns der Fruchtreife	Época del comienzo de la madurez del fruto		
	very early	très précoce	sehr früh	muy temprana	Cristobalina, Ferprime, Hâtive de Bâle, Müncheberger Frühernte	1
	very early to early	très précoce à précoce	sehr früh bis früh	muy temprana a temprana	Nimba, Rivedel	2
	early	précoce	früh	temprana	Burlat, Early Rivers, Panaro 1, Valerij Cskalov	3
	early to medium	précoce à moyenne	früh bis mittel	temprana a media	Bedel, Folfer	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Fertille, Guillaume, Summit, Sunburst	5
	medium to late	moyenne à tardive	mittel bis spät	media a tardía	Babelle, Duroni 3, Glenoia, PA5UNIBO	6
	late	tardive	spät	tardía	Belge, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Katalin, Klara, Kordia	7
	late to very late	tardive à très tardive	spät bis sehr spät	tardía a muy tardía	Fertard, Regina, Sumtare	8
	very late	très tardive	sehr spät	muy tardía	13S-2009	9

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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

- (a) Observations should be made during winter, on trees after at least one satisfactory crop of fruits.
- (b) Observations should be made on fully developed leaves on the middle of a fruiting spur in summer.
- (c) Observations should be made on fully developed flowers at the beginning of anther dehiscence.
- (d) Observations should be made at full fruit maturity.
- (e) Observations should be made in ventral view.

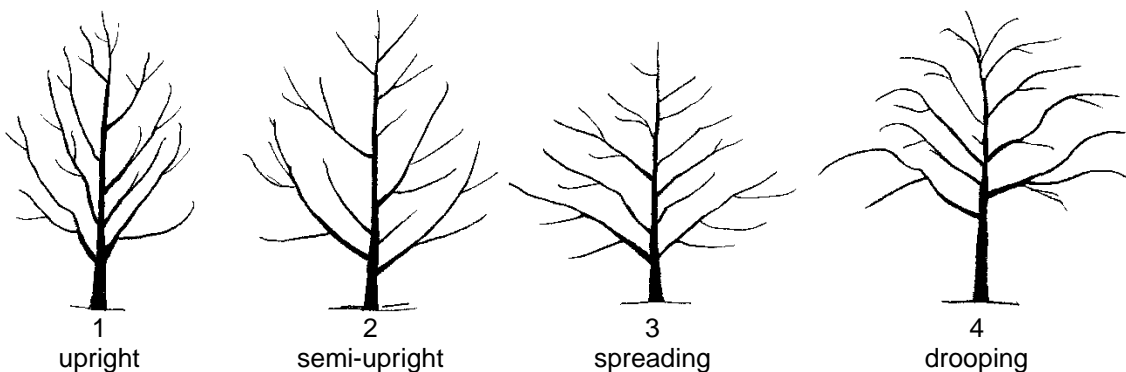


8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 1: Tree: vigor

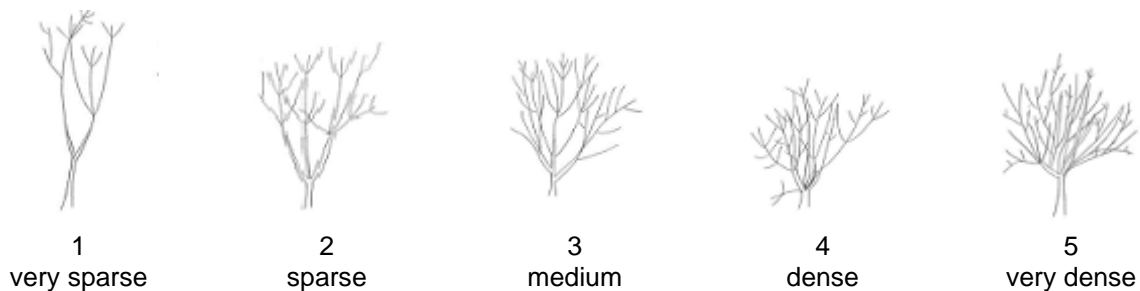
Observations should be made on the overall abundance of vegetative growth, when the tree has reached the peak of vegetative growth.

Ad. 2: Tree: habit

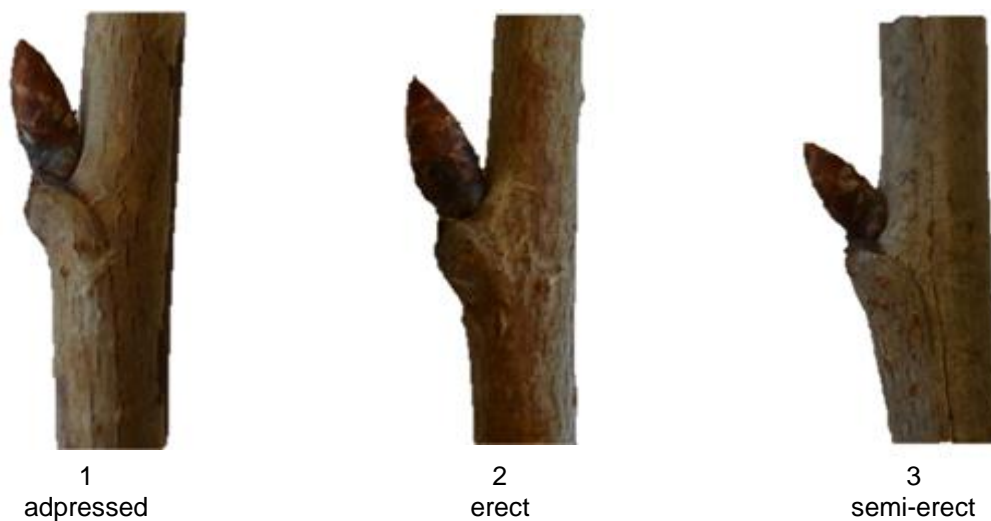


Ad. 3: Tree: density of branching

Observations should be made in winter, on lateral branches with the density of branching being indicated by the number of lateral branches and shoots, excluding fruiting shoots.



Ad. 5: One-year-old shoot: position of vegetative bud in relation to shoot



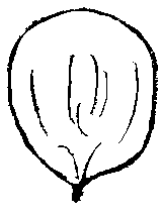
Ad. 8: Fruiting spur: shape of apex



Ad. 17: Flower: diameter

Observations should be made on completely opened flowers with petals pressed into horizontal position.

Ad. 18: Flower: shape of petal



1
circular

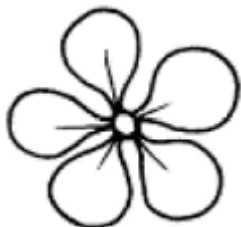


2
medium obovate

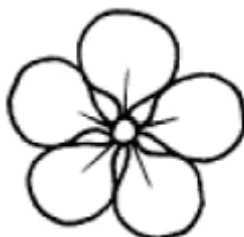


3
broad obovate

Ad. 19: Flower: arrangement of petals



1
free



2
intermediate



3
overlapping

Ad. 20: Anthers: position in relation to top of petals



1
below



2
same level

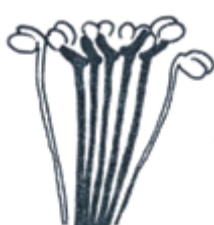


3
above

Ad. 21: Stigma: position in relation to anthers



1
below



2
same level








3
above

Ad. 22: Fruit: size

Observations should be made by weighing or by observing the length and width.

Ad. 26: Fruit: shape in ventral view

ratio height/width	← broadest part →	
	below middle	at middle
high	 3 cordate	
medium	 2 reniform	 5 circular
low	 1 broad ovate	 4 transverse elliptic

Ad. 27: Fruit: shape in cross section



1
circular



2
elliptic



3
angular

Ad. 28: Fruit: shape of base



1
truncate or weakly cordate



2
medium cordate



3
strongly cordate

Ad. 29: Fruit: shape of apex in dorsal view



1
concave



2
flat



3
convex

Ad. 38: Fruit: thickness of skin

Observations should be made by eating the fruits.

Ad. 39: Fruit: main color of flesh

The main color of the flesh is the color with the largest surface area.

Ad. 43: Fruit: sweetness

The sweetness of the fruit should be observed in degrees Brix.

Ad. 44: Fruit: acidity

The acidity of the fruit should be observed as the titrable acidity in meq 100/ml.

Ad. 45: Stone: size

Observations should be made by weighing or by observing the length and width.

Ad. 48: Time of beginning of flowering

The time of beginning of flowering is reached when 10% of the flowers are fully open.

Ad. 49: Time of beginning of fruit ripening

The time of beginning of fruit ripening is reached when 10% of the fruits are eating ripe. Fruit ripening should be considered as the time when the fruit can be most easily removed from the stalk and are ready to be eaten.

8.3 *Phenological growth stages of sweet cherry according to the BBCH scale (Fadon, E., Herrero M., Rodrigo J., 2015: "Flower development in sweet cherry framed in the BBCH scale". Scientia Horticulturae (192), 141-147)*

BBCH code	Description
Principal growth Stage 0: Bud development	
00	Dormancy
01	Beginning bud swelling
03	End of leaf bud swelling
09	Green leaf tips visible
Principal growth Stage 1: Leaf development	
10	First leaves separating
11	First leaves unfolded
19	First leaves fully expanded
Principal growth Stage 3: Shoot development	
31	Beginning of shoot growth
32	20% of final shoots length
33	30% of final shoots length
3. . .	Stages continuous till. . .
39	90% of final shoots length
Principal growth Stage 5: Reproductive development or inflorescence emergence	
50	Dormancy, inflorescence bud closed
51	Inflorescence buds swelling
53	Bud burst
54	Inflorescence enclosed by light green scales
55	Single flower buds visible
56	Flower pedicel elongating
57	Sepals open
59	Balloon
Principal growth Stage 6: Flowering	
60	First flowers open
61	Beginning of flowering
62	20% of flowers open
63	30% of flowers open
64	40% of flowers open
65	Full flowering
67	Flower fading
69	End of flowering
Principal growth Stage 7: Fruit development	
71	Ovary growing
72	Sepals beginning to fall
73	Second fruit fall
75	50% of final fruit size
76	60% of final fruit size
77	70% of final fruit size
78	80% of final fruit size
79	90% of final fruit size
Principal growth Stage 8: Ripening or maturity	
81	Beginning of fruit colouring
85	Colouring advanced
87	Fruit ripe for picking
Principal growth Stage 9: Senescence, beginning of dormancy	
91	Shoot growth completed; foliage still fully green
92	Leaves begin to discolour
93	Beginning of leaf fall
95	50% of leaves fallen
97	All leaves fallen



8.4 Other names of example varieties

Denomination	Synonyms
Areko	Hamid
Early Rivers	Bigarreau précoce de Rivers, Guigne, Franse Vroege; Freinsheimer Schloßkirsche; Frühe Rivers; Heidelberger Schloßkirsche; Kastanka; Kastinky; Lindekers; Precoce de Clies; Rivers Early; Rivers Frühe
Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche	Géant d'Hedelfingen
Kordia	Techlovicka II, Techlo
Magar	Baron
Pico Colorado	Scarlet Peak
Pico Negro	Black Peak
Rosie	Rosie Rainier
Valerij Cskalov	Valery Tschkalov, Valery Chkalov

9. Literature

Biologische Bundesanstalt für Land- und Fortswirtschaft (Editor), 1997: Growth Stages of Plants / Entwicklungsstadien von Pflanzen / Estadios de las Plantas / Stades de Développement des Plantes. BBCH-Monograph. Blackwell Wissenschaftsverlag Berlin, DE, Wien, AU.

Fadon, E., Herrero M., Rodrigo J., 2015: Flower development in sweet cherry framed in the BBCH scale. *Scientia Horticulturae* (192), 141-147

Quero-García J., Iezzoni A., Puławska J., Lang G. (eds), 2017: Cherries: Botany, Production and Uses. CABI, Oxfordshire (GB), Boston, US, 533 p.

Webster AD, Looney NE (eds) (1996) Cherries: Crop Physiology, Production and Uses. CABI, Wallingford, GB, 513 p.

10. Technical Questionnaire

TECHNICAL 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	<input type="text" value="Prunus avium (L.) L."/>
1.2	Common name	<input type="text" value="Sweet Cherry"/>
2. Applicant		
	Name	<input type="text"/>
	Address	<input type="text"/>
	Telephone No.	<input type="text"/>
	Fax No.	<input type="text"/>
	E-mail address	<input type="text"/>
	Breeder (if different from applicant)	<input type="text"/>
3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference		
	Proposed denomination (if available)	<input type="text"/>
	Breeder's reference	<input type="text"/>

#4. Information on the breeding scheme and propagation of the variety

4.1 Breeding scheme

Variety resulting from:

4.1.1 Crossing

(a) controlled cross []
(please state parent variety)
(.....) x (.....)
female parent male parent

(b) partially known cross []
(please state known parent variety(ies))
(.....) x (.....)
female parent 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)

Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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4.2	Method of propagating the variety	
4.2.1	Vegetative propagation	
(a)	Budding or grafting	[]
(b)	Other (state method)	[]
<input type="text"/>		
4.2.2	Other (Please provide details)	[]
<input type="text"/>		

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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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 Tree: habit (2)		
upright	Baia, Lapins, Melitopol'skaya rannyaya	1 []
semi-upright	Burlat, Napoléon	2 []
spreading	Fertard, Sumtare, Vera	3 []
drooping	Annabella, Vanda	4 []
5.2 Fruit: size (22)		
very small	Müncheberger Frühernte, Szomolyai fekete	1 []
very small to small	Cristobalina, Merton Crane	2 []
small	Ulster	3 []
small to medium	Alex	4 []
medium	Bing, Burlat, Rainier	5 []
medium to large	Belge, Sunburst	6 []
large	Folfer, Rosie	7 []
large to very large	Baia, Louis	8 []
very large		9 []
5.3 Fruit: shape in ventral view (26)		
broad ovate	Alex, Burlat, Glenoia	1 []
reniform	Big Star, Royal Edie, Van, Vera	2 []
cordate	Louis, PA7UNIBO, Summit	3 []
transverse elliptic	Ferdiva, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Walter	4 []
circular	Reverchon	5 []
5.4 Fruit: ground color of skin (34)		
yellow	Bigarreau d'Or, Dönnissens Gelbe Knorpelkirsche	1 []
orange red		2 []
light red	Krupnoplodnaya	3 []
medium red	Alex, Sunburst	4 []
brown red	Burlat, Kordia, Lapins	5 []
dark red	Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Stella	6 []
blackish	Annabella, Knauffs Schwarze, Namosa	7 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.5 Fruit: main color of flesh (39)		
whitish	Baïa, Napoléon, Rosilam	1 []
yellow	Cambrina, Dönnissens Gelbe Knorpelkirsche	2 []
pink	Glenred, Reverchon, Sunburst	3 []
medium red	Germersdorfi 45, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Redlam, Swing	4 []
dark red	Emma, Fernbird 765, Rubin, Szomolyai fekete	5 []
5.6 Fruit: firmness (42)		
very soft	Early Rivers	1 []
soft	Narana, Sunburst	2 []
medium	Bedel, Carmen, Emma, Germersdorfer, PC7146-8, Reverchon, Van	3 []
firm	Folfer, Kavics, Kordia, PA2UNIBO, Regina, Sumtare	4 []
very firm	Balrine, Ferdiva	5 []
5.7 Time of beginning of flowering (48)		
very early	Cristobalina, Royal Hazel	1 []
very early to early	Christiana, Folfer, Müncheberger Frühernte, Panaro 1	2 []
early	Marmotte, PA2UNIBO, Sumste, Sumtare	3 []
early to medium	Burlat, Lapins	4 []
medium	Merton Glory, Napoléon, Royal Helen, Sumele, Sunburst	5 []
medium to late	Carmen, Karl, Kordia, Rubilam	6 []
late	Germersdorfi 45, Habunt, Noire de Meched, Regina, Reverchon	7 []
late to very late	Betti, Duroni 3	8 []
very late	Hamid, Klara	9 []
5.8 Time of beginning of fruit ripening (49)		
very early	Cristobalina, Ferprime, Hâtive de Bâle, Müncheberger Frühernte	1 []
very early to early	Nimba, Rivedel	2 []
early	Burlat, Early Rivers, Panaro 1, Valerij Cskalov	3 []
early to medium	Bedel, Folfer	4 []
medium	Fertille, Guillaume, Summit, Sunburst	5 []
medium to late	Babelle, Duroni 3, Glenoia, PA5UNIBO	6 []
late	Belge, Hedelfinger Riesenkirsche, Katalin, Klara, Kordia	7 []
late to very late	Fertard, Regina, Sumtare	8 []
very late	13S-2009	9 []

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

Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety	Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the 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
<i>Example</i>	<i>Leaf blade: length</i>	<i>medium</i>	<i>long</i>

Comments:

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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#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 provide details)

7.2 Are there any special conditions for growing the variety or conducting the examination?

Yes No

(If yes, please provide details)

7.3 Other information

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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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 been obtained?

Yes [] No []

If the answer to (b) is yes, please attach a copy of the authorization.

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.

9.2 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, bacteria, phytoplasma) | Yes [] | No [] |
| (b) | Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide) | Yes [] | No [] |
| (c) | Tissue culture | Yes [] | No [] |
| (d) | Other factors | Yes [] | No [] |

Please provide details for where you have indicated "yes".

.....

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]