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|  |  | ETG/309/1**ORIGINAL:** EnglishDATE: 2015-03-25 |
| INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS  |
| Geneva |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ADLAY**UPOV Code: COIXX\_MAY *Coix lacryma-jobi* L. var. *ma-yuen* (Rom. Caill.) Stapf | [[1]](#footnote-1)\* |

**GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Botanical name* | *English* | *French* | *German* | *Spanish* |
| *Coix lacryma-jobi* L. var. *ma-yuen* (Rom. Caill.) Stapf, *Coix ma-yuen* Roman. | Adlay, Coix | Coix, Larme de Job | Coix, Tränengrass | Coix, Lágrimas de David o de Job |

|  |
| --- |
| 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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# Subject of these Test Guidelines

 These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Coix lacryma-jobi* L. var. *ma-yuen* (Rom. Caill.) Stapf.

# 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 seed.

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

500g of seed.

The seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent authority. In cases where the seed is to be stored, the germination capacity should be as high as possible and should, be stated by the applicant.

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.

# 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.

## 3.2 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 reference in the second column of the Table of Characteristics. The stages of development denoted by each reference 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 100 plants, which should be divided between 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.

# 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 / 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

* + 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:
		2. For the assessment of uniformity, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 100 plants, 3 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 seed stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the initial material supplied.

# 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: length (characteristic 6)

(b) Stigma: anthocyanin coloration (characteristic 10)

(c) Time of maturity (characteristic 12)

(d) Grain: color (characteristic 15)

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”.

# 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)-(b) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1

(+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.2

14-92 See explanations on growth stages in Chapter 8.3

# Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres

|  |  | English | français | deutsch | español | Example VarietiesExemplesBeispielssortenVariedades ejemplo | Note/Nota |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (\*) | 14VG | **Seedling: anthocyanin coloration** | **Plantule : pigmentation anthocyanique** | **Keimpflanze: Anthocyanfärbung** | **Plántula: pigmentación antociánica** |  |  |
| QN |  | absent or weak | absente ou faible | fehlend oder schwach | ausente o débil | Okayamazairai | 1 |
|  |  | medium | moyenne | mittel | media | Nakasatozairai | 2 |
|  |  | strong | forte | stark | fuerte | Akishizuku | 3 |
| (+) | 39VG | **Plant: growth habit** | **Plante : port** | **Pflanze: Wuchsform** | **Planta: hábito de crecimiento** |  |  |
| QN |  | upright | dressé | aufrecht | erecta | Okayamazairai | 1 |
|  |  | semi upright | demi-dressé | halbaufrecht | semierecta | Akishizuku | 3 |
|  |  | spreading | étalé | breitwüchsig | extendida | Kitanohato | 5 |
| (+) | 51-59MS | **Leaf blade: length** | **Limbe : longueur** | **Blattspreite: Länge** | **Limbo: longitud** |  |  |
| QN | (a) | short | court | kurz | corto | Hatojiro | 3 |
|  |  | medium | moyen | mittel | medio | Nakasatozairai | 5 |
|  |  | long | long | lang | largo | Okayamazairai | 7 |
| (+) | 51-59MS | **Leaf blade: width** | **Limbe : largeur** | **Blattspreite: Breite** | **Limbo: anchura** |  |  |
| QN | (a) | narrow | étroit | schmal | estrecho | Kitanohato | 3 |
|  |  | medium | moyen | mittel | medio | Hatoyutaka, Nakasatozairai | 5 |
|  |  | broad | large | breit | ancho |  | 7 |
|  | 51-59VG | **Culm: glaucosity** | **Tige : glaucescence** | **Halm: Bereifung** | **Macollo: glauescencia** |  |  |
| QN |  | absent or weak | absente ou faible | fehlend oder schwach | ausente o débil | Nakasatozairai, Okayamazairai | 1 |
|  |  | medium | moyenne | mittel | media | Akishizuku | 2 |
|  |  | strong | forte | stark | fuerte |  | 3 |
| (\*)(+) | 61-69MS | **Plant: length** | **Plante : longueur** | **Pflanze: Länge** | **Planta: longitud** |  |  |
| QN |  | short | courte | kurz | corta | Hatoyutaka | 3 |
|  |  | medium | moyenne | mittel | media | Akishizuku | 5 |
|  |  | long | longue | lang | larga | Okayamazairai | 7 |
| (+) | 61-69MS | **Culm: diameter** | **Tige : diamètre** | **Halm: Durchmesser** | **Macollo: diámetro** |  |  |
| QN | (a) | small | petit | klein | pequeño | Hatojiro, Ohotsuku No.1 | 1 |
|  |  | medium | moyen | mittel | medio | Akishizuku, Nakasatozairai | 3 |
|  |  | large | grand | groß | grande | Okayamazairai | 5 |
|  | 61-69VG | **Inflorescence: number of bracts** | **Inflorescence : nombre de bractées** | **Blütenstand: Anzahl Deckblätter** | **Inflorescencia: número de brácteas** |  |  |
| QN | (a) | few | faible | wenige | bajo | Kitanohato | 3 |
|  |  | medium | moyen | mittel | medio | Nakasatozairai | 5 |
|  |  | many | élevé | viele | alto | Akishizuku | 7 |
| (+) | 61-69MS | **Bract: length of sheath** | **Bractée : longueur de la gaine** | **Deckblatt: Länge der Scheide** | **Bráctea: longitud de la vaina** |  |  |
| QN | (a) | short | courte | kurz | corta | Hatochikara | 3 |
|  | (b) | medium | moyenne | mittel | media | Okayamazairai | 5 |
|  |  | long | longue | lang | larga |  | 7 |
| (\*) | 61-69VG | **Stigma: anthocyanin coloration** | **Stigmate : pigmentation anthocyanique** | **Narbe: Anthocyanfärbung** | **Estigma: pigmentación antociánica** |  |  |
| QN |  | absent or weak | absente ou faible | fehlend oder schwach | ausente o débil | Hatojiro, Okayamazairai | 1 |
|  |  | medium | moyenne | mittel | media |  | 3 |
|  |  | strong | forte | stark | fuerte | Akishizuku, Miyagizairai | 5 |
|  | 80-92VG | **Plant: distribution of infructescences** | **Plante : distribution des infructescences** | **Pflanze: Verteilung der Fruchtstände** | **Planta: distribución de las infrutescencias** |  |  |
| QN | (b) | apical quarter | quart apical | im apikalen Viertel | en el cuarto apical |  | 1 |
|  |  | apical half | moitié apicale | in der apikalen Hälfte | en la mitad apical | Hatojiro, Kuroishizairai | 2 |
|  |  | apical three quarters | trois quarts apicaux | im apikalen Dreiviertel | en los tres cuartos apicales | Hatochikara, Hatoyutaka | 3 |
|  |  | throughout | partout | durchgehend | en la totalidad |  | 4 |
| (\*) | 89MG | **Time of maturity** | **Époque de maturité** | **Zeitpunkt der Reife** | **Época de madurez** |  |  |
| QN |  | early | précoce | früh | temprana | Hatojiro | 3 |
|  |  | medium | moyenne | mittel | media | Nakasatozairai | 5 |
|  |  | late | tardive | spät | tardía | Okayamazairai | 7 |
| (\*)(+) | 92VG/MS | **Grain: ratio length/width** | **Grain : rapport longueur/largeur** | **Korn: Verhältnis Länge/Breite** | **Grano: relación longitud/anchura** |  |  |
| QN |  | low | bas | klein | baja | Ohotsuku No.1 | 1 |
|  |  | medium | moyen | mittel | media | Hatojiro | 2 |
|  |  | high | élevé | groß | alta | Akishizuku | 3 |
| (\*) | 92MG | **Grain: weight of 100 seeds** | **Grain : poids de 100 grains** | **Korn: Hundertkorngewicht** | **Grano: peso de 100 semillas** |  |  |
| QN |  | low | petit | gering | pequeño |  | 3 |
|  |  | medium | moyen | mittel | medio | Hatoyutaka, Nakasatozairai | 5 |
|  |  | high | grand | hoch | grande |  | 7 |
| (\*) | 92VG | **Grain: color** | **Grain : couleur**  | **Korn: Farbe** | **Grano: color**  |  |  |
| PQ |  | purple | pourpre | purpurn | púrpura | Ohotsuku No.1 | 1 |
|  |  | light brown | brun clair | hellbraun | marrón claro | Nakasatozairai | 2 |
|  |  | dark brown | brun foncé | dunkelbraun | marrón oscuro | Hatojiro | 3 |
|  |  | black | noir | schwarz | negro | Kuroishizairai | 4 |
| (+) | 92MG | **Grain: hardness** | **Grain : dureté** | **Korn: Härte** | **Grano: dureza** |  |  |
| QN |  | soft | mou | weich | blando | Hatochikara, Hatojiro | 1 |
|  |  | medium | moyen | mittel | medio | Akishizuku, Okayamazairai | 2 |
|  |  | hard | dur | hart | duro | Hatoyutaka | 3 |
|  | 92VG | **Decorticated grain: length** | **Caryopse : longueur** | **Geschältes Korn: Länge** | **Cariópside: longitud** |  |  |
| QN |  | short | court | kurz | corta |  | 1 |
|  |  | medium | moyen | mittel | media | Akishizuku | 2 |
|  |  | long | long | lang | larga |  | 3 |
|  | VG92 | **Decorticated grain: width** | **Caryopse : largeur** | **Geschältes Korn: Breite** | **Cariópside: anchura** |  |  |
| QN |  | narrow | étroit | schmal | estrecha |  | 1 |
|  |  | medium | moyen | mittel | media | Akishizuku | 2 |
|  |  | broad | large | breit | ancha |  | 3 |
|  | 92VG | **Decorticated grain: intensity of brown color** | **Caryopse : intensité de la couleur brune** | **Geschältes Korn: Intensität der braunen Farbe** | **Cariópside: intensidad del color marrón** |  |  |
| QN |  | light | claire | hell | claro |  | 3 |
|  |  | medium | moyenne | mittel | medio | Akishizuku | 5 |
|  |  | dark | foncée | dunkel | oscuro |  | 7 |
| (\*)(+) | 92VG | **Endosperm: type** | **Endosperme : type** | **Endosperm: Typ** | **Endospermo: tipo** |  |  |
| QL |  | glutinous | glutineux | glutenhaltig | glutinoso |  | 1 |
|  |  | non-glutinous | non glutineux | nicht glutenhaltig | no glutinoso |  | 2 |

# Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

## 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:

(a) To be observed on the longest culm.

(b) To be observed on the largest bract.

## 8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 2: Plant: growth habit

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | 3 | 5 |
| upright | semi upright | spreading |

Ad. 3: Leaf blade: length

To be observed at the middle of the longest culm.

Ad. 4: Leaf blade: width

To be observed at the middle of the longest culm on the broadest part of the blade.

Ad. 6: Plant: length



Length

Ad. 7: Culm: diameter

To be observed at the middle of the internode in the central part of the longest culm.

Ad. 9: Bract: length of sheath

 To be observed on the longest bract of the inflorescence.

|  |
| --- |
| Alternative textLength |

Ad. 13: Grain: ratio length/width

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| low | medium | high |

Ad. 16: Grain: hardness

To be observed as the ease with which the grain can be broken by hand.

Ad. 20: Endosperm: type

To be observed by reaction to solution of 3% Potassium Iodide and 0.1% Iodine. Glutinous type endosperm is stained to reddish purple, non-glutinous type endosperm is stained to dark blue purple.

## 8.3 Stages of development

1: Leaf development

10: First leaf through coleoptile

11: First leaf unfolded

14: 4 leaves unfolded

19: 9 or more leaves unfolded

2: Tillering

20: No tillers

21: Beginning of tillering: first tiller detectable

29: End of tillering. Maximum number of tillers detectable

3: Stem elongation

31: First node at least 1 cm above tillering node

39: Flag leaf stage: flag leaf fully unrolled, ligule just visible

5: Inflorescence emergence

51: Beginning of heading: tip of inflorescence emerged from sheath, first spikelet visible

55: Middle of heading: half of inflorescence emerged

59: End of heading: inflorescence fully emerged

6: Flowering

61: Beginning of flowering: first anthers visible

65: Full flowering: 50% of anthers mature

69: End of flowering: all spikelets have completed flowering but some dehydrated anthers may remain

7: Development of fruits

71: Watery ripe: first grains have reached half their final size

73: Early milk

75: Medium milk: grain content milky, grains reached final size, still green

77: Late milk

8: Ripening

83: Early dough

85: Soft dough: grain content soft but dry. Fingernail impression not held

87: Hard dough: grain content solid. Fingernail impression held

89: Fully ripe: grain hard, difficult to divide with thumbnail

9: Senescence

92: Over-ripe: grain very hard, cannot be dented by thumbnail

93: Grains loosening in day-time

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# Technical Questionnaire

| TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE | Page {x} of {y} | Reference Number: |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Application date: |
|  |  | (not to be filled in by the applicant) |
| TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIREto be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders’ rights  |
|  |  |  |
| 1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire |
|  |  |  |
| 1.1 Botanical name | *Coix lacryma-jobi* L. var. *ma-yuen* (Rom. Caill.) Stapf |  |
|  |  |  |
| 1.2 Common name | Adlay |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 2. Applicant |
|  |  |  |
| Name |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Address |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 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 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| [[2]](#footnote-2)#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 varieties)(…………………..…………………………) 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)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

 |
|  4.2 Method of propagating the variety |
| 4.2.1 Seed-propagated varieties(a) Self-pollination [ ](b) Cross-pollination (i) population [ ] (ii) synthetic variety [ ](c) Hybrid [ ](d) Other [ ](please provide details)

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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 (6)** | **Plant: length** |  |  |
|  | very short |  | 1 [ ] |
|  | very short to short |  | 2 [ ] |
|  | short | Hatoyutaka | 3 [ ] |
|  | short to medium |  | 4 [ ] |
|  | medium | Akishizuku | 5 [ ] |
|  | medium to long |  | 6 [ ] |
|  | long | Okayamazairai | 7 [ ] |
|  | long to very long |  | 8 [ ] |
|  | very long |  | 9 [ ] |
| **5.2 (10)** | **Stigma: anthocyanin coloration** |  |  |
|  | absent or weak | Hatojiro, Okayamazairai | 1 [ ] |
|  | weak to medium |  | 2 [ ] |
|  | medium |  | 3 [ ] |
|  | medium to strong |  | 4 [ ] |
|  | strong | Akishizuku, Miyagizairai | 5 [ ] |
| **5.3 (12)** | **Time of maturity** |  |  |
|  | very early |  | 1 [ ] |
|  | very early to early |  | 2 [ ] |
|  | early | Hatojiro | 3 [ ] |
|  | early to medium |  | 4 [ ] |
|  | medium | Nakasatozairai | 5 [ ] |
|  | medium to late |  | 6 [ ] |
|  | late | Okayamazairai | 7 [ ] |
|  | late to very late |  | 8 [ ] |
|  | very late |  | 9 [ ] |
|  | Characteristics | Example Varieties | Note |
| **5.4 (15)** | **Grain: color** |  |  |
|  | light brown | Nakasatozairai | 1 [ ] |
|  | dark brown | Okayamazairai | 2 [ ] |
|  | purple | Ohotsuku No.1 | 3 [ ] |
|  | black | Kuroishizairai | 4 [ ] |
| 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 |
| *Example* | *Plant: length* | *short* | *medium* |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Comments:  |
| [[3]](#footnote-3)#7. Additional information which may help in the examination of the variety7.1 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 |
| 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 examination9.1 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 nameSignature Date |

[End of document]

1. \* 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](http://www.upov.int)), for the latest information.] [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. # Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. # Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)