

TG/260/1

ORIGINAL: English DATE: 2010-03-24

# INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS GENEVA

#### PEARL MILLET

UPOV Code: PENNI\_GLA

Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.

#### **GUIDELINES**

#### FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

#### FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

#### Alternative Names:

Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish
Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.,	Pearl Millet	Pénicillaire,	Federborstengras	Mijo Perla,
Pennisetum americanum (L.)		Mil à chandelle,		Panizo de Daimiel,
Leeke,		Mil pénicillaire		Panizo mamozo
Pennisetum typhoides (Burm.f.)				
Stapf C.E. Hubb.				

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.

<sup>\*</sup> 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 *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br.

#### 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:

500 g.

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.

#### 3. Method of Examination

#### 3.1 Number of Growing Cycles

The minimum duration of tests should normally be two independent 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 number in the second column of the Table of Characteristics. The stages of development denoted by each number are described at the end of Chapter 8.

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3.3.3 The recommended method of observing the characteristic is indicated by the following key in the second column of the Table 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

#### 3.4 Test Design

- 3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 240 plants, which should be divided between two or more 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 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined
- 3.5.1 In the case of cross-pollinated varieties and three-way-cross hybrids, unless otherwise indicated, all observations on single plants should be made on 60 plants or parts taken from each of 60 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test.
- 3.5.2 In the case of inbred lines and single-cross hybrids, unless otherwise indicated, all observations on single plants should be made on 40 plants or parts taken from each of 40 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test.
- 3.6 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.

#### 4.2 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 The assessment of uniformity for cross-pollinated varieties should be according to the recommendations for cross-pollinated varieties in the General Introduction.
- 4.2.3 For the assessment of uniformity of inbred lines and single-cross hybrids, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 240 plants, 5 off-types are allowed.
- 4.2.4 The assessment of uniformity for hybrid varieties, other than single-cross hybrid varieties, depends on the type of hybrid and should be according to the recommendations for hybrid varieties in the General Introduction.

#### 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 assessed by testing a new seed stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the previous material supplied.
- 4.3.3 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, the stability of a hybrid variety may, in addition to an examination of the hybrid variety itself, also be assessed by examination of the uniformity and stability of its parent lines.

#### 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) Leaf sheath: pubescence (characteristic 6)
  - (b) Anther: color (characteristic 7)
  - (c) Time of flowering (characteristic 8)
  - (d) Glume: number of bristles (characteristic 16)
- 5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction.
- 6. <u>Introduction to the Table of Characteristics</u>
- 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

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.

#### 6.3 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.

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- 6.5 Legend
- (\*) Asterisked characteristic see Chapter 6.1.2
- (S) Possible segregation in three-way and double-cross hybrid varieties
- 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 3.3.3

(+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1

(DS1 - 9) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.2

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

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.	DS1 VG	Seedling: anthocyanin coloration of basal leaf sheath	Plantule: pigmentation anthocyanique de la gaine de la feuille basale	Keimpflanze: Anthocyanfärbung der basalen Blattscheide	Plántula: pigmentación antociánica de la vaina de la hoja basal		
QN		absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	ANSB Milheto Okashama	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Ipa Bulk 1	3
2.	DS3 VG	Culm: attitude of tillers	Tige : port des talles	Halm: Haltung der Seitentriebe	Mata: porte de los macollos		
QN		erect	dressées	aufrecht	erecto	ADR 300	1
		semi-erect	demi-dressées	halbaufrecht	semierecto	ANM 23	3
		prostrate	étalées	abstehend	postrado		5
3.	DS3	Leaf blade: length	Limbe : longueur	Blattscheide: Länge	Limbo: longitud		
(+)	VG/ MS						
QN		short	court	kurz	corta	ADR 300	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	media		5
		long	long	lang	larga	ADR 7010	7
4.	DS3	Leaf blade: width	Limbe : largeur	Blattscheide: Breite	Limbo: anchura		
(+)	VG/ MS						
QN		narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecha	ANSB Milheto MC	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	media	ADR 500	5
		broad	large	breit	ancha	ANM 6123	7

	$\cap$	
-	7	-

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5.	DS3	Leaf blade: color	Limbe : couleur	Blattscheide: Farbe	Limbo: color		
	VG						
PQ		light green	vert clair	hellgrün	verde claro	ANSB Milheto MC	1
		medium green	vert moyen	mittelgrün	verde medio	ADR 500	2
		dark green	vert foncé	dunkelgrün	verde oscuro	ANM 23	3
		red	rouge	rot	rojo		4
		purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura		5
<b>6.</b> (*)	DS3 VG	Leaf sheath: pubescence	Gaine de la feuille : pilosité	Blattscheide: Behaarung	Vaina de la hoja: pubescencia		
QL		absent	absente	fehlend	ausente		1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente		9
7. (*) (+)	DS6 <sup>+</sup>	Anther: color	Anthère : couleur	Anthere: Farbe	Antera: color		
PQ	<b>(S)</b>	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	ADR 300	1
		brown	marron	braun	marrón		2
		purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura		3
8. (*) (+)	MG	Time of flowering	Époque de floraison	Zeitpunkt der Blüte	Época de floración		
QN		very early	très précoce	sehr früh	muy temprana		1
		early	précoce	früh	temprana	ANSB Milheto Okashama	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	BRS 1501	5
		late	tardive	spät	tardía	ANM 17	7
		very late	très tardive	sehr spät	muy tardía		9
<b>9.</b> (*)	DS6 VG	Culm: pubescence of node	Tige : pilosité du nœud	Halm: Behaarung des Knotens	Mata: pubescencia del nudo		
QL		absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	ADR 300	1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente	ENA 1	9

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10. (*) (+)	DS8 MG	Plant: length	Plante : longueur	Pflanze: Länge	Planta: longitud		
QN		very short	très courte	sehr kurz	muy corta		1
		short	courte	kurz	corta	ANSB Milheto Okashama	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	ADR 500	5
		tall	longue	lang	alta	ADR 7010	7
		very tall	très longue	sehr lang	muy alta		9
11.	DS8	Panicle: shape	Panicule : forme	Rispe: Form	Panícula: forma		
(*) (+)	VG						
PQ		conical	conique	kegelförmig	cónica		1
		subulate	subulée	pfriemförmig	subulada		2
		trullate	trullée	winklig	ahusada		3
		cylindric	cylindrique	zylindrisch	cilíndrica		4
		obtrullate	losangique transverse	verkehrt rautenförmig	rómbica		5
12. (*) (+)	DS8 VG/ MS	Panicle: length of main rachis	Panicule : longueur du rachis principal		Panícula: longitud del raquis principal		
QN		short	court	kurz	corta	ANSB Milheto Okashama	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	media	ADR 500	5
		long	long	lang	larga	ENA 1	7
13.	DS8	Panicle: diameter	Panicule : diamètre	Rispe: Durchmesser	Panícula: diámetro		
(+)	VG/ MS						
QN		small	petit	klein	pequeño	ANSB Milheto MC	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	ANM 17	5
		large	grand	groß	grande	ADR 7010	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14.	DS8	Panicle: exsertion	Panicule : déploiement	Rispe: Hervorstehen	Panícula: exerción		
(+)	VG		исрюсиен				
QN		weak	faible	gering	débil		1
		moderate	modéré	mittel	moderado		3
		strong	fort	stark	fuerte		5
15.	DS8 VG	Glume: anthocyanin coloration (excluding tips)	Glume : pigmentation anthocyanique (à l'exclusion des pointes)	Hüllspelze: Anthocyanfärbung (ohne Spitzen)	Gluma: pigmentación antociánica (excluidas las puntas)		
QL		absent	absente	fehlend	ausente		1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente		9
16. (*)	DS8 VG	Glume: number of bristles	Glume : nombre de groupes d'épines	Hüllspelze: Anzahl Stachelborsten	Gluma: número de aristas		
QL		one	un	eine	una		1
		more than one	plusieurs	mehr als eine	más de una		2
17. (+)	DS8 VG	Only varieties with glume: one bristle: Bristle: length	Seulement les variétés avec glume : un groupe d'épines : Groupe d'épines : longueur	Nur Sorten mit Hüllspelze: eine Stachelborste: Stachelborste: Länge	Sólo las variedades con gluma: una arista: Arista: longitud		
QN		short	courtes	kurz	corta	ANSB Milheto Okashama	3
		medium	moyennes	mittel	media		5
		long	longues	lang	larga	IPA Bulk 1	7
18.	DS8	Only varieties with	Seulement les	Nur Sorten mit	Sólo las variedades		
(+)	VG	glume: more than one bristle: Glume: density of bristles	variétés avec glume : plusieurs groupes d'épines : Glume : densité des groupes d'épines	Hüllspelze: mehr als eine Stachelborste: Hüllspelze: Dichte der Stachelborsten	con gluma: más de una arista: Gluma: densidad de aristas		
QN		sparse	faible	locker	laxa	ADR 500	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		5
		dense	forte	dicht	densa	ADR 7010	7

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
19.	DS8 VG	Bristle: anthocyanin coloration	Groupe d'épines : pigmentation anthocyanique	Stachelborste: Anthocyanfärbung	Arista: pigmentación antociánica		
QN		absent or very weak	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil		1
		weak	faible	gering	débil	BRS 1501	3
		moderate	moyenne	mittel	moderada		5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	IPA Bulk 1	7
20.	DS8	Culm: diameter	Tige : diamètre	Halm: Durchmesser	Mata: diámetro		
(+)	VG/ MS						
QN		small	petit	klein	pequeño	BRS 1501	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	ENA 1	5
		large	grand	groß	grande	ADR 500	7
21.	DS8 MG	Culm: number of panicle-bearing tillers	Tige : nombre de talles portant une panicule	Halm: Anzahl Seitentriebe mit Rispen	Mata: número de macollos con panícula		
QN		few	petit	gering	pocos	ENA 1	1
		medium	moyen	mittel	medios	ADR 500, IPA Bulk 1	2
		many	grand	groß	muchos	ADR 300	3
22. (*) (+)	DS8 VG	Culm: anthocyanin coloration of node	Tige: pigmentation anthocyanique du noeud	Halm: Anthocyanfärbung des Knotens	Mata: pigmentación antociánica del nudo		
QN		absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil		1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		3
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	IPA Bulk 1	5
23. (*) (+)	DS8 VG	Culm: anthocyanin coloration of internode	Tige: pigmentation anthocyanique de l'entre-nœud	Halm: Anthocyanfärbung des Internodiums	Mata: pigmentación antociánica del entrenudo		
QN		absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	ENA 1	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	ANM 23	2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	IPA Bulk 1	3

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
24. (*) (+)	DS9 VG	Panicle: density	Panicule : densité	Rispe: Dichte	Panícula: densidad		
QN		sparse	faible	locker	escasa	ENA 1	3
		medium	moyenne	mittle	media	ADR 300	5
		dense	forte	dicht	densa	ANM 6123	7
25.		Caryopsis: shape	Caryopse : forme	Karyopse: Form	Cariópside: forma		
(+)	VG						
PQ		obtrullate	losangique transverse	verkehrt rautenförmig	rómbica		1
		elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptica		2
		circular	circulaire	rund	circular		3
		rectangular	rectangulaire	rechteckig	rectangular		4
		obtriangular	obtriangulaire	verkehrt dreieckig	obtriangular		5
<b>26.</b> (*)	VG	Caryopsis: color	Caryopse : couleur	Karyopse: Farbe	Cariópside: color		
PQ	<b>(S)</b>	whitish	blanchâtre	weißlich	blanquecino		1
		cream	crème	cremefarben	crema		2
		yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo		3
		medium grey	gris moyen	mittelgrau	gris medio		4
		dark grey	gris foncé	dunkelgrau	gris oscuro		5
		grey brown	marron gris	graubraun	marrón grisáceo		6
		brown	marron	braun	marrón		7
		purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura		8
		purplish black	noir violacé	purpurschwarz	negro purpúreo		9

# 8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

# 8.1 Explanations for individual characteristics

# Ad. 3: Leaf blade: length Ad. 4: Leaf blade: width

To be observed on the fourth node from the top on the main culm.

# Ad. 7: Anther: color

To be observed on recently opened flowers.

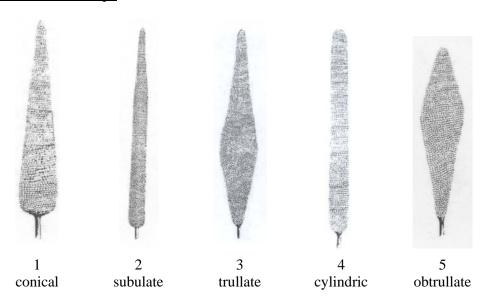
# Ad. 8: Time of flowering

The time of flowering is when 50% of plants have emitted the stigma in the main panicle.

# Ad. 10: Plant: length

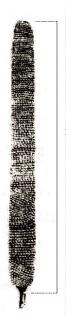
To be observed on the main culm from ground level to the tip of the main panicle.

# Ad. 11: Panicle: shape



# Ad. 12: Panicle: length of main rachis

To be measured from the base to the tip of the panicle on main rachis.

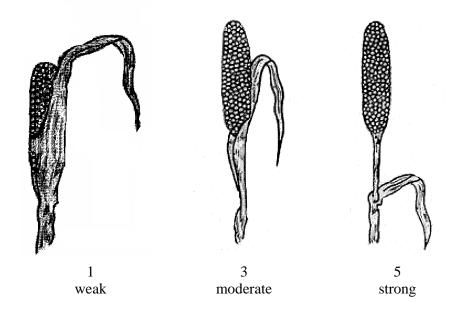


length of main rachis

# Ad. 13: Panicle: diameter

To be observed in the broadest part of the panicle, excluding the bristles.

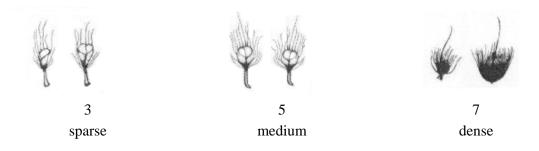
# Ad. 14: Panicle: exsertion



# Ad. 17: Only varieties with glume: one bristle: Bristle: length



# Ad. 18: Only varieties with glume: more than one bristle: Glume: density of bristles



#### Ad. 20: Culm: diameter

To be observed between the third and fourth nodes below the panicle.

#### Ad. 22: Culm: anthocyanin coloration of node

The anthocyanin coloration of the node should be observed on the fourth node from the ground.

# Ad. 23: Culm: anthocyanin coloration of internode

The anthocyanin coloration of the internode should be observed between the third and fourth node above the ground.

#### Ad. 24: Panicle: density

To be observed on the main panicle.

Ad. 25: Caryopsis: shape

		<b>Q</b>		
1	2	3	4	5
obtrullate	elliptic	circular	rectangular	obtriangular

Ad. 25: Caryopsis: shape Ad. 26: Caryopsis: color

The caryposis should be observed after thrashing.

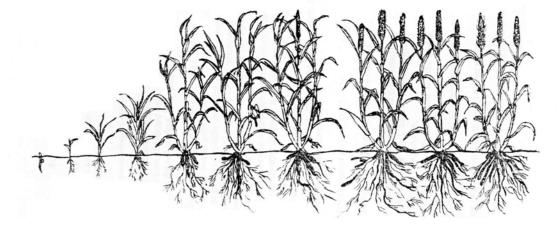
# 8.2 Growth stages

Characteristics containing the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics should be examined at the following stages (table and drawing adapted from the book "Pearl Millet, Seed Production & Technology" – see Chapter 9 Literature).

<b>Growth Stage</b>	Identifying Characteristic
GPI	Vegetative Phase
DS0	Emergence Stage
DS1	Three Leaf Stage
DS2	Five Leaf Stage
DS3	Panicle Initiation Stage
GPII	Panicle Development Phase
DS4	Flag Leaf Stage
DS5	Boot Stage
DS6	Half Bloom Stage
DS6 <sup>+</sup>	Full Flowering (before anther dehiscence)
GPIII	Grain Filling Stage
DS7	Milk Stage
DS8	Dough Stage
DS9	Black Layer Formation

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DS-1: emergence	DS-1: three leaf DS-2: five leaf	DS-3: panicle initiation	DS-4: flag leaf	DS-5: boot	DS-6: half bloom	DS-7: milk	DS-8: dough	DS-9: black layer
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Growth phase I (GP-I) vegetative Growth phase II (GP-II) panicle development Growth phase III (GP-III) grain filling

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# 9. <u>Literature</u>

IBPGR/ICRISAT, 1993: Descriptors for Pearl Millet [Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.]., Rome, IT.

Khairwal, I.S., Ram C. & Chabbra, A.K., 1990: Pearl Millet, Seed Production & Technology. Ed Manohar.

Singh, F., Rai, K.N., Reddy, B.V.S. & Diwakar, B., 1997: Development of Cultivars and Seed Production Techniques in Sorghum and Pearl Millet – Training Manual, ICRISAT.

#### Drawings:

IBPGR/ICRISAT, 1993: Descriptors for Pearl Millet [Pennisetum glaucum (L.) R. Br.]., Rome, IT.

Khairwal, I.S., Ram C. & Chabbra, A.K., 1990: Pearl Millet, Seed Production & Technology. Ed Manohar.

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

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNA	RE	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	Questi	ionnaire				
1.1 Botanical name	Per	nnisetum glaucum (L.)	R. Br.			
1.2 Common name	Pea	arl Millet				
2. Applicant						
Name						
Address						
Telephone No.						
Fax No.						
E-mail address						
Breeder (if different from	appli	cant)				
3. Proposed denomination a	nd bre	eeder's reference				
Proposed denomination (if available)						
Breeder's reference						

TECHNICAL OUESTIONNAIRE	Page $\{x\}$ of $\{y\}$	Reference Number:

<sup>#</sup> 4.	4. Information on the breeding scheme and propagation of the variety							
	4.1	Breedi	Breeding scheme					
		Variet	y resu	lting from:				
		4.1.1	Cros	esing				
			(a)	controlled cross (please state parent varieties)	[	]		
			(b)	partially known cross (please state known parent variety(ies))	[	]		
			(c)	unknown cross	[	]		
		4.1.2		ation ase state parent variety)	[	1		
		4.1.3	(plea	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 S	Seed-p	propagated varieties				
	<ul><li>(a) Self-pollination [</li><li>(b) Cross-pollination</li></ul>				]			
		(i) population (ii) synthetic variety (a) Hybrid (can below)		] [ ]	]			
		<ul><li>(c) Hybrid (see below)</li><li>(d) Other</li><li>(please provide details)</li></ul>		[	]			
	4.2.2 Other [ ] (please provide details)				]			

<sup>&</sup>lt;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 Number:

In the case of hybrid varieties the production scheme for the hybrid should be provided on a separate sheet. This should provide details of all the parent lines required for propagating the hybrid e.g.						
Single Hybrid						
() female parent	X	() male parent				
Three-Way Hybrid						
() female line	X	() male line				
Cinate inic		)				
() single hybrid used as female parent						
and should identify in particular:						
<ul><li>(a) any male sterile lines</li><li>(b) maintenance system of male sterile l</li></ul>	ines.					

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
<b>5.1</b> (6)	Leaf sheath: pubescence		
	absent		1[]
	present		9[]
5.2 (7)	Anther: color		
	yellow	ADR 300	1[]
	brown		2[]
	purple		3[]
<b>5.1</b> (8)	Time of flowering		
	very early		1[]
	early	ANSB Milheto Okashama	3[]
	medium	BRS 1501	5[]
	late	ANM 17	7[]
	very late		9[]
<b>5.4</b> (16)	Glume: number of bristles		
	one		1[]
	more than one		2[]

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TECHNICAL QUESTI	Page {x} c	of {y}	Reference Nu	ımber:			
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 which your candidate of the characteristic(s) expression of to your candidate variety variety differs from the for the <b>similar</b> characteristic(s)					Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety		
Example	Time of flowering		very early		early		
Comments:							

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TEC	HNICAL 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 provide details)							
7.2	Are there any special condition	ns for growing the vari	ety or conducting the examination?					
	Yes [ ]	No [ ]						
	(If yes, please provide details)							
7.3	Other information							
8.	Authorization for release							
	(a) Does the variety require the protection of the environment	-	release under legislation concerning health?					
	Yes [ ]	No [ ]						
	(b) Has such authorization b	een obtained?						
	Yes [ ]	No [ ]						
	If the answer to (b) is yes, plea	se attach a copy of the	authorization.					

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

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TECHN	NICAL (	UESTIONNAIRE	Page $\{x\}$ of $\{y\}$	Reference N	umber:			
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.								
express request treatme	2.2 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 reatment must be given. In this respect, please indicate below, to the best of your knowledge, f the plant material to be examined has been subjected to:							
(;	a) Mic	roorganisms (e.g. vir	us, bacteria, phytoplası	na)	Yes [ ]	No [ ]		
(1	(b) Che	emical treatment (e.g.	growth retardant, pesti	cide)	Yes [ ]	No [ ]		
(	(c) Tissue culture					No [ ]		
(	(d) Other factors					No [ ]		
P	Please pro	ovide details for wher	e 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								
S	Signature			Date [				

[End of document]