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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
GENEVA

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Thirty-Fifth Session
Geneva, March 22 to 24, 1999

REPORT

adopted by the Technical Committee

Opening of the Session

1. The Technical Committee (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) held its thirty-fifth session in Geneva from March 22 to 24, 1999. The list of participants is reproduced in Annex I to this report.
2. The session was opened by Mrs. Elise Buitendag (South Africa, Chairman of the Committee), who welcomed the participants.

Adoption of the Agenda

3. The Committee adopted the agenda as reproduced in document TC/35/1.

PROGRESS REPORTS ON THE WORK OF THE TECHNICAL WORKING PARTIES

Progress Report on the Work of the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops (TWA)

4. Mrs. Françoise Blouet (France, Chairman of the TWA) reported that the twenty-seventh session of the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops (TWA) was held in Angers, France, from June 23 to 26, 1998. The full report of that session appears in document TWA/27/27. During its session the TWA completed, for presentation to the Committee for adoption, Draft Test Guidelines for Rye and, for presentation to the professional organizations for comments, Draft Test Guidelines for Sunflower. It also discussed a few questions which remained open from the Technical Committee on the adopted Test Guidelines for Soya Bean and Barley. In addition to the discussions on Test Guidelines, the Working Party discussed or rediscussed the following subjects:

(a) It noted the adoption of document TC/34/5 comprising a revised version of the testing of uniformity in vegetatively propagated and self-fertilized varieties.

(b) It noted the new definition of off-types and the clarification of the notion of admixture.

(c) It noted that a Windows version of the freely available DUSTW software for DUS testing would be available at the end of the year which would contribute to the harmonization of testing.

(d) It appreciated the updating on Internet by experts from the United Kingdom of several documents and information on the work of the TWC including a list of e-mail addresses of all technical experts involved in UPOV work.

(e) It discussed and will continue discussing problems connected with different hybridity systems in rapeseed.

(f) It discussed and will continue discussing and prepare a list of basic principles for the prescreening of varieties for DUS testing.

(g) It discussed and will continue discussing the use of electrophoresis or other supporting evidence in the DUS testing and the whole procedure for granting protection.

5. With the agreement of the Technical Committee, it proposed directly to the Council that it elect Mrs. Françoise Blouet (France) as Chairman of the TWA to replace Mr. Aubrey Bould (United Kingdom) who retired from his national service and therefore also as Chairman of the TWA.

6. The twenty-eighth session of the TWA will be held in Ottawa, Canada, from June 22 to 25, 1999. At its twenty-eighth session, the Working Party plans to complete, for presentation to the Committee for adoption, the Test Guidelines for Sunflower (Revision), and to discuss or rediscuss working papers on Test Guidelines for Cotton (Revision), Bromus, Field Bean (Revision), Fodder Radish, Industrial Chicory, Lotus, Rice (Revision), Subterranean Clover, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Turnip, Turnip Rape (Revision), White Mustard, Cocksfoot (Revision)

and Tall Fescue, Meadow Fescue (Revision). In addition to Test Guidelines, it is planned that the following items will be discussed: prescreening of varieties; use of electrophoresis or other supporting evidence in DUS testing; uniformity criteria in measured characteristics of different categories of varieties; rapeseed types of varieties and consequences in DUS testing; proposals for guidance in the preparation of future Test Guidelines.

Progress Report on the Work of the Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs (TWC)

7. Mr. John Law (United Kingdom, Chairman of the TWC) reported that the Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs had held its sixteenth session in Melle, Belgium, from June 16 to 19, 1998. The full report on that session appears in document TWC/16/14. The main points made by the TWC arising from the session are as described below:

(a) It made proposals for the revision of the General Introduction to the Test Guidelines.

(b) It noted the adoption of document TC/34/5 on the testing of uniformity in vegetatively propagated or self-fertilized varieties.

(c) It noted the progress made in the UPOV ROM but insisted on the urgent need of the UPOV Code for species and the facility of using the UPOV ROM in a network.

(d) It noted several reports on studies on the use of image analysis for the observation of characteristics.

(e) It noted a study on a selection of similar varieties comparing morphology, pedigree and molecular methods and proposed that the document be presented to the BMT.

(f) It noted a study on the use of AFLP markers for prescreening of varieties of perennial ryegrass and also proposed its presentation to the BMT.

(g) It noted some studies on the application of COY and will have more results available during its next session; it stressed that the level of 20 degrees of freedom for the use of COY was not a fixed level.

(h) It clarified that the COYD method could also be used for self-fertilized varieties if experts needed a method to handle measurements from more than one year.

(i) It noted the updating by experts from the United Kingdom on Internet under the Web Site: <http://www.bioss.sari.ac.uk/links/upov> of information on database management systems in use in UPOV member States, on exchangeable software, on e-mail addresses of UPOV technical experts and on documents prepared by the TWC.

(j) It noted that the Windows version of the DUST program developed by the United Kingdom experts would be available at the end of the year; it encouraged more States to

make use of that freely available software which would facilitate further harmonization among member States.

(k) It noted that a bulletin board for varieties and seed technical matters would be set up by experts from the United Kingdom for the exchange of technical information and for on-line special interest discussions among registered members.

8. The seventeenth session of the TWC will be held in Helsinki, Finland, from June 29 to July 2, 1999. At that session, the TWC plans to discuss or rediscuss the following items: UPOV ROM Plant Variety Database; revision of the General Introduction to Test Guidelines; a range of analysis for electrophoresis data; image analysis; efficient methods of dealing with reference variety selection; threshold methods; critical assessment of assumptions underlying COYD; handling of visually-assessed characteristics; items resulting from the fifth session of the Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques and DNA Profiling in Particular (BMT); examination of the number on distinctness of incomplete blocks in DUS; experiences of using incomplete blocks for the testing of French beans; questionnaire on VCU tests and data storage; telecommunications, exchangeable software and contacts; developments in the World Wide Web; experience with the DUSTW computer program for DUS testing; list of statistical documents prepared by the TWC; list of statistical documents containing recommendations or methods of possible interest to the Technical Working Parties.

Progress Report on the Work of the Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (TWF)

9. Mr. Chris Barnaby (New Zealand, Chairman of the TWF) reported that the Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (TWF) had held its twenty-ninth session in Caloundra, Australia, from November 9 to 14, 1998. The full report is reproduced in document TWF/29/14. At the session, the TWF completed the Test Guidelines for Apple Rootstocks, Grapevine, *Pyrus* Rootstocks and Walnut prior to their submission to the Committee for final adoption. It also completed Test Guidelines for Pear (Revision) for submission to the professional organizations for comments and (re)discussed working papers on Test Guidelines for Citrus (Revision) and Kiwifruit. It discussed the Test Guidelines for European Plum and Prunus rootstocks in evening subgroups. In addition to the discussions on Test Guidelines, the TWF:

(a) expressed appreciation for the recent developments in the UPOV ROM Centralized Database and its bi-monthly updating;

(b) noted that the distribution of lists of varieties under testing was discontinued because the information could be obtained from the UPOV ROM;

(c) proposed again to make UPOV documents available in electronic form. It noted that all Test Guidelines might be available in electronic form towards the end of 1998, but pointed out that other important documents should also be made available on the Internet or on CD-ROM;

(d) appreciated the updating on Internet by experts from the United Kingdom of several documents and information on the work of the TWC including a list of e-mail addresses of all technical experts involved in UPOV work;

(e) noted that a Windows version of the freely available DUSTW software for DUS testing would be available at the end of the year which would contribute to the harmonization of testing;

(f) regretted that the Committee had not considered the views of the horticultural Technical Working Parties and had tried to impose the use of COY against the general opinion of the crop experts;

(g) noted the adoption of document TC/34/5 comprising a revised version of the testing of uniformity in vegetatively propagated and self-fertilized varieties;

(h) expressed itself in favor of a long list of characteristics without asterisk from which each State would choose those characteristics appropriate to its situation compared to a short list to which every State would add characteristics but with the risk of different states of expression and wording for similar or identical facts;

(i) at the request from the BMT, selected peach and citrus as fruit species on which research on new methods should be concentrated;

(j) stressed again that new methods so far not used for the testing of distinctness should not be used for the screening of varieties for the layout of trials unless there was a strong correlation between certain results and a morphological or physiological characteristic used in the Test Guidelines;

(k) studied the General Introduction to Test Guidelines and made numerous proposals for changes of the present text;

(l) discussed proposals for the harmonization of the wording, order of characteristics, states of expression and drawings for the Table of Characteristics and made numerous proposals for improvement;

(m) noted the new definition of off-types;

(n) as the last Committee session before the ordinary session of the Council in 1999 was to be held from March 22 to 24, 1999, already made a proposal to the Committee to recommend to the Council that in 1999 it elect Mr. Josef Harsanyi (Hungary) as new Chairman for the TWF as of October 1999;

(o) agreed with the Committee on the recommendation character of the UPOV Test Guidelines. However, it took the position that the addition of characteristics to the Test Guidelines should always be admissible after the appropriate consideration.

10. The thirtieth session of the TWF is scheduled to be held in Nitra, Slovakia, from September 6 to 10, 1999. At that session, the TWF plans to complete discussions on Test

Guidelines for Pear (Revision) for presentation to the Committee for final adoption. It plans moreover to discuss or rediscuss working papers on Test Guidelines for Apricot (Revision) Citrus (Revision), European Plum (Revision), Fig, Kiwifruit (Revision), Passion fruit, Persimmon, *Prunus* Rootstocks and Walnut Rootstocks. In addition, the following other items were planned for discussion: short reports on new developments in member States in plant variety protection in fruit species; questions on the testing of varieties of fruit species; important decisions taken during the previous sessions of the Working Party and the Committee; updated report from the Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs (TWC) on the testing of uniformity; new methods, techniques and equipment in the examination of varieties; testing of rootstock varieties; revision of the General Introduction to Test Guidelines; standardization of Test Guidelines; harmonization of shapes.

Progress Report on the Work of the Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees (TWO)

11. Mr. Joost Barendrecht (Netherlands, Chairman of the TWO) reported that the Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees (TWO) had held its thirty-first session in Christchurch, New Zealand, from November 16 to 21, 1998. The full report is reproduced in document TWO/31/19. During the session, the TWO completed the Test Guidelines for Cymbidium, *Limonium* and Weeping Fig prior to their submission to the Committee for final adoption. It also completed Test Guidelines for Iris, Kangaroo Paw, *Osteospermum* and Gerbera (Revision) prior to their submission to the professional organizations for comments. It furthermore discussed or rediscussed several working papers on Test Guidelines in subgroups. In addition to the discussions on Test Guidelines, the TWO also discussed the following topics:

(a) It expressed appreciation for the recent developments concerning the UPOV ROM Centralized Database and its bi-monthly updating and made some proposals for improvements.

(b) It noted that the distribution of lists of varieties under testing was discontinued because the information could be obtained from UPOV ROM.

(c) It proposed again to make UPOV documents available in electronic form. It noted that all Test Guidelines might be available in electronic form towards the end of 1998, but pointed out that other important documents should also be made available on the Internet or on CD-ROM.

(d) It appreciated the updating on Internet by experts from the United Kingdom of several documents and information on the work of the TWC including a list of e-mail addresses of all technical experts involved in UPOV work.

(e) It noted that a Windows version of the freely available DUSTW software for DUS testing would be available at the end of the 1998 which would contribute to the harmonization of testing.

(f) It regretted that the Committee had not considered the views of the horticultural Technical Working Parties who were all opposed to the use of COY and that it had, out of a method permitted to solve some special problems in some grass species, made a method

which was imposed on all Technical Working Parties despite their statements that it was inappropriate, not applicable, not needed and not wanted at all.

(g) It noted the adoption of document TC/34/5 comprising a revised version of the testing of uniformity in vegetatively propagated and self-fertilized varieties.

(h) It expressed its concern on the discussions on the use of new methods for prescreening of varieties. It repeated that such methods were superfluous and not needed in the presence of good grouping characteristics. Such methods should not be used for the screening of varieties for the layout of trials unless there was a strong correlation between certain results and a morphological or physiological characteristic used in the Test Guidelines.

(i) At the request of the BMT, it selected roses and chrysanthemum as ornamental species on which research on new methods might be concentrated. It declared, however, at the same time that such methods were superfluous, not needed in the presence of much better methods as image analysis or surface of pollen and were not at all desired.

(j) It expressed itself in favor of a long list of characteristics without asterisk from which each State would choose those characteristics appropriate to its situation compared to a short list to which every State would add characteristics but with the risk of different states of expression and wording for similar or identical facts.

(k) It discussed proposals for the harmonization of the wording, states of expression and drawings for the Table of Characteristics and made numerous proposals for improvement.

(l) It studied the General Introduction to Test Guidelines and made numerous proposals for changes to the present text.

(m) It proposed a change in the Technical Questionnaire with respect to the release requirements for environmental or health reasons.

(n) It noted that in Germany three varieties had been granted protection which resulted from changes caused by endophytes as the German lawyers could not follow the reasoning of the Committee not to accept such varieties as separate varieties.

(o) It noted the new definition of off-types, but discussed also the possibility of an improved wording.

(p) It noted that so far little progress had been made in the study of image analysis and agreed to reserve the first morning of its next session exclusively for image analysis.

(q) As the last Committee session before the ordinary session of the Council in 1999 will be held in from March 22 to 24, 1999, it already made a proposal to the Committee to recommend to the Council that it elect in 1999 Ms. Elizabeth Scott (United Kingdom) as new Chairman for the TWO.

12. The thirty-second session of the TWO is scheduled to be held in Pruhonice, near Prague, Czech Republic, from September 13 to 18, 1999. At that session, the TWO plans to complete the Test Guidelines for Calluna, Gerbera (Revision), Iris, Kangaroo Paw and *Osteospermum* for submission to the Committee for final adoption. It will also discuss or

rediscuss Test Guidelines for Chrysanthemum (Revision), Cockscomb, Cupressus, *Dendrobium*, *Eucalyptus gunnii*, *Eustoma*, Geraltion Wax Flower, *Guzmania*, *Hippeastrum*, *Impatiens*, Lavender and Lavendine, *Leptospermum*, *Nerium*, Ornamental Apple (Revision), Pentas, Petunia, *Poinsettia* (Revision), Tagetes, *Telopia*, Thymus, and Zantedeschia. Discussion of the following items is also planned: short reports on special developments in plant variety protection in ornamental plants and forest trees; important decisions taken during the last session of the Working Party and the Committee; testing of seed-propagated varieties of ornamental species; special cases in new species; revision of the General Introduction to the Test Guidelines; harmonization of Test Guidelines; use of shapes in Test Guidelines.

Progress Report on the Work of the Technical Working Party for Vegetables (TWV)

13. Mr. Baruch Bar-Tel (Israel, Chairman of the TWV) reported that the thirty-second session of the Technical Working Party for Vegetables (TWV) was held in Slupia Wielka, Poland, from June 29 to July 3, 1998. The full report appears in document TWV/32/9. During the session, the TWV discussed some points left open with respect to the adopted Test Guidelines for Cornsalad (Revised) and for Welsh Onion/Bunching Onion and completed (partly in subgroups reporting to the Working Party) for presentation to the Committee for final adoption Draft Test Guidelines for Black Radish, Radish, Dill, Leek, Okra, Onion (Revision) and Shallot, Opium Poppy and Rhubarb (Revision). In addition to the discussions on Test Guidelines, the TWV discussed or rediscussed the following other subjects:

(a) It noted the adoption of document TC/34/5 comprising a revised version of the document on the testing of uniformity in vegetatively propagated and self-fertilized varieties.

(b) It noted the new definition of off-types.

(c) It noted that the distribution of lists of varieties under test was discontinued because the information could be obtained from UPOV ROM.

(d) It agreed to the report on the use of electrophoresis in cross-fertilized varieties and that electrophoretic characteristics could only be used as supportive evidence but not for DUS testing alone.

(e) It collected information on the use of disease resistance tests for DUS testing and will update that information regularly.

(f) It discussed the handling of GMO varieties by the different member States and will prepare a circular for the collection of information on that handling.

(g) It regretted that the Technical Committee had not considered the views of the horticultural Technical Working Parties and had tried to impose the use of COY against the general opinion of the crop experts.

(h) It discussed the meaning of "similar growing period" used in the Test Guidelines and asked the Technical Committee for advice.

(i) It discussed and will continue discussions on the problem of the use of bulk samples (e.g. for sugar or oil content), as that use would preclude the possibility of testing uniformity.

(j) As the last Technical Committee session before the ordinary session of the Council in 1999 will be held in March or April 1999, it already made a proposal to the Technical Committee to recommend to the Council that it elect in 1999 Mrs. Julia Borys (Poland) as new Chairman for the TWV.

14. The thirty-third session of the TWV is scheduled to be held in Hanover, Germany, from July 5 to 9, 1999. During that session, the TWV will discuss or rediscuss, as time permits, working papers on Test Guidelines for Basil, Broad Bean and Field Bean (Revision), Celeriac (Revision) and Celery (Revision), Curly Kale (Revision), Fennel, Globe Artichoke, Horse Radish, Industrial Chicory, Kohlrabi (Revision), Lentil, Rosemary, Swede (Revision), Turnip, Witlof, Tomato (Revision), Lettuce (Revision). In addition to Test Guidelines, it is planned to discuss genetically modified (GM) varieties, offers for the testing of resistance to diseases and matters resulting from the session of the Technical Committee.

Progress Report on the Work of the Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques and DNA Profiling in Particular (BMT)

15. Mr. Joël Guiard (France, Chairman of the BMT) reported that the Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques and DNA Profiling in Particular (BMT) held its fifth session at Beltsville, Maryland, United States of America, from September 28 to 30, 1998. The draft report on the session is reproduced in document BMT/5/17. The business of the session is described below.

16. The BMT heard short presentations on research results referring to the following topics: the application of AFLP, SSR, STMS and STS for variety identification and distinction; advantages and limits of these techniques; standardization of molecular marker methods for variety testing; the use of genes known in one species to derive markers for other closely related species. It discussed the future need for the construction and standardization of databases of DNA profiles of varieties and difficulties in freely accessing such databases and using molecular techniques. It also noted that in some cases there was a high mutation rate in molecular markers, which required the assessment and control of stability in characteristics obtained with molecular markers to be carefully studied.

17. The BMT heard results of the assessment of variability within varieties and between varieties in ryegrass and rose. In the case of rose, the uniformity level was very high, as had been expected, but for species with other ways of reproduction, additional studies had still to be made. On the other hand, it noted that the detection of mutation of phenotypic characteristics could not generally be made by molecular markers. It reaffirmed that the greatest shortcoming still remaining was the checking and control of uniformity in characteristics obtained with molecular markers. In this respect, it agreed that the four options in paragraph 34 of document BMT/3/18 (the four options concerning the acceptable level of uniformity for characteristics obtained with molecular markers) should be discussed in the next session together with research results on more and different species.

18. The BMT discussed the use of statistical methods. It heard reports on the comparison of different statistical approaches and of different genetic distance estimators, on the quality of the prediction of phenotypic distances using molecular data and on the comparison of AFLP data with pedigree or morphology data. It noted that the choice of the markers and the statistical method to be used depended on whether the use was for distinctness or for essential derivation purposes. It agreed that the advantages and disadvantages of different statistical methods should be discussed further.

19. The BMT heard reports on the discussions on the definition of “variety” held by a Working Group which met on February 12, 1998, and by the Administrative and Legal Committee (CAJ) in its spring session of this year. It also heard from the International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), the position of breeders on the use of DNA profiling on DUS testing. Most participants basically supported the conclusion of the CAJ and favored the second of the four options discussed in the CAJ, namely that information obtained using a molecular tool could not be used alone for a conclusion on clear distinctness, but may be used only as a complement to phenotypic differences. It reaffirmed that many technical questions, such as uniformity and stability, in the use of molecular tools for DUS testing were still open and needed to be solved before any recommendation on the use of those tools could be made.

20. The BMT discussed again the use of DNA profiling methods by expert witnesses in disputes on essential derivation on the basis of a pilot study on tomato and of remarks from ASSINSEL on its position on the assessment of essential deviation. Regarding essential derivation, the task of UPOV and the national offices was not to judge essential derivation, but to give technical advice on requests for arbitration and to provide the technical Guidelines. In this respect, the task of the BMT was to discuss whether molecular techniques and statistical methods could provide an appropriate technical tool for assessing essential derivation. However, its discussion should be limited to the tools alone, and the establishment of threshold levels of genetic distance for decisions on essential derivation was beyond its limits.

21. The BMT discussed the use of DNA profiling for prescreening as a possible tool in DUS testing on the basis of a study on the most similar variety comparison and of a report on a case study and on the discussion on the use of electrophoresis as an aid in prescreening held in the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops (TWA) in its twenty-seventh session. It noted that in many cases the molecular distance was poorly correlated with the morphological distance. It will continue discussion on the choice of molecular markers linked to morphological characteristics and the use of molecular markers combined with morphological characteristics for prescreening.

22. The BMT noted that the Council had prolonged the Chairmanship of Mr. Joël Guiard (France) to cover the fifth session of the BMT. During its session, the BMT discussed whether discussions should continue in the BMT or should take place in the Technical Committee, in which case the BMT would stop holding sessions. The BMT agreed that it was important to continue its discussions as a separate group because the BMT was at present the only forum where testing experts, molecular scientists, statisticians and breeders were able to discuss intensively and exchange their views and information. Continuation of those discussions was needed for further progress. It therefore proposed to have further sessions.

The Council elected Mr. M. Camlin (United Kingdom) as Chairman of the BMT during its ordinary session held in October 1998.

23. At the invitation of the Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO), the sixth session of the BMT is proposed to take place in Angers, France, in late February or early March 2000, two to three weeks before the session of the Technical Committee. At that session, discussions are planned on the following subjects: (a) a short presentation of biochemical and molecular techniques: new techniques, advantages and limits of different techniques; (b) the assessment of variability within varieties and between varieties, in particular, uniformity and stability in molecular markers; (c) statistical methods: confidence intervals and improvement of precision of distance estimates; graphic representation of genetic distances; comparison of genetic distances with phenotypic distances; combination of information from diverse data types (AFLP, SSR, morphological data, etc.); (d) construction and standardization of databases of DNA profiles of varieties; (e) possibilities and consequences of the introduction of DNA profiling methods for DUS testing; (f) position of breeders on DNA profiling; (g) use of DNA profiling methods by expert witnesses in disputes on essential derivation; (h) use of DNA profiling (combined with morphological characteristics) as a possible tool for prescreening in DUS testing.

24. The BMT agreed to ask all Technical Working Parties to suggest one or two species on which studies and discussions in the BMT should be concentrated.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED BY THE TECHNICAL WORKING PARTIES

25. The Committee noted document TC/35/3, which contains a collection of the most important items discussed and questions raised and presented to the Committee: (i) Matters for information and for a possible decision to be taken by the Committee; (ii) Matters for information.

I. MATTERS FOR INFORMATION AND FOR A POSSIBLE DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE

Chairmanship

26. The Committee was informed that the Council had elected Mrs. Buitendag as Chairman of the Committee and Mr. M. Camlin (United Kingdom) as Vice-Chairman since Mr. Raimundo Lavignolle had taken up a post in the UPOV Office. The Council had also elected Mr. M. Camlin (United Kingdom) as Chairman of the BMT and Ms. Françoise Blouet, France, as Chairman of the TWA.

27. As suggested by the Technical Working Parties, the Committee proposed to the Council that it elect the following persons as chairmen:

TWF: Mr. Josef Harsanyi, Hungary

TWO: Ms. Elizabeth Scott, United Kingdom

TWV: Mrs. Julia Borys, Poland.

TWC: Mr. Wieslaw Pilarczyk, Poland (candidate proposed by the Chairman of the TWC after consultation with members of the TWC)

(See documents TWF/29/14 Prov., paragraphs 33 and 64, TWO/31/19 Prov., paragraphs 50 and 96, and TWV/32/9, paragraph 68)

Revision of the General Introduction

28. The subject of paragraph 3 was discussed altogether when considering documents TC/35/9 and TC/35/11 item 5 of the Agenda. The Committee agreed to ask the Editorial Committee enlarged by the Chairmen of the Technical Working Parties to hold a meeting after its thirty-fifth session. The Committee also agreed to have the General Introduction split into two documents, the first one to contain the general principles for DUS testing and which should remain unchanged for a long time, and the second one to contain explanations that could be updated regularly.

Application of COYD and COYU Analysis

29. The Committee noted paragraphs 4 to 7 of document TC/35/3, which informed it of the application of the COYD and COYU analysis and the rejection of COY approach by the TWF and TWO, because those two Technical Working Parties considered the method not suitable for the species they handled or that the requirements of the COY were not fulfilled. The Committee also noted that some experts had the feeling that there was compulsory application of a method developed for grasses to every species.

30. The Chairman of the TWC said that most of the problem might be misunderstandings. He explained that the COY approach had been created to establish distinctness, uniformity and stability in grasses, and that it had provided over the years long-term reliable results. He added that the COY studied characteristic by characteristic and considered the environmental influence. As the program was developed and experts got experience in using it, it was considered that the COY approach could be used in other species. In reply to the question about the minimum requirement of 20 varieties, it was clarified that 20 varieties was only a rough indication which however could be lowered.

31. The Committee was informed that if all the requirements for the use of COY approach were fulfilled, it could be used in self-fertilized and vegetatively propagated crops as well, but experts were able to use another method if they considered that COY was unsuitable for the crop. The Committee noted that the main difficulty could be the lack of experience in the use of the COY approach of the experts involved in the DUS test. Delegates from France and Germany supported the idea that whenever the requirements of the COY approach were fulfilled, this was the best method to handle measured characteristics. The Chairman of the TWV added that the requirements of 20 degrees of freedom was not accomplishing the usual DUS trial procedure for vegetable crops.

32. Some experts supported the idea that the compulsory use of the COY approach in every species proposed by the Committee could be a misunderstanding, because it was clear that the use of the COY approach was a recommendation from the Committee, and that sometimes this misunderstanding was the result of the status of the UPOV Test Guidelines and other UPOV recommendations in the different countries.

33. The Committee also noted paragraph 8 and 9 of document TC/35/3 informing it about the concern of some experts at the extension in the use of the COY approach to every species, which may lead to distinguishing varieties which should not be granted different rights. The discussions focused mainly on the possibility of having different levels of acceptance probability for different species or for different characteristics, and that they should be included in the Test Guidelines. Some experts mentioned that this would enable them to take decisions without the necessity of a third year of testing. The Chairman of the TWC explained that the COY approach was designed to consider two out of three years' principles, and if that was going to be changed, other parameters should be changed. He also explained that if different levels of acceptance probability and population standard were to be used in different species or characteristics, they should be clearly stated in the Test Guidelines, if not this could lead to a misuse of the COY program with the consequent loss of reputation.

34. As a conclusion on the use of the COY method, the Committee agreed that the COY approach was recommended for cross-fertilized crops, but it could also be used in self-fertilized crops and vegetatively propagated materials as well, to handle measurements. When the requirements of the COY approach were not fulfilled, other methods could be used, for example the "t" test, or the LSD. The Committee requested the TWC to consider other methods to be used in this second case, and the Technical Working Parties could propose example situations.

Development of Computer Programs for DUS Testing

35. The Committee noted paragraphs 10 and 11 of document TC/35/3 informing it on the progress in the development of the DUSTNT program for Windows and recommending a broader use of that freely available software which would ensure more harmonized evaluation of data. It was recalled that the prototype version of DUSTX or DUSTNT was available from Ms. Sally Watson, Biometrics Division, DANI, Newforge Lane, Belfast, BT9 5PX, United Kingdom, and that in order to broadcast the free availability of the DUST Program, document TWC/15/17 reproduced the content of the manual for the DUSTNT prototype with a simplified introduction.

Testing of Seed-propagated Varieties of Ornamental Species

36. The Committee noted paragraphs 12 to 16 of document TC/35/3 which report on the discussions at the TWO meeting about the possibility of using the field trials of Fleuroselect for testing purposes and on the criteria that should be applied when a first application for a seed-propagated variety is received in a species which up till now has been propagated vegetatively.

37. The discussions were focused on two points: the way to handle applications of hybrid varieties from non-uniform parental lines, and the *Pelargonium* seed propagated variety, as described in document TC/35/7.

38. The Chairman of the TWO introduced document TC/35/7 which clarified information provided in document TC/34/8. He explained that the document contained some considerations about the special case of seed-propagated hybrid varieties of non-uniform parent lines of *Pelargonium*. The expert from Germany said that the plants had to be examined according to the characteristics of the variety. Looking at the range of variation in the color and markings of the upper petal, either this characteristic seemed to be unsuitable for DUS or the breeding process did not produce a protectable variety.

39. The expert from ASSINSEL explained that when a new breeding method appears it is necessary to develop new DUS testing procedures suitable for the varieties produced for these methods, and the discussion involved not only the PBR offices, but users and breeders as well. He added that once a method was obtained, it was not a matter for the offices to decide whether it was worth protecting a variety or not.

40. The expert from the Netherlands explained that the problem in homogeneity is only in the petal color and color of blotch while the rest of the characteristics remain homogeneous. Some experts considered it difficult to have a variety with some degree of heterogeneity in only one characteristic and homogeneity in the rest. The expert from Israel explained that these were different kinds of “off-types” and that the offices should evaluate the capacity of the breeder to keep a fixed standard according to the breeding process and the way of propagating the variety.

41. The expert from UPOV explained that this discussion should not consider exclusively the *Pelargonium* case, but the Committee had to consider the way to handle this material, whether it should be considered a F1 hybrid, or an open pollinated variety, or whether the criterion of relative uniformity was applicable. Some experts considered that, on the one hand, to protect a variety with a low level of homogeneity would create problems with analysis of later applications of varieties of the same type, and yet, on the other hand, to be very strict in the assessment of homogeneity might block further breeding developments in this field. They also pointed out that if the heterogeneity was fixed and the expression of the characteristics were predictable and reliable it could be possible to protect the variety, but the fact of checking whether the variety was a hybrid or not was still pending, mainly considering that the parental lines were usually not available to the offices.

42. The Committee agreed to evaluate if it was possible for the breeder to go further in the breeding process to get more homogeneity, and if the range of variability could be predictable, but it had to be cautious in this sense in order to avoid blocking research in this field of plant breeding by accepting materials that were too heterogeneous or by being very strict in the assessment of homogeneity. The Committee proposed to make a more careful analysis and asked the TWO to analyze whether was possible to accept this kind of material.

Judgement of Phytoplasm or Endophyte

43. The Committee noted paragraphs 18 to 26 of TC/35/3. The expert from the Netherlands also introduced the document TC/35/6 in which the case of Phytoplasmas in *Euphorbia* which were responsible for branching in *Euphorbia* varieties was presented. The question put to the floor was how to consider these varieties for DUS purposes when it was known that a Phytoplasm caused the above-mentioned branching. The following comments (TC/35/6 paragraph 40) were added by the expert from the Netherlands:

- The only similarity between genes introduced by genetic engineering and Phytoplasmas is their artificial introduction into the plant.
- Phytoplasmas will not be inherited generatively, as is truly the case with genes introduced by genetic engineering.
- The Endophyte as a separate organism can be removed quite easily.
- There is no evidence that genes once incorporated in the genome by genetic engineering can be removed.
- Chimera versus Phytoplasm: Theoretically we are indeed dealing with 2 genotypes, but in the phytoplasm-euphorbia, both genotypes are effective in addition giving one expression in the plant. In the case of chimeras the one OR the other genotype is effective giving more than one expression in the plant. This can be illustrated for example by flowers with a spotted or striped flower color.
- Chimeras cannot be seed reproduced by nature!
- It is clear that *Euphorbia* and the Phytoplasm involved belong to TWO different taxa with no relationship at all, irrespective of whether the taxon to which this Phytoplasm belongs is known or not.
- It is out of the question that we are dealing here with any form of hybridization. It is more a kind of symbiosis of two taxa. Consequently the conclusion can be drawn that the requirement: "within a single botanical taxon" has not been fulfilled.
- Now the discussion on the meaning of "several genotypes" is no longer interesting for this case. It is obvious, however, that the experts preparing the 91 Convention had cross-pollinated varieties in mind, where each plant has a different genotype.
- Otherwise the definition would have been accordingly different!

44. Some experts agreed that two genotypes of different species in the same variety did not satisfy the definition of variety in the UPOV Convention. If the Phytoplasm was easy to remove, then the candidate varieties should be examined for DUS without the presence of the Endophyte, and the reference collections likewise. The expert from France added that this case was similar to the Y virus in garlic, and that varieties were tested without the virus and that the Committee should focus on the objective of the trials, namely description with a view

to protection, if not, in future, distinctness could be claimed as a consequence of the application of a hormone or another product, which is far from the plant breeding field.

45. The expert from ASSINSEL said that UPOV had to protect the result of plant breeding work and not the incorporation of Phytoplasms in a plant variety.

46. The Committee concluded that a Phytoplasma should be considered in the same way as a virus, and if the difference between varieties was due to the presence of a Phytoplasma, it could not be considered DUS assessment and the Phytoplasma has to be eliminated from the plant material; rather, it was necessary to think in another way to work with *Euphorbia* varieties that were infected or could be infected in different forms.

Special Cases in New Species

47. The Committee noted paragraphs 27 to 29 of document TC/35/3 where the problem on how to examine varieties of new species was presented. The main subjects proposed for discussion were on how an Office could consider a sufficient degree of selection in order to avoid grant protection to wild material, on the assessment of the novelty condition of a variety selected from wild material and that Offices had to be careful when dealing with these applications because they were a sensitive subject.

48. The Chairman of the TWO explained that within the ornamental crops there are two cases: new uses of already known crops, and varieties of new crops. He added that there had to be an obligation from the breeder to provide information on the origin of the variety.

49. Some experts said that it was very difficult to determine the degree of development a breeder had had to do to get a protectable variety; it should be determined on a case basis.

50. The Committee agreed that according to the definition of breeder in the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention discoveries *per se* could not be protected; it also agreed that a degree of development was necessary but that it was difficult to know the amount of development necessary. The Committee finally concluded that breeders should give more information on the origin of the candidate variety and the Offices should be careful because it was a very sensitive subject.

Status of the UPOV Test Guidelines

51. The Committee noted paragraph 30 of document TC/35/3 which reported that Test Guidelines were taken over to different degrees by the UPOV member States. The Committee agreed that, in spite of the fact that Test Guidelines were recommendations, they were broadly accepted and guaranteed on account of the wide participation in their preparation, independent of government testing or breeder testing systems.

Extended Testing at the Initiative of the Testing Office, Long or Short Table of Characteristics

52. The Committee noted paragraphs 31 to 37 of document TC/35/3. The matter as presented in the document showed that there were different opinions on these subjects between the different Technical Working Parties. The TWA did not refuse the use of additional characteristics, but emphasized the need to list the criteria and principles for the selection of characteristics. Some experts in the TWA wondered if it were possible to agree on a longer list of characteristics to be useful world-wide, while others considered that, with the wider opening of UPOV and with the new developments, the time had come to reconsider the structure and the contents of the UPOV Test Guidelines. The TWF and TWO considered that it would be better to aim right from the beginning at a larger number of characteristics to be included in the Test Guidelines, and each State could then select those characteristics it considered necessary because this would prevent different wording and criteria for the same characteristics in different States.

53. The expert from Germany said that a variation in the number of characteristics from one species to another could be accepted, and that when there were a few varieties only a few characteristics were necessary to assess distinction. The expert from Spain added that in the TWA there was a proposal to include in the Test Guidelines all the characteristics used in every member State, and that they could be included in a list annexed to the Guideline. The expert from France said that the Committee should reflect on the future of the Test Guidelines, as more countries joined UPOV, it was necessary to look for another approach which would emphasize more the methodology and allowed a greater number of characteristics. He added that the Committee could also go further than the proposal from Spain and could ask member States for their list of characteristics and the way they were used, and with this information check the use of the general principles for DUS testing. The expert from UPOV explained that there seemed to be a kind of unwillingness on the part of the countries to give information. The expert from ASSINSEL agreed to the proposals of Germany, Spain and France because they gave transparency to the system.

54. Some experts mentioned that more important than the number of characteristics was their effectiveness in assessing distinctness, that a larger number would increase the costs, and that the addition of new characteristics had an influence on the already protected varieties and that the way and moment to include new ones in the Test Guidelines was during the revision. The expert from UPOV said that cost played no role in the list of characteristics. Some experts mentioned that a revision of the Test Guidelines was made every seven or eight years, and during this time it was not possible to include new characteristics that could be used in some countries; other experts, however, were of the opinion that the revision of the Test Guidelines might be slow but it served as a quality control and that it was very important to keep the quality of the Test Guidelines.

55. The Committee agreed that the recommended characteristics were those included in the Test Guidelines. The Committee also decided to ask the Technical Working Parties to choose one crop and start making up a complete list of characteristics used in the different countries, which should also include an explanation on how each country evaluated them.

Fixing a Difference Below the Level of Significance and Application of Supporting Evidence

56. The Committee noted paragraphs 38 and 39 of document TC/35/3 which considered the possibility of assessing distinctness by using supporting evidence. One proposed situation was when the difference was determined in a morphological characteristic below its significance level, and another was when the difference was determined in a characteristic not used so far. In both cases, the difference had to be accompanied by supporting evidence, as, for example, by an electrophoretic characteristic.

57. Discussions at the meeting were focused on the possibility of using a multivariate approach, which enabled the possibility of adding the use of differences in more than one characteristic below their significance level, and the possibility of adding supporting evidence to assess distinctness. In any case, the expert must be convinced that the compared varieties were different. While some experts considered that it was necessary to have concrete elements supporting the difference, others considered that, if the expert was convinced that the varieties undergoing the DUS test were different, electrophoresis could be enough supporting evidence. Most experts agreed that it was difficult to consider the yield as additional supporting evidence due to its lack of stability.

58. The Committee concluded that this subject was of great interest and that there were different opinions. Some experts considered that the characteristic in which the varieties were different had to be determined (concrete elements) plus supporting evidence while others considered that a multivariate approach could be used.

59. The Committee asked the TWA to continue discussing this subject.

Prescreening of Varieties

60. The Committee noted paragraphs 40 to 49 of document TC/35/3 concerning the need for a good system for prescreening varieties raised in the TWA. The different Technical Working Parties studied this matter and different cases were presented. Reports presented in the BMT showed that results of DNA profiling had poor correlation with morphological characteristics and that prescreening should be reliable. BMT also noted some reports that showed that DNA profiling was good for identifying similar varieties and correlated well with pedigree data.

61. In the discussion that followed it was mentioned that a characteristic used for prescreening should be a characteristic that can be useful to assess distinctness. The expert from France explained that the idea was to have a system that enabled data from different parts of the world to be compared independently of environmental conditions. He specified that there was a choice between two risks: that of taking into account a limited reference collection which would make a pre-screening possible based on information obtained in one place, and that of taking into account information from a bigger reference collection, information independent from the environment but which could lead to the elimination of varieties which were actually close.

62. The expert from Germany said that for some crops it was difficult to compare data from different parts of the world, and that it was necessary to find out and analyze the methods

available, on a species by species basis. The expert from ASSINSEL said that only phenotypical characteristics had to be used for grouping and that the aim should not be to look for characteristics independent of the environment only. Other experts were in favor of a multivariate approach. The expert from the Community Plant Variety Office mentioned that the prescreening method was a very important issue for his office considering the big and widespread reference collection that had to be considered for their examinations.

63. Some experts expressed their opinion in favor of speaking about grouping instead of prescreening.

64. The Committee agreed to consider the possibility that prescreening could be called grouping.

Use of Electrophoresis in Cross-fertilized Varieties

65. The Committee noted paragraphs 50 to 58 of document TC/35/3 reporting on the meeting of the TWA subgroup on electrophoresis held in Geneva on April 3, 1998. As a result of that meeting, too many questions remained open, for example how to assess uniformity and stability for those characteristics, the sample size and how minimum distances could be fixed to discourage plagiarism. The Subgroup concluded that electrophoresis should not have an independent function for cross-fertilized varieties in DUS testing and an electrophoretic characteristic should not be sufficient to establish distinctness. It was also reported that during its last meeting the TWA discussed that subject again and the expert from ASSINSEL stated that it was against the use of electrophoresis for DUS purposes in cross-fertilized species. The TWA concluded that several further questions had to be explored and experts from France and the Netherlands would prepare papers. The TWV supported the conclusions of the TWA and its subgroup.

66. Most experts of the Committee said they were against the use of electrophoresis in cross-fertilized species. The Committee agreed that further research had to be done before taking any decision.

New Alleles in Cereals

67. The Committee noted paragraphs 59 to 61 of document TC/35/3 reporting on the discussions in the TWA about problems of new alleles in barley which could only be identified by one of the two methods (SDS PAGE and acid PAGE method of ISTA) mentioned in the Draft Test Guidelines for Barley. The question was whether under those circumstances UPOV had to decide on the use of one single method only, to avoid being blocked by a second method which apparently was less able to detect allele expressions, or whether UPOV should accept only those allele expressions which both methods were able to detect. On the one hand, some experts in the TWA considered that it was a good safeguard to be able to check newly found alleles with two methods and, on the other hand, further experts considered that a mandatory use of both methods would freeze developments. Several experts warned, however, that such an approach would lower the minimum distance between varieties. The TWA finally decided to keep document TG/19/10 unchanged and to study the whole problems and consequences of any proposed decision to gain further knowledge and at

present to accept for B-hordein and C-hordein only those new allele expressions which could be identified by both methods.

68. The Committee agreed to the decisions taken by the TWA.

Distinctness and Uniformity Testing in Oil Seed Rape

69. The Committee noted paragraphs 62 to 66 of document TC/35/3 reporting on discussions at the TWA meeting concerning different versions of cytoplasmic (CMS) and nuclear (PgS) male sterile (m.s.) systems in oil seed rape inbred lines. One of the questions was which part of the variety should be protected in the CMS system, the sterile one, the fertile one or both. In the case of the PgS system, 50% of the plants were fertile and 50% were sterile. For DUS assessment the fertile ones could be destroyed because there is herbicide resistance linked to sterility but it would leave a plot without even density. Another question was whether different types of male sterile lines could be protected. The TWA considered that if in addition to the different male sterile system, there was another morphological characteristic - the size of petals was mentioned - then the lines could be distinguished as any other line or variety without having recourse to the m.s. Some experts considered that if the use of fertility restorer lines was accepted to assess DUS then the lines should be placed in the field according to their system of reproduction, while other experts considered that UPOV has so far restricted its test to phenotypical expression which does not use restorer lines. Finally the case of uniformity of the content of glucosinolate of single hybrid varieties of oil seed rape was also considered by TWA which wondered if the case might require a different interpretation of the Convention. The TWA agreed that if there were no morphological (or other phenotypical) differences between lines with different male sterility mechanism, the lines should not be separately protected and that the whole question needed further study.

70. The Chairman of the TWA was requested to make comments to the Committee. She explained that the same situation could be present in other crops also, that in some countries the protection of the mix of 50% sterile plants and 50% fertile plants had been applied for granting protection and she added that the TWA concluded with a recommendation to protect the fertile plants instead of the mix. The expert from ASSINSEL mentioned that the breeders had had a meeting after the TWA and they had agreed that when there were various forms of sterility system only the first sterile line should be protected and that if the percentage of sterile and fertile plants was stable, then the variety should be protected.

71. The Committee agreed with the conclusions of the TWA and advised that the subject should continue to be studied.

Naming Alleles in Test Guideline for Soya Bean

72. The Committee noted paragraph 67 of document TC/35/3 reporting on the proposal to change the naming of the bands to numbers in the electrophoretic characteristics for Soya Bean and to consider what to do with the present naming where the expression had the same name as the locus. The TWA agreed not to change the names of the bands, apart from the addition of the small letter "a", as the nomenclature was that approved by the Soybean

Genetic Committee. Finally, the TWA agreed to insert a footnote on the first page of the Annex stating that the Annex had only been preliminarily accepted and might be amended.

Question, in the Technical Questionnaire, on the Status of the Variety under the Legislation on the Protection of the Environment and on Human and Animal Health

73. The Committee noted paragraph 68 of document TC/35/3 reporting on the actions taken by some Technical Working Parties concerning the decision of the Committee. The Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (TWF) and Technical Working Party for Vegetables (TWV) had agreed to recommend a separation of the request for information on release from that on the origin and to change the heading to “Authorization for Release”. The TWO agreed that the information should be separated, but did not decide on how, in the same way as the TWF.

74. The Committee requested the Editorial Committee to insert a separate paragraph (8) at the end of the Technical Questionnaire.

Duration of Testing, Replacement of Second Year by Second Location

75. The Committee noted paragraphs 69 to 71 of document TC/35/3 reporting on a request from the TWV on whether a test in two locations/environments in the same growing season could satisfy the minimum requirement for testing distinctness and uniformity raised by Spain during the last TWV meeting. The Chairman of the TWV emphasized that different environments during the same growing season should be allowed for those crops which can be grown under controlled conditions. It was also mentioned that from the point of view of a statistician the year interaction and environment interaction should be treated differently.

76. The discussions pointed out that the main question was whether it was possible to understand that the words “growing cycle” in the Test Guidelines also meant “location”. The expert from Spain said that two years allowed the possibility of sowing side by side the most similar varieties during the second sowing which was not possible in two simultaneous sowings at the same time. The expert from UPOV mentioned that there were three situations: sowing over two years as in cereals; consecutive trials in one year as used in ornamental crops; and tests at two different locations. The expert from the United Kingdom explained that although the figures seemed to be similar the long term results would be different.

77. The Committee agreed to forward the question to the Technical Working Parties for discussion and to see what was going on and to be more precise in the Test Guidelines.

Bulk Samples

78. The Committee noted paragraph 72 of document TC/35/3 introducing the problem that it was impossible to assess uniformity on the basis of a single bulk sample. The case had been discussed during the meeting of the TWO for the content of certain oils or fragrances in lavender and some experts reported that in most cases distinctness was not solely based on those characteristics.

79. Some experts on the Committee agreed that in many cases it was not possible to run a test with material of only one plant and the only way to assess that characteristic was by testing a bulk sample. Other experts added that it was important to know the genetic control of a characteristic like erucic acid in oil seed rape or oleic acid in sunflower in order to make decisions.

80. The Committee recommended, in such cases, that information should be obtained about the genetic control and, when it was the only difference between two varieties, that individual plant samples be used, as far as possible and conceivable.

II. MATTERS FOR INFORMATION

Improvement of Document TWC/11/16 on the Testing of Uniformity of Self-fertilized and Vegetatively Propagated Species

81. The Committee noted paragraph 73 of document TC/35/3 which reported that Technical Working Parties had been informed of the adoption of document TC/34/5 Rev., which replaced former document TWC/11/16 for the testing of uniformity of self-fertilized and vegetatively propagated species. The Chairman of the TWC explained that the document was the result of long term discussions and work and recommended the widest distribution of it.

Definition of Off-type, Admixture

82. The Committee noted paragraphs 74 to 77 of document TC/35/3 reporting that the Technical Working Parties had been informed of the definition of off-type approved by the Committee and also that it had followed the advice of the TWA which tried to avoid the term “admixture” and agreed to include an explanatory sentence. All the Technical Working Parties agreed but the TWO regretted that it could be interpreted either as meaning that a difference in one organ on one part of the plant without being seen on all organs would make the plant an off-type or as meaning that characteristics of the whole plant like “habit” compared to characteristics of part of the plant like “leaf”. The TWO discussed the wording of a new definition without coming to an agreement on it. The Chairman of the TWO explained to the Committee that it did not mean that the TWO did not agree with the approved definition.

UPOV ROM Plant Variety Database

83. The Committee noted paragraphs 78 to 82 of document TC/35/3 reporting that all Technical Working Parties had noted the latest developments in the UPOV ROM Plant Variety Database which comprised the inclusion of the OECD List of Cultivars eligible for certification, the list of varieties protected through the European Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO). It was also informed that the main purpose of the UPOV ROM was

eventually the copying of information from the national gazettes and the checking of the variety denominations. The TWO discussed the possibility of improving the UPOV ROM including descriptive information of the varieties. Despite the fact that there was no agreement on the extent of that information, all experts considered that it would be very useful to include it. It was reported that the Office of UPOV would distribute a circular to all Technical Working Parties inquiring about inclusion of technical information in the UPOV ROM and the practical feasibilities and possible legal problems, workload and costs with respect to the inclusion of the full test report, and full description. More frequent updates had been demanded by some experts .

84. The Office of UPOV reported that there were 10 member States which did not provide information and there were others which had provided information but did not update it regularly. It was also reported that the Office was working to decrease the delay between the receipt of the information and the issue of the UPOV ROM and asked member States to report whenever the UPOV ROM was not received to check if it had been sent from the Office. Many delegates congratulated the Office on the hard work involved in the UPOV ROM and encouraged wider use of it. Other delegates asked about the possibility of including more characters like the “ñ” which was not possible at that moment. The delegate from Australia supported the possibility of including descriptive information of the varieties while the delegate from France considered that the consequences of so doing had to be carefully examined.

85. The Committee asked the Office to send a circular to the Technical Working Parties asking for their opinions concerning the inclusion of descriptive information of the varieties in the UPOV ROM to get an overall picture of the situation in that matter.

UPOV Documents in Electronic Form

86. The Committee noted paragraph 83 of document TC/35/3 reporting that all Technical Working Parties were interested in obtaining more documents in electronic format and that the UPOV Test Guidelines would soon be available in electronic format by means of a CD-ROM. It was also informed that it was planned to include a restricted area in the UPOV web site containing certain documents. The Office of UPOV explained that the UPOV web site would include two areas, one giving free access and the other accessible by means of a password and that the CD-ROM containing the Test Guidelines would have them in pdf format and in a Word file which would enable users to download and work with them. The expert from UPOV added that the Test Guidelines CD-ROM would replace the six volumes of hard paper copies.

87. The Committee welcomed the information provided by the Office and agreed to continue to work towards improving the availability of UPOV documents in electronic format.

Telecommunications, Exchangeable Software and Contacts

88. The Committee noted paragraphs 84 to 87 of document TC/35/3 reporting on the update of document TWC/16/7 on database management systems in use in UPOV member States,

document TWC/16/8 on electronic mail addresses of UPOV technical experts and document TWC/16/9 on exchangeable software. Those countries which wanted to change or update information should send it by e-mail to Mr. Ian Nevison (United Kingdom) (e-mail: ian@bioess.sari.ac.uk). The information was also available on Internet <http://www.bioess.sari.ac.uk/links/upov>)

List of Statistical Documents

89. The Committee noted paragraphs 88 and 89 of document TC/35/3 reporting that the TWC had decided to continue updating documents TWC/15/2 and TWC/15/3 containing a list of documents produced by the Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs. A top index to those documents is now available on Internet and will be updated by experts from the United Kingdom (see paragraph 88 above). It was also informed that the TWC had agreed to prepare a list of statistical documents containing recommendations from the TWC to other Technical Working Parties.

Developments in the World Wide Web

90. The Committee noted paragraphs 90 and 92 of document TC/35/3 reporting on developments in the World Wide Web. It was informed that the UPOV TWC WWW information pages, prepared by experts from the United Kingdom providing information on (a) e-mail addresses of participants at all UPOV Technical Working Parties; (b) a list of UPOV TWC participants and their addresses; (c) basic information about TWC meetings; (d) an indexed list of all past TWC working papers; (e) descriptions of the procedures COYD/COYU; (f) details of UPOV database systems; (g) details of statistical software available from UPOV, was accessible at: <http://www.bioess.sari.ac.uk/links/upov/> and UPOV would provide a link from its web site at <http://www.upov.int>. An e-mail bulletin board for varieties and seed technical matters had been prepared by experts of the United Kingdom with free of charge registration.

91. The expert from the Community Plant Variety Office of the European Union informed the Committee that the web page of the CPVO provided information on the granted plant breeder's rights and would soon provide information on applications filed. He also requested the national offices of UPOV member States to submit their web page addresses to make the links from the CPVO web site. The expert from UPOV also requested the participants of the session to provide information for making the links at the UPOV web site to the national offices but pointed out that private web sites would not be linked.

List of Species in Which Practical Technical Knowledge has been Acquired

92. The Committee noted paragraph 93 of document TC/35/3 reporting on document TC/34/4, which contained an updated version of the list of species in which practical technical knowledge had been acquired.

93. Many experts considered that the document was very useful and stressed the importance of keeping it updated.

94. The Committee agreed to request the Technical Working Parties to discuss how the document could be improved.

Uniformity Criteria in Measured Characteristics of Different Categories of Varieties

95. The Committee noted paragraphs 94 and 95 of document TC/35/3 concerning a document introduced during the last TWA meeting by experts from Germany reporting results that suggested that, depending on the species and the nature of the characteristic concerned, it might be necessary to determine uniformity, using criteria which did not meet the recommendations in document TG/1/2. The characteristic plant height in rape seed which provided good differentiation between varieties in the collection was mentioned, but, using plant-by-plant measurements or visual observation, it had not been possible to reliably identify off-types. Some experts at the TWA had disagreed with the results, arguing that the results had been influenced by the differing definitions of variety and by the use of not uniformly inbred parent lines. The TWA requested the expert from Germany to prepare a new document before the end of the year.

96. The Committee considered that further information was necessary.

Overlapping of Alleles in the Draft Test Guidelines for Sunflower

97. The Committee noted paragraph 96 of document TC/35/3 which reported on discussions during the Subgroup on sunflower and the main session of the TWA concerning overlapping of alleles of electrophoresis in sunflower. The first case was the overlapping in Pgm 4 of another gene of unknown genetic control and not intended to be used for DUS testing, but which could confuse experts reading the electrophoretogram. It was finally called Pgm 3. The second problem was the previously proposed use of Acp 1 which was finally deleted because the difference provided was too small and the reliability of the interpretation of the electrophoretogram could not be guaranteed. The third issue was the proposed use of Mdh where the same problem of overlapping with a faint band as for Pgm 3 existed and in total three loci were overlapping in the same band and the differences between them were visible only as differences of intensity of the bands, it was difficult to detect off-types and therefore to check uniformity. The TWA decided to delete Mdh but to continue studying it and especially to make a new blind ring test to find out whether the laboratory experts would always come to the same results and the same interpretation of the results.

98. The Committee agreed with the decision of the TWA.

Image Analysis

99. The Committee noted paragraphs 97 to 101 of document TC/35/3 reporting on developments on image analysis introduced in the last TWC and TWO sessions. One was the VISOR database, a collaborative project involving Biomathematics & Statistics Scotland (BioSS) and the Scottish Agricultural Science Agency (SASA) which was introduced by experts from the United Kingdom in document TWC/16/10. The main purpose of the system

is to support investigations into methods for variety identification using digital image analysis. VISOR uses worldwide web browsers to view images. The aim is to see whether, given a photograph of a variety from a new season, the same variety from an earlier season can be found in the database. Preliminary results from three seasons of data on sliced roots of carrots have been encouraging. Work will continue on developing these approaches. The second was the document TWC/16/11 introduced by the expert from the Netherlands who explained that digital images could be used in variety testing for measuring characteristics described in the UPOV Test Guidelines automatically by the computer (image analysis), with image analysis characteristics being measured accurately and fast, offering possibilities for measuring characteristics quantitatively which could previously only be scored visually, and statistical tools for DUS could be applied. The program could also automatically generate part of the variety description. Another use of digital pictures was a visual comparison by searching through the image database by manual browsing of images and scrolling through the thumbnail images. A step further was to find similar varieties automatically by computer. The third project was introduced by the expert from France who reported on a study on automatic assessment of seed purity which would differentiate seeds of foreign species in a given seed lot by artificial vision undertaken by postgraduate and Ph.D. students at GEVES, Angers, France. Several approaches had been studied: (a) linear approaches as K-nearest neighbors, linear discriminant analysis and fuzzy C-means clustering algorithm or (b) non-linear approaches as multi-layer perceptron network, hybrid neural network or propalistic neural network. The last mentioned method had been considered the most interesting one. It was mentioned that the same system could also be applied to flowers or leaves.

100. The Committee also noted that the TWO had to cancel the meeting foreseen for November this year but the work would continue during the next session of the TWO and States that wanted to join the subgroup formed by France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were invited.

Distinctness and Genotype x Environment Interaction

101. The Committee noted paragraphs 102 to 105 of document TC/35/3 reporting on document TWC/16/3 and TWC/16/4 prepared by the experts from Germany. The first one argued that the COYD criterion considered genotype x year as random and genotype x location interaction as fixed while the 2 x 1% criterion regarded both interaction components as fixed. The expert considered that regarding interaction effects as fixed was appropriate for the assessment of distinctness. The TWC agreed with the finding but not with the conclusions because it was considered that according to UPOV a variety had to be distinct in at least one location and it was necessary that distinctness be consistent and repeatable in the following year. TWC also agreed that Offices should be able to choose locations but not years, therefore the Technical Working Party was satisfied with the procedure of COY. The second document, which was based upon information from *Lolium perenne*, studied the departure from the variance-covariance matrix structure of the hypothesis underlying the COY approach. The departures from the hypothesis had been noted but it had not been easy to assess its practical consequences. The TWC encouraged the author to go on further in his research and to look for simple solutions for those cases in which the non-accomplishment of the hypothesis could be complicated. The TWC made it clear that 20 degrees of freedom was not considered to be a fixed margin between COYD method and the long-term LSD and added that a few degrees less would not affect the precision of COYD, especially as it was

only intended to support the opinion of the expert because, according to some publications, a level of 12 degrees of freedom was considered the critical level for the application of certain methods. The Technical Working Party stressed the importance of bringing this information to the attention of the crop experts to change their obviously wrong impression that 20 degrees of freedom is a fixed borderline and requested that the revised document TG/1/2 should also be clear in that respect.

Incomplete Plot Design, Reduction of Reference Collection

102. The Committee noted paragraphs 102 to 105 of document TC/35/3 reporting on study cases for the use of incomplete block designs as a way to reduce the number of reference varieties to be included in a DUS trial. It was reported in document TWC/16/12, introduced by the expert from Denmark, on the efficiency of different designs in spring rape. Another case had been introduced by the expert from Poland in document TWC/16/2 which discussed the possible application of incomplete block design in DUS trials with a high number of varieties in which it was possible to doubt whether the basic assumptions of analysis of variance were fulfilled, in particular, where the assumption concerning uniformity of plots within complete blocks (replicates) could not be fulfilled. The Committee also noted a report from Poland on some problems in DUS trials due to the rapid increase in the number of varieties under testing, which also questioned whether the basic assumptions of the analysis of variance were fulfilled. The study concluded that the number of replicates was too small, the number of measurements too high and the number of years too small. If possible, more than two years should be used. Finally it was reported that the TWC had agreed that incomplete block design could allow some gains in the testing costs by reducing the number of plants observed without losing precision but care had to be taken with large border/neighbor interaction and nevertheless it was not possible to make the same gain in testing uniformity unless a large number of varieties was tested (over 200).

Standardization of E-mail Attachments Intended as a Basis for TWC Documents

103. The Committee noted paragraph 110 of document TC/35/3 reporting on the difficulties encountered by the Office of UPOV in opening attachments to e-mails, in giving them some sense in a reasonable form as a basis for a UPOV document. Problems concerning computer breakdowns and difficulties in opening and saving were also reported. Finally the TWC agreed to take some steps to avoid future problems which can be summarized as follows: 1. Specify the program used when sending attachments to e-mail; 2. Send a hard copy; 3. Avoid using large size attachments; 4. Save images as drawings instead of as pictures and 5. Certain software programs were recommended.

New Methods, Techniques and Equipment in the Examination of Varieties, Including the Progress Report on the Work of the BMT

104. The Committee noted paragraphs 111 to 113 of document TC/35/3 reporting on the responses of the Technical Working Parties to the report of recent activities of the BMT. It was reported that most of the experts in the TWO stressed that they did not see the need for such techniques and confirmed the position that they should only be used if there was a strong correlation between existing morphological characteristics and any of the bands observed.

105. The Committee noted paragraphs 114 to 116 reporting on the overview of the previous four BMT sessions given by the Chairman of the BMT at its fifth session. The quick evolution of DNA techniques had shifted from RFLP and RAPD to AFLP and microsatellite. The BMT had agreed that several technical problems had to be solved before adopting them for DUS testing, in particular the assessment of uniformity and stability. The BMT had also agreed that the concepts of distinctness and essential derivation should be kept separate.

Presentation of Biochemical and Molecular Techniques: New Techniques, Advantages and Limits of Different Techniques

106. The Committee noted paragraphs 117 to 125 of document TC/35/3 reporting on discussions on several presentations of the development of biochemical and molecular techniques during the last BMT session. The Committee noted that the reproducibility of molecular markers could be improved if the procedures and markers were carefully chosen. On the other hand, with regard to the stability of molecular markers, one study had showed a possibly high mutation rate on molecular markers. Breeders had insisted that the stability criteria should be carefully studied so that the introduction of molecular characteristics might not create an extra burden for maintainers.

107. Access to molecular markers was another important issue introduced to the Committee by the Chairman of the BMT. Some experts suggested that UPOV could get special authorization from the owners of the techniques for use at a lower cost by the national authorities for DUS purposes, which was supported by the representative of ASSINSEL.

108. Other subjects discussed by the BMT and reported to the Committee were the necessity of the construction of a database containing standard DNA profiles of varieties. With respect to developments in microsatellite markers, it was informed that their development was still very costly but information on one species could help to derive microsatellite markers for other closely related species.

109. The Committee noted paragraphs 126 to 128 reporting on the discussions on results of the assessment of variability within varieties and between varieties in ryegrass and rose. Those results had showed that in the case of rose the uniformity level was very high, but for species with another way of reproduction, additional studies had to be made. It was also reported that the mutation of phenotypic characteristics could generally not be detected by molecular markers. The Committee was informed that the BMT had reaffirmed that the greatest shortcoming still remaining was the checking and control of uniformity in characteristics obtained with molecular markers and that the BMT had agreed that the four options concerning the acceptable level of uniformity for characteristics obtained with molecular markers (see paragraph 34 of document BMT/3/18) should be discussed in the next session together with research results on more and different species.

110. Paragraphs 129 to 134 of document TC/35/3 were introduced to the Committee by the Chairman of the BMT. He explained that different methods estimating genetic distance showed different figures but the results were strongly correlated. The choice of molecular markers and statistical method depended on whether the objective of the analysis was distinctness or the assessment of essential derivation. It was reported that some experts

suggested that the markers related to morphological information should be given the highest importance. One special problem related to molecular distance and the assessment of essential derivation was the high standard deviation observed. Finally the Chairman of the TWC explained that several studies on statistical methods for DNA profiling were in progress in the TWC and he also suggested that the combination of diverse data, for example AFLP and microsatellite data, should be explored with a view to achieving better precision. He also reported that the BMT had discussed the establishment of a complete data set of molecular markers, pedigree and morphological characteristics in cooperation with member States and breeders in order to ask the TWC to assess different statistical methods. The Chairman of the BMT stressed the importance for the Committee of the request made by the TWC.

111. Paragraphs 135 to 143 were introduced by the Chairman of the BMT who explained that the Technical Working Party had discussed the definition of variety. He briefly explained the four options reported in the discussion on the definition of “variety” in an *ad hoc* meeting on February 12, 1998, and added that most participants in that BMT meeting had favored the second option. It was that information obtained using a molecular tool could not be used alone for a conclusion on clear distinctness, but only as a complementary help to confirm a phenotypic difference.

112. The Committee noted paragraphs 144 to 148 of document TC/35/3 explaining the position of ASSINSEL concerning the use of biomolecular techniques and electrophoresis for granting protection which was very similar to the second option discussed in the BMT and CAJ as mentioned above. It was also mentioned that variety identification and distinctness were two different matters in respect of the application of molecular techniques, in particular because the concept of minimum distance was involved in variety protection. The expert from ASSINSEL explained to the Committee that the positions of breeders expressed in document BMT/5/14 were to be modified especially in respect of electrophoretic characteristics. The third category “additional non-phenotypic convincing evidence” seemed misleading. Electrophoretic characteristics could be treated as phenotypic characteristics, but should not be utilized alone, but as convincing evidence. He also insisted that electrophoretic characteristics should not be used for cross-pollinated or synthetic varieties.

113. The Committee noted paragraphs 149 to 153 of document TC/35/3 reporting on discussions in the BMT on the possible use of DNA profiling methods for the assessment of essential derivation. The Chairman of the BMT explained to the Committee that it was clear that it was not the task of UPOV to determine thresholds for the assessment of essential derivation. The expert from ASSINSEL agreed to that but added that experts from the national offices would probably be requested to express their opinions to the courts.

114. It was reported to the Committee that the BMT had considered continuing to hold sessions. The BMT had requested each Technical Working party to choose one or two species on which the BMT would be able to concentrate its work. Finally, the Committee thanked the Chairman of the BMT for presiding the BMT and for getting the BMT to focus on specific and clear subjects.

Test Guidelines

115. During the session, the Committee adopted the following Test Guidelines after having agreed on changes proposed orally by the Editorial Committee:

- TG/46/6: Onion, Shallot/Oignon, Échalote/Zwiebel, Schalotte/Cebolla, Chalota
- TG/50/8: Grapevine/Vigne/Rebe/Vid
- TG/58/6: Rye/Seigle/Roggen/Centeno
- TG/62/6: Rhubarb/Rhubarbe/Rhabarber/Ruibarbo
- TG/63/6: Black Radish/Radis d'été, d'autonome et d'hiver/Rettich/Rábano negro, Rabanito
- TG/64/6: Radish/Radis de tous les mois/Radieschen/Rábano, Rabanito
- TG/85/6: Leek/Poireau/Porree/Puerro
- TG/125/6: Walnut/Noyer/Walnuß/Nogal
- TG/163/3: Apple Rootstock/Porte-greffes du pommier/Äpfel-Unterlagen/Portainjerto de manzano
- TG/164/3: Cymbidium/Cymbidium/Cymbidie/Cymbidium
- TG/165/3: Dill/Aneth/Dill/Eneldo
- TG/166/3: Opium/Seed Poppy/Pavot/Mohn/Adormidera, Amapola
- TG/167/3: Okra/Gombo/Okra/Okra
- TG/168/3: Statice/Limonium, Statice/Statice/Limonium
- TG/169/3: Pyrus Rootstocks/Porte-greffe de pyrus/Pyrus-Unterlagen/Portainjerto de pyrus
- TG/171/3: Weeping Fig/Ficus benjamina/Birkenfeige/Ficus benjamina

Program for the Thirty-Sixth Session

116. The thirty-sixth session of the Technical Committee is scheduled to take place in Geneva from April 3 to 5 (noon), 2000, followed by the sessions of the Consultative Committee and the Administrative and Legal Committee. It is planned that the following items will be discussed during the session: progress reports and questions presented by the Technical Working Parties; revision of the General Introduction to Test Guidelines; new methods, techniques and equipment in the examination of varieties. In addition, the Committee will take decisions on the Test Guidelines that are submitted by the Technical Working Parties for final adoption.

Status of Test Guidelines

117. Annex II to this document contains an updated account of the status of Test Guidelines as of March 24, 1999.

118. *The present report has been adopted by correspondence.*

[Two Annexes follow]

ANNEXE I/ANNEX I/ANLAGE I/ANEXO I

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS/ LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/TEILNEHMERLISTE/
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in the alphabetical order of the French names of the States/
in alphabetischer Reihenfolge der französischen Namen der Staaten/
por orden alfabético de los nombres en francés de los estados)

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLANT BREEDERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES (ASSINSEL)/

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L'annexe II suit/
Annex II follows/
Annex II folgt/
Sigue el Anexo II]

ANNEXE II/ANNEX II/ANLAGE II/ANEXO II

Test Guidelines or Draft Test Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability
(the documents in this series are trilingual (English, French and German = Tril.)
and/or in separate versions in English (E), French (F), German (G) or Spanish (S))
(as of March 24, 1999)

Principes directeurs pour la conduite de l'examen des caractères
distinctifs, de l'homogénéité et de la stabilité ou leurs projets
(les documents de cette série sont trilingues (anglais, français et allemand = Tril.)
et/ou en versions séparées en anglais (E), français (F), espagnol (S) ou allemand (G))
(état au 24 mars 1999)

Richtlinien und Entwürfe für Richtlinien für die Durchführung der Prüfung auf
Unterscheidbarkeit, Homogenität und Beständigkeit
(Die Dokumente dieser Serie sind dreisprachig (englisch, französisch und deutsch = Tril.) und/oder in getrennten Fassungen
in englischer (E), französischer (F), deutscher (G) oder spanischer (S) Sprache abgefaßt)
(Stand vom 24. März 1999)

Directrices o directrices provisionales para la ejecución del examen
de la distinción, la homogeneidad y la estabilidad
(los documentos de esta serie existen en versión trilingüe (inglés, francés y alemán = Tril.)
y/o en versiones separadas en inglés (E), francés (F), alemán (G) o español (S))
(al 24 de marzo de 1999)

Numerical Order of Test Guidelines[#]/
Principes directeurs dans l'ordre numérique[#]/
Numerische Anordnung der Prüfungsrichtlinien[#]/
Directrices de examen por orden numérico[#]

	Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year/Language Année/Langue Jahr/Sprache Año/Idioma	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
*	TG/01/2	1979 E, F, G, S	General Introduction	Introduction générale	Allgemeine Ein- führung	Introducción general	
*	TG/02/6	1994 Tril.	Maize	Maïs	Mais	Maíz	Zea mays L.
*	TG/03/11 + Corr.	1994 1996 Tril. + S	Wheat	Blé	Weizen	Trigo	Triticum aestivum L.
*	TG/04/7	1990 Tril.	Ryegrass	Ray-grass	Weidelgras	Ray-grass	Lolium multiflorum Lam., L. perenne L. & hybrids/ hybrides/ Hybriden/ híbridos
*	TG/05/4	1985 Tril.	Red Clover	Trèfle violet	Rotklee	Trébol rojo	Trifolium pratense L.
o	TG/05/...?		Red Clover (revision)	Trèfle violet (révision)	Rotklee (Revision)	Trébol rojo (revisión)	Trifolium pratense L.

* Adopted/Adoptés/Angenommen/Adoptados

+, -, o: Not yet generally available/Pas encore officiellement disponible/Noch nicht offiziell verfügbar/No disponible oficialmente por el momento

+ Technical Committee to adopt/Auprès du Comité technique pour adoption/Vom Technischen Ausschuß anzunehmen/Ante el Comité Técnico para su adopción

- Professional organizations to comment/Pour observations par les organisations professionnelles/Zuleitung an die Berufsverbände zur Stellungnahme/Para observaciones por las organizaciones profesionales

o In preparation or planned/En préparation ou prévus/In Vorbereitung oder geplant/En preparación o previstos

Reference numbers of Test Guidelines in alphabetical order of their English names are given at the end of this Annex/Les numéros de référence des principes directeurs d'examen en ordre alphabétique des noms français figurent à la fin de la présente annexe/Referenznummern der Prüfungsrichtlinien in alphabetischer Reihenfolge der deutschen Namen sind am Ende dieser Anlage angegeben/Los números de referencia de las Directrices para la ejecución del examen por orden alfabético de los nombres figuran al final del presente anexo.

	Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
*	TG/06/4	1988 Tril.	Lucerne	Luzerne	Luzerne	Alfalfa	Medicago sativa L., Medicago X varia Martyn
*	TG/07/9 + Corr.	1994 Tril.	Peas	Pois	Erbse	Guisante, Arveja	Pisum sativum L. sensu lato
*	TG/08/4 + Corr.	1984 1985 Tril.	Broad Bean, Field Bean	Fève, Féverole	Dicke Bohne, Ack- erbohne	Haba, Haboncillo	Vicia faba L.
o	TG/08/...?		Broad Bean, Field Bean (revision)	Fève, Féverole (révision)	Dicke Bohne, Ack- erbohne (Revision)	Haba, Haboncillo (revisión)	Vicia faba L.
*	TG/09/4	1988 Tril.	Runner Bean	Haricot d Espagne	Prunkbohne	Judía escarlata	Phaseolus coccineus L.
*	TG/10/7	1988 Tril.	Euphorbia Fulgens	Euphorbia fulgens	Korallenranke	Euforbia	Euphorbia fulgens Karw. ex Klotzsch
*	TG/11/7	1990 Tril.	Rose	Rosier	Rose	Rosal	Rosa L.
*	TG/12/8 + Corr.	1994 1995 Tril.	French Bean	Haricot	Bohne	Judía común, Frijol, Poroto	Phaseolus vulgaris L.
*	TG/13/7	1993 Tril.	Lettuce	Laitue	Salat	Lechuga	Lactuca sativa L.
o	TG/13/...?		Lettuce (revision)	Laitue (révision)	Salat (Revision)	Lechuga (revisión)	Lactuca sativa L.
*	TG/14/5	1986 Tril.	Apple (only for ornamental varieties)	Pommier (seulement pour variétés ornementa- les)	Apfel (nur für Ziersorten)	Manzano (únicamente para variedades ornamentales)	Malus Mill.
*	TG/14/8	1995 Tril.	Apple (fruit varieties)	Pommier (variétés fruitières)	Apfel (Fruchtsorten)	Manzano (variedades frutales)	Malus Mill.
*	TG/15/1 + Corr.	1974 1977 Tril.	Pear	Poirier	Birne	Peral	Pyrus communis L.
o	TG/15/...?		Pear (revision)	Poirier (révision)	Birne (Revision)	Peral (Revision)	Pyrus communis L.
*	TG/16/4	1985 Tril.	Rice	Riz	Reis	Arroz	Oryza sativa L.
o	TG/16/...?		Rice (revision)	Riz (révision)	Reis (Revision)	Arroz (revisión)	Oryza sativa L.
*	TG/17/5 + Corr.	1994 1996 Tril.	African Violet	Saintpaulia	Usambarveilchen	Saintpaulia	Saintpaulia ionantha H. Wendl.
*	TG/18/4	1986 Tril.	Elatior Begonia	Bégonia elatior	Elatior-Begonie	Begonia elatior	Begonia- Elatiorhybrids/ hybrides/ Hybriden/ híbridos, Syn.: Begonia X hiemalis Fotsch
*	TG/19/10	1994 1996 Tril.	Barley	Orge	Gerste	Cebada	Hordeum vulgare L. sensu lato
*	TG/20/10	1994 Tril.	Oats	Avoine	Hafer	Avena	Avena sativa L. & Avena nuda L.
*	TG/21/7	1981 Tril.	Poplar	Peuplier	Pappel	Alamo	Populus L.
*	TG/22/9	1995 Tril.	Strawberry	Fraisier	Erdbeere	Fresa, Frutilla	Fragaria L.

	Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
*	TG/23/5	1986 Tril. + S	Potato	Pomme de terre	Kartoffel	Patata, Papa	Solanum tuberosum L.
*	TG/24/5	1981 Tril.	Poinsettia	Poinsettia	Poinsettie	Flor de Pascua	Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch
°	TG/24/...?		Poinsettia (revision)	Poinsettia (révision)	Poinsettie (Revision)	Flor de Pascua (revisión)	Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch
*	TG/25/8	1990 Tril.	Carnation (vegetatively propagated varieties)	Oeillet (variétés à multiplication végétative)	Nelke (vegetativ vermehrte Sorten)	Clavel (variedades de multiplicación vegetativa)	Dianthus L.
*	TG/26/4	1979 Tril.	Chrysanthemum (Perennial)	Chrysanthème (vivace)	Chrysantheme (mehrjährig)	Crisantemo (perenne)	Chrysanthemum spec.
°	TG/26/...?		Chrysanthemum (Perennial) (revision)	Chrysanthème (vivace) (révision)	Chrysantheme (mehrjährig) (Revision)	Crisantemo (perenne) (revisión)	Chrysanthemum spec.
*	TG/27/6	1984 Tril.	Freesia (vegetatively propagated varieties)	Freesia (variétés à multiplication végétative)	Freesie (vegetativ vermehrte Sorten)	Fresia (variedades de multiplicación vegetativa)	Freesia Eckl. ex Klatt
*	TG/28/8	1987 Tril.	Zonal Pelargonium, Ivy-leaved Pelargonium	Pélargonium zonale, Géranium- lierre	Zonalpelargonie, Efeupelargonie	Geranio	Pelargonium zonale hort. non (L.) L Hérít. ex Ait., P. peltatum hort. non (L.) L Hérít. ex Ait.
*	TG/29/6	1987 Tril.	Alstroemeria	Alstroèmère	Inkalilie	Alstroemeria	Alstroemeria L.
*	TG/30/6	1990 Tril.	Bent	Agrostide	Straußgras	Agrostis	Agrostis spp.
*	TG/31/6	1984 Tril.	Cocksfoot	Dactyle	Knäulgras	Dactilo	Dactylis glomerata L.
°	TG/31/...?		Cocksfoot (revision)	Dactyle (révision)	Knäulgras (Revision)	Dactilo (revisión)	Dactylis glomerata L.
*	TG/32/6	1988 Tril.	Common Vetch	Vesce commune	Saatwicke	Veza común	Vicia sativa L.
*	TG/33/6	1990 Tril.	Kentucky Bluegrass	Pâturin des prés	Wiesenrispe	Poa de los prados	Poa pratensis L.
*	TG/34/6	1984 Tril.	Timothy	Fléole	Lieschgras	Fleo	Phleum pratense L. & Phleum bertolonii DC.
*	TG/35/6	1995 Tril.	Cherry	Cerisier	Kirsche	Cerezo	Prunus avium (L.) L., P. cerasus L.
*	TG/36/6	1996 E, F, G, S	Rape Seed	Colza	Raps	Colza	Brassica napus L. oleifera
*	TG/37/7	1988 Tril.	Turnip, Turnip Rape	Navet, Navette	Herbst-, Mairübe, Rübsen	Nabo	Brassica rapa L.emend. Metzg.
°	TG/37/...?		Turnip, Turnip Rape (revision)	Navet, Navette (révision)	Herbst-, Mairübe, Rübsen (Revision)	Nabo (revisión)	Brassica rapa L. emend. Metzg.
*	TG/38/6	1985 Tril.	White Clover	Trèfle blanc	Weißklee	Trébol blanco	Trifolium repens L.
*	TG/39/6	1984 Tril.	Meadow Fescue, Tall Fescue	Fétuque des prés, Fétuque élevée	Wiesen-, Rohr- schwingel	Festuca de los prados, Festuca alta	Festuca pratensis Huds. & Festuca arundinacea Schreb.

	Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
°	TG/39/...?		Meadow Fescue, Tall Fescue (revision)	Fétuque des prés, Fétuque élevée (révision)	Wiesen-, Rohr- schwingel (Revision)	Festuca de los pra- dos, Festuca alta (revisión)	Festuca pratensis Huds. & Festuca arundinacea Schreb.
*	TG/40/6	1989 Tril.	Black Currant	Cassis	Schwarze Johannis- beere	Grosellero negro (casis)	Ribes nigrum L.
*	TG/41/4	1977 Tril.	European Plum (fruit varieties, root- stocks excluded)	Prunier européen (variétés à fruits à l'exclusion des porte-greffes)	Pflaume (fruchttragende Sorten, Unterlagen ausgeschlossen)	Ciruelo europeo (variedades frutales, portainjertos exclui- dos)	Prunus domestica L. & Prunus insititia L.
°	TG/41/...?		European Plum (fruit varieties root- stocks excluded) (revision)	Prunier européen (variétés à fruits à l'exclusion des porte-greffes) (révision)	Pflaume (frucht- tragende Sorten, Unterlagen aus- geschlossen (Revision)	Ciruelo europeo (variedades frutales, portainjertos exclui- dos) (revisión)	Prunus domestica L. & Prunus insititia L.
*	TG/42/6	1995 Tril.	Rhododendron	Rhododendron	Rhododendron	Rododendro	Rhododendron L.
*	TG/43/6	1986 Tril.	Raspberry	Framboisier	Himbeere	Frambueso	Rubus idaeus L.
*	TG/44/7	1992 Tril.	Tomato	Tomate	Tomate	Tomate	Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karst. ex. Farw.
°	TG/44/...?		Tomato (revision)	Tomate (révision)	Tomate (Revision)	Tomate (revisión)	Lycopersicon lycopersicum (L.) Karst. ex. Farw.
*	TG/45/6	1995 Tril.	Cauliflower	Chou-fleur	Blumenkohl	Coliflor	Brassica oleracea L. convar. botrytis (L.) Alef. var. botrytis
*	TG/46/6	1999 E, F, G, S	Onion, Shallot	Oignon, Échalote	Zwiebel, Schalotte	Cebolla, Chalota	Allium cepa L., Allium ascalonicum L.
*	TG/47/5	1985 Tril.	Streptocarpus	Streptocarpus	Drehfrucht	Streptocarpus	Streptocarpus X hybridus Voss
*	TG/48/6	1992 Tril.	Cabbage	Chou pommé	Kopfkohl	Col, Repollo	Brassica oleracea L. convar. capitata (L.) Alef.
*	TG/49/6	1990 Tril.	Carrot	Carotte	Möhre	Zanahoria	Daucus carota L.
*	TG/50/8	1999 E, F, G, S	Grapevine	Vigne	Rebe	Vid	Vitis L.
*	TG/51/6	1987 Tril.	Gooseberry	Groseillier à maquereau	Stachelbeere	Grosellero espinoso	Ribes uva-crispa L.
*	TG/52/5	1990 Tril.	Red and White Currant	Groseillier à grappes	Rote und Weiße Johannisbeere	Grosellero rojo y blanco	Ribes sylvestre (Lam.) Mert. & W.O.J. Koch (Syn. Ribes rubrum L.), R. niveum Lindl.
*	TG/53/6	1995 Tril.	Peach, Nectarine	Pêcher, Nectarinier	Pfirsich, Nektarine	Melocotonero, Duraznero, Nectar- ino	Prunus persica (L.) Batsch
*	TG/54/6	1990 Tril.	Brussels Sprouts	Chou de Bruxelles	Rosenkohl	Col de Bruselas	Brassica oleracea L. convar. oleracea var. gemmifera DC.
*	TG/55/6	1996 E, F, G, S.	Spinach	Epinard	Spinat	Espinaca	Spinacia oleracea L.
*	TG/56/3	1978 Tril.	Almond	Amandier	Mandel	Almendro	Prunus amygdalus Batsch

	Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
*	TG/57/6	1995 Tril.	Flax, Linseed	Lin	Lein	Lino	Linum usitatissimum L.
*	TG/58/6	1999 E, F, G, S	Rye	Seigle	Roggen	Centeno	Secale cereale L.
*	TG/59/6	1991 Tril.	Lily	Lis	Lilie	Lirio	Lilium L.
*	TG/60/6	1996 E, F, G, S	Beetroot	Betterave rouge	Rote Rübe	Remolacha de mesa	Beta vulgaris L. var. conditiva Alef.
*	TG/61/6 + Corr.	1993 Tril.	Cucumber, Gherkin	Concombre, Cornichon	Gurken	Pepino, Pepinillo	Cucumis sativus L.
*	TG/62/6	1999 E, F, G, S	Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rhabarber	Ruibarbo	Rheum rhabarbarum L.
*	TG/63/6	1999 E, F, G, S	Black Radish	Radis d'été, d'automne et d'hiver	Rettich	Rábano negro	Raphanus sativus L. var. niger (Mill.) S. Kerner
*	TG/64/6	1999 E, F, G, S	Radish	Radis de tous les mois	Radieschen	Rabanito	Raphanus sativus L. var. sativus Pers.
*	TG/65/3	1980 Tril.	Kohlrabi	Chou-rave	Kohlrabi	Col rábano	Brassica oleracea L. var. gongyloides L.
°	TG/65/...?		Kohlrabi (revision)	Chou-rave (révision)	Kohlrabi (Revision)	Col rábano (revisión)	Brassica oleracea L. var. gongyloides L.
*	TG/66/3	1979 Tril.	Lupins	Lupins	Lupinen	Altramuces	Lupinus albus L., L. angustifolius L., L. luteus L.
*	TG/67/4	1980 Tril.	Sheep's Fescue (including Hard Fescue), Red Fescue	Fétuque ovine (y compris Fétuque durette), Fétuque rouge	Schafschwingel (einschließlich Härtlicher Schwingel), Rotschwingel	Festuca ovina (incluida Cañuela), Festuca roja	Festuca ovina L. sensu lato & F. rubra L.
*	TG/68/3	1979 Tril.	Berberis (vegetatively propagated)	Berberis (à multiplication végétative)	Berberitze (vegetativ vermehrte)	Berberis (de multiplicación vegetativa)	Berberis L.
*	TG/69/3	1979 Tril.	Forsythia	Forsythia	Forsythie	Forsythia	Forsythia Vahl
*	TG/70/3 + Corr.	1979 1990 Tril.	Apricot	Abricotier	Aprikose	Albaricoquero, Damasco	Prunus armeniaca L.
°	TG/70/...?		Apricot (revision)	Abricotier (révision)	Aprikose (Revision)	Albaricoquero (revisión)	Prunus armeniaca L.
*	TG/71/3	1979 Tril.	Hazelnut	Noisetier	Haselnuß	Avellano	Corylus avellana L. & C. maxima Mill.
*	TG/72/4	1985 Tril.	Willow (tree varieties only)	Saule (variétés arborescentes seulement)	Weide (nur Sorten von Baumweide)	Sauce (únicamente variedades de árboles)	Salix L.
*	TG/73/6	1988 Tril.	Blackberry	Ronce fruitière	Brombeere	Zarza, Zorzamora	Rubus subgenus Eubatus Sect. Moriferi & Ursini & hybrids/hybrides/Hybriden/híbridos
*	TG/74/3	1980 Tril.	Celeriac	Céleri-rave	Knollensellerie	Apio nabo	Apium graveolens L. var. rapaceum (Mill.) Gaud.

	Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
°	TG/74/...?		Celeriac (revision)	Céleri-rave (révision)	Knollensellerie (Revision)	Apio nabo (revisión)	Apium graveolens L. var. rapaceum (Mill.) Gaud.
*	TG/75/6	1998 E, F, G, S	Cornsalad	Mâche	Feldsalat	Hierba de los canónigos	Valerianella locusta L. & V. eriocarpa Desv.
*	TG/76/7	1994 Tril.	Sweet Pepper	Piment	Paprika	Pimiento	Capsicum annum L.
*	TG/77/6	1989 Tril.	Gerbera	Gerbera	Gerbera	Gerbera	Gerbera Cass.
-	TG/77/7 (proj.)		Gerbera (revision)	Gerbera (révision)	Gerbera (Revision)	Gerbera (revisión)	Gerbera Cass.
*	TG/78/3 + Add.	1980 1994 Tril.	Kalanchoe (vegetatively propagated)	Kalanchoë (à multiplication végétative)	Kalanchoe (vegetativ vermehrte)	Kalanchoe (de multiplicación vegetativa)	Kalanchoë A. Adans.
*	TG/79/3	1980 Tril.	White Cedar	Thuja du Canada	Lebensbaum	Tuya	Thuja occidentalis L.
*	TG/80/6	1998 E, F, G, S	Soya Bean	Soja	Sojabohne	Soja, Soya	Glycine max (L.) Merrill
*	TG/81/3	1983 Tril.	Sunflower	Tournesol	Sonnenblume	Girasol	Helianthus annuus L. & Helianthus debilis Nutt.
-	TG/81/4 (proj.)		Sunflower (revision)	Tournesol (révision)	Sonnenblume (Revision)	Girasol (revisión)	Helianthus annuus L. & Helianthus debilis Nutt.
*	TG/82/3	1982 Tril.	Celery	Céleri-branche	Bleichsellerie	Apio	Apium graveolens L. var. dulce (Mill.) Pers.
°	TG/82/...?		Celery (revision)	Céleri-branche (révision)	Bleichsellerie (Revision)	Apio (revisión)	Apium graveolens L. var. dulce (Mill.) Pers.
*	TG/83/3	1982 Tril.	Citrus (varieties of Oranges, Mandarins, Lemons and Grapefruit; excluding rootstock varieties)	Agrumes (variétés d'oranger, de mandarinier, de citronnier et de limetier, de pomélo; à l'exclusion des variétés porte- greffes)	Zitrus (Sorten von Orange, Mandarine, Zitrone und Grapefruit; Unterlagssorten ausgeschlossen)	Cítricos (variedades de naranja, manda- rino, limonero, limero y pomelo; excepto las variedades portainjertos)	Citrus L.
°	TG/83/...?		Citrus (varieties of Oranges, Mandarins, Lemons and Grape-fruit; excluding rootstock varieties) (revision)	Agrumes (variétés d'oranger, de mandarinier, de citronnier et de limetier, de pomélo; à l'exclusion des variétés porte- greffes) (révision)	Zitrus (Sorten von Orange, Mandarine, Zitrone und Grapefruit; Unterlagssorten ausgeschlossen) (Revision)	Cítricos (variedades de naranja, mandarina, limonero, limero y pomelo; excepto las variedades portainjertos) (revisión)	Citrus L.
*	TG/84/3	1982 Tril.	Japanese Plum (fruit varieties only)	Prunier japonais (variétés à fruits seulement)	Ostasiatische Pflaume (nur fruchttragende Sorten)	Ciruelo japonés (variedades frutales únicamente)	Prunus salicina Lindl. & other diploid plums/ autres pruniers diploides/ andere diploide Pflaumensorten/otros ciruelos diploides
*	TG/85/6	1999 E, F, G, S	Leek	Poireau	Porree	Puerro	Allium porrum L.
*	TG/86/5	1995 Tril.	Anthurium	Anthurium	Flamingoblume	Anthurium	Anthurium Schott

	Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
*	TG/87/2	1983 Tril.	Narcissi (including Daffodils)	Narcisse, Jonquille	Narzisse	Narciso	Narcissus L.
*	TG/88/3	1985 Tril.	Cotton	Cotonnier	Baumwolle	Algodón	Gossypium L.
°	TG/88/...?		Cotton (revision)	Cotonnier (révision)	Baumwolle (Revision)	Algodón (revisión)	Gossypium L.
*	TG/89/3	1984 Tril.	Swede	Chou-navet Rutabaga	Kohlrübe	Colinabo	Brassica napus L. var. napobrassica (L.) Rchb.
°	TG/89/...?		Swede (revision)	Chou-navet Rutabaga (révision)	Kohlrübe (Revision)	Colinabo (revisión)	Brassica napus L. var. napobrassica (L.) Rchb.
*	TG/90/3	1984 Tril.	Curly Kale	Chou frisé	Grünkohl	Berza	Brassica oleracea L. var. sabellica L.
°	TG/90/...?		Curly Kale (revision)	Chou frisé (révision)	Grünkohl (Revision)	Berza (revisión)	Brassica oleracea L. convar. acephala (DC.) Alef
*	TG/91/3	1984 Tril.	Crown of Thorns	Epine du Christ	Christusdom	Azofaifa de la espina de Cristo	Euphorbia milii Desmoulins & its hybrids/ses hybrides/ seine Hybriden/sus híbridos
*	TG/92/3	1984 Tril.	Persimmon (fruit varieties only)	Kaki (seulement variétés fruitières)	Kaki (nur Obstsorten)	Caqui (únicamente variedades frutales)	Diospyros kaki L.
°	TG/92/...?		Persimmon (fruit varieties only) (revision)	Kaki (seulement variétés fruitières) (révision)	Kaki (nur Obstsorten) (Revision)	Caqui (únicamente variedades frutales) (revisión)	Diospyros kaki L.
*	TG/93/3	1985 Tril.	Groundnut	Arachide	Erdnuß	Cacahuete, Mani	Arachis L.
*	TG/94/3	1985 Tril.	Ling, Scotch Heather	Callune	Besenheide	Calluna	Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull
°	TG/94/...?	1985 Tril.	Ling, Scotch Heather (revision)	Callune (révision)	Besenheide (Revision)	Calluna (revisión)	Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull
*	TG/95/3	1985 Tril.	Lagerstroemia	Lagerstroemia	Lagerstroemia	Lagerstroemia	Lagerstroemia indica L.
*	TG/96/4	1995 Tril.	Norway Spruce (ornamental varieties)	Epicéa commun (variétés ornementales)	Gemeine Fichte (Ziersorten)	Abeto, Picea común (variedades ornamentales)	Picea abies (L.) Karst.
*	TG/97/3	1985 Tril.	Avocado	Avocatier	Avocado	Aguacate, Palta	Persea americana Mill.
*	TG/98/3	1985 Tril.	Kiwifruit	Actinidia	Kiwi	Kiwi	Actinidia chinensis Pl.
°	TG/98/...?		Kiwifruit (revision)	Actinidia (révision)	Kiwi (Revision)	Kiwi (revisión)	Actinidia chinensis Pl.
*	TG/99/3	1985 Tril.	Olive (vegetatively propagated fruit varieties)	Olivier (variétés fruitières à multi- plication végétative)	Olive (vegetativ vermehrte Sorten zur Fruchterzeu- gung)	Olivo (variedades frutales de multi- plicación vegetativa)	Olea europaea L.
*	TG/100/3	1985 Tril.	Quince (fruit varieties and rootstock varieties)	Cognassier (variétés fruitières et variétés porte- greffes)	Quitte (Sorten zur Frucht- erzeugung und Unterlagssorten)	Membrillero (variedades frutales y variedades portainjertos)	Cydonia Mill. sensu stricto

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*	TG/101/3	1987 Tril.	Christmas Cactus	Cactus de Noël	Weihnachtskaktus	Cactus de Navidad	Schlumbergera Lem. including/y compris/ einschließlich/incluid o Zygocactus K. Schum.
*	TG/102/3	1986 Tril.	Impatiens	Impatiente	Impatiens	Impatiens	Impatiens L.
°	TG/102/...?		Impatiens (revision)	Impatiente (révision)	Impatiens (Revision)	Impatiens (revisión)	Impatiens L.
*	TG/103/3	1986 Tril.	Juniper	Genévrier	Wacholder	Enebro	Juniperus L.
*	TG/104/4 + Add.	1987 1988 Tril.	Melon	Melon	Melone	Melón	Cucumis melo L.
*	TG/105/3	1987 Tril.	Chinese Cabbage	Chou chinois	Chinakohl	Repollo chino	Brassica pekinensis L.
*	TG/106/3	1987 Tril.	Leaf Beet	Poirée	Mangold	Acelga	Beta vulgaris L. var. vulgaris L.
*	TG/107/3	1988 Tril.	Tuberous Begonia Hybrids	Bégonia tubéreux hybride	Knollenbegonie	Begonia tuberosa	Begonia X tuberhybrida Voss
*	TG/108/3	1988 Tril.	Gladiolus	Glaïeul	Gladiole	Gladiolo	Gladiolus L.
*	TG/109/3	1987 Tril.	Regal Pelargonium	Pélargonium des fleuristes	Edelpelargonie	Pelargonio	Pelargonium grandiflorum hort. non Willd.
*	TG/110/3	1987 Tril.	Guava	Goyavier	Guave	Guayabo	Psidium guajava L.
*	TG/111/3	1987 Tril.	Macadamia	Macadamia	Macadamia	Macadamia	Macadamia integrifolia Maiden et Betcher; M. tetraphylla L.A.S. Johnsten
*	TG/112/3	1987 Tril.	Mango	Manguier	Mango	Mango	Mangifera indica L.
*	TG/113/2	1987 Tril.	Easter Cactus	Cactusjonc	Osterkaktus	Cactus de Pascua	Rhipsalidopsis Britt. et Rose, including/y compris/einschließlic h/ incluido Epiphyll- opsis Berger
*	TG/114/3	1988 Tril.	Exacum	Exacum	Exacum	Exacum	Exacum L.
*	TG/115/3	1988 Tril.	Tulip	Tulipe	Tulpe	Tulipán	Tulipa L.
*	TG/116/3	1988 Tril.	Black Salsify, Scorzonera	Salsifis noir, Scorsonère	Schwarzwurzel	Escorzonera, Salsifi negro	Scorzonera hispanica L.
*	TG/117/3	1988 Tril.	Egg Plant	Aubergine	Aubergine, Eier- frucht	Berenjena	Solanum melongena L.
*	TG/118/3	1988 Tril.	Endive	Chicorée (frisée, Scarole)	Endivie	Escarola	Cichorium endivia L.
*	TG/119/3	1988 Tril.	Vegetable Marrow, Squash	Courgette	Gartenkürbis, Zucchini	Calabacín, Zapallito alargado	Cucurbita pepo L.
*	TG/120/3	1988 Tril.	Durum Wheat	Blé dur	Hartweizen	Trigo duro	Triticum durum Desf.
*	TG/121/3	1989 Tril.	Triticale	Triticale	Triticale	Triticale	X Triticosecale Witt.

	Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
*	TG/122/3	1989 Tril.	Sorghum	Sorgho	Mohrenhirse	Sorgo	Sorghum bicolor L.
*	TG/123/3	1989 Tril.	Banana	Bananier	Banane	Platanera	Musa acuminata Colla
*	TG/124/3	1989 Tril.	Chestnut	Châtaignier	Kastanie	Castaño	Castanea sativa Mill.
*	TG/125/6	1999 E, F, G, S	Walnut	Noyer	Walnuß	Nogal	Juglans regia L.
*	TG/126/4	1990 Tril.	Lachenalia	Lachenalia	Lachenalia	Lachenalia	Lachenalia Jacq. f. ex Murray
*	TG/127/3	1990 Tril.	Leucadendron	Leucadendron	Leucadendron	Leucadendron	Leucadendron R. Br.
*	TG/128/3	1990 Tril.	Leucospermum	Leucospermum	Leucospermum	Leucospermum	Leucospermum R. Br.
*	TG/129/3	1989 Tril.	Protea	Protea	Protea	Protea	Protea L.
*	TG/130/3	1990 Tril.	Asparagus	Asperge	Spargel	Espárrago	Asparagus officinalis L.
*	TG/131/3	1990 Tril.	Chincherinchee	Ornithogale	Milchstern	Ornithogalum	Ornithogalum L.
*	TG/132/4	1992 Tril.	Dieffenbachia	Dieffenbachia	Dieffenbachia	Dieffenbachia	Dieffenbachia Schott
*	TG/133/3	1991 Tril.	Hydrangea	Hortensia	Hortensie	Hortensia	Hydrangea L.
*	TG/134/3	1990 Tril.	Safflower	Carthame	Saflor	Cártamo	Carthamus tinctorius L.
*	TG/135/3	1990 Tril.	Spathiphyllum	Spathiphyllum	Spathiphyllum	Spathiphyllum	Spathiphyllum Schott
*	TG/136/4	1991 Tril.	Parsley	Persil	Petersilie	Perejil	Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nym. ex A.W. Hill
*	TG/137/3	1991 Tril.	Blueberry	Myrtille	Kulturheidelbeere	Arándano americano	Vaccinium corymbosum L., Vaccinium myrtillus L.
*	TG/138/3	1991 Tril.	Jostaberry	Caseillier	Jostabeere	Grosellero	Ribes nidigrolaria R. & A. Bauer
*	TG/139/3	1991 Tril.	Lingonberry	Airelle rouge	Preiselbeere	Arándano encarnado	Vaccinium vitis-idaea L.
*	TG/140/3	1991 Tril.	Pot Azalea	Azalée en pot	Topfazalee	Azalea	Rhododendron simsii Planch.
*	TG/141/3	1992 Tril.	Aster	Aster	Aster	Aster	Aster L.
*	TG/142/3	1993 Tril.	Watermelon	Pastèque	Wassermelone	Sandía	Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.) Matsum. et Nakai
*	TG/143/3	1993 Tril.	Chick-Pea	Pois chiche	Kichererbse	Garbanzo	Cicer arietinum L.
*	TG/144/3	1993 Tril.	Evening Primrose	Oenothère, Onagre	Nachtkerze	Onagra	Oenothera L.
*	TG/145/2	1994 Tril.	Gentian	Gentiane	Enzian	Genciana	Gentiana L.

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*	TG/146/2	1994 Tril.	Nerine	Nerine	Nerine	Nerine	Nerine Herb.
*	TG/147/2	1994 Tril.	Pyracantha, Firethorn	Pyracantha, Buisson Ardent	Feuerdorn	Espino de fuego	Pyracantha M.J. Roem.
*	TG/148/2	1994 Tril.	Weigela	Weigela	Weigelie	Weigela	Weigela Thunb.
*	TG/149/2	1994 Tril.	Japanese Pear	Poirier japonais	Japanische Birne	Peral japonés	Pyrus pyrifolia (Burm. F.) Nakai var. cult. (Mak.) Nakai
*	TG/150/3	1994 Tril.	Fodder Beet	Betterave fourragère	Runkelrübe	Remolacha forrajera	Beta vulgaris L.
*	TG/151/3	1995 Tril.	Sprouting Broccoli, Calabrese	Brocoli	Brokkoli	Brócoli	Brassica oleracea L. convar. botrytis (L.) Alef. var. cymosa Duch. including/y compris/ einschließ- lich/ incluyendo Brassica oleracea L. convar botrytis (L.) Alef. var. italica
*	TG/152/3	1995 Tril.	Chamomile	Camomille	Kamille	Manzanilla	Chamomilla recutita (L.) Rauschert
*	TG/153/3	1996 E, F, G, S	Ginger	Gingembre	Ingwer	Jengibre	Zingiber officinale Rosc.
*	TG/154/3	1996 E, F, G, S	Leaf chicory	Chicorée à feuille (sauvage)	Blattzichorie	Achicoria de hoja	Cichorium intybus L. partim
*	TG/155/3	1996 E, F, G, S	Pumpkin	Potiron, Giraumon	Riesenkürbis	Calabaza, Zapallo	Cucurbita maxima Duch.
*	TG/156/3	1996 E, F, G, S	Firelily	Cyrtanthus	Cyrtanthus	Cyrtanthus	Cyrtanthus Ait.
*	TG/157/3	1996 E, F, G, S	Serruria	Serruria	Serruria	Serruria	Serruria Salisb.
*	TG/158/3	1998 E, F, G, S	Bouvardia	Bouvardia	Bouvardia	Bouvardia	Bouvardia Salisb.
*	TG/159/3	1998 E, F, G, S	Loquat	Néflier du Japon	Japanische Mispel, Loquat	Nispero	Eriobotrya japonica (Thunb.) Lindl.
*	TG/160/3	1998 E, F, G, S	Mume (Japanese Apricot)	Abricotier japonais	Japanische Aprikose	Albaricoquero japonés	Prunus mume Sieb. et Zucc.
*	TG/161/3	1998 E, F, G, S	Welsh Onion, Japanese Bunching Onion	Ciboule	Winterzwiebel	Cebolleta	Allium fistulosum L.
-	TG/162/2 (proj.)		Garlic	Ail	Knoblauch	Ajo	Allium sativum L.
*	TG/163/3	1999 E, F, G, S	Apple Rootstocks	Porte-greffes du pommier	Apfel-Unterlagen	Portainjertos de manzano	Malus Mill.
*	TG/164/3	1999 E, F, G, S	Cymbidium	Cymbidium	Cymbidie	Cymbidium	Cymbidium Sw.
*	TG/165/3	1999 E, F, G, S	Dill	Aneth	Dill	Eneldo	Anethum graveolens L.
*	TG/166/3	1999 E, F, G, S	Opium/Seed Poppy	Pavot	Mohn	Adormidera, Ama- pola	Papaver somniferum L.
*	TG/167/3	1999 E, F, G, S	Okra	Okra	Okra	Ocra	Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench

	Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
*	TG/168/3	1999 E, F, G, S	Stalice	Limonium, Statice	Stalice	Limonium	Limonium Mill., Goniolimon Boiss., Psylliostachys (Jaub. & Spach) Nevski
*	TG/169/3	1999 E, F, G, S	Pyrus Rootstocks	Porte-greffes de pyrus	Pyrus-Unterlagen	Portainjertos de pyrus	Pyrus L.
-	TG/170/1 (proj.)		Subterranean Clover	Trèfle souterrain	Bodenfrüchtiger Klee	Trébol subterráneo	Trifolium subterraneum, incl. ssp. subterraneum, ssp. yannicum & ssp. brachycalycinum
*	TG/171/3	1999 E, F, G, S	Weeping Fig	Ficus benamina	Birkenfeige	Ficus benamina	Ficus benamina L.
-	TG/172/1 (proj.)		Industrial Chicory	Chicorée à café	Wurzelichorie	Achicoria	Cichorium Intybus L. partim
-	TG/173/1 (proj.)		Witloof, Chicory	Chicorée, Endive	Zichorie	Endivia	Cichorium intybus L. partim
-	TG/174/1 (proj.)		Iris (bulbous)	Iris (bulbeux)	Iris (zwiebelbildende)	Iris (bulboso)	Iris L.
-	TG/175/1 (proj.)		Kangaroo Paw	Anigozanthos	Känguruhblume	Anigozanthos	Anigozanthos Labill.
-	TG/176/1 (proj.)		Osteospermum	Osteospermum	Osteospermum	Osteospermum	Osteospermum L.

Test Guidelines in preparation or planned
for which no reference number has been assigned yet

Principes directeurs en préparation ou prévus
qui n'ont pas encore reçu de numéros de référence

Prüfungsrichtlinien in Vorbereitung oder geplant,
die noch keine Referenznummer erhalten haben

Directrices de examen en preparación o previstos
que no han recibido todavía un número de referencia

Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
o		Alaska Brome- Grass, Rescue Grass	Brome cathartique Brome sitchensis	Horntrespe, Alaska- Trespe	Cebadilla, Triguillo, Bromo	Bromus catharticus Vahl, Bromus sitchensis Trin.
o		Amaryllis	Amaryllis	Amaryllis	Amarilis	Hippeastrum Herb.
o		Basil	Basilic	Basilikum	Albahaca	Ocimum basilicum L.
o		Calla Lily	Calla	Kalla, Zantedeschia	Cala	Zantedeschia Spreng.
o		Chives, Asatsuki	Civette, Ciboulette	Schnittlauch	Cebollino	Allium schoenoprasum L.
o		Chokeberry	Aronia	Apfelbeere	Aronia	Aronia melanocarpa (Michx) Elliot
o		Cockscomb	Celosie, Crête de Coq	Hahnenkamm	Cresta de gallo	Celosia L.
o		Cucurbita moschata	Courge musquée	Moschuskürbis, Bisamkürbis	Calabaza	Cucurbita moschata (Duch.) Duch. ex. Poir
o		Cupressus	Cyprès	Zypresse	Ciprés	Cupressus L.
o		Dendrobium	Dendrobium	Dendrobium, Baumwucherer	Dendrobium	Dendrobium Nees
o		Eucalyptus gunnii	Eucalyptus gunnii	Eucalyptus gunnii	Eucalyptus gunnii	Eucalyptus gunnii
o		Eustoma, Prairie Gentian	Eustoma	Eustoma	Eustoma	Eustoma russellianum (Hook) G. Don
o		Fennel	Fenouil	Fenchel	Hinojo	Foeniculum vulgare Miller
o		Fodder Radish	Radis oléifère, Radis chinois	Ölrettich	Rábano oleaginoso	Rhaphanus sativus L. var. oleiformis Pers.
o		Geraldton Wax Flower	Chamelaucium	Chamelaucium	Chamelaucium	Chamelaucium Desf.
o		Globe Artichoke	Artichaut	Artischoke	Alcachofa, Alcaucil	Cynara scolymus L.
o		Guzmania	Guzmania	Guzmania	Guzmania	Guzmania Ruiz et Pav.
o		Horse Radish	Rainfort sauvage	Meerrettich	Rábano salvaje	Armoracia rusticana Gaertn., Mey. et Scherb.
o		Lavender	Lavande vraie, Lavandins	Echter Lavendel, Lavendel	Lavanda, Lavendin	Lavandula angustifolia Mill., Lavandula x burnatii Briq.
o		Lentil	Lentille	Linse	Lenteja	Lens culinaris Medik.
o		Leptospermum	Leptosperme	Südseemyrte	Leptospermum	Leptospermum J.R. et Forst.
o		Lotus, Bird's Foot Foot Trefoil	Lotier corniculé	Hornrschotenklee	Lotus	Lotus corniculatus L.
o		Nerium Oleander, Rose Bay	Laurier rose, Nerium oléandre	Oleander	Adelfa, Laurel rosa	Nerium oleander L.

Doc. No. No du doc. Dok.-Nr. Nº del doc.	Year Année Jahr Año	English	Français	Deutsch	Español	Latin
o		Ornamental Apple	Pommier ornamental	Zierapfel	Manzano ornamental	Malus Mill.
o		Passion Fruit, Granadilla	Barbadine	Passionsfrucht, Granadilla	Granadilla	Passiflora edulis Sims
o		Pentas	Pentas	Pentas	Pentas	Pentas lanceolata (Forsk.) K. Schum.
o		Petunia	Pétunia	Petunie	Petunia	Petunia Juss.
o		Pistache	Pistachier	Echte Pistazie	Pistachero	Pistacia vera L.
o		Prunus Rootstockss	Porte-greffes de Prunus	Prunus-Unterlagen	Portainjertos de prunus	Prunus L.
o		Rosemary	Romarin officinal	Rosmarin	Romero, Rosmarino	Rosmarinus officinalis L.
o		Rubber	Hévéa	Kautschukbaum	Arbol del caucho	Hevea Aubl.
o		Sugarcane	Canne à sucre	Zuckerrohr	Caña de azúcar	Saccharum officinarum L.
o		Tagetes, Marigold	Tagète, Oeillet d'Inde, Rose d'Inde	Sammetblume	Clavel de las Indias, Clavelán	Tagetes L.
o		Telopia	Telopia	Telopia	Telopia	Telopea speciosissima R. Br.
o		Thyme	Thym	Thymian	Tomillo	Thymus L.
o		Tobacco	Tabac	Tabak	Tabaco	Nicotiana tabacum L.
o		Walnut Rootstocks	Porte-greffes du noyer	Walnuß-Unterlagen	Portainjertos de nogal	Juglans regia L.
o		White Mustard	Moutarde blanche	Weisser Senf	Mostaza blanca	Sinapis alba L.
o		Witloof, Chicory	Chicorée, Endive	Zichorie	Endivia	Cichorium intybus L. partim

**REFERENCE NUMBERS OF TEST GUIDELINES IN ALPHABETICAL
ORDER OF THEIR ENGLISH NAMES**

African Violet	TG/17	Elatior Begonia	TG/18	Lotus	-
Alaska Brome-Grass	-	Endive	TG/118	Lucerne	TG/06
Almond	TG/56	Euphorbia Fulgens	TG/10	Lupins	TG/66
Alstroemeria	TG/29	European Plum	TG/41	Macadamia	TG/111
Amaryllis	-	Eustoma	-	Maize	TG/02
Anthurium	TG/86	Eucalyptus gunnii	-	Mandarins	TG/83
Apple	TG/14	Evening Primrose	TG/144	Mango	TG/112
Apple Rootstocks	TG/163	Exacum	TG/114	Marigold	-
Apricot	TG/70	Fennel	-	Meadow Fescue	TG/39
Artichoke	-	Field Bean	TG/08	Melon	TG/104
Arum-lily	-	Firelily	TG/156	Mume	TG/160
Asatsuki	-	Firethorn	TG/147	Narcissi	TG/87
Asparagus	TG/130	Flax	TG/57	Nectarine	TG/53
Aster	TG/141	Fodder Beet	TG/150	Nerine	TG/146
Avocado	TG/97	Fodder Radish	-	Nerium oleander	-
Banana	TG/123	Forsythia	TG/69	Norway Spruce	TG/96
Barley	TG/19	Freesia	TG/27	Oats	TG/20
Basil	-	French Bean	TG/12	Okra	TG/167
Beetroot	TG/60	Garlic	TG/162	Oleander	-
Bent	TG/30	General Introduction	TG/01	Olive	TG/99
Berberis	TG/68	Gentian	TG/145	Onion	TG/46
Bird's Foot Trefoil	-	Geraldton Wax Flower	-	Opium/Seed Poppy	TG/166
Black Currant	TG/40	Gerbera	TG/77	Oranges	TG/83
Black Radish	TG/63	Gherkin	TG/61	Ornamental Apple	-
Black Salsify	TG/116	Ginger	TG/153	Osteospermum	-
Blackberry	TG/73	Gladiolus	TG/108	Paprika	TG/76
Blueberry	TG/137	Globe Artichoke	-	Parsley	TG/136
Bouvardia	TG/158	Gooseberry	TG/51	Passion Fruit	-
Broad Bean	TG/08	Granadilla	-	Peach	TG/53
Broccoli	TG/151	Grapevine	TG/50	Pear	TG/15
Brome	-	Groundnut	TG/93	Peas	TG/07
Brussels Sprouts	TG/54	Guava	TG/110	Pentas	-
Bunching Onion	TG/161	Guzmania	-	Persimmon	TG/92
Cabbage	TG/48	Hard Fescue	TG/67	Petunia	-
Cardoon	-	Hazelnut	TG/71	Pistache	-
Calabrese	TG/151	Horse Radish	-	Poinsettia	TG/24
Calla Lily	-	Hot Pepper	TG/76	Poplar	TG/21
Carnation	TG/25	Hydrangea	TG/133	Poppy, Opium/Seed	TG/166
Carrot	TG/49	Ifafa Lily	TG/156	Pot Azalea	TG/140
Cauliflower	TG/45	Impatiens	TG/102	Potato	TG/23
Celeriac	TG/74	Industrial Chicory	TG/172	Prairie Gentian	-
Celery	TG/82	Iris	TG/174	Protea	TG/129
Chamomile	TG/152	Ivy-leaved Pelargonium	TG/28	Prunus Rootstocks	-
Cherry	TG/35	Japanese Apricot	TG/160	Pumpkin	TG/155
Chestnut	TG/124	Japanese Bunching Onion	TG/161	Pyracantha	TG/147
Chick-Pea	TG/143	Japanese Pear	TG/149	Pyrus Rootstocks	TG/169
Chicory	-	Japanese Plum	TG/84	Quince	TG/100
Chinese Cabbage	TG/105	Jostaberry	TG/138	Radish	TG/64
Chincherinchee	TG/131	Juniper	TG/103	Rape Seed	TG/36
Chives	-	Kalanchoe	TG/78	Raspberry	TG/43
Chokeberry	-	Kangaroo Paw	TG/175	Red Cabbage	TG/48
Christmas Cactus	TG/101	Kentucky Bluegrass	TG/33	Red Clover	TG/05
Chrysanthemum	TG/26	Kiwifruit	TG/98	Red Currant	TG/52
Citrus	TG/83	Kohlrabi	TG/65	Red Fescue	TG/67
Cocksfoot	TG/31	Lachenalia	TG/126	Regal Pelargonium	TG/109
Common Vetch	TG/32	Lagerstroemia	TG/95	Rescue Grass	-
Cornsalad	TG/75	Lavender	-	Rhododendron	TG/42
Cotton	TG/88	Leaf Beet	TG/106	Rhubarb	TG/62
Crown of Thorns	TG/91	Leaf Chicory	TG/154	Rice	TG/16
Cucumber	TG/61	Leek	TG/85	Rose	TG/11
Cucurbita maxima	-	Lemons	TG/83	Rose Bay	-
Cucurbita moschata	-	Lentil	-	Rosemary	-
Curly Kale	TG/90	Leptospermum	-	Rubber	-
Cymbidium	TG/164	Lettuce	TG/13	Runner Bean	TG/09
Cupressus	-	Leucadendron	TG/127	Rye	TG/58
Daffodils	TG/87	Leucospermum	TG/128	Ryegrass	TG/04
Dendrobium	-	Lily	TG/59	Safflower	TG/134
Dieffenbachia	TG/132	Limonium	TG/168	Savoy Cabbage	TG/48
Dill	TG/165	Ling	TG/94	Scorzonera	TG/116
Durum Wheat	TG/120	Lingonberry	TG/139	Scotch Heather	TG/94
Easter Cactus	TG/113	Linseed	TG/57	Sea Lavender	TG/168
Egg Plant	TG/117	Loquat	TG/159	Serruria	TG/157

Shallot	TG/46
Sheep's Fescue.....	TG/67
Sorghum	TG/122
Soya Bean	TG/80
Spathiphyllum.....	TG/135
Spinach.....	TG/55
Sprouting Broccoli.....	TG/151
Squash.....	TG/119
Statice.....	TG/168
Strawberry.....	TG/22
Streptocarpus.....	TG/47
Subterranean Clover.....	TG/170
Sunflower.....	TG/81
Sugarcane	-
Swede.....	TG/89
Sweet Pepper.....	TG/76
Tagetes.....	-
Tall Fescue.....	TG/39
Telopia	-
Thyme.....	-
Timothy.....	TG/34
Tobacco	-
Tomato.....	TG/44
Triticale.....	TG/121
Tuberous Begonia	
Hybrids	TG/107
Tulip.....	TG/115
Turnip.....	TG/37
Turnip Rape.....	TG/37
Vegetable Marrow.....	TG/119
Vine	TG/50
Walnut	TG/125
Walnut Rootstocks.....	-
Watermelon.....	TG/142
Weeping Fig.....	TG/171
Weigela.....	TG/148
Welsh Onion.....	TG/161
Wheat.....	TG/03
White Cabbage.....	TG/48
White Cedar.....	TG/79
White Clover.....	TG/38
White Currant.....	TG/52
White Mustard.....	-
Willow.....	TG/72
Witloof.....	TG/173
Zelosia	-
Zonal Pelargonium.....	TG/28

NUMÉROS DE RÉFÉRENCE DES PRINCIPES DIRECTEURS D'EXAMEN EN ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE DES NOMS FRANÇAIS

Abricotier	TG/70	Concombre	TG/61	Luzerne	TG/06
Abricotier japonais	TG/160	Cornichon	TG/61	Macadamia	TG/111
Actinidia	TG/98	Cotonnier	TG/88	Mâche	TG/75
Agrostide	TG/30	Courgette	TG/119	Maïs	TG/02
Agrumes	TG/83	Cucurbita maxima	-	Mandarinier	TG/83
Ail	TG/162	Courge musquée	-	Manguier	TG/112
Airelle rouge	TG/139	Cymbidium	TG/164	Melon	TG/104
Alstroemère	TG/29	Cyprès	-	Moutarde blanche	-
Amandier	TG/56	Cyrtanthus	TG/156	Myrtille	TG/137
Amaryllis	-	Dactyle	TG/31	Narcisse	TG/87
Aneth	TG/165	Dendrobium	-	Navet	TG/37
Anigozanthos	TG/175	Dieffenbachia	TG/132	Navette	TG/37
Anthurium	TG/86	Echalote	TG/46	Nectarinier	TG/53
Arachide	TG/93	Endive	TG/173	Neflier du Japon	TG/159
Aronia	-	Epicéa commun	TG/96	Nerine	TG/146
Artichaut	-	Epinard	TG/55	Nerium oléandre	-
Asperge	TG/130	Epine du Christ	TG/91	Noisetier	TG/71
Aster	TG/141	Eucalyptus gunnii	-	Noyer	TG/125
Aubergine	TG/117	Euphorbia fulgens	TG/10	Oeillet	TG/25
Avocatier	TG/97	Eustomia	-	Oeillet d'Inde	-
Avoine	TG/20	Exacum	TG/114	Oenothère	TG/144
Azalée en pot	TG/140	Fenouil	-	Oeillet d'Inde	-
Bananier	TG/123	Fétuque des prés	TG/39	Oignon	TG/46
Barbadine	-	Fétuque durette	TG/67	Olivier	TG/99
Basilic	-	Fétuque élevée	TG/39	Onagre	-
Bégonia elatior	TG/18	Fétuque ovine	TG/67	Oranger	TG/83
Bégonia tubéreux hybride	TG/107	Fétuque rouge	TG/67	Orge	TG/19
Berberis	TG/68	Fève	TG/08	Ornithogale	TG/131
Betterave fourragère	TG/150	Féverole	TG/08	Osteospermum	-
Betterave rouge	TG/60	Ficus benjamina	TG/171	Pastèque	TG/142
Blé	TG/03	Fléole	TG/34	Pâturin des prés	TG/33
Blé dur	TG/120	Forsythia	TG/69	Pavot	TG/166
Bouvardia	TG/158	Fraisier	TG/22	Pêcher	TG/53
Brocoli	TG/151	Framboisier	TG/43	Pélagonium des fleuristes	TG/109
Brome	-	Freesia	TG/27	Pélagonium zonale	TG/28
Buisson ardent	TG/147	Genévrier	TG/103	Pentas	-
Cactus de Noël	TG/101	Gentiane	TG/145	Persil	TG/136
Cactus jonc	TG/113	Géranium-lierre	TG/28	Pétunia	-
Calla	-	Gerbera	TG/77	Peuplier	TG/21
Callune	TG/94	Gingembre	TG/153	Piment	TG/76
Camomille	TG/152	Giraumon	TG/155	Pistachier	-
Canne à sucre	-	Glaïeul	TG/108	Poinsettia	TG/24
Cardon	-	Gombo	TG/167	Poireau	TG/85
Carotte	TG/49	Goyavier	TG/110	Poirée	TG/106
Carthame	TG/134	Groseillier à grappes	TG/52	Poirier	TG/15
Caseillier	TG/138	Groseillier à maquereau	TG/51	Poirier japonais	TG/149
Cassis	TG/40	Guzmania	-	Pois	TG/07
Céleri-branche	TG/82	Haricot	TG/12	Pois chiche	TG/143
Céleri-rave	TG/74	Haricot d'Espagne	TG/09	Pomélo	TG/83
Cerisier	TG/35	Hévéa	-	Pomme de terre	TG/23
Chamelaucium	-	Hortensia	TG/133	Pommier	TG/14
Châtaignier	TG/124	Impatiente	TG/102	Pommier ornemental	-
Chicorée (frisée, Scarole)	TG/118	Introduction générale	TG/01	Porte-greffes de Prunus	-
Chicorée à café	TG/172	Iris	TG/174	Porte-greffes du Poirier	-
Chicorée à feuilles (sauvage)	TG/154	Jonquille	TG/87	Porte-greffes du Noyer	-
Chicorée, Endive	TG/173	Kaki	TG/92	Porte-greffes du Pommier	TG/163
Chou cabus	TG/48	Kalanchoë	TG/78	Porte-greffes du Pyrus	TG/169
Chou Chinois	TG/105	Lachenalia	TG/126	Potiron	-
Chou de Bruxelles	TG/54	Lagerstroemia	TG/95	Prairie Gentian	-
Chou de Milan	TG/48	Laitue	TG/13	Protea	TG/129
Chou-fleur	TG/45	Laurier-rose	-	Prunier européen	TG/41
Chou frisé	TG/90	Lavande vraie	-	Prunier japonais	TG/84
Chou-navet	TG/89	Lavandins	-	Pyracantha	TG/147
Chou pommé	TG/48	Lentille	-	Radis d'été, d'au-tomme et d'hiver	TG/63
Chou-rave	TG/65	Leptosperme	-	Radis de tous les mois	TG/64
Chou rouge	TG/48	Leucadendron	TG/127	Radis chinois	-
Chrysanthème	TG/26	Leucospermum	TG/128	Radis oléifère	-
Ciboule	TG/161	Limettier	TG/83	Rainfort sauvage	-
Ciboulette	-	Lin	TG/57	Ray-grass	TG/04
Citronnier	TG/83	Limonium	TG/168	Rhododendron	TG/42
Civette	-	Lis	TG/59	Rhubarbe	TG/62
Cognassier	TG/100	Lotier corniculé	-	Riz	TG/16
Colza	TG/36	Lupins	TG/66		

Romarin officinal	-
Ronce fruitière	TG/73
Rose d'Inde	-
Rosier	TG/11
Rutabaga	TG/89
Saintpaulia	TG/17
Salsifis noir	TG/116
Saule	TG/72
Scorsonère	TG/116
Seigle	TG/58
Serruria	TG/157
Soja	TG/80
Sorgho	TG/122
Spathiphyllum	TG/135
Statice	TG/168
Streptocarpus	TG/47
Tabac	-
Tagète	-
Telopia	-
Thuya du Canada	TG/79
Thym	-
Tomate	TG/44
Tournesol	TG/81
Trèfle blanc	TG/38
Trèfle souterrain	TG/170
Trèfle violet	TG/05
Triticale	TG/121
Tulipe	TG/115
Vesce commune	TG/32
Vigne	TG/50
Weigela	TG/148
Zelosia	-

REFERENZNUMMERN DER PRÜFUNGSRICHTLINIEN IN ALPHABETISCHER REIHENFOLGE DER DEUTSCHEN NAMEN

Ackerbohne	TG/08	Hartweizen	TG/120	Olive	TG/99
Alaska Trespe	-	Haselnuß	TG/71	Orange	TG/83
Allgemeine Einführung	TG/01	Herbstrübe	TG/37	Ostasiatische Pflaume	TG/84
Amaryllis	-	Himbeere	TG/43	Osteospermum	-
Apfel	TG/14	Hornschothenklee	-	Osterkaktus	TG/113
Apfelbeere	-	Horntrespe	-	Pappel	TG/21
Apfelunterlagen	TG/163	Hortensie	TG/133	Paprika	TG/76
Aprikose	TG/70	Impatiens	TG/102	Passionsfrucht	-
Artischoke	-	Ingwer	TG/153	Pentas	-
Aster	TG/141	Inkalilie	TG/29	Pistazie, echte	-
Aubergine	TG/117	Iris	TG/174	Petersilie	TG/136
Avocado	TG/97	Japanische Aprikose	TG/160	Petunie	-
Banane	TG/123	Japanische Birne	TG/149	Pfirsich	TG/53
Basilikum	-	Japanische Mispel	TG/159	Pflaume	TG/41
Baumwolle	TG/88	Jostabeere	TG/138	Poinsettie	TG/24
Baumwucherer	-	Kaki	TG/92	Porree	TG/85
Berberitze	TG/68	Kalanchoe	TG/78	Prairae Gentian	-
Besenheide	TG/94	Kalla	-	Preiselbeere	TG/139
Birkenfeige	TG/171	Kamille	TG/152	Protea	TG/129
Birne	TG/15	Känguruhblume	TG/175	Prunkbohne	TG/09
Bisamkürbis	-	Kardon	-	Prunus-Unterlagen	-
Blattzichorie	TG/154	Kartoffel	TG/23	Pyrus-Unterlagen	TG/169
Bleichsellerie	TG/82	Kautschukbaum	-	Quitte	TG/100
Blumenkohl	TG/45	Kastanie	TG/124	Radieschen	TG/64
Bohne	TG/12	Kichererbse	TG/143	Raps	TG/36
Bodenfrüchtiger Klee	TG/170	Kirsche	TG/35	Rebe	TG/50
Bouvardia	TG/158	Kiwi	TG/98	Reis	TG/16
Brokkoli	TG/151	Knaulgras	TG/31	Rettich	TG/63
Brombeere	TG/73	Knoblauch	TG/162	Rhabarber	TG/62
Chamelaucium	-	Knollenbegonie	TG/107	Rhododendron	TG/42
Chinakohl	TG/105	Knollensellerie	TG/74	Ribes indigolaria	-
Christusdom	TG/91	Kohlrabi	TG/65	Riesenkürbis	TG/155
Chrysantheme	TG/26	Kohlrübe	TG/89	Roggen	TG/58
Cymbidie	TG/164	Kopfkohl	TG/48	Rohrschwengel	TG/39
Cyrtanthus	TG/156	Korallenranke	TG/10	Rose	TG/11
Dendrobium	-	Kulturheidelbeere	TG/137	Rosenkohl	TG/54
Dicke Bohne	TG/08	Lachenalia	TG/126	Rosmarin	-
Dieffenbachia	TG/132	Lagerstroemia	TG/95	Rote Johannisbeere	TG/52
Dill	TG/165	Lavendel	-	Rote Rübe	TG/60
Drehfrucht	TG/47	Lebensbaum	TG/79	Rotklee	TG/05
Echte Kamille	TG/152	Lein	TG/57	Rotkohl	TG/48
Echte Pistazie	-	Leucadendron	TG/127	Rotschwengel	TG/67
Echter Lavendel	-	Leucospermum	TG/128	Rüben	TG/37
Edelpelargonie	TG/109	Lieschgras	TG/34	Runkelrübe	TG/150
Efeupelargonie	TG/28	Lilie	TG/59	Saatwicke	TG/32
Eierfrucht	TG/117	Limonium	TG/168	Saflor	TG/134
Elatior-Begonie	TG/18	Linse	-	Salat	TG/13
Endivie	TG/118	Loquat	TG/159	Sammetblume	-
Enzian	TG/145	Lupinen	TG/66	Schafschwengel	TG/67
Erbsen	TG/07	Luzerne	TG/06	Schalotte	TG/46
Erdbeere	TG/22	Macadamia	TG/111	Schnittlauch	-
Erdnuß	TG/93	Mairübe	TG/37	Schwarze Johannisbeere	TG/40
Eustoma	-	Mais	TG/02	Schwarzwurzel	TG/116
Exacum	TG/114	Mandarine	TG/83	Serruria	TG/157
Feldsalat	TG/75	Mandel	TG/56	Sojabohne	TG/80
Fenchel	-	Mango	TG/112	Sonnenblume	TG/81
Feuerdorn	TG/147	Mangold	TG/106	Spargel	TG/130
Flamingoblume	TG/86	Meerrettich	-	Spathiphyllum	TG/135
Forsythie	TG/69	Meerlavendel	TG/168	Spinat	TG/55
Freesie	TG/27	Melone	TG/104	Stachelbeere	TG/51
Gartenkürbis	TG/119	Milchstern	TG/131	Stalice	TG/168
Gemeine Fichte	TG/96	Mohn	TG/166	Straußgras	TG/30
Gerbera	TG/77	Möhre	TG/49	Südseemyrte	-
Gerste	TG/19	Mohrenhirse	TG/122	Tabak	-
Gladiole	TG/108	Moschuskürbis	-	Tagetes	-
Granadilla	-	Nachtkerze	TG/144	Telopia	-
Grapefruit	TG/83	Narzisse	TG/87	Thymian	-
Grünkohl	TG/90	Nektarine	TG/53	Tomate	TG/44
Guave	TG/110	Nelke	TG/25	Topfazalee	TG/140
Gurken	TG/61	Nerine	TG/146	Trespe	-
Guzmania	-	Ölrettich	-	Triticale	TG/121
Hafer	TG/20	Okra	TG/167	Tulpe	TG/115
Härtlicher Schwengel	TG/67	Oleander	-	Usambaraveilchen	TG/17

Wacholder	TG/103
Walnuß	TG/125
Walnußunterlagen. -	
Wassermelone	TG/142
Weide	TG/72
Weidelgras	TG/04
Weigelia	TG/148
Weihnachtskaktus	TG/101
Weisser Senf	-
Weiß Johannisbeere	TG/52
Weißklee	TG/38
Weißkohl	TG/48
Weizen	TG/03
Widerstoß	TG/168
Wiesenrispe	TG/33
Wiesenschwingel	TG/39
Winterzwiebel	TG/161
Wirsing	TG/48
Wurzelzichorie	TG/172
Zantedeschia	-
Zelosia	-
Zichorie	TG/173
Zierapfel	-
Zitrone	TG/83
Zitrus	TG/83

NÚMEROS DE REFERENCIA DE LOS DIRECTRICES EN ORDEN ALFABÉTICO DE LOS NOMBRES ESPAÑOLES

Abeto	TG/96	Clavel de las Indias	-	Lavanda	-
Acelga	TG/106	Clavelón	-	Lavandin	-
Achico Gria	-	Col de Bruselas	TG/54	Lechuga	TG/13
Achicoria de hoja	TG/154	Col de Milán	TG/48	Lenteja	-
Achicoria	TG/172	Col rábano	TG/65	Leptospermum	-
Adelfa	-	Col	TG/48	Leucadendron	TG/127
Adormidera	TG/166	Coliflor	TG/45	Leucospermum	TG/128
Agrostis	TG/30	Colinabo	TG/89	Limonium	TG/168
Aguacate	TG/97	Colza	TG/36	Lino	TG/57
Ajo	TG/162	Crisantemo	TG/26	Lirio	TG/59
Alamo	TG/21	Cymbidium	TG/164	Lombarda	TG/48
Albahaca	-	Cyrtanthus	TG/156	Lotus	-
Albaricoquero	TG/70	Dactilo	TG/31	Macadamia	TG/111
Albaricoquero japonés	TG/160	Damasco	TG/69	Maíz	TG/02
Alcachofa	-	Dendrobium	-	Mango	TG/112
Alcaucil	-	Dieffenbachia	TG/132	Maní	TG/93
Alfalfa	TG/06	Duraznero	TG/53	Manzanilla	TG/152
Algodón	TG/88	Endivia	TG/173	Manzano ornamental	-
Almendro	TG/56	Enebro	TG/103	Manzano	TG/14
Alstroemeria	TG/29	Eneldo	TG/165	Melocotonero	TG/53
Altramuces	TG/66	Escarola	TG/118	Melón	TG/104
Amapola	TG/166	Escorzonera	TG/116	Membrillero	TG/100
Amarilis	-	Espárrago	TG/130	Mostaza blanca	-
Anigozanthos	TG/175	Espinaca	TG/55	Nabo	TG/37
Anthurium	TG/86	Espino de fuego	TG/147	Narciso	TG/87
Apio	TG/82	Eucalyptus gunnii	-	Nectarino	TG/53
Apio nabo	TG/74	Euforbia	TG/10	Nerine	TG/146
Arándano americano	TG/137	Eustoma	-	Níspero	TG/159
Arándano encarnado	TG/139	Exacum	TG/114	Nogal	TG/125
Arbol del caucho	-	Festuca alta	TG/39	Okra	TG/167
Aronia	-	Festuca de los prados	TG/39	Olivo	TG/99
Arroz	TG/16	Festuca ovina	TG/67	Onagra	TG/144
Arveja	TG/07	Festuca roja	TG/67	Ornithogalum	TG/131
Aster	TG/141	Ficus benjamina	TG/171	Osteospermum	-
Avellano	TG/71	Fleo	TG/34	Palta	TG/97
Avena	TG/20	Flor de Pascua	TG/24	Papa	TG/23
Azalea	TG/140	Forsythia	TG/69	Patata	TG/23
Azofaifa de la espina de Cristo	TG/91	Frambueso	TG/43	Pelargonio	TG/109
Begonia elatior	TG/18	Fresa	TG/22	Pentas	-
Begonia tuberosa	TG/107	Fresia	TG/27	Pepinillo	TG/61
Berberis	TG/68	Frijol	TG/12	Pepino	TG/61
Berenjena	TG/117	Frutilla	TG/22	Peral	TG/15
Berza	TG/90	Garbanzo	TG/143	Peral japonés	TG/149
Bouvardia	TG/158	Genciana	TG/145	Perejil	TG/136
Brócoli	TG/151	Geranio	TG/28	Petunia	-
Bromo	-	Geranio hiedra	TG/28	Pimiento	TG/76
Cacahuete	TG/93	Gerbera	TG/77	Pistachero	-
Cactus de Navidad	TG/101	Girasol	TG/81	Platanera	TG/123
Cactus de Pascua	TG/113	Gladiolo	TG/108	Poa de los prados	TG/33
Cala	-	Granadilla	-	Poroto	TG/12
Calabacín	TG/119	Grosellero	TG/138	Prairae Gentian	-
Calabaza	TG/155	Grosellero espinoso	TG/51	Protea	TG/129
Calluna	TG/94	Grosellero negro (casis)	TG/40	Portainjertos de manzano	TG/163
Caña de azúcar	-	Grosellero rojo y blanco	TG/52	Portainjertos de nogal	-
Cañuela	TG/67	Guayabo	TG/110	Portainjertos de prunus	-
Caqui	TG/92	Guisante	TG/07	Portainjertos de pyrus	TG/169
Cártamo	TG/134	Guzmania	-	Puerto	TG/85
Castaño	TG/124	Haba	TG/08	Rabanito	TG/64
Cebada	TG/19	Haboncillo	TG/08	Rábano	TG/64
Cebadilla	-	Hierba de los canónigos	TG/75	Rábano negro	TG/63
Cebolla	TG/46	Hinojo	-	Rábano oleaginoso	-
Cebolleta	TG/161	Hortensia	TG/133	Rábano salvaje	-
Cebollino	-	Impatiens	TG/102	Ray-grass	TG/04
Centeno	TG/58	Introducción general	TG/01	Remolacha de mesa	TG/60
Cerezo	TG/35	Lirio	TG/174	Remolacha forrajera	TG/150
Chalota	TG/46	Jengibre	TG/153	Repollo	TG/48
Chamelaucium	-	Judía común	TG/12	Repollo chino	TG/105
Ciprés	-	Judía escarlata	TG/09	Rododendro	TG/42
Ciruelo europeo	TG/41	Kalanchoe	TG/78	Romero	-
Ciruelo japonés	TG/84	Kiwi	TG/98	Rosal	TG/11
Cítricos	TG/83	Lachenalia	TG/126	Rosmarino	-
Clavel	TG/25	Lagerstroemia	TG/95	Ruibarbo	TG/62
		Laurel rosa	-	Saintpaulia	TG/17

Salsifi negro.....	TG/116
Sandía.....	TG/142
Sauce.....	TG/72
Serruria.....	TG/157
Soja.....	TG/80
Sorgo.....	TG/122
Soya.....	TG/80
Spathiphyllum.....	TG/135
Streptocarpus.....	TG/47
Tabaco.....	-
Telopia.....	-
Tomate.....	TG/44
Tomillo.....	-
Trébol blanco.....	TG/38
Trébol rojo.....	TG/05
Trébol subterráneo.....	TG/170
Trigo.....	TG/03
Trigo duro.....	TG/120
Triguillo.....	-
Triticale.....	TG/121
Tulipán.....	TG/115
Tuya.....	TG/79
Veza común.....	TG/32
Vid.....	TG/50
Weigela.....	TG/148
Zanahoria.....	TG/49
Zapallo.....	TG/155
Zapallito alargado.....	TG/119
Zarza.....	TG/73
Zarzamora.....	TG/73
Zelosia.....	-

REFERENCE NUMBERS OF TEST GUIDELINES IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THEIR LATIN NAMES
NUMÉROS DE RÉFÉRENCE DES PRINCIPES DIRECTEURS D'EXAMEN EN ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE DES NOMS LATINS
REFERENZNUMMERN DER PRÜFUNGSRICHTLINIEN IN ALPHABETISCHER REIHENFOLGE DER LATEINISCHEN NAMEN
NÚMEROS DE REFERENCIA DE LOS PRINCIPIOS RECTORES EN ORDEN ALFABÉTICO DE LOS NOMBRES LATINOS

Agrostis canina L.....	TG/30	Rauschert.....	TG/152	Lavandula angustifolia Mill..	-
Agrostis gigantea Roth.....	TG/30	Chrysanthemum spec.....	TG/26	Lavandula x burnatii Briq....	-
Agrostis stolonifera L.....	TG/30	Cicer arietinum L.....	TG/143	Leptospermum J.R. et Forst. .	-
Agrostis spp.....	TG/30	Cichorium endivia L.....	TG/118	Leucadendron R. Br.....	TG/127
Allium ampeloprasum L.....	-	Cichorium intybus L.....	-	Leucospermum R. Br.....	TG/128
Allium ascalonicum L.....	TG/46	Cichorium intybus L. partim. .	TG/154	Lens culinaris Medik.....	-
Allium cepa L.....	TG/46	Citrullus lanatus (Thunb.)	-	Lilium L.....	TG/59
Allium fistulosum L.....	-	Matsum. et Nakai.....	TG/142	Limonium Mill.....	TG/168
Allium porrum L.....	TG/85	Citrus L.....	TG/83	Linum usitatissimum L.....	TG/57
Allium sativum L.....	TG/162	Corylus avellana L.....	TG/71	Lolium multiflorum Lam. . .	TG/04
Allium schoenoprasum L.....	-	Corylus maxima Mill.....	TG/71	Lolium perenne L.....	TG/04
Alstroemeria L.....	TG/29	Cucumis melo L.....	TG/104	Lotus corniculatus L.....	-
Anethum graveolens L.....	TG/165	Cucumis sativus L.....	TG/61	Lupinus albus.....	TG/66
Anigozanthos Labill.....	-	Cucurbita maxima Duch.....	TG/155	Lupinus angustifolius.....	TG/66
Anthemis L.....	TG/152	Cucurbita moschata (Duch.)	-	Lupinus luteus.....	TG/66
Anthurium Schott.....	TG/86	Duch. ex. Poir.....	-	Lycopersicon lycopersicum	-
Apium graveolens L. var.	-	Cucurbita pepo L.....	TG/119	(L.) Karst. ex. Farw.....	TG/44
dulce (Mill.) Pers.....	TG/82	Cupressus.....	-	Macadamia integrifolia	-
Apium graveolens L. var.	-	Cydonia Mill. sensu stricto. .	TG/100	Maiden et Betche.....	TG/111
rapaceum (Mill.) Gaud.....	TG/74	Cymbidium Sw.....	TG/164	Macadamia tetraphylla L. A. S.	-
Arachis L.....	TG/93	Cynara scolymus L.....	-	Johnsten.....	TG/111
Armoracia rusticana Gaertn.,	-	Cyrtanthus Ait.....	TG/156	Malus Mill. (fruit).....	TG/14
Mey. et Scherb.....	-	Dactylis glomerata L.....	TG/31	Malus Mill. (ornamental). . .	TG/14
Aronia melanocarpa (Michx)	-	Daucus carota L.....	TG/49	Malus Mill. (rootstocks)....	TG/163
Elliot.....	-	Dendrobium Nees.....	-	Mangifera indica L.....	TG/112
Asparagus officinalis L.....	TG/130	Dianthus L.....	TG/25	Medicago sativa L.....	TG/06
Aster L.....	TG/141	Dieffenbachia Schott.....	TG/132	Medicago X varia Martyn....	TG/06
Avena nuda L.....	TG/20	Diospyros kaki L.....	TG/92	Musa acuminata Colla.....	TG/123
Avena sativa L.....	TG/20	Epiphyllopsis Berger.....	TG/113	Narcissus L.....	TG/87
Begonia X hiemalis Fotsch. .	TG/18	Eriobotrya japonica	-	Nerium Herb.....	TG/146
Berberis L.....	TG/68	(Thunb.) Lindl.....	TG/159	Nerium oleander L.....	-
Beta vulgaris L.....	TG/150	Eucalyptus Nees.....	-	Nicotiana tabacum L.....	-
Beta vulgaris L. var. conditiva	-	Euphorbia fulgens Karw.	-	Ocimum basilicum L.....	-
Alef.....	TG/60	ex Klotzsch.....	TG/10	Oenothera L.....	TG/144
Beta vulgaris L. var. vulgaris L.	TG/106	Euphorbia milii Desmoulins.	TG/91	Olea europaea L.....	TG/99
Beta vulgaris L. ssp.	-	Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd.	-	Ornithogalum L.....	TG/131
vulgaris L. var. alba DC... .	-	ex Klotzsch.....	TG/24	Oryza sativa L.....	TG/16
Bouvardia Salisb.....	TG/158	Eustoma russellianum (Hook)	-	Osteospermum L.....	-
Brassica napus L. oleifera .	TG/36	G. Don.....	-	Papaver somniferum L.....	TG/166
Brassica napus L. var.	-	Exacum L.....	TG/114	Passiflora edulis Sims.....	-
napobrassica (L.) Rchb..	TG/89	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	TG/39	Pelargonium grandiflorum	-
Brassica oleracea L. var.	-	Festuca ovina L. sensu lato.	TG/67	hort. non Willd.....	TG/109
bullata DC.....	TG/48	Festuca pratensis Huds....	TG/39	Pelargonium peltatum hort.	-
Brassica oleracea L. var.	-	Festuca rubra L.....	TG/67	non (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait....	TG/28
capitata L. f. alba DC... .	TG/48	Ficus benjamina L.....	TG/171	Pelargonium zonale hort.	-
Brassica oleracea L. var.	-	Foeniculum vulgare P. Mill..	-	non (L.) L'Hérit. ex Ait....	TG/28
capitata L. f. rubra (L.) Thell.	TG/48	Forsythia Vahl.....	TG/69	Pentas lanceolata (Forssk.)	-
Brassica oleracea L. var.	-	Fragaria L.....	TG/22	K. Schum.....	-
- gongyloides L.....	TG/65	Freesia Eckl. ex Klatt.....	TG/27	Persea americana Mill.....	TG/97
- sabellica L.....	TG/90	Gentiana L.....	TG/145	Petroselinum crispum (Mill.)	-
- sabauda L.....	TG/48	Gerbera Cass.....	TG/77	Nym. ex-A. W. Hill.....	TG/136
Brassica oleracea L. convar.	-	Gladiolus L.....	TG/108	Petunia.....	-
acephala (DC.) Alef.....	-	Glycine max (L.) Merrill. . .	TG/80	Phaseolus coccineus L.....	TG/09
Brassica oleracea L. convar.	-	Goniolimon Boiss.....	TG/168	Phaseolus vulgaris L.....	TG/12
botrytis (L.) Alef. var.	-	Gossypium L.....	TG/88	Phleum bertolonii DC.....	TG/34
- botrytis.....	TG/45	Guzmania Ruiz et Pav.....	-	Phleum pratense L.....	TG/34
- cymosa Duch.....	TG/151	Helianthus annuus L.....	TG/81	Picea abies (L.) Karst.....	TG/96
- italica.....	TG/151	Helianthus debilis Nutt....	TG/81	Pistacia vera L.....	-
Brassica oleracea L. convar.	-	Hevea Aubl.....	-	Pisum sativum L. sensu lato... .	TG/07
oleracea var. gemmifera DC..	TG/54	Hippeastrum Herb.....	-	Poa pratensis L.....	TG/33
Brassica pekinensis L.....	TG/105	Hordeum vulgare L. sensu lato	TG/19	Populus L.....	TG/21
Brassica rapa L. emend. Metzg.	TG/37	Hydrangea L.....	TG/133	Protea L.....	TG/129
Bromus catharticus Vahl....	-	Impatiens L.....	TG/102	Prunus amygdalus Batsch....	TG/56
Bromus sitchensis Trin. . . .	-	Iris L.....	-	Prunus armeniaca L.....	TG/70
Calluna vulgaris (L.) Hull. .	TG/94	Juglans regia L. (fruit)....	TG/125	Prunus avium (L.) L.....	TG/35
Capsicum annuum L.....	TG/76	Juglans regia L. (rootstocks) .	TG/125	Prunus cerasus L.....	TG/35
Carthamus tinctorius L.....	TG/134	Juniperus L.....	TG/103	Prunus domestica L.....	TG/41
Castanea sativa Mill.....	TG/124	Kalanchoë Adans.....	TG/78	Prunus insititia L.....	TG/41
Chamelaucium Desf.....	-	Lachenalia Jacq. f. ex Murray.	TG/126	Prunus L.....	-
Chamomilla recutita (L.)	-	Lactuca sativa L.....	TG/13	Prunus mume Sieb. et Zucc... .	TG/160
		Lagerstroemia indica L.....	TG/95	Prunus persica (L.) Batsch....	TG/53

Prunus salicina Lindl.	TG/84
Psidium guajava L.	TG/110
Psylliostachys (Jaub & Spach) Nevski	TG/168
Pyracantha M. J. Roem.	TG/147
Pyrus L (rootstocks).	TG/169
Pyrus communis L.	TG/15
Pyrus pyrifolia (Burm f.) Nakai var. culta (Mak.) Nakai.	TG/149
Rhaphanus sativus L. var. niger (Mill.) S. Kerner.	TG/63
Rhaphanus sativus L. var. oleiformis Pers	-
Rhaphanus sativus L. var. radicola Pers.	TG/64
Rheum rhabarbarum L.	TG/62
Rhipsalidopsis Britt. et Rose. ...	TG/113
Rhododendron L.	TG/42
Rhododendron simsii Planch.	TG/140
Ribes grossularia L.	TG/51
Ribes nidigrolaria.	TG/138
Ribes nigrum L.	TG/40
Ribes niveum Lindl.	TG/52
Ribes sylvestre (Lam.) Mert. & W. Koch.	TG/52
Ribes uva-crispa L.	TG/51
Rosa L.	TG/11
Rosmarinus officinalis L.	-
Rubus idaeus L.	TG/43
Rubus subgenus Eubatus Sect. Moriferi & Ursini.	TG/73
Saccharum officinarum L.	-
Saintpaulia ionantha H. Wendl. ...	TG/17
Salix L.	TG/72
Schlumbergera Lem.	TG/101
Scorzonera hispanica L.	TG/116
Secale cereale L.	TG/58
Serruria Salisb.	TG/157
Sinapis alba L.	-
Solanum melongena L.	TG/117
Solanum tuberosum L.	TG/23
Sorghum bicolor L.	TG/122
Spathiphyllum Schott.	TG/135
Spinacia oleracea L.	TG/55
Statice.	-
Streptocarpus X hybridus Voss	TG/47
Tagetes L.	-
Telopea speciosissima R. Br. ...	-
Thuya occidentalis L.	TG/79
Thymus L.	-
Trifolium pratense L.	TG/05
Trifolium repens L.	TG/38
Trifolium subterraneum.	TG/170
Triticum aestivum L.	TG/03
Triticum durum Desf.	TG/120
Tulipa L.	TG/115
Vaccinium corymbosum.	TG/137
Vaccinium myrtillus L.	TG/137
Vaccinium vitis-idaea L.	TG/139
Valerianella eriocarpa Desv. ...	TG/75
Valerianella locusta L.	TG/75
Vicia faba L.	TG/08
Vicia sativa L.	TG/32
Vitis L.	TG/50
Weigela Thunb.	TG/148
X Triticosecale Witt.	TG/121
Zantedeschia	-
Zea mays L.	TG/02
Zelosia	-
Zingiber officinale Rosc.	TG/153
Zygocactus K. Schum.	TG/101

General Overview - Status of Test Guidelines (as per March 24, 1999)

<i>Technical Working Party Stage</i>	<i>Agricultural Crops</i>	<i>Fruit Crops</i>	<i>Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>
Adopted (total 168)	Barley Bent Broad Bean, Field Bean Cocksfoot Common Vetch Cotton Durum Wheat Flax, Linseed Fodder Beet Groundnut Kentucky Bluegrass Lucerne Lupins Maize Meadow Fescue, Tall Fescue Oats Opium/Seed Poppy Peas Potato Rape Seed Red Clover Rice Rye Ryegrass Safflower Sheep's Fescue, Red Fescue Sorghum Soya Bean Sunflower Swede Timothy Triticale Turnip, Turnip Rape Wheat White Clover	Almond Apple Apple Rootstocks Apricot Avocado Banana Black Currant Blackberry Blueberry Cherry Chestnut Citrus European Plum Grapevine Gooseberry Guava Hazelnut Japanese Pear Japanese Plum Jostaberry Kiwifruit Lingonberry Loquat Macadamia Mango Mume Olive Peach Pear Persimmon (Kaki) Pyrus Rootstocks Quince Raspberry Red and White Currant Strawberry Walnut	African Violet Alstroemeria Anthurium Apple Aster Berberis Bouvardia Carnation Chinchinchee Christmas Cactus Chrysanthemum Crown of Thorns Cymbidium Dieffenbachia Easter Cactus Elatior Begonia Euphorbia Fulgens Exacum Firelily Forsythia Freesia Gentian Gerbera Gladiolus Hydrangea Impatiens Juniper Kalanchoë Lachenalia Lagerstroemia Leucadendron Leucospermum Lily Ling, Scotch Heather Narcissi Nerine Norway Spruce Poinsettia Poplar Pot Azalea Protea Pyracantha Regal Pelargonium Rhododendron Rose Serruria Spathiphyllum Statice Streptocarpus Tuberos Begonia Hybrids Tulip Weeping Fig Weigela White Cedar Willow Zonal Pelargonium, Ivy-leaved Pelargonium	Asparagus Beetroot Black Radish Black Salsify, Scorzonera Broad Bean, Field Bean Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celeriac Celery Chamomile Chick-pea Chinese Cabbage Cornsalad Cucumber, Gherkin Curly Kale Dill Egg Plant Endive Evening Primrose French Bean Ginger Kohlrabi Leaf Beet Leaf Chicory Leek Lettuce Melon Okra Onion Opium/Seed Poppy Parsley Peas Pumpkin Radish Rhubarb Runner Bean Spinach Swede Sweet Pepper Tomato Turnip, Turnip Rape Vegetable Marrow, Squash Watermelon Welsh Onion

<i>Technical Working Party Stage</i>	<i>Agricultural Crops</i>	<i>Fruit Crops</i>	<i>Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees</i>	<i>Vegetables</i>
Professional organizations to comment (total 7)	Industrial Chicory Sunflower		Gerbera° Iris (bulbous) Kangaroo Paw Osteospermum	Industrial Chicory Witloof
Planned	Bromus Cocksfoot° Cotton° Field Bean° Fodder Radish Lotus Red Clover° Rice° Subterranean Clover Sugarcane Swede° Tall Fescue, Meadow Fescue° Tobacco Turnip, Turnip Rape° White Mustard	Apricot° Citrus° European Plum° Kiwifruit° Passion Fruit Pear° Persimmon° Prunus Rootstocks Walnut Rootstocks	Amaryllis Apple (ornamental) Calla Lily Calluna° Chrysanthemum° Cupressus Dendrobium Eucalyptus gunnii Eustoma Geraldton Wax Flower Guzmania Hippeastrum Impatiens° Lavender, Lavendine Leptospermum Nerium Pentas Petunia Poinsettia° Tagetes Telopia Thyme Cockscomb	Basilic Broad Bean° Celeriac° Celery° Cucurbita moschata Curly Kale° Fennel Garlic Globe Artichoke Horse Radish Kohlrabi° Lentil Lettuce° Rosemary Swede° Tomato° Turnip, Turnip Rape°

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