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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
 GENEVA

DRAFT

**BIRD'S FOOT TREFOIL; BIG TREFOIL; BROAD LEAF TREFOIL;
 NARROW LEAF TREFOIL; LOTUS SUBBIFLORUS**

UPOV Code: LOTUS_COR; LOTUS_PED; LOTUS_ULI;
 LOTUS_GLA; LOTUS_SUB

Lotus corniculatus L.; *Lotus pedunculatus* Cav.; *Lotus uliginosus* Schkuhr;
Lotus tenuis Waldst. et Kit. ex Willd.; *Lotus subbiflorus* Lag.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by experts from Germany and Uruguay

*to be considered by the Technical Committee at its forty-fourth session,
 to be held in Geneva, from April 7 to 9, 2008*

Alternative Names: *

Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.	Bird's foot trefoil	Cornette, Cube, Lotier corniculé	Hornschotenklee, Hornklee	Cuernecillo, Cuernecillo del campo Lotus, Loto de los prados
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> Cav.	Big trefoil			Lotus pedunculatus
<i>Lotus uliginosus</i> Schkuhr	Big trefoil, Broad leaf trefoil, Greater bird's-foot trefoil Major bird's foot trefoil	Lotier velu, Lotier des marais	Sumpfschotenklee, Sumpf-Hornklee	Loto de los pantanos
<i>Lotus tenuis</i> Waldst. et Kit. ex Willd., <i>Lotus glaber</i> Mill.	Narrow leaf trefoil, Slender trefoil		Schmalblättriger Hornklee	Lotus tenuis
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> Lag., <i>Lotus suaveolens</i> Pers.				Lotus subbiflorus

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

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

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

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

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1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Lotus corniculatus* L., *Lotus pedunculatus* Cav., *Lotus uliginosus* Schkuhr, *Lotus tenuis* Waldst. et Kit. ex Willd. and *Lotus subbiflorus* Lag.

2. Material Required

2.1 The competent authorities decide on the quantity and quality of the plant material required for testing the variety and when and where it is to be delivered. Applicants submitting material from a State other than that in which the testing takes place must ensure that all customs formalities and phytosanitary requirements are complied with.

2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of seed.

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

0.5 kg

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

2.5 The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigor, nor affected by any important pest or disease.

2.6 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.

3. Method of Examination

3.1 *Number of Growing Cycles*

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

3.2 *Testing Place*

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

3.3 *Conditions for Conducting the Examination*

3.3.1 The tests should be carried out under conditions ensuring satisfactory growth for the expression of the relevant characteristics of the variety and for the conduct of the examination.

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

MG: single measurement of a group of plants or parts of plants
MS: measurement of a number of individual plants or parts of plants
VG: visual assessment by a single observation of a group of plants or parts of plants
VS: visual assessment by observation of individual plants or parts of plants

3.3.3 The recommended type of plot in which to observe the characteristic is indicated by the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics:

A: spaced plant
B: row plot
C: special test

3.4 *Test Design*

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 60 spaced plants and 10 meters of row plot.

Plots with spaced plants (A): Each test should consist of 60 single spaced plants per variety arranged in two or more replicates.

Row plots (B): Each test which includes row plots should consist of at least 10 meters of row arranged in two replicates. The density of the seed should be such that about 150 plants per meter can be expected.

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

3.5 *Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined*

Unless otherwise indicated, all observations on single plants should be made on 60 plants or parts taken from each of 60 plants and any other observations should be made on all plants in the test.

3.6 *Additional Tests*

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

4. Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability

4.1 *Distinctness*

4.1.1 General Recommendations

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

4.1.2 Consistent Differences

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

4.1.3 Clear Differences

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

4.2 *Uniformity*

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

4.2.2 The assessment of uniformity should be according to the recommendations for cross-pollinated varieties in the General Introduction

4.3 *Stability*

4.3.1 In practice, it is not usual to perform tests of stability that produce results as certain as those of the testing of distinctness and uniformity. However, experience has demonstrated that, for many types of variety, when a variety has been shown to be uniform, it can also be considered to be stable.

4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be tested, either by growing a further generation, or by testing a new seed stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the previous material supplied.

5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial

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

5.2 Grouping characteristics are those in which the documented states of expression, even where produced at different locations, can be used, either individually or in combination with other such characteristics: (a) to select varieties of common knowledge that can be excluded from the growing trial used for examination of distinctness; and (b) to organize the growing trial so that similar varieties are grouped together.

5.3 The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

- (a) Ploidy (characteristic 1)
- (b) Plant: time of beginning of flowering (characteristic 8)
- (c) Leaf: width of central leaflet (characteristic 12)

5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction.

6. Introduction to the Table of Characteristics

6.1 *Categories of Characteristics*

6.1.1 Standard Test Guidelines Characteristics

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

6.1.2 Asterisked Characteristics

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

6.2 *States of Expression and Corresponding Notes*

States of expression are given for each characteristic to define the characteristic and to harmonize descriptions. Each state of expression is allocated a corresponding numerical note for ease of recording of data and for the production and exchange of the description.

6.3 *Types of Expression*

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

6.4 *Example Varieties*

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

6.4.2 The name of each example variety is following by an abbreviation of its species:

Lc = *Lotus corniculatus* L.

Lp = *Lotus pedunculatus* Cav. / *Lotus uliginosus* Schkuhr

Lt = *Lotus tenuis* Waldst et Kit. ex Willd (syn. *Lotus glaber* Mill.)

Ls = *Lotus subbiflorus* Lag. (syn. *Lotus suaveolens* Pers.)

6.5 Legend

(*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

(QL) Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

(QN) Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

(PQ) Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

MG, MS, VG, VS: See Chapter 3.3.2

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

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

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

Char. No.	Method of Examination	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (*) (+)	C	Ploidy	Ploïdie	Ploidie	Ploidía		
QL		diploid	diploïde	diploid	diploide	Larrañaga (Lt), Sunrise (Lp)	2
		tetraploid	tétraploïde	tetraploid	tetraploide	Grasslands Maku (Lp), San Gabriel (Lc)	4
2. (+)	C MS	Cotyledon: width	Cotylédon: largeur	Keimblatt: Breite	Cotiledón: anchura		
QN		narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecho	Larrañaga (Lt)	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	San Gabriel (Lc)	5
		broad	large	breit	ancho		7
3.	A VS	Leaf: density of hairs	Feuille: densité de la pilosité	Blatt: Dichte der Behaarung	Hoja: densidad de la velloidad		
QN	(a)	absent or very sparse	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr locker	ausente o muy laxa	San Gabriel (Lc)	1
		sparse	faible	locker	laxa	Sunrise (Lp)	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Grasslands Maku (Lp)	5
		dense	dense	dicht	densa	El Rincón (Ls)	7
		very dense	très dense	sehr dicht	muy densa		9
4.	A B VG	Leaf: intensity of green color	Feuille: intensité de la couleur verte	Blatt: Intensität der Grünfärbung	Hoja: intensidad del color verde		
QN	(a)	light	claire	hell	claro		3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	San Gabriel (Lc)	5
		dark	foncée	dunkel	oscuro	Matrero (Lt)	7

Char. No.	Method of Examination	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5. (*)	A VG	Plant: growth habit	Plante: port	Pflanze: Wuchsform	Planta: porte		
QN	(a)	erect	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	San Gabriel (Lc)	1
		semi-erect	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semi-erecto	INIA Draco (Lc)	3
		intermediate	intermédiaire	intermediär	intermedio	Larrañaga (Lt)	5
		semi-prostrate	semi-rampant	halbliegend	semipostrado	Angostura (Lt)	7
		prostrate	rampant	liegend	postrado	El Rincón (Ls)	9
6.	A MS	Plant: width	Plante: largeur	Pflanze: Breite	Planta: anchura		
QN	(a)	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Estanzuela Ganador (Lc)	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Cruz del Sur (Lc)	5
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Angostura Lt)	7
7. (+)	A B MS/ MG	Plant: natural height at beginning of flowering	Plante : hauteur naturelle au début de la floraison	Pflanze: natürliche Höhe zum Blühbeginn	Planta: altura natural al comienzo de la floración		
QN		very short	très basse	sehr niedrig	muy baja		1
		short	basse	niedrig	baja		3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		5
		tall	haute	hoch	alta		7
		very tall	très haute	sehr hoch	muy alta		9
8. (*) (+)	A MS	Plant: time of beginning of flowering	Plante: époque de début de floraison	Pflanze: Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns	Planta: época de comienzo de la floración		
QN		very early	très précoce	sehr früh	muy temprana	Agrosan Trueno (Lc)	1
		early	précoce	früh	temprana	San Gabriel (Lc)	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Estanzuela Ganador (Lc)	5
		late	tardive	spät	tarde	Rodeo (Lc)	7
		very late	très tardive	sehr spät	muy tarde	Leo (Lc)	9

Char. No.	Method of Examination	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
9.	A VS	Flower corolla: color	Corolle de la fleur: couleur	Blütenkrone: Farbe	Corola de la flor: color		
PQ		yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Estanzuela Ganador (Lc)	1
		yellow with orange tinge	jaune teinté d'orange	gelb mit orangem Anflug	amarillo con trazos anaranjados	Grasslands Goldie (Lc)	2
		orange	orange	orange	anaranjado	Steadford (Lc)	3
10.	A VS (+)	Stem: density of hairs	Tige: densité de la pilosité	Stengel: Dichte der Behaarung	Tallo: densidad de la velloidad		
QN		absent or very sparse	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr locker	ausente o muy laxa	San Gabriel (Lc)	1
		sparse	faible	locker	laxa	Sunrise (Lp)	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Grasslands Maku (Lp)	5
		dense	dense	dicht	densa	El Rincón (Ls)	7
		very dense	très dense	sehr dicht	muy densa		9
11.	A MS (*)	Leaf: length of central leaflet	Feuille: longueur de la foliole médiane	Blatt: Länge des mittleren Fiederblatts	Hoja: longitud del folíolo central		
QN	(b)	short	courte	kurz	corta	El Rincón (Ls)	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Estanzuela Ganador (Lc)	5
		long	longue	lang	larga	Grasslands Maku (Lp)	7
12.	A MS (*)	Leaf: width of central leaflet	Feuille: largeur de la foliole médiane	Blatt: Breite des mittleren Fiederblatts	Hoja: anchura del folíolo central		
QN	(b)	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Matrero (Lt)	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	San Gabriel (Lc)	5
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Grasslands Maku (Lp)	7

Char. No.	Method of Examination	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13.	A MS	Stem: length of longest stem (when fully extended)	Tige: longueur de la tige la plus longue (à la fin de l'élongation)	Stängel: Länge des längsten Halms (wenn voll ausgebildet)	Tallo: longitud del tallo más largo (cuando está completamente expandido)		
QN		very short	très courte	sehr kurz	muy corto		1
		short	courte	kurz	corto		3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio		5
		long	longue	lang	largo		7
		very long	très longue	sehr lang	muy largo		9
14.	C MG (+)	Grain: weight of 1000 seeds	Semence: poids de 1000 grains	Samen: Tausend-korngewicht	Semilla: peso de 1000 semillas		
QN		low	faible	niedrig	bajo	El Rincón (Ls), Sunrise (Lp)	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Grasslands Maku (Lp)	5
		high	élevé	Hoch	alto	INIA Draco (Lc), Larrañaga (Lt)	7
15.	A B (+) VG	Plant: vigor of growth in aftermath	Plante: vigueur de la croissance lors de la repousse	Pflanze: Wuchsstärke im Nachwuchs	Planta: vigor del crecimiento en el período siguiente al corte		
QN		absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	INIA Draco (Lc)	1
		weak	faible	gering	débil	Rodeo (Lc)	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Empire (Lc)	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Leo (Lc)	7

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

- (a) Characteristics should be observed at vegetative growth stage.
- (b) Observations on the leaf should be made on the 3rd or 4th leaf from the tip end of the longest stem.

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 1: Ploidy

The ploidy of the plant can be determined by standard cytological methods.

Ad. 2: Cotyledon: width

The width of the cotyledon should be observed on fully expanded cotyledons.

Ad. 7: Plant: natural height at beginning of flowering

The natural height should be observed in the center of the plant.

Ad. 8: Plant: time of beginning of flowering

The time of flowering is when three inflorescences per plant are flowering.

Ad. 10: Stem: density of hairs

The density of hairs should be observed on the upper part of the longest stem at the beginning of flowering.

Ad. 14: Grain: weight of 1000 seeds

The characteristic should be assessed on the harvested seed.

Ad. 15: Plant: vigor of growth in aftermath

Growth in aftermath should be observed after last cutting in autumn.

9. Literature

10. Technical Questionnaire

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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	Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)
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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights
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1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire

1.1.1 Botanical Name	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.	[]
1.1.2 Common Name	Bird's Foot Trefoil	
1.2.1 Botanical Name	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i> Cav.	[]
1.2.2 Common Name	Big Trefoil	
1.3.1 Botanical Name	<i>Lotus uliginosus</i> Schkuhr	[]
1.3.2 Common Name	Big trefoil, Broad leaf trefoil, Greater bird's-foot trefoil Major bird's foot trefoil	
1.4.1 Botanical Name	<i>Lotus tenuis</i> Waldst et Kit. ex Willd. (syn. <i>L. glaber</i> Mill.)	[]
1.4.2 Common Name	Narrow leaf trefoil, Slender trefoil	
1.5.1 Botanical Name	<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i> Lag. (syn. <i>L. suaveolens</i>)	[]
1.5.2 Common Name		

2. Applicant

Name	
Address	
Telephone No.	
Fax No.	
E-mail address	
Breeder (if different from applicant)	

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination
(if available)

Breeder's reference

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

4.1 Breeding scheme

Variety resulting from:

4.1.1 Crossing

(a) controlled cross
(please state parent varieties)

[]

(b) partially known cross
(please state known parent variety(ies))

[]

(c) unknown cross

[]

4.1.2 Discovery and development []
(please state where and when discovered and how developed)

4.1.3 Other []
(please provide details)

.....

4.2 Method of Propagating the Variety

(a) Cross-pollinated

(i) population

[]

(ii) synthetic variety

[]

(b) Other

[]

(please provide details)

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

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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5. Characteristics of the variety to be indicated (the number in brackets refers to the corresponding characteristic in Test Guidelines; please mark the note which best corresponds).

Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 Ploidy (1)		
diploid	Larrañaga (Lt), Sunrise (Lp)	2[]
tetraploid	Grasslands Maku (Lp), San Gabriel (Lc)	4[]
5.2 Plant: time of beginning of flowering (8)		
very early	Agrosan Trueno (Lc)	1[]
early	San Gabriel (Lc)	3[]
medium	Estanzuela Ganador (Lc)	5[]
late	Rodeo (Lc)	7[]
very late	Leo (Lc)	9[]
5.3 Leaf: length of central leaflet (11)		
short		3[]
medium	Sunrise (Lp)	5[]
long	Grasslands Maku (Lp)	7[]
5.4 Leaf: width of central leaflet (12)		
narrow	Matrero (Lt)	3[]
medium	San Gabriel (Lc)	5[]
broad	Grasslands Maku (Lp)	7[]

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:	
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6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties

Please use the following table and box for comments to provide information on how your candidate variety differs from the variety (or varieties) which, to the best of your knowledge, is (or are) most similar. This information may help the examination authority to conduct its examination of distinctness in a more efficient way.

Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety	Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety
<i>Example</i>	<i>Plant: height at the beginning of flowering</i>	<i>short</i>	<i>medium</i>

Comments:

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

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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9. Information on plant material to be examined or submitted for examination.

9.1 The expression of a characteristic or several characteristics of a variety may be affected by factors, such as pests and disease, chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardants or pesticides), effects of tissue culture, different rootstocks, scions taken from different growth phases of a tree, etc.

9.2 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If the plant material has undergone such treatment, full details of the treatment must be given. In this respect, please indicate below, to the best of your knowledge, if the plant material to be examined has been subjected to:

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

Please provide details for where you have indicated “yes”.

.....

10. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this form is correct:

Applicant's name

Signature

Date

[End of document]