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UPOV

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

DRAFT

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JAPANESE PLUM

UPOV Code: PRUNU_SAL

Prunus salicina Lindl.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from the European Union

to be considered by the

Technical Committee at its forty-seventh session,
to be held in Geneva from April 4 to 6, 2011

Alternative Names:*

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Prunus salicina Lindl.	Japanese plum	Prunier Japonais	Ostasiatische Pflaume	Ciruelo Japonés

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 *Prunus salicina* Lindl.. For the examination of hybrids involving *Prunus salicina* Lindl., guidance is provided in document TGP/13 “Guidance for new types and species”.

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 budsticks, dormant shoots or one-year-old trees grafted on a rootstock selected by the testing authority.

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

- 5 budsticks with sufficient buds to propagate 5 trees (to be sent at budding time); or
- 5 dormant shoots for grafting, sufficient to propagate 5 trees (to be sent at grafting time); or
- 5 one-year-old trees grafted on a rootstock selected by the testing authority.

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

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

3. Method of Examination

3.1 Number of Growing Cycles

3.1.1 The minimum duration of tests should normally be two independent growing cycles. In particular, it is essential that the trees produce a satisfactory crop of fruit in each of the two growing cycles.

3.1.2 The growing cycle is considered to be the duration of a single growing season, beginning with bud burst (flowering and/or vegetative), flowering and fruit harvest and concluding when the following dormant period ends with the swelling of new season buds.

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

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. Trees should only be pruned in the year of planting to ensure good branch formation.

3.4 Test Design

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 5 trees.

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

3.5 Additional Tests

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

4. Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability

4.1 Distinctness

4.1.1 General Recommendations

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

4.1.2 Consistent Differences

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

4.1.3 Clear Differences

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

4.1.4 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 5 plants or parts taken from each of 5 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants. In the case of observations of parts taken from single plants, the number of parts to be taken from each of the plants should be 2.

4.1.5 Method of Observation

The recommended method of observing the characteristic for the purposes of distinctness is indicated by the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics (see document TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness", Section 4 "Observation of characteristics"):

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

Type of observation: visual (V) or measurement (M)

"Visual" observation (V) is an observation made on the basis of the expert's judgment. For the purposes of this document, "visual" observation refers to the sensory observations of the experts and, therefore, also includes smell, taste and touch. Visual observation includes observations where the expert uses reference points (e.g. diagrams, example varieties, side-by-side comparison) or non-linear charts (e.g. color charts). Measurement (M) is an objective observation against a calibrated, linear scale e.g. using a ruler, weighing scales, colorimeter, dates, counts, etc.

Type of record: for a group of plants (G) or for single, individual plants (S)

For the purposes of distinctness, observations may be recorded as a single record for a group of plants or parts of plants (G), or may be recorded as records for a number of single, individual plants or parts of plants (S). In most cases, "G" provides a single record per variety and it is not possible or necessary to apply statistical methods in a plant-by-plant analysis for the assessment of distinctness."

In cases where more than one method of observing the characteristic is indicated in the Table of Characteristics (e.g. VG/MG), guidance on selecting an appropriate method is provided in document TGP/9, Section 4.2.

4.2 Uniformity

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 For the assessment of uniformity, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 5 plants, no off-types are allowed.

4.3 Stability

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

4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be further examined by testing a new plant stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the initial material supplied.

5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial

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

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

5.3 The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

(a) Fruit: size (characteristic 29)
(b) Fruit: ground color of skin (characteristic 40)
(c) Fruit: over color of skin (characteristic 42)
(d) Fruit: color of flesh (characteristic 46)
(e) Time of beginning of flowering (characteristic 60)
(f) Time of beginning of fruit ripening (characteristic 61)

Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction and document TGP/9 “Examining Distinctness”.

6. Introduction to the Table of Characteristics

6.1 Categories of Characteristics

6.1.1 Standard Test Guidelines Characteristics

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

6.1.2 Asterisked Characteristics

Asterisked characteristics (denoted by *) are those included in the Test Guidelines which are important for the international harmonization of variety descriptions and should always be examined for DUS and included in the variety description by all members of the

Union, except when the state of expression of a preceding characteristic or regional environmental conditions render this inappropriate.

6.2 States of Expression and Corresponding Notes

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

6.2.2 In the case of qualitative and pseudo-qualitative characteristics (see Chapter 6.3), all relevant states of expression are presented in the characteristic. However, in the case of quantitative characteristics with 5 or more states, an abbreviated scale may be used to minimize the size of the Table of Characteristics. For example, in the case of a quantitative characteristic with 9 states, the presentation of states of expression in the Test Guidelines may be abbreviated as follows:

State	Note
small	3
medium	5
large	7

However, it should be noted that all of the following 9 states of expression exist to describe varieties and should be used as appropriate:

State	Note
very small	1
very small to small	2
small	3
small to medium	4
medium	5
medium to large	6
large	7
large to very large	8
very large	9

6.2.3 Further explanation of the presentation of states of expression and notes is provided in document TGP/7 “Development of Test Guidelines”.

6.3 Types of Expression

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

6.4 Example Varieties

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

6.5 Legend

(*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

QL Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
QN Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

MG, MS, VG, VS – see Chapter 4.1.5

(a)-(c) 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

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.	**VG**	**Tree: type of bearing**	**Arbre : type de fructification**	**Baum: Fruchtansatz**	**Árbol: tipo de fructificación**		
PQ		on spurs only	sur spurs seulement	nur an Kurztrieben	únicamente en espolones	Gaviota	1
		on spurs and long shoots	sur spurs et rameaux longs	an Kurztrieben und Langtrieben	en espolones y tallos largos	Angeleno, Shiro	2
		on long shoots only	sur rameaux longs seulement	nur an Langtrieben	únicamente en tallos largos		3
2.	**VG**	**Tree: vigor**	**Arbre : vigueur**	**Baum: Wuchsstärke**	**Árbol: vigor**		
(+)							
QN		weak	faible	gering	débil	Black Gold, Satsuma	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Autumn Giant, Black Diamond	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Robusto, Royal Diamond, Taiyou	7
3.	**VG**	**Tree: habit**	**Arbre : port**	**Baum: Wuchsform**	**Árbol: porte**		
(*)							
PQ		upright	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Formosa, Freedom, Taiyou	1
		semi-upright	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	Laroda	2
		spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	extendido	Ozark, Premier, Shiro	3
		drooping	retombant	überhängend	colgante	Weeping Santa Rosa	4
4.	**VG**	**One-year-old shoot: color**	**Rameau d'un an : couleur**	**Einjähriger Trieb: Farbe**	**Rama de un año: color**		
(+)							
PQ		greyish brown	brun grisâtre	graubraun	marrón grisáceo	Taiyou	1
		yellow brown	marron jaune	gelbgrün	marrón amarillento	Sordum	2
		brown	brun	braun	marrón	Methley	3
		reddish brown	brun rougeâtre	rötlichbraun	marrón rojizo	Combination	4

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5.	**VG**	**Spur: length**	**Spur : longueur**	**Kurztrieb: Länge**	**Espolón: longitud**		
QN		short	court	kurz	corto	Laroda, Sordum	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Frontier	5
		long	long	lang	largo	October Purple	7
6.	**VG**	**Vegetative bud: size**	**Bourgeon : taille**	**Vegetative Knospe: Größe**	**Yema de madera: tamaño**		
QN	**(a)**	small	petit	klein	pequeña	Harry Pickstone	1
		medium	moyen	mittel	mediana	Black Gold, Great Yellow	2
		large	grand	groß	grande		3
7. **(+)**	**VG**	**Vegetative bud: shape of apex**	**Bourgeon : forme du sommet**	**Vegetative Knospe: Form der Spitze**	**Yema de madera: forma del ápice**		
PQ	**(a)**	acute	aigu	spitz	agudo	Eldorado	1
		obtuse	obtus	stumpf	obtuso	Songold	2
		rounded	arrondi	abgerunded	redondeado	Satsuma	3
8. **(+)**	**VG**	**One-year-old shoot: position of vegetative bud in relation to shoot**	**Rameau d'un an : position du bourgeon par rapport au rameau**	**Einjähriger Trieb: Stellung der vegetativen Knospe im Vergleich zum Trieb**	**Rama de un año: posición de la yema de madera en relación con la rama**		
QN	**(a)**	adpressed	appliqué	anliegend	alineada	Queen Ann	1
		slightly held out	légèrement divergent	leicht abstehend	ligeramente divergente	Satsuma	2
		markedly held out	fortement divergent	deutlich abstehend	fuertemente divergente	Songold	3
9. **(*)**	**MS/ MG**	**Leaf blade: length**	**Limbe : longueur**	**Blattspreite: Länge**	**Limbo: longitud**		
QN	**(a)**	short	court	kurz	corto	Honey Rosa	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Taiyou	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Ozark Premier, Sordum	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10. (*)	**MS/ MG**	**Leaf blade: width**	**Limbe : largeur**	**Blattspreite: Breite**	**Limbo: anchura**		
QN	**(a)**	narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecho	Beauty	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	mediano	Black Diamond, Sordum	5
		broad	large	breit	ancho	Combination	7
11. (*)	**MS/ MG**	**Leaf blade: length/width ratio**	**Limbe : rapport longueur/largeur**	**Blattspreite: Verhältnis Länge/Breite**	**Limbo: relación entre la longitud y la anchura**		
QN	**(a)**	slightly elongated	légèrement allongé	leicht langgezogen	ligeramente alargada	Casselman	1
		moderately elongated	modérément allongé	mäßig langgezogen	moderadamente alargada	Pioneer	2
		very elongated	très allongé	stark langgezogen	muy alargada	Eclipse	3
12. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Leaf blade: shape**	**Limbe : forme**	**Blattspreite: Form**	**Limbo: forma**		
QN	**(a)**	ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval		1
		elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptico	Black Gold, October Purple, Syokou, Taiyou	2
		obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	ovoidal	Kanro, Kelsey	3
13. (*)	**VG**	**Leaf blade: color of upper side**	**Limbe : couleur de la face supérieure**	**Blattspreite: Farbe der Oberseite**	**Limbo: color del haz**		
QN	**(a)**	light green	vert clair	hellgrün	verde claro	Flaming Delicious, Taiyou	1
		medium green	vert moyen	mittelgrün	verde medio	Abundance, Laroda	2
		dark green	vert foncé	dunkelgrün	verde oscuro	Gaviota, Shiro	3
		Reddish purple	pourpre rougeâtre	rötlichpurpurn	púrpura rojizo	Hollywood	4

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Leaf blade: angle of apex (excluding tip)**	**Limbe : angle de l'apex (pointe exclue)**	**Blattspreite: Winkel des Scheitels (ohne Spitze)**	**Limbo: ángulo del ápice (sin punta)**		
QN	**(a)**	acute	aigu	spitz	agudo	Ozark Premier, Taiyou	1
		right angled	droit	rechtwinklig	en ángulo recto	Satsuma	2
		obtuse	obtus	stumpf	obtuso	Methley	3
15.	**VG**	**Leaf: glossiness of upper side**	**Feuille : brillance sur la face supérieure**	**Blatt: Glanz der Oberseite**	**Hoja: brillo del haz**		
QN	**(a)**	weak	faible	gering	débil	Ozark Premier, Taiyou	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Frontier, Shiro	2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Nubiana	3
16.	**VG**	**Leaf blade: density of pubescence of lower side**	**Limbe : densité de la pilosité sur la face inférieure**	**Blattspreite: Dichte der Behaarung der Unterseite**	**Limbo: pubescencia del envés**		
QN	**(a)**	sparse	sparse	locker	laxa	Angeleno, Redheart, Taiyou	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Queen Ann, Shiro	2
		dense	dense	dicht	densa	Obilnaja	3
17. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Leaf blade: incisions of margin**	**Limbe : découpures du bord**	**Blattspreite: Randeinschnitte**	**Limbo: incisiones del borde**		
PQ	**(a)**	crenate	crénelées	gekerbt	crenadas	Gaviota, Harry Pickstone	1
		bi-crenate	bicrénelées	doppelt gekerbt	bicrenadas	Golden Kiss, Pioneer	2
		serrate	en scie	gesägt	serradas	Dapple Dandy	3
		bi-serrate	en scie double	doppelt gesägt	biserradas		4
18. (*)	**MS/ MG**	**Petiole: length**	**Pétiole : longueur**	**Blattstiel: Länge**	**Pecíolo: longitud**		
QN	**(a)**	short	court	kurz	corto	Kelsey	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	mediano	Frontier	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Combination	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
19.	**VG**	**Leaf: position of nectaries**	**Feuille : position des nectaires**	**Blatt: Stellung der Nektarien**	**Hoja: posición de nectarios**		
QN	**(a)**	predominantly on base of leaf blade	essentiellement sur la base du limbe	vorwiegend an der Basis der Blattspreite	principalmente en la base del limbo	Methley	1
		equally on base of leaf blade and on petiole	autant sur la base du limbe que sur le pétiole	gleichermaßen an der Basis der Blattspreite und am Blattstiel	tanto en la base del limbo como en el pecíolo	Nubiana	2
		predominantly on petiole	essentiellement sur le pétiole	vorwiegend am Blattstiel	principalmente en el pecíolo	Queen Ann	3
20. **(*)** **(+)**	**MS/ MG**	**Pedicel: length**	**Pédoncule : longueur**	**Blütenstiel: Länge**	**Pedicelo: longitud**		
QN	**(b)**	short	court	kurz	corto	Methley	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Queen Ann, Shiro	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Red Ace, Taiyou	7
21.	**MS**	**Flower: diameter**	**Fleur : diamètre**	**Blüte: Durchmesser**	**Flor: diámetro**		
QN	**(b)**	small	petit	klein	pequeño	Black Gold, Nubiana	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	October Purple, Shiro, Taiyou	5
		large	grand	groß	grande	Kiyou, Methley, Ozark Premier	7
22. **(+)**	**VG**	**Flower: arrangement of petals (flowers with 5 petals only)**	**Fleur : disposition des pétales (fleurs avec 5 pétales seulement)**	**Blüte: Anordnung der Blütenblätter (Blüten mit 5 Blütenblättern)**	**Flor: disposición de los pétalos (flores de 5 pétalos exclusivamente)**		
QN	**(b)**	free	disjointes	freistehend	libres	Laroda	1
		touching	tangentes	sich berührend	en contacto	Harry Pickstone, Shiro	2
		overlapping	chevauchantes	überlappend	solapados	Beauty	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
23. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Sepal: shape**	**Sépale : forme**	**Kelchblatt: Form**	**Sépalo: forma**		
PQ	**(b)**	triangular	triangulaire	dreieckig	triangular	Mariposa	1
		medium ovate	ovale moyenne	mittel eiförmig	oval medio	Harry Pickstone	2
		broad ovate	ovale large	breit eiförmig	oval ancho	George Wilson	3
		narrow elliptic	elliptique étroite	schmal elliptisch	elíptico estrecho	Laroda	4
		medium elliptic	elliptique moyenne	mittel elliptisch	elíptico medio	Nubiana	5
24. (*)	**MS**	**Petal: length**	**Pétale : longueur**	**Blütenblatt: Länge**	**Pétalo: longitud**		
QN	**(b)**	short	court	kurz	corto	Laroda, Shigyoku	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Santa Rosa	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Burbank	7
25. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Petal: shape**	**Pétale : forme**	**Blütenblatt: Form**	**Pétalo: forma**		
PQ	**(b)**	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptico	Red Ace, Taiyou	1
		circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Shiro, Wickson	2
		oblate	oblong	breitrund	achatado	Wright's Early	3
		obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	ovoidal	Mammoth Cardinal	4
26.	**VG**	**Petal: undulation of margin**	**Pétale : ondulation du bord**	**Blütenblatt: Randwellung**	**Pétalo: ondulación del margen**		
QN	**(b)**	weak	faible	gering	débil	Redheart, Shiro, Taiyou	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Queen Ann	2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Lady Red, Morettini 355, Showtime	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
27. (*)	**VG**	**Stigma: position in relation to anthers**	**Stigmate : position par rapport aux anthères**	**Narbe: Stellung im Vergleich zu den Antheren**	**Estigma: posición en relación con las anteras**		
QN	**(b)**	below	au-dessous	unterhalb	por debajo	Mariposa	1
		same level	au même niveau	auf gleicher Höhe	al mismo nivel	Methley	2
		above	au-dessus	oberhalb	por encima	Mammoth Cardinal	3
28.	**MS**	**Fruit: length of stalk**	**Fruit : longueur du pédoncule**	**Frucht: Länge des Stiels**	**Fruto: longitud del pedúnculo**		
QN		short	court	kurz	corto	Yonemomo	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Sordum	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Hollywood	7
29. (*)	**VG**	**Fruit: size**	**Fruit : taille**	**Frucht: Größe**	**Fruto: tamaño**		
QN	**(c)**	very small	très petit	sehr klein	muy pequeño	Methley	1
		small	petit	klein	pequeño	Allo, Eldorado	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Shiro	5
		large	gros	groß	grande	Angeleno, Taiyou	7
		very large	très gros	sehr groß	muy grande	Songold	9
30. (*) (+)	**MS**	**Fruit: height**	**Fruit : hauteur**	**Frucht: Höhe**	**Fruto: altura**		
QN	**(c)**	short	court	kurz	corto	Eclipse	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	mediano	Harry Pickstone	5
		tall	haut	hoch	alto	Valentine	7
31. (*) (+)	**MS**	**Fruit: width**	**Fruit : largeur**	**Frucht: Breite**	**Fruto: anchura**		
QN	**(c)**	narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecho	Amber Jewel	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Casselman	5
		broad	large	breit	ancho	Simka	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
32. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Fruit: shape (in lateral view)**	**Fruit : forme (vue latérale)**	**Frucht: Form (in Seitenansicht)**	**Fruto: forma (vista lateral)**		
PQ	**(c)**	oblong	oblong	rechteckig	oblongo	Reubennel	1
		elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptico	Ozark Premier, Taiyou	2
		circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Red Beauty, Shiro	3
		oblate	aplati	breitrund	achatado	Friar	4
		cordate	cordiforme	herzförmig	cordiforme	Morettini 355	5
		obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	ovoidal		6
		obcordate	obcordiforme	verkehrt herzförmig	obcordiforme	Santa Rosa	7
33. **(+)**	**VG**	**Fruit: symmetry**	**Fruit : symétrie**	**Frucht: Symmetrie**	**Fruto: simetría**		
QN	**(c)**	symmetric or slightly asymmetric	symétrique ou légèrement dissymétrique	symmetrisch oder leicht asymmetrisch	simétrico o ligeramente asimétrico	Laroda, Shiro	1
		moderately asymmetric	modérément dissymétrique	mäßig asymmetrisch	moderadamente asimétrico	Friar, Harry Pickstone	2
		strongly asymmetric	fortement dissymétrique	stark asymmetrisch	muy asimétrico	Ozark Premier	3
34. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Fruit: shape of base**	**Fruit : forme de la base**	**Frucht: Form der Basis**	**Fruto: forma de la base**		
PQ	**(c)**	pointed	pointu	spitz	puntiaguda	Morettini 355, Taiyou	1
		truncate	tronqué	gerade	truncada	Black Gold, Green Sun	2
		depressed	déprimé	eingesenkt	hendida	Calita, Durado, Gabora	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
35. **(+)**	**VG**	**Fruit: shape of apex**	**Fruit : forme de l'apex**	**Frucht: Form der Spitze**	**Fruto: forma del ápice**		
PQ	**(c)**	pointed	pointu	spitz	puntiaguda	Golden Plumza	1
		rounded	arrondi	abgerunded	redondeada	Shiro	2
		truncate	tronqué	gerade	truncada	Angeleno	3
		depressed	déprimé	eingesenkt	hendida	Friar, Tereda	4
36. **(*)**	**MS/ MG/ VG**	**Fruit: depth of stalk cavity**	**Fruit : profondeur de la cavité du pédoncule**	**Frucht: Tiefe der Stielhöhle**	**Fruto: profundidad de la cavidad peduncular**		
QN	**(c)**	shallow	peu profonde	flach	poco profunda	Taiyou	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Angeleno, Nubiana	2
		deep	profonde	tief	profunda	Black Gold, Laroda	3
37. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG/ MS**	**Fruit: width of stalk cavity**	**Fruit : largeur de la cavité du pédoncule**	**Frucht: Breite der Stielhöhle**	**Fruto: anchura de la cavidad peduncular**		
QN	**(c)**	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Koike Sumomo	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Beni Ryozhen	2
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Finroza	3
38. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Fruit: depth of suture**	**Fruit : profondeur de la suture**	**Frucht: Tiefe der Naht**	**Fruto: profundidad de la sutura**		
QN	**(c)**	absent or very shallow	absente ou très peu profonde	fehlend oder sehr flach	ausente o muy profunda	Sunrise	1
		shallow	profonde	flach	poco profunda	Taiyou	2
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Sordum	3
		deep	profonde	tief	profunda	Akihime	4

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
39. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Fruit: bloom of skin**	**Fruit : pruine de l'épiderme**	**Frucht: Bereifung der Schale**	**Fruto: pruina de la epidermis**		
QN	**(c)**	absent or very weak	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil		1
		weak	faible	gering	débil	Red June	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Ooishi Nakate	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Sordum	7
		very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte		9
40. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Fruit: ground color of skin**	**Fruit : couleur de fond de l'épiderme**	**Frucht: Grundfarbe der Schale**	**Fruto: color de fondo de la epidermis**		
	(c)	not visible	pas visible	nicht sichtbar	no visible	Angeleno	1
		green	vert	grün	verde	Gaviota, Santa Rosa	2
		yellowish-green	vert jaunâtre	gelblichgrün	verde amarillento	Songold, Taiyou	3
		yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Shiro	4
41. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Fruit: relative area of over color**	**Fruit : proportion de lavis**	**Frucht: relative Fläche der Deckfarbe**	**Fruto: proporción del color superficial de la epidermis**		
QN	**(c)**	absent or very small	absente ou très petite	fehlend oder sehr klein	ausente o muy pequeña	Green Sun, Shiro	1
		small	petite	klein	pequeña	Bragialla	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	mediana	Fortune	5
		large	large	groß	grande	Taiyou	7
		very large or whole surface	très large ou sur toute la surface	sehr groß oder über die gesamte Oberfläche	muy grande o totalidad de la superficie	Black Diamond, Friar	9

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
42. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Fruit: over color of skin**	**Fruit : lavis**	**Frucht: Deckfarbe der Schale**	**Fruto: color superficial de la epidermis**		
PQ	**(c)**	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Golden Japan	1
		orange yellow	jaune orangé	orangegelb	amarillo anaranjado	Formosa	2
		medium red	rouge moyen	mittelrot	rojo medio	Red Beauty	3
		dark red	rouge foncé	dunkelrot	rojo oscuro	Starking Delicious, Taiyou	4
		purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura	Karari, Morettini 355	5
		dark blue	bleu foncé	dunkelblau	azul oscuro	Black Amber	6
		black	noir	schwarz	negro	Angeleno	7
43. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Fruit: pattern of over color**	**Fruit : distribution du lavis**	**Frucht: Muster der Deckfarbe**	**Fruto: distribución del color superficial**		
PQ	**(c)**	flecks only	tâches seulement	nur Flecken	sólo manchas	Tiger	1
		mottled	tacheté	gepunktet	jaspeado	Omega	2
		solid flush only	en plages continues seulement	nur ganzflächig	de manera puramente uniforme	Friar, Taiyou	3
44. (*)	**VG**	**Fruit: number of lenticels**	**Fruit : nombre de lenticelle**	**Frucht: Anzahl der Lentizellen**	**Fruto: número de lenticelas**		
QN	**(c)**	few	petit	gering	bajo	ARC PR 3	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Sunrise	5
		many	grand	groß	alto	Polar Eclipse	7
45. (*)	**VG**	**Fruit: size of lenticels**	**Fruit : taille des lenticelles**	**Frucht: Größe der Lentizellen**	**Fruto: tamaño de las lenticelas**		
QN	**(c)**	small	petites	klein	pequeñas	Sunset	3
		medium	moyennes	mittel	medianas	Extreme	5
		large	grandes	groß	grandes	Southern Belle	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
46. (*)	**VG**	**Fruit: color of flesh**	**Fruit : couleur de la chair**	**Frucht: Farbe des Fleisches**	**Fruto: color de la pulpa**		
PQ	**(c)**	whitish	blanchâtre	weißlich	blanquecino	Taiyou	1
		green	verte	grün	verde	Reina Claudia	2
		yellowish green	vert jaunâtre	gelblichgrün	verde amarillento	Shiro	3
		yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Angeleno, Golden Japan, Reubennel	4
		orange	orange	orange	naranja	Black Amber, Sun Gold	5
		medium red	rouge moyen	mittelrot	rojo medio	Satsuma, Sordum	6
		dark red	rouge foncé	dunkelrot	rojo oscuro	Beauty, Hawera, Karari, Stark Delicious	7
		purplish	pourpre	purpurn	purpúreo	Sangue di Drago	8
47. (+)	**VG/ MS**	**Fruit: firmness**	**Fruit : fermeté**	**Frucht: Festigkeit**	**Fruto: firmeza**		
QN	**(c)**	soft	molle	weich	blando	Shiro	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Frontier	5
		firm	ferme	fest	firme	Laroda, Taiyou	7
48. (+)	**VG/ MG**	**Fruit: juiciness**	**Fruit : jutosité**	**Frucht: Saftigkeit**	**Fruto: jugosidad**		
QN	**(c)**	low	faible	gering	baja	Autumn Giant, Laroda	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Gaviota, Ozark, Premier	2
		high	forte	hoch	alta	Reubennel, Shiro, Santa Rosa	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
49.	**MG**	**Fruit: acidity**	**Fruit : acidité**	**Frucht: Säure**	**Fruto: acidez**		
(+)							
QN	**(c)**	low	faible	gering	baja	Angeleno, Durado	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Green Sun, Shiro, Taiyou	2
		high	élevée	hoch	alta	Carmen, Obilnaja	3
50.	**MG**	**Fruit: sweetness**	**Fruit : goût sucré**	**Frucht: Süße**	**Fruto: dulzura**		
(+)							
QN	**(c)**	low	faible	gering	baja	Durado, Obilnaja, Shiro	1
		medium	moyen	mittel	media	Angeleno	2
		high	élevé	hoch	alta	Black Gold, Laroda, Taiyou	3
51. **(*)**	**VG**	**Fruit: adherence of stone to flesh**	**Fruit : adhérence du noyau à la chair**	**Frucht: Anzahl der Lentizellen**	**Fruto: adhesión del hueso a la pulpa**		
QN	**(c)**	non-adherent	non-adhérence	nicht anhaftend	no adherente	Fortune	1
		semi-adherent	semi-adhérence	zum Teil anhaftend	semiadherente	Nubiana, Taiyou	2
		adherent	adhérence	völlig anhaftend	adherente	Shiro, Sungold	3
52.	**VG**	**Fruit: amount of fiber**	**Fruit : quantité de fibres**	**Frucht: Menge der Fasern**	**Fruto: cantidad de fibra**		
QN		low	faible	gering	poca		1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		2
		high	grande	hoch	mucha		3
53. **(*)**	**VG**	**Stone: size**	**Noyau : taille**	**Stein: Größe**	**Hueso: tamaño**		
QN	**(c)**	small	petit	klein	pequeño	Angeleno, Eldorado	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	mediano	Taiyou, Wickson	5
		large	grand	groß	grande	Freedom	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
54. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Stone: shape in lateral view**	**Noyau : forme en vue latérale**	**Stein: Form in Seitenansicht**	**Hueso: forma en vista lateral**		
PQ	**(c)**	narrow elliptic	elliptique étroit	schmal elliptisch	elíptico estrecho	Eldorado	1
		medium elliptic	elliptique moyen	mittel elliptisch	elíptico medio	Santa Rosa, Taiyou	2
		circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Angeleno, Kelsey	3
		broad ovate	ovale large	breit eiförmig	oval ancho		4
55. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Stone: shape in ventral view**	**Noyau : forme en vue ventrale**	**Stein: Form in Bauchansicht**	**Hueso: forma en vista ventral**		
PQ	**(c)**	narrow elliptic	elliptique étroit	schmal elliptisch	elíptico estrecho	Kelsey	1
		medium elliptic	elliptique moyen	mittel elliptisch	elíptico medio	Santa Rosa, Taiyou	2
		broad elliptic	elliptique large	breit elliptisch	elíptico ancho	Eldorado	3
56. (*)	**VG**	**Stone: shape in basal view**	**Noyau : forme en vue basale**	**Stein: Form in Basisansicht**	**Hueso: forma desde la base**		
PQ	**(c)**	narrow elliptic	elliptique étroit	schmal elliptisch	elíptico estrecho	Shiro, Songold	1
		medium elliptic	elliptique moyen	mittel elliptisch	elíptico medio	Bragialla	2
		broad elliptic	elliptique large	breit elliptisch	elíptico ancho	Black Gold, Frontier	3
57.	**VG**	**Stone: symmetry in lateral view**	**Noyau : symétrie en vue latérale**	**Stein: Symmetrie in Seitenansicht**	**Hueso: simetría en vista lateral**		
QN	**(c)**	symmetric or slightly asymmetric	symétrique ou légèrement dissymétrique	symmetrisch oder leicht asymmetrisch	simétrico o ligeramente asimétrico	Angeleno, Frontier	1
		moderately asymmetric	modérément dissymétrique	mäßig asymmetrisch	moderadamente asimétrico	Shiro	2
		strongly asymmetric	fortement dissymétrique	stark asymmetrisch	muy asimétrico		3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
58.	**VG**	**Stone: texture of lateral surfaces**	**Noyau : texture des surfaces latérales**	**Stein: Struktur der seitlichen Oberflächen**	**Hueso: textura de las superficies laterales**		
PQ	**(c)**	fine grained	à grains fins	feinkörnig	de grano fino	Eldorado	1
		granular	granulaire	körnig	granular	Nubiana	2
		rough	rugueux	rauh	rugosa	Laroda, Songold	3
		hammered	martelé	gehämmert	martillada	Harry Pickstone	4
59. **(+)**	**VG**	**Stone: width of stalk-end**	**Noyau : largeur de l'ex-pôle pédonculaire**	**Stein: Breite am Stielansatz**	**Hueso: anchura de la punta del pedúnculo**		
QN	**(c)**	narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecha	Frontier	1
		medium	moyen	mittel	media	Harry Pickstone	2
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Angeleno, Lady Red	3
60. **(*)** **(+)**	**MG**	**Time of beginning of flowering**	**Époque de début de floraison**	**Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns**	**Época del comienzo de la floración**		
QN		very early	très précoce	sehr früh	muy temprana	Durado, Karari, Red Beaut	1
		early	précoce	früh	temprana	Fortune, Mariposa, Taiyou	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Green Sun, Nubiana	5
		late	tardive	spät	tardía	Gaviota, Shiro	7
		very late	très tardive	sehr spät	muy tardía	Angeleno, Simka	9

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
61. (*) (+)	**MG**	**Time of beginning of fruit ripening**	**Époque du début de la maturation des fruits**	**Zeitpunkt des Beginns der Fruchtreife**	**Época de inicio de la madurez del fruto**		
QN		very early	très précoce	sehr früh	muy temprana	Beauty, Durado, Red Noble	1
		early	précoce	früh	temprana	Mariposa, Shiro	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Black Gold, Gaviota	5
		late	tardive	spät	tardía	Angeleno, Nubiana, Taiyou	7
		very late	très tardive	sehr spät	muy tardía	Akihime, Autumn Giant, Golden King,	9

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

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

(a) All observations on the bud, the leaf and the shoot should be made at the central third of the shoot. The observations on the leaf should be made on mature leaves from current season's shoots.

(b) All observations on the flower should be made at the time of full flowering.

(c) All observations on the fruit should be made at full maturity for consumption.

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

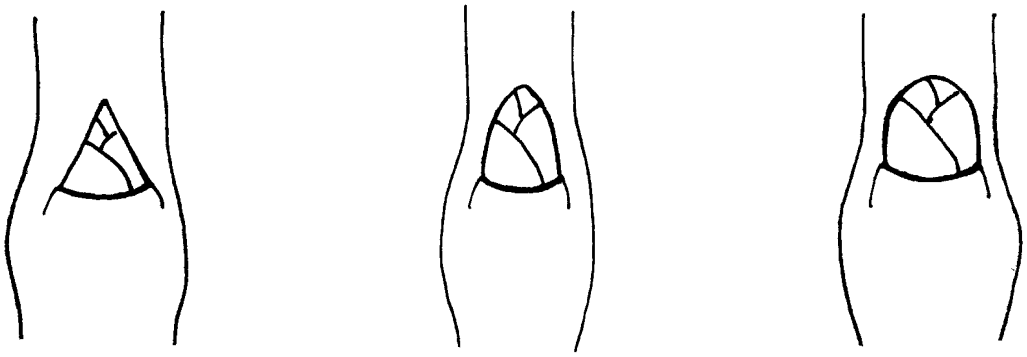
Ad. 2: Tree: vigor

The vigor of the tree is observed as the overall abundance of vegetative growth.

Ad. 4: One-year-old shoot: color

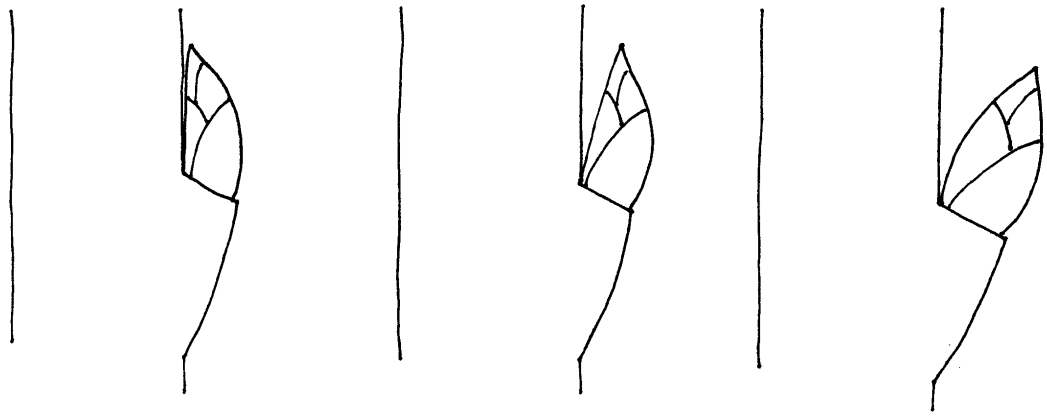
To be observed on the sunny side after removal of cuticle

Ad. 7: Vegetative bud: shape of apex



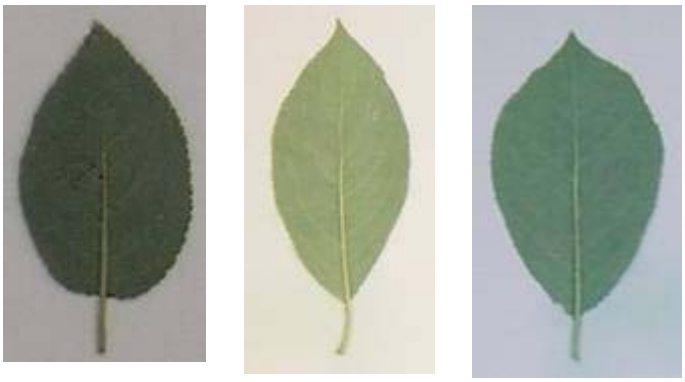
1 acute | 2 obtuse | 3 rounded

Ad. 8: One-year-old shoot: position of vegetative bud in relation to shoot



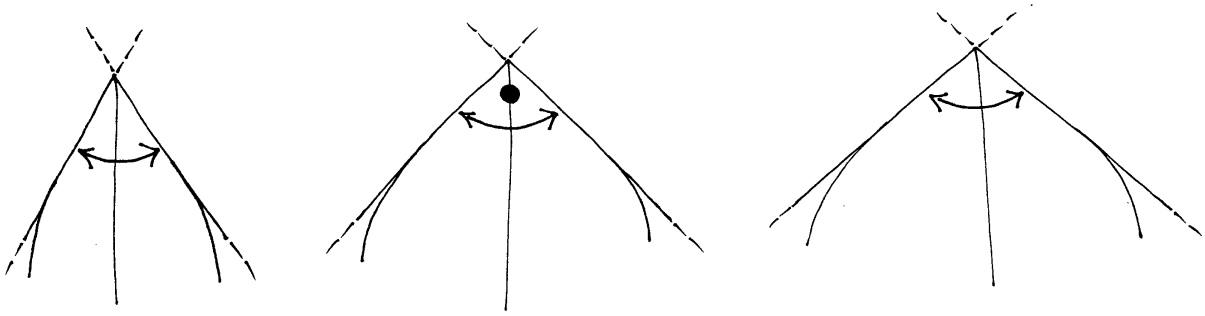
1	2	3
adpressed	slightly held out	markedly held out

Ad. 12: Leaf blade: shape



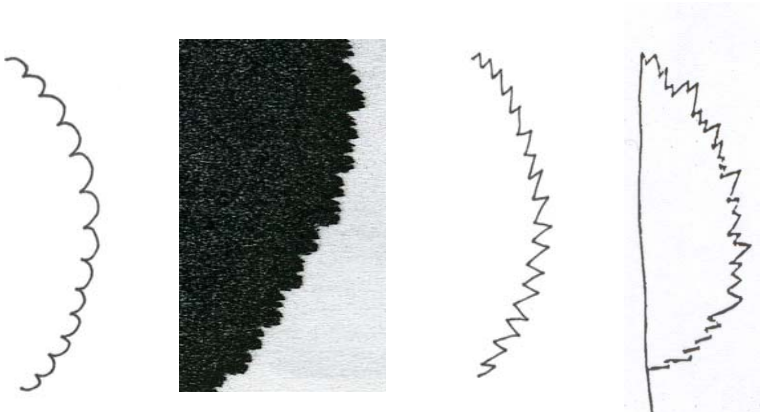
1	2	3
ovate	elliptic	obovate

Ad. 14: Leaf blade: angle of apex (excluding tip)



1	2	3
acute	right angled	obtuse

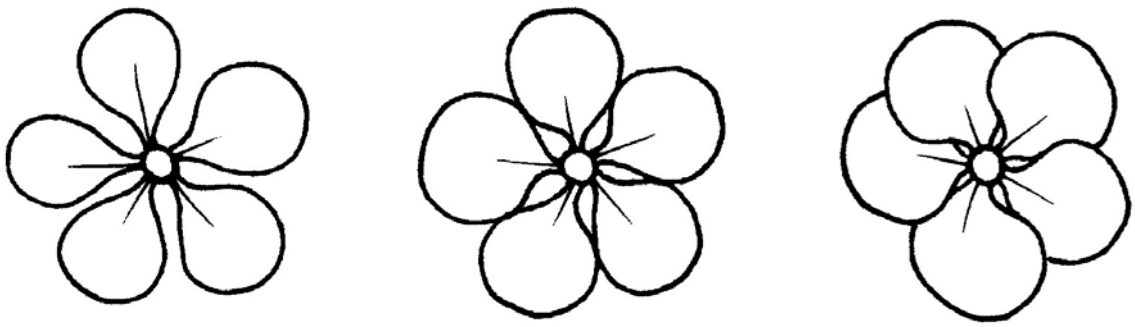
Ad. 17: Leaf blade: incisions of margin



1	2	3	4
crenate	bi-crenate	serrate	bi-serrate

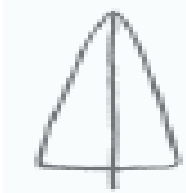
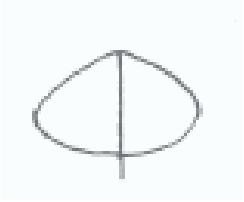
Ad. 20: Pedicel: length

Ad. 22: Flower: arrangement of petals (flowers with 5 petals only)



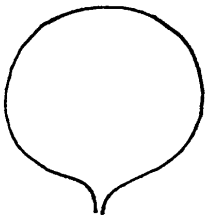
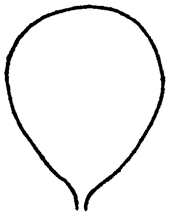
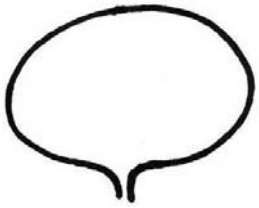
1	2	3
free	touching	overlapping

Ad. 23: Sepal: shape

broad (compressed)←width (ratio length/width)→ narrow (elongated)	← broadest part →		
	(below middle)	at middle	(above middle)
		 4 narrow elliptic	
	 (angular) 1 triangular	 (rounded) 2 medium ovate	 2 medium elliptic	
		 broad ovate		

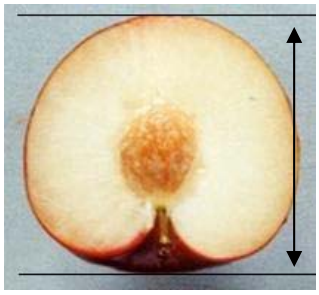
Ad. 25: Petal: shape

← broadest part →	
at middle	(above middle)

broad (compressed) ← width (ratio length/width) → narrow (elongated)		
	 1 elliptic	
	 2 circular	 4 obovate
	 3 oblate	

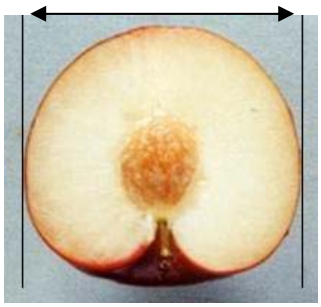
Ad. 30: Fruit: height

Height to be observed from ventral view.



Ad. 31: Fruit: width

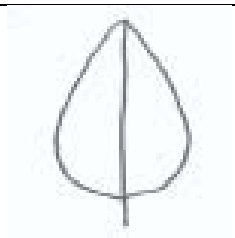
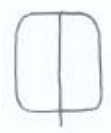
Width to be observed from ventral view.



Ad. 32: Fruit: shape (in lateral view)

← broadest part →		
(below middle)	at middle	(above middle)

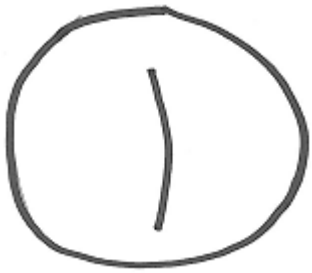
narrow → width (ratio length/width) ← broad (compressed)

 5 cordate		 2 elliptic		
	 (parallel) 1 oblong	 (rounded) 3 circular	 7 obcordate	 6 obovate
	 5 oblate			

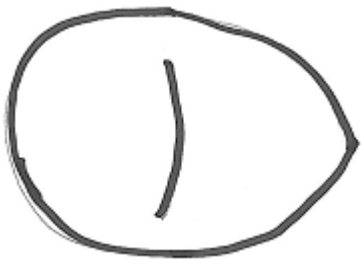
Ad. 33: Fruit: symmetry

Symmetry to be observed from ventral view, along suture.

1
symmetric or slightly asymmetric



2
moderately asymmetric

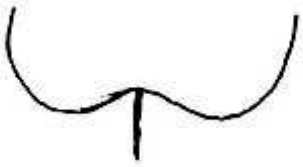


3
strongly asymmetric

Ad. 34: Fruit: shape of base

1
pointed

2
truncate



3
depressed

Ad. 35: Fruit: shape of apex

1
pointed

2
rounded

3
truncate

4
depressed

Ad. 37: Fruit: width of stalk cavity

3
narrow

5
medium

7
broad

Ad. 38: Fruit: depth of suture

1
shallow

2
medium

3
deep

Ad. 39: Fruit: bloom of skin

The bloom is the waxy layer that can be removed by rubbing

3
weak

5
medium

7
strong

Ad. 40: Fruit: ground color of skin
Ad. 41: Fruit: relative area of over color

To be observed without the bloom. The ground color is the first color to appear chronologically during the development of the skin and upon which other colors will develop in time in the form of spots, a macule, or a color flush or blush. It is not always necessarily the largest part of the (part of the) organ concerned. The over color is the development over time of a second coloration over the ground color. The coloration does not necessarily cover the smallest area of color on the fruit and consists of a pattern such as a flush or flecking

Ad. 43: Fruit: pattern of over color

The over color is the development over time of a second coloration over the ground color. The coloration does not necessarily cover the smallest area of color on the fruit and consists of a pattern such as a flush or flecking

Ad. 47: Fruit: firmness

To be observed at eating ripeness with a penetrometer (see Ad. 61)

Ad. 48: Fruit: juiciness

The characteristic is observed as the juice content expressed as the percentage of total fruit weight obtained by pressing fruit.

Ad. 49: Fruit: acidity

Calculation of total titratable acidity of a juice sample. The equation is the following:
Ac (g/l) = (V1 * N * me) / V
V = sample volume in ml
V1 = NaOH volume in ml
N = normality of NaOH
me = equivalent weight of malic acid (67)

Ad. 50: Fruit: sweetness

Calculation of total soluble solids measured using a refractometer. The measured unit is the degree Brix (º Brix). One degree Brix corresponds to 1 gram of sucrose in 100 grams of solution.

Ad. 54: Stone: shape in lateral view

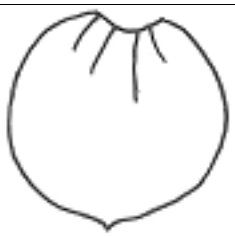
Broad (compressed) width (ratio length/width) narrow (elongated)

← broadest part →

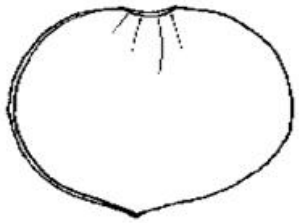
(below middle)	at middle	(above middle)

1
narrow elliptic

2
medium elliptic

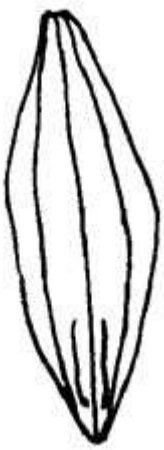


3
circular

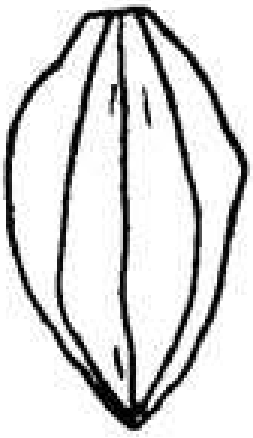


4
broad elliptic

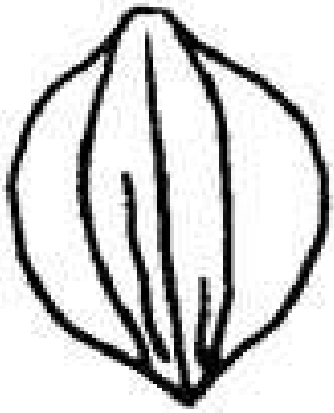
Ad. 55: Stone: shape in ventral view



1
narrow elliptic

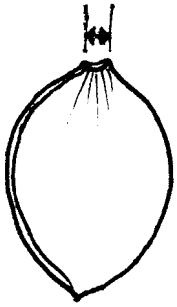


2
medium elliptic

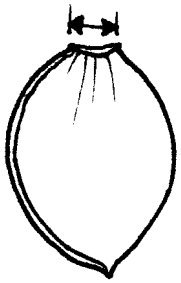


3
broad elliptic

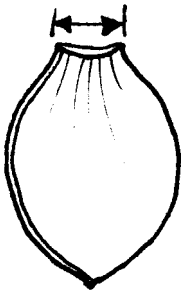
Ad. 59: Stone: width of stalk-end



3
narrow



5
medium



7
broad

Ad. 60: Time of beginning of flowering

The time of beginning of flowering is when all trees have 10% open flowers.

Ad. 61: Time of beginning of fruit ripening

The time of fruit ripening should be considered as the time of eating ripeness, when the fruit is most easily removed from the tree.

9. Literature

No specific literature.

10. Technical Questionnaire

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

	Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE
to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights

1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire

1.1 Botanical name	*Prunus salicina* Lindl.
1.2 Common name	Japanese plum

2. Applicant

Name	
Address	
Telephone No.	
Fax No.	
E-mail address	

Breeder (if different from applicant)

3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination (if available)	
Breeder's reference	

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

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

4.1 Breeding scheme

Variety resulting from:

4.1.1 Crossing

(a) controlled cross [ ]
(please state parent varieties)

(……..……..…) x (……..……..…)
female parent male parent

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

(……..……..…) x (……..……..…)
female parent male parent

(c) unknown cross [ ]

4.1.2 Mutation [ ]
(please state parent variety)

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

4.1.4 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

[#] 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:

4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Vegetative propagation

(a) cuttings [ ]

(b) *in vitro* propagation [ ]

(c) other (state method) [ ]

4.2.2 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

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

5. Characteristics of the variety to be indicated (the number in brackets refers to the corresponding characteristic in Test Guidelines; please mark the note which best corresponds).

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 (29)	**Fruit: size**		
	very small	Methley	1[ ]
	very small to small		2[ ]
	small	Allo, Eldorado	3[ ]
	small to medium		4[ ]
	medium	Shiro	5[ ]
	medium to large		6[ ]
	large	Angeleno, Taiyou	7[ ]
	large to very large		8[ ]
	very large	Songold	9[ ]
5.2 (40)	**Fruit: ground color of skin**		
	not visible	Angeleno	1[ ]
	green	Gaviota, Santa Rosa	2[ ]
	yellowish-green	Songold, Taiyou	3[ ]
	yellow	Shiro	4[ ]
5.3 (42)	**Fruit: over color of skin**		
	yellow	Golden Japan	1[ ]
	orange-yellow	Formosa	2[ ]
	red	Red Beauty	3[ ]
	purple	Starking Delicious, Taiyou	4[ ]
	violet-blue	Karari, Morettini 355	5[ ]
	dark blue	Black Amber	6[ ]
	black	Angeleno	7[ ]

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.4 (46)	**Fruit: color of flesh**		
	whitish	Taiyou	1[ ]
	green	Reina Claudia	2[ ]
	yellowish green	Shiro	3[ ]
	yellow	Angeleno, Golden Japan, Reubennel	4[ ]
	orange	Black Amber, Sun Gold	5[ ]
	medium red	Satsuma, Sordum	6[ ]
	dark red	Beauty, Hawera, Karari, Stark Delicious	7[ ]
	purplish	Sangue di Drago	8[ ]
5.5 (60)	**Time of beginning of flowering**		
	very early	Durado, Karari, Red Beauty	1[ ]
	very early to early		2[ ]
	early	Fortune, Mariposa, Taiyou	3[ ]
	early to medium		4[ ]
	medium	Green Sun, Nubiana	5[ ]
	medium to late		6[ ]
	late	Gaviota, Shiro	7[ ]
	late to very late		8[ ]
	very late	Angeleno, Simka	9[ ]

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.6 (61)	**Time of beginning of fruit ripening**		
	very early	Beauty, Durado, Red Noble	1[ ]
	very early to early		2[ ]
	early	Mariposa, Shiro	3[ ]
	early to medium		4[ ]
	medium	Black Gold, Gaviota	5[ ]
	medium to late		6[ ]
	late	Angeleno, Nubiana, Taiyou	7[ ]
	late to very late		8[ ]
	very late	Akihime, Autumn Giant, Golden King	9[ ]

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

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
Angeleno	*Fruit: ground color of skin*	*Not visible*	*Green*

Comments:

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

[#]7. Additional information which may help in the examination of the variety

7.1 In addition to the information provided in sections 5 and 6, are there any additional characteristics which may help to distinguish the variety?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

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

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

7.3 Other information

A representative color image of the variety should accompany the Technical Questionnaire.

8. Authorization for release

(a) Does the variety require prior authorization for release under legislation concerning the protection of the environment, human and animal health?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(b) Has such authorization been obtained?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

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

[#] 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:

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”.

……

9.3 Has the plant material to be examined been tested for the presence of virus or other pathogens?

Yes [ ]
(please provide details as specified by the Authority)

No [ ]

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]