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

DRAFT

HEMP \*

UPOV Code: CANNB\_SAT

*Cannabis sativa* L.

## GUIDELINES

## FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

## FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

*prepared by an expert from the Netherlands**to be considered by the**Technical Committee at its forty-eighth session,  
to be held in Geneva from March 26 to 28, 2012*

## Alternative Names:\*

| <i>Botanical name</i>     | <i>English</i> | <i>French</i> | <i>German</i> | <i>Spanish</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L. | Hemp           | Chanvre       | Hanf          | Cáñamo         |

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](http://www.upov.int)), for the latest information.]

| <u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>   | <u>PAGE</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 1. SUBJECT OF THESE TEST GUIDELINES.....   | 3           |
| 2. MATERIAL REQUIRED .....   | 3           |
| 3. METHOD OF EXAMINATION.....  | 3           |
| 3.1 Number of Growing Cycles .....   | 3           |
| 3.2 Testing Place .....  | 3           |
| 3.3 Conditions for Conducting the Examination.....   | 3           |
| 3.4 Test Design .....  | 4           |
| 3.5 Additional Tests .....   | 4           |
| 4. ASSESSMENT OF DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY .....                                  | 4           |
| 4.1 Distinctness .....   | 4           |
| 4.2 Uniformity.....  | 5           |
| 4.3 Stability .....  | 6           |
| 5. GROUPING OF VARIETIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GROWING TRIAL.....                            | 6           |
| 6. INTRODUCTION TO THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS .....  | 7           |
| 6.1 Categories of Characteristics.....   | 7           |
| 6.2 States of Expression and Corresponding Notes.....  | 7           |
| 6.3 Types of Expression .....  | 8           |
| 6.4 Example Varieties .....  | 8           |
| 6.5 Legend.....  | 8           |
| 7. TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS/TABLEAU DES<br>CARACTÈRES/MERKMALSTABELLE/TABLA DE CARACTERES..... | 9           |
| 8. EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS .....  | 15          |
| 8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics .....  | 15          |
| 8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics .....  | 15          |
| 8.3 Growth stages for Hemp .....   | 18          |
| 9. LITERATURE .....  | 20          |
| 10. TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE .....  | 21          |

## 1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Cannabis sativa* L.

## 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 or young, non-flowering plants in pots, of sufficient size and with sufficient development to express all the characteristics of the variety in the first growing cycle.

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

Vegetatively propagated varieties: 50 young plants.

Seed-propagated varieties: 500 grams of seed.

In the case of seed, the seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent 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*

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

### 3.2 *Testing Place*

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

### 3.3 *Conditions for Conducting the Examination*

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

3.3.2 The optimum stage of development for the assessment of each characteristic is indicated by a number in the second column of the Table of Characteristics. The stages of development denoted by each number are described in Chapter 8.

### 3.4 *Test Design*

3.4.1 In the case of seed-propagated varieties, each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 200 plants, which should be divided between at least 2 replicates.

3.4.2 In the case of vegetatively propagated varieties, each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 40 plants.

3.4.3 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 20 plants or parts taken from each of 20 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

#### 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 Seed-propagated varieties: the assessment of uniformity of seed-propagated varieties should be according to the recommendations for cross-pollinated varieties in the General Introduction.

4.2.3 Vegetatively propagated varieties: for the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 1 % and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 40 plants, 2 off-types are allowed.

### 4.3 *Stability*

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

4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be further examined by testing a new seed or 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.

The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

- (a) Time of male flowering (characteristic 11)
- (b) Inflorescence: THC content (characteristic 13)
- (c) Plant: proportion of hermaphrodite plants (characteristic 14)
- (d) Plant: proportion of female plants (characteristic 15)
- (e) Plant: proportion of male plants (characteristic 16)
- (f) Plant: natural height (characteristic 17)

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

## 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

C Additional test in greenhouse

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

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

0003, etc. Growth stage – see Chapter 8.3



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

|                       | English   | français   | deutsch   | español  | Example Varieties/<br>Exemples/<br>Beispielssorten/<br>Variedades ejemplo | Note/<br>Nota |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|--|---|---------------|
| <b>1. 0003 VG (+)</b> | <b>Cotyledon: shape</b>                               | <b>Cotylédon : forme</b>                                       | <b>Keimblatt: Form</b>                            | <b>Cotiledón: forma</b>                                      |   |               |
| <b>QN C</b>           | narrow obovate  | obovale étroit   | schmal verkehrt eiförmig                          | oboval estrecha  | Fibrimon  | 1             |
|                       | medium obovate  | obovale moyen  | mittel verkehrt eiförmig                          | oboval media   | Epsilon 68  | 2             |
|                       | broad obovate   | obovale large  | breit verkehrt eiförmig                           | oboval ancha   | Futura 75   | 3             |
| <b>2. 0003 VG</b>     | <b>Cotyledon: color</b>                               | <b>Cotylédon : couleur</b>                                     | <b>Keimblatt: Farbe</b>                           | <b>Cotiledón: color</b>                                      |   |               |
| <b>PQ C</b>           | yellow  | jaune  | gelb  | amarillo   | Chamaeleon  | 1             |
|                       | light green   | vert clair   | hellgrün  | verde claro  | Fedora 17   | 2             |
|                       | medium green  | vert moyen   | mittelgrün  | verde medio  | Ferimon   | 3             |
|                       | dark green  | vert foncé   | dunkelgrün  | verde oscuro   | Dioica 88   | 4             |
| <b>3. 0003 VG</b>     | <b>Hypocotyl: intensity of anthocyanin coloration</b> | <b>Hypocotyle : intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique</b> | <b>Hypocotyl: Intensität der Anthocyanfärbung</b> | <b>Hipocotilo: intensidad de la pigmentación antociánica</b> |   |               |
| <b>QN C</b>           | weak  | faible   | gering  | débil  | Usó 31  | 3             |
|                       | medium  | moyenne  | mittel  | media  | Dioica 88   | 5             |
|                       | strong  | forte  | stark   | fuere  | KC Dora   | 7             |
| <b>4. 1006 VG</b>     | <b>Plant: anthocyanin coloration of crown</b>         | <b>Plante : pigmentation anthocyanique de la couronne</b>      | <b>Pflanze: Anthocyanfärbung der Krone</b>        | <b>Planta: pigmentación antociánica de la corona</b>         |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>             | absent or very weak                                   | absente ou très faible   | fehlend oder sehr gering                          | ausente o muy débil  |   | 1             |
|                       | weak  | faible   | gering  | débil  | Felina 32   | 3             |
|                       | medium  | moyenne  | mittel  | media  | Epsilon 68  | 5             |
|                       | strong  | forte  | stark   | fuerte   | Finola  | 7             |

|           | English                    | français                                       | deutsch  | español  | Example Varieties/<br>Exemples/<br>Beispielssorten/<br>Variedades ejemplo | Note/<br>Nota |
|-----------|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|---------------|
| <b>5.</b> | <b>VG</b>                  | <b>Leaf: intensity of green color</b>          | <b>Feuille : intensité de la couleur verte</b>         | <b>Blatt: Intensität der Grünfärbung</b>       | <b>Hoja: intensidad del color verde</b>                                   |               |
| <b>QN</b> | <b>(a)</b>                 | light  | claire   | hell   | ligero  | Chamaeleon 1  |
|           |                            | medium   | moyenne  | mittel   | medio   | Fedora 17 2   |
|           |                            | dark   | foncée   | dunkel   | oscuro  | Epsilon 68 3  |
| <b>6.</b> | <b>MS</b>                  | <b>Leaf: length of petiole</b>                 | <b>Feuille : longueur du pétiole</b>                   | <b>Blatt: Länge des Blattstiels</b>            | <b>Hoja: longitud del pecíolo</b>   |               |
| <b>QN</b> | <b>(a)</b>                 | short  | court  | kurz   | corto   | Santhica 27 1 |
|           | <b>(b)</b>                 | medium   | moyen  | mittel   | medio   | Fedora 17 2   |
|           |                            | long   | long   | lang   | largo   | Ermes 3       |
| <b>7.</b> | <b>VG</b>                  | <b>Leaf: anthocyanin coloration of petiole</b> | <b>Feuille : pigmentation anthocyanique du pétiole</b> | <b>Blatt: Anthocyanfärbung des Blattstiels</b> | <b>Hoja: pigmentación antocianica del pecíolo</b>                         |               |
| <b>QN</b> | <b>(a)</b>                 | absent or very weak                            | absente ou très faible                                 | fehlend oder sehr gering                       | ausente o muy débil   | Fibrol 1      |
|           | <b>(b)</b>                 | weak   | faible   | gering   | débil   | Ruby 2        |
|           |                            | medium   | moyenne  | mittel   | media   | Dioica 88 3   |
|           |                            | strong   | forte  | stark  | fuerte  | Epsilon 68 4  |
|           |                            | very strong                                    | très forte   | sehr stark                                     | muy fuerte  | Finola 5      |
| <b>8.</b> | <b>MS/<br/>(*)<br/>(+)</b> | <b>Leaf: number of leaflets</b>                | <b>Feuille : nombre de folioles</b>                    | <b>Blatt: Anzahl Blatfiedern</b>               | <b>Hoja: número de folíolos</b>   |               |
| <b>QN</b> | <b>(a)</b>                 | few  | faible   | gering   | bajo  | Ermes 1       |
|           | <b>(b)</b>                 | medium   | moyen  | mittel   | medio   | Epsilon 68 2  |
|           |                            | many   | élevé  | groß   | alto  | Kompolti 3    |
| <b>9.</b> | <b>MS</b>                  | <b>Central leaflet: length</b>                 | <b>Foliole centrale : longueur</b>                     | <b>Mittlere Blatfieder: Länge</b>              | <b>Folíolo central: longitud</b>  |               |
| <b>QN</b> | <b>(a)</b>                 | short  | courte   | kurz   | corto   | Santhica 27 3 |
|           | <b>(b)</b>                 | medium   | moyenne  | mittel   | medio   | Epsilon 68 5  |
|           |                            | long   | longue   | lang   | largo   | Kompolti 7    |

|            | English                     | français   | deutsch  | español  | Example Varieties/<br>Exemples/<br>Beispielssorten/<br>Variedades ejemplo            | Note/<br>Nota |   |
|------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------------|---|
| <b>10.</b> | <b>MS</b>                   | <b>Central leaflet:<br/>width</b>  | <b>Foliole centrale :<br/>largeur</b>  | <b>Mittlere Blattfieder:<br/>Breite</b>                                | <b>Folíolo central:<br/>anchura</b>  |               |   |
| <b>QN</b>  | (a)                         | narrow   | étroite  | schmal   | estrecho   | Santhica 27   | 3 |
|            | (b)                         | medium   | moyenne  | mittel   | medio  | Dioica 88     | 5 |
|            |                             | broad  | large  | breit  | ancho  | Kompolti      | 7 |
| <b>11.</b> | <b>MG</b>                   | <b>Time of male<br/>flowering</b>  | <b>Époque de floraison<br/>mâle</b>  | <b>Zeitpunkt der<br/>männlichen Blüte</b>                              | <b>Época de floración<br/>masculina</b>  |               |   |
|            | (*)                         |  |  |  |  |               |   |
|            | (+)                         |  |  |  |  |               |   |
| <b>QN</b>  |                             | very early   | très précoce   | sehr früh  | muy temprana   | Finola        | 1 |
|            |                             | early  | précoce  | früh   | temprana   | Santhica 27   | 3 |
|            |                             | medium   | moyenne  | mittel   | media  | Dioica 88     | 5 |
|            |                             | late   | tardive  | spät   | tardía   | Futura 75     | 7 |
|            |                             | very late  | très tardive   | sehr spät  | muy tardía   | Kompolti      | 9 |
| <b>12.</b> | <b>2102<br/>2304<br/>VG</b> | <b>Inflorescence:<br/>anthocyanin<br/>coloration of male<br/>flowers</b> | <b>Inflorescence :<br/>pigmentation<br/>anthocyanique<br/>des fleurs mâles</b> | <b>Blütenstand:<br/>Anthocyanfärbung<br/>der männlichen<br/>Blüten</b> | <b>Inflorescencia:<br/>pigmentación<br/>antociánica de las<br/>flores masculinas</b> |               |   |
| <b>QN</b>  |                             | absent or very weak  | nulle ou très faible   | fehlend oder sehr<br>gering  | ausente o muy débil  | Kompolti      | 1 |
|            |                             | weak   | faible   | gering   | débil  | Beniko        | 3 |
|            |                             | medium   | moyenne  | mittel   | media  | Usó 31        | 5 |
|            |                             | strong   | forte  | stark  | fuerte   | Ermes         | 7 |
|            |                             | very strong  | très forte   | sehr stark   | muy fuerte   | Finola        | 9 |
| <b>13.</b> | <b>MG</b>                   | <b>Inflorescence:<br/>THC content</b>                                    | <b>Inflorescence :<br/>teneur en THC</b>                                       | <b>Blütenstand:<br/>THC-Gehalt</b>                                     | <b>Inflorescencia:<br/>contenido en THC</b>  |               |   |
|            | (*)                         |  |  |  |  |               |   |
|            | (+)                         |  |  |  |  |               |   |
| <b>QN</b>  |                             | absent or very low   | nulle ou très faible   | fehlend oder sehr<br>gering  | ausente o muy bajo   | Santhica 23   | 1 |
|            |                             | medium   | moyenne  | mittel   | medio  | Usó 31        | 3 |
|            |                             | very high  | très élevée  | sehr hoch  | muy alto   | Medisins      | 5 |

|            | English   | français   | deutsch                                   | español  | Example Varieties/<br>Exemples/<br>Beispielssorten/<br>Variedades ejemplo | Note/<br>Nota |
|------------|---|--|---|--|---|---------------|
| <b>14.</b> | <b>2102 Plant: proportion of hermaphrodite plants</b> | <b>Plante : proportion de plantes hermaphrodites</b> | <b>Planze: Anteil zwittriger Pflanzen</b> | <b>Planta: proporción de plantas hermafroditas</b> |   |               |
| (*)        | <b>2202</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
| (+)        | <b>2302</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>2304</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>MS/</b>  |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>VG</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>  | low   | faible   | gering                                    | baja   |   | 1             |
|            | medium  | moyenne  | mittel                                    | media  |   | 3             |
|            | high  | élevée   | hoch                                      | alta   |   | 5             |
| <b>15.</b> | <b>2102 Plant: proportion of female plants</b>        | <b>Plante : proportion de plantes femelles</b>       | <b>Planze: Anteil weiblicher Pflanzen</b> | <b>Planta: proporción de plantas femeninas</b>     |   |               |
| (*)        | <b>2202</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
| (+)        | <b>2302</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>2304</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>MS/</b>  |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>VG</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>  | low   | faible   | gering                                    | baja   |   | 1             |
|            | medium  | moyenne  | mittel                                    | media  |   | 3             |
|            | high  | élevée   | hoch                                      | alta   |   | 5             |
| <b>16.</b> | <b>2102 Plant: proportion of male plants</b>          | <b>Plante : proportion de plantes mâles</b>          | <b>Planze: Anteil männlicher Pflanzen</b> | <b>Planta: proporción de plantas masculinas</b>    |   |               |
| (*)        | <b>2202</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
| (+)        | <b>2302</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>2304</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>MS/</b>  |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>VG</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>  | low   | faible   | gering                                    | baja   |   | 1             |
|            | medium  | moyenne  | mittel                                    | media  |   | 3             |
|            | high  | élevée   | hoch                                      | alta   |   | 5             |
| <b>17.</b> | <b>2202 Plant: natural height</b>                     | <b>Plante : hauteur naturelle</b>                    | <b>Pflanze: natürliche Höhe</b>           | <b>Planta: altura natural</b>                      |   |               |
| (*)        | <b>2302</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
| (+)        | <b>VG/</b>  |  |   |  |   |               |
|            | <b>MG</b>   |  |   |  |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>  | short   | basse  | niedrig                                   | baja   | Finola  | 3             |
|            | medium  | moyenne  | mittel                                    | media  | Usó 31  | 5             |
|            | long  | haute  | hoch                                      | alta   | Ferimon   | 7             |

|   | English                                     | français  | deutsch                                       | español   | Example Varieties/<br>Exemples/<br>Beispielssorten/<br>Variedades ejemplo | Note/<br>Nota |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| <b>18. 2202<br/>(*)<br/>2302<br/>VG</b> | <b>Main stem: color</b>                     | <b>Tige principale :<br/>couleur</b>                            | <b>Haupttrieb: Farbe</b>                      | <b>Tallo principal:<br/>color</b>                             |   |               |
| <b>PQ</b>                               | (c) yellow                                  | jaune   | gelb  | amarillo  | Chamaeleon  | 1             |
|   | medium green                                | vert moyen  | mittelgrün                                    | verde medio   | Epsilon 68  | 2             |
|   | dark green                                  | vert foncé  | dunkelgrün                                    | verde oscuro  | Kompolti  | 3             |
|   | purple                                      | pourpre   | purpurn                                       | púrpura   | Fibranova   | 4             |
| <b>19. 2202<br/>2302<br/>MS</b>         | <b>Main stem: length of<br/>internode</b>   | <b>Tige principale :<br/>longueur de<br/>l'entre-nœud</b>       | <b>Haupttrieb:<br/>Internodienlänge</b>       | <b>Tallo: longitud del<br/>entrenudo</b>                      |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>                               | (c) short                                   | court   | kurz  | corto   | Ferimon   | 3             |
|   | medium                                      | moyen   | mittel  | medio   | Usó 31  | 5             |
|   | long  | long  | lang  | largo   | KC Dora   | 7             |
| <b>20. 2202<br/>2302<br/>MS/<br/>VG</b> | <b>Main stem:<br/>thickness</b>             | <b>Tige principale :<br/>épaisseur</b>                          | <b>Haupttrieb: Dicke</b>                      | <b>Tallo principal:<br/>grosor</b>                            |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>                               | (c) thin                                    | mince   | dünn  | delgado   | Finola  | 1             |
|   | medium                                      | moyenne   | mittel  | medio   | Epsilon 68  | 2             |
|   | thick                                       | épaisse   | dick  | grueso  | Kompolti  | 3             |
| <b>21. 2202<br/>2302<br/>VG</b>         | <b>Main stem: depth of<br/>grooves</b>      | <b>Tige principale :<br/>profondeur<br/>des cannelures</b>      | <b>Haupttrieb: Tiefe<br/>der Furchen</b>      | <b>Tallo principal:<br/>profundidad de los<br/>surcos</b>     |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>                               | (c) shallow                                 | peu profondes   | flach   | poco profundos  | Finola  | 1             |
|   | medium                                      | moyennes  | mittel  | medios  | Ferimon   | 2             |
|   | deep  | profondes   | tief  | profundos   | Dioica 88   | 3             |
| <b>22. 2204<br/>2306<br/>(+)<br/>VG</b> | <b>Main stem: pith in<br/>cross-section</b> | <b>Tige principale :<br/>moelle en section<br/>transversale</b> | <b>Haupttrieb: Füllung<br/>im Querschnitt</b> | <b>Tallo principal:<br/>médula en sección<br/>transversal</b> |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>                               | (c) absent or thin                          | absente ou fine   | fehlend oder dünn                             | ausente o delgada   | Ermes   | 1             |
|   | medium                                      | moyenne   | mittel  | media   | Santhica 27   | 2             |
|   | thick                                       | épaisse   | dick  | gruesa  | Chamaeleon  | 3             |

|            | English   | français                                   | deutsch                                 | español                                   | Example Varieties/<br>Exemples/<br>Beispielssorten/<br>Variedades ejemplo | Note/<br>Nota |
|------------|---|--|---|---|---|---------------|
| <b>23.</b> | <b>2205 Seed: 1,000 seed<br/>2307 weight<br/>MG</b> | <b>Graine : poids de<br/>1 000 graines</b> | <b>Samen: 1 000-<br/>Korngewicht</b>    | <b>Semilla: peso<br/>de 1000 semillas</b> |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>  | very low  | très faible                                | sehr gering                             | muy bajo                                  | Finola  | 1             |
|            | low   | faible                                     | gering                                  | bajo                                      | Chamaeleon  | 2             |
|            | medium  | moyen                                      | mittel                                  | medio                                     | Usó 31  | 3             |
|            | high  | élevé                                      | hoch                                    | alto                                      | Fedora 17   | 4             |
|            | very high   | très élevé                                 | sehr hoch                               | muy alto                                  | Epsilon 68  | 5             |
| <b>24.</b> | <b>2205 Seed: color of testa<br/>2307<br/>VG</b>    | <b>Graine : couleur<br/>des téguments</b>  | <b>Samen: Farbe der<br/>Samenschale</b> | <b>Semilla: color del<br/>tegumento</b>   |   |               |
| <b>PQ</b>  | light grey  | gris clair                                 | hellgrau                                | gris ligero                               | Fibrol  | 1             |
|            | medium grey   | gris moyen                                 | mittelgrau                              | gris medio                                | Finola  | 2             |
|            | grey brown  | brun gris                                  | graubraun                               | marrón gris                               | Futura 75   | 3             |
|            | yellowish brown                                     | brun jaunâtre                              | gelblichbraun                           | marrón amarillento                        | Santhica 27   | 4             |
|            | brown   | bruns                                      | braun                                   | marrón                                    | Ermes   | 5             |
| <b>25.</b> | <b>2205 Seed: marbling<br/>2307<br/>(+) VG</b>      | <b>Graine : marbrure</b>                   | <b>Samen:<br/>Marmorierung</b>          | <b>Semilla: veteado</b>                   |   |               |
| <b>QN</b>  | weak  | faible                                     | gering                                  | débil                                     | Finola  | 1             |
|            | medium  | moyenne                                    | mittel                                  | medio                                     | Kompolti  | 2             |
|            | strong  | forte                                      | stark                                   | fuerte                                    | Futura 75   | 3             |

## 8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

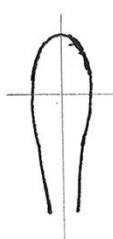
### 8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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

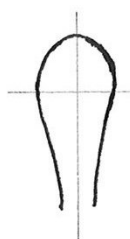
- (a) Observations should be done in the period between the beginning of flowering (growth stage 2101, 2201 or 2301, whichever is earliest) and the beginning of seed maturity.
- (b) Observations should be done on the last opposite, fully expanded leaves
- (c) Observations should be done on the internode below the last opposite leaves of female and/or hermaphrodite plants only.

### 8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

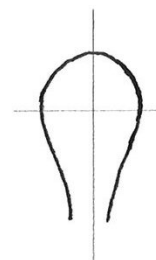
#### Ad. 1: Cotyledon: shape



1  
narrow obovate



2  
medium obovate



3  
broad obovate

#### Ad. 8: Leaf: number of leaflets

Few is less than 7 leaflets.

Medium number of leaflets is 7 (predominant number of leaflets).

Many is more than 7 leaflets.

#### Ad. 11: Time of male flowering

Monoecious varieties: 50 % of all plants with first male flower open.

Other varieties: 50 % of all male plants with first male flower open.

First male flowers mostly appear from the axils of the leaves on the main stem. Male flowers usually appear about 2 weeks before the styles of female flowers are visible.

### Ad. 13: Inflorescence: THC content

The method to determine the THC content is based on a quantitative determination of  $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol by gas chromatography after extraction with a suitable solvent.

#### Sampling

The sample (mixture of 20 plants) should be taken from the upper 30 cm of the main stem, containing the female inflorescence. Sampling should be carried out in the period from 20 days after the beginning of female flowering up to the end of flowering. The sample should be dried as soon as possible (within 48 hours) at a temperature below 60° C. Samples should be dried to a constant weight and to a moisture content of 8 – 13 %. After drying samples can be stored (without crushing) at below 25° C in a dark place.

#### Determination of THC content (see also Cole, 2003).

##### *1. Preparation of the test sample*

Remove stems and seeds over 2 mm in size from the dried samples.

Grind the dried samples to obtain a semi-fine powder (passing through a 1 mm mesh sieve).

The powder may be stored for 10 weeks at below 25° C in a dark dry place.

##### *2. Reagents and extraction solution*

###### Reagents

- $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol, pure for chromatographic purposes.
- squalane, pure for chromatographic purposes, as an internal standard.

###### Extraction solution

- 35 mg of squalane per 100 ml hexane.

##### *3. Extraction of $\Delta^9$ -tetrahydrocannabinol*

Weigh 100 mg of the powdered test sample, place in a centrifuge tube and add 5 ml of extraction solution containing the internal standard.

Place in an ultrasound bath and leave for 20 minutes. Centrifuge for 5 minutes at 3,000 r.p.m. and then remove the supernatant THC solution. Inject the solution into the chromatograph and carry out a quantitative analysis.

##### *4. Gas chromatography*

###### (a) Apparatus

- gas chromatograph with a flame ionization detector and a split/splitless injector
- column allowing good separation of cannabinoids, for example a glass capillary column 25 m long and 0.22 mm in diameter impregnated with a 5 % non-polar phenyl-methyl-siloxane phase.

###### (b) Calibration ranges

At least three points including points 0.04 and 0.50 mg/ml  $\Delta^9$ -THC in extraction solution.

###### (c) Experimental conditions

The following conditions are given as an example for the column referred to in a).

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| oven temperature     | 260° C |
| injector temperature | 300° C |
| detector temperature | 300° C |

###### (d) Injection volume: 1 $\mu$ l



## Results

THC should be determined to two decimals in grams of  $\Delta^9$ -THC per 100 grams of analytical sample dried to constant weight. A tolerance of 0.03 g per 100 grams applies. The results are expressed in % dry weight.

Although varietal differences for THC content are consistent, absolute levels of THC content are sensitive to environmental variation. States of expression need to be calibrated by Example varieties.

### Ad. 14, 15 and 16: Plant: proportion of hermaphrodite plants, female plants and male plants resp.

*Cannabis sativa* L. is dioecious by nature, containing approximately equal proportions of male and female plants. Hermaphrodite plants (male and female flowers on one plant) occasionally occur naturally but are specially created by breeding activity (Bócsa, 1998). Several intersexual forms exist and sex expression can be modified by environmental factors.

Hermaphrodite plants: plants with both male and female flowers

Female plants: plants with female flowers only

Male plants: plants with male flowers only

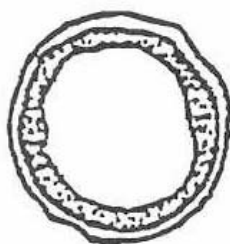
| Proportion     | Note | Ranges (percentage) |
|----------------|------|---------------------|
| low            | 1    | $\leq 5$ %          |
| low to medium  | 2    | 6-35 %              |
| medium         | 3    | 36-65 %             |
| medium to high | 4    | 66-95 %             |
| high           | 5    | $\geq 96$ %         |

Proportion should be based on at least 200 plants for seed propagated varieties and at least 40 plants for vegetatively propagated varieties (numbers are rounded to whole numbers).

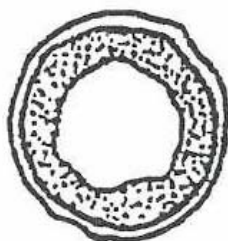
### Ad. 17: Plant: natural height

Natural height should be observed on female and/or hermaphrodite plants including inflorescence.

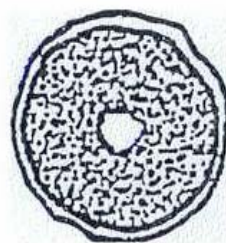
Ad. 22: Main stem: pith in cross-section



1  
absent or thin



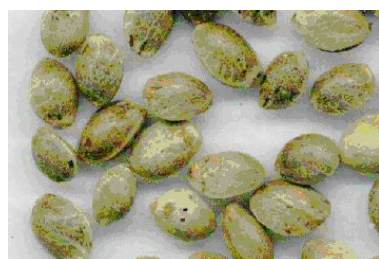
2  
medium



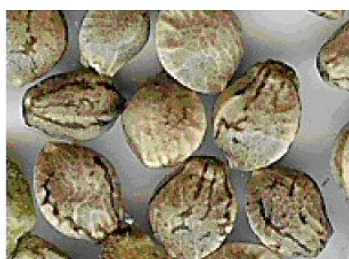
3  
thick

Ad. 25: Seed: marbling

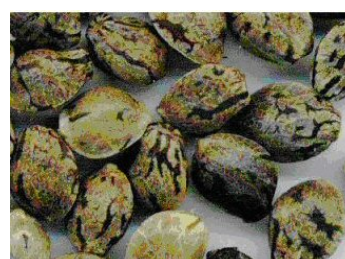
Marbling of testa: black mosaic patterns.



1  
weak



2  
medium



3  
strong

8.3 *Growth stages for Hemp*

All characteristics should be recorded at the appropriate time for the plant concerned. Growth stages of hemp are recorded by a four-digit code describing the principal growth stages, depending on the sex of the plant followed by detailed developmental stages (Mediavilla, Vito *et al.*, 1998):

Principal growth stages

Four principal stages describe the life cycle of a plant and are coded by their first digit of the four-digit code.

| First-digit of code | Definition                   |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 0                   | Germination and emergence    |
| 1                   | Vegetative stage             |
| 2                   | Flowering and seed formation |
| 3                   | Senescence                   |

Secondary growth stages

The secondary growth stages are described by the second digit, which indicates the sex of the plant, the third and fourth digits indicating the developmental stage of the plant.

| Code   | Definition                             | Remarks  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>Germination and emergence</b>   |  |  |
| 0000   | Dry seed                               |  |
| 0003   | Cotyledons unfolded                    |  |
| <b>Vegetative stage</b> refers to main stem. Leaves are considered unfolded when leaflets are at least one cm long |  |  |
| 1002   | 1 <sup>st</sup> leaf pair              | 1 leaflet  |
| 1004   | 2 <sup>nd</sup> leaf pair              | 3 leaflets   |
| 1006   | 3 <sup>rd</sup> leaf pair              | 5 leaflets   |
| 10xx   | Last opposite leaf pair                | xx = 2 times n <sup>th</sup> leaf pair   |
| <b>Flowering and seed formation</b> refers to the main stem including branches                                     |  |  |
| 2000   | GV point (i.e. induction of flowering) | Change of phyllotaxis on the main stem from opposite to alternate. Distance between petioles of alternate leaves at least 0.5 cm |
| 2001   | Flower primordia                       | Sex nearly indistinguishable   |
| <b>Male Plant</b>  |  |  |
| 2100   | Flower formation                       | First closed staminate flowers   |
| 2101   | Beginning of flowering                 | First opened staminate flowers   |
| 2102   | Flowering                              | 50 % opened staminate flowers  |
| 2103   | End of flowering                       | 95 % of staminate flowers opened or withered   |
| <b>Female Plant</b>  |  |  |
| 2200   | Flower formation                       | First pistillate flowers<br>Bract with no styles   |
| 2201   | Beginning of flowering                 | Styles on first female flowers   |
| 2202   | Flowering                              | 50 % of bracts formed  |
| 2203   | Beginning of seed maturity             | First seeds hard   |
| 2204   | Seed maturity                          | 50 % of seeds hard   |
| 2205   | End of seed maturity                   | 95 % of seeds hard or shattered  |
| <b>Hermaphrodite plant</b>   |  |  |
| 2300   | Female flower formation                | First pistillate flowers<br>Perigonal bracts with no styles  |
| 2301   | Beginning of female flowering          | First styles visible   |
| 2302   | Female flowering                       | 50 % of bracts formed  |
| 2303   | Male flower formation                  | First closed staminate flowers   |
| 2304   | Male flowering                         | 50 % opened staminate flowers  |
| 2305   | Beginning of seed maturity             | First seeds hard   |
| 2306   | Seed maturity                          | 50 % of seeds hard   |
| 2307   | End of seed maturity                   | 95 % of seeds hard or shattered  |
| <b>Senescence</b>  |  |  |
| 3001   | Leaf dessication                       | Leaves dry   |
| 3002   | Stem dessication                       | Leaves dropped   |
| 3003   | Stem decomposition                     | Bast fibers free   |

## 9. Literature

Bócsa, I., 1998: Genetic Improvement : Conventional Approaches. In: Advances in Hemp Research. Paolo Ranalli (Ed.). Haworth Food Products Press, New York. 272 pp.

Bredemann, G., 1922 : Die Bestimmung des Fasergehaltes in Bastfaserpflanzen bei züchterischen Untersuchungen. Faserforschung 2. Leipzig : Hirzel Verlag. S. 239-258.

Clarke, R.C., 1998: Botany of the Genus *Cannabis*. In: Advances in Hemp Research. Paolo Ranalli (Ed.). Haworth Food Products Press, New York. 272 pp.

Cole, M.D., 2003. The analysis of controlled substances – a systematic approach. John Wiley and Sons Ltd., Chichester, UK. ISBN 0-471-49252-3.

Mediavilla, V., Jonquera, M., Schmid-Slembrouck, I., Soldati, A., 1998. Decimal code for growth stages of hemp (*Cannabis sativa* L.). Journal of the International Hemp Association 5(2) : 67-72.

Meijer de, E., 1995: Fibre hemp cultivars : A survey of origin, ancestry, availability and brief agronomic characteristics. Journal of the International Hemp Association 2(2) : 66-73

Meijer de, E., 1998: Cannabis Germplasm Resources. In: Advances in Hemp Research. Paolo Ranalli (Ed.). Haworth Food Products Press, New York. 272 pp.

10. Technical Questionnaire

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE  | Page {x} of {y}                                 | Reference Number:   |
|  |   | Application date:<br>(not to be filled in by the applicant) |
| <b>TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE</b><br>to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights |   |   |
| 1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire  |   |   |
| 1.1 Botanical name   | <input type="text" value="Cannabis sativa L."/> |   |
| 1.2 Common name  | <input type="text" value="Hemp"/>               |   |
| 2. Applicant   |   |   |
| Name   | <input type="text"/>                            |   |
| Address  | <input type="text"/>                            |   |
| Telephone No.  | <input type="text"/>                            |   |
| Fax No.  | <input type="text"/>                            |   |
| E-mail address   | <input type="text"/>                            |   |
| Breeder (if different from applicant)  | <input type="text"/>                            |   |
| 3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference   |   |   |
| Proposed denomination<br>(if available)  | <input type="text"/>                            |   |
| Breeder's reference  | <input type="text"/>                            |   |

|                         |                 |                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 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 Seed-propagated varieties

- (a) Self-pollination
- (b) Cross-pollination
- (i) population
- (ii) synthetic variety
- (c) Other   
(please provide details)

### 4.2.2 Vegetatively propagated varieties

- (a) cuttings
- (b) *in vitro* propagation
- (c) other (state method)

- 4.2.3 Other   
(please provide details)

| TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE   | Page {x} of {y}   | Reference Number: |  |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| <p>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).</p> |                   |                   |  |
| Characteristics   | Example Varieties | Note              |  |
| <p><b>5.1 Time of male flowering (11)</b></p>   |                   |                   |  |
| very early  | Finola            | 1[ ]              |  |
| very early to early   |                   | 2[ ]              |  |
| early   | Santhica 27       | 3[ ]              |  |
| early to medium   |                   | 4[ ]              |  |
| medium  | Dioica 88         | 5[ ]              |  |
| medium to late  |                   | 6[ ]              |  |
| late  | Futura 75         | 7[ ]              |  |
| late to very late   |                   | 8[ ]              |  |
| very late   | Kompolti          | 9[ ]              |  |
| <p><b>5.2 Inflorescence: THC content (13)</b></p>   |                   |                   |  |
| absent or very low  | Santhica 23       | 1[ ]              |  |
| low   |                   | 2[ ]              |  |
| medium  | Usa 31            | 3[ ]              |  |
| high  |                   | 4[ ]              |  |
| very high   | Medisins          | 5[ ]              |  |



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

| Characteristics   | Example Varieties | Note |
|---|-------------------|------|
| <b>5.3 Plant: proportion of hermaphrodite plants<br/>(14)</b> |                   |      |
| low   |                   | 1[ ] |
| low to medium   |                   | 2[ ] |
| medium  |                   | 3[ ] |
| medium to high  |                   | 4[ ] |
| high  |                   | 5[ ] |
| <b>5.4 Plant: proportion of female plants<br/>(15)</b>        |                   |      |
| low   |                   | 1[ ] |
| low to medium   |                   | 2[ ] |
| medium  |                   | 3[ ] |
| medium to high  |                   | 4[ ] |
| high  |                   | 5[ ] |
| <b>5.5 Plant: proportion of male plants<br/>(16)</b>          |                   |      |
| low   |                   | 1[ ] |
| low to medium   |                   | 2[ ] |
| medium  |                   | 3[ ] |
| medium to high  |                   | 4[ ] |
| high  |                   | 5[ ] |

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

| Characteristics                           | Example Varieties | Note |
|---|-------------------|------|
| <b>5.6 Plant: natural height<br/>(17)</b> |                   |      |
| very short                                |                   | 1[ ] |
| very short to short                       |                   | 2[ ] |
| short                                     | Finola            | 3[ ] |
| short to medium                           |                   | 4[ ] |
| medium                                    | Uso 31            | 5[ ] |
| medium to long                            |                   | 6[ ] |
| long                                      | Ferimon           | 7[ ] |
| long to very long                         |                   | 8[ ] |
| very long                                 |                   | 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 <b>similar</b> variety(ies) | Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for <b>your</b> candidate variety |
|---|---|--|--|
| <i>Example</i>  | <i>Plant: natural height</i>  | <i>short</i>   | <i>long</i>  |
|   |   |  |  |
|   |   |  |  |
| <p>Comments:</p>  |   |  |  |

|                         |                 |                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 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

Main use

- |     |                           |     |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| (a) | bast fibre and woody core | [ ] |
| (b) | oil seed                  | [ ] |
| (c) | pharmaceuticals           | [ ] |
| (d) | other                     | [ ] |
- (please provide details)

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]