TG/LONIC(proj.4)
ORIGINAL: English
DATE: 2012-01-16

UPOV

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

DRAFT

BLUE HONEYSUCKLE, HONEYBERRY

UPOV Code: LONIC_CAE

Lonicera caerulea L.

[*]

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from Germany

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:[*]

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Lonicera caerulea L.	Blue Honeysuckle, Honeyberry, Haskap	Camérisier bleu	Blaue Honigbeere	Madreselva Azul

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 fruit varieties of *Lonicera caerulea* 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 plants on their own roots.

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

5 plants.

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.

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

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 In order to enable the assessment of growth habit characteristics, the plants should be grown as bushes.

3.4 Test Design

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

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 3 plants or parts taken from each of 3 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 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.

The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

(a) Plant: vigor (characteristic 1)
(b) Plant: habit (characteristic 2)
(c) Leaf blade: shape of apex (characteristic 14)
(d) Time of beginning of fruit ripening (characteristic 36)

5.3 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)-(g) 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**	**Plant: vigor**	**Plante : vigueur**	**Wuchsstärke**	**Planta: vigor**		
QN	**(a)**	weak	faible	schwach	débil	88/6	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Amur	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Altai	7
2. (*)	**VG**	**Plant: habit**	**Plante : port**	**Wuchsform**	**Planta: hábito**		
QN	**(a)**	upright	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Amur, L-Kola 1	1
		semi-upright	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	Altai, L-Kola 28	2
		spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	rastrero	88/7	3
3. (+)	**VG**	**Plant: branching**	**Plante : ramification**	**Pflanze: Verzweigung**	**Planta: ramificación**		
QN	**(a)**	weak	faible	gering	débil	L-Kola 1	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	L-Kola 28	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	88/6	7
4. (*)	**VG**	**One-year-old shoot: lenticels**	**Rameau d'un an : lenticelles**	**Einjähriger Trieb: Lentizellen**	**Rama de un año: lenticelas**		
QL	**(a)**	absent	absentes	fehlend	ausentes		1
		present	présentes	vorhanden	presentes		9
5. (*)	**VG**	**One-year-old shoot: pubescence**	**Rameau d'un an : pilosité**	**Einjähriger Trieb: Behaarung**	**Rama de un año: pubescencia**		
QN	**(a)**	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Amur	1
		weak	faible	gering	débil	Altai	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	88/6	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6. (*)	**VG**	**One-year-old shoot: color of bark**	**Rameau d'un an : couleur de l'écorce**	**Einjähriger Trieb: Farbe der Rinde**	**Rama de un año: color de la corteza**		
PQ	**(a)**	yellow brown	jaune brun	gelbbraun	marrón amarillento		1
		light brown	brun clair	hellbraun	marrón claro		2
		dark brown	brun foncé	dunkelbraun	marrón oscuro		3
		red brown	rouge, brun	rotbraun	marrón rojizo		4
7. (*) (+)	**VG**	**One-year-old shoot: development of adventitious buds**	**Rameau d'un an : développement de bourgeons adventifs**	**Einjähriger Trieb: Ausbildung von Adventivknospen**	**Rama de un año: desarrollo de yemas adventicias**		
QN	**(a)**	weak	faible	schwach	débil		1
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	L-Kola 28	3
		strong	fort	stark	fuerte	L-Kola 1	5
8. (+)	**VG**	**Shoot: pubescence of tip**	**Rameau : pilosité du sommet**	**Trieb: Behaarung der Spitze**	**Tallo: pubescencia del extremo**		
QN		absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	L-Kola 28	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		3
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	88/6, 88/7	5
9. (+)	**VG**	**Shoot: glossiness of bark of tip**	**Rameau : brillance de l'écorce du sommet**	**Trieb: Glanz der Rinde der Spitze**	**Tallo: brillo de la corteza del extremo**		
QN		absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	88/6, 88/7	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio		3
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	L-Kola 1, L-Kola 28	5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10. **(+)**	**VG**	**Shoot: anthocyanin coloration of tip**	**Rameau : pigmentation anthocyanique du sommet**	**Trieb: Anthocyanfärbung der Spitze**	**Tallo: pigmentación antociánica del extremo**		
QN		absent or very weak	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	88/7	1
		weak	faible	gering	débil	Altai, L-Kola 28	2
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		3
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Amur	4
		very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte		5
11. **(*)**	**VG/ MS**	**Leaf blade: length**	**Limbe : longueur**	**Blattspreite: Länge**	**Limbo: longitud**		
QN	**(d)**	short	court	kurz	corto		3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio		5
		long	long	lang	largo		**7**
12. **(*)**	**VG/ MS**	**Leaf blade: width**	**Limbe : largeur**	**Blattspreite: Breite**	**Limbo: anchura**		
QN	**(d)**	narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecho		**3**
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio		**5**
		broad	large	breit	ancho		**7**
13. **(*)**	**VG/ MS**	**Leaf blade: length/width ratio**	**Limbe : rapport longueur/largeur**	**Blattspreite: Verhältnis Länge/Breite**	**Limbo: relación longitud/anchura**		
QN	**(d)**	moderately elongated	modérément allongé	mäßig langgezogen	moderadamente alargada		1
		medium	moyen	mittel	media		2
		moderately compressed	modérément resserré	mäßig zusammengedrückt	moderadamente comprimido		3
14. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf blade: shape of apex**	**Limbe : forme du sommet**	**Blattspreite: Form der Spitze**	**Limbo: forma del ápice**		
PQ	**(b)**	acute	aigu	spitz	aguda	Altai, L-Kola 28	1
		obtuse	obtus	stumpf	obtusa		2
		rounded	arrondi	abgerundet	redondeada	Amur, 88/7	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
15.	**VG**	**Leaf blade: pubescence of lower side**	**Limbe : pilosité de la face inférieure**	**Blattspreite: Behaarung der Unterseite**	**Limbo: pubescencia en el envés**		
QN	**(b)**	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Amur, L-Kola 1, L-Kola 28	1
		very weak	très faible	sehr gering	muy débil		3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Altai, 88/6	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	88/7	7
		very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte		9
16.	**VG**	**Leaf blade: intensity of green color on upper side**	**Limbe : intensité de la couleur verte de la face supérieure**	**Blattspreite: Intensität der Grünfärbung der Oberseite**	**Limbo: intensidad del color verde en el haz**		
QN	**(b)**	light	légère	hell	claro		1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	88/7	3
		dark	foncée	dunkel	oscuro	88/6	5
17. **(+)**	**VG**	**Stem-clasping leaf: size**	**Feuille embrassant la tige : taille**	**Stengelumfassendes Blatt: Größe**	**Hoja amplexical: tamaño**		
QN	**(b)**	small	petite	klein	pequeño	Altai	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	L-Kola 28	3
		large	grande	groß	grande	Amur	5
18. **(+)**	**VG**	**Stem-clasping leaf: pubescence**	**Feuille embrassant la tige : pilosité**	**Stengelumfassendes Blatt: Behaarung**	**Hoja amplexical: pubescencia**		
QL	**(b)**	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente		1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente	L-Kola 1	9
19. **(+)**	**VG**	**Flower: pubescence of corolla tube**	**Fleur : pilosité du tube de la corolle**	**Blüte: Behaarung der Kronröhre**	**Flor: pubescencia del tubo de la corola**		
QN	**(c)**	weak	faible	gering	débil	L-Kola 1	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	L-Kola 28	3
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Amur	5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
20. **(+)**	**VG**	**Flower: attitude**	**Fleur : port**	**Blüte: Stellung**	**Flor: porte**		
QN	**(c)**	upwards	dressé	aufwärts	ascendente		1
		horizontal	horizontal	horizontal	horizontal		3
		downwards	retombant	abwärts	descendente		5
21. **(+)**	**VG**	**Flower: style length relative to anther length**	**Fleur : longueur du style par rapport à la longueur de l'anthère**	**Blüte: Länge des Griffels im Verhältnis zur Länge der Anthere**	**Flor: longitud del estilo respecto de la longitud de la antera**		
QN	**(c)**	shorter	plus court	kürzer	más corta		1
		equal	égal	gleich	igual		2
		longer	plus long	länger	más larga		3
22. **(*)**	**VG**	**Sepal: length**	**Sépale : longueur**	**Kelchblatt: Länge**	**Sépalo: longitud**		
QN	**(c)**	short	court	kurz	corto		1
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Amur	3
		long	long	lang	largo	Altai	5
23. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG/ MS**	**Fruit: length**	**Fruit : longueur**	**Frucht: Länge**	**Fruto: longitud**		
QN	**(d)**	short	court	kurz	corto		1
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Amur	3
		long	long	lang	largo	Altai	5
24. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG/ MS**	**Fruit: width**	**Fruit : largeur**	**Frucht: Breite**	**Fruto: anchura**		
QN	**(d)**	narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecho	Jaltská, Maistar, Nimfa, Sinaja ptica, Sinoglaska	1
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Amur, Lipnická, Mailon, Morena, Tomička, Viola, Zoluska	3
		broad	large	breit	ancho	Amfora, Fialka	5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
25. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Fruit: shape in cross section**	**Fruit : forme en section transversale**	**Frucht: Form im Querschnitt**	**Fruto: forma en la sección transversal**		
QN	**(d)**	narrow elliptic	elliptique étroite	schmal elliptisch	elíptica estrecha		1
		broad elliptic	elliptique large	breit elliptisch	elíptica ancha		2
		circular	ronde	kreisförmig	circular		3
26. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Fruit: shape (in lateral view)**	**Fruit : forme (vue latérale)**	**Frucht: Form (in Seitenansicht)**	**Fruto: forma (vista lateral)**		
PQ	**(d)**	ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval		1
		narrow oblong	oblongue étroite	schmal rechteckig	oblonga estrecha		2
		broad oblong	oblongue large	breit rechteckig	oblonga ancha		3
		obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval		4
		campanulate	campanulée	glockenförmig	acampanada		5
27. (+)	**VG**	**Fruit: shape at calyx end**	**Fruit : forme au sommet**	**Frucht. Form am Kelchende**	**Fruto: forma del extremo del cáliz**		
PQ	**(d)**	acute	pointue	spitz	aguda		1
		rounded	arrondie	abgerundet	redondeada		2
		truncate	tronquée	gerade	truncada		3
28.	**VG**	**Fruit: tip**	**Fruit : sommet**	**Frucht: Spitze**	**Fruto: extremo**		
QL	**(d)**	absent	absent	fehlend	ausente		1
		present	présent	vorhanden	presente		9
29. (+)	**VG**	**Fruit: size of eye opening**	**Fruit : taille de l'ouverture de l'œil**	**Frucht: Größe der Augenöffnung**	**Fruto: tamaño de la apertura del ojo**		
QN	**(d)**	small	petite	klein	pequeño		1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio		3
		large	grande	groß	grande		5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
30. **(+)**	**VG**	**Fruit: surface**	**Fruit : surface**	**Frucht: Oberfläche**	**Fruto: superficie**		
QN	**(d)**	smooth	lisse	glatt	lisa	Amur, L-Kola 1	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Altai	2
		rough	rugueuse	rauh	rugosa	L-Kola 28	3
31. **(+)**	**VG**	**Fruit: bloom of skin**	**Fruit : pruine de l'épiderme**	**Frucht: Bereifung der Schale**	**Fruto: pruina de la epidermis**		
QN	**(d)**	weak	faible	gering	débil		1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		3
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Altai, Amur	5
32. **(+)**	**VG**	**Fruit: intensity of blue color of skin**	**Fruit : intensité de la couleur bleue de l'épiderme**	**Frucht: Intensität der Blaufärbung der Schale**	**Fruto: intensidad del color azul de la piel**		
QN	**(d)**	light	légère	hell	clara	Amfora, Bakcarskaja, Fialka, Gerda, Morena, Nimfa	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Roksana, Zoluška	3
		dark	foncée	dunkel	oscura	Altaj, Amur, Tomička, Viola	5
33.	**VG**	**Fruit: tufts of hairs at apex**	**Fruits : touffes de poils au sommet**	**Frucht: Haarbüschel an der Spitze**	**Fruto: mechones de pelos en el ápice**		
QL	**(d)**	absent	absentes	fehlend	ausentes	Amur, L-Kola 1	1
		present	présentes	vorhanden	presentes	Altai, 88/7	9
34. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG/ MG**	**Time of bud burst**	**Époque de débourrement**	**Zeitpunkt des Knospenaufbruchs**	**Época de brotación de las yemas**		
QN		early	précoce	früh	temprana	L-Kola 28	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	L-Kola 1	5
		late	tardive	spät	tardía	88/6, 88/7	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
35. (*) (+)	**VG/ MG**	**Time of beginning of flowering**	**Époque du début de la floraison**	**Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns**	**Época del inicio de la floración**		
QN		early	précoce	früh	temprana	Altai, L-Kola 28	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Amur, L-Kola 1	5
		late	tardive	spät	tardía		7
36. (*) (+)	**VG/ MG**	**Time of beginning of fruit ripening**	**Époque du début de maturité des fruits**	**Zeitpunkt des Beginns der Fruchtreife**	**Época de inicio de maduración del fruto**		
QN		early	précoce	früh	temprana	Altai, L-Kola 1, L-Kola 28	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Amur, 88/6, 88/7	5
		late	tardive	spät	tardía		7

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 plant should be made on unpruned bushes in the dormant season.
(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 the time when the fruit is ready to be picked.

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

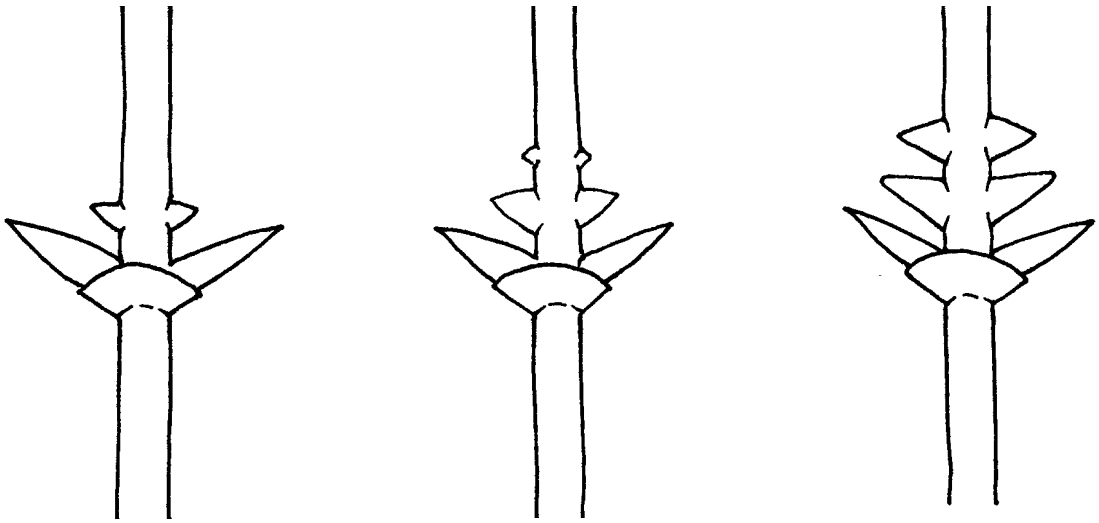
Ad. 1: Plant: vigor

The vigor of the plant should be considered as the overall abundance of vegetative growth.

Ad. 3: Plant: branching

The branching of the plant is considered to be the number of branches and the amount of lateral shoots.

Ad. 7: One-year-old shoot: development of adventitious buds



1 weak | 3 medium | 5 strong

Ad. 8: Shoot: pubescence of tip
Ad. 9: Shoot: glossiness of bark of tip
Ad. 10: Shoot: anthocyanin coloration of tip

To be observed during rapid growth.

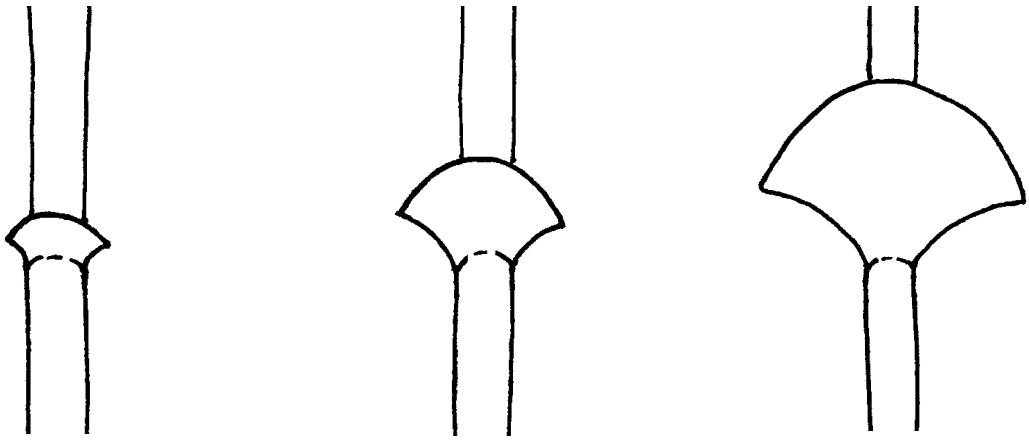
Ad. 14: Leaf blade: shape of apex

1
acute

2
obtuse

3
rounded

Ad. 17: Stem-clasping leaf: size
Ad. 18: Stem-clasping leaf: pubescence



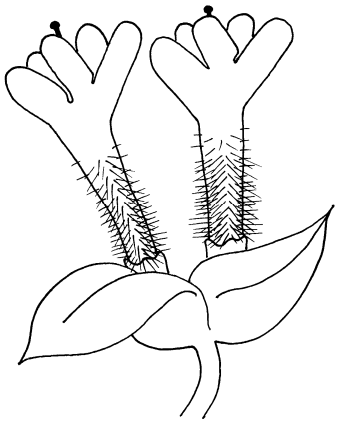
1
small

3
medium

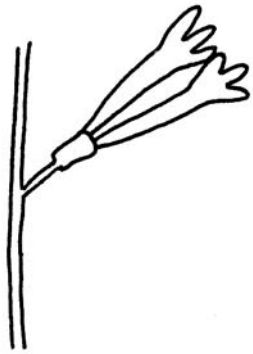
5
large

Ad. 19: Flower: pubescence of corolla tube

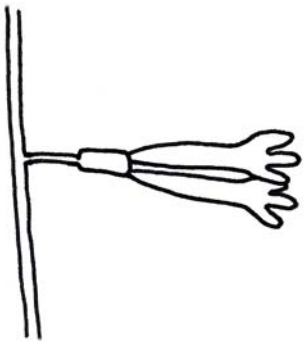
The pubescence is to be observed at the base of the corolla of a single flower.



Ad. 20: Flower: attitude



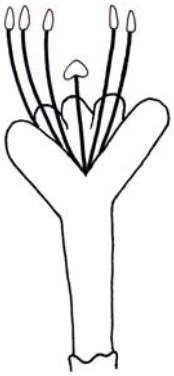
1
upwards



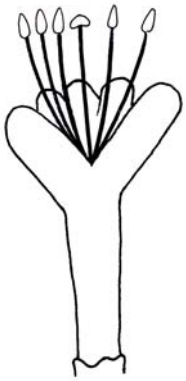
3
horizontal

5
downwards

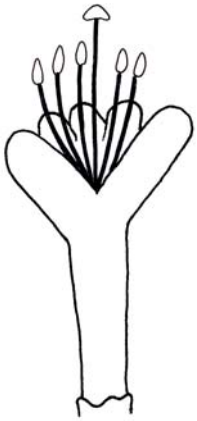
Ad. 21: Flower: style length relative to anther length



1
shorter



2
equal



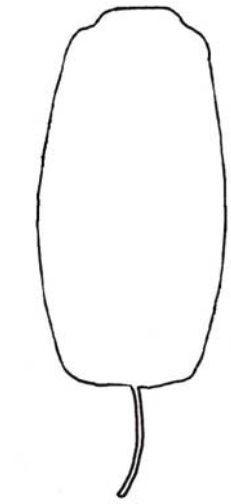
3
longer

Ad. 23: Fruit: length
Ad. 24: Fruit: width
Ad. 26: Fruit: shape (in lateral view)

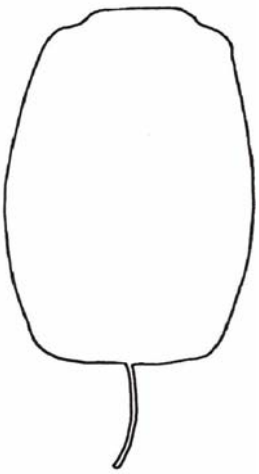
← broadest part →		
below middle	at middle	above middle

ratio length/width: ← compressed … elongated →

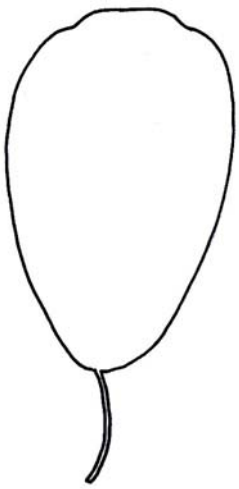
1
ovate



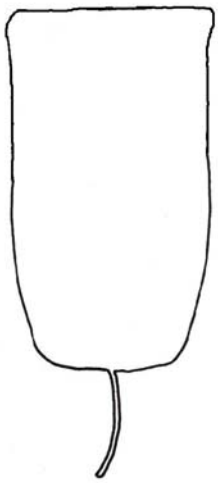
2
narrow oblong



3
broad oblong

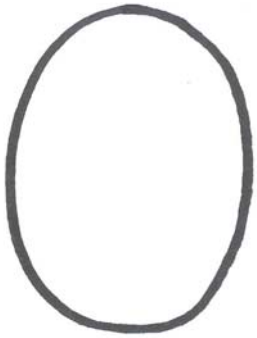
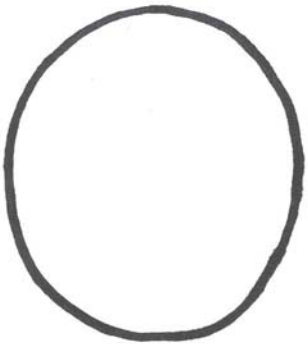
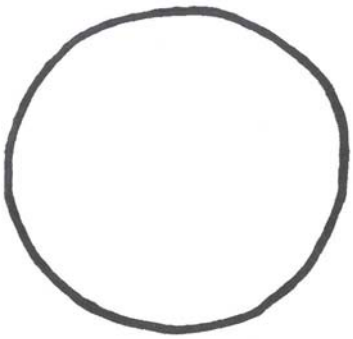


4
obovate



5
campanulate

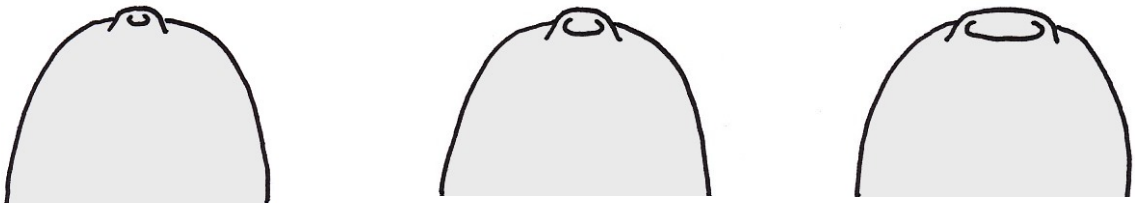
Ad. 25: Fruit: shape in cross section

ratio leng th/width	broadest part		
	below middle	at middle	above middle
elongated		 1 narrow elliptic	
↓ ↑		 2 broad elliptic	
compressed		 3 circular	

Ad. 27: Fruit: shape at calyx end

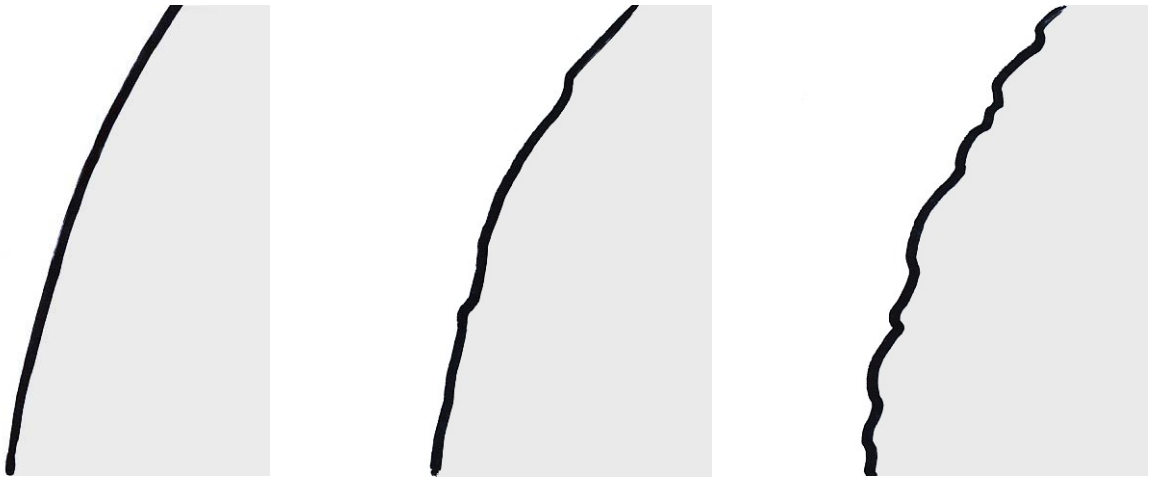
1 acute | 2 rounded | 3 truncate

Ad. 29: Fruit: size of eye opening



1 small | 3 medium | 5 large

Ad. 30: Fruit: surface



1 smooth | 2 medium | 3 rough

Ad. 31: Fruit: bloom of skin

The bloom of the fruit is considered as the waxy layer on the fruit skin, which forms part of the cuticule. It is also known as “glaucosity” and can be removed by rubbing.

Ad. 32: Fruit: intensity of blue color of skin

The blue color of skin should be assessed after the removal of bloom.

Ad. 34: Time of bud burst

The time of bud burst is when 10% of the buds show opening of the bud scales.

Ad. 35: Time of beginning of flowering

The time of beginning of flowering is when 10% of the flowers start opening.

Ad. 36: Time of beginning of fruit ripening

The time of beginning of fruit ripening is when the fruit starts to be most easily removed from the plant.

9. Literature

Hummer, K.E., 2006: Blue Honeysuckle: A New Berry Crop for North America. Journal of the American Pomological Society 60(1). 3-8

Plekhanova, M.N. 2000. BLUE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Caerulea* L.) - A New Commercial Berry Crop For Temperate Climate: Genetic Resources And Breeding. Acta Hort. (ISHS) 538:159-164

Smolik M., Ochmian I., Grajkowski J., 2010: Genetic variability of Polish and Russian accessions of cultivated blue honeysuckle (*Lonicera caerulea*). Genetika 46(8):1079-85

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	*Lonicera caerulea* L.
1.2 Common name	Blue Honeysuckle, Honeyberry

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 Seed [ ]

4.2.3 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 (1)	**Plant: vigor**		
	very weak		1[ ]
	very weak to weak		2[ ]
	weak	88/6	3[ ]
	weak to medium		4[ ]
	medium	Amur	5[ ]
	medium to strong		6[ ]
	strong	Altai	7[ ]
	strong to very strong		8[ ]
	very strong		9[ ]
5.2 (2)	**Plant: habit**		
	upright	Amur, L-Kola 1	1[ ]
	semi-upright	Altai, L-Kola 28	2[ ]
	spreading	88/7	3[ ]
5.3 (14)	**Leaf blade: shape of apex**		
	acute	Altai, L-Kola 28	1[ ]
	obtuse		2[ ]
	rounded	Amur, 88/7	3[ ]

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.5 (36)	**Time of beginning of fruit ripening**		
	very early		1[ ]
	very early to early		2[ ]
	early	Altai, L-Kola 1, L-Kola 28	3[ ]
	early to medium		4[ ]
	medium	Amur, 88/6, 88/7	5[ ]
	medium to late		6[ ]
	late		7[ ]
	late to very late		8[ ]
	very late		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
Example	*Fruit: shape (in lateral view)*	*ovate*	*narrow oblong*

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”.

……

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]