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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

DRAFT

PAPAYA

UPOV Code(s): CARIC_PAP

Carica papaya L.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by experts from Mexico
to be considered by the
Technical Committee
at its fifty-third session, to be held in Geneva
from 2017-04-03 to 2017-04-05

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

Alternative names:*

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Carica papaya L.	Papaya, Papaw	Papayer	Melonenbaum, Papaya	Papaya, Lechosa, Fruta bomba

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

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

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

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

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1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Carica papaya* 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 seeds or plants.

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

200 seeds in the case of seed-propagated varieties,
or 5 plants in the case of vegetatively propagated varieties.

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

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

3.1.2 The two independent growing cycles should be in the form of two separate plantings.

3.1.3 In particular, it is essential that the trees produce a satisfactory crop of fruit in each of the two growing cycles.

3.1.4 The growing cycle is considered to be the period ranging from the beginning of development of an individual flower or inflorescence, through fruit development and concluding with the harvesting of fruit from the corresponding individual flower or inflorescence.

3.2 Testing Place

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

3.3 Conditions for Conducting the Examination

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

3.4 Test Design

3.4.1 In the case of vegetatively propagated varieties, each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 5 trees.

3.4.2 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 50 plants, with at least 15 hermaphrodite plants and at least 15 female plants if exist, in the case of seed-propagated varieties

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 or parts of plants to be Examined

In the case of seed-propagated varieties, unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 15 plants or parts taken from each of 15 plants and any other observation made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.
In the case of observations of parts taken from single fruit bodies, the number of parts to be taken from each of the fruit bodies should be 2.
In the case of vegetatively propagated varieties, unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 5 plants or parts taken from each of 5 plants and any other observation made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.
In the case of observations of parts taken from single fruit bodies, the number of parts to be taken from each of the fruit bodies should be 2.

4.1.5 Method of Observation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Uniformity

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

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

4.2.3 The assessment of uniformity for hybrid varieties depends on the type of hybrid and should be according to the recommendations for hybrid varieties in the General Introduction.

4.2.4 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 5 plants, no off-types are allowed.

4.2.5 For the assessment of uniformity of seed-propagated hybrid 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 15 plants, one off-type is 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.

5.3 The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

(a) Plant: height of attachment of first inflorescence (characteristic 2)
(b) Leaf blade: ratio length/width (characteristic 9)
(c) Petiole: length (characteristic 13)
(d) Fruit: ratio length/ width in hermaphrodite plants (characteristic 23)
(e) Fruit: color of flesh (characteristic 35)

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

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1 2	**3 4**	**5 6**	**7**			
	Name of characteristics in English	**Nom du caractère en français**	**Name des Merkmals auf Deutsch**	**Nombre del carácter en español**		
	states of expression	types d'expression	Ausprägungsstufen	tipos de expresión		

1 Characteristic number

2 (*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

3 Type of expression
QL Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
QN Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

4 Method of observation (and type of plot, if applicable)
MG, MS, VG, VS – see Chapter 4.1.5

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

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

7 Not applicable

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

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.		**PQ VG**					
		Young plant: color of stem	**Jeune plante : couleur de la tige**	**Junge Pflanze: Farbe des Triebs**	**Planta joven: color del tallo**		
		green	verte	grün	verde	Ishigaki Sango	1
		yellowish green	vert jaunâtre	gelblichgrün	verde amarillento	Tainung Nº 1	2
		brown	brune	braun	marrón	Tangkai hitam	3
		green and purple	verte et pourpre	grün und purpurn	verde y púrpura	Sunrise	4
		purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura		5
2.	**(*)**	**QN MS/VG**	**(+) (a)**				
		Plant: height of attachment of first inflorescence	**Plante : hauteur de l'attache de la première inflorescence**	**Pflanze: Höhe der Ansatzstelle des ersten Blütenstandes**	**Planta: altura de la inserción de la primera inflorescencia**		
		low	basse	niedrig	baja	Ishigaki Sango, Sekaki	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	5
		high	haute	hoch	alta	Cera, Dampit, Semangko	7
3.	**(*)**	**QL VG**					
		Plant: branching	**Plante : ramification**	**Pflanze: Verzweigung**	**Planta: ramificación**		
		absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Ishigaki Sango, Sunrise, Maradol	1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente		9
4.		**QN MS/VG**	**(a)**				
		Stem: diameter	**Tige : diamètre**	**Stängel: Durchmesser**	**Tallo: diámetro**		
		small	petit	klein	pequeño		3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Ishigaki Sango, Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	5
		large	large	groß	grande	Klangdong, Eksotika	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5.	**(*)** **QN** **MS/VG**		**(+)** **(a)**				
		Stem: number of nodes	**Tige : nombre de nœuds**	**Stängel: Anzahl Knoten**	**Tallo: número de nudos**		
		few	petit	gering	bajo	Ishigaki Sango	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	5
		many	grand	groß	alto	Semangko	7
6.	**(*)** **QN** **MS/VG**		**(a)**				
		Stem: length of internode	**Tige : longueur de l'entrenœud**	**Stängel: Länge der Internodien**	**Tallo: longitud del entrenudo**		
		short	courte	kurz	corto	Ishigaki Sango	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise, Sekaki	5
		long	longue	lang	largo	Eksotika, Semangko	7
7.	**QN** **MS/VG**		**(+)** **(b)**				
		Leaf blade: length	**Limbe : longueur**	**Blattspreite: Länge**	**Limbo: longitud**		
		short	court	kurz	corto	BT-K, Eksotika	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Ishigaki Sango, Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Dampit	7
8.	**QN** **MS/VG**		**(+)** **(b)**				
		Leaf blade: width	**Limbe : largeur**	**Blattspreite: Breite**	**Limbo: anchura**		
		narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecho	BT-K, Eksotika	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	5
		broad	large	breit	ancho	Dampit	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
9. (*)	**QN MS/VG**	**(b)**				
	Leaf blade: ratio length/width	**Limbe : rapport longueur/largeur**	**Blattspreite: Verhältnis Länge/Breite**	**Limbo: relación longitud/anchura**		
	low to medium	faible à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Johor	1
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Ishigaki Sango, Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	2
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Golden	3
10. (*)	**QL VG**	**(+) (b)**				
	Leaf blade: presence of tertiary lobes	**Limbe : présence de lobes tertiaires**	**Blattspreite: Vorhandensein von Lappen dritter Ordnung**	**Limbo: presencia de lóbulos terciarios**		
	absent	absents	fehlend	ausentes		1
	present	présents	vorhanden	presentes	Ishigaki Sango, Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	9
11. (*)	**QL VG**	**(+) (b)**				
	Leaf: presence of secondary leaf	**Feuille : présence de feuille secondaire**	**Blatt: Vorhandensein eines sekundären Blattes**	**Hoja: presencia de hoja secundaria**		
	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Sunrise, Cera, Maradol	1
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Callina, Plugmailai, Sekaki	9
12. (*)	**QL VG**	**(b)**				
	Leaf blade: pubescence on lower side	**Limbe : pubescence sur la face inférieure**	**Blattspreite: Behaarung der Unterseite**	**Limbo: pubescencia en el envés**		
	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Ishigaki Sango, Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	1
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente		9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13. (*)	**QN MS/VG**	**(+) (b)**				
	Petiole: length	**Pétiole : longueur**	**Blattstiel: Länge**	**Pecíolo: longitud**		
	short	court	kurz	corto	BT-K	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Ishigaki Sango, Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	5
	long	long	lang	largo	Dampit	7
14.	**QN VG**	**(b)**				
	Petiole: anthocyanin coloration	**Pétiole : pigmentation anthocyanique**	**Blattstiel: Anthocyanfärbung**	**Pecíolo: pigmentación antociánica**		
	absent or very weak	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	nula o muy leve	Ishigaki Sango	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	3
	very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy intensa		5
15.	**QN VG**	**(c)**				
	Inflorescence: number of flowers on hermaphrodite plants	**Inflorescence : nombre de fleurs sur les plantes hermaphrodites**	**Blütenstand: Anzahl der Blüten bei zwittrigen Pflanzen**	**Inflorescencia: número de flores en plantas hermafroditas**		
	few	petit	wenige	bajo	Ishigaki Sango	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Sunrise, Eksotika	5
	many	élevé	viele	alto	Tainung Nº 1	7
16.	**QN MS/VG**	**(c)**				
	Inflorescence: length of main axis on hermaphrodite plants	**Inflorescence : longueur de l'axe central sur les plantes hermaphrodites**	**Blütenstand: Länge der Hauptachse bei zwittrigen Pflanzen**	**Inflorescencia: longitud del eje principal en plantas hermafroditas**		
	short	court	kurz	corto	Ishigaki Sango, Sunrise	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	BT-1	5
	long	long	lang	largo	Dampit	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17.		**QN VG**	**(c)**				
		Inflorescence: anthocyanin coloration of axis on hermaphrodite plants	**Inflorescence : pigmentation anthocyanique de l'axe sur les plantes hermaphrodites**	**Blütenstand: Anthocyanfärbung der Achse bei zwittrigen Pflanzen**	**Inflorescencia: pigmentación antociánica del eje en plantas hermafroditas**		
		absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	nula o leve	Ishigaki Sango, Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		2
		strong	forte	stark	intensa	Tangkai hitam	3
18.		**QN MS/VG**	**(+) (c)**				
		Flower: length of corolla	**Fleur : longueur de la corolle**	**Blüte: Länge der Krone**	**Flor: longitud de la corola**		
		short	courte	kurz	corta	BT-3	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	BT-1	5
		long	longue	lang	larga	Dampit	7
19.		**PQ VG**	**(+)**				
		Flower: color of corolla	**Fleur : couleur de la corolle**	**Blüte: Farbe der Krone**	**Flor: color de la corola**		
		white	blanche	weiß	blanco	Morib	1
		yellowish white	blanc jaunâtre	gelblichweiß	blanco amarillento	Sunrise, Eksotika	2
		yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo		3
		green	verte	grün	verde		4
		purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura	Sabah Yellow	5
20.	**(*)**	**QN MS/VG**	**(d)**				
		Peduncle: length in hermaphrodite plants	**Pédoncule : longueur sur les plantes hermaphrodites**	**Stiel: Länge bei zwittrigen Pflanzen**	**Pedúnculo: longitud en plantas hermafroditas**		
		short	court	kurz	corto	Ishigaki Sango, Sunrise, Eksotika	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Sekaki	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Dampit, Semangko	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
21.	**(*)**	**QN** **MS/VG**	**(d)**				
		Fruit: length in hermaphrodite plants	**Fruit : longueur sur les plantes hermaphrodites**	**Frucht: Länge bei zwittrigen Pflanzen**	**Fruto: longitud en plantas hermafroditas**		
		short	petit	kurz	corto	Sunrise, Du Roi Solo	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Ishigaki Sango, Eksotika	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Cera, Tainung Nº 5	7
22.	**(*)**	**QN** **MS/VG**	**(d)**				
		Fruit: width in hermaphrodite plants	**Fruit : largeur sur les plantes hermaphrodites**	**Frucht: Breite bei zwittrigen Pflanzen**	**Fruto: anchura en plantas hermafroditas**		
		small	petit	schmal	estrecho	Sunrise, Du Roi Solo	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Ishigaki Sango	5
		large	large	breit	ancho	Cera	7
23.	**(*)**	**QN** **MS/VG**	**(+)** **(d)**				
		Fruit: ratio length/ width in hermaphrodite plants	**Fruit : rapport longueur/largeur sur les plantes hermaphrodites**	**Frucht: Verhältnis Länge/Breite bei zwittrigen Pflanzen**	**Fruto: relación longitud/anchura en plantas hermafroditas**		
		low	bas	klein	baja	Sunrise, Eksotika	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	media	Ishigaki Sango, Sekaki	5
		high	élevé	groß	alta	Cera, Dampit	7
24.		**QN** **MS/VG**	**(d)**				
		Fruit: length in female plants	**Fruit : longueur sur les plantes femelles**	**Frucht: Länge bei weiblichen Pflanzen**	**Fruto: longitud en plantas femeninas**		
		short	petit	kurz	corto	Intenzza	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Zapote Morada	5
		long	long	lang	largo		7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
25.		**QN MS/VG**					
		Fruit: width in female plants	**Fruit : largeur sur les plantes femelles**	**Frucht: Breite bei weiblichen Pflanzen**	**Fruto: anchura en plantas femeninas**		
		small	petit	schmal	estrecho	Pococi	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Intenzza	5
		large	large	breit	ancho	Coco	7
26.		**QN MS/VG**					
		Fruit: ratio length/width in female plants	**Fruit : rapport longueur/largeur sur les plantes femelles**	**Frucht: Verhältnis Länge/Breite bei weiblichen Pflanzen**	**Fruto: relación longitud/anchura en plantas femeninas**		
		low	bas	klein	baja	Coco	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	media	Holland	5
		high	élevé	groß	alta		7
27.	**(*)**	**PQ VG**	**(+) (d)**				
		Fruit: shape in hermaphrodite plants	**Fruit : forme sur les plantes hermaphrodites**	**Frucht: Form bei zwittrigen Pflanzen**	**Fruto: forma en plantas hermafroditas**		
		ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval	Cariflora	1
		elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptico	Ishigaki Sango, Eksotika	2
		oblong	oblongue	rechteckig	oblongo	Sekaki, Amarela	3
		obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Du Roi Solo, Red Lady	4
		pyriform	pyriforme	birnenförmig	piriforme	Rainbow, Kapoho	5
		obovate waisted	obovale étranglée	verkehrt eiförmig tailliert	oboval entallado	BT-1	6

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
28. **(*)**	**PQ** **VG**	**(+)** **(d)**				
	Fruit: shape in female plants	**Fruit : forme sur les plantes femelles**	**Frucht: Form bei weiblichen Pflanzen**	**Fruto: forma en plantas femeninas**		
	ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval		1
	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptico	Zapote Verde	2
	obovate	oblongue	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Zapote Morada	3
	pyriform	pyriforme	birnenförmig	piriforme	Mulata	4
	oblong	oblongue	rechteckig	oblongo		5
	obovate waisted	obovale étranglée	verkehrt eiförmig tailliert	oboval entallado		6
29.	**PQ** **VG**	**(+)** **(d)**				
	Fruit: shape of stalk end	**Fruit : forme de l'extrémité pédonculaire**	**Frucht: Form des Stielendes**	**Fruto: forma del extremo peduncular**		
	pointed	pointue	spitz	puntiagudo	BT-1	1
	rounded	arrondie	abgerundet	redondeado	Semangko	2
	truncate	tronquée	stumpf	truncado	Sunrise	3
	depressed	déprimée	eingesunken	deprimido	Ishigaki Sango, Du Roi Solo	4
30.	**PQ** **VG**	**(d)**				
	Fruit: shape at distal end	**Fruit : forme à l'extrémité distale**	**Frucht: Form am distalen Ende**	**Fruto: forma del extremo distal**		
	rounded	arrondi	abgerundet	redondeado	Tainung Nº 1	1
	weakly pointed	pointu	leicht spitz	ligeramente puntiagudo	Ishigaki Sango, Sunrise	2
	strongly pointed	fortement pointu	stark spitz	muy puntiagudo	Du Roi Solo	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
31. (*)	**PQ VG**	**(+) (d)**				
	Fruit: main color	**Fruit : principale couleur**	**Frucht: Hauptfarbe**	**Fruto: color principal**		
	green	verte	grün	verde	Sari Gading	1
	yellow green	verte jaune	gelblichgrün	verde amarillento	BT-K, Sabah Yellow	2
	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Tainung Nº 1, Kapoho, Amarela	3
	medium orange	orange moyen	mittelorange	anaranjado medio	Ishigaki Sango, Maradol, Mulata	4
	dark orange	orange foncé	dunkelorange	anaranjado oscuro	Dampit, Mamey	5
32.	**QN VG**	**(+) (d)**				
	Fruit: ridges	**Fruit : cannelures**	**Frucht: Rippen**	**Fruto: aristas**		
	absent or very weak	absentes ou très faibles	fehlend oder sehr schwach	ausentes o muy leves	Ishigaki Sango, Tainung Nº 1	1
	weak	faibles	schwach	leves	BT-4	2
	moderate	modérées	mittel	moderadas	Semangko	3
	strong	fortes	stark	pronunciadas	Dampit	4
33.	**QN VG**	**(d)**				
	Fruit: surface texture	**Fruit : texture de la surface**	**Frucht: Beschaffenheit der Oberfläche**	**Fruto: textura de la superficie**		
	smooth	lisse	glatt	lisa	Callina, Paris	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Carisya	5
	rough	rugueuse	rauh	áspera	Sukma	7
34. (*)	**QN VG**	**(+) (d)**				
	Fruit: thickness of skin	**Fruit : épaisseur de l'épiderme**	**Frucht: Dicke der Schale**	**Fruto: grosor de la piel**		
	thin	mince	dünn	delgada	BT-3	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Sunrise, Eksotika	2
	thick	épaisse	dick	gruesa	Tainung Nº 1, Dampit	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
35. (*)	**PQ VG**	**(d)**				
	Fruit: color of flesh	**Fruit : couleur de la chair**	**Frucht: Fleischfarbe**	**Fruto: color de la pulpa**		
	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Cera, Kapoho, Amarela	1
	orange	orange	orange	anaranjado	Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	2
	red orange	rouge orangé	rotorange	anaranjado rojizo	Ishigaki Sango, Maradol	3
36.	**QN VG**	**(+) (d)**				
	Fruit: firmness of flesh	**Fruit : fermeté de la chair**	**Frucht: Fleischfarbe**	**Fruto: firmeza de la pulpa**		
	soft	molle	weich	blanda	Cera	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Maradol	5
	firm	ferme	fest	firme	Sunrise, Sekaki	7
37.	**QN VG**	**(+) (d)**				
	Fruit: sweetness of flesh	**Fruit : goût sucré de la chair**	**Frucht: Süße des Fleisches**	**Fruto: dulzor de la pulpa**		
	low	faible	niedrig	bajo	Cera	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Tainung Nº 1, Maradol, Sekaki	5
	high	fort	hoch	alto	Ishigaki Sango, Sunrise, Eksotika	7
38.	**QN VG**	**(d)**				
	Fruit: aroma of flesh	**Fruit : arôme de la chair**	**Frucht: Aroma des Fleisches**	**Fruto: aroma de la pulpa**		
	weak	faible	schwach	débil	Callina, Sekaki	1
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Ishigaki Sango, Sunrise	2
	strong	fort	stark	fuerte	Eksotika	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
39.		**QN MG/VG**	**(d)**				
		Fruit: thickness of flesh	**Fruit : épaisseur de la chair**	**Frucht: Dicke des Fleisches**	**Fruto: grosor de la pulpa**		
		thin	mince	dünn	delgada		3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		5
		thick	épaisse	dick	gruesa	Sekaki	7
40.		**QN VG**	**(d)**				
		Fruit: abundance of placental tissue	**Fruit : abondance de tissu placentaire**	**Frucht: Menge des plazentalen Gewebes**	**Fruto: abundancia de tejido placentario**		
		scarce	rare	gering	escaso	BT-1, Mamey	3
		moderate	moyen	mittel	moderado	Sunrise, Eksotika	5
		abundant	abondant	groß	abundante	Cera, BT-3	7
41.		**QN MS/VG**	**(d)**				
		Fruit: width of central cavity	**Fruit : largeur de la cavité centrale**	**Frucht: Breite der zentralen Höhlung**	**Fruto: anchura de la cavidad central**		
		narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Sunrise, Sekaki	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Ishigaki Sango, Tainung Nº 1, Golden	5
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Dampit, Semangko	7
42.	**(*)**	**PQ VG**	**(+) (d)**				
		Fruit: shape of central cavity	**Fruit : forme de la cavité centrale**	**Frucht: From der zentralen Höhlung**	**Fruto: forma de la cavidad central**		
		circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Niensee	1
		angular	angulaire	winkling	angular	Tainung Nº 1, BT-K	2
		weakly stellate	faiblement étoilée	leicht sternförmig	levemente estrellada	Ishigaki Sango, Sunrise, Du Roi Solo	3
		strongly stellete	fortement étoilée	stark sternförmig	marcadamente estrellada	BT-2	4
		irregular	irrégulière	unregelmäßig	irregular	Semangko	5

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
43. (*)	**QN MS/VG**	**(d)**				
	Fruit: number of seeds	**Fruit : nombre de graines**	**Frucht: Anzahl Samen**	**Fruto: número de semillas**		
	absent or very few	nul ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr wenige	nulo o muy bajo	Ishigaki Sango	1
	few	petit	wenige	bajo	Du Roi Solo	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio		5
	many	grand	viele	alto	Sunrise	7
	very many	très grand	sehr viele	muy alto	Tainung Nº 1, Cera	9
44.	**PQ VG**					
	Seed: color	**Graine : couleur**	**Samen: Farbe**	**Semilla: color**		
	grey yellow	jaune gris	graugelb	amarillo grisáceo	BT-K	1
	grey	grise	grau	gris	Dampit	2
	medium brown	brun moyen	mittelbraun	marrón medio	Eksotika	3
	dark brown	brun foncé	dunkelbraun	marrón oscuro	Sekaki, BT-1	4
	black	noire	schwarz	negro	Maradol, Morib	5
45.	**QN MS/VG**					
	Seed: length	**Graine : longueur**	**Samen: Länge**	**Semilla: longitud**		
	short	courte	kurz	corta	BT-K	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	BT-1	5
	long	longue	lang	larga	Cera, Dampit	7
46.	**QN MS/VG**					
	Seed: width	**Graine : largeur**	**Samen: Breite**	**Semilla: anchura**		
	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	BT-2	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	5
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Dampit	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
47.	**QN MS/VG**	**(+)**				
	Seed: ratio length/width	**Graine : rapport longueur/largeur**	**Samen: Verhältnis Länge/Breite**	**Semilla: relación longitud/anchura**		
	low	bas	gering	baja	BT-1	1
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	2
	high	élevé	hoch	alta		3
48.	**QN MS/VG**	**(+)**				
	Seed: position of broadest part	**Graine : position de la partie la plus large**	**Samen: Position der breitesten Stelle**	**Semilla: posición de la parte más ancha**		
	at middle	au milieu	in der Mitte	en el medio	Sunrise	1
	slightly towards base	légèrement vers la base	leicht zur Basis hin	ligeramente hacia la base	Tainung Nº 1	2
	clearly towards base	nettement vers la base	stark zur Basis hin	claramente hacia la base		3
49.	**QN MS/VG**	**(+)**				
	Seed: amount of mucilage	**Graine : quantité de mucilage**	**Samen: Menge Schleim**	**Semilla: cantidad de mucílago**		
	small	petite	gering	pequeña	BT-3	1
	moderate	modérée	mittel	moderada	Tainung Nº 1, Sunrise	2
	large	grande	groß	grande	Cera	3
50.	**(*) QN MG/VG**	**(+)**				
	Time of beginning of flowering	**Époque de début de floraison**	**Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns**	**Época de inicio de la floración**		
	early	précoce	früh	temprana	Sinta, Carisya, Arum	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	intermedia	Sunrise, Callina	5
	late	tardive	spät	tardía	Wulung, Cavite Special	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) Plant and stem: Observations on the plant and stem should be made when the first inflorescence or single flower has appeared.

(b) Leaf, leaf blade and petiole: Observations on the leaf, leaf blade and petiole should be made on mature leaves. Leaves should be taken from the middle third of the current season's growth when the first inflorescence or single flower has appeared.

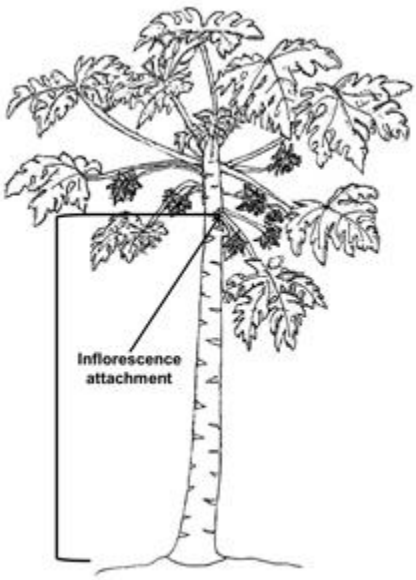
(c) Inflorescence: Observations on the inflorescence should be made after the fourth one has appeared, when it has reached its full length. Single flowers should be excluded from all observations.

(d) Fruit: Observations should be on fruit taken from the middle of the fruiting area. A fruit is considered ripe when the color change is completed. If the type of tree is not indicated the observations must be taken from hermaphrodite trees.

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 2: Plant: height of attachment of first inflorescence

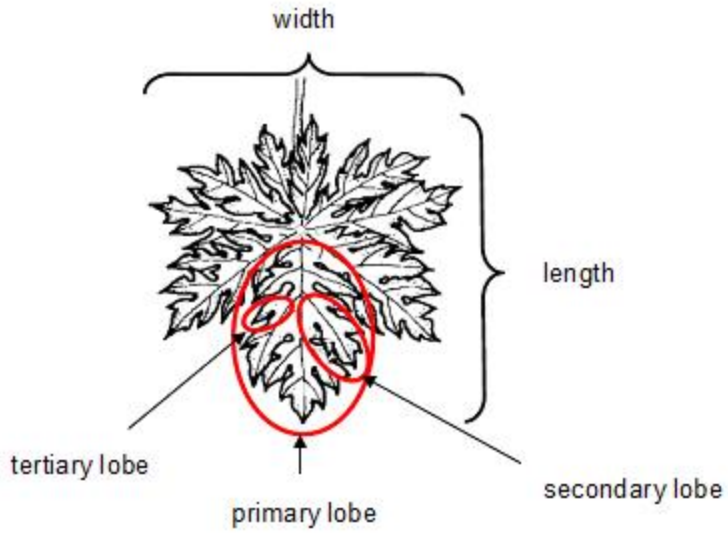
To be considered as the height of attachment of the first inflorescence or single flower.



Ad. 5: Stem: number of nodes

The number of nodes should be observed from the ground up to the first flower.

Ad. 7: Leaf blade: length



Ad. 8: Leaf blade: width

See Ad. 7

Ad. 10: Leaf blade: presence of tertiary lobes

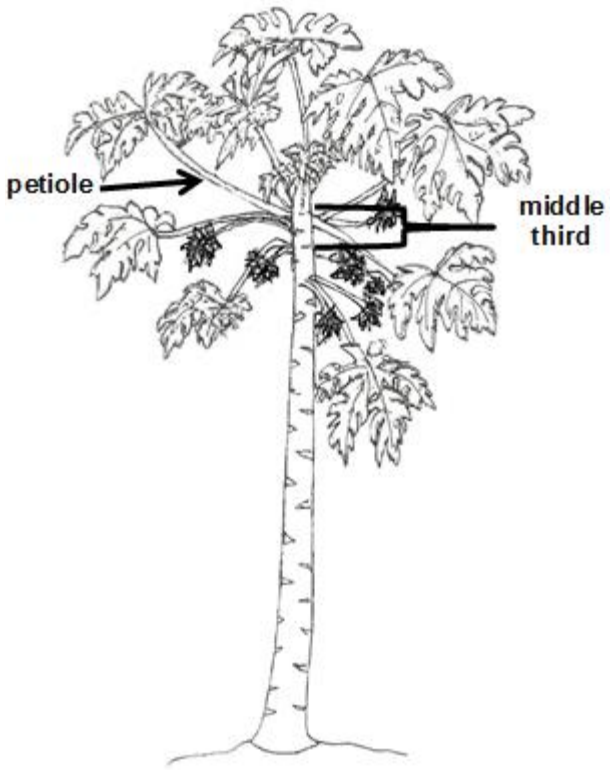
See Ad. 7

Ad. 11: Leaf: presence of secondary leaf

1
absent

9
present

Ad. 13: Petiole: length



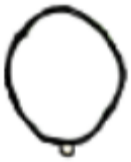
Ad. 18: Flower: length of corolla

This characteristic only applies to hermaphrodite or female varieties. Observations on flower length should be made during the first flower opening, at the start of anther dehiscence in hermaphrodite varieties, and in the case of female varieties at midday.

Ad. 19: Flower: color of corolla

This characteristic applies to all types of plants, regardless of the sex. Observations on flower color should be made during the first flower opening.

Ad. 23: Fruit: ratio length/ width in hermaphrodite plants

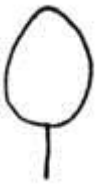


3
low

5
medium

7
high

Ad. 27: Fruit: shape in hermaphrodite plants

		< broadest part >		
		(below middle)	at middle	(above middle)
< lateral outline >	flat parallel sides		 3 oblong	
	rounded	 1 ovate	 2 elliptic	 4 obovate
	rounded with neck			 5 pyriform
	Rounded with central constriction			 6 obovate waisted

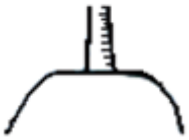
Ad. 28: Fruit: shape in female plants

See Ad. 27

Ad. 29: Fruit: shape of stalk end

1
pointed

2
rounded



3
truncate

4
depressed

Ad. 31: Fruit: main color

The main color is the color with the largest surface area. In cases where the areas of the main and secondary color are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area the darkest color is considered to be the main color.

Ad. 32: Fruit: ridges

To be observed in transverse section.

1
absent or very weak

2
weak

3
moderate

4
strong

Ad. 34: Fruit: thickness of skin

The thickness of the skin is observed in transversal section with the help of a magnifying glass.

Ad. 36: Fruit: firmness of flesh

To be assessed with the help of a penetrometer.

Ad. 37: Fruit: sweetness of flesh

To be assessed with the help of a refractometer.

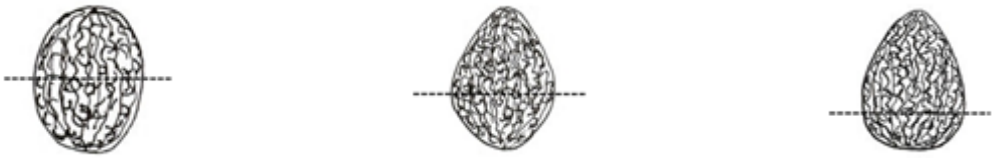
Ad. 42: Fruit: shape of central cavity

1 circular | 2 angular | 3 weakly stellate | 4 strongly stellate | 5 irregular

Ad. 47: Seed: ratio length/width

1 low | 2 medium | 3 high

Ad. 48: Seed: position of broadest part



1 at middle | 2 slightly towards base | 3 clearly towards base

Ad. 49: Seed: amount of mucilage

The amount of mucilage is determined visually by separating the mucilage from the seed.

Ad. 50: Time of beginning of flowering

The beginning of flowering is considered when 10% of the flowers on the first inflorescence have started to flower.

9. Literature

IBPGR, 1988: Descriptors for Papaya. International Board for Plant Genetic Resources. Rome, IT, 34 pp.

Loyola, J.L.D., Pinto, R.M. de S., Lima, J.F. de, Ferreira, F.R. 2000: Catálogo de germoplasma de mamão (*Carica papaya* L.). Embrapa Mandioca e Fruticultura, Cruz das Almas, Bahia, BR, 40 pp.

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	*Carica papaya* L.
1.2	Common name	Papaya, Papaw

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 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 (2)	**Plant: height of attachment of first inflorescence**		
	very low		1 [ ]
	very low to low		2 [ ]
	low	Ishigaki Sango, Sekaki	3 [ ]
	low to medium		4 [ ]
	medium	Sunrise, Tainung Nº 1	5 [ ]
	medium to high		6 [ ]
	high	Cera, Dampit, Semangko	7 [ ]
	high to very high		8 [ ]
	very high		9 [ ]
5.2 (9)	**Leaf blade: ratio length/width**		
	low to medium	Johor	1 [ ]
	medium	Ishigaki Sango, Sunrise, Tainung Nº 1	2 [ ]
	medium to high	Golden	3 [ ]
5.3 (13)	**Petiole: length**		
	very short		1 [ ]
	very short to short		2 [ ]
	short	BT-K	3 [ ]
	short to medium		4 [ ]
	medium	Ishigaki Sango, Sunrise, Tainung Nº 1	5 [ ]
	medium to long		6 [ ]
	long	Dampit	7 [ ]
	long to very long		8 [ ]
5.4 (35)	**Fruit: color of flesh**		
	yellow	Amarela, Cera, Kapoho	1 [ ]
	orange	Sunrise, Tainung Nº 1	2 [ ]
	red orange	Ishigaki Sango, Maradol	3 [ ]

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*	*ovate*	*elliptic*

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

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:

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.

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]