

TG/UROCH(proj.11)
ORIGINAL: English
DATE: 2017-03-24

### INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

#### DRAFT

#### **UROCHLOA**

UPOV Code: UROCH\_RUZ; UROCH\_DIC; UROCH\_HUM; UROCH\_DEC; UROCH\_BRI; UROCH\_RBR; UROCH\_RDB

Urochloa brizantha (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) R. D. Webster;
Urochloa decumbens (Stapf) R. D. Webster;
Urochloa dictyoneura (Fig. & De Not.) Veldkamp;
Urochloa humidicola (Rendle) Morrone & Zuloaga;
Urochloa ruziziensis (R. Germ. & C. M. Evrard) Crins;
Urochloa ruziziensis (R. Germ. & C. M. Evrard) Crins x U. brizantha
(Hochst. ex A. Rich.) R. D. Webster;
Urochloa ruziziensis x Urochloa decumbens x Urochloa brizantha

#### **GUIDELINES**

#### FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

#### FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by (an) expert(s) from Brazil

to be considered by the

Technical Committee at its fifty-third session, to be held in Geneva from April 3 to 5, 2017

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

#### Alternative Names:\*

-

Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish
Urochloa brizantha (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) R. D. Webster, Brachiaria brizantha (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Stapf, Panicum brizanthum Hochst. ex A. Rich.	Bread Grass, Palisade grass, Palisade signal grass, Signal Grass		Palisadengras	Pasto alambre, Pasto señal, Zacate señal, Zacate signal, Brachiaria

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 (<a href="www.upov.int">www.upov.int</a>), for the latest information.]

#### Alternative Names:\*

Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish
Urochloa decumbens (Stapf) R. D. Webster, Brachiaria decumbens Stapf	Basilisk signal grass, Signal grass, Spreading liverseed grass, Surinam grass		Surinamgras	Zacate Surinam, Pasto chontalpo, Pasto de la palizada, Pasto de las orillas, Pasto peludo, Pasto prodigio, Zacate prodigio, Brachiaria
Urochloa dictyoneura (Fig. & De Not.) Veldkamp , Brachiaria dictyoneura (Fig. & De Not.) Stapf, Panicum dictyoneurum Fig. & De Not.	Koronivia grass			
Urochloa humidicola (Rendle) Morrone & Zuloaga, Brachiaria humidicola (Rendle) Schweick.; Panicum humidicola Rendle	Creeping signal grass, Koronivia grass	Koronivia		Braquiaria dulce, Kikuyu de la Amazonía, Pasto humidícola, Pasto humidícola dulce
Urochloa ruziziensis (R. Germ. & C. M. Evrard) Crins, Brachiaria ruziziensis R. Germ. & C. M. Evrard	Congo grass, Congo signal grass, Ruzi grass			Congo señal, Gambutera, Kenia, Pasto Congo, Pasto ruzi, Brachiaria
Urochloa ruziziensis (R. Germ. & C. M. Evrard) Crins x U. brizantha (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) R. D. Webster, Brachiaria ruziziensis R. Germ. & C. M. Evrard x B. brizantha (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Stapf				
Urochloa ruziziensis x Urochloa decumbens x Urochloa brizantha, Brachiaria ruziziensis x Brachiaria decumbens x Brachiaria brizantha				

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.

TAE	BLE OF CONTENTS	<u>PAGE</u>
1.	SUBJECT OF THESE TEST GUIDELINES	4
2.	MATERIAL REQUIRED	4
3.	METHOD OF EXAMINATION	4
	3.1 Number of Growing Cycles	4 4 4
4.	ASSESSMENT OF DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY	5
	4.1 DISTINCTNESS 4.2 UNIFORMITY 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 7 7
7.	TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS/TABLEAU DES CARACTÈRES/MERKMALSTABELLE/TABLA DE CARACTERES	9
8.	EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS	12
	EXPLANATIONS COVERING SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS     EXPLANATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	
9.	LITERATURE	15
10.	TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	16

- 4 -

#### 1. <u>Subject of these Test Guidelines</u>

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Urochloa brizantha* (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) R. D. Webster, *Urochloa decumbens* (Stapf) R. D. Webster, *Urochloa dictyoneura* (Fig. & De Not.) Veldkamp, *Urochloa humidicola* (Rendle) Morrone & Zuloaga, *Urochloa ruziziensis* (R. Germ. & C. M. Evrard) Crins, *Urochloa ruziziensis* (R. Germ. & C. M. Evrard) Crins x *U. brizantha* (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) R. D. Webster, *Urochloa ruziziensis* x *Urochloa decumbens* x *Urochloa brizantha*.

#### 2. Material Required

- 2.1 The competent authorities decide on the quantity and quality of the plant material required for testing the variety and when and where it is to be delivered. Applicants submitting material from a State other than that in which the testing takes place must ensure that all customs formalities and phytosanitary requirements are complied with.
- 2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of seed.
- 2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:

500 g of seed.

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

- 2.4 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. <u>Method of Examination</u>

- 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.
- 3.2 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 For apomictic varieties, each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 40 spaced plants which should be divided between at least 2 replicates.
- 3.4.2 For cross-pollinated varieties, each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 60 spaced plants which should be divided between at least 3 replicates.

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

In the case of apomictic varieties, 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.

In the case of cross-pollinated varieties, unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 60 plants or parts taken from each of 60 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 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 For the assessment of uniformity of apomictic varieties, a population standard of 2% 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 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) Leaf blade: hairs (characteristic 11)
  - (b) Inflorescence: shape of rachis in cross section (characteristic 15)
  - (c) Flower: stigma color (characteristic 19)
- 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

- (a)-(b) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.
- (+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.

#### TG/UROCH(proj.11) Urochloa/Urochloa/Palisadengras/Urochloa, 2017-03-24 - 9 -

## 7. <u>Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres</u>

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (*) (+)	VG	Plant: growth habit	Plante : port	Pflanze: Wuchsform	Planta: porte		
QN		erect	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	BRS Piatã, CIAT BR02/1718	1
		semi erect	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	BRS Tupi, Llanero	3
		semi prostate	demi-étalé	halbliegend	semipostrado	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	5
		prostrate	étalé	liegend	postrado	Humidícola comum	7
2. (*) (+)	MS	Plant: height	Plante : hauteur	Pflanze: Höhe	Planta: altura		
QN	(a)	short	basse	niedrig	corta	BRS Tupi	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	BRS Piatã, MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	5
		tall	haute	hoch	alta	CIAT BR02/1718, Xaraés	7
3. (*)	MS	Stolon: length of internode	Stolon : longueur de l'entre-nœud	Ausläufer: Internodienlänge	Estolón: longitud del entrenudo		
QN		absent or very short	absent ou très court	fehlend oder sehr kurz	ausente o muy corto	BRS Piatã	1
		short	court	kurz	corto	Mulato II	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Humidícola comum	5
		long	long	lang	largo	BRS Tupi	7
4. (*) (+)	MS	Culm: length of internode	Tige : longueur de l'entre-nœud	Halm: Internodienlänge	Macollo: longitud del entrenudo		
QN		short	court	kurz	corto	BRS Tupi	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	MIXE LN 45	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Xaraés	7
5.	MS	Culm: diameter	Tige : diamètre	Halm: Durchmesser	Macollo: diámetro		
(+)							
QN							
~		small	petit	klein	pequeño		1
٠.,		medium	petit moyen	klein mittel	pequeño medio	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	1
			·		•	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	
6. (*) (+)	VG	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	2
6. (*) (+)	VG	medium large	moyen grand  Dernière feuille :	mittel groß	medio grande	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	2
6. (*) (+)	VG	medium large Flag leaf: curvature	moyen grand  Dernière feuille : courbure	mittel groß Fahnenblatt: Biegung	medio grande Última hoja: curvatura	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	3
6. (*) (+)	VG	medium large  Flag leaf: curvature  absent or weak	moyen grand  Dernière feuille : courbure  absente ou faible	mittel groß  Fahnenblatt: Biegung  fehlend oder gering	medio grande Última hoja: curvatura ausente o débil	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	2 3
6. (*) (+) QN	VG	medium large Flag leaf: curvature absent or weak medium	moyen grand  Dernière feuille: courbure  absente ou faible moyenne	mittel groß  Fahnenblatt: Biegung  fehlend oder gering mittel	medio grande Última hoja: curvatura  ausente o débil media	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	2 3 1 2
6. (*) (+) QN 7. (*) (+)		medium large Flag leaf: curvature absent or weak medium strong	moyen grand  Dernière feuille: courbure  absente ou faible moyenne forte  Dernière feuille:	mittel groß  Fahnenblatt: Biegung  fehlend oder gering mittel stark	medio grande Última hoja: curvatura  ausente o débil media fuerte	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	2 3 1 2
6. (*) (+) QN		medium large  Flag leaf: curvature  absent or weak medium strong  Flag leaf: width	moyen grand  Dernière feuille: courbure  absente ou faible moyenne forte  Dernière feuille: largeur	mittel groß  Fahnenblatt: Biegung  fehlend oder gering mittel stark  Fahnenblatt: Breite	medio grande  Última hoja: curvatura  ausente o débil media fuerte  Última hoja: anchura		2 3 1 2 3

#### TG/UROCH(proj.11) Urochloa/Urochloa/Palisadengras/Urochloa, 2017-03-24 - 10 -

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
8. (*)	VG	Flag leaf: distribution of hairs on sheath	Dernière feuille : répartition des poils sur la gaine	Fahnenblatt: Verteilung der Haare auf Blattscheide	Última hoja: distribución de los pelos en la vaina		
PQ		at base	à la base	an der Basis	en la base		1
		at apex	au sommet	an der Spitze	en el ápice	MIXE LN 45	2
		on margins	en bordure	an den Rändern	en los márgenes		3
		throughout	partout	überall	en la totalidad	BRS Piatã, Mulato II	4
9.	MS	Leaf blade: length	Limbe : longueur	Blattspreite: Länge	Limbo: longitud		
QN	(b)	short	court	kurz	corto	Basilisk, Humidícola comum	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	MIXE LN 45	5
		long	long	lang	largo	BRS Piatã, Mulato II	7
10. (*)	MS	Leaf blade: width	Limbe : largeur	Blattspreite: Breite	Limbo: anchura		
QN	(b)	narrow	étroit	schmal	estrechas	BRS Piatã	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	MIXE LN 45	5
		broad	large	breit	anchas	Mulato II	7
11. (*)	VG	Leaf blade: hairs	Limbe : poils	Blattspreite: Haare	Limbo: pelos		
QL	(b)	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	BRS Tupi	1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Mulato II	9
12. (*)	VG	Leaf blade: distribution of hairs	Limbe : répartition des poils	Blattspreite: Verteilung der Haare	Limbo: distribución de los pelos		
PQ	(b)	on upper surface only	uniquement sur la face supérieure	nur auf Oberseite	solo en el haz	BRS Tupi, Llanero	1
		on lower surface only	uniquement sur la face inférieure	nur auf Unterseite	solo en el envés	MIXE LN 45	2
		on margins only	uniquement en bordure	nur auf Rändern	solo en los márgenes	Marandú, Xaraés	3
		on both surfaces	sur les deux faces	auf beiden Seiten	en ambas superficies	Mulato II, Basilisk	4
13. (*)	VG	Leaf sheath: density of hairs	Gaine de la feuille: densité de la pilosité	Blattscheide: Dichte der Behaarung	Vaina de la hoja: densidad de la vellosidad		
QN	(b)	absent or sparse	absente ou éparse	fehlend oder locker	ausente o escasa	BRS Piatã	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		2
		dense	dense	dicht	densa	Mulato II	3
14.	MS	Inflorescence: length of rachis	Inflorescence : longueur du rachis	Blütenstand: Länge der Spindeln	Inflorescencia: longitud del raquis		
(+) QN	(a)	short	court	kurz	corto	Mulato II	3
W14	(a)	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Llanero	5 5
		long	long	lang	largo	Marandú	7

#### TG/UROCH(proj.11) Urochloa/Urochloa/Palisadengras/Urochloa, 2017-03-24 - 11 -

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
15. (*) (+)	VG	Inflorescence: shape of rachis in cross section	Inflorescence : forme du rachis en section transversale	Blütenstand: Form der Spindeln im Querschnitt	Inflorescencia: forma del raquis en sección transversal		
PQ	(a)	triangular	triangulaire	dreieckig	triangular	MIXE LN 45	1
		winged	ailée	geflügelt	alado	Mulato II	2
		crescent	en croissant	halbmondförmig	lunular	BRS Piatã	3
16. (+)	MS	Inflorescence: length of basal racemes	Inflorescence : longueur des racèmes de la base	Blütenstand: Länge der basalen Blütentrauben	Inflorescencia: longitud de los racimos basales		
QN	(a)	short	courts	kurz	cortos	BRS Tupi, Humidícola comum	3
		medium	moyens	mittel	medios	MIXE LN 45, Mulato II	5
		long	longs	lang	largos	Marandú	7
17. (*) (+)	MS	Inflorescence: length of peduncle	Inflorescence : longueur du pédoncule	Blütenstand: Länge des Blütenstandsstiels	Inflorescencia: longitud del pedúnculo		
QN	(a)	short	court	kurz	corto		3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Mulato II	5
		long	long	lang	largo	BRS Piatã, MIXE LN 45	7
18. (*)	VG	Spikelet: pubescence	Épillet : pubescence	Ährchen: Behaarung	Espiguilla: pubescencia		
QN	(a)	absent or very sparse	absente ou très éparse	fehlend oder sehr locker	ausente o muy escasa	BRS Piatã	1
		sparse	éparse	locker	escasa	Humidícola comum	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Mulato II, Xaraés	5
		dense	dense	dicht	densa	BRS Tupi, Llanero	7
19. (*)	VG	Flower: stigma color	Fleur : couleur des stigmates	Blüte: Farbe der Narbe	Flor: color del estigma		
PQ		white	blanc	weiß	blanco	Mulato II	1
		light purple	violet clair	hellpurpurn	púrpura claro	Llanero	2
		medium purple	violet moyen	mittelpurpurn	púrpura medio	BRS Piatã, MIXE LN 45	3
		dark purple	violet foncé	dunkelpurpurn	púrpura oscuro	Marandú, Toledo	4
20.	VG	Glume: anthocyanin coloration	Glume : pigmentation anthocyanique	Hüllspelze: Anthocyanfärbung	Gluma: pigmentación antociánica		
QN	(a)	absent or very weak	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	BRS Piatã	1
		weak	absente	gering	débil	Basilisk	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Marandú	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Llanero	7
21. (*) (+)	MG	Time of beginning of flowering	Époque du début de floraison	Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns	Época de inicio de la floración		
QN		early	précoce	früh	temprana	BRS Piatã, Basilisk, Llanero	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Marandú	5
		late	tardive	spät	tardía	Xaraés	7

#### 8. <u>Explanations on the Table of Characteristics</u>

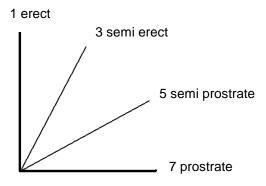
#### 8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

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

- (a) Observations should be made at the time of beginning of flowering.
- (b) Observations on fully developed leaves should be made on the penultimate leaf of the main culm.

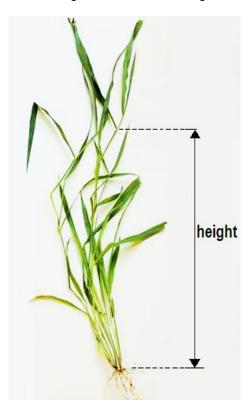
#### 8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

#### Ad. 1: Plant: growth habit



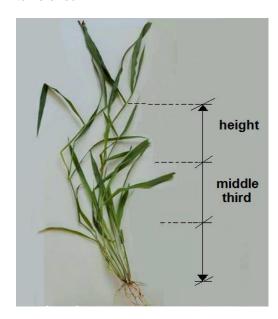
#### Ad. 2: Plant: height

The height of the plant should be measured in the center of the plant, from the first leaf below the flag leaf to the ground level, excluding the inflorescence.

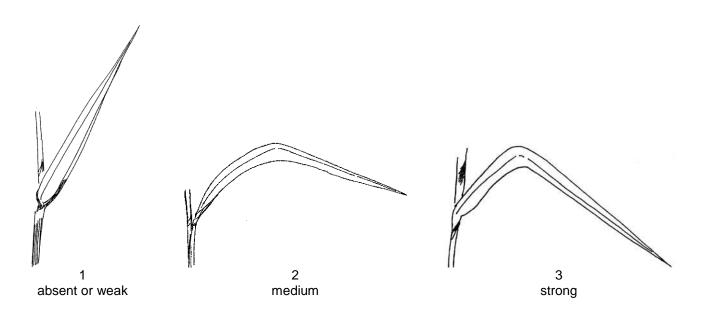


# Ad. 4: Culm: length of internode Ad. 5: Culm: diameter

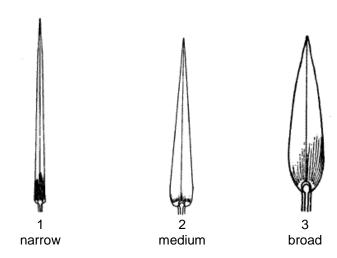
The assessment of the length of internode should be made in the middle third of plant; it does not refer to floral culm.



Ad. 6: Flag leaf: curvature

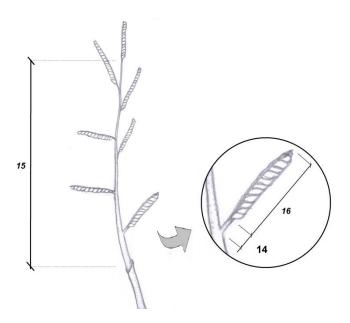


Ad. 7: Flag leaf: width

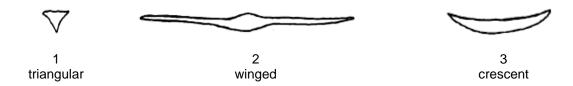


Ad. 14: Inflorescence: length of rachis

Ad. 16: Inflorescence: length of basal racemes Ad. 17: Inflorescence: length of peduncle



#### Ad. 15: Inflorescence: shape of rachis in cross section



#### Ad. 21: Time of beginning of flowering

The time of beginning of flowering is reached when 50% of the plants have at least one inflorescence fully emerged.

#### 9. <u>Literature</u>

Assis, G.M.L. de, Euclydes, R.F., Cruz, C.D. and Valle, C. B. do. 2003: Discriminação de Espécies de Brachiaria Baseada em Diferentes Grupos de Caracteres Morfológicos. R. Bras. Zootec., v.32, n.3, pp.576-584

Miles, J. W., Maass, B. L. and Valle, C. B. do. eds., 1996: Brachiaria: Biology, Agronomy, and Improvement. CIAT Publication No. 259

#### 10. <u>Technical Questionnaire</u>

TECHNICAL	QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
			Application date:
			(not to be filled in by the applicant)
	to be completed in	TECHNICAL QUESTIONNA connection with an application	
1. Subje	ct of the Technical Questior	naire	
1.1.1	Botanical name	Jrochloa decumbens (Stapf) R	R. D. Webster
1.1.2		Basilisk signal grass, Signal Burinam grass	grass, Spreading liverseed grass,
1.2.1	Botanical name	Jrochloa humidicola (Rendle)	Morrone & Zuloaga [ ]
1.2.2	Common name	Creeping signal grass, Koroniv	ia grass
1.3.1		<i>Jrochloa ruziziensis</i> (R. Ger Zuloaga	rm. & C. M. Evrard) Morrone & [ ]
1.3.2	Common name	Congo grass, Congo signal gra	ass, Ruzi grass
1.4.1	Botanical name	Jrochloa dictyoneura (Fig. & D	e Not.) Veldkamp [ ]
1.4.2	Common name	Koronivia grass	
1.5.1	Botanical name	Jrochloa brizantha (Hochst. ex	(A. Rich.) R. D. Webster
1.5.2	Common name	Bread Grass, Palisade grass, F	Palisade signal grass, Signal Grass
1.6.1		<i>Irochloa ruziziensis</i> (R. Germ. prizantha (Hochst. ex A. Rich.)	
1.6.2	Common name		
1.7.1	Botanical name	Jrochloa ruziziensis x Urochlo	a decumbens x Urochloa brizantha [ ]
1.7.2	Common name		

TG/UROCH(proj.11) Urochloa, 2017-03-24 - 17 -

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

2.	Applicant		
	Name		]
	Address		
			]
	Telephone No.		]
	Fax No.		]
	E-mail address		]
	Breeder (if different from applic	eant)	7
3.	Proposed denomination and br	reeder's reference	
	Proposed denomination		]
	(if available)	·	
	Breeder's reference		]

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

	ing scheme						
/ariety r	Breeding scheme						
	esulting from:						
1.1.1	Crossing						
	(a) controlled cross (please state parent varieties)	[ ]					
emale p	parent x (male parent						
	(b) partially known cross (please state known parent variety(ies))	[ ]					
emale p	oarent x ( male parent						
	(c) unknown cross	[ ]					
l.1.2 ,	Mutation (please state parent variety)	[ ]					
1.1.3	Discovery and development	[ ]					
	(please state where and when discovered and how developed)						
1.1.4	Other (please provide details)	[ ]					
ļ.1	.4						

<sup>#</sup> 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:

		a)	propagated varieties apomictic	[ ]
		b)	non-apomictic	[]
		c)	Other (please provide details)	[ ]
4	.2.2 C	Other pleas	se provide details)	[]
i				

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 (11)	Leaf blade: hairs		
	absent	BRS Tupi	1[]
	present	Mulato II	9[]
5.2 (15)	Inflorescence: shape of rachis in cross section		
	triangular	MIXE LN 45	1[]
	winged	Mulato II	2[]
	crescent	BRS Piatã	3[]
5.3 (19)	Flower: stigma color		
	white	Mulato II	1[]
	light purple	Llanero	2[]
	medium purple	BRS Piatã, MIXE LN 45	3[]
	dark purple	Marandú, Toledo	4[]

TG/UROCH(proj.11) Urochloa, 2017-03-24 - 21 -

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

Please use the following tab from the variety (or varieties)	which, to the best of your known	ties provide information on how y owledge, is (or are) most simila tinctness in a more efficient wa	nr. This information may help
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	Flower: stigma color	dark purple	light purple
Comments:			

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

<sup>#</sup> 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 melp to distinguish the variety?							
	Yes	[ ]		No	[ ]			
	(If yes	, please p	rovide details)					
7.2	Are th	ere any s	pecial conditior	ns for growing the va	riety or con	ducting the examination?		
	Yes	[ ]		No	[ ]			
	(If yes	, please p	rovide details)					
7.3	Other	information	on					
	Ploidy	,			[]			
8.	Autho	rization fo	or release					
	(a) Does the variety require prior authorization for release under legislation concerning the the environment, human and animal health?							
		Yes	[ ]	No	[ ]			
	(b)	Has suc	h authorization	been obtained?				
		Yes	[ ]	No	[]			
	If the answer to (b) is yes, please attach a copy of the authorization.							

<sup>#</sup> Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

# TG/UROCH(proj.11) Urochloa, 2017-03-24 - 23 -

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE			Page {x} of {y}		Reference Nu	Reference Number:			
			·	•					
	The e	nation on plant material t expression of a character isease, chemical treatm cions taken from differen	ristic or several charac ent (e.g. growth retar	cteristics of a	a variety may b				
has u	cteristic ndergo	plant material should not be sof the variety, unless to the such treatment, full do bur knowledge, if the plan	he competent authorite tails of the treatment	ies allow or must be giv	request such t en. In this res	reatment. If the pect, please inc	e plant material		
	(a)	Microorganisms (e.g. v	irus, bacteria, phytopl	asma)		Yes [ ]	No [ ]		
	(b)	Chemical treatment (e.	g. growth retardant, p	esticide)		Yes [ ]	No [ ]		
	(c)	Tissue culture				Yes [ ]	No [ ]		
	(d) Other factors Yes [						No [ ]		
	Please provide details for where you have indicated "yes".								
10.	10. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this form is correct:								
	Applic	cant's name							
	Signa	fure			Date				

[End of document]