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APRICOT

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Prunus armeniaca L.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

*prepared by an expert from Hungary**to be considered by the**Technical Committee at its fifty-seventh session
to be held in Geneva on October 25 and 26, 2021**Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance*

Alternative names:*

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Apricot	Abricotier	Aprikose, Marille	Albaricoquero, Chabacano

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.

Other associated UPOV documents:

TG/187 *Prunus* Rootstock

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

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1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Prunus armeniaca* L. for fruit production. For the examination of rootstock varieties, the Test Guidelines for Prunus Rootstock TG/187 should be applied.

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 one-year-old grafts, budsticks or dormant shoots for grafting.

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

(a) varieties resulting from crossings
3 trees (one-year-old grafts) or
3 budsticks or dormant shoots

(b) varieties resulting from mutations
9 trees (one-year-old grafts) or
9 budsticks or dormant shoots

The rootstock to be used is 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 may be observed from a single planting, examined in two separate growing cycles.

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 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.

3.1.5 The testing of a variety may be concluded when the competent authority can determine with certainty the outcome of the test.

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 Varieties resulting from crossing: Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 3 trees.

3.4.2 Varieties resulting from mutation: Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 9 trees.

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 varieties resulting from crossing, 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 observation made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

In the case of observations of parts taken from single plants, the number of parts to be taken from each of the plants should be 5.

In the case of varieties resulting from mutation, unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 8 plants or parts taken from each of 8 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 plants, the number of parts to be taken from each of the plants should be 2.

4.1.5 Method of Observation

The recommended method of observing the characteristic for the purposes of distinctness is indicated by the following key in the 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 These Test Guidelines have been developed for the examination of vegetatively propagated varieties. For varieties with other types of propagation, the recommendations in the General Introduction and document TGP/13 "Guidance for new types and species" Section 4.5 "Testing Uniformity" should be followed.

4.2.3 For the assessment of uniformity in a sample of 3 plants, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 3 plants, no off-types are allowed. For the assessment of uniformity in a sample of 9 plants, a population standard of 1 % and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 9 plants, 1 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 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) Petal: color (characteristic 27)
 - (b) Fruit: weight (characteristic 29)
 - (c) Fruit: shape in lateral view (characteristic 30)
 - (d) Fruit: ground color of skin (characteristic 46)
 - (e) Fruit: relative area of over color (characteristic 49)
 - (f) Fruit: color of flesh (characteristic 51)
 - (g) Time of beginning of flowering (characteristic 58)
 - (h) Time of beginning of fruit ripening (characteristic 59)
- 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 All relevant states of expression are presented in the characteristic.
- 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. (*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a)				
	Tree: vigor		Arbre : vigueur		Baum: Wuchsstärke	Árbol: vigor		
	very weak		très faible		sehr gering	muy débil	Sub-zero	1
	weak		faible		gering	débil	Ninfa, Rustic	2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Bergeron, Canino, Peek, Rouge du Roussillon	3
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Earle Orange, Magyar kajsi, Palsteyn, Pisana, Portici	4
	very strong		très forte		sehr stark	muy fuerte	Monaco Bello, Moniqui, Solitaire, Viceroy	5
2. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(a)				
	Tree: habit		Arbre : port		Baum: Wuchsform	Árbol: hábito		
	fastigate		très dressé		sehr aufrecht	fastigiado	Japan's Early	1
	upright		dressé		aufrecht	erguido	Harcot, Primando, Reale d'Imola	2
	upright to spreading		dressé à étalé		aufrecht bis breitwüchsig	erguido a extendido	Ceglédi óriás, Paz, Proimo Tyrinthos, Veecot	3
	spreading		étalé		breitwüchsig	extendido	Blenheim, Canino, Grandir, Hargrand, Magyar kajsi	4
	drooping		retombant		überhängend	colgante	Palsteyn, Pisana, Vesna	5
3.	QN	VG	(+)	(a)				
	Tree: number of branches		Arbre : nombre de branches		Baum: Anzahl Zweige	Árbol: número de ramas		
	few		petit		gering	bajo	Earle Orange, Roxana	1
	few to medium		petit à moyen		gering bis mittel	bajo a medio	Ceglédi zamatos	2
	medium		moyen		mittel	medio	Bergeron, Magyar kajsi, San Castrese	3
	medium to many		moyen à grand		mittel bis hoch	medio a alto	Ceglédi napsugár	4
	many		grand		hoch	alto	Harlayne, Prevete, Roxy, Veecot	5
4. (*)	QN	VG		(a)				
	Tree: distribution of flower buds		Arbre : répartition des boutons floraux		Baum: Verteilung der Blütenknospen	Árbol: distribución de las yemas florales		
	predominantly on spurs		le plus souvent sur bouquets de mai		vorwiegend an Bukettrieben	predominantemente en los ramilletes	Earle Orange, Nugget, Roxy, Royal Roussillon, Sun Glo	1
	equally on spurs and on one-year-old shoots		autant sur bouquets de mai que sur rameaux d'un an		gleichmaßen an Bukettrieben und an einjährigen Trieben	tanto en los ramilletes como en las ramas de un año	Bergeron, Bulida, Canino, San Castrese, Veecot	2
	predominantly on one-year-old shoots		le plus souvent sur rameaux d'un an		vorwiegend an einjährigen Trieben	predominantemente en las ramas de un año	Amal, Ouardi, Roxana	3

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a)				
	One-year-old shoot: color on sunny side		Rameau d'un an : couleur de la face exposée au soleil		Einjähriger Trieb: Farbe an der Sonnenseite	Rama de un año: color de la cara expuesta al sol		
	yellow brown		brun-jaune		gelbbraun	marrón amarillento	Cape Bebeco, Grandir	1
	red brown		brun-rouge		rotbraun	marrón rojizo	Palsteyn, Royal, Veecot	2
	purple brown		brun-pourpre		purpurbraun	marrón púrpura	Blenheim, Harcot	3
6.	QN	VG	(+)	(a)				
	One-year-old shoot: size of bud support		Rameau d'un an : taille du support de l'œil		Einjähriger Trieb: Größe des Knospenwulstes	Rama de un año: tamaño del soporte de la yema		
	small		petite		klein	pequeño	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Harcot, Vitillo	1
	medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Hargrand, Magyar kajsz, Palsteyn, Portici, Tri Gems	2
	large		grande		groß	grande	Ceglédi arany, Himidi, Suapriseven	3
7. (*)	QN	VG	(+)					
	Young shoot: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of apex		Jeune rameau : intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique de l'apex		Jungtrieb: Intensität der Anthocyanfärbung der Spitze	Rama joven: intensidad de la pigmentación antocianica del ápice		
	very weak		très faible		sehr gering	muy débil	Anderheart	1
	very weak to weak		très faible à faible		sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil	Cristal	2
	weak		faible		gering	débil	Blenheim, Hargrand, Paz, Perla	3
	weak to medium		faible à moyenne		gering bis mittel	débil a media	Ceglédi szilárd, Mambo	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Cape Bebeco, Polonais, San Castrese, Sun Glo	5
	medium to strong		moyenne à forte		mittel bis stark	media a fuerte	Ceglédi gömbölyű, Samourai	6
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Ceglédi bíbor, Harcot, Ladisun, Ohaicos, Ravival	7
	strong to very strong		forte à très forte		stark bis sehr stark	fuerte a muy fuerte		8
	very strong		très forte		sehr stark	muy fuerte	Rojo Passion	9

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
8.	QN	MG/MS/VG	(b)				
	Leaf blade: length	Limbe : longueur	Blattspreite: Länge	Limbo: longitud			
	very short	très courte	sehr kurz	muy corta			1
	very short to short	très courte à courte	sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta			2
	short	courte	kurz	corta	Bulida, Early Biady, Perla, Samarkandskij rannij		3
	short to medium	courte à moyenne	kurz bis mittel	corta a media	Ceglédi bájós		4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Canino, Portici, Rouge du Roussillon, Veecot		5
	medium to long	moyenne à longue	mittel bis lang	media a larga	Clarina, Lunafull		6
	long	longue	lang	larga	Ceglédi arany, Moniquí, Roxana		7
	long to very long	longue à très longue	lang bis sehr lang	larga a muy larga	César, Koolgat		8
	very long	très longue	sehr lang	muy larga			9
9.	QN	MG/MS/VG	(b)				
	Leaf blade: width	Limbe : largeur	Blattspreite: Breite	Limbo: anchura			
	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha	Hurgat		1
	very narrow to narrow	très étroite à étroite	sehr schmal bis schmal	muy estrecha a estrecha	Koolgat		2
	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Ceglédi bíbor, Monaco Bello, Rouget de Sernhac, Veecot		3
	narrow to medium	étroite à moyenne	schmal bis mittel	estrecha a media	Ceglédi napsugár, Nyujtó Ferenc emléke		4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Harcot, Vitillo		5
	medium to broad	moyenne à large	mittel bis breit	media a ancha	Hargrand, Magyar kajszi		6
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Ceglédi Piroska, Moniquí, Pisana		7
	broad to very broad	large à très large	breit bis sehr breit	ancha muy ancha	Candela		8
	very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha	Nadejda		9

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10. (*)	QN	MG/VG		(b)				
	Leaf blade: ratio length/width	Limbe : rapport longueur/largeur	Blattspreite: Verhältnis Länge/Breite	Limbo: relación longitud/anchura				
	very low	très bas	sehr klein	muy baja	Canino, Portici	1		
	very low to low	très bas à bas	sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja	Ceglédi bájós	2		
	low	bas	klein	baja	Cafona, Hargrand, Supergold	3		
	low to medium	bas à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Ceglédi szilárd	4		
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Harcot, Rouget de Sernhac, Rustic, San Castrese	5		
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Ceglédi napsugár	6		
	high	élevé	groß	alta	Big Cot, Ceglédi bíbor, Colorado	7		
	high to very high	élevé à très élevé	groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Titicot	8		
	very high	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta	Koolgat, Noemi, Super Seven	9		
11.	QN	VG		(b)				
	Leaf blade: intensity of green color of upper side	Limbe : intensité de la couleur verte de la face supérieure	Blattspreite: Intensität der Grünfärbung der Oberseite	Limbo: intensidad del color verde del haz				
	light	claire	hell	clara	Roxy, San Castrese, Veecot, Velasquez	1		
	light to medium	claire à moyenne	hell bis mittel	clara a media	Ceglédi kedves	2		
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Canino, Ceglédi óriás, Flaming Gold, Grandir, Harcot	3		
	medium to dark	moyenne à foncée	mittel bis dunkel	media a oscura	Roxana	4		
	dark	foncée	dunkel	oscura	Earle Orange, Ninja	5		
12.	PQ	VG	(+)	(b)				
	Leaf blade: shape of base	Limbe : forme de la base	Blattspreite: Form der Basis	Limbo: forma de la base				
	acute	aiguë	spitz	aguda	Ceglédi bíbor, Rouget de Sernhac, San Francesco	1		
	obtuse	obtuse	stumpf	obtusa	Bhart, Magyar kajszi, Portici	2		
	truncate	tronquée	gerade	truncada	Bergeron, Blenheim, Canino, Perla	3		
	cordate	cordée	herzförmig	cordada	Bulida, Monabri, Moniquí	4		

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13.	PQ	VG	(+)	(b)				
	Leaf blade: angle of apex		Limbe : angle de l'apex		Blattspreite: Winkel der Spitze	Limbo: ángulo del ápice		
	acute		aigu		spitz	agudo	Koolgat, San Castrese	1
	right-angled		droit		rechtwinklig	recto	Bulida, Canino, Ceglédi óriás	2
	moderately obtuse		modérément obtus		mäßig stumpf	medianamente obtuso	Bergeron, Farclo, Portici	3
	strongly obtuse		fortement obtus		stark stumpf	muy obtuso	Hargrand, Moniquí	4
14.	QN	VG	(+)	(b)				
	Leaf blade: length of tip		Limbe : longueur de la pointe		Blattspreite: Länge der aufgesetzten Spitze	Limbo: longitud del ápice		
	absent or very short		absente ou très courte		fehlend oder sehr kurz	ausente o muy corta	Alpha	1
	very short to short		très courte à courte		sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta	Vemina	2
	short		courte		kurz	corta	Amber Gold, Bhart, Harmat, Moniquí	3
	short to medium		courte à moyenne		kurz bis mittel	corta a media	Rambo	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Koolgat, Magyar kajsz, Roxy	5
	medium to long		moyenne à longue		mittel bis lang	media a larga	Nyujtó Ferenc emléke, Oscar	6
	long		longue		lang	larga	Fina, Memphis, Roxana	7
	long to very long		longue à très longue		lang bis sehr lang	larga a muy larga	Playa Cot	8
	very long		très longue		sehr lang	muy larga		9
15. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(b)				
	Leaf blade: incisions of margin		Limbe : incisions du bord		Blattspreite: Randeinschnitte	Limbo: incisiones del borde		
	crenate		crénelées		gekerbt	crenadas	Canino, Royal Roussillon, San Castrese, Verdun	1
	bicrenate		bicrénelées		doppelt gekerbt	bicrenadas	Bhart, Ninfa	2
	serrate		dentelées		gesägt	serradas	Vitillo	3
	biserrate		bidenticulées		doppelt gesägt	biserradas	Farius, Himidi, Roxana, Suapriseven	4
16.	QN	VG		(b)				
	Leaf blade: undulation of margin		Limbe : ondulation du bord		Blattspreite: Randwellung	Limbo: ondulación del borde		
	absent or very weak		nulle ou très faible		fehlend oder sehr gering	nula o muy débil	Colomer, Earle Orange	1
	weak		faible		gering	débil	Harcot, Palsteyn, Portici	2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Blenheim, Cape Bebeco, Roxana	3
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Piet Cillié, San Francesco	4
	very strong		très forte		sehr stark	muy fuerte	Polonais	5

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17.	QN	VG	(+)	(b)				
	Leaf blade: profile in cross section		Limbe : profil en section transversale		Blattspreite: Profil im Querschnitt	Limbo: perfil en sección transversal		
	slightly convex		légèrement convexe		leicht konvex	ligeramente convexo	Megatea	1
	flat or weakly concave		plat ou faiblement concave		flach oder leicht konkav	plano o ligeramente cóncavo	Earle Orange, Rouget de Sernhac, San Castrese	2
	moderately concave		modérément concave		mäßig konkav	medianamente cóncavo	Bergeron, Dulcinea, Moniquí, Rustic	3
	strongly concave		fortement concave		stark konkav	muy cóncavo	Polonais	4
18. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(b)				
	Petiole: length		Pétiole : longueur		Blattstiel: Länge	Pecíolo: longitud		
	very short		très courte		sehr kurz	muy corta	Csic Cebas Mirloblanco	1
	very short to short		très courte à courte		sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta	Cyrano, Pricia	2
	short		courte		kurz	corta	Cape Bebeco, Madison, Ninfa, Veecot	3
	short to medium		courte à moyenne		kurz bis mittel	corta a media	Ceglédi bájós, Ceglédi gömbölyű, Koolgat	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Bergeron, Bulida, Cafona, Canino, Hargrand	5
	medium to long		moyenne à longue		mittel bis lang	media a larga	Ceglédi napsugár, Nyujtó Ferenc emléke, Samouraï, Totem	6
	long		longue		lang	larga	Banzaï, Ladisun, Reale d'Imola	7
	long to very long		longue à très longue		lang bis sehr lang	larga a muy larga		8
	very long		très longue		sehr lang	muy larga	HG n°1	9
19. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(b)				
	Leaf: ratio length of blade /length of petiole		Feuille : rapport longueur du limbe/longueur du pétiole		Blatt: Verhältnis Länge der Blattspreite/Länge des Blattstiels	Hoja: relación longitud del limbo/longitud del pecíolo		
	very low		très bas		sehr klein	muy baja		1
	very low to low		très bas à bas		sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja		2
	low		bas		klein	baja	Earle Orange, Harcot, Pisana, Rouget de Sernhac	3
	low to medium		bas à moyen		klein bis mittel	baja a media	Apache, Banzaï	4
	medium		moyen		mittel	media	Bergeron, Portici, Rouge du Roussillon	5
	medium to high		moyen à élevé		mittel bis groß	media a alta	Koolgat	6
	high		élevé		groß	alta	Monaco Bello, Moniquí	7
	high to very high		élevé à très élevé		groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta		8
	very high		très élevé		sehr groß	muy alta		9

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
20.	QN	VG	(b)				
	Petiole: thickness		Pétiole : épaisseur	Blattstiel: Dicke	Pecíolo: grosor		
	thin		mince	dünn	delgado	Flaming Gold, San Castrese, Veecot	1
	medium		moyenne	mittel	mediano	Bulida, Harcot, Portici	2
	thick		épaisse	dick	grueso	Ceglédi arany, Moniquí, Reale d'Imola	3
21.	QN	VG	(b)				
	Petiole: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of upper side		Pétiole : intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique de la face supérieure	Blattstiel: Intensität der Anthocyanfärbung der Oberseite	Pecíolo: intensidad de la pigmentación antocianica de la cara superior		
	absent or very weak		nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil		1
	very weak to weak		très faible à faible	sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil		2
	weak		faible	gering	débil	Tri Gems	3
	weak to medium		faible à moyenne	gering bis mittel	débil a media	Sublime	4
	medium		moyenne	mittel	media	Bhart, Canino, Cape Bebeco, San Castrese	5
	medium to strong		moyenne à forte	mittel bis stark	media a fuerte	Ninja, Oscar	6
	strong		forte	stark	fuerte	Ceglédi bíbor, Early Biady, Grandir, Harogem	7
	strong to very strong		forte à très forte	stark bis sehr stark	fuerte a muy fuerte	Cheyenne	8
	very strong		très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte		9
22. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(+)	(b)			
	Petiole: number of nectaries		Pétiole : nombre de nectaires	Blattstiel: Anzahl Nektarien	Pecíolo: número de nectarios		
	none or one		aucun ou un	keine oder eine	ninguno o uno	Colorado, Mandulakajsi, Rouget de Sernhac	1
	two or three		deux ou trois	zwei oder drei	dos o tres	Banzaï, Magyar kajsi, Ninja, Primarina, Veecot	2
	more than three		plus de trois	mehr als drei	más de tres	Bulida, Canino, Cape Bebeco, Moniquí, Pisana	3
23.	QN	VG	(b)				
	Petiole: size of nectaries		Pétiole : taille des nectaires	Blattstiel: Größe der Nektarien	Pecíolo: tamaño de los nectarios		
	small		petite	klein	pequeño	Alpha, Colorado, Madison, San Francisco, Yerevani	1
	medium		moyenne	mittel	medio	Ceglédi óriás, Samourai, San Castrese, Tilton	2
	large		grande	groß	grande	Canino, Early Biady, Harmat, Red Blush	3

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
24. (*)	QN	MS/VG		(c)				
	Flower: diameter	Fleur : diamètre	Blüte: Durchmesser	Flor: diámetro				
	small	petit	klein	pequeño	Borsi rózsza, Supergold	1		
	small to medium	petit à moyen	klein bis mittel	pequeño a medio	Somo	2		
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Magyar kajszai, Polonais, Portici, Reale d'Imola	3		
	medium to large	moyen à grand	mittel bis groß	medio a grande	Ceglédi arany	4		
	large	grand	groß	grande	Hargrand, Harmat, San Castrese	5		
25.	QN	VG	(+)	(c)				
	Flower: position of stigma relative to anthers	Fleur : position des stigmates par rapport aux anthères	Blüte: Stellung der Narbe im Vergleich zu den Antheren	Flor: posición del estigma en relación con las anteras				
	below	au-dessous	unterhalb	por debajo	Harmat, Rouge du Roussillon	1		
	same level	au même niveau	auf gleicher Höhe	al mismo nivel	Hargrand, Palsteyn, Portici	2		
	above	en dessus	oberhalb	por encima	Canino, Grandir, Pisana, Polonais	3		
26.	PQ	VG	(+)	(c)				
	Petal: shape	Pétale : forme	Blütenblatt: Form	Pétalo: forma				
	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptica	Rubilis	1		
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Faralia, Harcot, Luizet	2		
	oblate	arrondie-aplatie	breitrund	achatada	Canino, Polonais, Rustic, Vitillo	3		
27. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c)				
	Petal: color	Pétale : couleur	Blütenblatt: Farbe	Pétalo: color				
	white	blanc	weiß	blanco	Bulida, Cafona, Polonais	1		
	pinkish white	blanc rosâtre	rosaweiß	blanco rosáceo	Magyar kajszai, San Castrese	2		
	light pink	rose pâle	hellrosa	rosa claro	Harcot	3		
	dark pink	rose foncé	dunkelrosa	rosa oscuro	Cheyenne, Ninja	4		
28.	QN	VG	(+)					
	Sepal: attitude	Sépale : port	Kelchblatt: Haltung	Sépalo: porte				
	upwards	vers le haut	aufwärts gerichtet	erecto	Ladisun	1		
	outwards	vers l'extérieur	abstehend	hacia afuera	Colomer, Farbaly	2		
	downwards	vers le bas	abwärts gerichtet	hacia abajo	Bergeron, Cape Bebeco	3		

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
29. (*)	QN	MG/VG		(d)				
	Fruit: weight	Fruit : poids	Frucht: Gewicht	Fruto: peso				
	very low	très faible	sehr gering	muy bajo	Haggith, Menace, Supergold, Zard	1		
	very low to low	très faible à faible	sehr gering bis gering	muy bajo a bajo	Tengeribarack C. 2546	2		
	low	faible	gering	bajo	Borsi rózsa, Ladisun	3		
	low to medium	faible à moyen	gering bis mittel	bajo a medio	Val orange	4		
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Cafona, Canino, Harcot, Paz	5		
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis hoch	medio a alto	Iziagat, Oscar	6		
	high	élevé	hoch	alto	Ceglédi bíbor, Moniquí, Portici	7		
	high to very high	élevé à très élevé	hoch bis sehr hoch	alto a muy alto	Swilate	8		
	very high	très élevé	sehr hoch	muy alto	Ceglédi óriás, Flamengo, Hargrand, Palsteyn, Pisana	9		
30. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: shape in lateral view	Fruit : forme en vue latérale	Frucht: Form in Seitenansicht	Fruto: forma en vista lateral				
	triangular	triangulaire	dreieckig	triangular	Gilgat, Luizet	1		
	ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval	Bergeron, Pisana	2		
	oblate	arrondie-aplatie	breitrund	achatada	Korai zamatos, Nugget	3		
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Earle Orange, Grandir, Ninfa, Ouardi, Polonais	4		
	oblong	oblongue	rechteckig	oblonga	Blenheim, Portici, Sundrop	5		
	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptica	Précoce d'Imola, Wenatchee, Yerevani	6		
	oblique rhombic	oblique rhombique	schräg rautenförmig	rómbica oblicua	Banga, Bulida, Canino, Vulcan	7		
	obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Harcot, Harmat, Trevatt	8		

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
31. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: shape in ventral view		Fruit : forme en vue ventrale		Frucht: Form in Bauchansicht	Fruto: forma en vista ventral		
	triangular		triangulaire		dreieckig	triangular	Gilgat, Luizet, Mandulakajsi, Reale d'Imola	1
	ovate		ovale		eiförmig	oval	Bergeron, Canino, Fracasso	2
	oblate		arrondie-aplatie		breitrund	achatada	Nugget	3
	circular		circulaire		kreisförmig	circular	Polonais, Rouge du Roussillon, San Castrese	4
	oblong		oblongue		rechteckig	oblonga	Baracca, Hargrand, Veecot	5
	elliptic		elliptique		elliptisch	elíptica	Bella d'Imola, Flaming Gold, Yerevani	6
	obovate		obovale		verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Harcot, Harmat, Ladisun, Portici	7
32.	QN	MG/VG	(d)					
	Fruit: height		Fruit : hauteur		Frucht: Höhe	Fruto: altura		
	very short		très courte		sehr niedrig	muy baja		1
	very short to short		très courte à courte		sehr niedrig bis niedrig	muy baja a baja		2
	short		courte		niedrig	baja	Samarkandskij rannij, Sayeb, Supergold	3
	short to medium		courte à moyenne		niedrig bis mittel	baja a media	Val orange	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Bergeron, Canino, Cape Bebeco	5
	medium to tall		moyenne à grande		mittel bis hoch	media a alta	Ceglédi kedves, Ceglédi napsugár, Cheyenne, Iziagat	6
	tall		grande		hoch	alta	Goldrich, Mandulakajsi, Vitillo	7
	tall to very tall		grande à très grande		hoch bis sehr hoch	alta a muy alta	Flamengo	8
	very tall		très grande		sehr hoch	muy alta		9

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
33.	QN	MG/VG	(d)				
	Fruit: width in lateral view	Fruit : largeur en vue latérale	Frucht: Breite in Seitenansicht	Fruto: anchura en vista lateral			
	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha			1
	very narrow to narrow	très étroite à étroite	sehr schmal bis schmal	muy estrecha a estrecha			2
	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Cerasiello, Harmat, Manicot, Samarkandskij rannij, Supergold		3
	narrow to medium	étroite à moyenne	schmal bis mittel	estrecha a media	Aprireve		4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Bergeron, Bhart, Cafona, Paz		5
	medium to broad	moyenne à large	mittel bis breit	media a ancha	Ceglédi kedves, Ceglédi szilárd, Swilate		6
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Hargrand, Moniquí, Sherpa, Vitillo		7
	broad to very broad	large à très large	breit bis sehr breit	ancha muy ancha			8
	very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha			9
34.	QN	MG/VG	(d)				
	Fruit: width in ventral view	Fruit : largeur en vue ventrale	Frucht: Breite in Bauchansicht	Fruto: anchura en vista ventral			
	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha			1
	very narrow to narrow	très étroite à étroite	sehr schmal bis schmal	muy estrecha a estrecha			2
	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Cerasiello, Harlayne, Tri Gems		3
	narrow to medium	étroite à moyenne	schmal bis mittel	estrecha a media	Ceglédi zamatós, Swired		4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Bhart, Cape Bebeco, Palummella		5
	medium to broad	moyenne à large	mittel bis breit	media a ancha	Ceglédi gömbölyű, Swilate		6
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Ceglédi arany, Flamengo, Goldrich, Moniquí		7
	broad to very broad	large à très large	breit bis sehr breit	ancha muy ancha			8
	very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha			9

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
35.	QN	MG/VG	(d)				
	Fruit: ratio height /ventral width		Fruit : rapport hauteur/largeur ventrale	Frucht: Verhältnis Höhe/ventrale Breite	Fruto: relación altura/anchura ventral		
	very low		très bas	sehr klein	muy baja	Larclyd	1
	very low to low		très bas à bas	sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja	Ceglédi arany	2
	low		bas	klein	baja	Korai zamatos, Peeká	3
	low to medium		bas à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Ceglédi bájós	4
	medium		moyen	mittel	media	Cafona, Canino, Magyar kajszí, Rouge du Roussillon, Solitaire	5
	medium to high		moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Ceglédi napsugár, Cheyenne, Monaco Bello	6
	high		élevé	groß	alta	Bergeron, Tri Gems, Vitillo	7
	high to very high		élevé à très élevé	groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Elgat, Lido	8
	very high		très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta	Farbella	9
36. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(d)				
	Fruit: ratio lateral width/ventral width		Fruit : rapport largeur latérale/largeur ventrale	Frucht: Verhältnis laterale Breite/ventrale Breite	Fruto: relación anchura lateral/anchura ventral		
	very low		très bas	sehr klein	muy baja	Monaco Bello	1
	very low to low		très bas à bas	sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja	Lameda	2
	low		bas	klein	baja	Mandorlon, Maria Ferez, Rustic, Vesna	3
	low to medium		bas à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Ceglédi napsugár, Nyujtó Ferenc emléke	4
	medium		moyen	mittel	media	Bergeron, Luizet, Pisana, Rouge du Roussillon	5
	medium to high		moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Apriveve, Ceglédi zamatos	6
	high		élevé	groß	alta	Borsi rózsá, Calicot, IPS 660, Swired	7
	high to very high		élevé à très élevé	groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Titicot, Tudor	8
	very high		très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta		9
37. (*)	QN	VG	(+) (d)				
	Fruit: symmetry in ventral view		Fruit : symétrie en vue ventrale	Frucht: Symmetrie in Bauchansicht	Fruto: simetría en vista ventral		
	symmetric		symétrique	symmetrisch	simétrica	Canino, Magyar kajszí, Paz, Portici	1
	slightly asymmetric		légèrement dissymétrique	leicht asymmetrisch	ligeramente asimétrica	Ceglédi óriás, Meligat, Royal	2
	strongly asymmetric		fortement dissymétrique	stark asymmetrisch	muy asimétrica	Borsi rózsá, Grandir, Milord, Reale d'Imola	3

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
38. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: suture		Fruit : suture		Frucht: Naht	Fruto: sutura		
	raised		en relief		vorgewölbt	prominente	Priboto	1
	slightly sunken		légèrement en creux		leicht eingesunken	ligeramente hundida	Magyar kajsz, Ninfa, Rouge du Roussillon	2
	moderately sunken		modérément en creux		mäßig eingesunken	medianamente hundida	Bergeron, Ladisun, Monaco Bello, Pineapple	3
	strongly sunken		fortement en creux		stark eingesunken	muy hundida	Cape Bebeco, Dima, Kech-pshar, Portici	4
39.	QN	VG		(d)				
	Fruit: depth of stalk cavity		Fruit : profondeur de la cavité du pédoncule		Frucht: Tiefe der Stielhöhle	Fruto: profundidad de la cavidad peduncular		
	shallow		peu profonde		flach	poco profunda	Harlayne, Peek, Rouge du Roussillon, San Castrese	1
	shallow to medium		peu profonde à moyenne		flach bis mittel	poco profunda a media		2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Blenheim, Grandir, Magyar kajsz, Vitillo	3
	medium to deep		moyenne à profonde		mittel bis tief	media a profunda	Roxana	4
	deep		profonde		tief	profunda	Banzaï, Canino, Ceglédi óriás, Kayzee, Palsteyn	5
40. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: shape of apex in lateral view		Fruit : forme de l'apex en vue latérale		Frucht: Form der Spitze in Seitenansicht	Fruto: forma del ápice en vista lateral		
	acute		aigue		spitz	aguda	Hula Blush, Mandulakajsz, Reale d'Imola	1
	rounded		arrondie		abgerundet	redondeada	Bergeron, Goldrich, Portici	2
	truncate		tronquée		gerade	truncada	Bella d'Imola, Hargrand, Royal	3
41.	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: shape of pistil end in ventral view		Fruit : forme de l'extrémité pistillaire en vue ventrale		Frucht: Form des Kelchendes in Bauchansicht	Fruto: forma del extremo del pistilo en vista ventral		
	pointed		pointue		zugespitzt	puntiaguda	Mediabel	1
	flat		plate		flach	plana	Farbaly	2
	weakly depressed		légèrement déprimée		schwach eingesenkt	ligeramente deprimida	Suapriseven	3
	strongly depressed		fortement déprimée		stark eingesenkt	muy deprimida	Primaya	4

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
42. (*)	QL	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: presence of mucron		Fruit : présence de mucron		Frucht: Vorhandensein der aufgesetzten Spitze	Fruto: presencia de uña		
	absent		absente		fehlend	ausente	Blenheim, Bulida, Canino, San Castrese	1
	present		présente		vorhanden	presente	Bhart, Pisana	9
43.	PQ	VG		(d)				
	Fruit: surface		Fruit : surface		Frucht: Oberfläche	Fruto: superficie		
	smooth		lisse		glatt	lisa	Bergeron, Ninja, Palsteyn, Portici, Rouge du Roussillon	1
	slightly bumpy		légèrement bosselée		leicht höckerig	con protuberancias pequeñas	Cape Bebeco, Oscar, Supergold	2
	moderately bumpy		modérément bosselée		mittel höckerig	con protuberancias medianas	Canino, Ceglédi óriás, Faralia, Nonno, Sherpa	3
	very bumpy		très bosselée		sehr höckerig	con protuberancias grandes	Lotte	4
44. (*)	QL	VG		(d)				
	Fruit: pubescence		Fruit : pilosité		Frucht: Behaarung	Fruto: pubescencia		
	absent		absente		fehlend	ausente	Badami, Glattschalige Frühmarille	1
	present		présente		vorhanden	presente	Bergeron, Bulida, Canino, Magyar kajsi	9
45.	QN	VG		(d)				
	Fruit: glossiness		Fruit : brillance		Frucht: Glanz	Fruto: brillo		
	absent or weak		nulle ou faible		fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Rouge du Roussillon	1
	medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Harcot, Oscar	2
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Lotte, Maravilla, Sun Glo	3
46. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: ground color of skin		Fruit : couleur de fond de l'épiderme		Frucht: Grundfarbe der Haut	Fruto: color de fondo de la piel		
	not visible		non visible		nicht sichtbar	no visible	Ravicille, Ravilong	1
	white		blanc		weiß	blanco	San Nicola, Shirazskij belyj	2
	yellowish		jaunâtre		gelblich	amarillento	Piet Cillié, Soldonné, Vitillo, Yerevani	3
	yellow green		vert-jaune		gelbgrün	verde amarillento	Grüne Spätmarille, Kaisi Ashtarak, Roxy, Sateni Karmir	4
	light orange		orange clair		hellorange	naranja claro	Canino, Goldcot, Hargrand, Rouge du Roussillon	5
	medium orange		orange moyen		mittlorange	naranja medio	Luizet, Pisana, Veecot	6
	dark orange		orange foncé		dunkelorange	naranja oscuro	Bhart, Harcot, Harogem	7

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
47. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: hue of over color		Fruit : teinte du lavis		Frucht: Ton der Deckfarbe	Fruto: tono del color superficial		
	orange red		rouge orangé		orangerot	rojo anaranjado	Cape Bebeco, Kayzee	1
	red		rouge		rot	rojo	Bhart, Faralia	2
	pink		rose		rosa	rosa	Colorado, Palsteyn, Rustic	3
	purple		pourpre		purpurn	púrpura	Rubissia, Totem	4
48.	QN	VG		(d)				
	Fruit: intensity of over color		Fruit : intensité de la couleur du lavis		Frucht: Intensität der Deckfarbe	Fruto: intensidad del color superficial		
	very light		très claire		sehr hell	muy clara		1
	very light to light		très claire à claire		sehr hell bis hell	muy clara a clara		2
	light		claire		hell	clara	Big Cot, Ceglédi napsugár	3
	light to medium		claire à moyenne		hell bis mittel	clara a media	IPS 16121	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Swilate	5
	medium to dark		moyenne à foncée		mittel bis dunkel	media a oscura		6
	dark		foncée		dunkel	oscura	Flash Cot, Primarina	7
	dark to very dark		foncée à très foncée		dunkel bis sehr dunkel	oscura a muy oscurs	Rubely	8
	very dark		très foncée		sehr dunkel	muy oscura	Apridelice	9
49. (*)	QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: relative area of over color		Fruit : surface relative du lavis		Frucht: Anteil der Deckfarbe	Fruto: proporción de color superficial		
	absent or very small		nulle ou très petite		fehlend oder sehr gering	nula o muy pequeña	Ceglédi gömbölyű, Charisma, Maria Matilde, Moniqui	1
	very small to small		très petite à petite		sehr gering bis gering	muy pequeña a pequeña	Bayoto	2
	small		petite		gering	pequeña	Cafona, Canino, Cape Bebeco, Goldrich	3
	small to medium		petite à moyenne		gering bis mittel	pequeña a media	Ceglédi kedves	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Magyar kajszi, Palsteyn, Portici, Roxy	5
	medium to large		moyenne à grande		mittel bis hoch	media a grande	Ceglédi szilárd	6
	large		grande		hoch	grande	Bergeron, Bhart, Golden Blush, Pisana	7
	large to very large		grande à très grande		hoch bis sehr hoch	grande a muy grande	Cheyenne	8
	very large		très grande		sehr hoch	muy grande	Ravicille, Ravilong	9

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
50. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: pattern of over color		Fruit : distribution du lavis		Frucht: Muster der Deckfarbe	Fruto: forma de disposición del color superficial		
	isolated spots		panachure isolée		isolierte Flecken	manchas aisladas	Big Cot, Margotina, Rouge du Roussillon	1
	solid flush		en plages continues		ganzflächig	pátina uniforme	Bergeron, Cape Bebeco, Ninja	2
	covered all over with very small spots		totalement recouvert avec de très petites tâches		überall sehr fein gefleckt	capa de manchas muy pequeñas	Grandir, Moniquí, Pieve	3
51. (*)	PQ	VG		(d)				
	Fruit: color of flesh		Fruit : couleur de la chair		Frucht: Farbe des Fleisches	Fruto: color de la pulpa		
	white		blanc		weiß	blanco	Mouchbah Mourry, Spitak	1
	yellowish white		blanc jaunâtre		gelblichweiß	blanco amarillento	Barese, Malatya, Moniquí	2
	whitish green		vert blanchâtre		weißlichgrün	verde blanquecino	Amban	3
	light orange		orange clair		hellorange	naranja claro	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Harmat, San Castrese	4
	medium orange		orange moyen		mittelorange	naranja medio	Grandir, Harglow, Pisana, Rouge du Roussillon, Screara	5
	dark orange		orange foncé		dunkelorange	naranja oscuro	Bhart, Francese, Harcot, Palsteyn	6
	red		rouge		rot	rojo		7
52.	QN	VG		(d)				
	Fruit: texture of flesh		Fruit : texture de la chair		Frucht: Textur des Fleisches	Fruto: textura de la pulpa		
	fine		fine		fein	fina	Fracasso, Harlayne, Koolgat, Peekä	1
	medium		intermédiaire		mittel	media	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Magyar kajsi, Piet Cillié	2
	coarse		grossière		grob	gruesa	Bergeron, Précoce d'Imola	3

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
53.	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: firmness of flesh		Fruit : fermeté de la chair		Frucht: Festigkeit des Fleisches	Fruto: firmeza de la pulpa		
	very soft		très molle		sehr weich	muy blanda	Harmat, Viceroy	1
	very soft to soft		très molle à molle		sehr weich bis weich	muy blanda a blanda	Samarkandskij rannij	2
	soft		molle		weich	blanda	Goldcot, Grandir	3
	soft to medium		molle à moyenne		weich bis mittel	blanda a media	MK 132	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Cape Bebeco, Magyar kajszí, Piet Cillié, Rouge du Roussillon	5
	medium to firm		moyenne à ferme		mittel bis fest	media a firme	Lunafull	6
	firm		ferme		fest	firme	Bella d'Imola, Bergeron, Palsteyn, Suapriseven	7
	firm to very firm		ferme à très ferme		fest bis sehr fest	firme a muy firme	Congat, Fardao	8
	very firm		très ferme		sehr fest	muy firme	Farclo, Priboto	9
54.	QN	MG		(d)				
	Fruit: ratio weight of fruit/weight of stone		Fruit : rapport poids du fruit/poids du noyau		Frucht: Verhältnis Gewicht der Frucht/ Gewicht des Steins	Fruto: relación peso del fruto/peso del hueso		
	very low		très bas		sehr klein	muy baja		1
	very low to low		très bas à bas		sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja		2
	low		bas		klein	baja	Borsi rózsza, Reale d'Imola	3
	low to medium		bas à moyen		klein bis mittel	baja a media	Ceglédi zamatos	4
	medium		moyen		mittel	media	Blenheim, Portici, Primaya	5
	medium to high		moyen à élevé		mittel bis groß	media a alta	Ceglédi napsugár	6
	high		élevé		groß	alta	Badami, Bergeron, Hula Blush, San Castrese	7
	high to very high		élevé à très élevé		groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Hollycot	8
	very high		très élevé		sehr groß	muy alta	Flamengo	9
55. (*)	QN	VG		(d)				
	Fruit: adherence of stone to flesh		Fruit : adhérence du noyau à la chair		Frucht: Anhaften des Steins am Fleisch	Fruto: adherencia del hueso a la pulpa		
	absent or very weak		nulle ou très faible		fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Bergeron, Bhart, Ninfa, Peeka	1
	very weak to weak		très faible à faible		sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil	Canino, Paz, Rouge du Roussillon, Sirena	2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Ceglédi arany, Tardif de Bordaneil	3
	medium to strong		moyenne à forte		mittel bis stark	media a fuerte	Ceglédi napsugár	4
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Cafona, Comandor, Flamengo	5

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
56. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Stone: shape in lateral view		Noyau : forme en vue latérale		Stein: Form in Seitenansicht	Hueso: forma en vista lateral		
	ovate		ovale		eiförmig	oval	Goldcot, Grandir, Magyar kajszi, Portici	1
	circular		circulaire		kreisförmig	circular	Canino, Eten Bey, Hargrand, Suaprieight	2
	elliptic		elliptique		elliptisch	elíptica	Bergeron, Vitillo	3
	oblong		oblongue		rechteckig	oblonga	Bella d'Imola, Palsteyn, Rouge du Roussillon	4
	obovate		obovale		verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Harcot, Harmat	5
57.	QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Kernel: bitterness		Amande : amertume		Kern: Bitterkeit	Grano: amargor		
	absent or weak		nulle ou faible		fehlend oder gering	nulo o débil	Bergeron, Harcot, Magyar kajszi, Reale d'Imola	1
	medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Bella d'Imola, Harlayne, Ninja, Palsteyn, Suaprieight, Swired	2
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Borsi rózsza, Canino, Colorado, Manicot, Memphis, Samouraï, Supergold	3
58. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(+)					
	Time of beginning of flowering		Époque du début de la floraison		Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns	Época de inicio de la floración		
	very early		très précoce		sehr früh	muy temprana	Bakour, Colorado, Currots, Harmat, Ninfa, Solitaire	1
	very early to early		très précoce à précoce		sehr früh bis früh	muy temprana a temprana	Rambo	2
	early		précoce		früh	temprana	Canino, Harcot, San Castrese	3
	early to medium		précoce à moyenne		früh bis mittel	temprana a intermedia	Ceglédi szilárd, Goldrich	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	intermedia	Bhart, Magyar kajszi, Moniqué, Portici, San Francesco, Supergold	5
	medium to late		moyenne à tardive		mittel bis spät	intermedia a tardía	Ceglédi zamatos, Digat	6
	late		tardive		spät	tardía	Bergeron, Farius, Harlayne, Ladisun, Polonais	7
	late to very late		tardive à très tardive		spät bis sehr spät	tardía a muy tardía	Hurgat	8
	very late		très tardive		sehr spät	muy tardía	Badami, Harglow, Stella, Zard	9

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
59. (*)	QN	MG/VG	(+)					
	Time of beginning of fruit ripening		Époque du début de la maturation des fruits		Zeitpunkt des Beginns der Fruchtreife	Época de inicio de la madurez de los frutos		
	very early		très précoce		sehr früh	muy temprana	Bakour, Ninfa, Rutbhart	1
	very early to early		très précoce à précoce		sehr früh bis früh	muy temprana a temprana	Monabri, Tsunami	2
	early		précoce		früh	temprana	Bhart, Ladisun, Rouget de Sernhac, Tomcot	3
	early to medium		précoce à moyenne		früh bis mittel	temprana a intermedia	Goldrich, Hargrand, Magyar kajcsi	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	intermedia	Amber Gold, Bergeron, Harlayne, Pisana	5
	medium to late		moyenne à tardive		mittel bis spät	intermedia a tardía	Anegat, Swired	6
	late		tardive		spät	tardía	Faralia, Larquen	7
	late to very late		tardive à très tardive		spät bis sehr spät	tardía a muy tardía	Fartoli	8
	very late		très tardive		sehr spät	muy tardía	Farclo, Farlis, Lartago	9

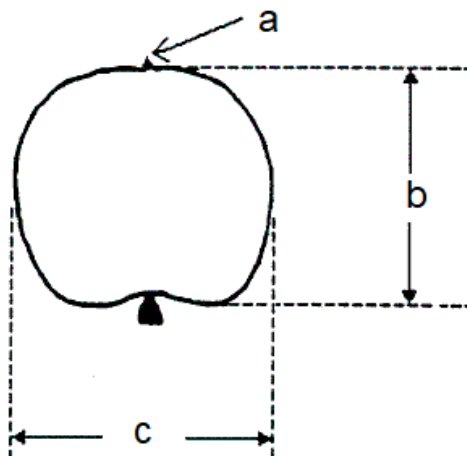
8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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

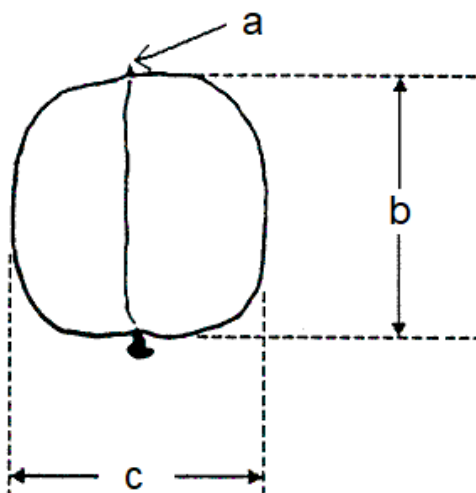
- (a) Observations should be made during the dormant period and before the beginning of flowering, on trees that have fruited at least once.
- (b) Observations should be made on fully developed leaves from the middle third of a well developed current season's long shoot.
- (c) Observations should be made on fully developed flowers at the beginning of dehiscence.

(d) Lateral view



a = Mucron
b = Height
c = Lateral width

Ventral view



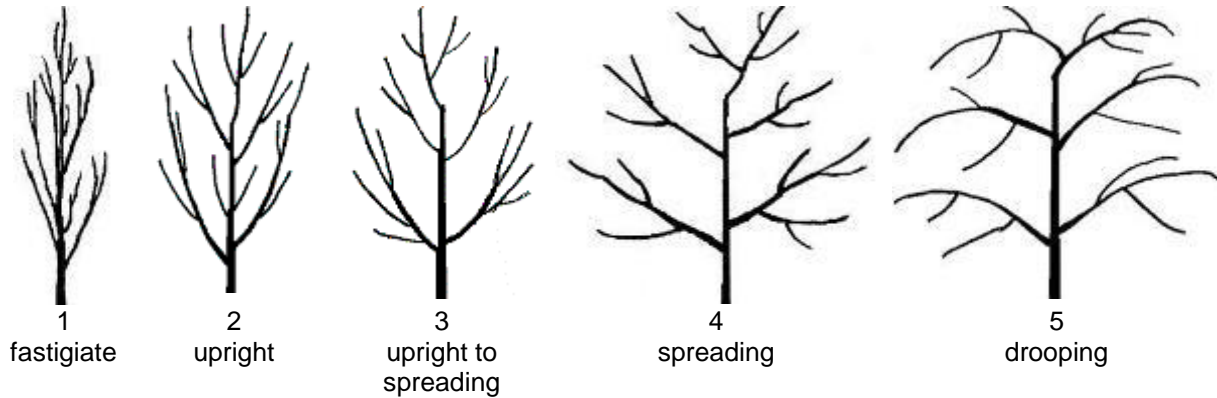
a = Mucron
b = Height
c = Ventral width

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 1: Tree: vigor

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

Ad. 2: Tree: habit



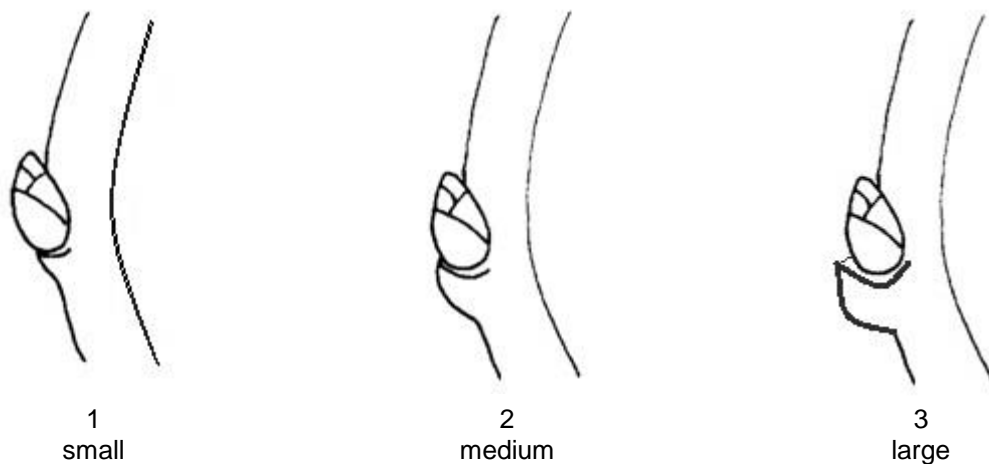
Ad. 3: Tree: number of branches

Observations should be made on the number of lateral branches and shoots, excluding spurs.

Ad. 5: One-year-old shoot: color on sunny side

Observations should be made in the middle of one-year-old primary shoots.

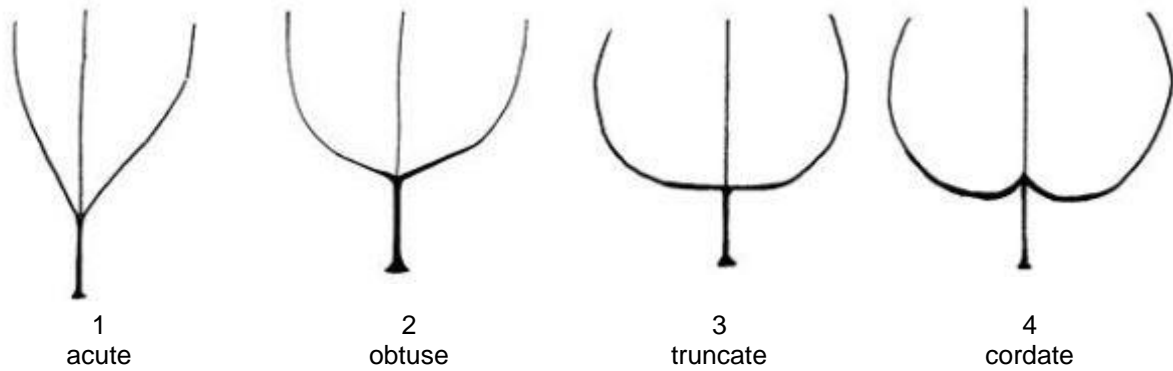
Ad. 6: One-year-old shoot: size of bud support



Ad. 7: Young shoot: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of apex

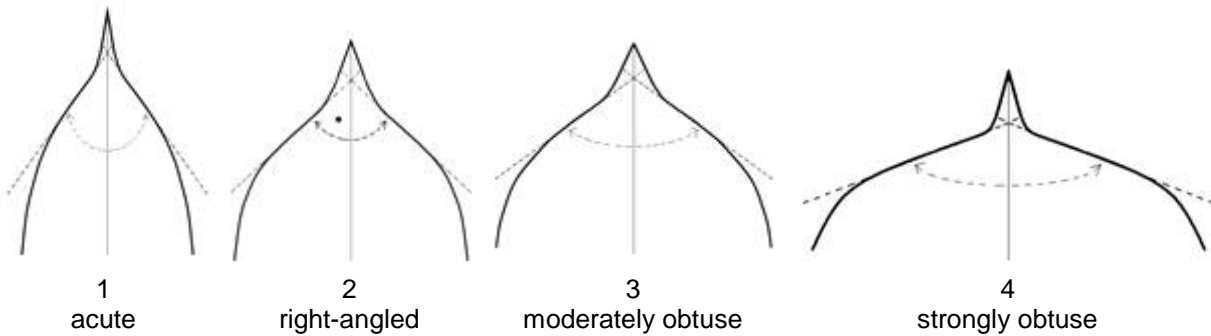
Observation should be made during rapid growth, when the intensity of anthocyanin coloration of apex expresses at its maximum.

Ad. 12: Leaf blade: shape of base

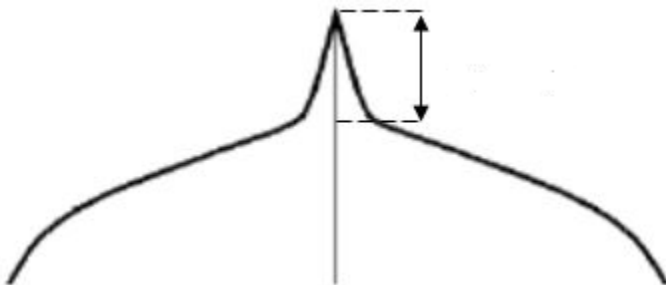


Ad. 13: Leaf blade: angle of apex

Observation should exclude the tip.



Ad. 14: Leaf blade: length of tip



Ad. 15: Leaf blade: incisions of margin

Observation should be made on the upper part of the leaf excluding the tip of the leaf blade.



1
crenate



2
bicrenate



3
serrate

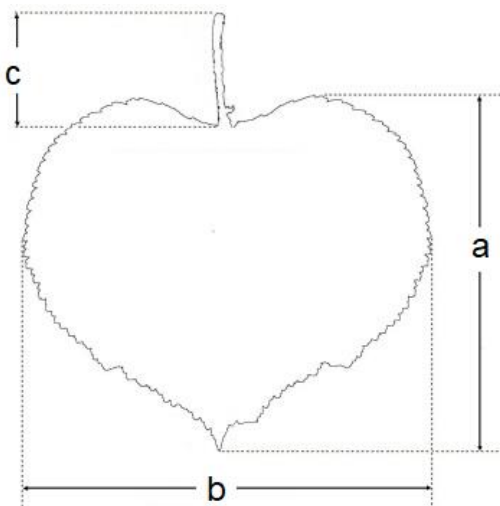


4
biserrate

Ad. 17: Leaf blade: profile in cross section

Leaves observed should be on spurs or at base of flowering shoots.

Ad. 19: Leaf: ratio length of blade /length of petiole

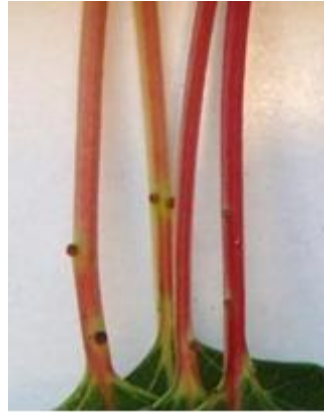


a = Length of leaf blade
b = Width of leaf blade
c = Length of petiole

Ad. 22: Petiole: number of nectaries



1
none or one

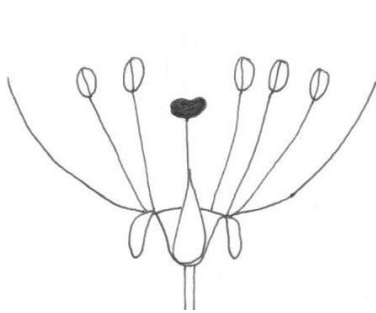


2
two or three

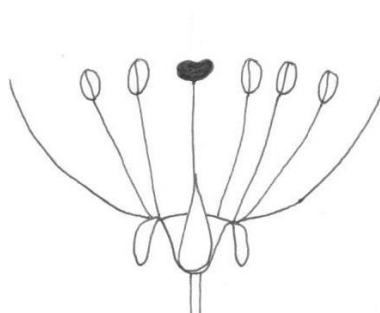


3
more than three

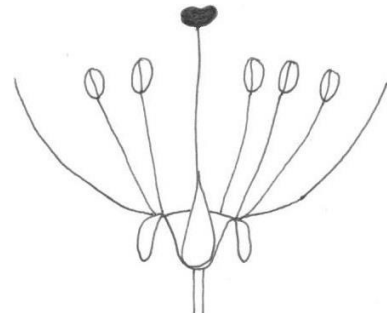
Ad. 25: Flower: position of stigma relative to anthers



1
below



2
same level



3
above

Ad. 26: Petal: shape

Observations should exclude the claw.



1
elliptic



2
circular



3
oblate

Ad. 27: Petal: color

Observations should be made on the petals at balloon stage.

Ad. 28: Sepal: attitude

Observations should be made on fully opened flowers.



1
upwards


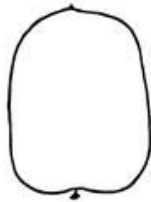

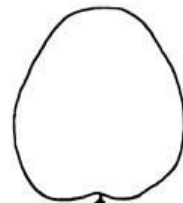
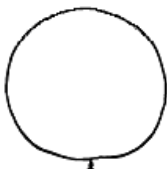

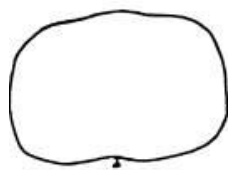
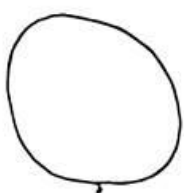


2
outwards

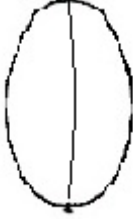
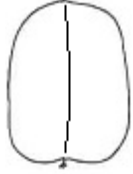
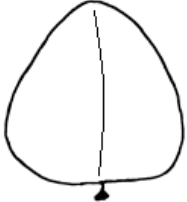
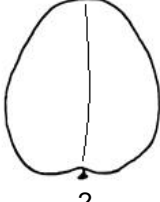
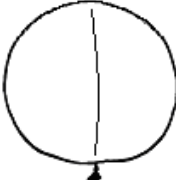

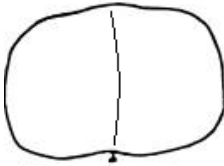


3
downwards

Ad. 30: Fruit: shape in lateral view

←broadest part →				
below middle		at middle		above middle
relative width				
narrow				
			6 elliptic	
medium				
			5 oblong	
				
	1 triangular	2 ovate	4 circular	8 obovate
broad				
			3 oblate	7 oblique rhombic

Ad. 31: Fruit: shape in ventral view

← broadest part →				
		below middle	at middle	above middle
relative width				
narrow			 6 elliptic	
medium			 5 oblong	
	 1 triangular	 2 ovate	 4 circular	 7 obovate
broad			 3 oblate	

Ad. 37: Fruit: symmetry in ventral view



1
symmetric



2
slightly asymmetric



3
strongly asymmetric

Ad. 38: Fruit: suture



1
raised



2
slightly sunken



3
moderately sunken



4
deeply sunken

Ad. 40: Fruit: shape of apex in lateral view

Observations should be made on fruits in lateral view.



1
acute



2
rounded



3
truncate

Ad. 41: Fruit: shape of pistil end in ventral view

Observations should exclude the mucron tip.



1
pointed



2
flat



3
weakly depressed



4
strongly depressed

Ad. 42: Fruit: presence of mucron



1
absent



9
present

Ad. 46: Fruit: ground color of skin

The ground color is the first color to appear chronologically during the development of the skin and upon which the over color will develop in time. It is not always necessarily the largest area of the skin.

Ad. 47: Fruit: hue of over color

The over color is the main anthocyanin coloration of skin with the largest surface area.

Ad. 49: Fruit: relative area of over color



1
absent or very small



3
small



5
medium



7
large



9
very large

Ad. 50: Fruit: pattern of over color



1
isolated spots



2
solid flush

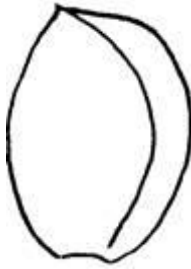
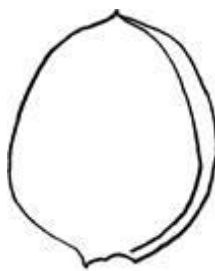


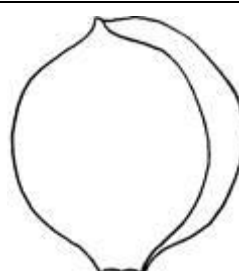


3
covered all over with very small
spots

Ad. 53: Fruit: firmness of flesh

Observation is made by squeezing the fruit.

Ad. 56: Stone: shape in lateral view

←broadest part →			
	below middle	at middle	above middle
relative width			
narrow		 <p>4 oblong</p>	
medium	 <p>1 ovate</p>	 <p>3 elliptic</p>	 <p>5 obovate</p>
broad		 <p>2 circular</p>	

Ad. 57: Kernel: bitterness

Observation is made by tasting the kernel.

Ad. 58: Time of beginning of flowering

Observations or measurement should be made when 5-10% of the flowers are open.

Ad. 59: Time of beginning of fruit ripening

The assessment should be made when 5-10% ripen fruits can be observed. Fruit ripening should be considered as the time of eating maturity.

8.3 *Synonyms of example varieties*

Example Varieties	Synonym(s)
Sant' Ambrogio	Ambrosia, Saint Ambroise
Bhart	NJA 32
Borsi rózsza	Kecskemeter rose, Ružova neskora, Trandafirii tirzi
Čačacansko zlato	Čačak's Gold
Earle Orange	Erle Orange, Stark Earli Orange, Early Orange
Goldrich	Sungiant
Magyar kajszi	Cea mai bună de Ungaria, Gönci magyar kajszi, Hungarian Best, Klosterneuburger Aprikose, Krasnoshchokij, Mađarska najbolja, Meilleur d'Hongrie, Ungarische Beste
Pineapple	Abricot d'Ananas, Ananas-Marille, Ananasnyj
Proimo Tyinthos	Précoce de Tyrinthe
Sateni Karmir	Tabarza
Yerevani	Shalakh

9. Literature

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10. Technical Questionnaire

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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	Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)
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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights	
1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire	
1.1 Botanical name	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.
1.2 Common name	Apricot
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:
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#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 variety)

(.....) 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)

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Vegetative propagation

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| (a) | Cuttings | [] |
| (b) | <i>In vitro</i> propagation | [] |
| (c) | Other (state method) | [] |

--

4.2.2 Other []
(Please provide details)

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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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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 Petal: color (27)		
white	Bulida, Cafona, Polonais	1 []
pinkish white	Magyar kajszi, San Castrese	2 []
light pink	Harcot	3 []
dark pink	Cheyenne, Ninja	4 []
5.2 Fruit: weight (29)		
very low	Haggith, Menace, Supergold, Zard	1 []
very low to low	Tengeribarack C. 2546	2 []
low	Borsi rózsza, Ladisun	3 []
low to medium	Val orange	4 []
medium	Cafona, Canino, Harcot, Paz	5 []
medium to high	Iziagat, Oscar	6 []
high	Ceglédi bíbor, Moniquí, Portici	7 []
high to very high	Swilate	8 []
very high	Ceglédi óriás, Flamengo, Hargrand, Palsteyn, Pisana	9 []
5.3 Fruit: shape in lateral view (30)		
triangular	Gilgat, Luizet	1 []
ovate	Bergeron, Pisana	2 []
oblate	Korai zamatos, Nugget	3 []
circular	Earle Orange, Grandir, Ninfa, Ouardi, Polonais	4 []
oblong	Blenheim, Portici, Sundrop	5 []
elliptic	Précoce d'Imola, Wenatchee, Yerevani	6 []
oblique rhombic	Banga, Bulida, Canino, Vulcan	7 []
obovate	Harcot, Harmat, Trevatt	8 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.4 Fruit: ground color of skin (46)		
not visible	Ravicille, Ravilong	1 []
white	San Nicola, Shirazskij belyj	2 []
yellowish	Piet Cillié, Soldonné, Vitillo, Yerevani	3 []
yellow green	Grüne Spätmarille, Kaisi Ashtarak, Roxy, Sateni Karmir	4 []
light orange	Canino, Goldcot, Hargrand, Rouge du Roussillon	5 []
medium orange	Luizet, Pisana, Veecot	6 []
dark orange	Bhart, Harcot, Harogem	7 []
5.5 Fruit: relative area of over color (49)		
absent or very small	Ceglédi gömbölyű, Charisma, Maria Matilde, Moniquí	1 []
very small to small	Bayoto	2 []
small	Cafona, Canino, Cape Bebeco, Goldrich	3 []
small to medium	Ceglédi kedves	4 []
medium	Magyar kajszai, Palsteyn, Portici, Roxy	5 []
medium to large	Ceglédi szilárd	6 []
large	Bergeron, Bhart, Golden Blush, Pisana	7 []
large to very large	Cheyenne	8 []
very large	Ravicille, Ravilong	9 []
5.6 Fruit: color of flesh (51)		
white	Mouchbah Mourry, Spitak	1 []
yellowish white	Barese, Malatya, Moniquí	2 []
whitish green	Amban	3 []
light orange	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Harmat, San Castrese	4 []
medium orange	Grandir, Harglow, Pisana, Rouge du Roussillon, Screara	5 []
dark orange	Bhart, Francese, Harcot, Palsteyn	6 []
red		7 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.7 Time of beginning of flowering (58)		
very early	Bakour, Colorado, Currots, Harmat, Ninfa, Solitaire	1 []
very early to early	Rambo	2 []
early	Canino, Harcot, San Castrese	3 []
early to medium	Ceglédi szilárd, Goldrich	4 []
medium	Bhart, Magyar kajsz, Moniquí, Portici, San Francesco, Supergold	5 []
medium to late	Ceglédi zamatos, Digat	6 []
late	Bergeron, Farius, Harlayne, Ladisun, Polonais	7 []
late to very late	Hurgat	8 []
very late	Badami, Harglow, Stella, Zard	9 []
5.8 Time of beginning of fruit ripening (59)		
very early	Bakour, Ninfa, Rutbhart	1 []
very early to early	Monabri, Tsunami	2 []
early	Bhart, Ladisun, Rouget de Sernhac, Tomcot	3 []
early to medium	Goldrich, Hargrand, Magyar kajsz	4 []
medium	Amber Gold, Bergeron, Harlayne, Pisana	5 []
medium to late	Anegat, Swired	6 []
late	Faralia, Larquen	7 []
late to very late	Fartoli	8 []
very late	Farclo, Farlis, Lartago	9 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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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
<i>Example</i>	<i>Fruit: ground color of skin</i>	<i>light orange</i>	<i>dark orange</i>
Comments:			

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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#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 photograph of the variety displaying its main distinguishing feature(s), should accompany the Technical Questionnaire. The photograph will provide a visual illustration of the candidate variety which supplements the information provided in the Technical Questionnaire.

The key points to consider when taking a photograph of the candidate variety are:

- Indication of the date and geographic location
- Correct labeling (breeder's reference)
- Good quality printed photograph (minimum 10 cm x 15 cm) and/or sufficient resolution electronic format version (minimum 960 x 1280 pixels)"

Further guidance on providing photographs with the Technical Questionnaire is available in document TGP/7 "Development of Test Guidelines", Guidance Note 35 (<http://www.upov.int/tgp/en/>).

[The link provided may be deleted by members of the Union when developing authorities' own test guidelines.]

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 <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) | Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) | Tissue culture | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) | Other factors | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

Please provide details for where you have indicated "yes".

.....

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

Yes ☐

(please provide details as specified by the Authority)

No ☐

10. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this form is correct:

Applicant's name

Signature

Date