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DRAFT

EGG PLANT

UPOV Code(s): SOLAN_MEL

Solanum melongena L.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from the Netherlands (Kingdom of)

to be considered by the

*Technical Committee at its sixty-first session,
to be held Geneva from 2025-10-20 to 2025-10-21*

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

Alternative Names:*

Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish
<i>Solanum melongena</i> L., <i>Solanum ovigerum</i> Dunal	Egg Plant, Aubergine	Aubergine	Aubergine, Eierfrucht	Berenjena

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

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

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

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

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1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Solanum melongena* L.

2. Material Required

2.1 The competent authorities decide on the quantity and quality of the plant material required for testing the variety and when and where it is to be delivered. Applicants submitting material from a State other than that in which the testing takes place must ensure that all customs formalities and phytosanitary requirements are complied with.

2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of seeds.

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

2.500 seeds

The seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent authority.

2.4 The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigor, nor affected by any important pest or disease.

2.5 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.

3. Method of Examination

3.1 *Number of Growing Cycles*

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

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

3.1.3 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*

Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 20 plants which should be divided between at least 2 replicates.

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

Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 10 plants or parts of plants taken from each of 10 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 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 seed-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 of cross-pollinated 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 20 plants, 2 off-types are allowed.

4.2.4 For the assessment of uniformity of self-pollinated varieties and hybrids, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 20 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 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) Fruit: length (characteristic 15)
- (b) Fruit: ratio length/width (characteristic 17)
- (c) Fruit: shape in longitudinal section (characteristic 18)
- (d) Fruit: main color of skin (characteristic 23)
- (e) Fruit: secondary color (characteristic 26)
- (f) Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present: Fruit: pattern of secondary color (characteristic 28)
- (g) Fruit: color of flesh (characteristic 37)

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.

The main colors of the example varieties are indicated as follows in the Table of Characteristics for characteristic 24 "Fruit: intensity of main color of skin"

(g) green
(p) purple
(v) violet

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 caracteres/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.		QN	VG	(+)					
		Seedling: anthocyanin coloration of hypocotyl		Plantule : pigmentation anthocyanique de l'hypocotyle		Sämling: Anthocyanfärbung des Hypokotyls	Plántula: pigmentación antociánica del hipocotilo		
		absent or very weak		absente ou très faible		fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Lydia	1
		very weak to weak		très faible à faible		sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil		2
		weak		faible		gering	débil	Bonica	3
		weak to medium		faible à moyenne		gering bis mittel	débil a media		4
		medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Baluroi	5
		medium to strong		moyenne à forte		mittel bis stark	media a fuerte		6
		strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Wase Shinkuro	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		9
2.		QN	VG	(+)	(a)				
		Plant: growth habit		Plante : port		Pflanze: Wuchsform	Planta: hábito de crecimiento		
		erect		dressé		aufrecht	erecto	Baluroi, Brigitte, Wase Shinkuro	1
		erect to semi-erect		dressé à demi-dressé		aufrecht bis halbaufrecht	erecto a semierecto		2
		semi-erect		demi-dressé		halbaufrecht	semierecto	Birgah, Bonica	3
		semi-erect to spreading		demi-dressé à étalé		halbaufrecht bis breitwüchsig	erecto a extendido		4
		spreading		étalé		breitwüchsig	extendido	Irene	5
3.	(*)	QN	MS/VG		(a)				
		Plant: height		Plante : hauteur		Pflanze: Höhe	Planta: altura		
		very short		très basse		sehr niedrig	muy baja		1
		very short to short		très basse à courte		sehr niedrig bis niedrig	muy baja a baja		2
		short		basse		niedrig	baja	Adona, Mogi, Monstrueuse de New York	3
		short to medium		basse à moyenne		niedrig bis mittel	baja a media		4
		medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Tudela	5
		medium to tall		moyenne à haute		mittel bis hoch	media a alta		6
		tall		haute		hoch	alta	Avan, Baluroi	7
		tall to very tall		haute à très haute		hoch bis sehr hoch	alta a muy alta		8
		very tall		très haute		sehr hoch	muy alta	Nilo	9

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
4.		QN	MS/VG	(+)	(a)			
	Stem: length between cotyledons and first ramification		Tige : longueur entre les cotylédons et la première ramification		Stiel: Länge zwischen Keimblättern und erster Verzweigung	Tallo: longitud entre los cotiledones y la primera ramificación		
	very short		très courte		sehr kurz	muy corta		1
	short		courte		kurz	corta	Leticia, TSX-250	2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Bonica	3
	long		longue		lang	larga	De Barbentane, Hakatanaga	4
	very long		très longue		sehr lang	muy larga	Nilo	5
5.		QN	VG	(+)	(a)			
	Stem: anthocyanin coloration		Tige : pigmentation anthocyanique		Stiel: Anthocyanfärbung	Tallo: pigmentación antociánica		
	absent or very weak		absente ou très faible		fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Blanche ronde à oeuf, Brigitte, Lato	1
	very weak to weak		très faible à faible		sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil		2
	weak		faible		gering	débil	Bonica	3
	weak to medium		faible à moyenne		gering bis mittel	débil a media		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Baluroi	5
	medium to strong		moyenne à forte		mittel bis stark	media a fuerte		6
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Ronde de Valence	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	Money Maker No 2	9
6.	(*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a)			
	Stem: pubescence		Tige : pilosité		Stiel: Behaarung	Tallo: pubescencia		
	very weak		très faible		sehr gering	muy débil	Kesia	1
	very weak to weak		très faible à faible		sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil		2
	weak		faible		gering	débil	Baluroi, Wase Shinkuro	3
	weak to medium		faible à moyenne		gering bis mittel	débil a media		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Abrivado, Bonica	5
	medium to strong		moyenne à forte		mittel bis stark	media a fuerte		6
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Mistral	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	Black Pearl	9

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
7.	QN	MS/VG	(+)	(b)				
	Leaf blade: size		Limbe : taille		Blattspreite: Größe	Limbo: tamaño		
	very small		très petite		sehr klein	muy pequeño	Blanche ronde à oeuf	1
	very small to small		très petite à petite		sehr klein bis klein	muy pequeño a pequeño		2
	small		petite		klein	pequeño		3
	small to medium		petite à moyenne		klein bis mittel	pequeño a medio		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Baluroi	5
	medium to large		moyenne à grande		mittel bis groß	medio a grande		6
	large		grande		groß	grande	Bonica	7
	large to very large		grande à très grande		groß bis sehr groß	grande a muy grande		8
	very large		très grande		sehr groß	muy grande	Giada	9
8.	QN	VG	(+)	(b)				
	Leaf blade: depth of incisions of margin		Limbe : profondeur des incisions du bord		Blattspreite: Tiefe der Randeinschnitte	Limbo: profundidad de las incisiones del margen		
	absent or very shallow		absente ou très peu profonde		fehlend oder sehr flach	ausente o muy poco profunda	Baluroi, Bonica	1
	very shallow to shallow		très peu profonde à peu profonde		sehr flach bis flach	muy poco profunda a poco profunda		2
	shallow		peu profonde		flach	poco profunda	Birgah	3
	shallow to medium		peu profonde à moyenne		flach bis mittel	profunda a media		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Epic, Fabiola	5
	medium to deep		moyenne à profonde		mittel bis tief	media a profunda		6
	deep		profonde		tief	profunda	Dalia	7
	deep to very deep		profonde à très profonde		tief bis sehr tief	profunda a muy profunda		8
	very deep		très profonde		sehr tief	muy profunda	Listada de Gandia	9
9.	QN	VG		(b)				
	Leaf blade: blistering		Limbe : clôture		Blattspreite: Blasigkeit	Limbo: abullonado		
	absent or very weak		absente ou très faible		fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Baluroi	1
	very weak to weak		très faible à faible		sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil		2
	weak		faible		gering	débil	Wase Shinkuro	3
	weak to medium		faible à moyenne		gering bis mittel	débil a medio		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Bonica	5
	medium to strong		moyenne à forte		mittel bis stark	medio a fuerte		6
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Listada de Gandia	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		9

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10.	QN	VG		(b)				
	Leaf blade: intensity of green color		Limbe : intensité de la couleur verte		Blattspreite: Intensität der Grünfärbung	Limbo: intensidad del color verde		
	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	Black Beauty	3
	light to medium		claire à moyenne		hell bis mittel	clara a media		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Baluroi, Bonica	5
	medium to dark		moyenne à foncée		mittel bis dunkel	media a oscura		6
	dark		foncée		dunkel	oscura	Purpura	7
	dark to very dark		foncée à très foncée		dunkel bis sehr dunkel	oscura a muy oscura		8
	very dark		très foncée		sehr dunkel	muy oscura		9
11.	QN	MG/VG		(c)				
	Time of flowering		Époque de la floraison		Zeitpunkt der Blüte	Época de floración		
	very early		très précoce		sehr früh	muy temprana		1
	very early to early		très précoce à précoce		sehr früh bis früh	muy temprana a temprana		2
	early		précoce		früh	temprana	Lato	3
	early to medium		précoce à moyenne		früh bis mittel	temprana a media		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Bonica	5
	medium to late		moyenne à tardive		mittel bis spät	media a tardía		6
	late		tardive		spät	tardía	Monstrueuse de New York	7
	late to very late		tardive à très tardive		spät bis sehr spät	tardía a muy tardía		8
	very late		très tardive		sehr spät	muy tardía		9
12.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)	(c)			
	Inflorescence: truss		Inflorescence : grappe		Blütenstand: Rispe	Inflorescencia: racimo		
	absent		absente		fehlend	ausente	Bonica	1
	present		présente		vorhanden	presente	Blanche ronde à oeuf	9
13.		QN	MS/VG		(c)			
	Flower: size		Fleur : taille		Blüte: Größe	Flor: tamaño		
	small		petite		klein	pequeño	Cima viola	1
	small to medium		petite à moyenne		klein bis mittel	pequeño a medio		2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Monstrueuse de New York	3
	medium to large		moyenne à grande		mittel bis groß	medio a grande		4
	large		grande		groß	grande	Prosperosa	5

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14.	PQ	VG		(c)				
	Flower: color		Fleur : couleur		Blüte: Farbe	Flor: color		
	white		blanc		weiß	blanco		1
	light purple		pourpre clair		hellpurpurn	púrpura claro	Listada de Gandia	2
	medium purple		pourpre moyen		mittelpurpurn	púrpura medio	Baluroi, Tsudanaga	3
	dark purple		pourpre foncé		dunkelpurpurn	púrpura oscuro	Ronde de Valence, Senryo Nigo	4
15.	(*)	QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)			
	Fruit: length		Fruit : longueur		Frucht: Länge	Fruto: longitud		
	very short		très courte		sehr kurz	muy corta	Blanche ronde à oeuf	1
	very short to short		très courte à courte		sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta		2
	short		courte		kurz	corta	Birgah	3
	short to medium		courte à moyenne		kurz bis mittel	corta a media		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Flavine, Nigral	5
	medium to long		moyenne à longue		mittel bis lang	media a larga		6
	long		longue		lang	larga	Melana, Mistral	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	Indira	9
16.		QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)			
	Fruit: width		Fruit : largeur		Frucht: Breite	Fruto: anchura		
	very narrow		très étroite		sehr schmal	muy estrecha	Valentina, White Egg	1
	very narrow to narrow		très étroite à étroite		sehr schmal bis schmal	muy estrecha a estrecha		2
	narrow		étroite		schmal	estrecha	Avan, Mistral	3
	narrow to medium		étroite à moyenne		schmal bis mittel	estrecha a media		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Oriental, Tasca	5
	medium to broad		moyenne à large		mittel bis breit	media a ancha		6
	broad		large		breit	ancha	Bonica, Tudela	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	Birgah	9

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17.	(*)	QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: ratio length/width		Fruit : rapport longueur/largeur		Frucht: Verhältnis Länge/Breite	Frutos: relación longitud/anchura		
		very low		très bas		sehr klein	muy baja	Birgah	1
		very low to low		très bas à bas		sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja		2
		low		bas		klein	baja	Bonica	3
		low to medium		bas à moyen		klein bis mittel	baja a media		4
		medium		moyen		mittel	media	Flavine	5
		medium to high		moyen à élevé		mittel bis groß	media a alta		6
		high		élevé		groß	alta	Indira, Mistral	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	Hakatanaga	9
18.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: shape in longitudinal section		Fruit : forme en section longitudinale		Frucht: Form im Längsschnitt	Fruto: forma en sección longitudinal		
		oblate		arrondie-aplatie		breitrund	achatada	Birgah	1
		circular		circulaire		kreisförmig	circular	Monstrueuse de New York, Purpura	2
		ovate		ovale		eiförmig	oval	Beatrice	3
		obovate		obovale		verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Black King	4
		pyriform		piriforme		birnenförmig	piriforme	Listada de Gandia	5
		clavate		claviforme		keulenförmig	claviforme	Baluroi, Mileda	6
		broad oblong		oblongue large		breit rechteckig	oblonga ancha	Scorpio	7
		narrow cylindrical		cylindrique étroite		schmal zylindrisch	cilíndrica estrecha	Mirabelle, Tango	8
19.		QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: size of pistil scar		Fruit : taille de l'attache pistillaire		Frucht: Größe der Griffelnarbe	Fruto: tamaño de la cicatriz del pistilo		
		very small		très petite		sehr klein	muy pequeño	Alabaster	1
		small		petite		klein	pequeño	Baluroi, Wase Shinkuro	2
		medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Bonica	3
		large		grande		groß	grande	Monstrueuse de New York	4
		very large		très grande		sehr groß	muy grande	Purpura	5
20.		PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: apex		Fruit : apex		Frucht: Apex	Fruto: ápice		
		cordate		cordé		herzförmig	cordado	Pietranera	1
		truncate		tronqué		gerade	truncado	Prosperosa	2
		rounded		arrondi		abgerundet	redondeado	Baluroi	3
		acute		aigu		spitz	agudo	Tanyeli	4

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
21.		QN	VG	(+)	(d)			
	Fruit: depth of indentation of pistil scar		Fruit : profondeur de l'indentation de l'attache pistillaire		Frucht: Tiefe der Einkerbung der Griffelnarbe	Fruto: profundidad de la hendidura de la cicatriz del pistilo		
	absent or very shallow		absente ou très peu profonde		fehlend oder sehr flach	ausente o muy poco profunda	Blanche ronde à oeuf, Cristal	1
	shallow		peu profonde		flach	poco profunda	Cheryl	2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media		3
	deep		profonde		tief	profunda	Pietranera	4
	very deep		très profonde		sehr tief	muy profunda	Gascona	5
22.		QN	VG	(+)	(d)			
	<u>Only for varieties with cylindrical fruits:</u> Fruit: curvature		<u>Seulement pour variétés à fruits cylindriques :</u> Fruit : courbure		<u>Nur Sorten mit zylindrischen Früchten:</u> Frucht: Krümmung	<u>Sólo variedades con frutos cilíndricos:</u> Fruto: curvatura		
	absent or weak		absente ou faible		fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Abrivado, Freia	1
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Slim Purple	2
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Alya, Gioleta	3
23.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)	(d)			
	Fruit: main color of skin		Fruit : couleur principale de l'épiderme		Frucht: Hauptfarbe der Schale	Fruto: color principal de la epidermis		
	white		blanc		weiß	blanco	Alabaster, Blanche ronde à oeuf, Lato	1
	green		vert		grün	verde	Jewel Jade, Kermit	2
	purple		pourpre		purpurn	púrpura	Baluroi, Faselis, Jaylo, Lydia	3
	violet		violet		violett	violeta	Diletta, Purpura	4

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
24.	(*)	QN	VG		(d)				
		<u>Only for varieties with green, violet or purple skin color:</u> Fruit: intensity of main color of skin		<u>Seulement les variétés à couleur de l'épiderme verte, violette ou pourpre :</u> Fruit : intensité de la couleur principale de l'épiderme		<u>Nur Sorten mit grüner, violetter oder purpurner Farbe der Schale:</u> Frucht: Intensität der Hauptfarbe der Schale	<u>Sólo variedades con color de la epidermis verde, violeta o púrpura:</u> Fruto: intensidad del color principal de la epidermis		
		very light		très claire		sehr hell	muy clara	Green Knight (g)	1
		very light to light		très claire à claire		sehr hell bis hell	muy clara a clara		2
		light		claire		hell	clara	Bride (v), Jewel Jade (g), Thai Long Green (g)	3
		light to medium		claire à moyenne		hell bis mittel	clara a media		4
		medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Leire (p), Prosperosa (v)	5
		medium to dark		moyenne à foncée		mittel bis dunkel	media a oscura		6
		dark		foncée		dunkel	oscura	Black Top (p), Kermit (g), Patio Baby (v)	7
		dark to very dark		foncée à très foncée		dunkel bis sehr dunkel	oscura a muy oscura		8
		very dark		très foncée		sehr dunkel	muy oscura	Faselis (p)	9
25.		QN	VG		(d)				
		Fruit: glossiness		Fruit : brillance		Frucht: Glanz	Fruto: brillo		
		very weak		très faible		sehr gering	muy débil	Long Tom	1
		weak		faible		gering	débil	Prosperosa	2
		medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Baluroi	3
		strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Birgah	4
		very strong		très forte		sehr stark	muy fuerte	Elisa	5
26.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)		(d)			
		Fruit: secondary color		Fruit : couleur secondaire		Frucht: Sekundärfarbe	Fruto: color secundario		
		absent		absente		fehlend	ausente	Baluroi, Patio Baby	1
		present		présente		vorhanden	presente	Kermit, Listada de Gandia, Purpura	9
27.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)		(d)			
		<u>Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present:</u> Fruit: secondary color		<u>Seulement les variétés avec Fruit : couleur secondaire présente :</u> Fruit : couleur secondaire		<u>Nur Sorten mit Frucht: Sekundärfarbe vorhanden:</u> Frucht: Sekundärfarbe	<u>Sólo variedades con Fruto: color secundario presente:</u> Fruto: color secundario		
		white		blanc		weiß	blanco	Lydia, Purpura	1
		green		vert		grün	verde	Kermit	2
		purple		pourpre		purpurn	púrpura		3
		violet		violet		violett	violeta	Rotonda bianca sfumata di rosa	4

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
28.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)		(d)			
		<u>Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present:</u> Fruit: pattern of secondary color		<u>Seulement les variétés avec Fruit : couleur secondaire :</u> Fruit : répartition de la couleur secondaire		<u>Nur Sorten mit Frucht: Sekundärfarbe vorhanden:</u> Frucht: Muster der Sekundärfarbe	<u>Sólo variedades con Fruto: color secundario presente:</u> Fruto: forma de disposición del color secundario		
		striped		striée		gestreift	rayas	Lydia	1
		flushed		surteintée		geflammt	pátina	Purpura	2
		reticulated		réticulée		netzartig	reticulada	Kermit	3
29.		QN	VG		(d)				
		Fruit: density of stripes		Fruit : densité des stries		Frucht: Dichte der Streifen	Fruto: densidad de las rayas		
		very sparse		très lâche		sehr locker	muy laxa		1
		sparse		lâche		locker	laxa		2
		medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Pinstripe	3
		dense		dense		dicht	densa	Listada de Gandia	4
		very dense		très dense		sehr dicht	muy densa		5
30.	(*)	QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: grooves		Fruit : cannelures		Frucht: Furchen	Fruto: acanaladuras		
		absent or very weak		absentes ou très faibles		fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débiles	Bonica	1
		weak		faibles		gering	débiles	Bibo	2
		medium		moyennes		mittel	medias		3
		strong		fortes		stark	fuertes	Black Beauty	4
		very strong		très fortes		sehr stark	muy fuertes		5
31.		QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: length of peduncle		Fruit : longueur du pédoncule		Frucht: Länge des Blütenstandsstiels	Fruto: longitud del pedúnculo		
		very short		très courte		sehr kurz	muy corta	Blanche ronde à oeuf	1
		very short to short		très courte à courte		sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta		2
		short		courte		kurz	corta	Birgah	3
		short to medium		courte à moyenne		kurz bis mittel	corta a media		4
		medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Madonna	5
		medium to long		moyenne à longue		mittel bis lang	media a larga		6
		long		longue		lang	larga	Alex, Tanyeli	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	Avan	9

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
32.	QL	VG	(+)	(d)				
	<u>Only varieties with main color of skin violet or purple:</u> Fruit: color of skin underneath calyx		<u>Seulement les variétés avec couleur principale de l'épiderme violette ou pourpre :</u> Fruit : couleur de l'épiderme sous le calice		<u>Nur Sorten mit Hauptfarbe der Schale violett oder purpurn:</u> Frucht: Farbe der Schale unter dem Kelch	<u>Sólo variedades con color principal de la epidermis violeta o púrpura:</u> Fruto: color de la epidermis debajo del cáliz		
	white		blanc		weiß	blanco	Purpura	1
	green		vert		grün	verde	Hakatanaga	2
	purple		pourpre		purpurn	púrpura	Faselis, Lydia	3
	violet		violet		violett	violeta	Patio Baby	4
33.	QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: size of calyx		Fruit : taille du calice		Frucht: Größe des Kelches	Fruto: tamaño del cáliz		
	very small		très petite		sehr klein	muy pequeño	Blanche ronde à oeuf	1
	very small to small		très petite à petite		sehr klein bis klein	muy pequeño a pequeño		2
	small		petite		klein	pequeño	Lato	3
	small to medium		petite à moyenne		klein bis mittel	pequeño a medio		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Baluroi, Bonica	5
	medium to large		moyenne à grande		mittel bis groß	medio a grande	Larga Morada	6
	large		grande		groß	grande	Abrivado, Monstrueuse de New York	7
	large to very large		grande à très grande		groß bis sehr groß	grande a muy grande		8
	very large		très grande		sehr groß	muy grande	Dealmagro, Lucilla	9
34.	QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
	Fruit: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of calyx		Fruit : intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique du calice		Frucht: Intensität der Anthocyanfärbung des Kelchs	Fruto: intensidad de la pigmentación antocianica del cáliz		
	absent or very weak		absente ou très faible		fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Blanche ronde à oeuf, Dourga	1
	very weak to weak		très faible à faible		sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil		2
	weak		faible		gering	débil	Mirval, Tsudanaga	3
	weak to medium		faible à moyenne		gering bis mittel	débil a media		4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Abrivado, Baluroi	5
	medium to strong		moyenne à forte		mittel bis stark	media a fuerte		6
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Purpura, Wase Shinkuro	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		9

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
35.	(*)	QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: spines on calyx		Fruit : épines sur le calice		Frucht: Stacheln am Kelch	Fruto: espinas en el cáliz		
		absent or very few		absentes ou très peu		fehlend oder sehr wenige	ausente o muy pocas	Freia, Lato	1
		very few to few		très peu à peu		sehr wenige bis wenige	muy pocas a pocas		2
		few		peu		wenige	pocas	Destan	3
		few to medium		peu à moyennes		wenige bis mittel	pocas a medias		4
		medium		moyennes		mittel	medias	Bonica, Rioca	5
		medium to many		moyennes à nombreuses		mittel bis viele	medias a abundantes		6
		many		nombreuses		viele	abundantes	Bibo, Sultane	7
		many to very many		nombreuses à très nombreuses		viele bis sehr viele	abundantes a muy abundantes		8
		very many		très nombreuses		sehr viele	muy abundantes		9
36.		QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: creasing of calyx		Fruit : plissement du calice		Frucht: Faltung des Kelchs	Fruto: plegado del cáliz		
		absent or weak		absent ou faible		fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Birgah, Madalena	1
		weak to medium		faible à moyen		gering bis mittel	débil a medio		2
		medium		moyen		mittel	medio	Angela, Baluroi	3
		medium to strong		moyen à fort		mittel bis stark	medio a fuerte		4
		strong		fort		stark	fuerte	Linda, Listada de Gandia	5
37.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: color of flesh		Fruit : couleur de la chair		Frucht: Farbe des Fruchtfleisches	Fruto: color de la pulpa		
		white		blanc		weiß	blanco	Lato	1
		green		vert		grün	verde	Baluroi	2

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) Plant and stem: observations should be made after the first inflorescence starts to flower and before the start of the harvest, excluding the inflorescence on the first branching.
- (b) Leaf blade: observations should be made after the first inflorescence starts to flower and before the start of the harvest, at the middle third part of the plant and excluding the inflorescence.
- (c) Flower and inflorescence: observations should be made on the first fresh, fully opened flower when 50% of the plants of the variety has opened flowers on the second or the third inflorescence.
- (d) Fruit: all observations should be made on the first normally developed fruits when the seeds start to develop, and excluding the fruits on the first branching.

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 1: Seedling: anthocyanin coloration of hypocotyl

Observations should be made at full development of the cotyledons, and before transplanting.

Ad. 2: Plant: growth habit

This characteristic could be observed when plants are grown under natural conditions.
For trials where plants are staked or grown on a wire and pruned, this characteristic can possibly not be observed.

Ad. 4: Stem: length between cotyledons and first ramification



Ad. 5: Stem: anthocyanin coloration

Observations should be made on the upper third of the plant.

Ad. 6: Stem: pubescence

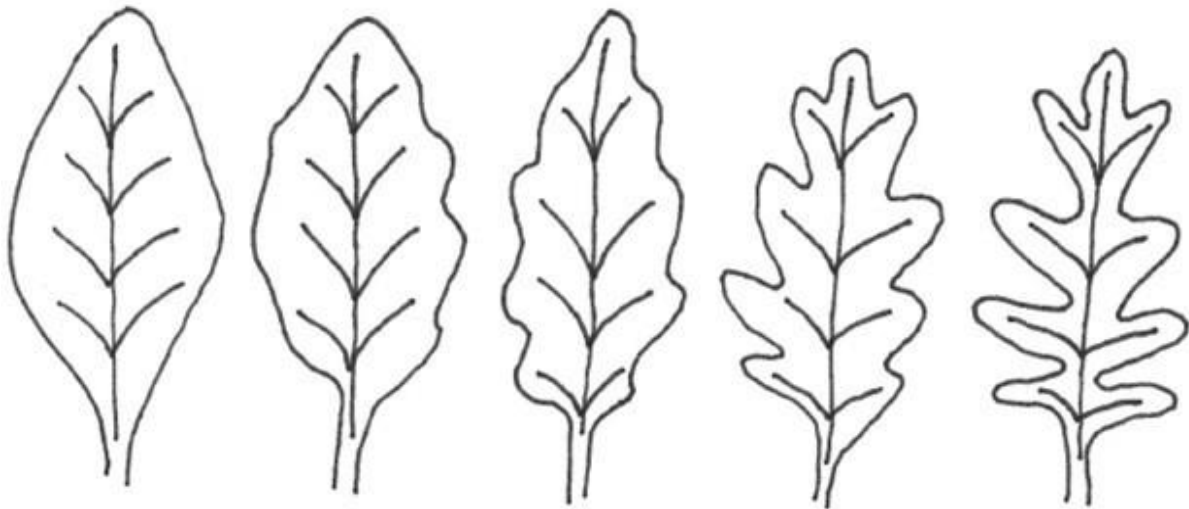
See Ad. 5

Ad. 7: Leaf blade: size

Observations should be made on the total surface of the leaf blade.

Ad. 8: Leaf blade: depth of incisions of margin

Incisions on margins may form some lobing that never reach the midrib.



1
absent or very shallow

3
shallow

5
medium

7
deep

9
very deep

Ad. 12: Inflorescence: truss



1

absent (one to three)



9

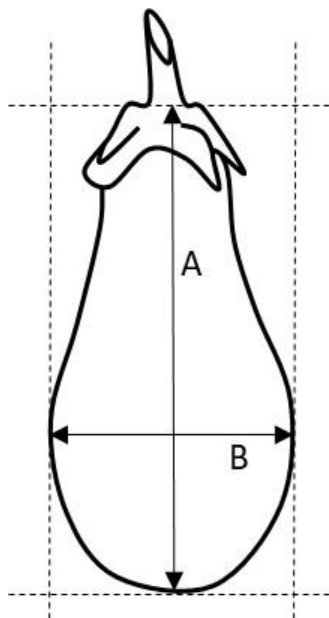
present (more than three)

A truss is defined by more than three flowers.

One to maximum three flowers (=not a truss) is noted "absent" and more than 3 flowers (=truss) is noted "present".

The variety should be recorded as present when most of the inflorescences have clearly more than three flowers.

Ad. 15: Fruit: length



A: length

B: width (to be observed at the widest part)

Ad. 16: Fruit: width

See Ad. 15

Ad. 17: Fruit: ratio length/width

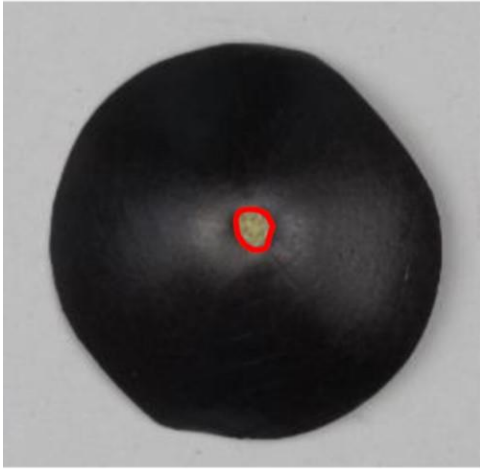
See Ad. 15

Ad. 18: Fruit: shape in longitudinal section

	← broadest part →			
	below middle	at middle	above middle	
elongated		 8 narrow cylindrical	 6 clavate	
	 3 ovate	 7 broad oblong	 4 obovate	 5 pyriform
rounded		 2 circular		
compressed		 1 oblate		

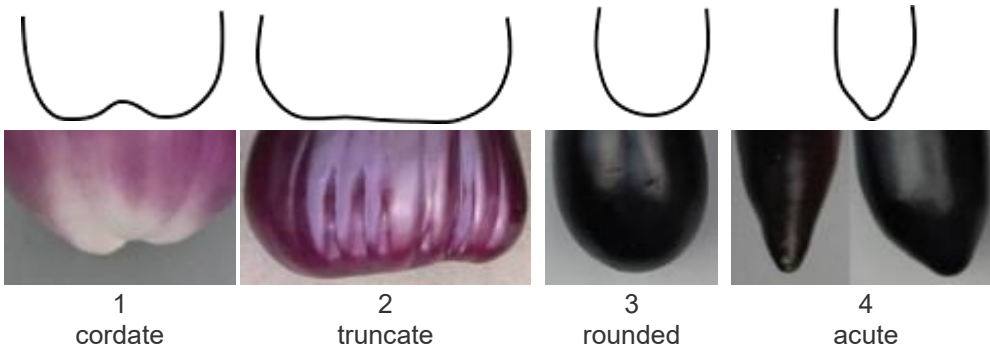
Ad. 19: Fruit: size of pistil scar

Observations should be made on the total area of the pistil scar (circled in red on the picture).

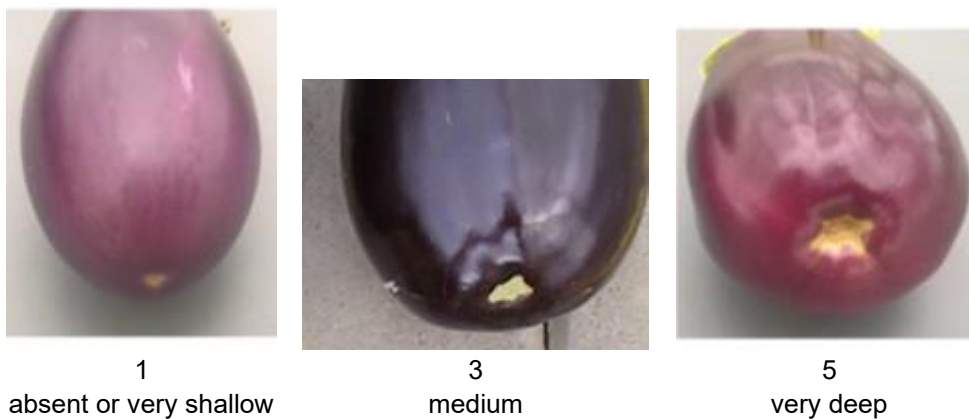


Ad. 20: Fruit: apex

Observations should be made in lateral view.



Ad. 21: Fruit: depth of indentation of pistil scar



Ad. 22: Only for varieties with cylindrical fruits: Fruit: curvature

Observations should be made on fruits that have been growing without any obstacles since that can affect the curvature.



1
absent to weak



2
medium



3
strong

Ad. 23: Fruit: main color of skin

For varieties with pattern on the fruits, the color which occupies the largest area on the fruit is regarded as main color.

If colors are equal, the darkest color is regarded as main color.

Purple varieties have a reddish hue. Violet varieties have a blueish hue.

Ad. 26: Fruit: secondary color

Observations on the secondary color should be made without removing the calyx.

Ad. 27: Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present: Fruit: secondary color



1
white



2
green



3
purple



4
violet

Ad. 28: Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present: Fruit: pattern of secondary color

Observations should be made directly after harvest.

Older fruits can appear to be reticulated when in fact they are starting to discolor.

For fruits with flushed pattern of secondary color, the development of the pattern during growth of the fruit is influenced and developed by external light on the fruit, while for fruits with a striped and a reticulated pattern, this pattern is not influenced by external light on the fruit.



1
striped



2
flushed

3
reticulated

Ad. 30: Fruit: grooves



1
absent or very weak



2
weak



3
medium



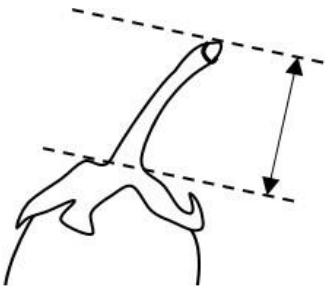
4
strong



5
very strong

Observations should be made on both the number and depth of the grooves.

Ad. 31: Fruit: length of peduncle



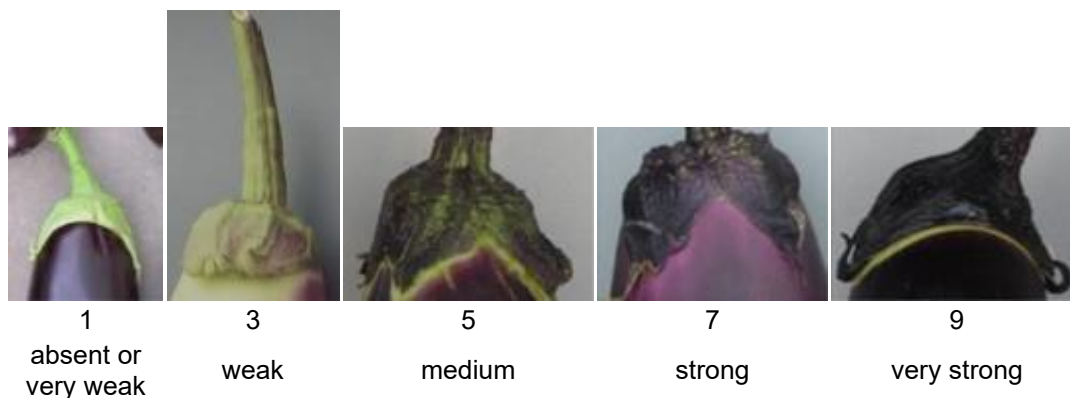
Ad. 32: Only varieties with main color of skin violet or purple: Fruit: color of skin underneath calyx

Observations should be made on the color of skin underneath calyx, only visible by removing calyx.

Ad. 33: Fruit: size of calyx

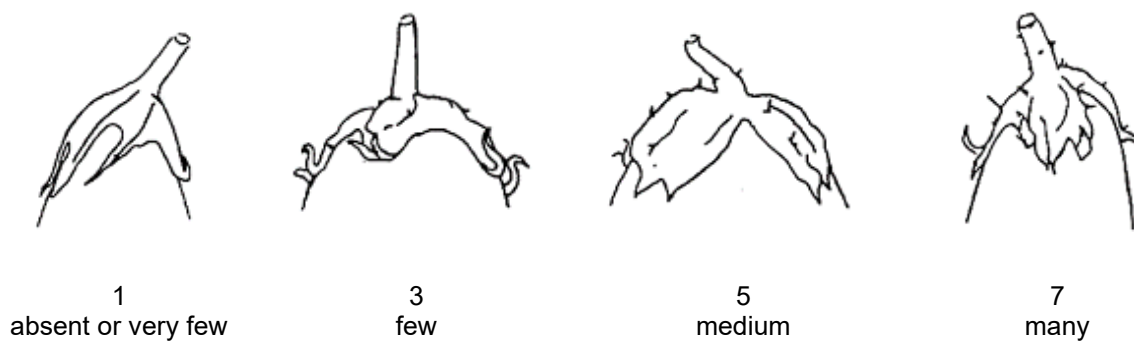
Observations should be made regarding the absolute size of the calyx, regardless the size of the fruit.

Ad. 34: Fruit: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of calyx



Ad. 35: Fruit: spines on calyx

Observations on the number of spines should be made visually, without counting.



Ad. 36: Fruit: creasing of calyx



Ad. 37: Fruit: color of flesh



1
white



2
green

The green color of the flesh is caused by the presence of chlorophyll, particularly towards the skin.

9. Literature

Adinolfi, A., Bianchi, M.: "Caratterizzazione di varietà di Melanzana," Quaderno n. 38 dell'E.N.S.E.

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Phillips, R., Rix, M., 1995: "Vegetables", Macmillan Reference Books.

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

1.1.1 Botanical name ☐

1.1.2 Common name

2. Applicant

Name

Address

Telephone No.

Fax No.

E-mail address

Breeder (if different from applicant)

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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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 []
- (b) partially known cross []
- (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)

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4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Seed-propagated varieties

- (a) Self-pollination

[]
- (b) Cross-pollination

[]
- (c) Hybrid

[]
- (d) Inbred line

[]
- (e) Other (please provide details)

[]

4.2.2 Other

(Please provide details)

[]

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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 (3)	Plant: height		
	very short		1 []
	very short to short		2 []
	short	Adona, Mogi, Monstrueuse de New York	3 []
	short to medium		4 []
	medium	Tudela	5 []
	medium to tall		6 []
	tall	Avan, Baluroi	7 []
	tall to very tall		8 []
	very tall	Nilo	9 []
5.2 (6)	Stem: pubescence		
	very weak	Kesia	1 []
	very weak to weak		2 []
	weak	Baluroi, Wase Shinkuro	3 []
	weak to medium		4 []
	medium	Abrivado, Bonica	5 []
	medium to strong		6 []
	strong	Mistral	7 []
	strong to very strong		8 []
	very strong	Black Pearl	9 []
5.3 (12)	Inflorescence: truss		
	absent	Bonica	1 []
	present	Blanche ronde à oeuf	9 []

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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.4 (15)	Fruit: length		
	very short	Blanche ronde à oeuf	1 []
	very short to short		2 []
	short	Birgah	3 []
	short to medium		4 []
	medium	Flavine, Nigral	5 []
	medium to long		6 []
	long	Melana, Mistral	7 []
	long to very long		8 []
	very long	Indira	9 []
5.5 (17)	Fruit: ratio length/width		
	very low	Birgah	1 []
	very low to low		2 []
	low	Bonica	3 []
	low to medium		4 []
	medium	Flavine	5 []
	medium to high		6 []
	high	Indira, Mistral	7 []
	high to very high		8 []
	very high	Hakatanaga	9 []
5.6 (18)	Fruit: shape in longitudinal section		
	oblate	Birgah	1 []
	circular	Monstrueuse de New York, Purpura	2 []
	ovate	Beatrice	3 []
	obovate	Black King	4 []
	pyriform	Listada de Gandia	5 []
	clavate	Baluroi, Mileda	6 []
	oblong	Scorpio	7 []
	cylindrical	Mirabelle, Tango	8 []

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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.7 (23)	Fruit: main color of skin		
	white	Alabaster, Blanche ronde à oeuf, Lato	1 []
	green	Jewel Jade, Kermit	2 []
	purple	Baluroi, Faselis, Jaylo, Lydia	3 []
	violet	Diletta, Purpura	4 []
5.8 (24)	<u>Only for varieties with green, violet or purple skin color:</u> Fruit: intensity of main color of skin		
	very light	Green Knight (g)	1 []
	very light to light		2 []
	light	Bride (v), Jewel Jade (g), Thai Long Green (g)	3 []
	light to medium		4 []
	medium	Leire (p), Prosperosa (v)	5 []
	medium to dark		6 []
	dark	Black Top (p), Kermit (g), Patio Baby (v)	7 []
	dark to very dark		8 []
	very dark	Faselis (p)	9 []
5.9 (26)	Fruit: secondary color		
	absent	Baluroi, Patio Baby	1 []
	present	Kermit, Listada de Gandia, Purpura	9 []
5.10 (27)	<u>Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present:</u> Fruit: secondary color		
	white	Lydia, Purpura	1 []
	green	Kermit	2 []
	purple		3 []
	violet	Rotonda bianca sfumata di rosa	4 []
5.11 (28)	<u>Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present:</u> Fruit: pattern of secondary color		
	striped	Lydia	1 []
	flushed	Purpura	2 []
	reticulated	Kermit	3 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE		Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note	
5.12 (30) Fruit: grooves			
absent or very weak	Bonica	1	[]
weak	Bibo	2	[]
medium		3	[]
strong	Black Beauty	4	[]
very strong		5	[]
5.13 (35) Fruit: spines on calyx			
absent or very few	Freia, Lato	1	[]
very few to few		2	[]
few	Destan	3	[]
few to medium		4	[]
medium	Bonica, Rioca	5	[]
medium to many		6	[]
many	Bibo, Sultane	7	[]
many to very many		8	[]
very many		9	[]
5.14 (37) Fruit: color of flesh			
white	Lato	1	[]
green	Baluroi	2	[]

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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: length</i>	<i>1 - very short</i>	<i>3 - short</i>

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Comments

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

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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

- It is strongly recommended to add a representative color image of the fruits of the variety to the TQ.

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 at:
http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp_7.pdf

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

- Resistance to pest and diseases
- Type of culture:
 - under glass ☐
 - in the open ☐

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8. Authorization for release

(a) Does the variety require prior authorization for release under legislation concerning the protection of the environment, human and animal health?

Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) Has such authorization been obtained?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If the answer to (b) is yes, please attach a copy of the authorization.

9. Information on plant material to be examined or submitted for examination

9.1 The expression of a characteristic or several characteristics of a variety may be affected by factors, such as pests and disease, chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardants or pesticides), effects of tissue culture, different rootstocks, scions taken from different growth phases of a tree, etc.

9.2 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If the plant material has undergone such treatment, full details of the treatment must be given. In this respect, please indicate below, to the best of your knowledge, if the plant material to be examined has been subjected to:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Microorganisms (e.g. virus, bacteria, phytoplasma) | Yes ☐ | No ☐ |
| (b) Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide) | Yes ☐ | No ☐ |
| (c) Tissue culture | Yes ☐ | No ☐ |
| (d) Other factors | Yes ☐ | No ☐ |

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

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

Yes ☐

(please provide details as specified by the Authority)

No ☐

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

Applicant's name

Signature

Date

[End of document]