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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

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 for adoption by correspondence

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 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: presence of secondary color of skin (characteristic 26)
- (f) Fruit: pattern of secondary color of skin (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)-(e) 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		fehrend 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 basse		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 antocianica				
		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	medio	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	poco 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 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 a 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			
		ovate		ovale		eiförmig		oval		Beatrice	1
		oblate		arrondie-aplatie		breitrund		achatada		Birgah	2
		circular		circulaire		kreisförmig		circular		Monstrueuse de New York, Purpura	3
		broad oblong		oblongue large		breit rechteckig		oblonga ancha		Scorpio	4
		narrow cylindrical		cylindrique étroite		schmal zylindrisch		cilíndrica estrecha		Mirabelle, Tango	5
		obovate		obovale		verkehrt eiförmig		oboval		Black King	6
		pyriform		piriforme		birnenförmig		piriforme		Listada de Gandia	7
		clavate		claviforme		keulenförmig		claviforme		Baluroi, Mileda	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

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
20.		PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: shape of apex		Fruit : forme de l'apex		Frucht: Form des Apex	Fruto: forma del ápice		
		cordate		cordée		herzförmig	cordada	Pietranera	1
		truncate		tronquée		gerade	truncada	Prosperosa	2
		rounded		arrondie		abgerundet	redondeada	Baluroi	3
		acute		aiguë		spitz	aguda	Tanyeli	4
21.		QN	VG		(d)				
		Fruit: depth of pistil scar		Fruit : profondeur de l'attache pistillaire		Frucht: Tiefe der Griffelnarbe	Fruto: profundidad 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 Fruit: shape in longitudinal section: narrow cylindrical:</u> Fruit: curvature		<u>Seulement les variétés avec Fruit : forme en section longitudinale :</u> <u>cylindrique étroite :</u> Fruit : courbure		<u>Nur Sorten mit Frucht: Form im Längsschnitt: schmal zylindrisch:</u> Frucht: Krümmung	<u>Sólo variedades con Fruto: forma en sección longitudinal:</u> <u>cilíndrica estrecha:</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.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d), (e)				
		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), (e)				
		Fruit: intensity of main color of skin	Fruit : intensité de la couleur principale de l'épiderme	Frucht: Intensität der Hauptfarbe der Schale	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	(+)	(e)	(d)			
		Fruit: presence of secondary color of skin	Fruit : présence d'une couleur secondaire de l'épiderme	Frucht: Vorhandensein von Sekundärfarbe der Schale	Fruto: presencia de color secundario de la epidermis				
		absent	absente	fehlend	ausente		Baluroi, Patio Baby	1	
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente		Kermit, Listada de Gandia, Purpura	9	
27.	(*)	PQ	VG		(e)	(d)			
		Fruit: secondary color of skin	Fruit : couleur secondaire de l'épiderme	Frucht: Sekundärfarbe der Schale	Fruto: color secundario de la epidermis				
		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.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(e)	(d)			
		Fruit: pattern of secondary color of skin		Fruit : répartition de la couleur secondaire de l'épiderme		Frucht: Muster der Sekundärfarbe der Schale	Fruto: forma de disposición del color secundario de la epidermis		
		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 : côtes		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 pedicel		Fruit : longueur du pédicelle		Frucht: Länge des Stiels	Fruto: longitud del pedicelo		
		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.		PQ	VG	(+)	(d), (e)				
		Only varieties with main color of skin violet or purple: Fruit: color of skin underneath calyx		Seulement les variétés avec couleur principale de l'épiderme violet ou pourpre : Fruit : couleur de l'épiderme sous le calice		Nur Sorten mit Hauptfarbe der Schale violett oder purpurn: Frucht: Farbe der Schale unter dem Kelch	Sólo variedades con color principal de la epidermis violeta o púrpura: 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) 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) 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) 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) Observations should be made on the first normally developed fruits when the seeds start to develop, and excluding the fruits on the first branching.
- (e) The main color is the color with the largest surface area. In cases where the areas of the main and secondary color are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area, the darkest color is considered to be the main color.

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 1: Seedling: anthocyanin coloration of hypocotyl

Observations should be when the cotyledons are fully developed, and before transplanting.

Ad. 2: Plant: growth habit

Observations should be made on plants grown under natural conditions without wire or pruning.

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

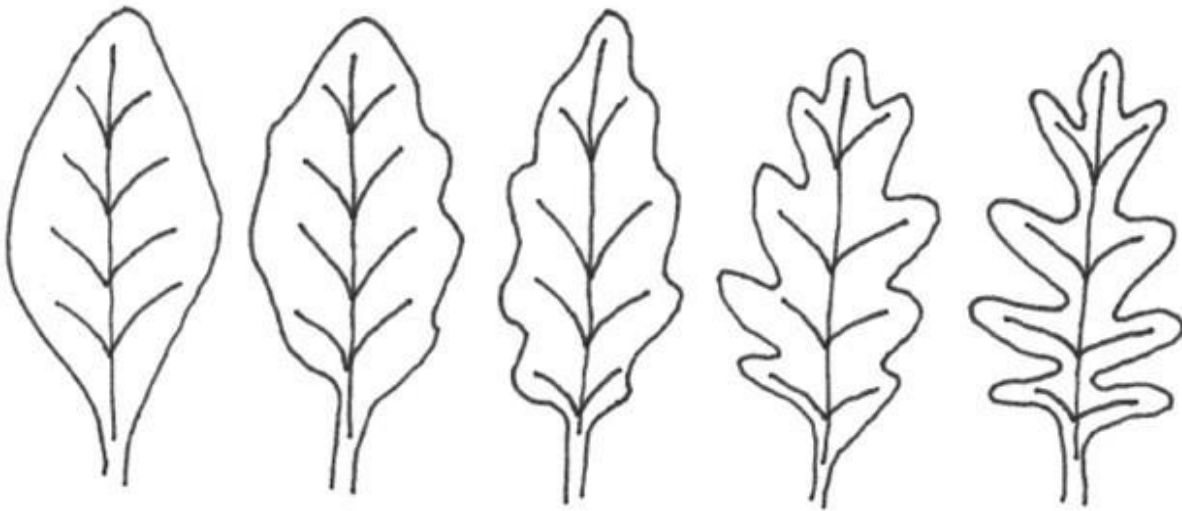
See Ad. 5

Ad. 7: Leaf blade: size

Observations should be made on the outline area of the leaf blade, disregarding the incisions.

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



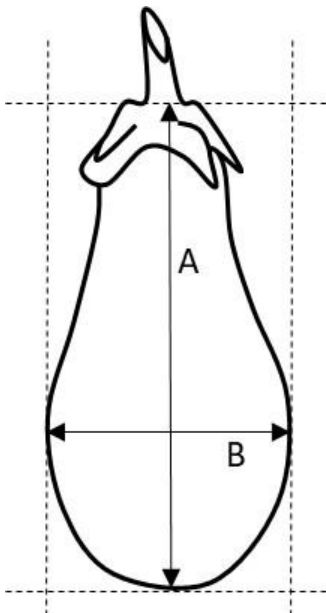
9
present

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

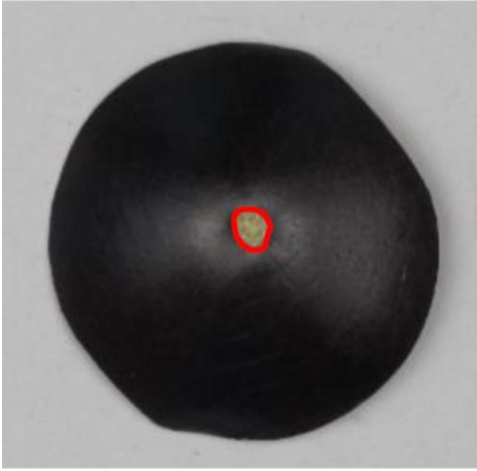
See Ad. 15

Ad. 18: Fruit: shape in longitudinal section

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

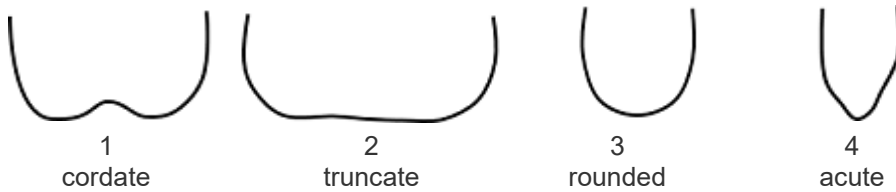
Ad. 19: Fruit: size of pistil scar

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



Ad. 20: Fruit: shape of apex

Observations should be made in lateral view.



Ad. 22: Only for varieties with Fruit: shape in longitudinal section: narrow cylindrical: Fruit: curvature

Observations should be made on fruits grown without any obstacles which can affect the curvature.



1
absent or weak



2
medium



3
strong

Ad. 23: Fruit: main color of skin

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

Ad. 24: Fruit: intensity of main color of skin

Observations should only be made for varieties with green, purple or violet main color of skin.

Ad. 26: Fruit: presence of secondary color of skin

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

Ad. 28: Fruit: pattern of secondary color of skin

Observations should be made directly after harvest. For fruits with flushed pattern of secondary color, the development of the pattern during growth can be influenced by light, while for fruits with a striped and a reticulated pattern, the pattern is not influenced by light.



1
striped



2
flushed

3
reticulated

Ad. 30: Fruit: grooves



1
absent or very weak



2
weak



3
medium



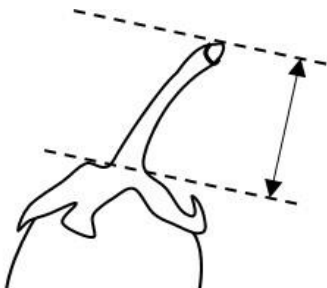
4
strong



5
very strong

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

Ad. 31: Fruit: length of pedicel



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

Observations should be made after removing the calyx.

Ad. 33: Fruit: size of calyx

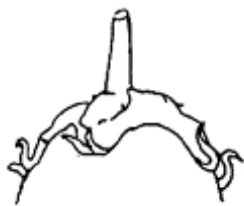
Observations should be made on the absolute size of the calyx, regardless the size of the fruit.

Ad. 35: Fruit: spines on calyx

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



1
absent or very few



3
few



5
medium



7
many

Ad. 36: Fruit: creasing of calyx



1
absent or weak



3
medium



5
strong

Ad. 37: Fruit: color of flesh

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.

Daunay, M. C., Lester, R. N., Ano, G., 2001: "Eggplant," p. 199-222 in Tropical Plant Breeding (569 p.), Scient. Ed., Charrier, A., Jacquot, M., Hamon, S., Nicolas, D., CIRAD; Science Publishers, Inc., Enfield (USA), Plymouth GB, 569 p.

Naktuinbouw and NCSS/(NARO), 2019: Calibration Manual DUS Test for Eggplant

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	Botanical name	<input type="text" value="Solanum melongena L."/>
1.2	Common name	<input type="text" value="Egg Plant, Aubergine"/>

2. Applicant

Name	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
Telephone No.	<input type="text"/>
Fax No.	<input type="text"/>
E-mail address	<input type="text"/>
Breeder (if different from applicant)	<input type="text"/>

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Page {x} of {y}

Reference Number:

3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination
(if available)

Breeder's reference

#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)

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)

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	Plant: height		
(3)			
	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	Stem: pubescence		
(6)			
	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	Inflorescence: truss		
(12)			
	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		
	ovate	Beatrice	1 []
	oblate	Birgah	2 []
	circular	Monstrueuse de New York, Purpura	3 []
	broad oblong	Scorpio	4 []
	narrow cylindrical	Mirabelle, Tango	5 []
	obovate	Black King	6 []
	pyriform	Listada de Gandia	7 []
	clavate	Baluroi, Mileda	8 []

	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)	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: presence of secondary color of skin		
	absent	Baluroi, Patio Baby	1 []
	present	Kermit, Listada de Gandia, Purpura	9 []
5.10 (27)	Fruit: secondary color of skin		
	white	Lydia, Purpura	1 []
	green	Kermit	2 []
	purple		3 []
	violet	Rotonda bianca sfumata di rosa	4 []
5.11 (28)	Fruit: pattern of secondary color of skin		
	striped	Lydia	1 []
	flushed	Purpura	2 []
	reticulated	Kermit	3 []

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	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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<p>Comments</p>

#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.]

- 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 <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