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UPOV

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

DRAFT

CASSAVA *

UPOV code: MANIH_ESC

(*Manihot esculenta* Crantz.)

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from Kenya

to be considered by the

Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
at its thirty-eighth session, to be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea,
from August 31 to September 4, 2009

Alternative Names:*

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Manihot esculenta Crantz	Cassava			

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Manihot esculenta* Crantz, however, additional characteristics may be needed in order to examine ornamental varieties.

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 cuttings: 150 cuttings.

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

2.4 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

The minimum duration of tests should normally be a single growing cycle.

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

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 The recommended method of observing the characteristics is indicated by the following key in the second column of the Table 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.

3.4 Test Design

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 50 plants, which should be divided between two or more replicates.

3.4.2 The design of the tests should be such that plants or parts of plants may be removed for measurement or counting without prejudice to the observations which must be made up to the end of the growing cycle.

3.5 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, all observations on single plants should be made on 30 plants or parts taken from each of 30 plants.

3.6 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.

4.2 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 For the assessment of uniformity of inbred lines, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 50 plants, two off-types are allowed.

4.3 Stability

4.3.1 In practice, it is not usual to perform tests of stability that produce results as certain as those of the testing of distinctness and uniformity. However, experience has demonstrated that, for many types of variety, when a variety has been shown to be uniform, it can also be considered to be stable.

4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be tested, either by growing a further generation, or by testing a new seed stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the previous 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) Apical leaf: color (characteristic 3)
(b) Apical leaf: pubescence (characteristic 4)
(c) Leaf: shape of central leaflet (5)
(d) Petiole: color (characteristic 6)
(e) Leaf: variegation (characteristic 8)
(f) Leaf: orientation of petiole (characteristic 13)
(g) Stipule: length (characteristic 14)
(h) Stem: color of exterior (characteristic 17)
(i) Stem: growth habit (characteristic 19)
(j) Stem: color of end branches of adult plant (at top 20 cm of plant) (characteristic 22)
(k) Root: cyanide content (characteristic 29)

5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction.

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

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.

6.3 Types of Expression

An explanation of the types of expression of characteristics (qualitative, quantitative and pseudo-qualitative) is provided in the General Introduction.

6.4 Example Varieties

Where appropriate, example varieties are provided to clarify the states of expression of each characteristic.

6.5 Legend

(*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

QL: Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
QN: Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3
PQ: Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

MG, MS, VG, VS: See Chapter 3.3.2

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

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

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

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.	**MS**	**Plant: height**					
QN	**(c)**	short					3
		medium					5
		tall				Kibandameno	7
2. **(+)**	**VS**	**Plant: leaf retention (% of plant height)**					
QN	**(b)**	very low					1
		low					3
		medium					5
		high					7
		very high					9
3. **(*)** **(+)**	**VS**	**Apical leaf: color**					
PQ	**(a)**	light green					1
		dark green				Clone 2005/0034	2
		purplish green				Clone 82/001	3
		purple					4
4. **(*)** **(+)**	**VS**	**Apical leaf: pubescence**					
QL	**(a)**	absent				Clone 2005/0034	1
		present				Clone 82/0058	9

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5. (*) (+)	**VS**	**Leaf: shape of central leaflet**					
PQ	**(b)**	very narrow obovate					1
		narrow obovate					2
		medium obovate					3
		broad obovate					4
		linear (straight)					5
		oblong					6
		pandurate					7
		linear pyramidal					8
		linear pandurate					9
		linear hostatilobalate					10
6. (*) (+)	**VS**	**Petiole: color**					
PQ	**(b)**	yellowish green				Siri, Nzalauka, Shibe	1
		green				Karibuni	2
		reddish green				Tajirika, Karembo, Clone 517	3
		greenish red					4
		red				Kibandameno, Nguzo, Clone 2021	5
		purple				Clone 1366	6
7.	**VS/VG**	**Leaf: color**					
PQ	**(b)**	light green				Kibandameno, Nguzo	1
		dark green					2
		purple green					3
		purple					4

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
8. (*)	**VS/VG**	**Leaf: variegation**					
QL	**(b)**	absent					1
		present					9
9.	**MS**	**Leaf: length of lobe**					
(+)							
QN	**(b)**	short				Clone 2021	3
		medium				Siri, Nzalauka	5
		long				Kibandameno, Tajirika	7
10.	**MS**	**Leaf: length of central unlobed part**					
QN	**(b)**	short				Clone 2021	3
		medium				Siri, Nzalauka	5
		long				Nguzo	7
11.	**MS**	**Leaf: width of lobe**					
(+)							
QN	**(b)**	narrow				Clone 2021	3
		medium				Siri	5
		broad				Kibandameno	7
12.	**VS/VG**	**Leaf: color of veins**					
(+)							
PQ	**(b)**	green				Siri	1
		reddish green				Kibandameno	2
		red					3

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13. (*) (+)	**VS/VG**	**Leaf: orientation of petiole**					
QN	**(b)**	inclined upwards				Tajirika, Karembo	3
		horizontal				Siri, Nguzo	5
		inclined downwards				Kibandameno, Clone 1380	7
		irregular				Nzalauka	9
14. (*) (+)	**MS**	**Stipule: length**					
QN	**(b)**	short				Karibuni	3
		medium				Karibuni, Karembo	5
		long				Clone 517, Nguzo	7
15. (+)	**VG**	**Stipule: margin**					
QL	**(b)**	entire					3
		split					5
		entire and split				Clone 517	7
16.	**VS**	**Stem: color of cortex**					
PQ	**(c)**	yellow					1
		light green					2
		dark green					3
		cream					4

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17. (*)	**VS/VG**	**Stem: color of exterior**					
PQ	**(c)**	orange					1
		greyish yellow				Kibandameno	2
		greenish yellow				Siri, Clone 2021	3
		yellowish yellow					4
		golden					5
		light brown				Clone 1380	6
		dark brown					7
		silver				Karibuni, Nguzo	8
18.	**VS**	**Stem: color of epidermis (middle part of plant)**					
PQ	**(c)**	cream				Kibandameno, Karembo	1
		light brown				Tajirika, Shibe	2
		dark brown					3
		orange					4
19. (*) (+)	**VS/VG**	**Stem: growth habit**					
QL	**(c)**	straight					1
		zigzag					9
20.	**VS/VG**	**Stem: prominence of leaf scars or nodes (middle part of plant)**					
QN	**(c)**	weakly prominent				Nguzo, Kibandameno	3
		moderately prominent				Karibuni, Karembo	5
		very prominent					7

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
21. **(+)**	**MS**	**Stem: distance between leaf scars or nodes (middle part of plant)**					
QN	**(c)**	short					3
		medium					5
		long					7
22. **(*)**	**VS/VG**	**Stem: color of end branches of adult plants (at top 20 cm of plant)**					
PQ	**(c)**	green				Karembo, Karibuni	1
		reddish green				Kibandameno	2
		purplish green				Nguzo, Nzalauka	3
		greenish purple					4
		purple					5
		red				Clone 2021	6
23. **(+)**	**VS/VG**	**Root: extent of peduncle**					
PQ	**(c)**	sessile				Nzalauka, Clone 1366	1
		sessile and pedunculate				Karibuni, Siri, Shibe	2
		pedunculate				Nguzo, Tajirika, Karembo	3
24.	**VS/VG**	**Root: external color**					
PQ	**(c)**	white					1
		cream				Kibandameno, Tajirika, Karembo	2
		yellow					3
		light brown				Karibuni, Siri, Nguzo	4
		dark brown				Clone 1380	5

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
25.	**VS/VG**	**Root: color of cortex**					
PQ	**(c)**	white					1
		cream					2
		yellow					3
		pink					4
		purple					5
26.	**VS/VG**	**Root: color of pulp**					
PQ	**(c)**	white					1
		cream					2
		yellow					3
		pink					4
27.	**VS/VG**	**Root: texture of epidermis**					
QN	**(c)**	smooth or slightly smooth				Karembo, Clone 2021	3
		moderately rough					5
		very rough				Nguzo, Nzalauka	7
28.	**VS/VG**	**Root: shape**					
(+)							
PQ	**(c)**	conical				Karibuni, Nguzo, Nzalauka	1
		conico-cylindrical				Kibandameno, Clone 2021	2
		cylindrical				Clone 1380, Clone 2095	3
		irregular				Siri, Shibe	4

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
29. (*) (+)	**MS/MG**	**Root: cyanide content**					
QN	**(c)**	low					1
		medium					2
		high					3
30.	**VG**	**Root: taste**					
(+)							
PQ	**(b)**	sweet				Kibandameno, Nzalauka, Karembo	1
		intermediate				Karibuni, Nguzo, Siri	2
		bitter				Clone 1366, Clone 1380	3
31.	**VS**	**Root: ease of peeling**					
(+)							
PQ	**(b)**	easy				Kibandameno, Karibuni, Karembo	1
		intermediate				Nguzo, Clone 2021, Clone 1380	2
		difficult				Clone 1366	3

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

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

(a) Observations should be made after 90 days (3 months) from planting
(b) Observations should be made after 270 days (9 months) from planting
(c) Observations should be made after 360 days (12 months) from planting

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 2: Plant: leaf retention (% of plant height)

≤ 20%	very low
> 20% to ≤ 40%	low
> 40% to ≤ 60%	medium
> 60% to ≤ 80%	high
> 80%	very high

Ad. 3: Apical leaf: color

1	2	3	4
light green	dark green	purplish green	purple

Ad. 4: Apical leaf: pubescence

1
absent

9
present

Ad. 5: Leaf: shape of central leaflet

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
very narrow obovate	narrow obovate	medium obovate	broad obovate	linear (straight)	oblong	pandurate	linear pyramidal	linear pandurate	linear hostatilo-balate

Ad. 6: Petiole: color

1	2	3	4	5	6
yellowish green	green	reddish green	greenish red	red	purple

Ad. 9: Leaf: length of lobe

Ad. 11: Leaf: width of lobe

Ad. 12: Leaf: color of veins

1	2	3
green	reddish green	red

Ad. 13: Leaf: orientation of petiole

3
inclined upwards

5
horizontal

7
inclined downwards

9
irregular

Ad. 14: Stipule: length

3
short

5
medium

7
long

Ad. 15: Stipule: margin

3
entire

5
forked (split)

Ad. 19: Stem: growth habit

1
straight

9
zigzag

Ad. 21: Stem: distance between leaf scars or nodes (middle part of plant)

short	< 8 cm
medium	8 - < 15 cm
long	>15 cm

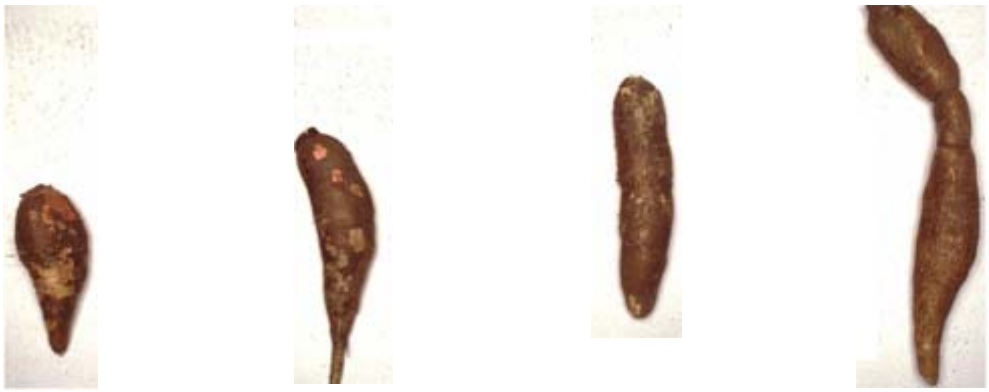
Ad. 23: Root: extent of peduncle

1
sessile

2
sessile and pedunculate

3
pedunculate

Ad. 28: Root: shape



1	2	3	4
conical	conico-cylindrical	cylindrical	irregular

Ad. 29: Root: cyanide content

Rapid screening assay of cyanide content of cassava (Williams and Edward (1980) method)

This is a rapid, inexpensive screening assay developed in order to measure the cyanide content of cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz.) tubers. A small disc of parenchyma tissue cut with a cork borer or alternatively grated tissue placed in a stoppered glass tube with a filter paper previously spotted with a drop of tetra-base [4,4'-methylenebis-(N,N-dimethylaniline)] and cupric acetate and hydrogen. Cyanide liberated produces a blue color on the filter paper. The intensity of the blue color developed within one hour is rated visually on a graded scale from 0 to 5. The correlation coefficient between samples accurately analyzed for total cyanide and also tested using the rapid assay is 0.77.

Low cyanide content	0 to 1.9
Medium cyanide content	2.0 to 3.9
High cyanide content	4.0 to 5.0

Ad. 30: Root: taste

Involves peeling of root cortex from the middle third of a freshly harvested root tuber, then chewing a small portion of the raw root pulp. Rating is done basing on the taste of the tongue.

Ad. 31: Root: ease of peeling

Involves hand removal of root cortex from the middle third of freshly harvested root tuber. Easy peeling is where by the cortex is removed round the root tuber without any breakage. For difficult peeling, the cortex exhibits a lot of breaking while for intermediate peeling there is minimal breaking of the cortex.

9. Literature

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute *(KARI)* 2008/2009 National cassava breeding & improvement program.

Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation *(EMBRAPA)* test guideline for cassava.

Alves, A.A. C., 2002: Cassava botany and physiology. CABI, pp. 67-89.

Allem, A.C., 2002: The origin and taxonomy of cassava. CABI, pp. 1-16.

10. Technical Questionnaire

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

	Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE
to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights

1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire

1.1 Botanical Name	*Manihot esculenta* Crantz.
1.2 Common Name	Cassava

2. Applicant

Name	
Address	
Telephone No.	
Fax No.	
E-mail address	
Breeder (if different from applicant)	

3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination (if available)	
Breeder's reference	

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

[#]4. Information on the breeding scheme and propagation of the variety

4.1 Breeding scheme

Variety resulting from:

4.1.1 Crossing

(a) controlled cross [ ]
(please state parent varieties)

(b) partially known cross [ ]
(please state known parent variety(ies))

(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 Vegetative propagation

(a) cuttings [ ]

(b) *in vitro* propagation [ ]

(c) other (state method) [ ]

4.2.2 Seed [ ]

4.2.3 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

[#] Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

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

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)	**Apical leaf: color**		
	light green		1[ ]
	dark green	Clone 2005/0034	2[ ]
	purplish green	Clone 82/001	3[ ]
	purple		4[ ]
5.2 (4)	**Apical leaf: pubescence**		
	absent	Clone 2005/0034	1[ ]
	present	Clone 82/0058	9[ ]
5.3 (5)	**Leaf: shape of central leaflet**		
	very narrow obovate		1[ ]
	narrow obovate		2[ ]
	medium obovate		3[ ]
	broad obovate		4[ ]
	linear (straight)		5[ ]
	oblong		6[ ]
	pandurate		7[ ]
	linear pyramidal		8[ ]
	linear pandurate		8[ ]
	linear hostatilobalate		10[ ]

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.4 (6)	**Petiole: color**		
	yellowish green	Siri, Nzalauka, Shibe	1[ ]
	green	Karibuni	2[ ]
	reddish green	Tajirika, Karembo, Clone 517	3[ ]
	greenish red		4[ ]
	red	Kibandameno, Nguzo, Clone 2021	5[ ]
	purple	Clone 1366	6[ ]
5.5 (8)	**Leaf: variegation**		
	absent		1[ ]
	present		9[ ]
5.6 (13)	**Leaf: orientation of petiole**		
	inclined upwards	Tajirika, Karembo	3[ ]
	horizontal	Siri, Nguzo	5[ ]
	inclined downwards	Kibandameno, Clone 1380	7[ ]
	irregular	Nzalauka	9[ ]
5.7 (14)	**Stipule: length**		
	short	Karibuni	3[ ]
	medium	Karibuni, Karembo	5[ ]
	long	Clone 517, Nguzo	7[ ]

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.8 (17)	**Stem: color of exterior**		
	orange		1[ ]
	greyish yellow	Kibandameno	2[ ]
	greenish yellow	Siri, Clone 2021	3[ ]
	yellowish yellow		4[ ]
	golden		5[ ]
	light brown	Clone 1380	6[ ]
	dark brown		7[ ]
	silver	Karibuni, Nguzo	8[ ]
5.9 (19)	**Stem: growth habit**		
	straight		1[ ]
	zigzag		2[ ]
5.10 (22)	**Stem: color of end branches of adult plants (at top 20 cm of plant)**		
	green	Karembo, Karibuni	1[ ]
	reddish green	Kibandameno	2[ ]
	purplish green	Nguzo, Nzalauka	3[ ]
	greenish purple		4[ ]
	purple		5[ ]
	red	Clone 2021	6[ ]
5.11 (29)	**Root: cyanide content**		
	low		1[ ]
	medium		2[ ]
	high		3[ ]

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

6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties

Please use the following table and box for comments to provide information on how your candidate variety differs from the variety (or varieties) which, to the best of your knowledge, is (or are) most similar. This information may help the examination authority to conduct its examination of distinctness in a more efficient way.

Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety	Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the **similar** variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for **your** candidate variety
Example			

Comments:

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

[#]7. Additional information which may help in the examination of the variety

7.1 In addition to the information provided in sections 5 and 6, are there any additional characteristics which may help to distinguish the variety?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

7.2 Are there any special conditions for growing the variety or conducting the examination?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

7.3 Other information

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.

[#] Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

(a) Microorganisms (e.g. virus, bacteria, phytoplasma) Yes [ ] No [ ]

(b) Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide) Yes [ ] No [ ]

(c) Tissue culture Yes [ ] No [ ]

(d) Other factors Yes [ ] No [ ]

Please provide details for where you have indicated “yes”.

……

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

Applicant’s name

Signature Date

[End of document]