

TG/COM-MIL(proj.3)
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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA



MILLET

(Panicum miliaceum L.)

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

Prepared by experts from Ukraine

to be considered by the Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops at its thirty-fourth session to be held in Christchurch, New Zealand, from October 31 to November 4, 2005

Alternative Names:*

Latin	English	French	German	Spanish
Panicum miliace L.	cum Common Millet	Millet commun, Panic millet, Panic faux millet	Rispenhirse	Mijo común

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 guidelines ("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. <u>Subject of these Test Guidelines</u>

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Panicum miliaceum* L. of the family *Poaceae*.

2. <u>Material Required</u>

- 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 and panicles if requested by the authority.
- 2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:

seeds: 1kg

panicles: if requested by the competent authority, at least 50 panicles should also be submitted

- 2.4 The seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent authority. In cases where the seed is to be stored, the germination capacity should be as high as possible and should, be stated by the applicant. The panicles should be well developed and not obviously affected by any pest or disease. They should contain a sufficient number of viable seeds to establish a satisfactory row of plants for observation.
- 2.5 The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigor, nor affected by any important pest or disease.
- 2.6 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 two independent growing cycles.

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 optimum stage of development for the assessment of each characteristic is indicated by a number in the second column of the Table of Characteristics. The stages of development denoted by each number are described at the end of Chapter 8.
- 3.3.3 The recommended method of observing the characteristic 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

3.3.4 Because daylight varies, color determinations made against a color chart should be made either in a suitable cabinet providing artificial daylight or in the middle of the day in a room without direct sunlight. The spectral distribution of the illuminant for artificial daylight should conform with the CIE Standard of Preferred Daylight D 6500 and should fall within the tolerances set out in the British Standard 950, Part I. These determinations should be made with the plant part placed against a white background.

3.4 Test Design

- 3.4.1 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.
- 3.4.2 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 1,00 plants, which should be divided between two or more replicates.

<u>Single panicle-rows:</u> f tests on panicle-rows are conducted, at least 50 panicle-rows should be observed.

3.5 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, all observations should be made on 20 plants or parts taken from each of 20 plants.

3.6 Additional Tests

Additional tests, for examining relevant characteristics, may be established.

4. <u>Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability</u>

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. ne 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 <u>on a row plot</u>, a population standard of 0.5 % and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 1,000 plants, the maximum number of off-types allowed would be 9.
- 4.2.3 For the assessment of uniformity <u>on single "panicle" rows</u>, 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, 4 off-type rows 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.

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- 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. <u>Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial</u>
- 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) Panicle: time of heading (no less than 50% of plants with panicles) (characteristic 1)
 - (b) Plant: height (including panicle) (characteristic 10)
 - (c) Spikelet glum: anthocyanum coloration (characteristic 22)
 - (d) Panicle: angle of branches (characteristic 11)
 - (e) Grain: color of flower glumes (characteristic 25)
- 5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction.
- 6. <u>Introduction to the Table of Characteristics</u>
- 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 Section 6.1.2
- QL Qualitative characteristic see Section 6.3
- QN Quantitative characteristic see Section 6.3
- PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic see Section 6.3
- MG: single measurement of a group of plants or parts of plants see Section 3.3.3
- MS: measurement of a number of individual plants or parts of plants see Section 3.3.3
- VG: visual assessment by a single observation of a group of plants or parts of plants see Section 3.3.3
- VS: visual assessment by observation of individual plants or parts of plants see Section 3.3.3
- (+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.

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

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (*)	56-59 MG	Leaf: attitude of blade					
QN		erect				Saratovske 8	1
		semi-erect				Kyivske 87, Veselopodilske 16	3
		horizontal				Kyivske 96, Myronivske 51	5
		drooping				Voronizke 899	7
2. (*)	56-59 MG	Leaf: anthocyanin coloration					
QL		absent				Sonyachne	1
		present				Lilove	9
3.	56-59 MG	Leaf: intensity of anthocyanin coloration					
QN		weak				Lilove, Veselopodolyanske 305- 54	3
		medium				Veselopodolyanske 403	5
		strong				Irtyshske 201	7
4.	56-59 MG	Flag leaf: length					
QN		short				Veselopodilske 16, Charivne	3
		medium				Kyivske 87, Myronivske 51	5
		long				Kharkivske 71	7

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note Nota
5.	56-59 MG	Flag leaf: width					
QN		narrow				Omske 9, Kharkivske 10	3
		medium				Veselopodolyanske 16, Novo Kyivske 01	5
		broad				Kharkivske 86, Omriyane	7
6.	70-79 MS	Stem: number of nodes					
QN		very few				Omske 9	1
		few				Myronivske 51, Kyivske 96	3
		medium				Veselopodilske 16, Kharkivske 86, Novo Kyivske 01	5
		many				Kharkivske kormove	7
7.	70-79 VG-MS	Peduncle: length					
QN		short				Veselopodolyanske 534	3
		medium				Myronivske 51, Novo Kyivske 01, Slobozhanske	5
		long				Charivne, Kharkivske 72	7
8.	70-79 VG-MS	Peduncle: thickness					
QN		thin				Omske	3
		medium				Veselopodolyanske 632	5
		thick				Myronivske 94, Veselopodilske 16	7

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
9. (*)	51-55 VG	Panicle: time of heading					
QN		very early				Omske 9	1
		early				Kyivske 96	3
		medium				Kharkivske 56	5
		late				Kharkivske kormove	7
		very late				Illichovske	9
10. (*)	81-92 MG	Plant: height (including panicle	9)				
QN	QN	short				Karlik 305, Orlovskiy karlik	3
		medium				Kyivske 96, Kharkivske 86	5
		long				Veselopodilske 16, Kharkivske 57	7
11. (*) (+)	65-69 VG	Panicle: angle of branches					
PQ		acute				Pikulovytske	1
		right angle				Chornomorske	2
		moderately obtuse				Kyivske 87, Veselopodilske 16	3
		strongly obtuse				Omske 9	4
12. (*)	65-69 VG	Panicle: attitude					
PQ		erect				Omske 9	1
		semi-erect				Veselopodolyanske 305- 54, Charivne	2
		slightly drooping				Kyivske 96	3
		drooping				Kharkivske 57	4

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13.	81-89 MS	Panicle: length					
QN		very short				Pikulovytske	1
		short				Charivne	3
		medium				Kyivske 96	5
		long				Myronivske 94, Novokyivske 01	7
14		very long				Kyivske 87, Veselopodolyanske 176	9
14.	65-69 MS	Panicle: width					
QN		narrow				Novokyivske 01, Kharkivske 57	3
		medium				Myronivske 94, Slobozhanske	5
		broad				Kyivske 87, Veselopodolyanske 305- 54	7
15. (*) (+)	65-79 MS	Panicle: density					
QN		loose				Myronivske 51	3
		medium				Charivne	5
		dense				Pikulovytske	7
16.	65-69 VG	Panicle: direction of trail of					
(+)		branches					
PQ		deflect in one direction				Horlynka	1
		deflect in two directions				Voronizhske 972, Saratovske 8	2
		deflect in three directions				Novokyivske 01, Slobozhanske	3
		deflect in all directions				Veselopodilske 16, Kyivske 87	4

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17. (+)	65-69 VG	Panicle: Branches: degree of trailing					
QN		absent or very weak	<u> </u>			Charivne	1
		weak				Raduha, Kharkivske 71	3
		medium				Novokyivske 01, Slobozhanske	5
		strong				Myronivske 51, Kharkivske 31	7
		very strong				Veselopodolyanske 38	9
18.	73-79 VS	Panicle: presence of pillows					
PQ		absent				Charivne, Omriyane	1
		present					9
18a.	73-79 VS	Panicle: presence of pillows on branches					
QN	N	1-2 branches only				Myronivske 51, Novokyivske 01	1
		up to ½ of panicle				Sredneruske	3
		up to 2/3 of panicle				Zoryane, Imunne 366	5
		present in all				Syayvo, Veselopodolyanske 632	7
19. (+)	65-79 MG	Panicle: Branches: length of primary branches					
QN		very short				Pikulovytske	1
		short				Charivne, Kharkivske 86	3
		medium				Myronivske 51, Veselopodilske 16,	5
		long				Veselopodolyanske 176, Slobozhanske	7
		very long				Voronizhske 884	9

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
20.	81-92 VS	Spikelet: shape					
PQ		oblong-elliptical				Sonyachne	1
		elliptical				Veselopodolyanske 176, Lilove	2
		orbicular				Charivne	3
21.	80-92 VG	Spikelets: intensity of yellow coloring					
QN		light				Raduha	3
		medium				Sonyachne	5
		dark				Kyivske 96	7
22. (*)	70-79 VG	Spikelets glume: anthocyanin coloration					
QL		absent				Myronivske 51	1
		present				Lilove	9
23.	70-79 VG	Spikelets glume: intensity of anthocyanin coloration					
QN		weak				Veselopodolyanske 403	3
		medium				Podolyanske 24/273	5
		strong				Lilove	7
24.	60-65 VG	Stigma: coloring					
PQ		light pink				Kyivske 96, Kharkivske 31	1
		violet				Lilove	2

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note Nota
25. (*)	90-92 VG	Grain: glume color					
PQ		white				Tonkoplivchaste 048	1
		cream				Novokyivske 01	2
		light yellow				Veselopodolyanske 38	3
		yellow				Myronivske 51	4
		dark yellow				Saratovske 2	5
		golden				Zolotyste	6
		light red	light red		7		
		red				Lilove	8
		dark red				Veselopodolyanske 305- 54	9
		chestnut				Chornosimyanne 1	10
		brown				Amurske mistseve	11
26. (*)	90-92 VG	Grain: glume spotting					
QL		absent					1
		present				Charivne	9
27. (*) (+)	90-92 VS	Grain: shape					
PQ		globular				Novokyivske, Charivne, Veselopodolyanske 63201	1
		ovate				Myronivske 94, Kyivske 96, Myronivske 51, Kyivske 87	2
		oblong					3

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
28.	90-92 VG	Grain: size of sport					
QN		small					3
		medium					5
		large				Charivne	7
29. (*) (+)	90-92 VS	Grain: size					
QN		small				Omske 9	3
		medium				Myronivske 51, Syayvo	5
	large				Veselopodolyanske 176, Kyivske 96	7	
		very large	Horlinka	9			
30. (*)	90-92 MG	Weight per 1000 kernels					
QN		very low					1
		low				Ostrohovske 9	3
		medium				Sonyachne	5
		high				Myronivske 51, Kharkivske 86	7
		very high				Kyivske 96, Veselopodilske 16	9
31.	90-92 VG	Kernel (ungrinded): coloring					
PQ		whitish				Veselopodolyanske 176	1
		light yellow				Kyivske 96	2
		yellow				Omriyane	3
		bright yellow					4
		green-yellowish					5

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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
32.	92 VG	Kernel: intensity of brown coloring of placental spot					
QN		light				Sonyachne	3
		medium				Myronivske 51	5
		dark (almost dark)				Novokyivske 01	7
33.1 (+)	57-59 VS	Resistance to affection by smut races (Sporisorium destruens: Yank)					
QL		Race 1					
		absent				Myronivske 51	1
		present				Raduha	9
33.2 (+)	57-59 VS	Resistance to affection by smut races (Sporisorium destruens: Yank)					
QL		Race 2					
		absent				Myronivske 51	1
33.3 (+)	57-59 VS	Resistance to affection by smut races (Sporisorium				Novokyivske 01	9
		destruens: Yank)					
QL		Race 3					
		absent				Myronivske 51	1
		present				Kharkivske 56	9

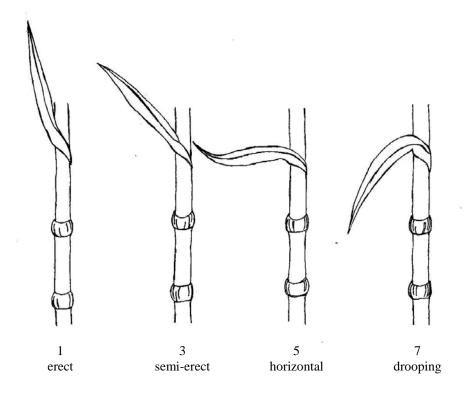
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		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
33.4	57-59 VS	Resistance to affection by smut					
(+)		races (Sporisorium destruens: Yank)					
QL		Race 4					
		absent				Myronivske 51	1
		present				Kyivske 87	9
33.5	57-59 VS	Resistance to affection by smut					
(+)		races (Sporisorium destruens: Yank)					
QL		Race 5					
		absent				Myronivske 51	1
		present				Kyivske 87	9
33.6	57-59 VS	Resistance to affection by smut					
(+)		races (Sporisorium destruens: Yank)					
QL		Race 6					
		absent				Myronivske 51	1
		present				Kyivske 87	9

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

8.1 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 1. Leaf: attitude of blade



Ad. 2. Leaf: anthocyanin coloration

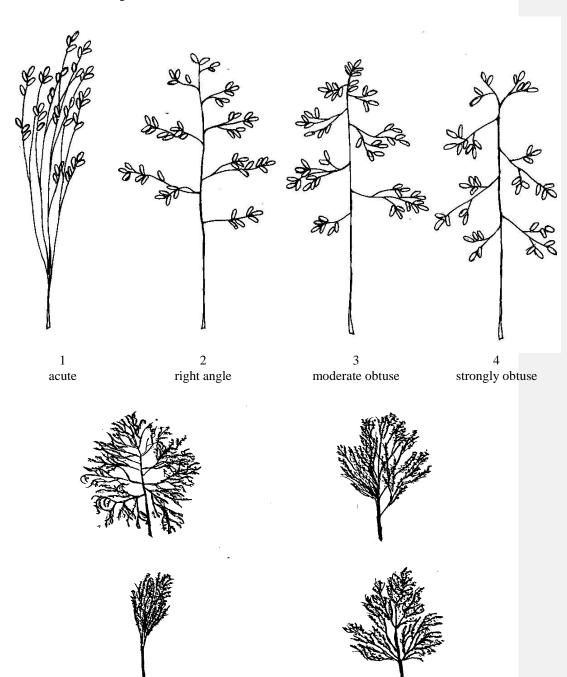
absent (1) present (9)

Ad. 3. Leaf: intensity of anthocyanin coloration

According to the TGP/7/1 document (annex 3, point 3.6 Coloration) different leaf anthocyanin coloration intensity is given in accordance with:

weak (3) medium (5) strong (7)

Ad. 11: Panicle: angle of branches



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Ad. 15. Panicle: density

The density of panicle is determined by the division of the number of primary branches into length of a principal axis of panicle.





Ad. 16. Panicle: direction of trail of branches

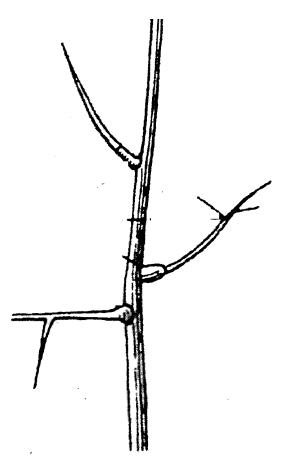
in one direction	(1
in two directions	(2)
in three directions	(3)
in all directions	(4)

Ad. 17. Branches: degree of trailing

- absent or very weak (1), when branches are pressed to the main axis of panicle;
- weak (3), when branches are partly deviated from the main axis of panicle;
- medium (5), when branches are weakly drooping, more in the lower part;
- strong (7), when 1 branches are strongly drooping along whole axis;
- very strong (9), when 1 and 2 branches are strongly drooping.

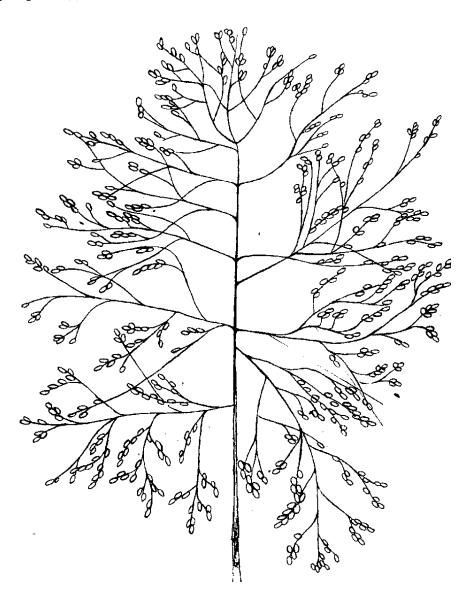
Ad. 18. Panicle: presence of pillows in accordance with:

- absent (1), absent or weakly expressed;
- present (9), principally meet in the lower part of panicle or present on the basis of every branch.



Ad. 19. Branches: length of primary branches

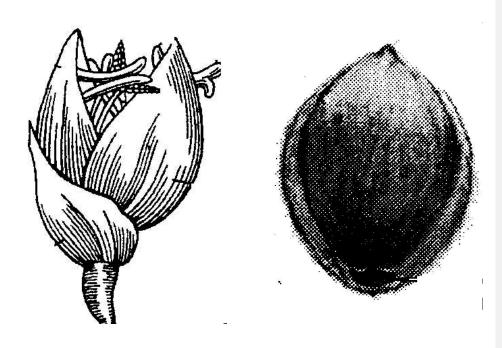
very short	(1)	<8,0 cm;
short	(3)	8,1-12,0 cm;
medium	(5)	12,1-16,0 cm;
long	(7)	16,1-20,0 cm;
very long	(9)	>20,0 cm.



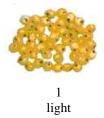
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Ad. 24. Stigma: coloring

light pink (1) violet (3)



Ad. 32. Kernel: intensity of brown coloring of placental spot









dark

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Ad. 27. Grain: shape

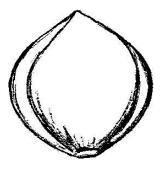
The shape of grain (V gc) is calculated as a part of real grain volume from theoretical one of globe

$$V = \frac{Vfact}{Vthe} \tag{1}$$

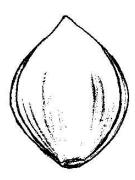
V *theor*. =
$$1 \times 0.5236$$
, where (2)

$$V fact = 0.5236 \times (1/w/w/t),$$
 (3)

where l = length; t = thickness (t) and w = width of the grain



1 globular



2 ovate



3 oblong

Ad. 29. Grain: size

The grain size is its geometrical quantity (GQC), which is determined by a formula:

GQC = $\sqrt{l x w x t}$, where l, t, w, accordingly measurable parameters of length (l), thickness (t) and width (w) of the grain.

- -very small
 (3)
 <2,0mm.</td>

 -small
 (5)
 2,01-2,5mm.

 -large
 (7)
 2,51-2,7mm.
- -very large (9) >2,7mm.

Ad. 33.1 – 33.6: Resistance to affection by smut races (Sporisorium destruens: Yank)

Method for determination of resistance to affection by smut races

Type of medium Conditions for inoculation

Smut races for use 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Remark:

Inoculum The spores must be viable and ripe for using of each race

separately

Method of inoculation Mechanical one: before sowing grains and smut spores carefully

are mixed either hands or in paper packets, heavily shaking 100

seeds are infected with each race

Infectious load Non less than 0,2% spores to seed weight

Place of growing Field or hothouse conditions

Observations Evaluation (resistance, susceptibility) and description of a

response 9normal or pathomorphous, dwarf plants) are carried out in a full heading phase at typical healthy plants. On each strain sample against each race specific background the number of healthy (R) and affected (S) plants is calculated the degree of affection in percent is determined. If the affected plants are not revealed (of the single affected plants are revealed), the variety is evaluated as resistant to specific race. All other results a response "susceptibility" (non-resistance) from affected plants,

which tested and attributed to the spore material of smut.

It is possible to receive races for testing at the Institute of Agriculture (Chabany, Kyevo-Svyatoshynskyi district, Kyiv

region 08162, Ukraine).

8.2 Code for the growth stage

Decimal Code for the Growth Stages of Cereals

Code 2 1 2 Germination 00 Dry seed 01 Start of imbibition 02 03 03 Imbibition complete 04 04	Scale
Germination OO Dry seed O1 Start of imbibition O2 O3 Imbibition complete	
00 Dry seed 01 Start of imbibition 02 03 Imbibition complete	
01 Start of imbibition 02	
02 03 Imbibition complete	
03 Imbibition complete	
. • •	
05 Radicle emerged from caryopsis	
06	
07 Coleoptile emerged from caryopsis	
08	
09 Leaf just at coleoptile tip	
Seedling growth	
10 First leaf through coleoptile 1	1
11 First leaf unfolded 1	1
12 2 leaves unfolded	
13 3 leaves unfolded	
14 4 leaves unfolded	
15 5 leaves unfolded	
16 6 leaves unfolded	
17 7 leaves unfolded	
18 8 leaves unfolded	
19 9 or more leaves unfolded	
Tillering	
20 Main shoot only	
21 Main shoot and 1 tiller	
22 Main shoot and 2 tillers	
23 Main shoot and 3 tillers 3	3
24 Main shoot and 4 tillers 3	
25 Main shoot and 5 tillers 3	3
26 Main shoot and 6 tillers 3	3
	3
	3
29 Main shoot and 9 or more tillers	
Stem elongation	
	4-5
	6
32 2nd node detectable 7	7
33 3rd node detectable	
34 4th node detectable	
35 5th node detectable	-

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36	6th node detectable	
37		0
	Flag leaf just visible	8
38	F1 1 C/ 11 ' . ' '11	
39	Flag leaf/collor just visible	9
	Destru	
40	Booting	
40		
41	Flag leaf sheath extending	
42	D	10
43	Boots just visible swollen	10
44		10
45	Boots swollen	10
46		
47	Flag leaf sheath	10,1
48		-//- -//-
49	First awns visible	-//-
	Inflorescence emergence	
50	First spikelet of inflorescence just visible	-//-
51	-////- 1/4 of inflorescence emerged	-//-
52	1/4 of inflorescence emerged	10,2
53	-////-	-//-
54	-//////- 1/2 of inflorescence emerged	10,3
55	-//////- 3/4 of inflorescence emerged	-//-
56	3/4 of inflorescence emerged	10,4
57	-////- Emergence of inflorescence completed	-//-
58	Emergence of inflorescence completed	10,5
59	-////-	-//-
	Anthesis	•
60	Beginning of anthesis	10,51
61	-////-	-//-
62		
63		
64	Anthesis half-way	10,52
65	-////-	-//-
66		
67		
68	Anthesis complete	10,53
69	-////-	-//-
	Milk development	
70		
71	Caryopsis watery ripe	
72	y - F and	
73	Early milk	11,1
74		11,1
75	Medium milk	11,1
76	17200011 IIIIK	11,1
77	Late milk	11,1
78	Luc IIIIK	11,1
70		

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79		
	Dough development	1
80		
81		
82		
83	Early dough	11,2
84		
85	Soft dough	11,2
86		
87	Hard dough	11,2
88		
89		
	Ripening	
90		
91	Caryopsis hard (difficult to divide by thumbnail) (3)	11,3
92	Caryopsis hard (can no longer be dented by thumbnail) (4)	11,4
93	Caryopsis loosening in daytime	
94	Over-ripe, straw dead and collapsing	
95	Seed dormant	
96	Viable seed giving 50% germination	
97	Seed not dormant	
98	Secondary dormancy induced	
99	Secondary dormancy lost	
T1	Unrooting of seedlings	
T2		
T3	Rooting	
T4		
T5		
T6		
T7	Recovery of shoots	
T8		
T9	Resumption of vegetative growth	

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9. <u>Literature</u>

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10. <u>Technical Questionnaire</u>

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 Q	ıesti	onnaire	
	1.1 Botanical name	Par	nicum miliaceum L.	
	1.2 Common name	Co	mmon Millet	
2.	Applicant			
	Name			
	Address			
	Address			
	Telephone No.			
	Fax No.			
	E-mail address			
	Breeder (if different from a	ppli	cant)	
3.	Proposed denomination and	l bre	eder's reference	
(if av	Proposed denomination ailable)			
•	Breeder's reference			

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TEC	HNICAL QU	JESTIONNAIRE Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:				
[#] 4.	Information	on the breeding scheme and propagation of	of the variety				
4.1	Breeding scheme						
(i)	Variety res	ulting 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 p	ropagating the variety					
5.		atics of the variety to be indicated (the nun aracteristic in Test Guidelines; please ma					

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 (1)	Leaf: attitude of blade		
	erect	Saratovske 8	1[]
	semi-erect	Veselopodilske 16, Kyivske 87	3[]
	horizontal	Myronivske 51, Kyivske 596	5[]
	drooping	Voronizke 899	7[]

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

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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.2 (2)	Leaf: anthocyanin coloration		
	absent	Sonyachne	1
	present	Lilove	9
5.3 (11)	Panicle: angle of branches		
	acute	Pikulovytske	1[]
	right angle	Chornomorske	2[]
	moderately obtuse	Kyivske 87, Veselopodilske 16	3[]
	strongly obtuse	Omske 9	4[]
5.4 (12)	Panicle: attitude		
	erect	Omske 9	1[]
	semi-erect	Veselopodolianske 304-54, Charivne	2[]
	slightly drooping	Kyivske 96	3[]
	drooping	Kharkivske 57	4[]
5.6 (15)	Panicle: density		
	loose	Myronivske 51	3[]
	medium	Charivne	5[]
	dense	Pikulovytske	7[]
5.5 (16)	Panicle: direction of trail of branches		
	deflect in one direction	Horlynka	1[]
	deflect in two directions	Voronizhske 972, Saratovske 8	2[]
	deflect in three directions	Novokyivske 01, Slobozhanske	3[]
	deflect in all directions	Veselopodilske 16, Kyivske 87	4[]

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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.7 (20)	Spikelet: shape		
	oblong-elliptical	Sonyachne	1[]
	elliptical	Veselopodolyanske 176,	2[]
	orbicular	Lilo harivne	3[]
5.8 (22)	Spikelets glume: anthocyanin coloration		
	absent	Myronivske 51	1[]
	present	Lilove	9[]
5.9 (25)	Grain: glume color		
	white	Tonkoplivchaste 048	1[]
	cream	Novokyivske 01	2[]
	light yellow	Veselopodolyanske 38	3[]
	yellow	Myronivske 51	4[]
	dark yellow	Saratovske 2	5[]
	golden	Zolotyste	6[]
	light red		7[]
	red	Lilove	8[]
	dark red	Veselopodolyanske 305-54	9[]
	chestnut	Chornosimyanne 1	10[]
	brown	Amurske mistseve	11[]
5.10 (26)	Grain: glume spotting		
	absent		1[]
	present	Charivne	9[]
	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.10 (27)	Grain: shape		
	globular	Novokyivske, Charivne, Veselopodolyanske 63201	1[]

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

ILCII	INICAL QUESTIONNAIRE Lage (X) of (y)	Reference Number.	
	ovate	Myronivske 94, Kyivske 96, Myronivske 51, Kyivske 87	2[]
	oblong		3[]
5.11 (28)	Grain: size		
	small	Omske 9	3[]
	medium	Myronivske 51, Syayvo	5[]
	large	Veselopodolianske 176, Kyivske 96	7[]
	very large	Horlinka	9[]
5.12 (30)	Weight per 1000 kernels		
	very low		
	low	Ostrohovske 9	3[]
	medium	Sonyachne	5[]
	high	Myronivske 51, Kharkivske 86	7[]
	very high	Kyivske 96, Veselopodolianske 16	9[]
5.13 (31)	Kernel (ungrinded): coloring		
	whitish	Veselopodolyanske 176	1[]
	light yellow	Kyivske 96	2[]
	yellow	Omriyane	3[]
	bright yellow		4[]
	green-yellowish		5[]

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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNA	AIRE Page {x} or	of {y} Re	eference Numb	er:	
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					
(or are) most similar. This in			non authority to	o conduct its	
examination of distinctness in	і а тоге едусіені ж	uy.			
Denomination(s) of Ch	aracteristic(s) in	Describ	e the	Describe the	
variety(ies) similar to which	ch your candidate	expression	n of the	expression of the	
your candidate variety variety differs from the characteristic(s) for the characteristic(s)				naracteristic(s) for	
	nilar variety(ies)	similar vai	riety(ies) you	ir candidate variety	7
Example					
Comments:					

TEC	HNICAL 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 condition	ns for gr	owing the varie	ety 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 a protection of the environment,			e under legislation concerning the lth?		
Yes	[] No []					
(b)	Has such authorization been ob	otained?	?			
Vac						

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.

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TECHNICAL	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					
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) M	(a) Microorganisms (e.g. virus, bacteria, phytoplasma)				No []
(b) C	(b) Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide)				No []
(c) T	Tissue culture				No []
(d) O	ther factors			Yes []	No []
Please provide details of 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 na	ame				
Signatur	re		Date		

[End of document]