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TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

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REVISION OF DOCUMENT TGP/8: PART II: SELECTED TECHNIQUES USED IN DUS EXAMINATION, NEW SECTION 11: EXAMINING DUS IN BULK SAMPLES

Document prepared by the Office of the Union

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1. The purpose of this document is to report on developments concerning guidance on examining DUS in bulk samples for inclusion in a future revision of document TGP/8.

2. The following abbreviations are used in this document:

TC:	Technical Committee
TC-EDC:	Enlarged Editorial Committee
TWA:	Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
TWC:	Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
TWF:	Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
TWO:	Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
TWPs:	Technical Working Parties
TWV:	Technical Working Party for Vegetables

3. The TC, at its forty-ninth session, held in Geneva, from March 18 to 20, 2013, agreed to replace the proposed text for new Section 11 "Examining DUS in Bulk Samples" in the Annex to document TC/49/28 with guidance on the use of characteristics examined on the basis of bulk samples, in order to ensure that the characteristics fulfill the basic requirements for a characteristic. In particular, it agreed that Leading Experts of Test Guidelines could be requested to provide data from different years to demonstrate that the expression of the characteristic is "sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment". It was further agreed that, on the basis of information provided to the TWPs, consideration could be given to statistical analysis for such characteristics (see document TC/49/41 "Report on the conclusions", paragraph 64).

4. At their sessions in 2013, the TWO, TWF, TWV, TWC and TWA considered documents TWO/46/17, TWF/44/17, TWV/47/17, TWC/31/17 and TWA/42/17, respectively.

5. The TWO, TWF, TWV, TWC and TWA agreed that Leading Experts of Test Guidelines could be requested to provide data from different years to demonstrate that the expression of the characteristic was "sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment" (see documents TWO/46/29 "Report", paragraph 39, document TWF/44/31 "Report", paragraph 42, document TWV/47/34 "Report", paragraph 42, document TWC/31/32 "Report", paragraph 39, and document TWA/42/31 "Report", paragraph 43, respectively).

6. The TC, at its fiftieth session, held in Geneva, April 7 to 9, 2014, invited experts from France and the Netherlands to provide examples of their experience in the development of characteristics based on bulk

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samples, for seed- and vegetatively propagated varieties, as a basis to develop guidance on the development of characteristics examined on the basis of bulk samples.

7. The Annex to this document presents an example of the characteristic "Content of Glycoraphanin", prepared by an expert from the Netherlands.

8. The TWA is invited to consider the example of a bulk characteristic from the Netherlands and to consider the development of guidance on the development of characteristics examined on the basis of bulk samples.

[Annex follows]

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ANNEX

AN EXAMPLE OF A BULK CHARACTERISTIC FORM THE NETHERLANDS: CONTENT OF GLYCORAPHANIN

- 1) Consideration if the characteristic is suitable as a characteristic for DUS testing
- 2) Description of the characteristic
- 3) Method of detection
- 1) Consideration if the characteristic is suitable as a characteristic for DUS testing

Selection of Characteristics is mentioned in the technical guidance of the UPOV: TG/1/3 page 9 In this chapter we consider if the characteristic Content of Glycoraphanin in broccoli does fulfil the requirements of a characteristic in the sense of UPOV.

4.2 Selection of Characteristics

4.2.1 The basic requirements that a characteristic should fulfill before it is used for DUS testing or producing a variety description are that its expression:

(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes (this requirement is specified in Article I(vi) of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention but is a basic requirement in all cases);

The content of Glycoraphanin is stable per variety over the years, but different between varieties.

(b) is sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment;

The content of Glycoraphanin is stable per variety over three years tested. The results between the contents as stated by the TQ is in congruence with the data recorded in a trial at Naktuinbouw.

(c) exhibits sufficient variation between varieties to be able to establish distinctness;

Very clear.

(d) is capable of precise definition and recognition (this requirement is specified in Article 6 of the 1961/1972 and 1978 Acts of the UPOV Convention, but is a basic requirement.in all cases);

Yes, see method.

(e) allows uniformity requirements to be fulfilled;

At the moment we do not have reasons to doubt the uniformity within this characteristic. As mentioned above the results per variety are stable over the years with only 3 plants per variety. This is an indication that the characteristic is uniform between plants within the variety. Because of the cost aspect we did not yet test the uniformity of 20 plants within several varieties. However technically this is very well possible to carry out.

(f) allows stability requirements to be fulfilled, meaning that it produces consistent and repeatable results after repeated propagation or, where appropriate, at the end of each cycle of propagation.

Yes. The content of Glycoraphanin was tested over several years.

Conclusion:

In principle all requirements mentioned by UPOV are fulfilled. The uniformity requirement is not fully proven.

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2 Description of the characteristic

Type of characteristic Quantitative characteristic

Characteristic:

Glucoraphanin content

3. Low

- 5. Medium
- 7. High

Growth stage

Harvest maturity

Type of observation of characteristic

MG – single Measurement on a Group of plants (specification in protocol see method)

States of expression (µmol/g DW)

- 1.0-5
- 2. 5-10
- 3. 10-15
- 4. 15-20
- 5. 20-25
- 6. 25-30
- 7.30-35
- 8.35-40
- 9 > 40

Remark

Although genetics play a major role in the glucoraphanin levels in a variety, values can vary due to growing conditions and geographic locations, so the results of measurements should be related to example varieties. The values given in this example are based on repeated trials at Naktuinbouw in the Netherlands.

Example varieties

Low:	Ironman
Medium:	Steel
High:	BRM533934

Note

INB Sample Collection Protocol

Composite samples will be collected for glucosinolate analysis of INB varieties as outlined below.

- Randomly select three market-mature heads from the test plot. Harvested samples must be 5-7 inches in diameter. Trim the sample using the 'square cut' method, such that the height to width ratio of the trimmed head is 1:1. For example a crown that 5 inches in diameter should have the stem trimmed so that the total height is also 5 inches.
- Harvest crowns from the middle of the plot area if possible.
- Harvest should occur early in the morning or late in the afternoon in order to avoid potentially harmful effect of elevated temperatures on plant sample quality.
- Place the three trimmed heads into a plastic bag, accompanied by a <u>single</u> barcode to identify the sample. Label the bags on the outside to include variety name.
- Repeat the selection, harvest, trimming, labeling, and barcode identification process for each plot in the trial.
- All samples should be placed into a cooler with wet or blue ice (no dry ice) to keep them cool
 until shipped. Samples should be packed in blue ice for overnight shipment.

If possible, all samples should be collected on the same day. Since varieties mature at different rates, it is acceptable to harvest samples that would represent 1st, 2nd or 3rd cuts on the same day and ship as single shipment; as long as all harvested samples represent mature samples that would be commercially acceptable.

Note: In previous years, 3 composite samples (each comprised of 3 heads) were collected and shipped for analysis. Data collect over the previous years on INB varieties have demonstrate that there is little within-plot variation (+/- 12%). Since samples within plots provide very consistent values for glucosinolates, we will collect a single composite sample for each plot going forward. These three head composite samples will generate a single data point.

[End of Annex and of document]