



International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

**Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops** 

Fifty-Second Session Virtual meeting, May 22 to 26, 2023 TWA/52/5

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#### **EXPERIENCES WITH NEW TYPES AND SPECIES**

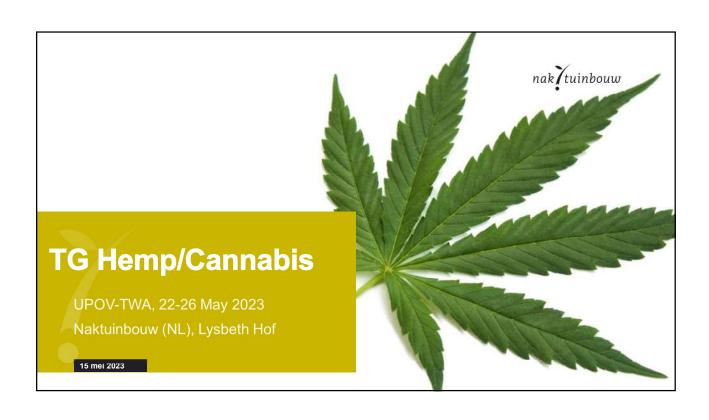
Document prepared by an expert from the Netherlands

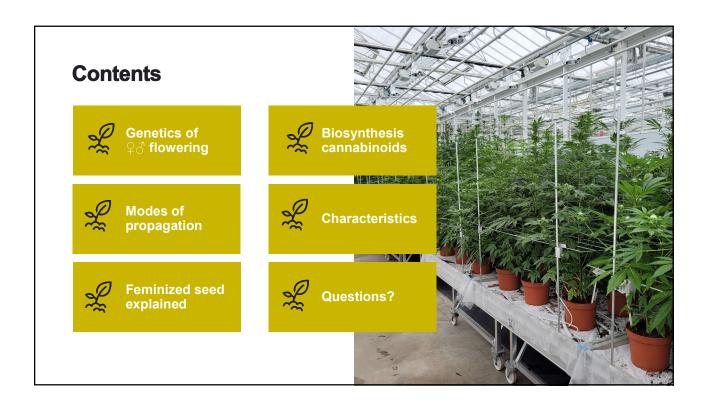
Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

The annex to this document contains a copy of a presentation "TG Hemp/Cannabis", to be made by an expert from the Netherlands, at the fifty-second session of the TWA.

[Annex follows]

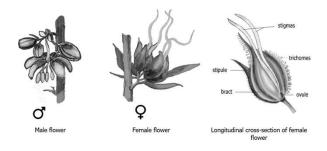
### **ANNEX**





# **∂**♀ flowering: definitions

- Hermaphrodite: flowers having male + female organs
- Monoecious: male and female flowers on the same plant
- Dioecious: male flowers and female flowers on separate plants



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# **∂**♀ flowering: genetics

Flowering is controlled by an XY chromosome system:

XX = female

XY = male

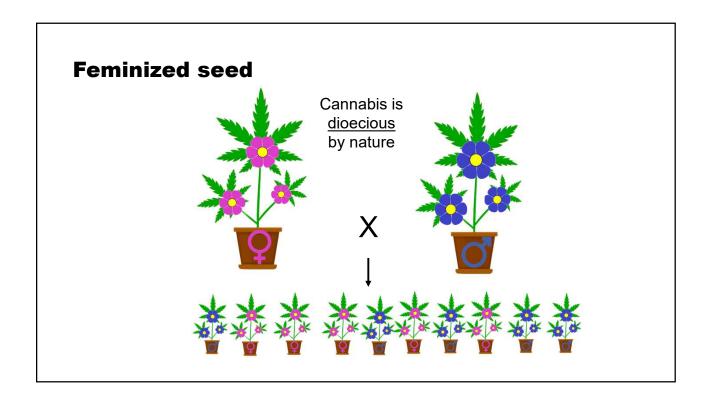
- In addition: 'masculinizing' and 'feminizing' genes have an effect on the sex expression
- Sex expression can also be influenced by 'environmental' factors:
  - -stress
  - -chemicals (e.g. STS)

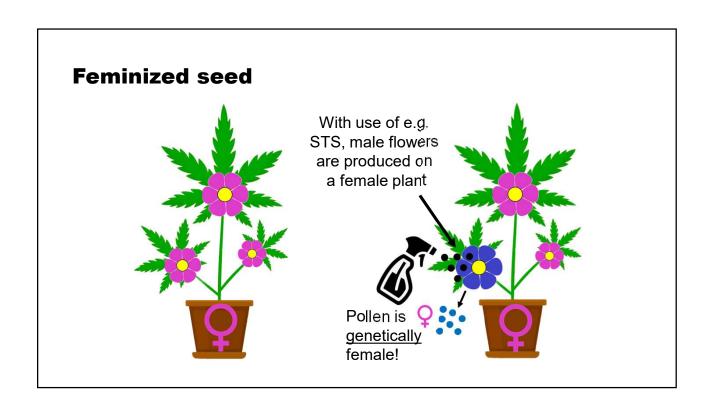


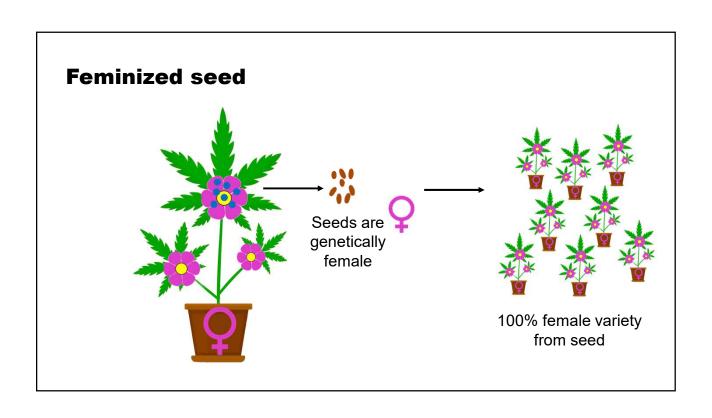
# **Propagation methods**

- Open pollinated (seed)
- Vegetatively propagated (cuttings)
- Feminized seed







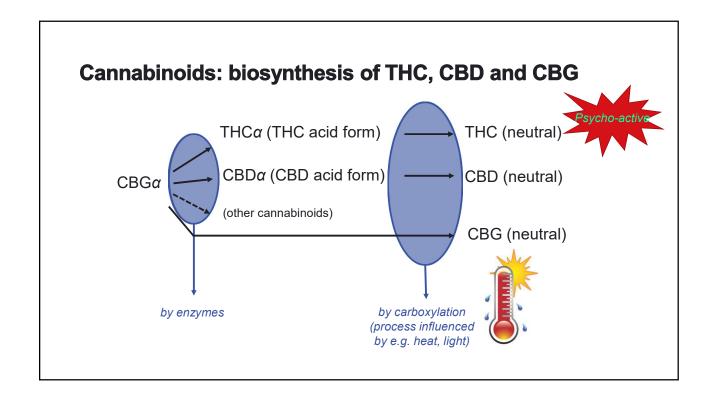


## Feminized seed: propagation

Feminized seed varieties are made by using one of the following methods:

- Selected female lines are pollinated by induced male flowers of the same line
  - These varieties should genetically be considered self-pollinating varieties
- A female line is pollinated by induced male flowers of another female line
  - These varieties should genetically be considered as single cross hybrids





# Characteristics

(2) Leaf variegation



## **Characteristics**

(11) Female inflorescence: intensity of anthocyanin coloration









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