

TG/73/7(proj.3) ORIGINAL: English DATE: 2005-07-22

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

DRAFT

BLACKBERRY

UPOV Code: RUBUS_EUB

Rubus subgenus *Eubatus* sect. Moriferi & Ursini and hybrids

NZ: Would prefer Blackberry and Hybrid berry.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from Germany

to be considered by the Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops at its thirty-sixth session to be held in Kôfu, Japan, from September 5 to 9, 2005

Alternative Names:*

Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish
<i>Rubus</i> subgenus <i>Eubatus</i> sect. Moriferi & Ursini	Blackberry, Loganberry, Boysenberry	Ronce fruitière	Brombeere	Mora
Г				

NZ: under Englsh name to suggest Brambles as well.

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. <u>Subject of these Test Guidelines</u>

1.1 These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Rubus* subgenus *Eubatus* sect. Moriferi & Ursini of the family *Rosaceae* and their hybrids as far as they are morphologically similar.

1.2 In the case of hybrids between species within the genus *Rubus* L., the Test Guidelines to be used should be those for which the overall appearance of fruit is most suited. However, if the variety cannot be clearly distinguished from all varieties covered by other Test Guidelines, those other Test Guidelines should also be used to examine the variety. In particular the Test Guidelines for Raspberry (TG/43/7) should be taken into consideration.

1.3 In the case of hybrids between species within the genus *Rubus* L., even where the variety is clearly distinguishable from all other varieties covered by other Test Guidelines, it may still be necessary to use additional characteristics to examine the variety. In these circumstances the characteristics from the Test Guidelines covering the parent species may be particularly useful.

1.4 For all blackberry varieties, their hybrids and closely related varieties, the berry does not detach completely from the plug, whereas for all raspberry varieties and their related types, the berry does completely detach from the plug. These Test Guidelines are suited for varieties which do not completely detach from the plug.

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 one-year-old plants propagated from stem or leaf cuttings.

2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:

5 one-year-old plants.

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. <u>Method of Examination</u>

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

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. In particular, it is essential that the plants produce a satisfactory crop of fruit in each of the two growing cycles."

3.4 Test Design

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 5 plants.

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 should be made on 5 plants or parts taken from each of 5 plants. In the case of parts of plants, the number to be taken from each of the plants should be 3.

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. 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, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 5 plants, no 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 tested, either by growing a further generation, or by testing a new plant 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) Plant: growth habit (characteristic 1);
- (b) Dormant canes: spines (characteristic 9);
- (c) Leaf: predominant number of leaflets (characteristic 21)
- (d) Leaf: shape (characteristic 25)
- (e) Time of beginning of flowering on previous year's cane (characteristic 43)

NZ: To be considered. Char. 15, "Young shoot: number of Glandular hairs", to include as a grouping character.

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- (f) For varieties which flower on the current year's cane: Time of beginning of flowering on current year's cane (characteristic 44)
- (g) Time of beginning of fruit ripening (characteristic 45).

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 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
- (a)-(d) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1
- (+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.2

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

	MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (*) (+)		Plant: growth habit		Pflanze: Wuchsforn	1		
PQ	(a)	upright		aufrecht		Wilson's Early, Arapaho	1
		upright to semi- upright		aufrecht bis halbaufrecht		Kiowa	2
		semi-upright		halbaufrecht		Jersey Black	3
		semi-upright to spreading		halbaufrecht bis breitwüchsig		Tayberry	4
		spreading		breitwüchsig		Himalaya, Aurora	5
2.		Plant: number of new canes		Pflanze: Anzahl neuer Ruten			
QN	(a)	very few		sehr wenig		Himalaya	1
		few		wenig		Thornfree	3
		medium		mittel		Jersey Black	5
		many		viele		Philadelphia	7
3.		Dormant cane: length		Winterrute: Länge			
QN	(a)	short		kurz		Philadelphia	3
		medium		mittel		Jersey Black	5
		long		lang		Tayberry	7
		very long		sehr lang		Ranui, Marahau	9
4.		Dormant cane: diameter (in central third)		Winterrute: Durchmesser (im mittleren Drittel)			
QN	(a)	very small		sehr klein		Aurora	1
		small		klein		Philadelphia	3
		medium		mittel		Tayberry	5
		large		groß		Himalaya	7
		very large		sehr groß		Jersey Black	9

	MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5. (*)		Dormant cane: anthocyanin coloration		Winterrute: Anthocyanfärbung			
QN	(a)	absent or very weak		fehlend oder sehr gering		Taylor's Prolific	1
		weak		gering		Black Satin	3
		medium		mittel		Alfred	5
		strong		stark		Wilson's Early	7
6.		Dormant cane: number of branches	5	Winterrute: Anzahl Seitentriebe	l		
QN	(a)	few		wenig		Himalaya	3
		medium		mittel		Jersey Black	5
		many		viele		Kittatinny	7
-							
7.		Dormant cane: predominant position of branches	5	Winterrute: vorwiegender Sitz der Seitentriebe			
7. PQ	(a)	Dormant cane: predominant position of branches only on upper third	5	Winterrute: vorwiegender Sitz der Seitentriebe nur am oberen Dritte	1	Mammoth	1
7. PQ	(a)	Dormant cane: predominant position of branches only on upper third only on upper half	5	Winterrute: vorwiegender Sitz der Seitentriebe nur am oberen Dritte nur an der oberen Hälfte	1	Mammoth Taylor's Prolific	1 2
7. PQ	(a)	Dormant cane: predominant position of branches only on upper third only on upper half over whole length	5	Winterrute: vorwiegender Sitz der Seitentriebe nur am oberen Dritte nur an der oberen Hälfte auf der gesamten Länge	1	Mammoth Taylor's Prolific Himalaya	1 2 3
7. PQ 8. (*) (+)	(a)	Dormant cane: predominant position of branches only on upper third only on upper half over whole length Dormant cane: cross section	s s	Winterrute: vorwiegender Sitz der Seitentriebe nur am oberen Dritte nur an der oberen Hälfte auf der gesamten Länge Winterrute: Querschnitt	1	Mammoth Taylor's Prolific Himalaya	1 2 3
7. PQ 8. (*) (+) PQ	(a) (a)	Dormant cane: predominant position of branches only on upper third only on upper half over whole length Dormant cane: cross section	s s	Winterrute: vorwiegender Sitz der Seitentriebe nur am oberen Dritte nur an der oberen Hälfte auf der gesamten Länge Winterrute: Querschnitt	1	Mammoth Taylor's Prolific Himalaya Sunberry	1 2 3
7. PQ 8. (*) (+) PQ	(a) (a)	Dormant cane: predominant position of branches only on upper third only on upper half over whole length Dormant cane: cross section rounded rounded to angular	s S	Winterrute: vorwiegender Sitz der Seitentriebe nur am oberen Dritte nur an der oberen Hälfte auf der gesamten Länge Winterrute: Querschnitt abgerundet abgerundet bis winklig	1	Mammoth Taylor's Prolific Himalaya Sunberry Douglas	1 2 3 1 2
7. PQ 8. (*) (+) PQ	(a) (a)	Dormant cane: predominant position of branchess only on upper third only on upper half over whole length Dormant cane: cross section rounded rounded to angular angular	s	Winterrute: vorwiegender Sitz der Seitentriebe nur am oberen Dritte nur an der oberen Hälfte auf der gesamten Länge Winterrute: Querschnitt abgerundet abgerundet bis winklig winklig	1	Mammoth Taylor's Prolific Himalaya Sunberry Douglas Wilson's Early	1 2 3 1 2 3
7. PQ 8. (*) (+) PQ	(a) (a)	Dormant cane: predominant position of branches only on upper third only on upper half over whole length Dormant cane: cross section rounded rounded to angular angular to grooved	s	Winterrute: vorwiegender Sitz der Seitentriebe nur am oberen Dritte nur an der oberen Hälfte auf der gesamten Länge Winterrute: Querschnitt abgerundet abgerundet bis winklig winklig bis gerieft	1	Mammoth Taylor's Prolific Himalaya Sunberry Douglas Wilson's Early Kiowa	1 2 3 1 2 3 4

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	MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
9. (*)		Dormant cane: spines		Winterrute: Stacheln			
QL	(a)	absent		fehlend		Black Satin	1
		present		vorhanden		Himalaya	9
DE: B	Black S	Satin shows tiny little	spines in our ref	erence collection; the	refore to replace exam	ple var. Black Satin by Loc	<mark>h Ness.</mark>
10.		Dormant cane: number of spines		Winterrute: Aı Stacheln	nzahl		
QN	(a)	very few		sehr wenig		Philadelphia	1
		few		wenig		Wilson's Early	3
		medium		mittel		Himalaya	5
		many		viele		Bedford Giant	7
		very many		sehr viele		Sunberry	9
11. (*)		Spine: size (on dormant canes)		Stachel: Größe Winterruten)	e (an		
QN	(a)	small		klein		Sunberry	3
		medium		mittel		Bedford Giant	5
		large		groß		Himalaya	7
		very large		sehr groß		Jersey Black	9
NZ DE NZ	Z: Sugg Z: we d Z: we a	gest very small Karal <mark>o not agree.</mark> gree that Karaka Bla	ka Black 1. ack is not very sn	nall 1, and suggest mee	d ium 5.		
12. (+)		Spine: attitude of ti in relation to cane	р	Stachel: Stellur Spitze im Verh zur Rute	ng der ältnis		
QN	(a)	upwards		aufwärts		Kittatinny	1
		outwards		abstehend		Jersey Black	2
		downwards		abwärts		Mammoth	3

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13.					Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Nota
		Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration (during rapid growth)		Junger Trieb: Anthocyanfärbung (während des schnellen Wachstums)		
QN ((b)	absent or very weak		fehlend oder sehr gering	Philadelphia	1
		weak		gering	Black Satin	3
		medium		mittel	Bedford Giant	5
		strong		stark	Tayberry	7
14.		Young shoot: intensity of green color		Junger Trieb: Intensität der Grünfärbung		
QN ((b)	light		hell	Philadelphia	3
		medium		mittel	Ashton Cross	5
		dark		dunkel	Thornless Evergreen	7
15.		Young shoot: number of glandular hairs	r	Junger Trieb: Anzahl der Drüsenhaare		
QN ((b)	absent or very few		fehlend oder sehr wenig	Lincoln	1
		few		wenig	Marionberry, Silvan, Tayberry	3
		medium		mittel	Navaho	5
		many		viele	Wilson's Early	7
		very many		sehr viele	Karaka Black	9

16.		Terminal leaflet: length	Endfieder: Länge		
QN	(c)	short	kurz	Ashton Cross	3
		medium	mittel	Loch Ness	5
		long	lang	Taylor's Prolific	7

	MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17.		Terminal leaflet: width		Endfieder: Bro	eite		
QN	(c)	narrow		schmal		Alfred	3
		medium		mittel		Navaho	5
		broad		breit		Douglas	7
18.		Terminal leaflet: form		Endfieder: Fo	'n		
QL	(c)	entire		ungeteilt		Wilson's Early	1
		lacerate		geschlitzt		Thornless Evergreen	2
IPGRI: margin - State (Sugg and in of exp	est rewording the na ncision than to the 'f ression 'Lacerate' is	me of this charact orm' itself State referring to 'incis	eristic according to i of expression 'Entir ion' (in the margin).	ts different states of ex e' is not referring to 'f	pressions. They refer more orm' but to 'margin of the le	to eaflet';
19.		Terminal leaflet: shape in cross- section		Endfieder: Foi Querschnitt	rm im		
QL	(c)	u-shaped		u-förmig		Bedford Giant	1
_		v-shaped		v-förmig		Mammoth	2
20.		Terminal leaflet: undulation of margin		Endfieder: Wö des Randes	ilbung		
QN	(c)	absent or very weak		fehlend oder se gering	hr		1
		weak		gering		Black Satin	2
		strong		stark		Navaho	3
DE: t Loch	o add Ness a	example var. Hull 7 and Thornfree.	Thornless for state	1; and to replace th	e existing example var	iety for state 2, Black Satin	<mark>, by</mark>
21. (*)		Leaf: predominant number of leaflets		Blatt: vorwieg Anzahl Fieder	ende blätter		
PQ	(c)	three		drei		Marionberry	1
		five		fünf		Himalaya, Jumbo	2
		seven		sieben		Karaka Black	3

	MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
22.		Terminal leaflet: blistering between veins		Endfieder: Faltun zwischen den Nebenadern	ıg		
QN	(c)	very weak		sehr gering		Himalaya	1
		weak		gering		Jersey Black	3
		medium		mittel		Thornfree	5
		strong		stark		Philadelphia	7
		very strong		sehr stark		Tayberry	9
23.		Petiole: presence of stipules		Blattstiel: Vorhandensein vo Nebenblättern	on		
	(c)	absent		fehlend		Silvan	1
		present		vorhanden			9
DE: a state <mark>NZ:</mark>	as in c 1; bu <mark>Loc</mark> l	our reference collection t would suggest to add h Ness would be C	on Silvan shows very d Loch Ness for stat <mark>)K. Marahau als</mark>	yy small but proper st e 9. o has large stipule	tipules, we do not k e <mark>s.</mark>	now any suitable example va	ı <mark>r. for</mark>
24.		Petiole: size of stipules		Blattstiel: Größe Nebenblätter	der		
QN	(c)	small		klein		Wilson's Early	3
		medium		mittel		Thornless Hull	5
		large		groß		Loch Ness	7
25. (*) (+)		Leaf: form		Blatt: Form			
PQ	(c)	odd-pinnate		unpaarig gefiedert		Philadelphia	1
		intermediate		intermediär		Karaka Black	2
		palmate		fingerförmig gefied	dert	Thornless Evergreen	3

while 'palmate' relates to 'leaf incision'. Hence, I suggest rewording the name of this characteristic accordingly.

	MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
26.		Leaf: intensity of green color of upper side		Blatt: Intensität der Grünfärbung der Oberseite			
QN	(c)	light		hell		Philadelphia	3
		medium		mittel		Kittatinny	5
		dark		dunkel		Thornless Evergreen	7
	IP	GRI: Usually the inte	nsity is recorded as "	low' and 'high' and no	t as 'light' and 'dark'	·	
27.		Leaf: glossiness of upper side		Blatt: Glanz der Oberseite			
QN	(c)	weak		gering		Thornless Evergreen	3
		medium		mittel		Mammoth	5
		strong		stark		Kittatinny	7
28.		Leaflet: incisions of margin		Fiederblatt: Randeinschnitte (geändert)			
QL	(c)	serrate		gesägt		Himalaya	1
		bi-serrate		doppelt gesägt		Thornless Evergreen	2
DE: we	conside	r this characteristic a	s purly being QL	IPGRI: 'Serrate' an	nd 'Bi-serrate' should	be called 'Types of ma	<mark>rgins'</mark> .
29.		Leaflet: depth of incisions		Fiederblatt: Tiefe der Randeinschnitte			
QN	(c)	shallow		flach		Philadelphia	3
		medium		mittel		Himalaya	5
		deep		tief		Loch Ness	7
		very deep		sehr tief		Thornless Evergreen	9
30.		Flower: diameter		Blüte: Durchmesser			
QN		very small		sehr klein		Dyke	1
		small		klein		Tayberry	3
		medium		mittel		Thornfree	5
		large		groß		Himalaya	7
		very large		sehr groß		Silvan, Marionberry	9

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	MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
31.		Flower: color of petal		Blüte: Farbe des Blütenblatts			
PQ		white		weiß		Philadelphia	1
		white with violet tinge		weiß mit violettem Anflug		Black Satin	2
		pinkish		rosafarben		Dirksen Thornless, Theodor Reimers	3
<mark>32.</mark> (new)		Fruiting lateral: presence		Fruchttrieb: Vorhandensein			
PQ		absent or very rarely present		fehlend oder sehr selten vorhanden			1
		rarely present		selten vorhanden			2
		usually present		meistens vorhanden			3
33.		Fruiting lateral: length		Fruchttrieb: Länge			
QN		short		kurz		Mammoth	3
		medium		mittel		Jersey Black	5
		long		lang		Thornless Evergreen	7
34.		Fruit: length		Frucht: Länge			
QN	(d)	short		kurz			3
		medium		mittel			5
		long		lang			7
DE: v	ve wo	uld suggest to add Hi	malaya as example va	riety for state 3; Taylo	or's Prolific for state :	5; and Tayberry for sta	<mark>te 9.</mark>
35.		Fruit: width		Frucht: Breite			
QN	(d)	narrow		schmal			
		medium		mittel			
		broad		breit			
DE:	wew	vould suggest to add T	ayberry as example v	variety for state 3; Loc	ch Ness for state 5; and	d Douglas for state 9.	

	MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
36.		Fruit: ratio length/width		Frucht: Verhältnis Länge/Breite			
QN	(d)	small		klein		Himalaya	3
		medium		mittel		Taylor's Prolific	5
		large		groß		Tayberry	7
		very large		sehr groß		Karaka Black	9
37.		Fruit: number of drupelets		Frucht: Anzahl der Einzelsteinfrüchte			
QN	(d)	very few		sehr wenig			1
		few		wenig		Marionberry	3
		medium		mittel		Himalaya	5
		many		viele		Tayberry	7
		very many		sehr viele		Karaka Black	9
38.		Fruit: size of drupelet		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht			
38. QN	(d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein		Waldo, Siskiyou	1
38. QN	(d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein klein		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu	1 3
38. QN	(d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small medium		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein klein mittel		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu Navaho	1 3 5
38. QN	(d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small medium large		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein klein mittel groß		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu Navaho Douglas	1 3 5 7
38. QN 39. (*) (+)	(d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small medium large Fruit: shape in longitudinal section		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein klein mittel groß Frucht: Form im Längsschnitt		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu Navaho Douglas	1 3 5 7
38. QN 39. (*) (+) PQ	(d) (d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small medium large Fruit: shape in longitudinal section circular		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein klein mittel groß Frucht: Form im Längsschnitt rund		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu Navaho Douglas Himalaya	1 3 5 7
38. QN 39. (*) (+) PQ	(d) (d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small medium large Fruit: shape in longitudinal section circular elliptic		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein klein mittel groß Frucht: Form im Längsschnitt rund elliptisch		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu Navaho Douglas Himalaya Taylor's Prolific	1 3 5 7 1 2
38. QN 39. (*) (+) PQ	(d) (d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small medium large Fruit: shape in longitudinal section circular elliptic narrow ovate		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein klein mittel groß Frucht: Form im Längsschnitt rund elliptisch schmal eiförmig		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu Navaho Douglas Himalaya Taylor's Prolific	1 3 5 7 1 2 3
38. QN 39. (*) (+) PQ	(d) (d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small medium large Fruit: shape in longitudinal section circular elliptic narrow ovate ovate		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein klein mittel groß Frucht: Form im Längsschnitt rund elliptisch schmal eiförmig eiförmig		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu Navaho Douglas Himalaya Taylor's Prolific Wilson's Early	1 3 5 7 1 2 3 4
38. QN 39. (*) (+) PQ	(d) (d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small medium large Fruit: shape in longitudinal section circular elliptic narrow ovate ovate long conical		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfrucht sehr klein klein mittel groß Frucht: Form im Längsschnitt rund elliptisch schmal eiförmig eiförmig lang konisch		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu Navaho Douglas Himalaya Taylor's Prolific Wilson's Early Tayberry	1 3 5 7 1 2 3 4 5
38. QN 39. (*) (+) PQ	(d) (d)	Fruit: size of drupelet very small small medium large Fruit: shape in longitudinal section circular elliptic narrow ovate ovate long conical oblong		Frucht: Größe der Einzelsteinfruchtsehr kleinkleinmittelgroβFrucht: Form im Längsschnittrundelliptischschmal eiförmiglang konischlänglich		Waldo, Siskiyou Wilson's Early, Siskiypu Navaho Douglas Himalaya Taylor's Prolific Wilson's Early Tayberry	1 3 5 7 1 2 3 4 5 6

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		MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
	40.		Fruit: color		Frucht: Farbe	2		
	PQ	(d)	red		rot		Sunberry	1
			reddish purple		rötlichpurpurn		Tayberry	2
			reddish black		rötlichschwarz		Alfred	3
			bluish black		bläulichschwar	Z	Himalaya	4
			black		schwarz		Black Satin	5
_	41. Time of leaf bud burst		Zeitpunkt des Öffnens der Blattknospe	Zeitpunkt des Öffnens der Blattknospe				
	QN very early		sehr früh	sehr früh		1		
			early		früh		Wilson's Early	3
			medium		mittel		Black Satin	5
			late		spät		Jumbo	7
IPGI Resp exist	RI: If (oond (I ing, ev	there DE): 7 ven if 1	are not 'intermediate Fhis is a "classical" Q not printed, and there	' states between 'v N-characteristic w e should not be see	ery early', 'early', and ith a complete range o n any need for conside	l 'medium' and 'late' su f expressions, as there a ering a condensed range	uggest using Notes 1, 2, 3 and are definitely intermediate state of expressions.	<mark>4 instead</mark> <mark>tes</mark>
	42.		Flowering: type of bearing		Blüte: Typ			
	QL on previous year's cane only		nur an der Vorjahresrute		Navaho	1		
			both on previous year's cane and current year's cane		sowohl an der Vorjahresrute a an der diesjähri Rute	ils auch igen	Taylor's Prolific	2

UPOV: To consider rewording to read "Flower: bearing on current year's cane" with the states: absent (1); present (9) and move after Char. 43. That would make it possible for the wording of Char. 44 to be clearer as it would not need the first part ("For varieties which flower on current year's cane").

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	MoE°	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
43. (*)		Time of beginning o flowering on previous year's cano	f	Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns an der Vorjahresrute			
QN		very early		sehr früh		Wilson's Early	1
		early		früh		Taylor's Prolific	3
		medium		mittel		Himalaya	5
		late		spät		Thornfree	7
		very late		sehr spät		Thornless Evergreen	9
44. (+)		<u>Only varieties which</u> <u>flower on current</u> <u>year's cane</u> : Time of beginning of flowering on curren year's cane	<u>1</u> f t	<u>Nur Sorten, die an</u> <u>der diesjährigen</u> <u>Rute blühen</u> : Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns an der diesjährigen Rute			
QN		very early		sehr früh			1
		early		früh			3
		medium		mittel			5
		late		spät			7
		very late		sehr spät			9
45. (*) (+)		Time of beginning o fruit ripening	f	Zeitpunkt des Beginns der Fruchtreife			
QN		very early		sehr früh		Wilson's Early, Tayberry, Ranui	1
		early		früh		Taylor's Prolific, Karaka Black, Sunberry	3
		medium		mittel		Himalaya, Marionberry	5
		late		spät		Thornfree	7
		very late		sehr spät		Thornless Evergreen	9
DE: we 'Wilson	e wou n's Ea	ld suggest to replace t arly and Tayberry (we	he existing example v e do not know Ranui)	arieties for state 1 by	Loch Tay, which is m	uch earlier than at least	

NZ: Agree with proposal. Ranui is before Karaka Black.

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

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 on the plant and the dormant cane which should be made during winter dormancy.
- (b) Observations on the young shoot which should be made during rapid growth and before flowering.
- (c) Observations on the new cane and the leaf which should be made during flowering.
- (d) Observations on the fruit which should be made on fruits collected during the 2^{nd} , 3^{rd} and/or 4^{th} picking.
- 8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics
- Ad. 1: Plant: growth habit



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upwards



outwards

downwards

Ad. 25: Leaf: form



1 odd-pinnate

2 intermediate

3 palmate

Ad. 28: Leaflet: incisions of margin





serrate







The time of beginning of flowering is reached when 10% of the flower buds are open.

Ad. 45: Time of beginning of fruit ripening

The time of beginning of fruit ripening is when the fruit is most easily removed from the plant.

9. <u>Literature</u>

Bordeianu, T.; Constantinescu, N.; Stefan, N., 1968: "Pomologia, Vol.. VII", Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste Romania, Bukarest, Romania.

Bundessortenamt, 1995: Beschreibende Sortenliste Beerenobst – Erdbeere, Himbeere, Brombeere, Stachelbeere, Landbuch Verlagsgesellschaft, Hannover, Germany.

Hedrick, U.P., 1925: The small fruits of New York, Stae of New York – Department of Farms and Markets, Thirty-third Annual Report, Part II, Albany, J.B. Lyon Company.

"Internordic Index of Ribes and Rubus Cultivars", AVD för Fruktoch Bärodling, Alnarp, Sweden.

Jennings, D.L. 1988: Raspberries and Blackberries: Their breeding, diseases and growth Academic Press.

 DE: To add the publication place.

Sorge, P., 1984: "Beerenobstsorten", Verlag J. Neumann-Neudamm, Melsungen, Germany.

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10. <u>Technical Questionnaire</u>

TEC	CHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page $\{x\}$ of $\{y\}$	Reference Number:
			Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)
	TEC to be completed in conn	CHNICAL QUESTION ection with an application	NAIRE on for plant breeders' rights
1.	Subject of the Technical Que	stionnaire	
	1.1 Botanical Name	Pubus L.	
	1.2 Common Name	BLACKBERRY	
2.	Applicant		
	Name		
	Address		
	Telephone No.		
	Fax No.		
	E-mail address		
	Breeder (if different from ap	plicant)	
3.	Proposed denomination and	preeder's reference	
	Proposed denomination (if available)		
	Breeder's reference		

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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 f	om:				
4.1.1 Crossing					
(a) contro	lled cross	[]			
(pleas (b) partial	ly known cross	[]			
(please (c) unkno	e state known parent van wn cross	riety(ies))			
412 Mutation		[]			
(please state	parent variety)				
4.1.3 Discovery a (please state and how dev	4.1.3 Discovery and development (please state where and when discovered and how developed)				
4.1.4 Other (please prov	ide details)	[]			
4.2 Method of propaga	ting the variety				
4.2.1 Vegetative p	ropagation				
(a) cutting(b) other	ss state method)	[]			
4.2.2 Other (please prov	de details)	[]			

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

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TEC	ECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE Page {x} of {y} Reference Number:					
5. corre	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 (1)	Plant: growth habit					
	upright		Wilson's Early, Arapaho	1		
	upright to semi-upright		Kiowa	2		
	semi-upright		Jersey Black	3		
	semi-upright to spreading		Tayberry	4		
	spreading		Himalaya, Aurora	5		
5.2 (9)	Dormant cane: spines					
	absent		Black Satin	1		
	present		Himalaya	9		
5.3 (21)	Leaf: predominant number of leaf	lets				
	three		Marionberry	1		
	five		Himalaya, Jumbo	2		
	seven		Karaka Black	3		
5.4 (25)	Leaf: form					
	odd-pinnate		Philadelphia	1		
	intermediate		Karaka Black	2		
	palmate		Thornless Evergreen	3		
5.5 (43)	Time of beginning of flowering on	previous year's cane				
	very early		Wilson's Early	1		
	early		Taylor's Prolific	3		
	medium		Himalaya	5		
	late		Thornfree	7		
	very late		Thornless Evergreen	9		

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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE Page {x} of {y} Reference Number:				
	Characteristics		Example Varieties	Note
5.6 (44)	Only varieties which flower on cur beginning of flowering on current	rent year's cane: Time of year's cane	f	
	very early			1
	early			3
	medium			5
	late			7
	very late			9
5.7 (45)	Time of beginning of fruit ripening	5		
	very early		Wilson's Early, Tayberry, Ranui	1
	early		Taylor's Prolific, Karaka Black, Sunberry	3
	medium		Himalaya, Marionberry	5
	late		Thornfree	7
	very late		Thornless Evergreen	9

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	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the similar	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for
	similar variety(les)	vallety(les)	your candidate variety
Example	Fruit: size of drupelet	small	medium
Comments:			

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TECHNI	CAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page $\{x\}$ of $\{y\}$	Reference Number:			
[#] 7. Ad	7. Additional information which may help in the examination of the variety					
7.1	In addition to the inform characteristics which ma	ation provided in secti y help to distinguish th	ons 5 and 6, are there any additional e variety?			
	Yes [] No (If yes, please provide d	o [] etails)				
7.2	Are there any special examination?	conditions for grow	ing the variety or conducting the			
	Yes [] No [] (If yes, please provide details)					
7.3	7.3 Other information					
Qu	A representative color pestionnaire.	photograph of the varie	ety should accompany the Technical			
8. Au	thorization for release					
(a) the protect	(a) Does the variety require prior authorization for release under legislation concerning the protection of the environment, human and animal health?					
	Yes [] No	o []				
(b)	(b) Has such authorization been obtained?					
	Yes [] No	o []				
If t	he answer to (b) is yes, plea	ase 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 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 []				
	Pleas	e provide details for where you have indicated "yes".							
10. form	10. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this form is correct:								
	Appli	icant's name							
	Signa	ture Date	e						

[End of document]