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**INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS**  
 GENEVA

DRAFT

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*Ficus carica* L.**GUIDELINES****FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS****FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY***prepared by an expert from Spain*

*to be considered by the Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops  
 at its thirty-seventh session, to be held in Salvador, Bahia State, Brazil,  
 from August 21 to 25, 2006*

Alternative Names: \*

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Fig	Figuier	Echte Feige, Feige	Higuera

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](http://www.upov.int)), for the latest information.]

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## 1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Ficus carica* L.

## 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 rooted cuttings.

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

5 rooted cuttings

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. Method of Examination

### 3.1 *Number of Growing Cycles*

The minimum duration of tests should normally be two independent growing cycles. The growing cycle is considered to be the duration of a single growing season, beginning with bud burst, and concluding when the following dormant period ends with the swelling of new season buds:

### 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 trees 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 3 trees.

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 3 plants or parts taken from each of 3 plants. In the case of parts of plants, the number to be taken from each of the plants should be 10.

### 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, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 3 plants, no 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 plant 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) Fruit: Skin ground color (main crop) (characteristic 38b);
- b) Fruit: Date of beginning of maturation (main crop) (characteristic 56b).

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

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

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>1.</b> (*) (+)	<b>(a) Growth habit</b>			<b>Hábito de crecimiento</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	erect			erecto	Smyrna	1
	semierect			semierecto	Franciscana	3
	open			abierto	Lampaga	5
	spreading			esparcido	Martinenca Mina	7
<b>2.</b> (*) (+)	<b>(a) Tree: vigor</b>			<b>Árbol: vigor</b>		
<b>QN</b>	weak			débil	Cuello Dama Negro	3
	medium			medio	Kadota	5
	strong			fuerte	Alacantina	7
<b>3.</b>	<b>(a) Tree: tendency to form basal suckers</b>			<b>Árbol: tendencia a producir rebrotes basales</b>		
<b>QN</b>	low			baja		3
	medium			media		5
	high			alta		7
<b>4.</b> (*)	<b>(a) Tree: density of branching</b>			<b>Árbol: densidad de ramificación</b>		
<b>QN</b>	sparse			escaso	Kadota	3
	intermediate			intermedio	Nazaret	5
	dense			denso	Bota Morada	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>5.</b> (*) (+)	<b>(a) One-year-old shoot: color in repose vegetative</b>			<b>Rama del año: color en reposo vegetativo</b>		
<b>QL</b>	grey			gris	Blanca Albondon	1
	orange			naranja	Psnache	2
	brown			marrón	Mare de Deus	3
	dark brown			marrón oscuro	Boyuna	4
	grey-brown			marrón grisáceo		5
<b>6.</b> (+) (*)	<b>(a) One-year-old shoot: length internode</b>			<b>Rama del año: longitud de los entrenudos</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			corto	Arail	3
	medium			medio	Cuello Dama Negro	5
	large			largo	Martinenca Mina	7
<b>7.</b> (*)	<b>(a) One-year-old shoot: number of internodes</b>			<b>Rama del año: número de entrenudos</b>		
<b>QN</b>	low			bajo	Cuello Dama Negro	3
	medium			medio	Arail	5
	high			alto	Brown Turkey	7
<b>8.</b> (*)	<b>(a) Terminal bud: length/width ratio</b>			<b>Yema terminal: ratio longitud/ anchura</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño	San Joao Branco	3
	medium			medio	Kadota	5
	large			largo	Blanca Betera	7
<b>9.</b> (*)	<b>(a) Terminal bud: size</b>			<b>Yema terminal: tamaño</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			corta	San Joao Branco	3
	medium			media	Tocal	5
	large			grande	Pezonuda	7



	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>10.</b> (+) (* (*	<b>(a) Terminal bud: color</b>			<b>Yema terminal: color</b>		
<b>QL</b>	yellow-green			verde amarillento	Nazaret	1
	grey-green			verde grisáceo		2
	orange			naranja	Blava	3
	brown			marrón	Franciscana	4
	grey-brown			marrón grisáceo		5
<b>11.</b> (* (* (*	<b>(a) Nodal swellings</b>			<b>Hinchazones nodales</b>		
<b>QN</b>	absent			ausente	Bota Morada	1
	low present			presencia baja	Lampaga	3
	medium present			presencia media	Verdejuela	5
	prominent			prominentes	Franciscana	7
<b>12.</b> (* (* (*	<b>(a) Bark tubers</b>			<b>Protuberancias corticales</b>		
<b>QN</b>	absent			ausente		1
	low (<3)			escasas	Pezonuda	3
	medium (3-7)			medio		5
	high (<7)			abundantes		7
<b>13.</b> (* (* (*	<b>(a) Two-year-old shoot: tendency</b>			<b>Rama de dos años: trayectoria de las ramas</b>		
<b>QL</b>	linear			lineal		1
	curved			curva		2
	sinuous			sinuosa		3
<b>14.</b> (* (* (*	<b>(a) Weeping shoot</b>			<b>Ramas colgantes en la base de la copa</b>		
<b>QL</b>	absent			ausente		1
	present			presente		2

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>15.</b>	<b>(b) Leaf: prevalent type</b>					
<b>(*)</b>						
<b>(+)</b>						
<b>PQ</b>	undivided			entera	Martinenca Mina	1
	three			trilobulada	Verdejo	2
	five			pentalobulada	Franciscana	3
<b>16.</b>	<b>(b) Leaf: size (length x width)</b>					
<b>(*)</b>						
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeña	Verdejuela	1
	medium			media		3
	large			grande		5
	very large			muy grande		7
<b>17.</b>	<b>(b) Number of leaves per shoot</b>					
<b>(+)</b>						
<b>QN</b>	low (<4)			bajo	Arail	1
	medium (4-8)			medio	Franciscana	3
	high (9-12)			alto	Negra Calabacilla	5
	very high (>12)			muy alto	San Joao Branco	7
<b>18.</b>	<b>(b) Leaf: shape of central lobe (lobed leaf)</b>					
<b>(+)</b>						
<b>(*)</b>						
<b>PQ</b>	spatulate			espatulada	Arail	1
	linear			lineal	Franciscana	2
	latate			lanceolada	Verdejuela	3
	lyrate			liriada	Cuello Dama Negro	4
	triangular			triangular		5
	lozenge			romboidal		6

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>19. (*)</b>	<b>(b) Lobed leaf: ratio length of central lobe/length blade</b>			<b>Hojas lobuladas: ratio longitud lóbulo central/ longitud limbo</b>		
<b>QN</b>	low			bajo		1
	medium			medio		3
	high			alto		5
	very high			muy alto		7
<b>20. (*) (+)</b>	<b>(b) Leaf: shape of leaf base (petiole sinus)</b>			<b>Hoja: forma seno peciolar</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	decurrente			decurrente		1
	truncate			truncado	Blanca Betera	2
	cordate			cordado	Negra Calabacilla	3
	calcarate			calcáreo	Hoñigal	4
	open calcarate			calcáreo abierto	Blanca Albondón	5
<b>21. (+) (*)</b>	<b>(b) Leaf blade: length</b>			<b>Limbo: longitud</b>		
<b>QN</b>	short			corta	Picholetera (lobulada) Verdejo (entera)	3
	medium			media	Lampaga (lobulada) Kadota (entera)	5
	long			larga	Cuello Dama Negro (lobulada) Lampaga (entera)	7
<b>22. (*)</b>	<b>(b) Leaf blade: width</b>			<b>Limbo: anchura</b>		
<b>QN</b>	narrow			estrecha	Verdejuela (lobulada) Verdejo (entera)	3
	medium			media	Negra Pozuelo (lobulada) Lampaga (entera)	5
	broad			ancha	Cuello Dama Negro (lobulada) Kadota (entera)	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>23.</b>	<b>(b) Leaf: petiole length</b>			<b>Hoja: longitud peciolo</b>		
<b>(*)</b>						
<b>QN</b>	short			corto	Negra Calabacilla (lobulada) Verdejo (entera)	3
	medium			medio	Blanca Betera (lobulada) Kadota (entera)	5
	long			largo	Franciscana (lobulada) Picholetera (entera)	7
<b>24.</b>	<b>(b) Leaf: ratio petiole length/ blade length</b>			<b>Hoja: ratio longitud peciolo/ longitud limbo</b>		
<b>(*)</b>						
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño	Negra Calabacilla (hojas lobuladas) Lanpaga (h.enteras)	3
	medium			medio	Nazaret (hojas lobuladas) Martinenca Mina (h.enteras)	5
	long			largo	Franciscana (hojas lobuladas) Picholetera (h.enteras)	7
<b>25.</b>	<b>(b) Leaf: petiole thickness</b>			<b>Hoja: anchura peciolo</b>		
<b>(*)</b>						
<b>(+)</b>						
<b>QN</b>	narrow			estrecho	Verdejuela (lobulada) Lampaga (entera)	3
	medium			medio	Moscatel (lobulada) Picholetera (entera)	5
	broad			ancho	Hoñigal (lobulada) Kadota (entera)	7
<b>26.</b>	<b>(b) Leaf: petiole color</b>			<b>Hoja: color del peciolo</b>		
<b>(+)</b>						
<b>(*)</b>						
<b>PQ</b>	green			verde		1
	yellow			amarillo		2
	brown			marron		3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>27.</b> (*) (+)	<b>(b) Lobed leaf: little lateral lobes on petiole sinus</b>			<b>Hojas lobuladas: lobulillos en seno peciolar</b>		
<b>QL</b>	absent			ausente		1
	present			present		2
<b>28.</b> (*)	<b>(b) Lobed leaf: size of little lateral lobes on petiole sinus (only varieties with presence of those little lateral lobes)</b>			<b>Hojas lobuladas: tamaño de los lobulillos en el seno peciolar (solo variedades con presencia de dichos lobulillos)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	low			pequeño		1
	medium			medio		3
	high			grande		5
	very high			muy grande		7
<b>29.</b> (*) (+)	<b>(b) Entire leaf: shape</b>			<b>Hoja entera: forma</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	triangular			triangular	Lampaga	1
	heart-shaped			acorazonada	Picholetera	2
	lanceolate			lanceolada		3
	oblong			oblonga		4
<b>30.a</b> (*) (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: shape (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: forma (breva)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	spherical			esférica	Verdejuela	1
	cucurbitiform			cucurbitiforme		2
	turbinate			turbinada		3
	ovoidal (obovate)			ovoidal		4
	pyriform			piriforme	Kadota	5
	apeonzada			apeonzada		6

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>30.b</b> (*) (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: shape (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: forma (higo)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	spherical			esférica	Bota Morada	1
	cucurbitiform			cucurbitiforme	Picholetera	2
	turbinate			turbinaza	Moscatel	3
	ovoidal (obovate)			ovoidal	San Joao Branco	4
	pyriform			piriforme	Coll Dama Blanco	5
	apeonzada			apeonzada	Bordissot Blanca	6
<b>31.a</b> (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: size (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: tamaño breva</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño	Verdejuela	1
	medium			mediano	Boyuna	3
	large			grande	Brown Turkey	5
<b>31.b</b> (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: size (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: tamaño (higo)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño	Verdejuela	1
	medium			medio	Franciscana	3
	large			grande	Brown Turkey	5
<b>32.a</b> (+) (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: length (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: longitud (brevia)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	short			corto	Verdejuela	3
	medium			medio	Boyuna	5
	long			largo	Brown Turkey	7
	very long			muy largo	Cuello Dama Negro	9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>32.b</b> (+) (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: length (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: longitud (higo)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	short			corto	Verdejuela	3
	medium			medio	Franciscana	5
	long			largo	Picholetera	7
	very long			muy largo	Cuello Dama Negro	9
<b>33.a</b> (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: width (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: anchura (breva)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño	Blava	1
	medium			medio	Verdejo	3
	large			ancho	Negra Cabezuela	5
	very large			muy ancho	Brown Turkey	7
<b>33.b</b> (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: width (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: anchura (higo)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño	Blanaca Valenciana	1
	medium			medio	Panache	3
	large			ancho	Negra Cabezuela	5
	very large			muy ancho	Brown Turkey	7
<b>34.a</b> (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: weight (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: Peso (breva)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	very light			muy bajo	Blava	1
	light			bajo	Kadota	3
	medium			medio	Negra Cabezuela	5
	heavy			alto	Brown Turkey	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>34.b</b> (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: weight (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: peso (higo)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	very light			muy bajo	San Joao Branco	1
	light			bajo	Boyua	3
	medium			medio	Negra Cabezuela	5
	heavy			alto	Brown Turkey	7
<b>35.a</b> (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: neck length (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: longitud del cuello (brevas)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	absent			ausente		1
	short			corto		3
	medium			medio		5
	long			largo		7
<b>35.b</b> (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: neck length (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: longitud del cuello (higos)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	absent			ausente	Moscatel	1
	short			corto	Mare de Deus	3
	medium			medio	Franciscana	5
	long			largo	Picholetera	7
<b>36.a</b> (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: ostiole size (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: tamaño del ostiolo (breva)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño	Negra Común	3
	medium			medio	Bota Morada	5
	large			grande	Brown Turkey	7
<b>36.b</b> (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: ostiole size (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: tamaño del ostiolo (higo)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño	Negra Pozuelo	3
	medium			medio	Kadota	5
	large			grande		7



	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>37.a</b> (*) (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: stalk length (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: longitud del pedúnculo (breva)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	short			corto	Verdejo	1
	medium			medio	Cuello Dama Negro	2
	long			largo	Negra Cabezuela	3
<b>37.b</b> (*) (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: stalk length (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: longitud del pedúnculo (higo)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	short			corto	Brown Turkey	1
	medium			medio	San Joao Branco	2
	long			largo	Mare de Deus	3
<b>38.a</b> (*) (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: skin ground color (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: color de fondo de la piel (breva)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	black (black group 202)			negro (black group 202)	Negra Común	1
	purple (greyed-purple group n186-187; purple n77)			púrpura (greyed-purple group n186-187; purple n77)	Cuello Dama Negro	2
	light green (yellow-green group 174-145)			verde amarillento (yellow-green group 174-145)	Verdejo	3
	yellow green (yellow-green group 151-153)			verde (yellow-green group 125-143)	Nazaret	4
<b>38.b</b> (*) (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: skin color (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: color del fondo de la piel (higo)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	black (black group 202)			negro (black group 202)	Negra Cabezuela	1
	purple (greyed-purple group n186-187; purple n77)			púrpura (greyed-purple group n186-187; purple n77)	Martinenca Mina	2
	light green (yellow-green group 174-145)			verde amarillento(yellow-green group 174-145)	Verdejo	3
	yellow green (yellow-green group 151-153)			verde (yellow-green group 151-153)	Mare de Deu	4

English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>39.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: skin overcolor (first crop)</b>		<b>Fruto: sobrecolor (breva)</b>		
<b>(*)</b>					
<b>(+)</b>					
<b>PQ</b>	none		ninguno		1
	regular bands yellow (yellow group 10-11)		bandas regulares amarillas (yellow group 10-11)		2
	regular bands green (yellow-green group 144)		bandas regulares verdosas (yellow-green group 144)	Panache	3
	regular bands purple (greyed-purple group 183-187)		bandas regulares púrpuras (greyed-purple group 183-187)		4
	irregular patches with yellow sector (yellow group 10-11)		manchas irregulares de color amarillo (yellow group 10-11)		5
	irregular patches with yellow-green sector (yellow group 144)		manchas irregulares de color verdoso (yellow group 144)		6
	irregular patches with purple sector (purple group 183-187)		manchas irregulares de color púrpura (purple group 183-187)		7
<b>39.b</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: skin overcolor (main crop)</b>		<b>Fruto: sobrecolor (higo)</b>		
<b>(*)</b>					
<b>(+)</b>					
<b>PQ</b>	none		ninguno		1
	regular bands yellow (yellow group 10-11)		bandas regulares amarillas (yellow group 10-11)		2
	Regular bands green (yellow-green group 144)		Bandas regulares verdosas (yellow-green group 144)		3
	regular bands purple (greyed-purple group 183-187)		bandas regulares púrpuras (greyed-purple group 183-187)		4
	irregular patches with yellow sector (yellow group 10-11)		manchas irregulares de color amarillo (yellow group 10-11)		5
	irregular patches with yellow-green sector (yellow group 144)		manchas irregulares de color verdoso (yellow group 144)		6

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>40.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: lenticels quantity (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: cantidad de lenticelas (breva)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	scarce			escasas		3
	intermediate			medias		5
	numerous			numerosas		7
<b>40.b</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: lenticels quantity (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: cantidad de lenticelas (higo)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	scarce			escasas		3
	intermediate			medias		5
	numerous			numerosas		7
<b>41.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: lenticels color (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: color de las lenticelas (brevas)</b>		
<b>QL</b>	white			blancas		1
	pink			rosas		2
	green			verde		3
<b>41.b</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: lenticels color (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: color de las lenticelas (higos)</b>		
<b>QL</b>	white			blancas		1
	pink			rosa		2
	green			verde		3
<b>42.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: lenticels size (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: tamaño de las lenticelas (brevas)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeñas		3
	medium			medias		5
	large			grandes		7
<b>42.b</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: lenticels size (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: tamaño de las lenticelas (higos)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeñas		3
	medium			medias		5
	large			grandes		7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>43a</b> (+) (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: pulp color (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: color pulpa (breva)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	white (yellow-white group 158)			amarillo (yellow-white group 158)		1
	amber (greyed-orange group 164)			ambar (greyed-orange group 164)		2
	pink (red group 56)			rosa (red group 56)		3
	red (red group 53)			rojo (red group 53)		4
	dark red (red-purple group 59)			púrpura (red-purple group 59)		5
<b>43.b</b> (+) (*)	<b>Fruit: pulp color (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: color pulpa (higo)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	(c) white (yellow-white group 158)			amarillo (yellow-white group 158)		1
	amber (greyed-orange group 164)			ambar (greyed-orange group 164)		2
	pink (red group 56)			rosa (red group 56)		3
	red (red group 53)			rojo (red group 53)		4
	dark red (red-purple group 59)			púrpura (red-purple group 59)		5
<b>44.a</b> (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: cavity pulp (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: cavidad pulpa (brevas)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	absent			ausente		0
	small			pequeña		1
	medium			mediana		2
	large			grande		3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>44.b</b> <b>(*)</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: cavity pulp (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: cavidad pulpa (higos)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	absent			ausente	Franciscana	0
	small			pequeña	Picholetera	1
	medium			mediana	Negra Común	2
	large			grande	Albatera	3
<b>45.a</b> <b>(*)</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: juiciness (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: jugosidad (breva)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	low			bajo		3
	medium			medio		5
	high			alto		7
<b>45.b</b> <b>(*)</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: juiciness (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: jugosidad (higo)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	low			bajo		3
	medium			medio		5
	high			alto		7
<b>46.a</b> <b>(+)</b> <b>(*)</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: firmness of the skin (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: firmeza piel (brevas)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	soft			blanda	Verdejuela	3
	medium			media	Negra Cabezuela	5
	firm			firme	Kadota	7
	rubbery			elástica	Boyuna	9
<b>46.b</b> <b>(+)</b> <b>(*)</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: firmness of the skin (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: firmeza piel (higos)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	soft			blanda	Franciscana	3
	medium			media	Blava	5
	firm			firme	Picholetera	7
	rubbery			elástica	Panache	9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>47.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: amount of achenes (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: cantidad de achenios (brevas)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	low			bajo		3
	medium			medio		5
	high			alto		7
<b>47.b</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: amount of achenes (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: cantidad de achenios (higo)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	low			bajo		3
	medium			medio		5
	high			alto		7
<b>48.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: achenes size (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: tamaño de los achenios (brevas)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño		3
	medium			medio		5
	large			grande		7
<b>48.b</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: achenes size (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: tamaño de los achenios (higos)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	small			pequeño		3
	medium			medio		5
	large			grande		7
<b>49.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: ribbing (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: acostillamiento (brevas)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	none			ninguna		3
	medium			media		5
	prominent			prominentes		7
<b>49.b</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: ribbing (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: acostillamiento (higo)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	none			ninguna		3
	medium			media		5
	prominent			prominentes		7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>50.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: expression of skin cracks (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: grietas piel (brevas)</b>		
	(*) (+)					
<b>PQ</b>	cracked skin			al azar		1
	scarce longitudinal cracks			grietas longitudinales		2
<b>50.b</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: expression of skin cracks (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: grietas piel (brevas)</b>		
	(*) (+)					
<b>PQ</b>	cracked skin			piel agrietada (al azar)		1
	scarce longitudinal cracks			grietas longitudinales		2
<b>51.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: ostiolo cracks (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: grietas ostiolo (brevas)</b>		
	(*) (+)					
<b>QL</b>	absent			ausentes		1
	present			presentes		2
<b>51.b</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: ostiole cracks (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: grietas ostiolo (higo)</b>		
	(*) (+)					
<b>QL</b>	absent			ausentes		1
	present			presentes		2
<b>52.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: average number of fruits per shoot (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: frutos por brote (breva)</b>		
	(*) (+)					
<b>QN</b>	low			bajo		3
	medium			medio		5
	high			alto		7
<b>53.a</b>	<b>(c) Fruit: abscission of the stalk from the twig (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: abscisión del pedúnculo del tallo (breva)</b>		
	(*) (+)					
<b>QL</b>	easy			fácil		1
	hard			difícil		2

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>53.b</b> (* (*)	<b>(c) Fruit: abscission of the stalk from the twig (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: abscisión del pedúnculo del tallo (higo)</b>		
<b>QL</b>	easy			fácil		1
	hard			difícil		2
<b>54.a</b> (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: ease of peeling (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: facilidad de pelado (breva)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	easy			fácil		1
	medium			medio		2
	difficult			difícil		3
<b>54.b</b> (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: ease of peeling (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: facilidad de pelado (higo)</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	easy			fácil		1
	medium			medio		2
	difficult			difícil		3
<b>55.</b> (* (+)	<b>(c) Production types</b>			<b>Tipos de cosecha</b>		
<b>QL</b>	unifera			unífera	Picholetera	1
	bífera			bífera	Cuello Dama Negro	2
	san pedro			san pedro	Nazaret	3
	smirna			smirna	Smyrna	4
	caprifig			cabrahigo	Tocal	5
<b>56.a</b> (* (*)	<b>Fruit: time of beginning of maturation (first crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: fecha inicio maduración (breva)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	early			temprana		3
	medium			media		5
	late			tardía		7



	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>56.b</b> (*)	<b>Fruit: time of beginning of maturation (main crop)</b>			<b>Fruto: fecha inicio maduración (breva)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	early			temprana		1
	medium			media		3
	late			tardía		5
	very late			muy tardía		7
<b>57.a</b> (*) (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: abnormal fruit formation (first crop)</b>			<b>Formación frutos anormales (brevas)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	none			ninguna		3
	some			alguna		5
	frequent			frecuente		7
<b>57.b</b> (*) (+)	<b>(c) Fruit: abnormal fruit formation (main crop)</b>			<b>Formación frutos anormales (higos)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	none			ninguna		3
	some			alguna		5
	frequent			frecuente		7
<b>58.</b> (+)	<b>(b) Date of terminal bud-burst (leafing)</b>			<b>Fecha de brotación de yemas terminales</b>		
<b>QN</b>	early			precoz	Panaché	1
	medium			media	Cuello Dama Negro	3
	late			tardía	Blanca Albondón	5
<b>59.</b> (+)	<b>(b) Date of leaf fall</b>			<b>Fecha caída de hojas</b>		
<b>QN</b>	early			precoz		1
	medium			media		3
	late			tardía		5



## 8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

### 8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

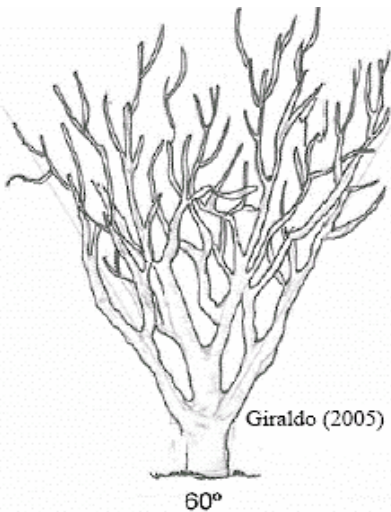
Characteristics containing the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics should be examined as indicated below:

- (a) Tree/One-year-old shoot: Unless otherwise stated, all observations on the tree and on the one-year-old shoot should be made during winter, on trees that have fruited at least once.
- (b) Leaf: Unless otherwise stated, all observations on the leaf should be made in summer on fully developed leaves from the middle third of a well developed current season's shoot.
- (c) Fruit/Stone: All observations on the fruit and stone should be made on 30 fruits, 10 from each of three trees.

### 8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

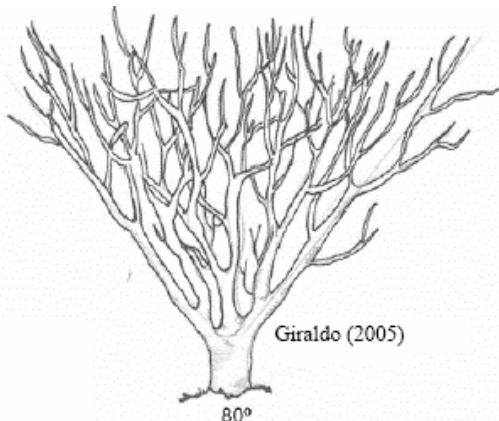
#### Ad. 1: Tree: growth habit

#### (Arbol: hábito de crecimiento)



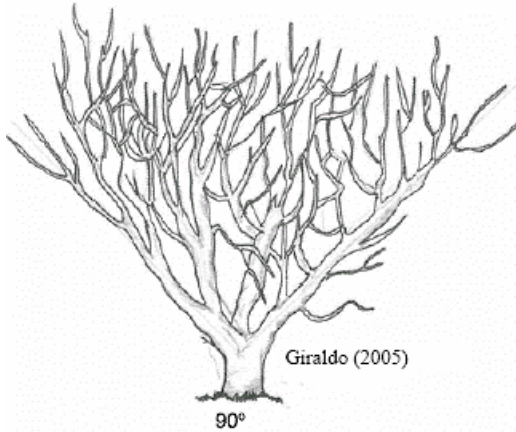
1- Erect: Includes the trees with an insertion angle formed by the main branches equal or smaller than 60°

1- Porte erecto: Incluye los árboles cuyo ángulo de inserción formado por las ramas primarias es menor o igual a 60°



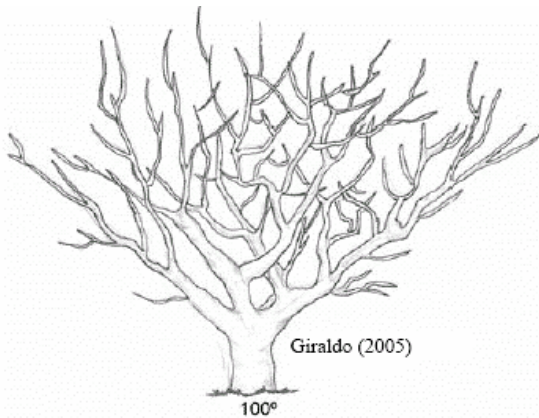
2- Semierect: includes the trees with an insertion angle formed by the main branches between 60 and 80°.

2- Porte semiabierto: Incluye los árboles cuyo ángulo de inserción formado por las ramas primarias es entre 60 y 80°



3- Open: includes the trees with an insertion angle formed by the main branches is about right-angled ( $90^\circ$ )

3- *Porte abierto: Incluye los árboles cuyo ángulo de inserción formado por las ramas primarias es de unos  $90^\circ$*



4- Spreading. Includes the trees with an insertion angle formed by the main branches of about  $100^\circ$

4- *Porte esparcido: Incluye los árboles cuyo ángulo de inserción formado por las ramas primarias es de unos  $100^\circ$*

NOTE: Weeping: Some authors include this growth habit to classify the trees. However, the highest width observed is about  $100^\circ$  because the wood of this species is very soft and a higher width should cause the trunk cracked. So, the four previous levels could be enough to classify the different varieties of fig-tree.

On the other hand, the presence of hainging or weeping branches joined to the presence of disordered crowns with chaotic tendencies are characteristics that don't define the growth but the crown type.

*NOTA: Porte lloroso: Algunos autores incluyen este tipo de porte para clasificar los árboles. Sin embargo según mi experiencia la amplitud máxima de las ramas primaria es en torno a los  $100^\circ$ , ya que la madera de esta especie es muy blanda y tanta apertura provocaría el rajado del tronco. Por lo tanto los 4 niveles anteriores podrían ser suficientes para clasificar o definir las diferentes variedades de higuera.*

*Por otro lado la presencia de ramas colgantes o llorosas junto con la presencia de copas desordenadas con tendencias caóticas son cualidades que no definen el tipo de porte sino el tipo de copa*

Ad. 2: Tree: vigor  
(Arbol: vigor)

Trunk perimeter measured 20 centimeters high from the ground. To establish comparisons, it is necessary that the varieties should be of the same age. This value is used to determine the transverse section area of the trunk (Active Growth Rate (TCA)).  $TCA = p^2 / 8 \pi$

*Medición del perímetro (p) del tronco a 20 centímetros del suelo. Para establecer comparaciones es necesario que las variedades tengan la misma edad. Este valor se utiliza para determinar el área de la sección transversal del tronco (Tasa de crecimiento activo (TCA)).  $TCA = p^2 / 8 \pi$*

Ad. 5: One-year-old shoot: color in repose vegetative  
(Crecimiento estacional: color en reposo vegetativo)

It must be done by the same person in shining days, with no clouds. This color measure can be done with the Royal Horticultural Society Color Chart. In this case, the expression levels should be:

*Debe ser realizado por el mismo observador en días sin nubes y con una clara luminosidad. Esta medida de color puede ser realizada con la Tabla de colores de la Horticultural Society Colour Chart Royal, en cuyo caso los niveles de expresión se corresponden con los siguientes:*

Grey (greyed-green group 198)	Gris
Orange (greyed-orange group 177 to N163)	Naranja
Brown (group N200)	Marrón
Dark Brown (	Marrón Oscuro
Grey-brown (group N199)	Marrón grisáceo

Ad. 6: One-year-old shoot: length internode  
(Rama del año: longitud de los entrenudos)

This measure must be done in the middle third of the One-year-old shoot.

*Esta medida debe realizarse en el tercio medio de la rama.*

Ad. 10: Terminal bud: color  
(Yema Terminal: color)

It must be done by the same person in shining days, with no clouds. This color measure can be done with the Royal Horticultural Society Color Chart. In this case, the expression levels should be:

*Debe ser realizado por el mismo observador en días sin nubes y con una clara luminosidad. Esta medida de color puede ser realizada con la Tabla de colores de la Horticultural Society Colour Chart Royal, en cuyo caso los niveles de expresión se corresponden con los siguientes:*

Yellow-green (green group 138)	<i>Verde Amarillento</i>
Grey-green (greyed-green group 198)	<i>Verde grisáceo</i>
Orange (greyed-orange group)	<i>Naranja</i>
Brown (group N200)	<i>Marrón</i>
Grey-brown (group N199)	<i>Marrón grisáceo</i>

Ad. 11: Nodal swellings  
(Hinchazones nodales)

They are swellings located in the wood nodes of the tree.

*Se trata de abultamientos localizados en los nudos de la madera del árbol.*



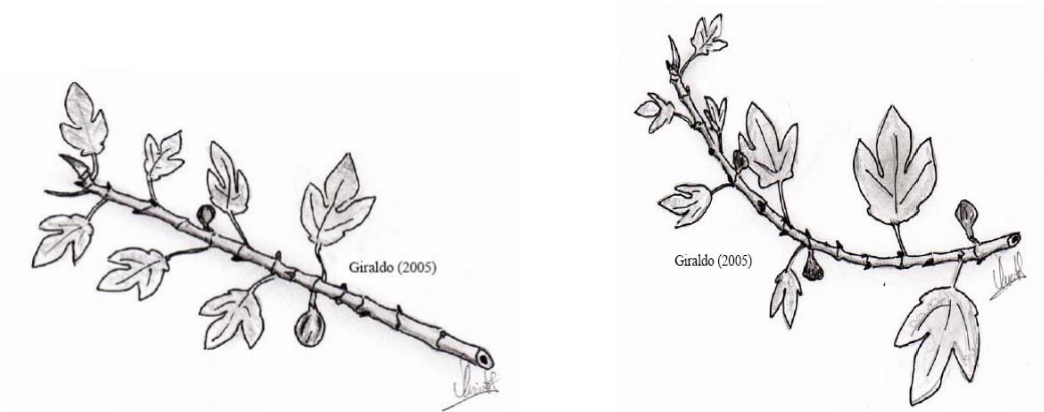
Ad. 12: Bark tubers  
(*Protuberancias corticales*)

They are small tubers situated in the trunk wood and old branches.

*Se trata de pequeños tubérculos localizados en la madera del tronco y ramas viejas.*

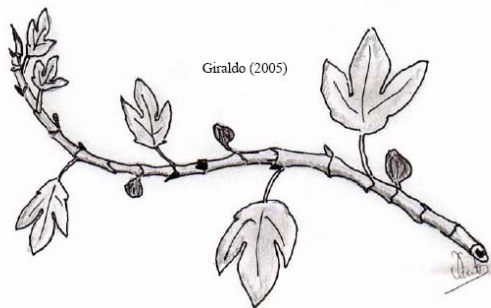


Ad. 13: Two year- old shoot: tendency  
(*Brotos de dos años: Tendencia*)



1  
linear  
(*lineal*)

2  
curved  
(*curvo*)



3  
sinuous  
(*sinuoso*)

Ad. 15: Leaf: prevalent types

(Hojas: Tipo predominante)

Choice of 10 shoots at random selected tree and to count the morphology of the leaves along the shoot classified according to the number of lobes (entire, trilobed, pentalobed).

*Elección de 10 brotes al azar/ árbol seleccionado y contabilizar el tipo de morfología de hojas a lo largo del brote, clasificadas en función al número de lóbulos (enteras, trilobuladas, pentalobuladas)*



1  
undivided  
(*entera*)



2  
three  
(*trilobulada*)



3  
five  
(*pentalobuloda*)

Ad. 17: Number of leaves per shoot

(Número de hojas por brotes)

Choice of 10 shoots at random per selected tree and to count the number of leaves on the one-year- old shoot.

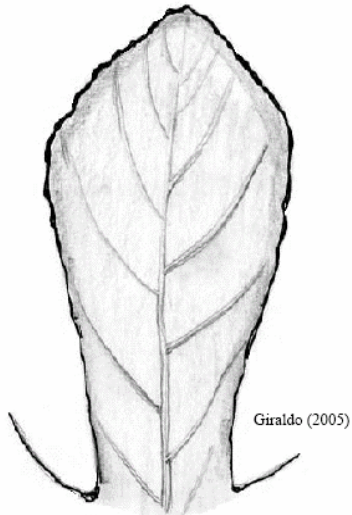
*Elección de 10 brotes al azar/ árbol seleccionado y contabilizar en el crecimiento del año el número de hojas.*



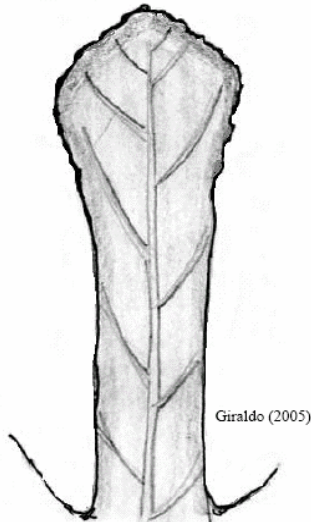
Ad. 18: Leaf: shape of central lobe in lobed leaves  
(Hoja: forma del lobulo central en las hojas lobuladas)

The form of the central lobe refers to the tri and pentalobed leaves.

*La forma del lóbulo central en las hojas tri y pentalobuladas.*



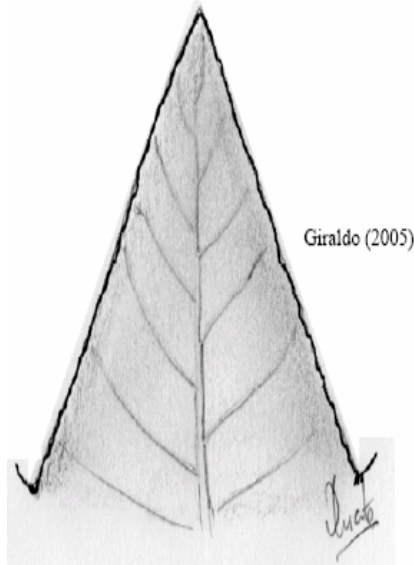
1  
spatulate  
(*espatulado*)



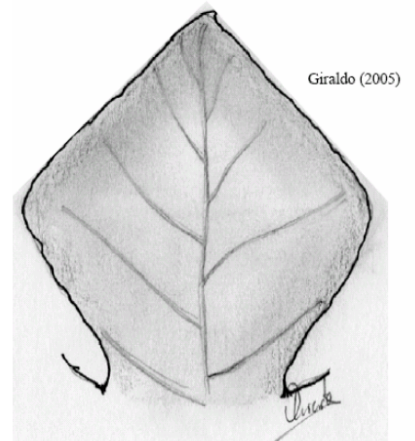
3  
lanceolado  
(*lanceolado*)



3  
lyrate  
(*liriado*)

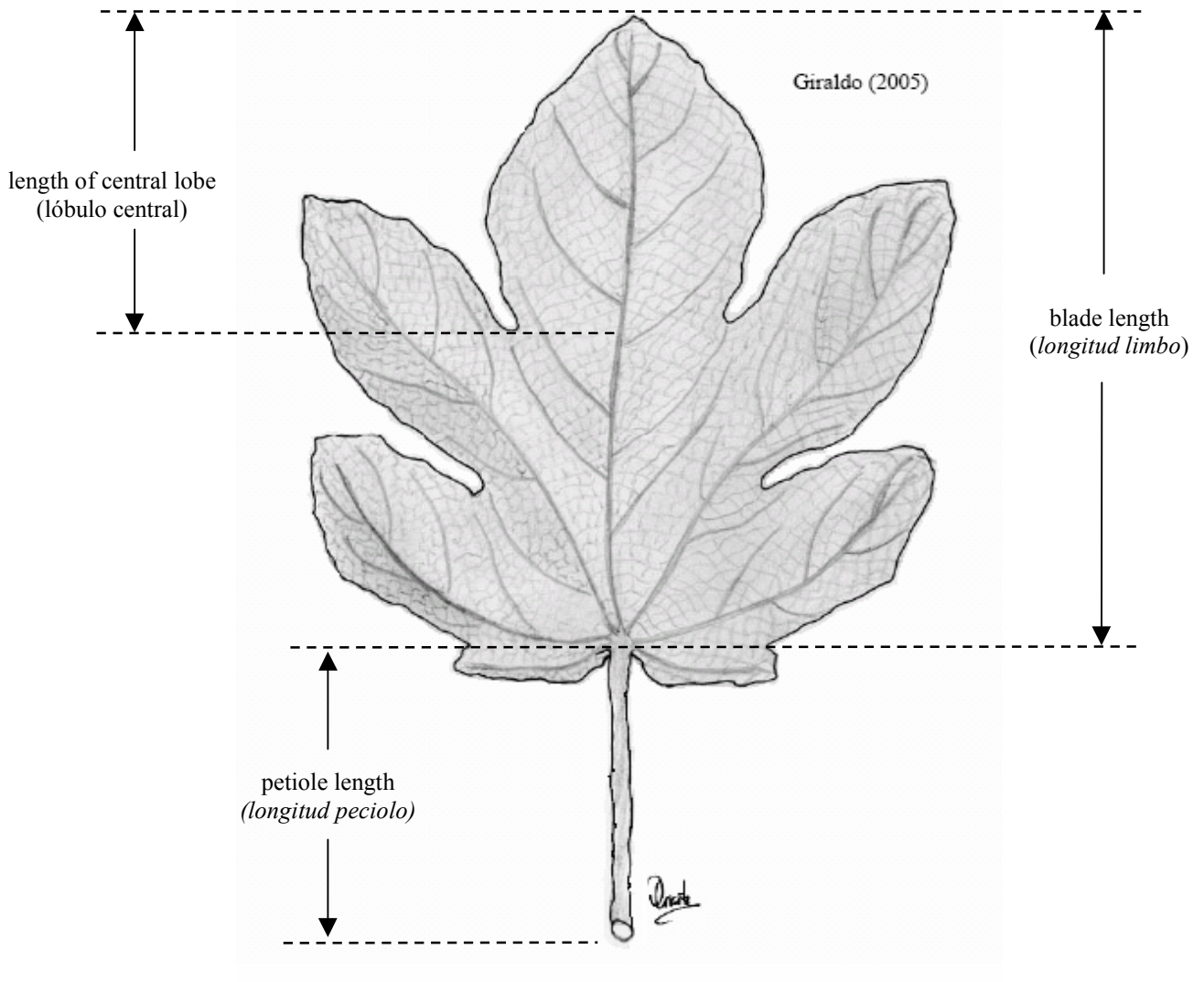


4  
triangular  
(*triangular*)

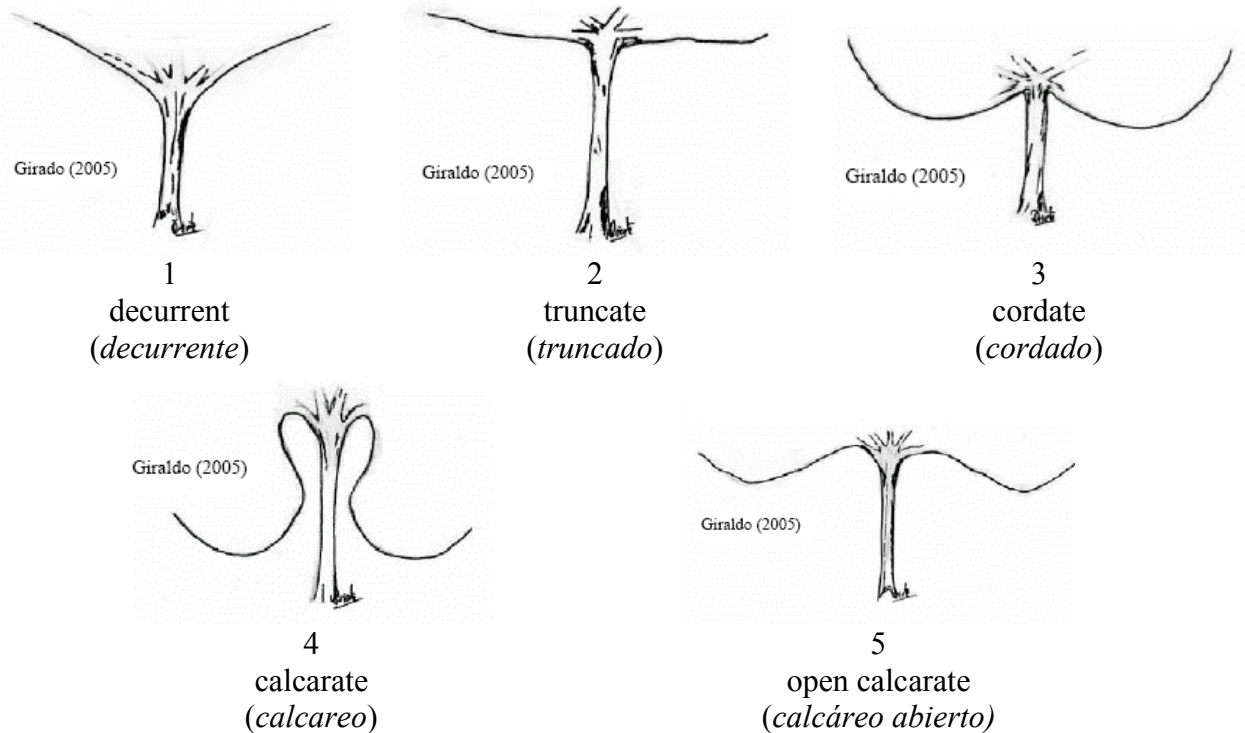


5  
lozenge  
(*romboidal*)

Ad. 19: Lobed leaf: ratio length of central lobe/length blade  
*(Hojas lobuladas: Ratio: Longitud del lobulo central/Longitud del limbo)*



Ad. 20: Leaf: shape of leaf base  
 (Hoja: Forma del seno peciolar)



- 1- Decurrent: corresponds to an angle higher than 90°. The base of the leaf area is a straight line.

*Seno peciolar decurrente: se corresponde con un ángulo mayor de 90°. Base del área foliar recta.*

- 2- Truncate : corresponds to an angle of 90°. The base of the leaf area is a straight line.

*Seno peciolar truncado: se corresponde con un ángulo de 90°. Base foliar recta*

- 3- Chordate: corresponds to an angle slightly smaller than 90°. The base of the leaf area presents a light curvature whose maximum depth appears on the drawing 3. It lightly invades the petiole of the leaf.

*Seno peciolar cordado: se corresponde con un ángulo ligeramente inferior a 90°. Base del área foliar presenta una ligera curvatura cuya máxima profundidad aparece reflejada en el dibujo 13. Invade ligeramente el peciolo de la hoja.*

- 4- Calcareous: It lightly opens at first, and after presents a marked curvature. It clearly invades the petiole of the leaf. It is characteristic of the leaves that present big lobes.

*Seno peciolar calcáreo: se abre primero ligeramente y a continuación presenta una acusada curvatura. Invade claramente el peciolo de la hoja. Típico de las hojas que presentan importantes espolones*

- 5- Open calcareous: It broadly opens at first, and after presents a light curvature. It lightly invades the petiole of the leaf.

*Seno peciolar calcáreo abierto: primero se abre ampliamente y a continuación presenta una ligera curvatura. Invade ligeramente el peciolo de la hoja.*

Ad.25: Leaf: petiole thickness

(Hoja: Anchura del peciolo)

Measure done 1 cm long of the leaf insertion point on the shoot

*Medida realizada a 1 cm del punto de inserción de la hoja con el brote.*

Ad. 26: Leaf: petiole color

(Hoja: color del peciolo)

Color measure done by means of the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart. They must be done in the middle part of the petiole.

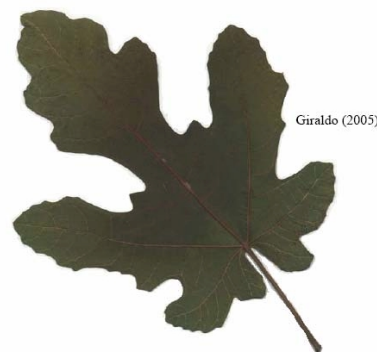
*Medida de color realizada con la Tabla de colores de la Horticultural Society Colour Chart Royal. Deben ser realizado por el mismo observador y en la parte media del peciolo.*

Ad. 27: Lobed leaf: little lateral lobes on petiole sinus

(Hojas lobuladas: presencia de lobulillos en el seno peciolar)



1  
absent  
(ausente)

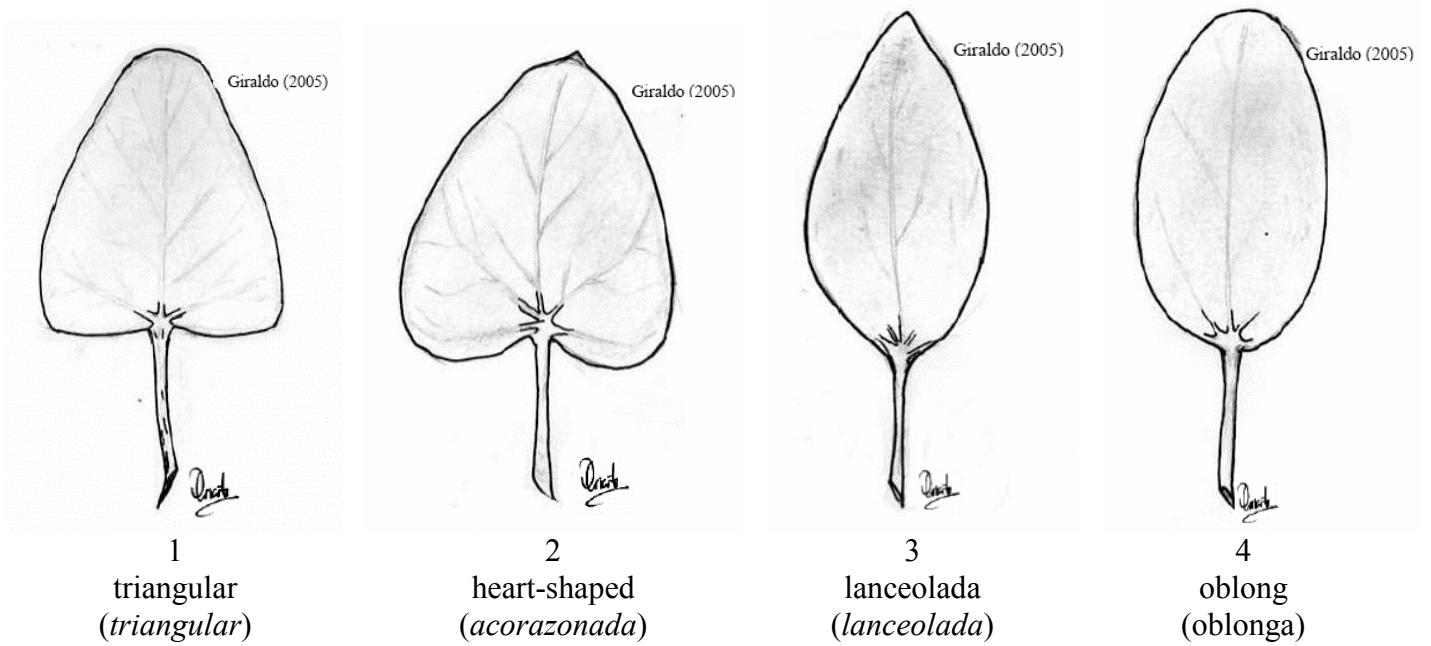


2  
present  
(presente)

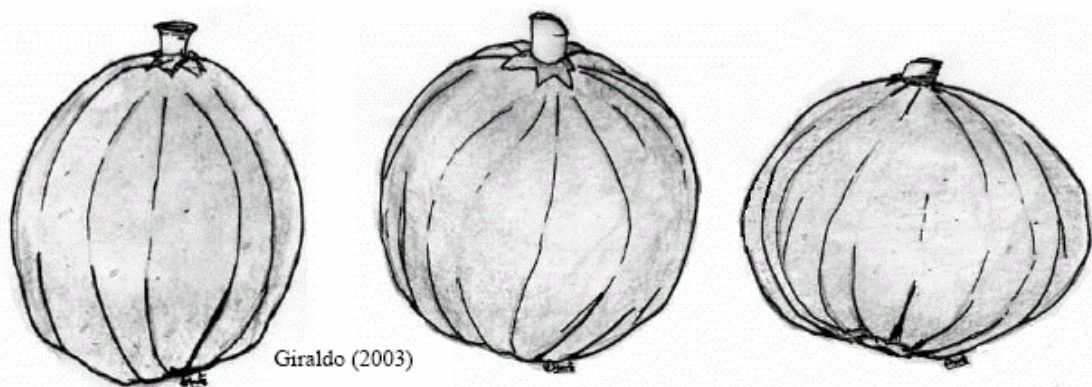
Note: Sometimes, the big size of little lateral lobes on petiole sinus can apparently make them heptalobed leaves.

Nota: A veces, el gran tamaño de los espolones puede dar la apariencia de hojas heptalobuladas.

Ad. 29: Entire leaf: leaf shape  
(Hoja entera: Forma)

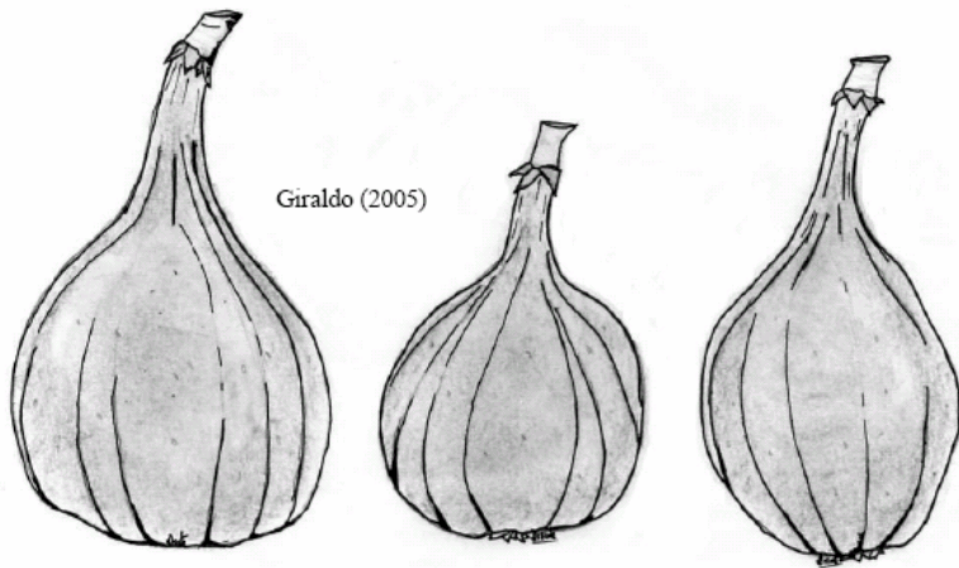


Ad. 30: Fruit shape  
(Fruto: forma)



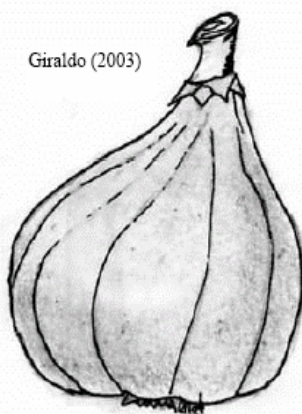
1. **Spherical fruit:**

Fruto esférico y esférico achatado: base amplia, cuerpo globoso o achatado y cuello ausente.  
Más ancho que largo



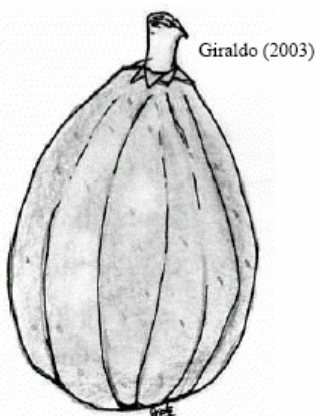
2. **Cucurbitiform fruit:**

*Fruto cucurbitiforme: Base amplia, cuerpo globoso y cuello muy marcado, largo y prominente*



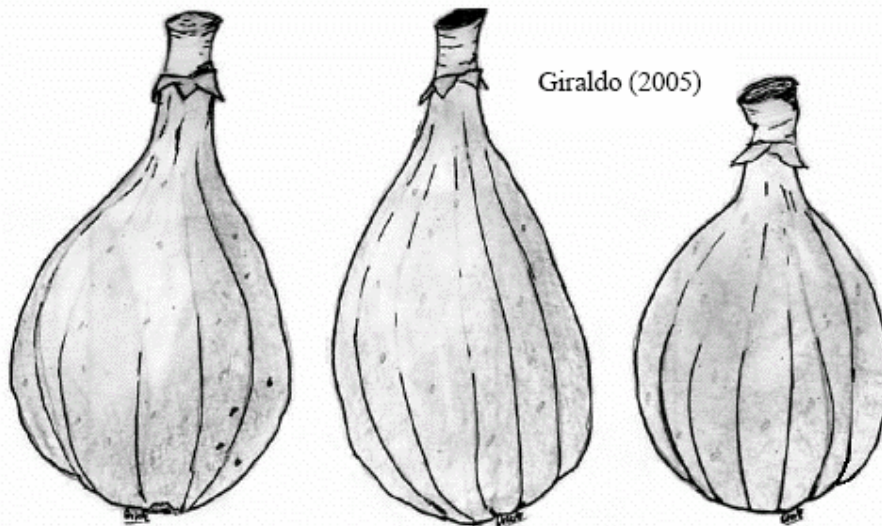
3. **Turbinate fruit:**

*Fruto turbinado: Base amplia sección de longitud triangular y cuello ausente*



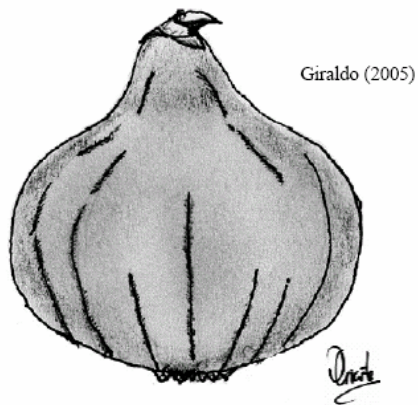
4. **Ovoidal fruit:**

*Fruto ovoide: Base cóncava con gran dificultad para ponerse de pie. Cuerpo o sección longitudinal con forma de huevo y cuello ausente.*



5. **Pyriform fruit:**

*Fruto periforme: Base estrecha, cuerpo alargado, más largo que ancho, sección longitudinal en forma de pera, cuello marcado corto y prominente*



6. **Apeonzado fruit:**

*Fruto apeonzado: Base amplia, cuerpo esférico achatado, y cuello corto, marcado y prominente*

Ad. 32: Fruit: length

*(Fruto: longitud)*

Measure performed from the base of the fruit to the base of the stalk.

*Medida realizada desde la base del fruto hasta la base del pedúnculo.*

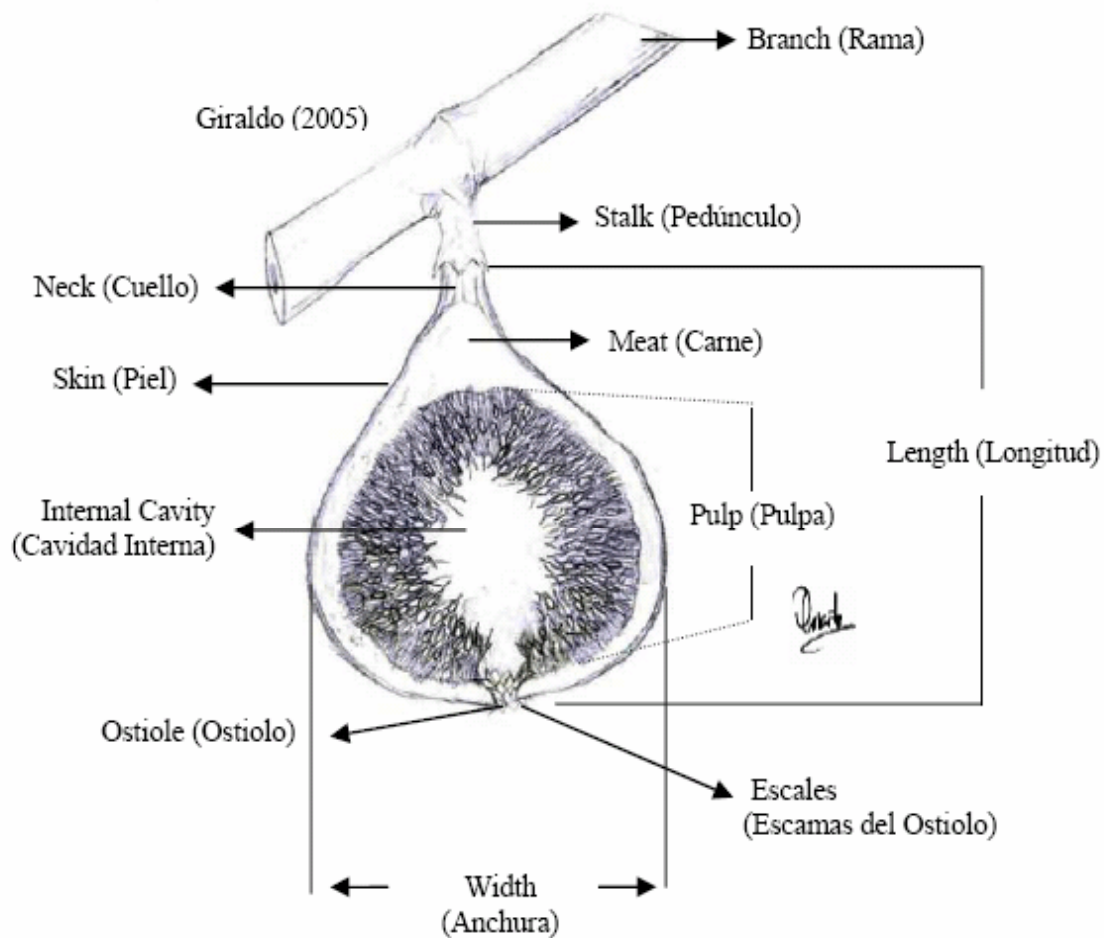
Ad. 36: Fruit: ostiole size

*(Fruto: tamaño del ostiolo)*

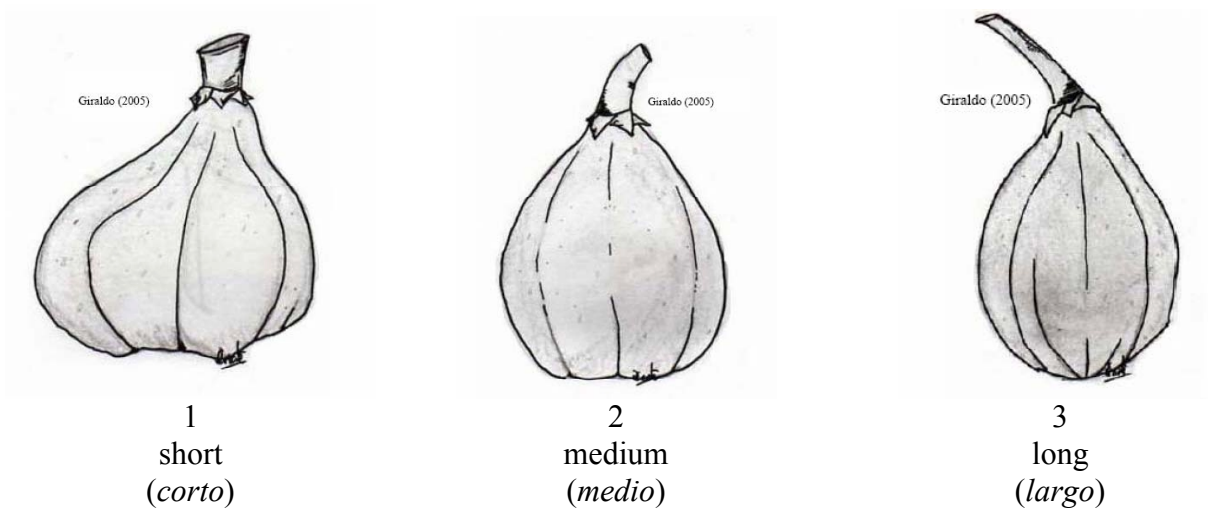
This measurement includes the scales of the ostiole.

*Medida que incluye las escamas ostiolares*

Fruit: parts of the fruit  
*(Fruto: partes del fruto)*



Ad. 37: Fruit: size and shape of the stalk  
*(Fruto: tamaño y forma del pedunculo)*





Ad. 38: Fruit: skin color

*(Fruto: color de la piel)*

The main colour of fruit corresponds with the tonality more than the 50% of the whole surface when the fruit reaches its consumption ripeness.

Colour measurement done with the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

*El color base del fruto se corresponde con la tonalidad que supone más del 50% del total de la superficie cuando el fruto alcanza su madurez de consumo.*

*Medida de color realizada con la Tabla de colores de la Royal Horticultural Society. Deben ser realizado por el mismo observador.*

Ad.39: Fruit: skin overcolour

*(Fruto: Sobrecolor de la piel)*

It is considered from irregular patches to isolated spots, without an uniform distribution and regular band to longitudinal bands that periodically appear all over the fruit surface.

Color measurement done with the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

*Se considera parches irregulares a manchas aisladas, sin distribución uniforme, y bandas regulares a bandas longitudinales que aparecen de forma periódica a lo largo de toda la superficie del fruto.*

*Medida de color realizada con la Tabla de colores de la Royal Horticultural Society.*

Ad. 43: Fruit: pulp colour

*(Fruto: color de la pulpa)*

Colour measurement done with the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

*Medida de color realizada con la Tabla de colores de la Royal Horticultural Society. Deben ser realizado por el mismo observador.*

Ad. 46: Fruit: firmeness of the fruit skin

*(Fruto: firmeza de la piel)*

Determination of the skin resistance to the hand scratch.

*Consiste en determinar la resistencia de la piel al rayado con la mano.*

Ad. 50: Fruit: expression of skin cracks*(Fruto: presencia de grietas en la piel)*

1

Cracked skin  
*(Gritas al azar)*

2

Scarce longitudinal craks  
*(Grietas Longitudinales)*Ad.54: Fruit: easy peeling*(Fruto: facilidad de pelado)*

Determination of removing the skin from the neck to the ostiole

- 1- Easy: the skin sheds from the neck to the ostiole
- 2- Medium: the skin adheres near the ostiole
- 3- Difficult: the skin adheres on more than the 50% of the fruit surface

*Se determina separando la piel desde el cuello hasta el ostiolo.*

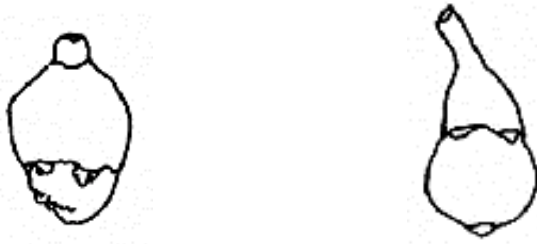
1. *Facil: La piel se desprende desde el cuello hasta el ostiolo.*
2. *Medio: La piel se adhiere al acercarse al ostiolo.*
3. *Dificil: La piel se adhiere en mas del 50% de la superficie del fruto*

Ad. 55: Production types*(Clasificación según el tipos de producción)*

1. Type unífera: only produce parthenocarpic figs.
2. Type bífera: produce parthenocarpic brevas and figs.
3. Type San Pedro: produce parthenocarpic brevas and caprifig figs.
4. Type Smirna: only produce caprifig figs.
5. Type Cabrahigos: fig tree with male flowers and female flowers with short style and three different productions 'mamme, profichi, mammoni'.

1. *Variedad Unifera: solo producen higos partenocarpicos.*
2. *Variedad Bífera: producen brevas e higos partenocarpicos*
3. *Variedad tipo San Pedro: producen brevas partenocarpicos e higos caprificados*
4. *Variedad tipo Smirna: producen s'olo higos caprificados*
5. *Cabrahigos: higuera con flores masculinas y femeninas con estilo corto y tres producciones 'mamme, profichi, mammoni'*

Ad. 57: Fruit: abnormal fruit formation  
*(Fruto: formación anormal del fruto)*



Ad. 58: Date of terminal bud-burst  
*(Fecha de brotación de las yemas terminales)*

Average date when the 50% of the terminal buds of the studied trees show 1-2 leaves extended.

*Fecha media obtenida cuando el 50% de las yemas terminales de los árboles estudiados presentan 1-2 hojas extendidas.*

Ad.59: Date of leaves fall  
*(Fecha de caída de hojas)*

Average date when the studied trees show a 50% of the leaves fallen.

*Fecha media obtenida cuando los árboles estudiados muestran un 50% de hoja caída.*

8.3 *Synonym(s) of Example Varieties / (Sinonimia de las variedades ejemplos)*

<b>Example varieties</b> <i>(Variedad de referencia)</i>	<b>Synonym of example varieties</b> <i>(Variedades sinónimas de la variedad de referencia)</i>
ARAIL	
ALACANTINA	<i>No coincide con la "Alcantina" descrita por Rosselló (Pulpa diferente)</i>
BLANCA ALBONDÓN	
BLANCA BETERA	
BLAVA	<i>Descrita por Estelrich (1910) cuya forma del fruto no coincide con la variedad conservada en el banco. Descrita por Roselló (1996) igual qu la variedad del banco</i>
BORDISSOT BLANCA	<i>"Col de Dame" "Blancassa", "Blanca Clara", "Cantina", "Blanqueta" Blanca, Burjassot, Bourjassote Blanche, Bourjassote Branca, Olho cego</i>
BOTA MORADA	
BROWN TURKEY	<i>descrita por numerosos autores. Según Condit (1955) tiene al menos 40 sinonimos. Este nombre ha sido asignado a 2 variedades diferentes. Una de ella se resiere a un tipo San Pedro (Lampaga)</i>
CUELLO DAMA NEGRO	<i>"Col de Dame Noir", "Col di Signora Nero", "Negra", "Col de Señora Negra" "Negra", "Negra Málaga", "Breval Malaga"</i>
CUELLO DAMA BLANCO	<i>"Col de Dame", "Col di Signora", "Col de Señora Blanca", "Col di Signora Bianca", "Col des Dames", "Col de Dame Blanc", "Col de dama Blanca", "Figue des Dames", "Pera", "Fraga".</i>
FRANCISCANA	
HOÑIGAL	
KADOTA	<i>"Abruzzes", "Adottato", "Binello", "Datteresi", "Dottato Bianco", "Dottato", "Grascello", "Trifero", "Medot", "Gentile", "Napoletani", "Ottato", "Uttato", "Vottato", "Clarkadota", "Endrich", "White Endrich", "White Pacific"</i>
LAMPAGA	<i>"Lampeira", "Lampapas", "Lampas Portuguesa", "Gentio", "Roma Preto", "Bispo", "Cachopeiro Preto", "Bacalar Preto", "Lampo Preto", y "Vindimo Preto", "San Pedro"</i>
MARE DE DEU	
MOSCATEL	<i>"Moscatel Preto", sinónima de "Brebera" "Moscatel Branco" sinónima de "Pingo de Mel"</i>
NAZARET	
NEGRA CALABACILLA	
NEGRA COMÚN	
NEGRA POZUELO	
PANACHE	<i>Abaldufada Rimada, Figa Turca, Maravilla, Princesa, Rayonne, Courgette Rayée, jaspée Limone, Bourjassote Panachée, Pére Hilarion, Striped Tiger, Zigarella, Col di Signora-Panachée, Variegato, Fracazzano Rigato, Bracotedesco, Ficus carica radiata</i>
PEZONUDA	
PICHOLETERA	
SAN JOAO BRANCO	<i>"Sain Jean Blanc" sinónima de "Croisic", "Saint John"</i>
SMYRNA	
VERDEJO	
VERDEJUELA	

## 9. Literature

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Vidaud J.(1997). Le Figuier. Ctifl. 263pp

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	<input type="text" value="Ficus carica L."/>	
1.2 Common name	<input type="text" value="FIG"/>	
2. Applicant		
Name	<input type="text"/>	
Address	<input type="text"/>	
Telephone No.	<input type="text"/>	
Fax No.	<input type="text"/>	
E-mail address	<input type="text"/>	
Breeder (if different from applicant)	<input type="text"/>	
3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference		
Proposed denomination (if available)	<input type="text"/>	
Breeder's reference	<input type="text"/>	

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
<p>#4. Information on the breeding scheme and propagation of the variety</p> <p>4.1 Breeding scheme</p> <p>Variety resulting from:</p> <p>4.1.1 Crossing</p> <p>(a) controlled cross <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] (please state parent varieties)</p> <p>(b) partially known cross <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] (please state known parent variety(ies))</p> <p>(c) unknown cross <input type="checkbox"/> [ ]</p> <p>4.1.2 Mutation <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] (please state parent variety)</p> <p>4.1.3 Discovery and development <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] (please state where and when discovered and how developed)</p> <p>4.1.4 Other <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] (please provide details)</p> <div data-bbox="437 1249 1134 1350" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 45px; width: 437px;"></div>		
<p>4.2 Method of propagating the variety</p> <p>4.2.1 Vegetative propagation</p> <p>(a) budding or grafting <input type="checkbox"/> [ ]</p> <p>(b) other (state method) <input type="checkbox"/> [ ]</p> <p>4.2.2 Other <input type="checkbox"/> [ ] (please provide details)"</p> <div data-bbox="437 1800 1190 1879" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 35px; width: 472px;"></div>		

# 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:	
<p>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).</p>			
Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note	
<p><b>5.1 Leaf: prevalent type (15)</b></p>			
undivided	Martinenca Mina	1[ ]	
three	Verdejo	2[ ]	
five	Franciscana	3[ ]	
<p><b>5.2 Fruit: shape (main crop) (30.b)</b></p>			
spherical	Bota Morada	1[ ]	
cucurbiform	Picholetera	2[ ]	
turbinate	Moscatel	3[ ]	
ovoidal (obovate)	San Joao Branco	4[ ]	
pyriform	Coll Dama Blanco	5[ ]	
apeonzada	Bordissot Blanca	6[ ]	
<p><b>5.3 Fruit: skin color (main crop) (38.b)</b></p>			
black (black group 202)	Negra Cabezuela	1[ ]	
purple (greyed-purple group n186-187; purple n77)	Martinenca Mina	2[ ]	
light green (yellow-green group 174-145)	Verdejo	3[ ]	
yellow green (yellow-green group 151-153)	Mare de Deu	4[ ]	
<p><b>5.4 Fruit: pulp color (main crop) (43.b)</b></p>			
white (yellow-white group 158)		1[ ]	
amber (greyed-orange group 164)		2[ ]	
pink (red group 56)		3[ ]	
red (red group 53)		4[ ]	
dark red (red-purple group 59)		5[ ]	



TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:																					
<p><b>5.5 Production types (55)</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">unifera</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Picholetera</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">1[ ]</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>bifera</td> <td>Cuello Dama Negro</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2[ ]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>san pedro</td> <td>Nazaret</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3[ ]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>smirna</td> <td>Smyrna</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4[ ]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>caprifig</td> <td>Tocal</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5[ ]</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				unifera	Picholetera	1[ ]		bifera	Cuello Dama Negro	2[ ]		san pedro	Nazaret	3[ ]		smirna	Smyrna	4[ ]		caprifig	Tocal	5[ ]	
unifera	Picholetera	1[ ]																					
bifera	Cuello Dama Negro	2[ ]																					
san pedro	Nazaret	3[ ]																					
smirna	Smyrna	4[ ]																					
caprifig	Tocal	5[ ]																					
<p><b>5.6 Fruit: time of beginning of maturation (main crop) (56.b)</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">early</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">1[ ]</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>medium</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">3[ ]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>late</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">5[ ]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>very late</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">7[ ]</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				early		1[ ]		medium		3[ ]		late		5[ ]		very late		7[ ]					
early		1[ ]																					
medium		3[ ]																					
late		5[ ]																					
very late		7[ ]																					
<p>6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the <b>similar</b> variety(ies)</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for <b>your</b> candidate variety</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr style="background-color: #e0e0e0;"> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Example</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>Fruit: size</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>small</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>medium</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Comments:</p>				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 <b>similar</b> variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for <b>your</b> candidate variety	<i>Example</i>	<i>Fruit: size</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>medium</i>												
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 <b>similar</b> variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for <b>your</b> candidate variety																				
<i>Example</i>	<i>Fruit: size</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>medium</i>																				



TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:												
<p>9. Information on plant material to be examined or submitted for examination.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">(a) Microorganisms (e.g. virus, bacteria, phytoplasma)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Yes [ ]</td> <td style="width: 20%;">No [ ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide)</td> <td>Yes [ ]</td> <td>No [ ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Tissue culture</td> <td>Yes [ ]</td> <td>No [ ]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Other factors</td> <td>Yes [ ]</td> <td>No [ ]</td> </tr> </table> <p>Please provide details for where you have indicated “yes”.</p> <p>.....</p>			(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 [ ]
(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 [ ]												
<p>10. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this form is correct:</p> <p>Applicant's name <input style="width: 550px; height: 25px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Signature <input style="width: 350px; height: 25px;" type="text"/> Date <input style="width: 180px; height: 25px;" type="text"/></p>														

[One Annex follows]

ANNEX

	<b>UPOV CHARACTERISTICS</b>	<b>IPGRI Code</b>
<b>1.</b>	Growth habit	(IPGRI 7.2.1)
<b>2.</b>	Tree: Vigour	(IPGRI 7.2.2)
<b>3.</b>	Tree: Tendency to form basal suckers	(IPGRI 7.2.12)
<b>4.</b>	Tree: Density of branching	(IPGRI 7.2.4)
<b>5.</b>	One-year-old shoot: Colour in repose vegetative	(IPGRI 7.2.11)
<b>6.</b>	One- year- old shoot: Length internode	(IPGRI 7.2.10.3)
<b>7.</b>	One- year- old shoot: Number of internode	
<b>8.</b>	Terminal bud: Length/ width ratio	(IPGRI 7.2.8)
<b>9.</b>	Terminal bud: Size	
<b>10.</b>	Terminal bud: Colour	(IPGRI 7.2.9)
<b>11.</b>	Nodal sweelings	
<b>12.</b>	Bark tubers	(IPGRI 7.2.15.1)
<b>13.</b>	Two year- old shoot: Tendency	
<b>14.</b>	Weeping shoot	
<b>15.</b>	Leaf: Types prevalent	(IPGRI 7.3.2)
<b>16.</b>	Leaf: Sice (length x width)	(IPGRI 7.3.10)
<b>17.</b>	Number of leaves per shoot	(IPGRI 7.3.1)
<b>18.</b>	Leaf: Shape of central lobe (lobed leaf)	(IPGRI 7.3.4)
<b>19.</b>	Lobed leaf: ratio length of central lobe/length blade	(IPGRI 7.3.6)
<b>20.</b>	Leaf: shape of leaf base (petiole sinus)	(IPGRI 7.3.7)
<b>21.</b>	Leaf blade: Length	(IPGRI 7.3.8)
<b>22.</b>	Leaf blade: Width	(IPGRI 7.3.9)
<b>23.</b>	Leaf: Petiole length	(IPGRI 7.3.18)
<b>24.</b>	Leaf: Ratio: Petiole length/ Blade length	(IPGRI 7.3.11)
<b>25.</b>	Leaf: Petiole thickness	(IPGRI 7.3.19)
<b>26.</b>	Leaf: Petiole colour	(IPGRI 7.3.21)
<b>27.</b>	Lobed leaf: Little lateral lobes on petiole sinus	
<b>28.</b>	Lobed leaf: Size of little lateral lobes on petiole sinus (only varieties with presence of those little lateral lobes)	
<b>29.</b>	Entire leaf: Shape	
<b>30.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Shape	
<b>31.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Size	
<b>32.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Length	(IPGRI 7.4.7)
<b>33.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Width	(IPGRI 7.4.6)
<b>34.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Weigth	(IPGRI 7.4.5)
<b>35.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Neck length	(IPGRI 7.4.8)
<b>36.(a y b)</b>	Ostiole size	(IPGRI 7.4.11)
<b>37.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: stalk length	(IPGRI 7.4.16)
<b>38.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Skin ground colour	(IPGRI 7.4.26)
<b>39.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Skin overcolour	(IPGRI 7.4.27)
<b>40.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Lenticels quantity	(IPGRI 7.4.28)
<b>41.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Lenticels colour	(IPGRI 7.4.29)
<b>42.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Lenticels size	(IPGRI 7.4.30)
<b>43.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: pulp colour	(IPGRI 7.4.32)
<b>44.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Cavity pulp	(IPGRI 7.4.35)
<b>45.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Juiciness	(IPGRI 7.4.35)
<b>46.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Firmness of the skin	(IPGRI 7.4.24)

	<b>UPOV CHARACTERISTICS</b>	<b>IPGRI Code</b>
<b>47.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Amount of achenes	(IPGRI 7.4.36)
<b>48.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Achenes size	(IPGRI 7.4.37)
<b>49.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Irving	(IPGRI 7.4.20)
<b>50.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: expression of skin cracks	(IPGRI 7.4.21)
<b>51.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: ostiolo cracks	(IPGRI 7.4.22)
<b>52.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: fruits per shoot	
<b>53.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Abscission of the talk from the twig	(IPGRI 7.4.18)
<b>54.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Ease of peeling	(IPGRI 7.4.19)
<b>55.(a y b)</b>	Production types	
<b>56.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Date of beginning of fruit maturation	(IPGRI 7.1.3)
<b>57.(a y b)</b>	Fruit: Abnormal fruit formation	(IPGRI 7.17)
<b>58.(a y b)</b>	Date of terminal bud- burst (leafing)	(IPGRI 7.3.19)
<b>59.(a y b)</b>	Date of leaves fall	

	<b>PARAMETROS DE ESTUDIO</b>	<b>Código IPGRI</b>	<b>METODOLOGÍA Y APARATOS DE MEDIDA</b>
1.	Habito de crecimiento	(IPGRI 7.2.1)	Angulo de apertura de las ramas primarias
2.	Vigor (Tasa Crecimiento Activo)	(IPGRI 7.2.2)	$P2 / 8\pi$ ( $p$ = perimetro del tronco del árbol)
3.	Tendencia a producir rebrotes	(IPGRI 7.2.12)	Cantidad de rebrotes en el suelo
4.	Densidad de ramificación	(IPGRI 7.2.4)	Grado de la intensidad de ramas en la copa
5.	Color del brote del año	(IPGRI 7.2.11)	Tabla de colores (Horticultural Society Colour Chart Royal)
6.	Longitud entrenudos (mm)	(IPGRI 7.2.10.3)	Calibre digital, del tercio medio del brote
7.	Número de entrenudos		Conteo del número de entrenudos en el crecimiento del año
8.	Ratio longitud yema / Anchura yema	(IPGRI 7.2.8)	Longitud / Anchura yema terminal
9.	Tamaño Yema		
10.	Color de la Yema Termina	(IPGRI 7.2.9)	Tabla de colores (Horticultural Society Colour Chart Royal)
11.	Presencia de Hinchazones Nodales		Prominencia de los abultamientos en los nudos de la madera
12.	Cantidad de Protuberancias Corticales	(IPGRI 7.2.15.1)	Cantidad de tubérculos en la madera en las yemas dormidas
13.	Trayectoria de las ramas de 2 años		Recorrido trazado por el brote
14.	Presencia de ramas colgantes		
15.	Tipo de hojas más representativo	(IPGRI 7.3.2)	Se contabiliza el tipo de hojas en 10 brotes al azar
16.	Área foliar	(IPGRI 7.3.10)	Longitud limbo x Anchura limbo (cm <sup>2</sup> )
17.	Numero de hojas por brote	(IPGRI 7.3.1)	En 10 brotes seleccionados al azar
18.	Forma del Lóbulo Central (H. Lobuladas)	(IPGRI 7.3.4)	Morfología del lóbulo central en las hojas lobuladas
19.	Longitud Lóbulo Central/ Longitud Limbo	(IPGRI 7.3.6)	Presencia del lóbulo central en las hojas lobuladas
20.	Forma del seno peciolar	(IPGRI 7.3.7)	Según el ángulo entre el peciolo y la base del limbo
21.	Longitud limbo	(IPGRI 7.3.8)	Desde el punto de inserción con el peciolo al ápice del L.C.
22.	Anchura limbo	(IPGRI 7.3.9)	Por la parte más ancha de la hoja
23.	Longitud peciolo	(IPGRI 7.3.18)	Desde la base del peciolo al punto de inserción con el limbo
24.	Longitud peciolo / Longitud limbo	(IPGRI 7.3.11)	Medida en cm
25.	Anchura peciolo	(IPGRI 7.3.19)	Medida determina a un cm de la inserción con el brote
26.	Color del peciolo	(IPGRI 7.3.21)	Tabla de colores (Horticultural Society Colour Chart Royal)
27.	Lobulillos seno peciolar (H. Lobuladas)		Presencia de pequeños o grandes lobulillos (espolones)
28.	Tamaño de los pequeños lobulillos		Sólo para variedades con lobulillos en el seno peciolar
29.	Forma de la hoja entera		
30.(a y b)	Forma del fruto		Según la base, cuerpo y cuello del fruto
31.(a y b)	Tamaño del fruto		Longitud y anchura
32.(a y b)	Longitud del fruto	(IPGRI 7.4.7)	Calibre digital, de base del fruto a base del pedúnculo (mm)
33.(a y b)	Anchura del fruto	(IPGRI 7.4.6)	Calibre digital, por la parte más ancha del fruto (mm)
34.(a y b)	Peso	(IPGRI 7.4.5)	Media de 30 frutos por variedad (gr)
35.(a y b)	Longitud cuello	(IPGRI 7.4.8)	Calibre digital, desde la base del pedúnculo. A veces ausente (mm)
36.(a y b)	Anchura ostiolo	(IPGRI 7.4.11)	Calibre digital, incluyendo las escamas ostiolares (mm)
37.(a y b)	Longitud pedúnculo	(IPGRI 7.4.16)	Calibre digital, por la parte más larga (mm)
38.(a y b)	Color del fondo de la piel del fruto	(IPGRI 7.4.26)	Tabla de colores (Horticultural Society Colour Chart Royal)
39.(a y b)	Sobrecolor de la piel del fruto	(IPGRI 7.4.27)	Tabla de colores (Horticultural Society Colour Chart Royal)
40.(a y b)	Cantidad de lenticelas	(IPGRI 7.4.28)	Escasas y numerosas situaciones extremas
41.(a y b)	Color de las lenticelas	(IPGRI 7.4.29)	Determinadas a simple vista
42.(a y b)	Tamaño de lenticelas	(IPGRI 7.4.30)	Determinadas a simple vista
43.(a y b)	Color de la pulpa	(IPGRI 7.4.32)	Tabla de colores (Horticultural Society Colour Chart Royal)
44.(a y b)	Cavidad de la pulpa	(IPGRI 7.4.35)	Sección longitudinal
45.(a y b)	Jugosidad de la pulpa	(IPGRI 7.4.35)	Determinación visual y sensitiva
46.(a y b)	Firmeza de la piel	(IPGRI 7.4.24)	Resistencia al rayado

	<b>PARAMETROS DE ESTUDIO</b>	<b>Código IPGRI</b>	<b>METODOLOGÍA Y APARATOS DE MEDIDA</b>
<b>47.(a y b)</b>	<i>Cantidad de achenios</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.4.36)</i>	<i>En función al tamaño del fruto (siconio)</i>
<b>48.(a y b)</b>	<i>Tamaño de los achenios</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.4.37)</i>	
<b>49.(a y b)</b>	<i>Prominencia de las costillas</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.4.20)</i>	<i>Determinadas en el perímetro de la mitad de la longitud del fruto</i>
<b>50.(a y b)</b>	<i>Grietas de la piel</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.4.21)</i>	<i>Rajado de la piel de forma natural</i>
<b>51.(a y b)</b>	<i>Grietas a raíz del ostiolo</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.4.22)</i>	<i>Presencia de rajado a raíz del ostiolo</i>
<b>52.(a y b)</b>	<i>Número de frutos por brotes</i>		
<b>53.(a y b)</b>	<i>Abscisión del fruto del árbol</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.4.18)</i>	<i>Facilidad de abscisión del pedúnculo del fruto del brote del árbol</i>
<b>54.(a y b)</b>	<i>Facilidad de pelado del fruto</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.4.19)</i>	<i>Facilidad del desprendimiento de la piel del siconio</i>
<b>55.(a y b)</b>	<i>Tipo de cosechas</i>		<i>Según el tipo de producción y el tipo de flores de sus frutos (siconio)</i>
<b>56.(a y b)</b>	<i>Fecha de inicio de maduración</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.1.3)</i>	<i>Mediante el calendario juliano</i>
<b>57.(a y b)</b>	<i>Presencia de anomalía de frutos</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.17)</i>	
<b>58.(a y b)</b>	<i>Fecha de brotación</i>	<i>(IPGRI 7.3.19)</i>	<i>Determinado en función al calendario juliano</i>
<b>59.(a y b)</b>	<i>Fecha de caída de hojas</i>		

[End of Annex and of document]