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 GENEVA

DRAFT

FIG

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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-eighth session to be held in Jeju, Republic of Korea,
 from July 9 to 13, 2007*

Alternative Names:^{*}

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Ficus carica L.</i>	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), 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 5 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 5 plants or parts taken from each of 5 plants. In the case of parts of plants, the minimum number to be taken from each of the plants should be 2.

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.

~~The minimum duration of tests recommended in section 3.1 reflects, in general, the need to ensure that any differences in a characteristic are sufficiently consistent.~~

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-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 37b);
- (b) Fruit: Date of beginning of maduration (main crop) (characteristic 55b).

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 ejemplos	Note/ Nota
1. (*) (+)	Plant: growth habit		Planta: hábito de crecimiento		
PQ	(a) upright		erecto	Smyrna	1
	semiupright		semierecto	Franciscana	2
	spreading		esparcido	Martinanca Mina	3
2. (*)	Plant: weeping of secondary shoots		Planta: presencia de ramas secundarias colgantes		
QL	(a) absent		ausente		1
	present		presente		2
3. (*) (+)	Plant: vigor		Planta: vigor		
QN	(a) weak		débil	Cuello Dama Negro	3
	medium		medio	Kadota	5
	strong		fuerte	Alacantina	7
4.	(a) Plant: number of basal suckers		Planta: número de rebrotos basales		
QN	few		pocos		3
	medium		medio		5
	many		muchos		7
5. (*)	(a) Plant: density of branching		Planta: densidad de ramificación		
QN	sparce		escasa	Kadota	3
	medium		media	Nazaret	5
	dense		densa	Bota Morada	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplos	Note/ Nota
6. (*) (+)	(a) Plant: number of bark tubers				Planta: número de protuberancias corticales		
QN	absent or very few				ausente o muy pocos		1
	few				pocos	Pezonuda	3
	medium				medio		5
7. (+)	(a) One-year-old shoot: color				Rama del año: color		
QL	orange				naranja	Panachée	1
	brown				marrón	Mare de Deu	2
	grey-brown				marrón grisáceo		3
	grey				gris	Blanca Albondón	4
8. (*) (+)	(a) One-year-old shoot: length of internodes				Rama del año: longitud de los entrenudos		
QN	short				corto	Arail	3
	medium				medio	Cuello Dama Negro	5
	long				largo	Martinanca Mina	7
9. (*)	(a) One-year-old shoot: number of internodes				Rama del año: número de entrenudos		
QN	few				pocos	Cuello Dama Negro	3
	medium				medio	Arail	5
	many				muchos	Brown Turkey	7
10. (*)	(a) Terminal bud: length/width ratio				Yema terminal: ratio longitud/anchura		
QN	small				pequeño	San Joao Branco	3
	medium				medio	Kadota	5
	large				largo	Blanca Betera	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplar	Note/ Nota
11. (*)	(a) Terminal bud: size				Yema terminal: tamaño		
QN	small				pequeña	San Joao Branco	3
	medium				media	Tocal	5
	large				grande	Pezonuda	7
12. (*) (+)	(a) Terminal bud: color				Yema terminal: color		
PQ	yellow-green				verde amarillento	Nazaret	1
	grey-green				verde grisáceo		2
	orange				naranja	Blava	3
	brown				marrón	Franciscana	4
	grey-brown				marrón grisáceo		5
13. (*) (+)	(a) Shoot: bud support swellings				Rama: hinchazones nodales		
QN	absent or very small				ausentes o muy leves	Bota Morada	1
	small				leves	Lampaga	3
	medium				medio	Verdejuela	5
	large				prominentes	Franciscana	7
14. (*) (+)	(a) Two-year-old shoot: tendency				Rama de dos años: trayectoria de las ramas		
PQ	linear				lineal		1
	curved				curva		2
	sinuous				sinuosa		3
15. (*) (+)	(b) Leaf: predominant type				Hoja: tipo predominante de hojas		
PQ	entire				entera	Martinanca Mina	1
	three-lobed				trilobulada	Verdejo	2
	five-lobed				pentalobulada	Franciscana	3

				Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplos	Note/ Nota
	English	français	deutsch	español	
16. (+)	(b) Number of leaves per shoot			Número de hojas por brote	
QN	low (<4)			bajo	Arail
	medium (4-8)			medio	Franciscana
	high (9-12)			alto	Negra Calabacilla
	very high (>12)			muy alto	San Joao Branco
17. (*) (+)	(b) (Only lobed leaf) Leaf: shape of central lobe			(Sólo hojas lobuladas) Hoja: forma del lóbulo central	
PQ	spatulate			espatulada	Arail
	linear			lineal	Franciscana
	lanceolate			lanceolada	Verdejuela
	lyrate			liriada	Cuello Dama Negro
	triangular			triangular	
	romboidal			romboidal	
18. (*) (+)	(b) (Only lobed leaf) Leaf: ratio length of central lobe/length of blade			(Sólo hojas lobuladas) Hoja: ratio longitud lóbulo central/longitud hoja	
QN	small			bajo	
	medium			medio	
	large			alto	
19. (*) (+)	(b) Leaf: shape of leaf base (petiole sinus)			Hoja: forma seno peciolar	
PQ	decurrente			decurrente	
	truncate			truncado	Blanca Betera
	cordate			cordado	Negra Calabacilla
	calcarate			calcáreo	Hoñigal
	open calcarate			calcáreo abierto	Blanca Albondón

English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplar	Note/ Nota
20. (b) Leaf blade: length			Limbo: longitud		
(*)					
(+)					
QN	short		corta	Picholetera (lobulada) Verdejo (entera)	3
	medium		media	Lampaga (lobulada) Kadota (entera)	5
	long		larga	Cuello Dama Negro (lobulada) Lampaga (entera)	7
21. (b) Leaf blade: width			Limbo: anchura		
(*)					
QN	narrow		estrecha	Verdejuela (lobulada) Verdejo (entera)	3
	medium		media	Negra Pozuelo (lobulada) Lampaga (entera)	5
	broad		ancha	Cuello Dama Negro (lobulada) Kadota (entera)	7
22. (b) Leaf: petiole length			Hoja: longitud pecíolo		
(*)					
QN	short		corto	Negra Calabacilla (lobulada) Verdejo (entera)	3
	medium		medio	Blanca Betera (lobulada) Kadota (entera)	5
	long		largo	Franciscana (lobulada) Picholetera (entera)	7

				Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
	English	français	deutsch	español	
23. (*)	(b) Leaf: ratio petiole length/ blade length			Hoja: ratio longitud pecíolo/longitud limbo	
QN	small			pequeño	Negra Calabacilla (h. lobuladas) Lampaga (h. enteras)
	medium			medio	Nazaret (h. lobuladas) Martineca Mina (h. enteras)
	long			largo	Franciscana (h. lobuladas) Picholetera (h. enteras)
24. (*) (+)	(b) Leaf: petiole thickness			Hoja: anchura pecíolo	
QN	narrow			estrecho	Verdejuela (lobulada) Lampaga (entera)
	medium			medio	Moscatel (lobulada) Picholetera (entera)
	broad			ancho	Nogal (lobulada) Kadota (entera)
25. (*) (+)	(b) Leaf: petiole color			Hoja: color del pecíolo	
QN	green			verde	1
	yellow			amarillo	2
	brown			marrón	3
26. (*) (+)	(b) Lobed leaf: little lateral lobes on petiole sinus			Hojas lobuladas: lobulillos en el seno peciolar	
QL	absent			ausente	1
	present			presente	2

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

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

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

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

				Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplos	Note/ Nota
	English	français	deutsch	español	
36.a	(c) Fruit: stalk length (first crop) (*) (+)			Fruto: longitud del pedúnculo (breva)	
PQ	short			corto	Verdejo
	medium			medio	Cuello Dama Negro
	long			largo	Negra Cabezuela
36.b	(c) Fruit: stalk length (main crop) (*) (+)			Fruto: longitud del pedúnculo (higo)	
PQ	short			corto	Brown Turkey
	medium			medio	San Joao Branco
	long			largo	Mare de Deus
37.a	(c) Fruit: skin ground color (first crop) (*) (+)			Fruto: color de fondo de la piel (breva)	
PQ	black			negro	Negra Común
	purple			púrpura	Cuello Dama Negro
	yellow green			verde amarillento	Verdejo
	green yellow			amarillo verdoso	Nazaret
	yellow			amarillo	
37.b	(c) Fruit: skin ground color (main crop) (*) (+)			Fruto: color del fondo de la piel (higo)	
PQ	black			negro	Negra Cabezuela
	purple			púrpura	Martinanca Mina
	yellow green			verde amarillento	Verdejo
	green yellow			amarillo verdoso	Madre de Deu
	yellow			amarillo	

				Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejempl	Note/ Nota
	English	français	deutsch	español	
38.a	(c) Fruit: skin overcolor (first crop)			Fruto: sobrecolor (breva)	
(*)					
(+)					
PQ	none			ninguno	1
	regular bands yellow			bandas regulares amarillas	2
	regular bands green			bandas regulares verdosas Panachée	3
	regular bands purple			bandas regulares púrpuras	4
	irregular patches with yellow sector			manchas irregulares de color amarillo	5
	irregular patches with yellow-green sector			manchas irregulares de color verdoso	6
	irregular patches with purple sector			manchas irregulares de color púrpura	7
38.b	(c) Fruit: skin overcolor (main crop)			Fruto: sobrecolor (higo)	
(*)					
(+)					
PQ	none			ninguno	1
	regular bands yellow			bandas regulares amarillas	2
	regular bands green			bandas regulares verdosas	3
	regular bands purple			bandas regulares púrpuras	4
	irregular patches with yellow sector			manchas irregulares de color amarillo	5
	irregular patches with yellow-green sector			manchas irregulares de color verdoso	6
39.a	(c) Fruit: lenticels quantity (first crop)			Fruto: cantidad de lenticelas (breva)	
(*)					
QN	scarce			escasas	3
	intermediate			medias	5
	numerous			numerosas	7

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

				Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplos	Note/ Nota
	English	français	deutsch	español	
42.a	(c) Fruit: pulp color (first crop) (*) (+)			Fruto: color de la pulpa (breva)	
PQ	yellow-white			blanco amarillento	1
	amber			ámbar	2
	pink			rosa	3
	red			rojo	4
	dark red			púrpura	5
42.b	Fruit: pulp color (main crop) (*) (+)			Fruto: color de la pulpa (higo)	
PQ	(c) yellow-white			blanco amarillento	1
	amber			ámbar	2
	pink			rosa	3
	red			rojo	4
	dark red			púrpura	5
43.a	(c) Fruit: cavity pulp (first crop) (*)			Fruto: cavidad pulpa (brevas)	
QN	absent			ausente	0
	small			pequeña	1
	medium			medianas	2
	large			grande	3
43.b	(c) Fruit: cavity pulp (main crop) (*)			Fruto: cavidad pulpa (higos)	
QN	absent			ausente	Franciscana
	small			pequeña	Picholetera
	medium			medianas	Negra Común
	large			grande	Albatera

				Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplos	Note/ Nota
	English	français	deutsch	español	
44.a	(c) Fruit: juiciness (first crop)			Fruto: jugosidad (breva)	
QN	low			bajo	3
	medium			medio	5
	high			alto	7
44.b	(c) Fruit: juiciness (main crop)			Fruto: jugosidad (higo)	
QN	low			bajo	3
	medium			medio	5
	high			alto	7
45.a	(c) Fruit: firmness of the skin (first crop) (*) (+)			Fruto: firmeza de la piel (breva)	
QN	soft			blanda	Verdejuela
	medium			media	Negra Cabezuela
	firm			firme	Kadota
	rubbery			elástica	Boyuna
45.b	(c) Fruit: firmness of the skin (main crop) (*) (+)			Fruto: firmeza de la piel (higo)	
QN	soft			blanda	Franciscana
	medium			media	Blava
	firm			firme	Picholetera
	rubbery			elástica	Panachée
46.a	(c) Fruit: amount of achenes (first crop) (*)			Fruto: cantidad de aquenios (breva)	
QN	low			bajo	3
	medium			medio	5
	high			alto	7

				Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
	English	français	deutsch	español	
46.b (*)	(c) Fruit: amount of achenes (main crop)			Fruto: cantidad de aquenios (higo)	
QN	low			bajo	3
	medium			medio	5
	high			alto	7
47.a	(c) Fruit: achenes size (first crop)			Fruto: tamaño de los aquenios (breva)	
QN	small			pequeño	3
	medium			medio	5
	large			grande	7
47.b	(c) Fruit: achenes size (main crop)			Fruto: tamaño de los aquenios (higo)	
QN	small			pequeño	3
	medium			medio	5
	large			grande	7
48.a	(c) Fruit: ribbing (first crop)			Fruto: acostillamiento (breva)	
PQ	none			ninguno	3
	medium			medio	5
	prominent			prominente	7
48.b	(c) Fruit: ribbing (main crop)			Fruto: acostillamiento (higo)	
PQ	none			ninguno	3
	medium			medio	5
	prominent			prominente	7
49.a (*) (+)	(c) Fruit: expression of skin cracks (first crop)			Fruto: grietas en la piel (breva)	
PQ	cracked skin			al azar	1
	scarce longitudinal cracks			longitudinales	2

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

				Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplos	Note/ Nota
	English	français	deutsch	español	
52.b (*)	(c) Fruit: abscission of the stalk from the twig (main crop)			Fruto: abcesión del pedúnculo del tallo (higo)	
QL	easy			fácil	1
	hard			difícil	2
53.a (+)	(c) Fruit: ease of peeling (first crop)			Fruto: facilidad de pelado (breva)	
PQ	easy			fácil	1
	medium			medio	2
	difficult			difícil	3
53.b (+)	(c) Fruit: ease of peeling (main crop)			Fruto: facilidad de pelado (higo)	
PQ	easy			fácil	1
	medium			medio	2
	difficult			difícil	3
54. (*) (+)	(c) Production types			Tipos de cosecha	
QL	Unífera			Unífera	Picholetera
	Bífera			Bífera	Cuello Dama Negro
	San Pedro			San Pedro	Nazaret
	Smirna			Smirna	Smyrna
	Caprifig			Cabrahigo	Tocal
55.a (*)	Fruit: time of beginning of fruit maturation (first crop)			Fruto: fecha inicio maduración (breva)	
QN	early			temprana	3
	medium			media	5
	late			tardía	7

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

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

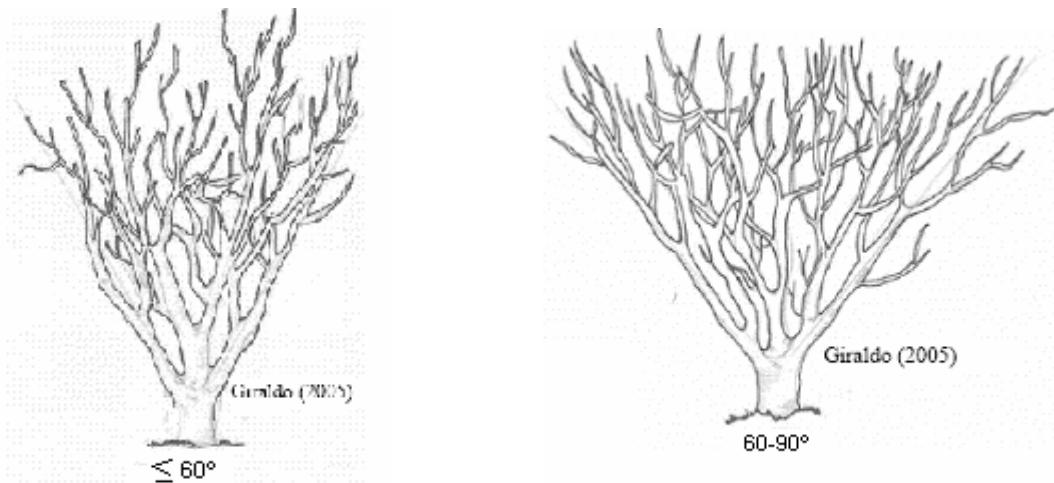
8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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.

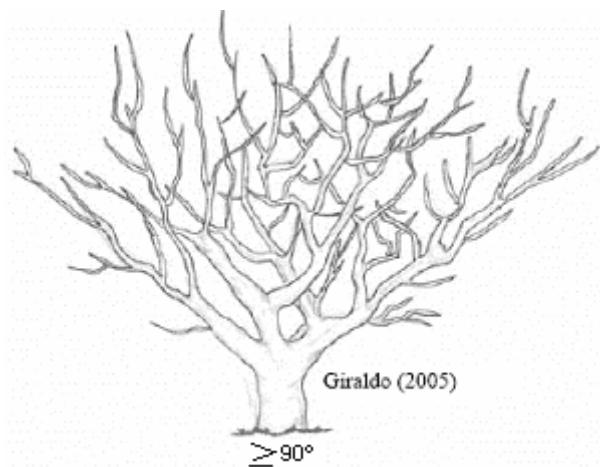
8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 1: Plant: Growth habit



1
upright
(includes the trees with an insertion angle formed by the main branches equal or smaller than 60°)

2
semi upright
(includes the trees with an insertion angle formed by the main branches between 60 and 90°)



3
spreading
(includes the trees with an insertion angle formed by the main branches more than 90°)

Ad. 2: Plant: Weeping of secondary shoots

Note: Weeping: some authors include this growth habit to classify the trees. However, the highest width observed is about 100° 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 hanging 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.

Ad. 3: Plant: 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)). $TCA = p^2 / 8 \pi$

Ad. 6: Plant: Number of bark tubers

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



Ad. 7: One- year- old shoot: 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:

- Grey (greyed-green group 198 and N200)
- Orange (greyed-orange group 175 to N164)
- Brown (group N200)
- Grey- brown (group N199)

Ad. 8: One- year-old shoot: Length of internodes

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

Ad. 12: Terminal bud: Color

It must be done by the same person in sunny 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:

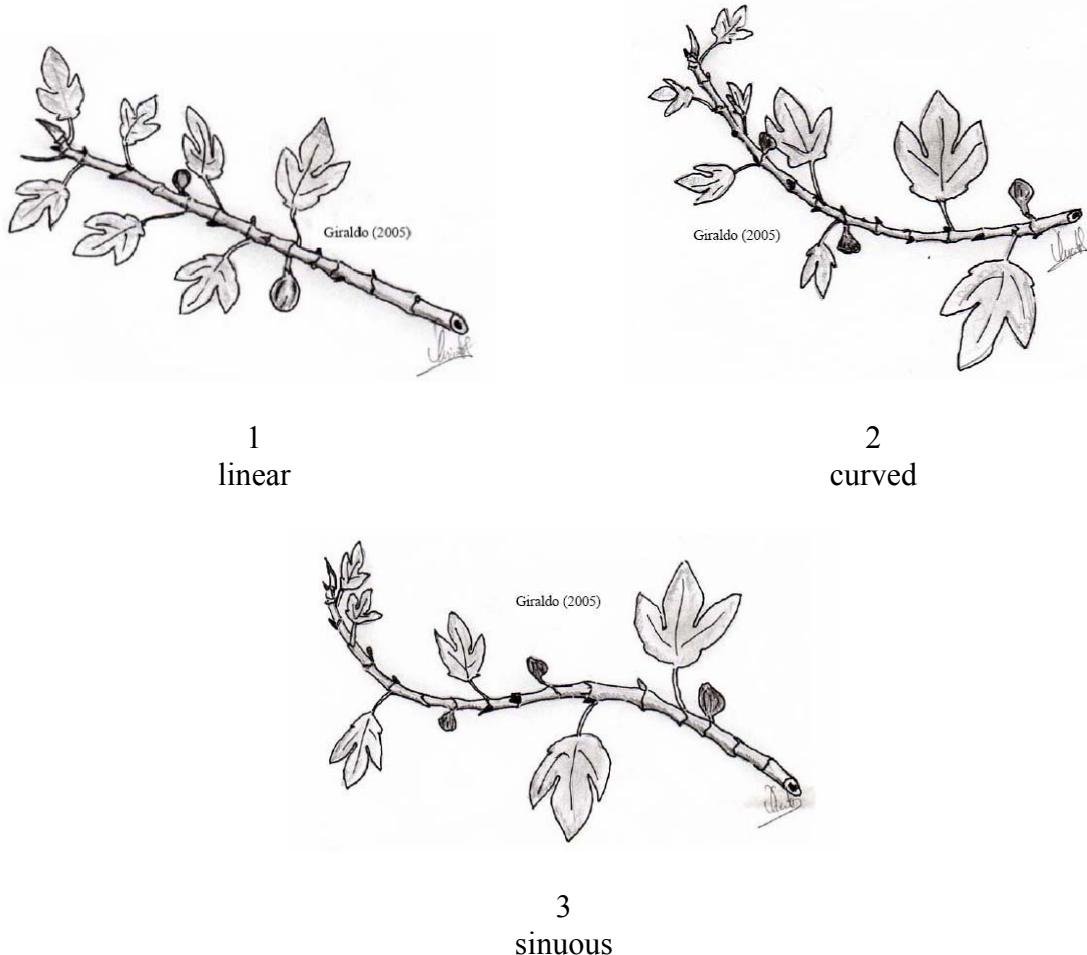
Yellow-Green (yellow-green group 153)
Grey- Green (greyed- green group 198)
Orange (greyed- orange group 165)
Brown (brown group N200 and 200)
Grey- brown (group N199)

Ad. 13: Shoot: Bud support swelling

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

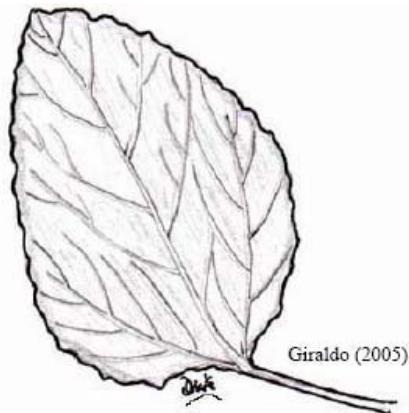


Ad. 14: Two year- old shoot: Tendency

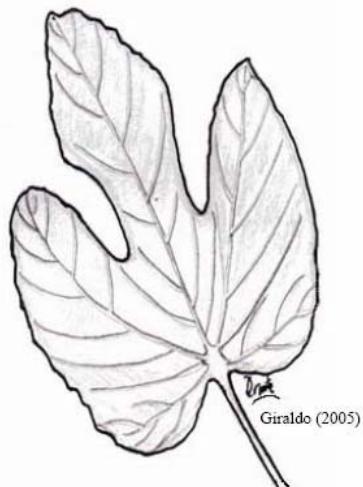


Ad. 15: Leaf: Predominant types

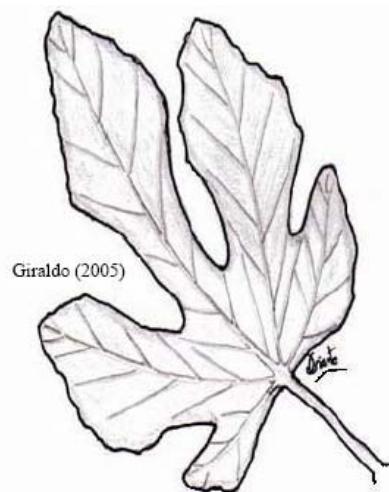
Choice of 10 shoots at random selected tree and to count the morphology of the leaves along the shoot classified according to the number of lobes (entire, trilobed, pentalobed).



1
entire



2
three-lobed



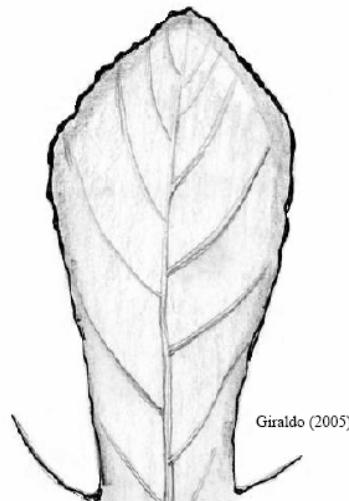
3
five-lobed

Ad. 16: Number of leaves per shoot

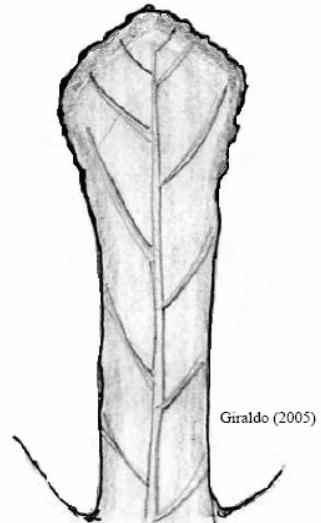
Choice of 10 shoots at random per selected tree and to count the number of leaves on the one-year-old shoot.

Ad. 17: (Only lobed leaf) Leaf: shape of central lobe

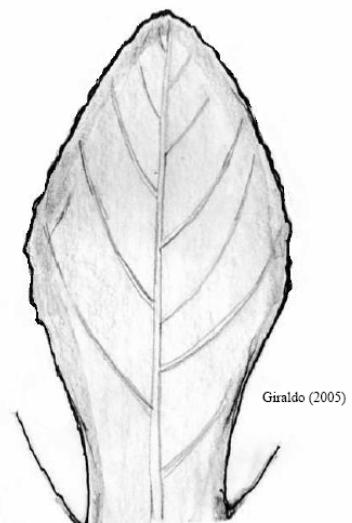
The form of the central lobe refers to the tri- and pentalobed leaves.



1
spatulate



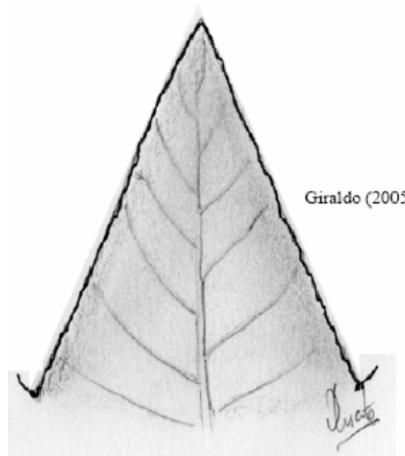
2
linear



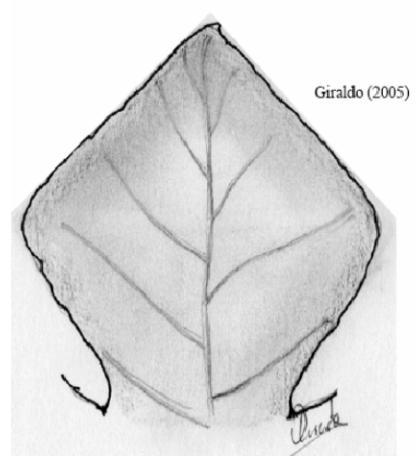
3
lanceolate



4
lyrate



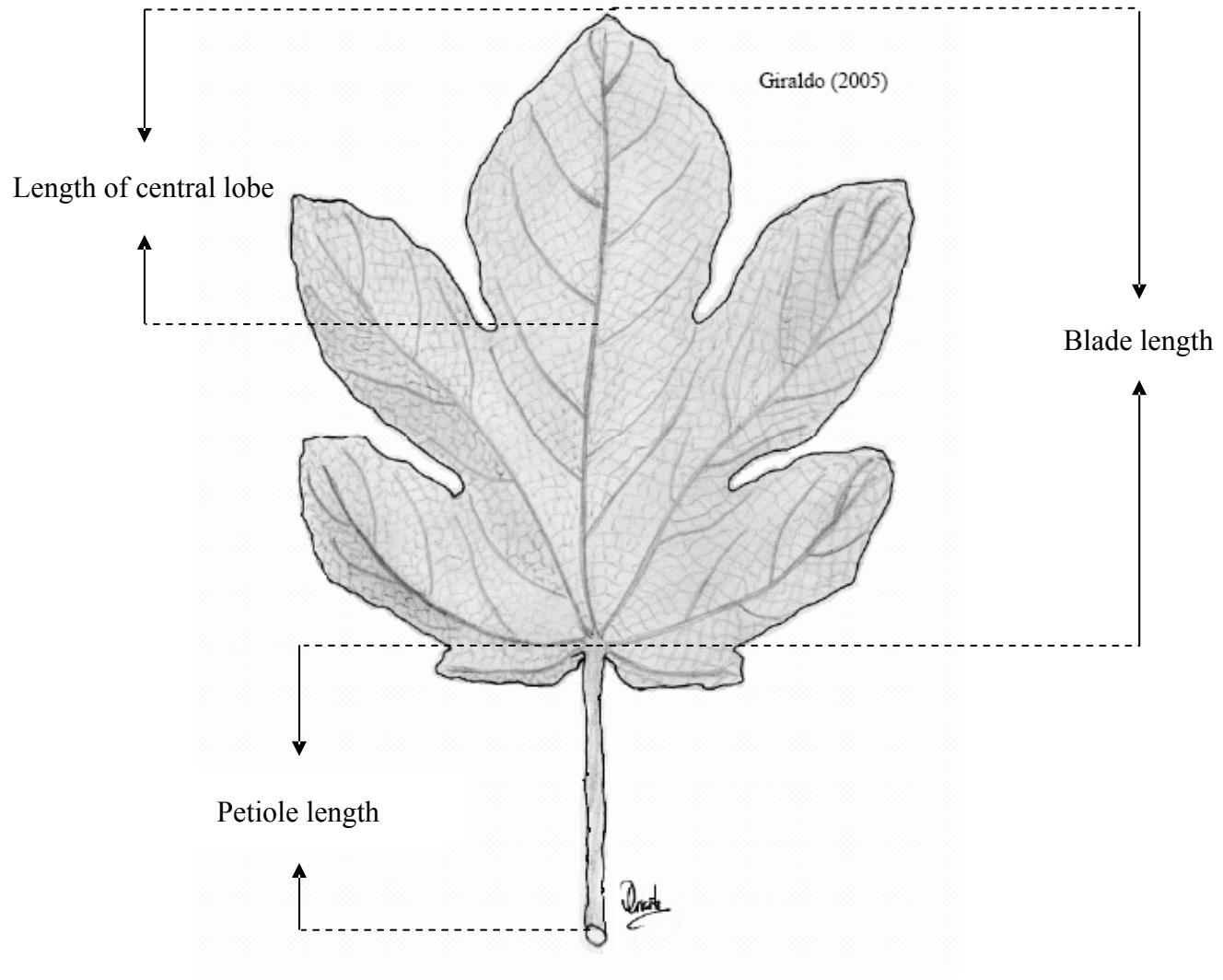
5
triangular



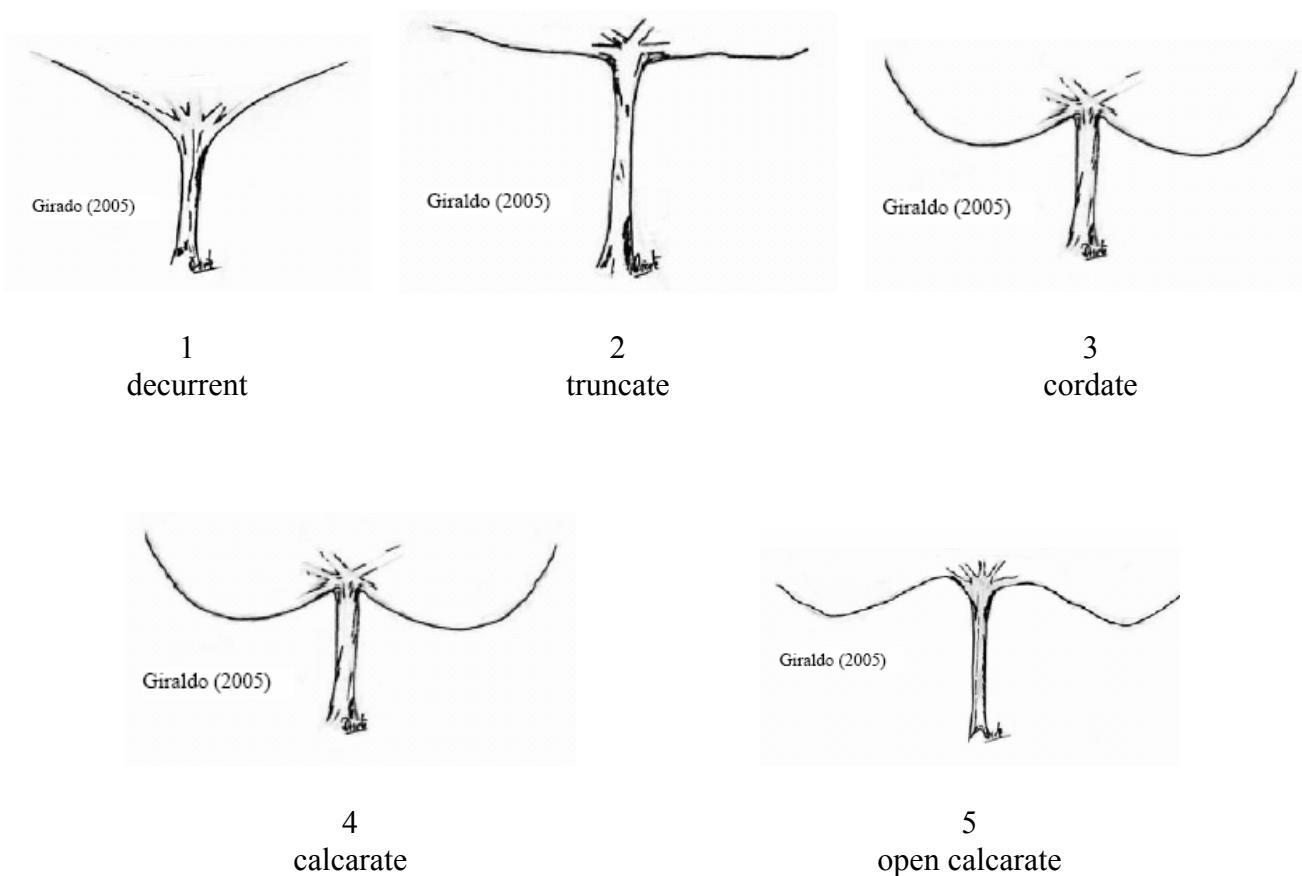
6
romboidal

Ad. 18: (Only lobed leaf) Lobed: Ratio length of central lobe/length blade

Ad. 20: Leaf blade: length



Ad. 19: Leaf: Shape of leaf base (petiole sinus)



- 1 decurrent: corresponds to an angle higher than 90° . The base of the leaf area is a straight line.
- 2 truncate: corresponds to an angle of 90° . The base of the leaf area is a straight line.
- 3 cordate: 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.
- 4 calcarate: 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.
- 5 open calcarate: it broadly opens at first, and after presents a light curvature. It lightly invades the petiole of the leaf.

Ad. 24: Leaf: Petiole thickness

Measure done 1 cm from the leaf insertion point on the shoot.

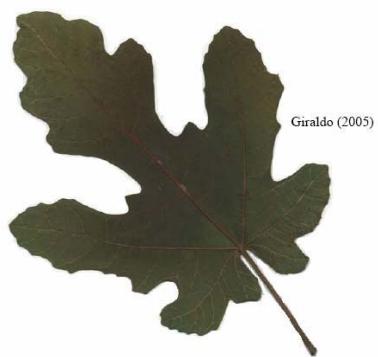
Ad. 25: Leaf: Petiole color

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

Ad. 26: Lobed leaf: Little lateral lobes on petiole sinus



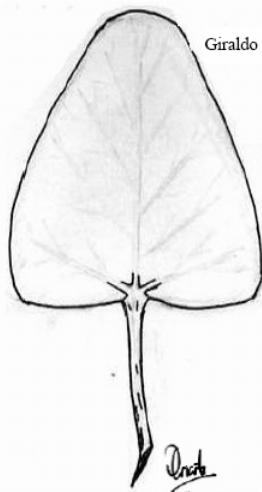
1
absent



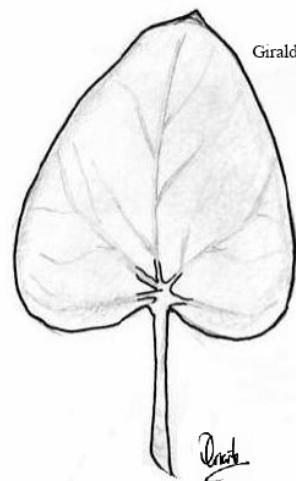
2
present

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

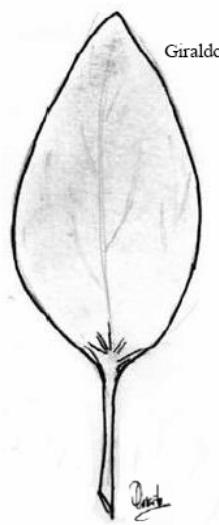
Ad. 28: Entire leaf: Shape



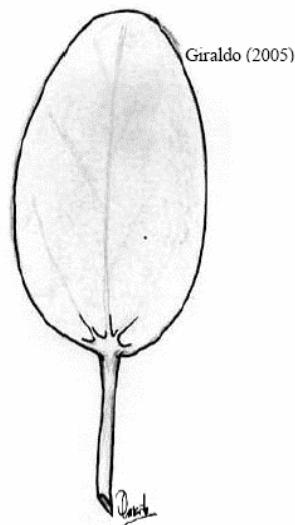
1
triangular



2
heart-shaped

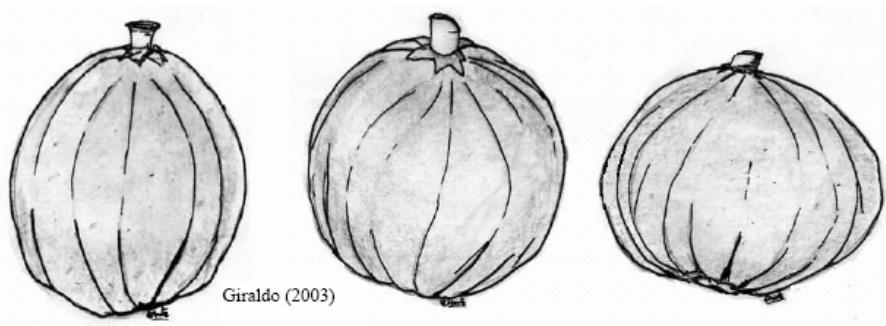


3
lanceolate

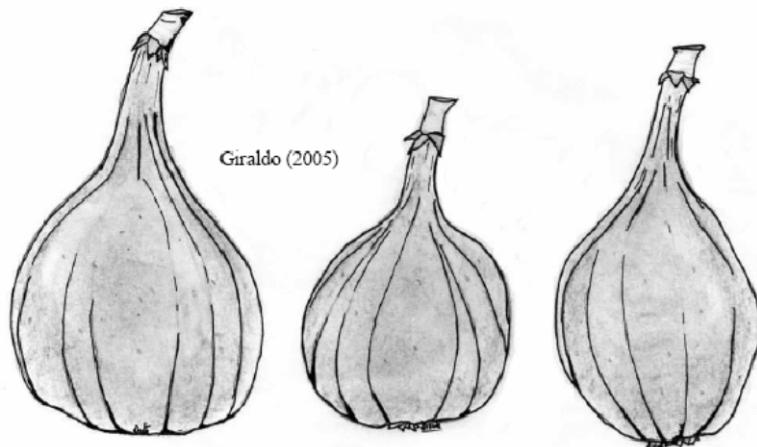


4
oblong

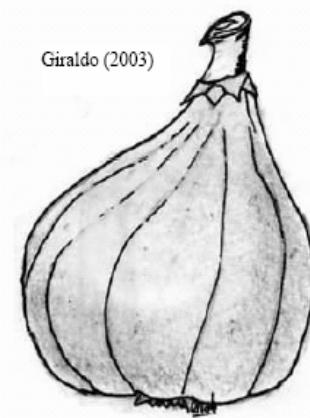
Ad. 29: Fruit: Shape



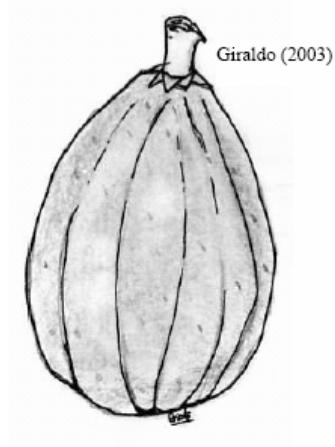
1. Spherical fruit



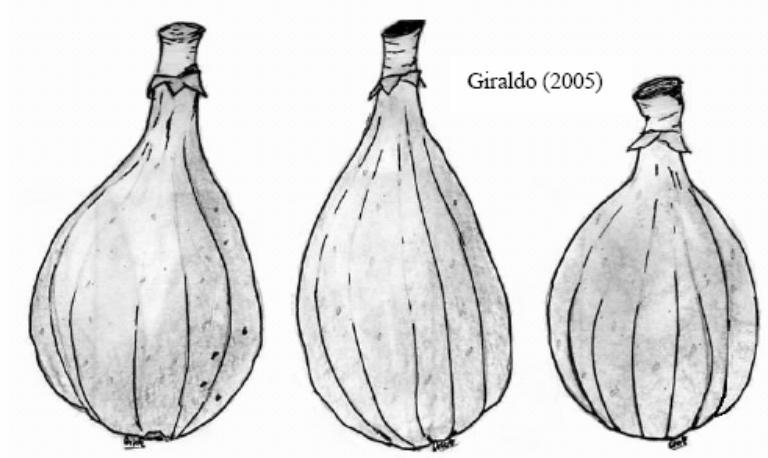
2. Cucurbiform fruit



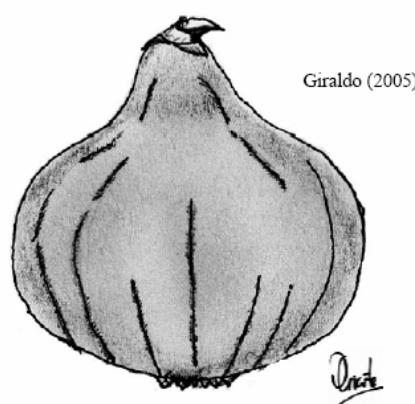
3. Turbinate fruit



4. Ovoidal fruit



5. Pyriform fruit



6. Apeonzado fruit

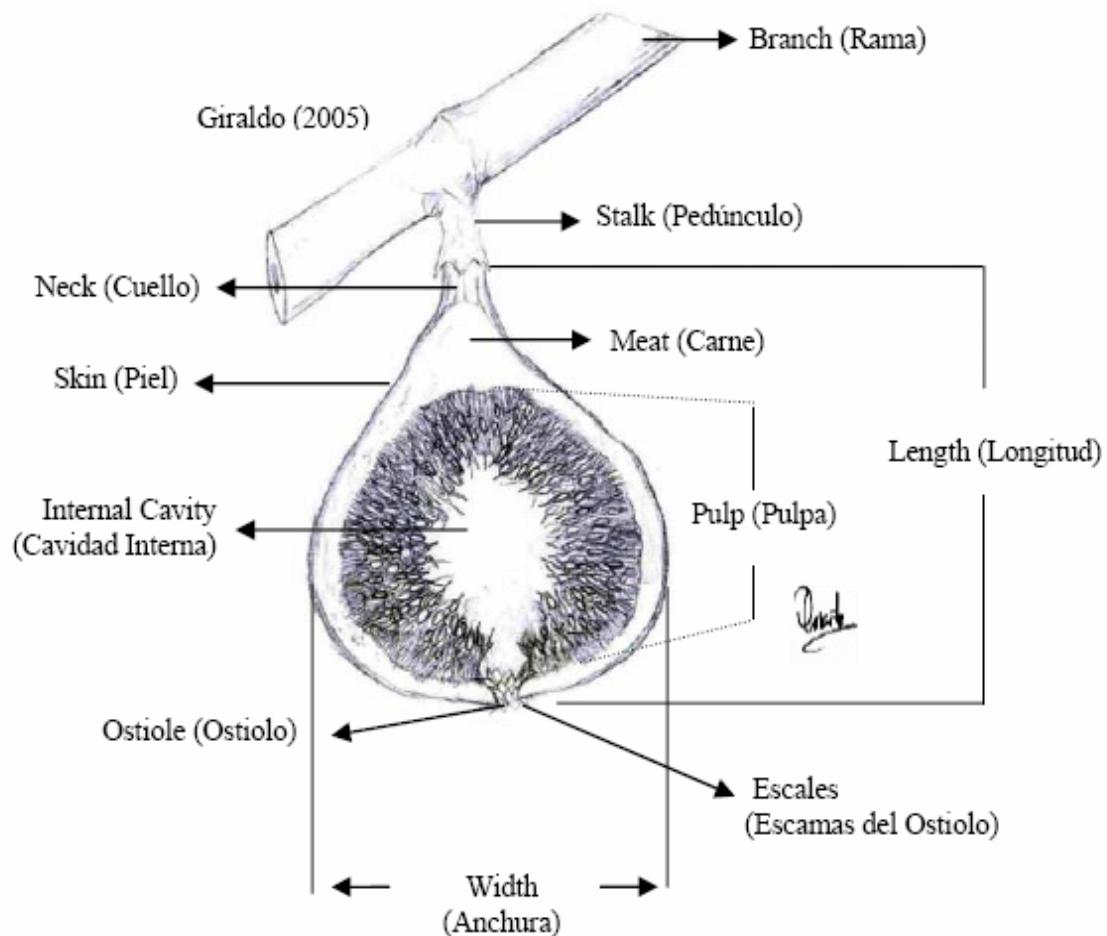
Ad. 31: Fruit: Length

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

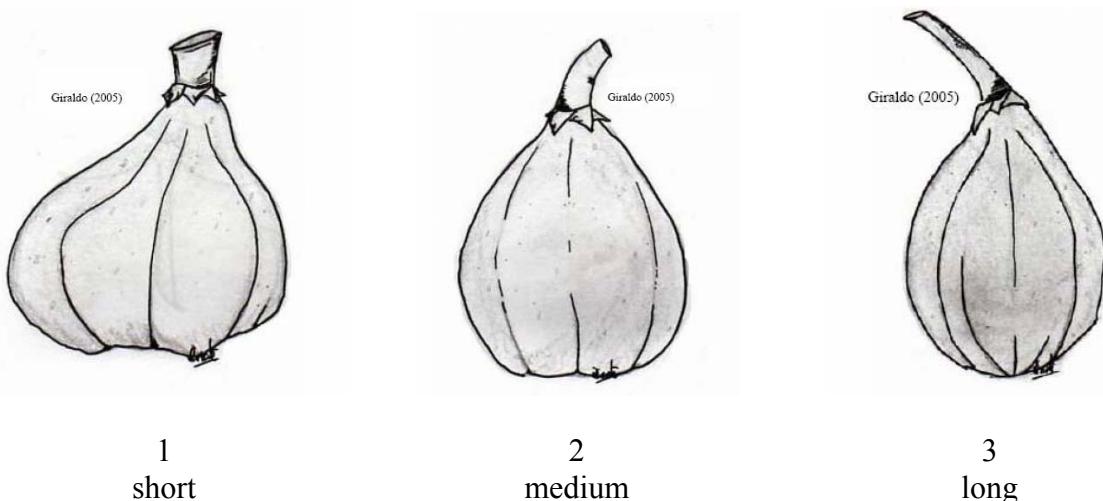
Ad. 35: Fruit: Ostiole size

This measurement includes the scales of the ostiole.

Fruit: Parts of the fruit



Ad. 36: Fruit: Stalk length



Ad. 37: Fruit: Skin ground color

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

Color measurement done with the Royal Horticultural Society Color Chart.

- Black (black group 202)
- Purple (greyed-purple group N186-187; purple N77)
- Yellow green (yellow-green group 144-150)
- Green yellow (yellow-green group 151-153)
- Yellow (yellow group 1-11)

Ad. 38: Fruit: Skin overcolor

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 Color Chart.

- Regular bands yellow (yellow group 10-11)
- Regular bands green (yellow- green group 144)
- Regular bands purple (greyed- purple group 183-187)
- Irregular patches with yellow sector (yellow group 10-11)
- Irregular patches with yellow- green sector (yellow group 144)
- Irregular patches with purple sector (purple group 183-187)

Ad. 42: Fruit: Pulp color

Color measurement done with the Royal Horticultural Society Color Chart.

- White (yellow- white group 158)
- Amber (greyed- orange group 164)
- Pink (red group 56)
- Red (red group 53)
- Dark red (red- purple group 59)

Ad. 45: Fruit: Firmness of the skin

Determination of the skin resistance to the hand scratch.

Ad. 49: Fruit: Expression of skin cracks



1
cracked skin



2
scarce longitudinal cracks

Ad.53: Fruit: Ease of peeling

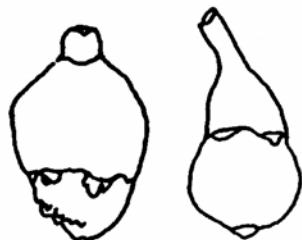
Determination of removing the skin from the neck to the ostiole

- 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

Ad. 54: Production types

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

Ad. 56: Fruit: Abnormal fruit formation



Ad. 57: Date of terminal bud-burst (leafing)

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

Ad.58: Date of leaf fall

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

Synonym(s) of Example Varieties

EXAMPLE VARIETIES	SYNONYM OF EXAMPLE VARIETIES
“ARAIL”	
“ALACANTINA”	
“BLANCA ALBONDÓN”	
“BLANCA BETERA”	
“BLAVA”	
“BORDISSOT BLANCA”	“Col de Dame” “Blancassa”, “Blanca Clara”, “Cantina”, “Blanqueta” Blanca, Burjassot, Bourjassote Blanche, Bourjassote Branca, Olho cego
“BOTA MORADA”	
“BROWN TURKEY”	
“CUELLO DAMA NEGRO”	“Col de Dame Noir”, “Col di Signora Nero” “Negra”, “Col de Señora Negra” “Negra”, “Negra Málaga”, “Breval Malaga”
“CUELLO DAMA BLANCO”	“Col de Dame”, “Col di Signora”, “Col de Señora Blanca”, “Col di Signora Bianca”, “Col des Dames”, “Col de Dame Blanc”, “Coll de dama Blanca”, “Figue des Dames”, “Pera”, ‘Fraga’.
“FRANCISCANA”	
“HOÑIGAL”	
“KADOTA”	“Abruzzes”, “Adottato”, “Binello”, “Datteresi”, “Dottato Bianco”, “Dottato”, “Grascello”, “Trifero”, “Medot” “Gentile”, “Napoletani”, “Ottato”, “Uttato”, “Vottato” “Clarkadota”, “Endrich”, “white Endrich”, “White Pacific”
“LAMPAGA”	“Lampeira” “Lampapas”, “Lampas Portuguesa”, “Gentio”, “Roma Preto”, “Bispo”, “Cachopeiro Preto”, “Bacalar” “Preto”, “Lampo Preto”, y “Vindimo Preto”, “San Pedro”
“MARE DE DEU”	
“MOSCATEL”	“Moscatel Preto”, sinónima de “Brebera” “Moscatel Branco” sinónima de “Pingo de Mel”
“NAZARET”	
“NEGRA CALABACILLA”	
“NEGRA COMÚN”	
“NEGRA POZUELO”	
“PANACHE”	Abaldufada Rimada, Figa Turca, Maravilla, Princesa, Rayonne, Courgette Rayée, Jaspée Limone, Bourjassotte Panachée, Pére Hilarion, Striped Tiger, Zigarella, Col di Signora-Panachée, Variegato, Fracazzano Rigato, Bracotedesco, Ficus carica radiata
“PEZONUDA”	
“PICHOLETERA”	
“SAN JOAO BRANCO”	“Sain Jean Blanc” sinónima de “Croisic”, “Saint John”
“SMYRNA”	
“VERDEJO”	
“VERDEJUELA”	

STUDY VARIABLE

UPOV CHARACTERISTICS	IPGRI code
1. Plant: Growth habit	(IPGRI 7.2.1)
2. Plant: Weeping of secondary shoots	(IPGRI 7.2.2)
3. Plant: Vigour	(IPGRI 7.2.12)
4. Plant: Number of basal suckers	(IPGRI 7.2.4)
5. Plant: Density of branching	(IPGRI 7.2.15.1)
6. Plant: Number of bark tubers	(IPGRI 7.2.11)
7. One-year-old shoot: Color	(IPGRI 7.2.10.3)
8. One- year- old shoot: Length of internodes	
9. One- year- old shoot: Number of internode	
10. Terminal bud: Length/width ratio	(IPGRI 7.2.8)
11. Terminal bud: Size	
12. Terminal bud: Color	(IPGRI 7.2.9)
13. Shoot: Bud support swelling	
14. Two year- old shoot: Tendency	
15. Leaf: Predominant type	(IPGRI 7.3.2)
16. Number of leaves per shoot	(IPGRI 7.3.1)
17. (Only lobed leaf) Leaf: Shape of central lobe	(IPGRI 7.3.4)
18. (Only lobed leaf) Leaf: ratio length of central lobe/length blade	(IPGRI 7.3.6)
19. Leaf: shape of leaf base (petiole sinus)	
20. Leaf blade: Length	(IPGRI 7.3.7)
21. Leaf blade: Width	(IPGRI 7.3.8)
22. Leaf: Petiole length	(IPGRI 7.3.9)
23. Leaf: Ratio: Petiole length/blade length	(IPGRI 7.3.18)
24. Leaf: Petiole thickness	(IPGRI 7.3.11)
25. Leaf: Petiole color	(IPGRI 7.3.19)
26. Lobed leaf: Little lateral lobes on petiole sinus	
27. Lobed leaf: Size of little lateral lobes on petiole sinus (only varieties with presence of those little lateral lobes)	(IPGRI 7.3.21)
28. Entire leaf: Shape	
29. (a and b) Fruit: Shape	
30. (a and b) Fruit: Size	
31. (a and b) Fruit: Length	
32. (a and b) Fruit: Width	(IPGRI 7.4.7)
33. (a and b) Fruit: Weight	(IPGRI 7.4.6)
34. (a and b) Fruit: Neck length	(IPGRI 7.4.5)
35. (a and b) Fruit: Ostiole size	(IPGRI 7.4.8)
36. (a and b) Fruit: stalk length	(IPGRI 7.4.11)
37. (a and b) Fruit: Skin ground color	(IPGRI 7.4.16)
38. (a and b) Fruit: Skin overcolor	(IPGRI 7.4.26)
39. (a and b) Fruit: Lenticels quantity	(IPGRI 7.4.27)
40. (a and b) Fruit: Lenticels color	(IPGRI 7.4.28)
41. (a and b) Fruit: Lenticels size	(IPGRI 7.4.29)
42. (a and b) Fruit: pulp color	(IPGRI 7.4.30)
43. (a and b) Fruit: Cavity pulp	(IPGRI 7.4.32)
44. (a and b) Fruit: Juiciness	(IPGRI 7.4.35)
45. (a and b) Fruit: Firmness of the skin	(IPGRI 7.4.35)
46. (a and b) Fruit: Amount of achenes	(IPGRI 7.4.24)
47. (a and b) Fruit: Achenes size	(IPGRI 7.4.36)
48. (a and b) Fruit: Ribbing	(IPGRI 7.4.37)
49. (a and b) Fruit: expression of skin cracks	(IPGRI 7.4.20)
50. (a and b) Fruit: ostiolo cracks	(IPGRI 7.4.21)
51. (a and b) Fruit: fruits per shoot	(IPGRI 7.4.22)
52. (a and b) Fruit: Abscission of the talk from the twig	
53. (a and b) Fruit: Ease of peeling	(IPGRI 7.4.18)
54. (a and b) Production types	(IPGRI 7.4.19)
55. (a and b) Fruit: Date of beginning of maduration	
56. (a and b) Fruit: Abnormal fruit formation	(IPGRI 7.1.3)
57. (a and b) Date of terminal bud- burst (leafing)	(IPGRI 7.1.7)
58. (a and b) Date of leaf fall	(IPGRI 7.3.19)

9. Literature

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

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 from:		
4.1.1 Crossing		
(a) controlled cross (please state parent varieties)	[]	
(b) partially known cross (please state known parent variety(ies))	[]	
(c) totally unknown cross	[]	
4.1.2 Mutation (please state parent variety)	[]	
4.1.3 Discovery (please state where, when and how discovered)	[]	
4.1.4 Other (please provide details)	[]	
<input type="text"/>		
4.2 Method of propagating the variety		
4.2.1 Vegetative propagation		
(a) budding or grafting	[]	
(b) other (state method)	[]	
4.2.2 Other (please provide details)"	[]	
<input type="text"/>		

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:
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 Leaf: predominant type (15)		
entire	Martinanca Mina	1[]
three-lobed	Verdejo	2[]
five-lobed	Franciscana	3[]
5.2 Fruit: Shape (main crop) (29b)		
spherical	Bota Morada	1[]
cucurbitiform	Picholetera	2[]
turbinate	Moscatel	3[]
ovoidal	San Joao Branco	4[]
pyriform	Coll Dama Blanco	5[]
apeonzada	Bordissot Blanca	6[]
5.3 Fruit: Skin ground color (main crop) (37b)		
black	Negra Cabezuela	1[]
purple	Martinanca Mina	2[]
yellow-green	Verdejo	3[]
green-yellow	Mare de Deu	4[]
yellow		5[]
5.4 Fruit: Pulp color (main crop) (42b)		
yellow-white		1[]
amber		2[]
pink		3[]
red		4[]
dark red		5[]

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:	
Characteristics		Example Varieties	Note
5.5 Production types (54)			
únifera		Picholeta	1[]
bífera		Cuello Dama Negro	2[]
San Pedro		Nazaret	3[]
Smirna		Smyrna	4[]
Caprifig		Tocal	5[]
5.6 Fruit: time of beginning of maduration (main crop) (55b)			
early			1[]
medium			3[]
late			5[]
very late			7[]

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:																					
<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"><thead><tr><th>Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety</th><th>Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)</th><th>Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the similar variety(ies)</th><th>Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><i>Example</i></td><td><i>Fruit: size</i></td><td><i>small</i></td><td><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 similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your 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 similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety																				
<i>Example</i>	<i>Fruit: size</i>	<i>small</i>	<i>medium</i>																				

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
#7. Additional information which may help in the examination of the variety		
7.1 In addition to the information provided in sections 5 and 6, are there any additional characteristics which may help to distinguish the variety?		
Yes []	No []	
(If yes, please provide details)		
7.2 Are there any special conditions for growing the variety or conducting the examination?		
Yes []	No []	
(If yes, please provide details)		
7.3 Other information		
A representative color photograph of the variety should accompany the Technical Questionnaire.		
8. Authorization for release		
(a) Does the variety require prior authorization for release under legislation concerning the protection of the environment, human and animal health?		
Yes []	No []	
(b) Has such authorization been obtained?		
Yes []	No []	
If the answer to (b) is yes, please attach a copy of the authorization.		

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

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
<p>9. Information on plant material to be examined</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> <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 []</p>		
<p>Please provide details for where you have indicated "yes".</p> <p>.....</p>		
<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 type="text"/></p> <p>Signature <input type="text"/> Date <input type="text"/></p>		

[End of document]