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GENEVA

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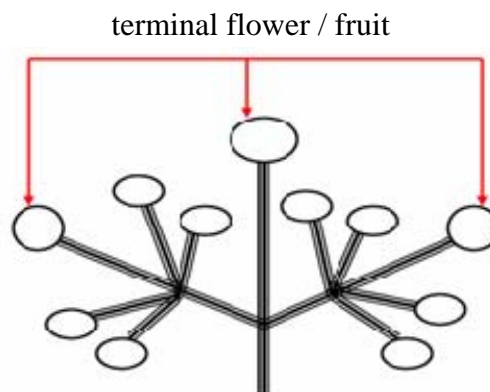
PROPOSAL FOR A PARTIAL REVISION OF **THE TEST GUIDELINES FOR STRAWBERRY (DOCUMENT TG/22/10)**

Document prepared by an expert from Germany

1. Chapter 8.1 “Explanations covering several characteristics” of the Test Guidelines for Strawberry (document TG/22/10 dated 2008-04-09) states as follows:

“[...]

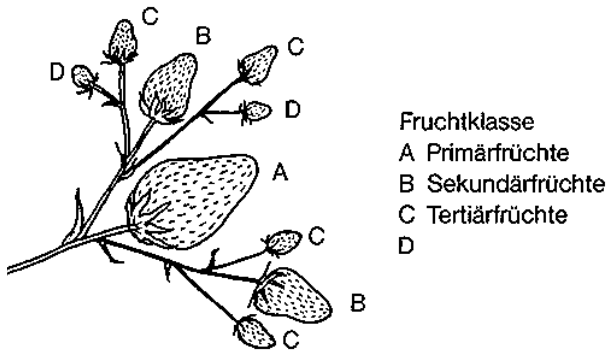
- (d) Unless otherwise indicated, observations on the fruit should not be made on terminal fruits.”



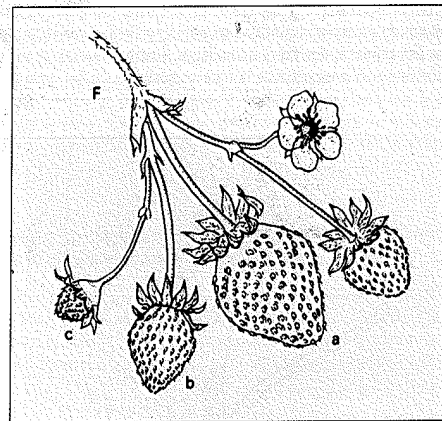
2. According to this wording, the two lateral peak fruits (outer right and left arrow) are also considered as “terminal” fruits (although they are secondary rather than primary fruits). Therefore, those two fruits should not be observed for DUS purposes. However, in the previous version of the Test Guidelines (document TG/22/9), only “primary” flowers and fruits were excluded from the observations.

3. The approach recommended in document TG/22/10 may cause problems in the examination practice, because the observation of characteristics on fruits other than those indicated as “terminal” fruits is more difficult; there is often less fruit available, and these fruits are produced later, such that environmental influences may negatively affect the fruit quality.

4. The relevant pomological literature does not use the term “terminal” fruit but distinguishes between different insertions of the fruit within the infructescence: primary fruit (A); secondary fruit (B); tertiary fruit (C); and quaternary fruit (D); etc.



NAUMANN, W.-D., SEIPP, D. (1989): Erdbeeren.



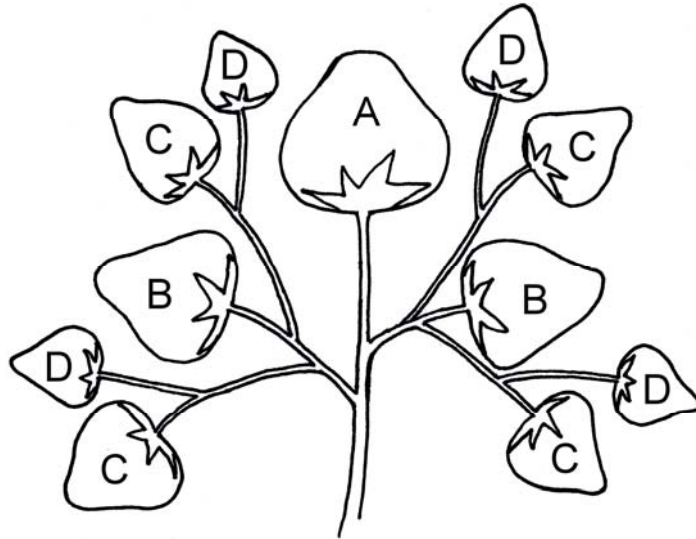
CHOME FUSTER, P. M. et al. (2006): Variedades de Fresa - Registro de variedades comerciales.

5. There are definitely differences between primary fruits, compared to secondary, tertiary and quaternary fruits. Even secondary, tertiary and quaternary fruits may differ slightly from each other, but in general secondary fruits are typically expressed and available in a sufficient quantity for DUS observations. Therefore, secondary fruits are the most suitable for the observation of fruit characteristics. Tertiary fruits do not always have typical expression and are not always available in a sufficient quantity.

6. In most cases, secondary fruits are described in the publicly available pomological literature. Those pomological descriptions are also used for the inventory of varieties of common knowledge when a DUS trial is organized. In that regard, the optimum comparability of information used for DUS purposes should be achieved.

7. Therefore, it is proposed to replace Chapter 8.1 (d) in the Test Guidelines for Strawberry with the following:

“Unless otherwise indicated, observations on the fruit should not be made on primary fruit.”



A = primary fruit
B = secondary fruit
C = tertiary fruit
D = quaternary fruit

[End of document]