

TWF/47/15 Add. ORIGINAL: English

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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS Geneva

TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY FOR FRUIT CROPS

Forty-Seventh Session Angers, France, November 14 to 18, 2016

ADDENDUM TO

NUMBER OF GROWING CYCLES IN DUS EXAMINATION

Document prepared by the Office of the Union

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This document contains presentations to be made at the forty-seventh session of the Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (TWF), as follows:

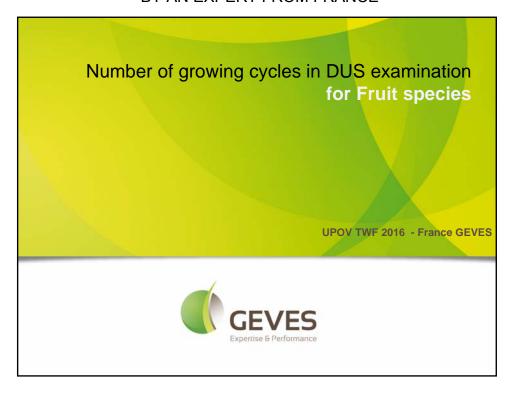
- Annex I: "Number of growing cycles in DUS Examination for fruit species", by an expert from France:
- Annex II: "Variability of assessment data over years in apple", by an expert from Germany.
- Annex III: "Interpreting Variety Descriptions for Apple Environmental influence on Quantitative Characters", by an expert from New Zealand.

[Annexes follow]

TWF/47/15 Add.

ANNEX I

NUMBER OF GROWING CYCLES IN DUS EXAMINATION BY AN EXPERT FROM FRANCE



Number of growing cycles in DUS examination

Can we evolve on minimum number of DUS growing cycles?



Today, to validate « sufficiently consistent differences »:

-field crops 2 DUS cycles -vegetables 2 DUS cycles

-fruits 2 DUS cycles + opening to 1 DUS cycle

-ornamentals 1 DUS cycle + species with 2 DUS cycles





Number of growing cycles in DUS examination

CPVO R&D Project « reducing the number of obligatory observation periods in DUS testing for candidate varieties in the fruit sector », 2013, (Brand, Palau, Gandelin for GEVES France)



Influence of the reduction of the number of observation periods on **Distinctness**, **Uniformity** and **description**



For France, investigation on candidate varieties that have their DUS test ended between 2007 and 2011: **154 peach** varieties, **40 apple** varieties, either seedling or mutants.

- the second year of observation revealed a possible **problem of distinctness**
- the second year of observation revealed a possible problem of uniformity
- some characteritics are affected by the second year of observation



Number of growing cycles in DUS examination

Results

Peach:

148 hybrids studied: all of them could have been declared D and H after 1 year of observation.

But none could have been fully described after only one year.



Results

Apple:

19 mutants studied: 7 revealed problems of distinctness during the first year, 2 during the second year.

No problem of Uniformity revealed during the second year. None could have been fully described after only one year.

19 hybrids studied: all of them could have been declared D and H after 1 year of observation.

2 of them got a full description after 1 year of observation.



Number of growing cycles in DUS examination

Results

Between 2007 and 2011, the examiners knew that they had 2 years to describe the variety: in some cases, the description should probably have been done in 1 year.



in some cases, it is possible to reduce the number of observation cycles

We don't forget that some characters can evoluate beween third and four leaves, especially for Peach.



in 2015, first year that France proceeded with **1 significant fruit production observation**, if:

- this is a **hybrid** variety
- the observations of the first fruits and the first significant production are consistant
- the variety is clearly Distinct
- the examiner manages to produce a full description



4 hybrids for Apple 1 hybrid for Pear



Number of growing cycles in DUS examination

Highly valuable for the **applicant** (quicker valorization of innovation, reducing costs) and for the **examiner** (reducing time of work on very simple cases).

If here is any doubt, proceed to a second year of observation!



TWF/47/15 Add. Annex I, page 6



[Annex II follows]

TWF/47/15 Add.

ANNEX II

VARIABILITY OF ASSESSMENT DATA OVER YEAR IN APPLE BY AN EXPERT FROM GERMANY



Variability of assessment data over years in apple

Erik Schulte, Bundessortenamt UPOV-TWF 2016



DUS examination in apple

- Records since 1992
- Large living collection (2016: 550 varieties)
- Datas stored in database (2016: 600 varieties)
- Long term data comparison revealed variation over years:

What are the reasons? How to deal with?



Factors with influence on DUS characteristics:

- Alternate bearing (effect on e.g.: type of bearing, shoot thickness, leaf [green] coloration)
- Age of tree (e.g. type of bearing, tree habit, internode length, fruit size)
- Climatic conditions (e.g. ballon stage color, anthocyanin coloration, fruit over color, fruit russetting, stalk length, all phenological data)
- Shoot thickness (e.g. shoot pubescence [shoot thickness itself depends on fruit set])
- Pollination (e.g. fruit ratio length/width)
- Flower set (e.g. flower diameter)
- **Fruit set** (e.g. tree vigor and habit, shoot thickness, leaf [green] coloration, fruit ground and over color, fruit size, fruit ribbing)
- Fruit maturity (e.g. fruit skin and flesh color, fruit firmness, greasiness of skin)

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Can this be proved?



(to focus on:)

- Age of the trees
- Alternate bearing effect





Influence of age of tree on fruit size

(variety 'Elstar', plantation in 1993 and 2003)

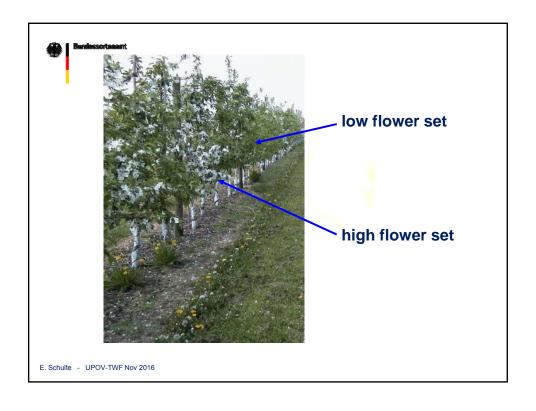
	fruit	fruit
	set	size
year	(note)	(note)
1995	2	7
1996	5	6
<mark>1</mark> 997	5	5
1998	5	5
1999	3	4
2000	4	4
2001	4	3
2002	4	5
2005	3	6
2006	5	5
2007	4	4
2008	7	5

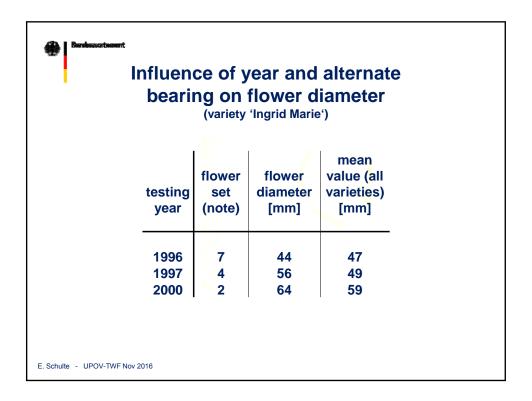
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(to focus on:)

- Age of the trees
- Alternate bearing effect







Thickness of shoot





with yield

without yield

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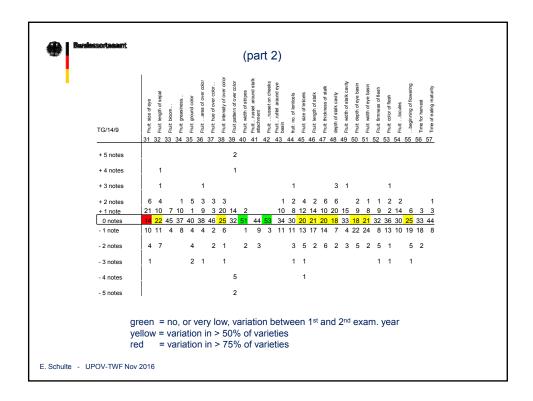


Variation of characteristic assessments

(exam. years 2011+2012, 56 varieties)

TG/14/9	Tree: vigor	2 Baum Typ	ω Tree: habit	Baum Fruchtansatz	9shoot fhickness	9 internode	2shoot color	choot pubescence	ω internodes	O Leaf blade: attitude	1 Leaf blade: length	T Leaf blade: width	U Leaf blade: ratio	1 Leaf blade:green color	9 Leaf blade: incisions	9 Leaf blade: pubescence	17 Petiole: length	8 Petiole:anthocyanin		O Flower: diameter	5 Flwoer: arrangement of petals	S Flower:stgmas relative to anthers	S Young fruit:anthocyanin:::	4 fruit: size	5 Fruit: height	9 Fruit: diameter		8 Fruit: shape	6 Fruit: ribbing	O Fruit: crowning
+ 5 notes																														
+ 4 notes																												1		
+ 3 notes							1	1				1								1			1					2		
+ 2 notes	1		1	1	5	5	2	4	5		3	5		2	7	3	1	3	1	5			9	3	3	2	1	2		
+ 1 note	13		17	12	17	17	9	9	12	5	23	15	10	8	8	19	14	10	10	21	6	6	25	8	11	6	9	2	6	5
0 notes	18	56	33	37	16	28	30	22	20	41	19	22	28	22	37	32	29	16	42	16	34	44	21	24	23	29	32	34	41	40
- 1 note	18		5	5	12	4	11	10	14	10	9	13	15	20	4	2	11	19	4	11	17	7		13	15	19	10	4	8	11
- 2 notes	6			1	6	2	1	7	5		2		3	3			1	6		2				7	3	1	3	1	1	
- 3 notes							2	1						1				2							1			1		
- 4 notes								2																1				6		
- 5 notes																												3		

green = no, or very low, variation between 1^{st} and 2^{nd} exam. year yellow = variation in > 50% of varieties





Conclusions:

- apply Equal treatment (pruning, fertilization etc.)
- try to reduce Alternate bearing effect (by thinning, pruning etc.),
- minimize Environmental effect + Age effect on final description by testing >1 year

TWF/47/15 Add. Annex II, page 8

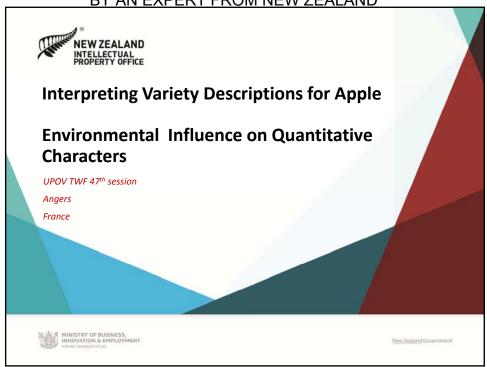


[Annex III follows]

TWF/47/15 Add.

ANNEX III

INTERPRETING VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS FOR APPLE –
ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCE ON QUANTITATIVE CHARACTERS
BY AN EXPERT FROM NEW ZEALAND





Methodology

- Data was collected over three growing seasons beginning in spring 2011 and recently concluding in autumn 2014
- Each variety was represented by five trees in the variety collection
- Five samples for measurement were taken from each of the five trees
- The same principles used for DUS evaluation were applied to the assessment and data collection



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Over years variability measured by standard deviation

Characteristic	Le	af lengt	h	L	eaf widt	h	Petiole length				
Year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		
Aztec	6.6	8.5	8.9	5.4		5.7	2.5	4.6	3.3		
Burkitt Gala	11.9	8.3	10.3	6.4		4.1	5.7		3.8		
Cripps Pink	8.2		8.9	5.2			2.9		2.7		
Delblush	10.7		10.1	8.5	6.3	6.4	5.9		3.9		
Granny Smith	9.8		7		4.3	6.2	3.1		2.5		
Honeycrisp	8.5		7.1	5.3		5.2	3.8		3.4		
Mariri Red	8.2		8.4	5.6		3.3	3.3	4.6	3.9		
Pinova			8.7	7.2	6.8	5.4	4.5	3.8	4.1		
Royal Gala	9.8	8.7	10.4	6.5	4.6	6.9	4.2	4.8	5.1		
Sunrise	7.4	8.2	7.4	5.2		4.9	3.2		3.9		
Coxs Orange	6.4	6.9	9.3	4.7	4.3	5.3	4.6	3.3	3.4		
Influence of environment	low	to mediu	m	lo	w to medi	um	low to medium				



New Zealand Government



Over years variability measured by standard deviation

Characteristic	Fr	uit weig	ht	Fi	ruit heig	ht	Fruit width				
Year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		
Aztec	26.6	25.2	46.8	3.9		5.8	2.5		6.4		
Burkitt Gala	14.5	26.6	13.6	3.1	3.8	3.3	2.8		2.8		
Cripps Pink	36.2	25.8		2.8		3.4	5.6		4.1		
Delblush	15.1		21	3		4.4	2.1		2.6		
Granny Smith	18.9	24.3	27.3	3.5		3.1	2.7		3.5		
Honeycrisp	17.8	25.2	22.3	3.7		3.3	1.8		2.9		
Mariri Red	18.8		29.2	4.2		4.5	2.7		3.3		
Pinova	16.4		24.7	4.1		2.7	3.6	13.3	3.5		
Royal Gala	12	28.9	23.9	2.3	4.8	3.7	2.9		3.5		
Sunrise	27.4	18.2	20.8	4.2		3.1	4.1		4.6		
Coxs Orange	22.5	31.4	31.2	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.8	3.8	4.2		
Influence of environment		very high			very low		medium				

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT HINNA WHARATUTUR

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