



TWO/37/8

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

**TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY  
FOR  
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FOREST TREES**

**Thirty-Seventh Session  
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PROJECT TO CONSIDER THE PUBLICATION OF VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS:

MODEL STUDY ON PETUNIA

*Document prepared by an expert from Germany*

1. In the first step of the model study on Petunia, data were requested for a limited number of characteristics of 8 varieties representing certain groups of Petunia varieties:

- 'Shihi Brilliant': large flower diameter, single-colored (purple).
- 'Kesupite': medium flower diameter, single-colored (white).
- 'Sunsolos': small flower diameter, single-colored (light blue violet).
- 'Marrose': single-colored with very strong veining.
- 'Kerpril': double flowers, medium flower diameter, single-colored with strong veining.
- 'Silk Road': double flowers, small flower diameter, single-colored with very weak veining.
- 'Brevt': single flowers, bi-colored.
- 'Limelight': leaves variegated.

## Descriptions

2. The data in Annex I were provided by Canada, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and Poland. The characteristics chosen were those listed in the Technical Questionnaire of the Petunia Guidelines (TG/212/1), with the addition of the characteristic “Corolla tube: main colour of inner side”.

3. In Japan, the flower colors are assessed with the help of the Color Chart of the Japanese Horticultural Society (JHS Color Chart) rather than the RHS Colour Chart. The numbers in the JHS Color Chart were, therefore, converted to the equivalent number in the RHS Colour Chart. Furthermore, it should be noted that in Japan a flower which has coloured veins is considered as bi-coloured.

4. In the qualitative characteristics “Leaf: variegation”, “Flower: type” and “Corolla lobe: number of colours”, the data of the different countries are all the same. In the quantitative characteristics “Flower: diameter” and “Corolla lobe: conspicuousness of veins on upper side”, there are some large differences (e.g. in data for the flower diameter of ‘Kesupite’). In addition, the assessment of the flower color differs from country to country to some extent.

5. The reasons for differences could be:

(i) different growing conditions in the countries: in Canada the plants are grown in a polyhouse, whereas in all other countries the plants are grown in the open.

(ii) different years and different weather conditions in which the plants have been observed: It is well known that plant growth can vary from year to year as a result of different weather conditions.

(iii) Test Guidelines for Petunia were only finished in April 2003, therefore the characteristics were not so well defined at the time of the observation as they are now. Perhaps the lack of example varieties for notes in the quantitative characteristics, at the time of the observation, led to variation in descriptions between countries.

## Photographs

6. Photographs were provided by Canada, Germany, Japan and Poland. Example photographs of the varieties ‘Sunsolos’, ‘Kerpril’ and ‘Marrose’ are shown in Annex II.

7. The way of taking a photograph is different in the different countries. Only Poland used a scale every time and always integrated the leaves in the picture. The flower color differs to some extent, but it should be noted that this is a print-out and the quality and color of the original photograph might be better than the print-out.

## Conclusions

8. The following conclusions are made:

(a) Qualitative characteristics have identical notes for the same variety in all countries

(b) Quantitative characteristics sometimes have different notes for the same variety in different countries

(c) the RHS Colour Chart number for a variety differs when the color is difficult to observe

(d) photographs may help to find similar varieties, but it should be noted that the original color might differ from the color in the photograph.

[Annex I follows]

## ANNEX I

PETUNIA

## Numbering of characteristics according to TG/212/1

Variety	Country	Year of testing	Char. 9 Leaf: variegation	Char. 18 Flower: type	Char. 19 Flower: diameter	Char. 22 Corolla lobe: number of colors of upper side	Char. 23 Corolla lobe: main color of upper side  RHS	Color name	Char. 27 Corolla lobe: conspic- uousness of veins on upper side	Char. 30 Corolla tube: main color of inner side  RHS	Color name	Growing conditions
Shihi Brilliant	DE	1994	1	1	6	1	74A (1986)	purple	6	79C (1986)	dark violet	outdoor
(Revolution Brilliant Pink)	CA	2000	1	1	7	1	74A-B (1986)	purple	7	79D (1986)	dark violet	polyhouse
	NZ	1993/94	1	1	7	1	N74A (2001)	purple	6	N186A (2001)	black	outdoor
	PL	2001	1	1	7	1	74A (1995)	purple	5	80A (1995)	violet	outdoor
	JP	1988	1	1	5	2*	74B** (1986)	purple	-	83A, darker (1986)	dark violet	outdoor
Kesupite	DE	1995	1	1	4	1	155C (1986)	white	3	150C (1986)	yellow green	outdoor
(Revolution White)	CA	2000	1	1	6	1	155D (1986)	white	3	155D (1986)	white	polyhouse
(Surfinia White)	NZ	1993/94	1	1	4	1	155C (1986)	white	2	155D (1986)	white	outdoor
	PL	2002	1	1	7	1	155C (1995)	white	3	150D/155D (1995)	white	outdoor
	JP	1991	1	1	5	1	yellowish white	yellowish white	-	RHS 8D (1986)	light yellow	outdoor



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Variety	Country	Year of testing	Char. 9 Leaf: variegation	Char. 18 Flower: type	Char. 19 Flower: diameter	Char. 22 Corolla lobe: number of colors of upper side	Char. 23 Corolla lobe: main color of upper side  RHS	Color name	Char. 27 Corolla lobe: conspic- uousness of veins on upper side	Char. 30 Corolla tube: main color of inner side  RHS	Color name	Growing conditions
<u>Sunsolos</u>	DE	1994	1	1	2	1	69D (1986)	light blue violet	7	79D (1986)	dark violet	outdoor
(Revolution Blue Vein)	CA	2000	1	1	4	1	84B fading to 69D (1986)	violet fading to light blue violet	7	88C-D (1986)	blue violet	polyhouse
(Surfinia Blue Vein)	NZ	1993/ 94	1	1	3	1	87D (1986)	violet	7	83A (1986)	dark violet	outdoor
	PL	2003	1	1	5	1	85C-D (1995)	light blue violet	5	80C (1995)	violet	outdoor
	JP	1992	1	1	3	2	85C (1986)	light blue violet	-	79A, darker (1986)	dark violet	outdoor
Marrose	DE	1994	1	1	6	1	66B (1986)	purple red	9	75A (1986)	violet	outdoor
(Surfinia Hot Pink)	CA	2000	1	1	6	1	68A (1986)	blue pink	9	78C (1986)	violet	polyhouse
	PL	2003	1	1	7	1	67B (1995)	blue pink	9	78C-D (1995)	violet	outdoor
	JP	1996	1	1	5	2	74B (1986)	purple	-	83A (1986)	violet	outdoor
Kerpril	DE	1998	1	2	5	1	86A (1995)	dark violet	8	87A (1995)	violet	outdoor
(Priscilla)	CA	1999	1	2	5	1	87A fading to 85A (1986)	violet fading to light blue violet	7	86A (1986)	dark violet	polyhouse

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Variety	Country	Year of testing	Char. 9 Leaf: variegation	Char. 18 Flower: type	Char. 19 Flower: diameter	Char. 22 Corolla lobe: number of colors of upper side	Char. 23 Corolla lobe: main color of upper side  RHS	Color name	Char. 27 Corolla lobe: conspic- uousness of veins on upper side	Char. 30 Corolla tube: main color of inner side  RHS	Color name	Growing conditions
	NZ	1998/99	1	2	5	1	80A (1995)	violet	7	79A (1995)	dark violet	outdoor
	PL	2003	1	2	7	1	85B (1995)	light blue violet	7	79A (1995)	dark violet	outdoor
	JP	2000	1	2	4	2	81C (1986)	violet	-	79B (1986)	dark violet	outdoor
Silk Road	DE	1998	1	2	2	1	155B (1995)	white	1	155A (1995)	white	outdoor
	NZ	1998/99	1	2	4	1	155B (1995)	white	3	155B (1995)	white	outdoor
Limelight	DE	1998	9	1	3	1	74A (1995)	violet	3	79A (1995)	dark violet	outdoor
	CA	2000	9	1	3	1	74A (1986)	violet	3	84A (1986)	violet	polyhouse
Brevt (Evita)	DE	1998	1	1	3	2	83A (1995)	dark violet	5	84A(1995)	violet	outdoor
	NZ	2000/01	1	1	5	2	83A (1995)	dark violet	4	79A (1995)	dark violet	outdoor
	PL	2000	1	1	5	2	89A-B/ 86A	violet blue/dark violet	5	86A (1995)	dark violet	outdoor

Explanations: \* JP considers a flower which has coloured veins as bicoloured. \*\*The Colour Chart which is used by JP is JHS, the numbers of the JHS were converted to RHS. The conspicuousness of veins on upper side is not assessed by JP

[Annex II follows]

Sunsolos



Germany



Canada



Poland



Japan

Kerpil



Germany



Canada



Poland



Japan



Marrose



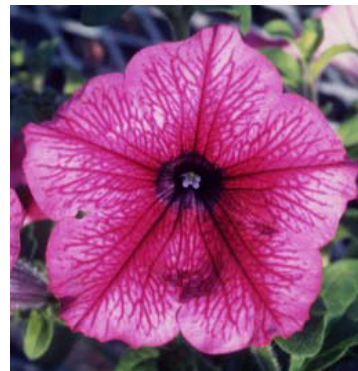
Germany



Canada



Poland



Japan

[End of Annex II and of document]