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UPOV

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

DRAFT

DIASCIA *

UPOV Code: DIASC

Diascia Link & Otto

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from Canada

to be considered by the
Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees at its thirty-ninth session,
to be held in Fortaleza, Ceará State, Brazil, from August 28 to September 1, 2006

Alternative Names: *

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Diascia Link & Otto	Diascia, Twinspur	Diascia, Diascie	Diascie	Diascia

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 *Diascia* Link & Otto of the family *Scrophulariaceae*.

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 seed or rooted cuttings.

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

a sufficient quantity of seed to produce 30 plants, for seed-propagated varieties;
15 rooted cuttings, for vegetatively propagated varieties.

In the case of seed, the seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent authority. In cases where the seed is to be stored, the germination capacity should be as high as possible and should be stated by the applicant.

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 a single growing cycle.

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

3.3.1 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. The plants should be grown in containers to observe the plant growth habit (characteristic 1).

3.3.2 The optimum stage of development for the assessment of each characteristic is indicated by a number in the second column of the Table of Characteristics. The stages of development denoted by each number are described at the end of Chapter 8.

3.3.3 Because daylight varies, color determinations made against a color chart should be made either in a suitable cabinet providing artificial daylight or in the middle of the day in a room without direct sunlight. The spectral distribution of the illuminant for artificial daylight should conform with the CIE Standard of Preferred Daylight D 6500 and should fall within the tolerances set out in the British Standard 950, Part I. These determinations should be made with the plant part placed against a white background.

3.4 Test Design

3.4.1 Seed-propagated varieties: each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 25 plants.

3.4.2 Vegetatively propagated varieties: each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 10 plants.

3.4.3 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

3.5.1 Seed-propagated varieties: unless otherwise indicated, all observations on single plants should be made on 20 plants or parts taken from each of 20 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test.

3.5.2 Vegetatively propagated varieties: unless otherwise indicated, all observations on single plants should be made on 10 plants or parts taken from each of 10 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test.

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 of seed-propagated varieties which are self-pollinated, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 20 plants, one off-type is allowed.

4.2.3 For the assessment of uniformity of seed-propagated varieties which are cross-pollinated or hybrids, the recommendations in the General Introduction for cross-pollinated or hybrid varieties should be followed, as appropriate.

4.2.4 For the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 10 plants, one off-type is 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.

4.3.3 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, the stability of a hybrid variety may, in addition to an examination of the hybrid variety itself, also be assessed by examination of the uniformity and stability of its parent lines.

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) Plant: growth habit (characteristic 1)
(b) Corolla: main color of inner side (characteristic 21) with the following groups:
Gr. 1: white
Gr. 2: light pink
Gr. 3: medium pink
Gr. 4: dark pink
Gr. 5: orange pink
Gr. 6: orange
Gr. 7: orange red
Gr. 8: red
Gr. 9: red purple
Gr. 10: light violet
Gr. 11: medium violet
Gr. 12: dark violet
Gr. 13: violet blue

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)–(e) 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/Beispielsorten/Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (*)	**Plant: growth habit**					
PQ	upright				Codiap, Heccharm, Prince of Orange	1
	semi-upright				Coditer, Ice Cream	2
	spreading				Diastara	3
	semi-trailing				Hecrace	4
2.	**Plant: height**					
QN	short				Codiap, Codilav, Pendan	3
	medium				Diastonia, Diastu	5
	tall				Balwhiswhit, Ice Cream	7
3.	**Plant: width at broadest point**					
QN	narrow				Codilav, Ice Cream	3
	medium				Codiusre	5
	broad				Balwhiswhit	7
4.	**Plant: density**					
QN	sparse				Hecrace, Ice Cracker	3
	medium				Codiap	5
	dense				Diastrosis, Diastu, Heccharm	7
5. (+)	**Stem: anthocyanin coloration**					
QN	absent or weak				Heccharm	1
	moderate				Hecrace	2
	strong					3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/Beispielsorten/Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6. (*)	**(a)**	**Leaf blade: length**					
QN		short				Coditer, Strawberry Sundae	3
		medium				Codiusre	5
		long				Balwhislapi, Balwhiswhit	7
7. (*)	**(a)**	**Leaf blade: width**					
QN		narrow				Balwhiswhit, Coditer, Strawberry Sundae	3
		medium				Codipeim, Diastonia	5
		broad				Balwhislapi	7
8. (+)	**(a)**	**Leaf blade: shape of apex**					
PQ		acute				Balwhiswhit, Diastu, Diastured, Heccharm	1
		obtuse				Balwinimstr	2
		rounded				Diasroroc	3
9. (+)	**(a)**	**Leaf blade: shape of base**					
PQ		rounded				Balwhiswhit	1
		truncate				Diastara, Icepole	2
		cordate				Codiap, Diastina, Heccharm	3
10.	**(a)** **(b)**	**Leaf blade: glossiness**					
QN		absent or weak				Diasroroc	1
		moderate				Diastonia	2
		strong				Diastusca	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/Beispielsorten/Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
11. **(*)**	**(a)** **(b)**	**Leaf blade: variegation**					
QL		absent				Diastu	1
		present				Belmore Beauty, Golden Dancer, Katherine Sharman	9
12. **(*)** **(+)**	**(a)** **(b)**	**Leaf blade: main color**					
PQ		light yellow					1
		medium yellow					2
		dark yellow					3
		yellow green					4
		light green				Balwhislapi, Iceberg	5
		medium green				Codiap, Coditer, Hecrace	6
		dark green				Balwhiscran, Codiusre, Strawberry Sundae	7
13. **(*)**	**(a)** **(b)**	**Leaf blade: secondary color**					
PQ		light yellow				Katherine Sharman	1
		medium yellow				Belmore Beauty	2
		dark yellow					3
		yellow green				Golden Dancer	4
		light green					5
		medium green					6
		dark green					7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/Beispielsorten/Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14. **(*)**	**(a)** **(b)**	**Leaf blade: distribution of secondary color**					
QN		margin only				Katherine Sharman	1
		margin and midzone					2
		midzone only					3
15.	**(c)**	**Inflorescence: density of flowers**					
QN		sparse				Balwhislapi, Ice Cream	3
		medium				Codilav, Diastu	5
		dense				Balwinlapi, Coditer, Strawberry Sundae	7
16.	**(c)**	**Pedicel: length**					
QN		short				Diastis, Lilac Belle	3
		medium				Diasttralav, Diastu	5
		long				Balwinwite, Hecrace	7
17.	**(c)**	**Pedicel: angle relative to peduncle**					
QN		small				Diasroroc, Diastu	3
		medium				Diastusca, Kledi04015	5
		large				Pendan, Wink Pink Improved	7
18.	**(c)**	**Pedicel: anthocyanin coloration**					
QN		absent or weak				Diastis	1
		moderate				Diastonia, Diastu	2
		strong				Diastara, Hecrace	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/Beispielsorten/Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
19. (*) (+)	**(d)**	**Corolla: length**					
QN		short				Codiusre, Diastonia, Lilac Belle	3
		medium				Diastu	5
		long				Balwhistang, Balwhiswhit, Hecrace	7
20. (*) (+)	**(d)**	**Corolla: width**					
QN		narrow				Diastonia, Lilac Belle	3
		medium				Codilav, Diastu	5
		broad				Balwhiswhit, Codipeim, Diatrosis	7
21. (*)	**(d) (e)**	**Corolla: main color**					
PQ		RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
22. (+)	**(d)**	**Upper lip of corolla: reflexing of lateral lobes**					
QN		absent or weak				Balwhiswhit, Diastara, Pendan	1
		medium				Codipeim, Diastis, Penther	2
		strong				Diaspetis, Ice Cream	3
23. (*) (+)	**(d)**	**Lower lip of corolla: length in relation to width**					
QN		longer than broad				Coditer, Rupert Lambert	1
		as long as broad				Balwinlapi, Diastu	2
		broader than long				Balwhiswhit, Hecrace, Ice Cream	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/Beispielsorten/Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
24. (+)	**(d)**	**Lower lip of corolla: incurving**					
QN		absent or weak				Balwhisdarco	1
		medium				Diastara	2
		strong				Diastusca	3
25.	**(d)**	**Lower lip of corolla: undulation of margin**					
QN		weak				Balwhiswhit, Heccharm, Penther	3
		medium				Diastu, Sumdia 02	5
		strong				Diaspetis, Rupert Lambert	7
26. (*) (+)	**(d) (e)**	**Lower lip of corolla: presence of trichomal elaiophores**					
QL		absent				Balwinlapi, Codipeim, Diastina, Diaspetis	1
		present				Diastis, Diastu, Hecrace, Ice Cream	9
27. (*)	**(d) (e)**	**Trichomal elaiophores: density**					
QN		sparse				Balwhiscran, Codilav, Diastonia, Hecrace	3
		medium				Balwhiswhit, Diastu	5
		dense				Codiusre, Diastis, Ice Cream	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/Beispielsorten/Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
28. (+)	**(d) (e)**	**Corolla window: color**					
PQ		green yellow				Diastu	1
		light yellow				Diastuca	2
		medium yellow				Balwhisdarco, Codipeim, Diaspetis	3
		dark yellow				Coditer, Diastina Diastis, Diastured	4
29. (*) (+)	**(d)**	**Spur: length**					
QN		short				Codilav, Codiusre, Sumdia 03	3
		medium				Balwinlapi, Codipeim	5
		long				Balwincor, Diastara, Strawberry Sundae	7
30. (+)	**(d)**	**Spur: main color**					
PQ		RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
31. (+)	**(d)**	**Spur: curvature**					
QN		absent or weak				Penther	1
		moderate				Balwinlapi, Codipeim, Diastara	2
		strong				Balwinimstr, Diastis, Diastonia	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/Beispielsorten/Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
32. (+)	**(d)**	**Spur tip: postion**					
QN		pointing strongly inwards				Diastis	1
		pointing inwards				Diastonia	3
		pointing downwards				Balwinorg	5
		pointing outwards				Divoro	7
		poining strongly outwards				Diastrallav	9

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

Unless otherwise indicated, all characteristics should be observed at the time of full flowering.

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

(a) Observations on the leaf blade which should be made on fully expanded leaves from the middle third of a flowering stem.
(b) To be observed on the upper side of the leaf blade.
(c) Observations should be made on the middle third of an inflorescence with open flowers at anther dehiscence.
(d) Observations on the corolla which should be made on open flowers at anther dehiscence.
(e) To be observed on the inner side of the corolla.

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

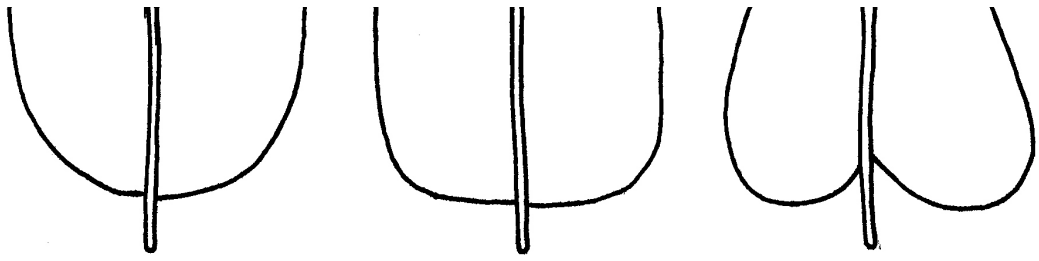
Ad. 5: Stem: anthocyanin coloration

Observations should be made on the middle third of a flowering stem.

Ad. 8: Leaf blade: shape of apex

1 acute | 2 obtuse | 3 rounded

Ad. 9: Leaf blade: shape of base

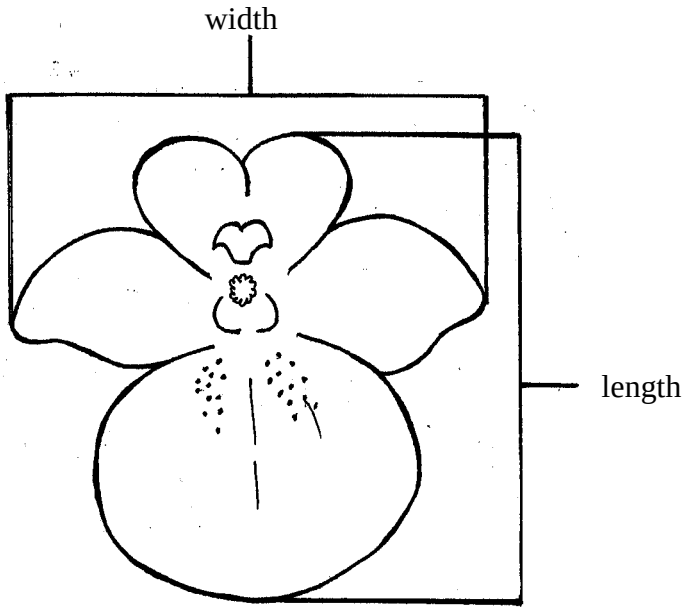


1 rounded | 2 truncate | 3 cordate

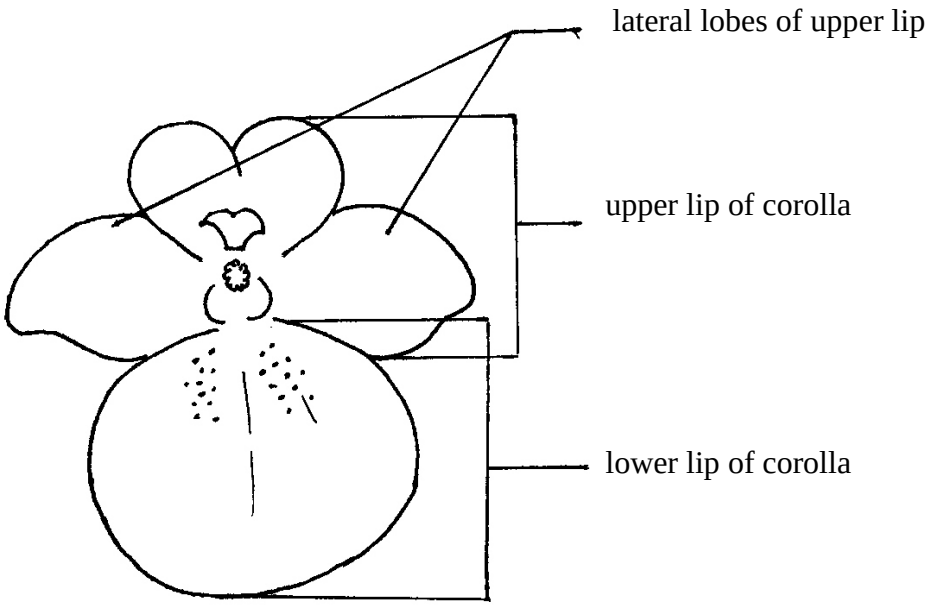
Ad. 12: Leaf blade: main color

The “main color” of the leaf blade is the largest surface area.

Ad. 19: Corolla: length
Ad. 20: Corolla: width

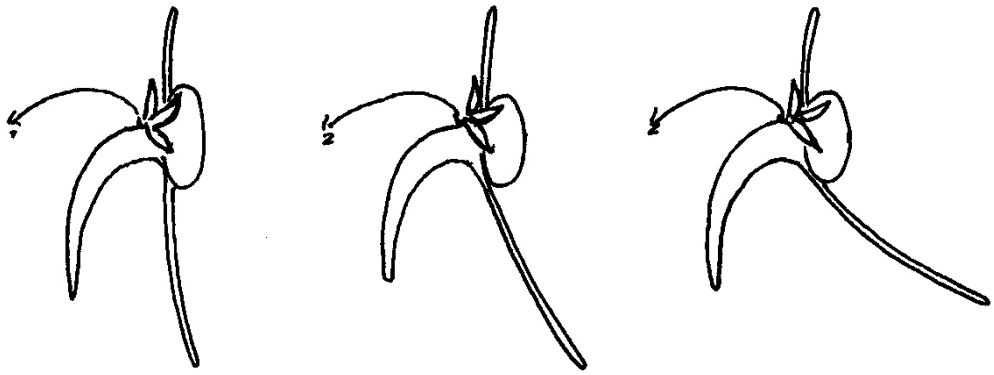


Ad. 22: Upper lip of corolla and lateral lobes of upper lip of corolla
Ad. 23: Lower lip of corolla



Ad. 24: Lower lip of corolla: incurving

Observations should be made on the corolla in side view.



1	2	3
absent or weak	moderate	strong

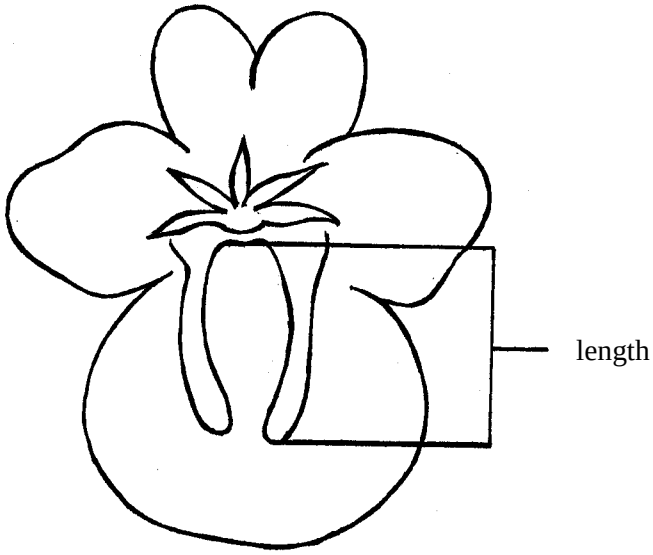
Ad. 26: Lower lip of corolla: presence of trichomal elaiophores on inner side

Trichomal elaiophores are floral glands that actively secrete oil to attract pollinating bees. They consist of many glandular trichomes, or outgrowths from the epidermis of the flower (Rasmussen 1999). In Diascia, trichomal elaiophores are positioned within the double spurs and may or may not be present on the inner side of the lower lip of the corolla.

The observation of this characteristic should be made exclusively on the lower lip and not on any other part of the corolla.

Ad. 28: Corolla window: color

Ad. 29: Spur: length

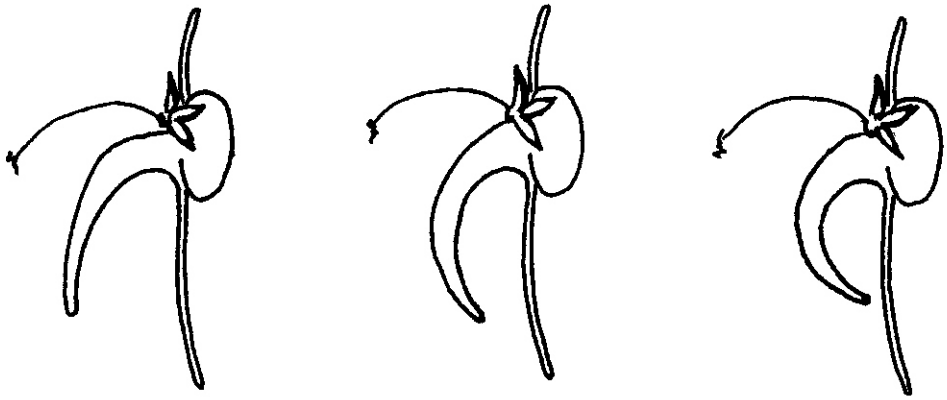


Ad. 30: Spur: main color

Observations should be made on the middle third of a spur.

Ad. 31: Spur: curvature

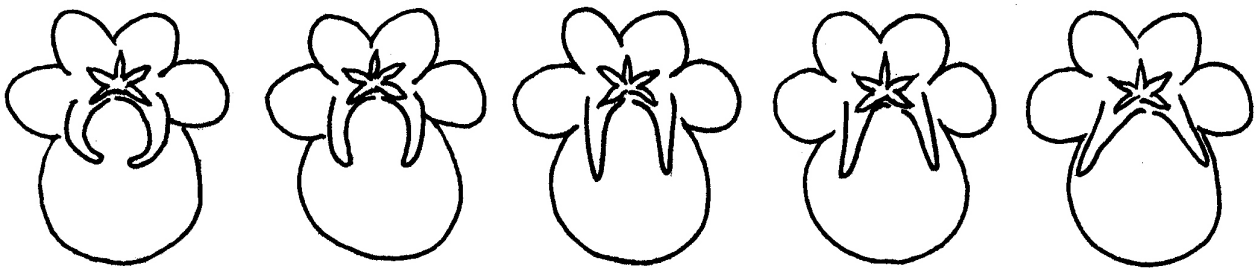
Observations should be made on the corolla in side view.



1	2	3
absent or weak	moderate	strong

Ad. 32: Spur tip: position

Observations should be made on the corolla in dorsal view.



1	3	5	7	9
pointing strongly inwards	pointing inwards	pointing downwards	pointing outwards	pointing strongly outwards

9. Literature

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Huxley, A. (ed.), Griffiths, M. (ed.), Levy, M. (ed.). (1999). The Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening, McMillan Reference Ltd., London (Volume 2, pp. 57).

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Staff of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University (1976). Hortus Third: A Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada, MacMillan Publishing Company, New York, New York, U.S.A. (pp. 380)

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 Genus	
1.1.1 Botanical name	*Diascia* Link & Otto
1.1.2 Common name	Diascia, Twinspur
1.2 Species / Group (please complete)	

2. Applicant

Name	
Address	
Telephone No.	
Fax No.	
E-mail address	
Breeder (if different from applicant)	

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:

3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination (if available) [ ]

Breeder's reference [ ]

[#]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) unknown cross [ ]

4.1.2 Mutation [ ]
(please state parent variety)

4.1.3 Discovery and development [ ]
(please state where and when discovered and how developed)

4.1.4 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

[#] 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:

4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Seed-propagated varieties

(a) Self-pollination [ ]

(b) Cross-pollination
(i) population [ ]
(ii) synthetic variety [ ]

(c) Hybrid [ ]

(d) Other [ ]
(please provide details)

4.2.2 Vegetatively propagated varieties

(a) cuttings [ ]

(b) *in vitro* propagation [ ]

(c) other (state method) [ ]

4.2.3 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

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 (1)	**Plant: growth habit**		
	upright	Codiap, Heccharm, Prince of Orange	1[ ]
	semi-upright	Coditer, Ice Cream	2[ ]
	spreading	Diastara	3[ ]
	semi-trailing	Hecrace	4[ ]
5.2 (11)	**Leaf blade: variegation of upper side**		
	absent	Diastu	1[ ]
	present	Belmore Beauty, Golden Dancer, Katherine Sharman	2[ ]
5.3 (12)	**Leaf blade: main colour of upper side**		
	light yellow		1[ ]
	medium yellow		2[ ]
	dark yellow		3[ ]
	yellow green		4[ ]
	light green	Balwhislapi, Iceberg	5[ ]
	medium green	Codiap, Coditer, Hecrace	6[ ]
	dark green	Balwhiscran, Codiusre, Strawberry Sundae	7[ ]
5.4 (19)	**Corolla: length**		
	short	Codusre, Diastonia, Lilac Belle	3[ ]
	medium	Diastu	5[ ]
	long	Balwhistang, Balwhiswhit, Hecrace	7[ ]

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.5 (20)	**Corolla: width**		
	narrow	Diastonia, Lilac Belle	1[ ]
	medium	Codilav, Diastu	2[ ]
	broad	Balwhiswhit, Codipeim, Diatrosis	3[ ]
5.6.i (21)	**Corolla: main color of inner side**	RHS Color Chart (indicate reference number)	
5.6.ii (21)	**Corolla: main color of inner side**		
	white	Balwhiswhit, Ice Cream	1[ ]
	light pink	Balwinlapi, Diastara	2[ ]
	medium pink	Wink Pink Improved	3[ ]
	dark pink	Divoro	4[ ]
	orange pink	Balwhisaptim	5[ ]
	orange	Prince of Orange	6[ ]
	orange red	Diasscal, Diastina	7[ ]
	red	Codiusre, Diastonia, Hecrace	8[ ]
	red purple	Balwingarn	9[ ]
	light violet	Lilac Belle	10[ ]
	medium violet		11[ ]
	dark violet		12[ ]
	violet blue		13[ ]

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6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties

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..

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
Example	*Corolla: width*	*narrow*	*medium*

Comments:

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:

9. Information on plant material to be examined or submitted for examination.

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.

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:

(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 [ ]

Please provide details for where you have indicated “yes”.

……

10. I hereby declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information provided in this form is correct:

Applicant’s name

Signature Date

[End of document]