



TWO/40/10

ORIGINAL: English

DATE: July 18, 2007

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
GENEVA

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

**Fortieth Session
Kunming, China, July 2 to 6, 2007**

REPORT

*adopted by the
Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees*

Opening of the Session

1. The Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees (TWO) held its fortieth session in Kunming, China, July 2 to 6, 2007. The list of participants is reproduced in Annex I to this report.
2. The TWO was welcomed by Mr. Li Dongsheng, President, Office of the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, State Forestry Administration (SFA) and Mr. Li Gang, Deputy President, Yunnan Flower Association. The welcome addresses of Mr. Li Dongsheng and Mr. Li Gang are reproduced in Annex II to this report.
3. The session was opened by Mrs. Sandy Marshall (Canada), Chairperson of the TWO, who welcomed the participants and, in particular, new participants to the TWO.

Adoption of the Agenda

4. The TWO adopted the agenda as reproduced in document TWO/40/1 Rev.

Short Reports on Developments in Plant Variety Protection*(a) Reports from Members and Observers*

5. Presentations on the plant breeder's right system in China were made by Mr. Zhou Jianren, Division Director, Office of the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, SFA and Ms. Sun Junli, Department of Science and Technology and Education, Ministry of Agriculture. Copies of those presentations are included in Annex III to this document.

6. The expert from Brazil reported that although most of the applications for protection had been filed by national breeders for agricultural crop species, the number of applications for ornamental varieties had increased over the last two years. Most of these applications were filed by European breeders. There was an increased interest among domestic breeders in the extension of the list of plant genera and species eligible for protection to cover rubber and *Pinus*. *Eucalyptus* had become eligible for protection two years before. Up to June 2007, a total of 203 applications had been filed for ornamental plants and 133 titles had been granted. 67 applications, composed mainly of rose, *Kalanchoe*, *Chrysanthemum* and *Anthurium*, were under examination.

7. An expert from Canada reported that the plant variety protection system was effectively used by ornamental breeders. Since September 2006, a total of 283 applications had been filed for ornamental varieties, including many new genera and species of plants used as pot plants as well as perennials and shrubs. 99% of those applications had been filed by foreign applicants. The largest number of the applications were for varieties of *Calibrachoa*, rose, and *Pelargonium*. At that time, 1641 titles of protection were in force, of which 70% were for ornamental varieties. Rose, impatiens and *Pelargonium* were among the plant species for which the largest numbers of the titles were in force.

8. An expert from the Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) of the European Community reported that, in 2006, the CPVO had received 2735 applications and granted nearly 2300 titles for Community protection which had led to almost 13,000 titles being in force. The CPVO had published on its web site a PVR case law database. It was a searchable database, a compilation of case laws in the Plant variety rights sector. The legislation governing Community plant variety rights would be subject to changes in order to allow applicants to file their applications on-line. That possibility was expected to be made available during 2008. The variety denomination database which had been set up by the CPVO in close collaboration with Examination Offices and the UPOV Office was now also available for applicants of Community plant variety rights. The CPVO Extranet was now available to the public for all information on applications which could be made available for public access according to the relevant regulation and for specific information to applicants in order to allow them to consult the progress of their applications at any moment of the procedure. The variety denomination guidelines applied by the CPVO had been adapted to the revised UPOV denomination classes. As a result of the entering into force of a new fees regulation, examination fees to be paid by the applicant had increased, mainly in the fruit and vegetable sectors, but also in ornamentals. An R & D project, co-financed by the CPVO, had been finalized in autumn 2006 and the final report was now available on the CPVO website. The CPVO had signed a Memorandum of understanding with Japan in order to cooperate in DUS testing. At that time, cooperation was focussed on the following species: *Petunia*, *Calibrachoa* and Rose. The list of species was expected to be enlarged. An exchange of technical experts was envisaged. Japan was entrusted by the CPVO to perform the technical examination for *Nymphaea* varieties. The CPVO had received applications for 46 new species within the ornamental sector since the last TWO session.

9. The expert from Denmark reported that the annual number of applications for protection in the ornamental sector by Danish breeders was around 100. There was almost no application of ornamental plants for the national PVP system, because Danish breeders applied for protection with the CPVO. Denmark conducted DUS trials mainly for *Poinsettia*, *Schlumbergera*, *Rhipsalidopsis* and *Bougainvillea*.

10. An expert from France reported that, in France, the Groupe d'étude et de contrôle des variétés et des semences (GEVES) was the official agency conducting studies on seeds and varieties, including technical testing for variety registration, plant breeders' rights, seed certificate. GEVES was also a national partner for the conservation of biodiversity and management of genetic resources, especially in the vegetable sector. As for ornamental DUS testing, GEVES mainly conducted trials for perennial shrubs, seed propagated species, such as *Lavendula*, *Acacia*, *Hortensia*, *Callistemon*, *Nerice*, *Lagerstromeria*, *Buddleia*, *Canna*, *Peach*, *Clematis*, *Weigelia*, *Thymus*, *Mentha*, etc. Those activities were undertaken in two horticultural GEVES Units in Angers and Avignon. GEVES also conducted DUS examinations in cooperation with breeders for ornamental and forest trees, such as *Eucalyptus*. GEVES maintained true living reference collections, which had proven to be useful to guarantee the strength of the breeders' rights. A number of applications filed in France were now tested in the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom under bilateral agreements, while GEVES had conducted 50 DUS examinations for ornamental, fruit and aromatic species on behalf of the CPVO and other EU members. GEVES offered cooperation and education on DUS evaluation, in particular for agricultural, vegetable and fruit crops as well as DUS identification. GEVES had developed DNA identification methods for rose, *Hortensia*, forest trees, agricultural, vegetable and fruit tree species.

11. The expert from Hungary reported that the Central Agricultural Office (CAO) had been established on January 1, 2007. The former National Institute of Agricultural Quality Control had become an independent unit within the CAO. The number of applications for ornamental varieties was decreasing. On the national list of registered varieties, 40% were for agricultural species, 30% were for vegetables and 10% were for ornamental species, and the rest were for fruit trees, grapes and others. Approximately 500 varieties had been approved, of which 80% were agricultural species, 10% for ornamental plants and 10% for others.

12. The expert from Germany reported that, in 2006, a total of 650 DUS tests had been conducted for ornamental varieties for some 60 different species. 75% of those tests were conducted on behalf of the CPVO, and 15% were for domestic applications. Rose, *Pelargonium*, *Kalanchoe*, New Guinea impatiens, petunia and *Osteospermum* were among the most frequently tested species in Germany. Since May 2007, it was possible to complete and submit application forms for national PBR via the internet. The applicant could either submit the signed form to the Bundessortenamt by e-mail, in which case all information would be presented in the form of a two-dimensional bar-code, or could submit the completed form and further information electronically via the internet using a high-quality digital signature.

13. An expert from Japan reported that with respect to international cooperation, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) had been signed in November 2006 between CPVO and Japan for mutual acceptance of DUS test reports on rose and other ornamental plants. The coverage of the MOU would be extended to cover further species. In 2006, a total of 1358 applications had been filed, of which 1,132 applications (83%) were for ornamental species, including, in particular, rose, *Chrysanthemum*, *Dianthus*, *Petunia* and *Cymbidium*. A workshop was planned to take place in Tokyo in October 2007, to exchange experiences in plant variety protection among Asian countries and to consider possible cooperation in the

field of plant variety protection. Another expert reported that the National Center for Seeds and Seedlings, which was now an incorporated administrative agency, had conducted, in 2006, some 700 DUS tests on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, of which 91% were for ornamental plants, 7% for vegetables and 2% for agricultural crops.

14. The expert from Kenya reported that applications for ornamental crops were made mainly by foreign breeders, while applications for agricultural crops were predominantly made by domestic breeders. Since 1997, 840 applications had been filed and 209 titles had been granted. He further reported that work was being carried out on the development of new legislation on seeds and plant breeder's rights to conform with the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention. From June 5 to 8 2007, KEPHIS, in cooperation with UPOV and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) had organized a Regional Seminar on Plant Variety Protection under the UPOV Convention and Workshop on DUS Examination and Data Management for countries in East, Central and Southern Africa. Kenya had hosted the 41st session of the TWV in Nairobi from June 11 to 15, 2006. Kenya had organized, in cooperation with the Scottish Agricultural Science Agency (SASA), a training course on DUS and variety description from June 18 to 29, in which 40 local experts had participated. Kenyan experts had participated also in the UPOV distant learning course DL-205.

15. An expert from Mexico reported that Mexico was bound by the 1978 Act of the UPOV Convention and provided protection to varieties of all plant genera and species. The DUS examination was based on information provided by the breeder. Several Mexican experts from different institutions, some of whom were the leading experts for a number of UPOV Test Guidelines, had attended UPOV Technical Working Parties (TWPs). National test guidelines for native Mexican crops, such as Tagetes, were under development and the DUS criteria were used for national listing and seed certification, in particular for species such as Nochebuena (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*), Mexican lily (*Sprekelia* sp) and tigridia (*Tigridia* sp). Of a total of 202 applications, 22% had been for ornamentals, mainly Alstroemeria, Gerbera, Bougainvillea and Rose.

16. Experts from Netherlands reported that, at the national level, there had been no major changes. Approximately 250 applications had been filed at the national level, mainly for bulbous plants and Phalaenopsis. Naktuinbouw undertook some 1,000 DUS trials, of which 750 had been on behalf of the CPVO. It was further reported that two Chinese experts were being trained in Wageningen for six months and that a group of 10 Chinese experts had visited Naktuinbouw in June 2007. In 2008, Dutch PVP specialists would be sent to China to provide further training.

17. The expert from New Zealand reported that a draft law had been prepared which would conform with the provisions of the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention. The draft would not be sent to the Parliament before the end of 2007. The number of applications for all genera and species had been in decline for the last few years. That decline appeared to have stopped and so far that year the number of applications seemed to be increasing. The number of applications for varieties of new genera and species had decreased, with increased applications for varieties of formerly new species, providing increased experience and knowledge. One of the most unusual uses for varieties in a new species was for wetlands. New Zealand was developing a model for the possible increased use of foreign test reports. The PVR office was carrying out a review of reference collections as the office did not have any of its own collections and relied upon cooperation. The office intended to provide guidance with respect to the "first sale" of a variety. New commercial propagation

arrangements, where several multiple partners were involved, could provide uncertainty as to when the first sale of a variety occurred.

18. An expert from the Republic of Korea reported that as of May 31, 2007, out of 3,092 applications that had been filed for protection, 1,870 titles of protection had been granted, of which 24% were for cereals, 12% for vegetables, 5% for fruits, 52% for ornamental plants and 6% for industrial crops. In 2006, protection had been extended to cover an additional 34 plant genera and species, so that a total of 189 genera and species were now eligible for protection. As the result of the entry into force of a new seed regulation on January 30, 2007, the fees for application for plant breeder's rights and DUS examination, as well as annual fees, had slightly increased. She further reported that the seventh cooperation meeting between the Republic of Korea and Japan had been held in March 2007, in the Republic of Korea, and that the next meeting would be held in Japan in November. The purpose of the meeting was to establish a regional cooperation system for PVP among North-East Asian countries. In that meeting, the harmonization of test guidelines and the organization of ring tests for rice, rose and Chinese cabbage had been discussed. It was planned to conduct also a ring test for Chrysanthemum. She further informed the TWO that the tenth session of the BMT had been held in Seoul from November 21 to 23, 2006, attended by 53 experts from 15 countries and 5 observers and that that had been followed by an international symposium on the application of molecular techniques for plant breeding and plant variety protection, organized by National Seed Management Office (MNSO) in cooperation with UPOV and the Korean Society for Seed Science & Industry (KOSID). She reported that, in 2007, the thirty-eighth session of the Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops would be held in Jeju from July 9 to 13. She further informed the TWO that the NSMO had launched a training course on plant variety protection for countries where PVP legislation was under development, or had recently been passed. She added that, in 2007, the course would take place from August 20 to September 15 and that around 15 participants from 15 countries were expected. Through that course, NSMO aimed to transfer the Republic of Korea's accumulated expertise and know-how in implementing a plant variety protection system

19. The expert from Singapore reported that, in Singapore, plant variety protection was operated by two offices, namely, the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS) and the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore (AVA). IPOS was responsible for PVP registry administration and legislative support, while AVA was responsible for technical examinations concerning applications for plant variety protection. Currently 15 genera and species were eligible for protection, including 8 orchids (*Dendrobium*, *Mokara*, *Oncidium*, *Vanda*, *Aranda*, *Aranthera*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Renantanda*), 4 aquatic plants (*Anubias*, *Cryptocoryne*, *Echinodorus*, *Limnophila*), 1 ornamental plant (*Heliconia*) and 2 vegetables (*Brassica chinensis* L., *Brassica chinensis* var. *parachinensis*). He reported that Singapore had not received any applications to date, although there had been queries, both locally and from abroad. Singapore had initiated a survey on plant variety protection regimes among the APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) economies.

20. The expert from Ukraine reported that the State Service on Protection of Plant Varieties was the central body in Ukraine responsible for the protection of plant varieties as well as for the control of the dissemination of varieties in the country. Suitable varieties were registered with the State Variety Register of Ukraine. The Ukraine Institute for Plant Variety Examination was responsible for testing varieties, including DUS testing. As of May 15, 2007, 3,918 varieties had been registered with the State Variety Register, among which 313 (8%) were varieties of ornamental and forestry species. The number of protection titles in force had increased at the annual rate of 150%, from 221 titles at the end of 2005 to 570 titles

on May 15, 2007. During 2006, 369 titles had been issued and 20 titles had terminated. In 2006, the first protection title had been granted to an ornamental species, and currently 63 ornamental varieties were protected, most of which were rose varieties.

21. The expert from United Kingdom reported little change. About 500 new varieties were examined each year, with the most important species being Chrysanthemum, Rose, Dahlia, Nemesia and Diascia. Many newer species were also under test, with Echinacea, Phygellus, Aстранtia, Diascia and Nemesia becoming increasingly important in terms of numbers.

22. An expert from Thailand reported that a system for the protection of new varieties had existed in Thailand since 1999, where 35 plant genera and species were eligible for protection. A total of 156 applications had been filed and 18 titles of protection had been granted. National test guidelines had been established and some of them, for example test guidelines for dendrobium, had been developed on the basis of UPOV Test Guidelines for Dendrobium.

23. The representative of the International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit-Tree Varieties (CIOPORA) explained that she had three issues which she wished to raise at the TWO: firstly, she expressed concern that the minimum distance between varieties was becoming very close, which meant that distinct varieties were becoming difficult to identify; secondly, she recalled that the example varieties in the Test Guidelines were also indicated in the Technical Questionnaire characteristics which needed to be described by breeders. In that respect, she noted that the example varieties in some Test Guidelines needed to be updated and recommended that example varieties should be updated every 5-6 years; and thirdly, she encouraged China to expand its list of genera and species for which protection was available in order to encourage more applications by foreign breeders.

24. In reply to the comment by the representative of CIOPORA, an expert from the State Forestry Administration of China explained that the list of genera and species for which protection was available could be expected to grow rapidly in the future and that the possibility of making applications on-line was also being developed in order to facilitate applications by breeders.

(b) Reports on Developments Within UPOV

25. The TWO received an oral report from the Office of the Union on the latest developments within UPOV. A copy of the presentation is attached as Annex III to this document.

Molecular Techniques

26. The TWO considered document TWO/40/2 and received an oral report from Mr. Joost Barendrecht (Netherlands), Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Crop Subgroup on Molecular Techniques for Rose (Crop Subgroup for Rose), in which the TWO was informed that the report of the second session of the Crop Subgroup for Rose, held in Angers, France, on April 18, 2007 (document BMT-TWO/Rose/2/6) would be posted on the UPOV website at http://www.upov.int/restrict/en/bmt_cropsubgroups/rose_1.htm. The TWO noted the information provided in document TWO/40/2 and in the oral report made by Mr. Barendrecht.

TGP Documents

27. The Office of the Union considered the TGP documents below on the basis of documents TWO/40/3 and TWO/40/3 Add.

(a) *TGP documents to which the Technical Committee has given highest priority:*

TGP/10 Examining Uniformity (document TGP/10/1 Draft 7)

28. The TWO agreed the following with respect to document TGP/10/1 Draft 7:

1.2	the TWO noted the proposed change of wording by the TWA to the highlighted sentence in square brackets (“[Hence, ...]”) but supported the preference, as expressed by the TWV, for the sentence to be deleted completely.
2.1	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to delete “[is always present to some extent and]”
2.2	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, final sentence to read “As a general rule, the states of expression of qualitative characteristics are not influenced by the environment.”
2.3.1(c)	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, first sentence to read “in cross-pollinated varieties (including synthetic varieties), the expression of characteristics within varieties results from both genetic and environmental components.”
2.4.1	in accordance with the TWV proposal, last sentence to read “In addition, for varieties maintained by near-isogenic maintainer lines (e.g. male sterile lines) and for synthetic varieties, a segregation of certain characteristics is acceptable if it is compatible with the method of propagation of the variety.”
2.4.2	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, first sentence to read “Thus, for the varieties covered by paragraph 2.4.1, a segregation for certain characteristics, in particular for qualitative characteristics, is accepted if it is compatible with the expression of the parental lines and the method of propagating the variety.
4.2	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, Section 4.2 to be moved after Section 4.6
4.2.1.1	in accordance with the TWV proposal, to add new notes to cover atypical expression resulting from damage and lack of fertilization. The TWO agreed to add examples of damage and lack of fertilization.
4.2.2.1	to retain the sentence “Within-plant variation can be caused by an external influence (e.g. light levels of the inner and outer plant) or can be genetically based.”
4.3.2.5	to retain the “green shoot” example, but to explain that it would be necessary for the “atypical” parts of plants concerned, if propagated, to produce plants which were true-to-type and to note that, in most cases, it was unlikely that that would be the case.

4.3.2.5	to defer to the views of the TWF on the suitability of the sentence “[A second example can be seen in apple fruit coloration and patterning. The fruit color, color intensity, amount of overcolor and pattern of overcolor can have atypical expression present, but it is the frequency of the variation which requires consideration.]”
4.3.3.3	to retain the highlighted sentence, but to revise to read “This can be carried out on the existing material for a second cycle or on new material” and to add that a sample of the original material should be retained, where possible, to check the conformity of any new material.
4.5.1	in accordance with the TWV proposal, title to read “Self-pollinated, vegetatively propagated and single-cross hybrid varieties”
4.5.1.4, 4.5.1.5	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to retain the existing version
4.5.1.7	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to delete “[The sample size and maximum acceptable number of off-types must be selected with care in order to produce a good test.]”
4.6	<p>the TWO noted the TWA proposal for the TC to add the following text from TGP/13/1 Draft 9, Section 2.5.3 for consideration by the TC:</p> <p>“Setting the uniformity standard too low could have the consequence of protecting a variety with a large variation in the expression of its characteristics, thereby making it more difficult to establish distinctness for subsequent candidate varieties of that new species or type. Setting uniformity standard too high may lead to the rejection of the variety although, under consideration of the genetic background, the variety could not be more uniform due to the inherent genetic variation.”</p> <p>In accordance with the TWV, the TWO noted with respect to the text proposed by the TWA, that the setting of a “low uniformity standard” in terms of acceptable numbers of off-types would not make it any more difficult to establish distinctness for subsequent candidate varieties of a new species or type. Therefore, in its proposed form, the statement was not applicable for self-pollinated, vegetatively propagated or single-cross hybrid varieties. However, it noted that it could be more difficult to establish distinctness for subsequent candidate varieties of a new species or type if an insufficient number of characteristics was considered for DUS. With regard to cross-pollinated varieties, it noted that the statement should be checked in relation to its applicability for COYD if it was used as the basis for examining distinctness, if that method used only the average value for a variety of each characteristic.</p> <p>With regard to the text “Setting uniformity standard too high may lead to the rejection of the variety although, under consideration of the genetic background, the variety could not be more uniform due to the inherent genetic variation.”, the TWO noted that that concern was already addressed in Section 4.6</p>
5.2.1	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to retain the word “comparable”

5.2.2	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to delete “with comparable expression of characteristics” from the final sentence
5.2.4	the TWO noted that a paper on LSD had been prepared by experts from Australia and would be considered by the Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs at its twenty-fifth session, to be held in Sibiu, Romania, from September 3 to 6, 2007
5.3	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to delete “[, but closely related,]”

(b) *Other TGP Documents:*

TGP/8 Trial Designs and Techniques used in the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (document TGP/8/1 Draft 7)

29. The TWO proposed that document TGP/8/1, Part I, Section 2 “Trial Design” should cover the possibility of having separate trials to examine plants at different stages of development, e.g. young trees and mature trees. However, the TWO agreed that it would be more appropriate to have a detailed discussion on TGP/8 at its forty-first session in 2008, when the document would be more advanced.

TGP/11 Examination of Stability (document TGP/11/1 Draft 2)

30. The TWO discussed document TGP/11/1 Draft 2 up to Section 2.2.4 and agreed that the document should be revised to differentiate between issues of stability and uniformity and address only those issues which concerned stability. The TWO agreed that the document should continue to be developed. With regard to the text of document TGP/11/1 Draft 2 up to Section 2.2.4, the TWO made the following comments:

2.2.1	to be revised to avoid stating that the assessment of distinctness and uniformity is not possible without the assumption that the variety is stable in the expression of its characteristics
2.2.3	to avoid relating off-types to the assessment of stability
2.2.3 (b)	to delete “and inbred lines of hybrid varieties”
2.2.4	to revise the sentence “The real reason as to why the variety is deemed being not uniform resulting from the higher than tolerable numbers of off-types may be due to its genetic make up: the variety is inherently not stable.”
2.5.4	in addition to the points made up to Section 2.2.4, the TWO agreed with the TWV that Section 2.5.4 should be deleted from TGP/11 because it was subsequent to the DUS examination.

31. The TWO agreed that a new draft of TGP/11 should be prepared by the experts from European Community, in conjunction with the United Kingdom, by October 2007 in time for the development of the draft to be considered by the Technical Committee in 2008.

32. The TWO agreed with the TWV proposal that, in addition to continuing the development of TGP/11, it would be of practical assistance to seek to develop a document on how to address problems concerning stability which were brought to the attention of an

authority after the grant of a plant breeder's right. It noted the TWV comment that such a document could also be extended to address problems concerning distinctness, uniformity and novelty which were brought to the attention of an authority after the grant of a plant breeder's right and also to consider the status and use of the "official" variety description. It was noted that the development of such a document would be outside the framework of the DUS examination and, therefore, outside the scope of the General Introduction and TGP documents. It also noted the need for such a document to be endorsed by the Technical Committee and the Administrative and Legal Committee and agreed to await the views of those committees before starting work on such a document.

TGP/12 Special Characteristics (document TGP/12/1 Draft 2)

33. The TWO discussed document TGP/12/1 Draft 2 and agreed to propose that consideration be given to including frost tolerance in the document

TGP/13 Guidance for New Types and Species (document TGP/13/1 Draft 9)

34. The TWO agreed to propose the following with respect to document TGP/13/1 Draft 9:

1.3	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, final sentence to read "The starting point in each section of this document is the information provided in the Technical Questionnaire or application form [...]".
2.1.1	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to reverse the order of (a), (b) and (c)
2.1.3	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to be revised to make reference to the basic principles set out in documents TGP/4 and TGP/9 and to delete the example of Festulolium
2.2	to add "or application form" after "Technical Questionnaire"
2.3.4	to replace the highlighted text between square brackets with an explanation that the need for the development of (UPOV) Test Guidelines should be based on the guidance in document TGP/7
2.4.2	in response to the concerns expressed by the TWA and TWV, the TWO proposed that the section should be revised to consider the <i>possibility</i> of varieties of common knowledge and, in particular, to explain that there could be cases where there would be no varieties of common knowledge
2.5.3	to replace the highlighted section with a reference to TGP/10
2.6	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to delete "and Verification"
2.7	in accordance with the TWA and TWV suggestion, to include advice to seek information on variation within the species and not just variation between varieties of common knowledge and to include advice to seek such information from other sources than just botanical references
2.7.4	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, final sentence to read "It would, therefore, be advisable to avoid the extreme states of expression for such a characteristic (very small (1) and very large (9)) to describe the first varieties within a species."

3.	to avoid repetition of the elements in Section 2 and to consider only matters specific for interspecific / intergeneric hybrids, such as uniformity requirements and how to use the Test Guidelines for the “parent” species for DUS testing of the interspecific / intergeneric hybrid
4.2	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to add “or application form” after “Technical Questionnaire”

TGP/14 Glossary of Technical, Botanical and Statistical Terms Used in UPOV Documents (document TGP/14/1 Draft 3)

35. The TWO discussed document TGP/14/1 Draft 3.
36. The TWO agreed to propose the following with respect to document TGP/14/1 Draft 3:

Section 2 “Botanical Terms”: Subsection 2 “Shapes and Structures

Section 2.2	<p>the TWO noted the following comments made by the TWV:</p> <p>“With respect to document TWV/41/10 Rev., the TWV concluded that the results of the exercise on shape demonstrated that the observation of the individual components of shape (e.g. position of broadest part, length/width ratio, lateral outline) provided information which was more precise and consistent and which was more powerful for discriminating between varieties. However, the TWV noted that such components of shape might not be easily understood, particularly by applicants for characteristics included in the Technical Questionnaire, and agreed that it would be helpful to develop meaningful states: for example, “very elongated”, rather than “very high” for length/width ratio. The TWV confirmed its view expressed at its fortieth session, that a characteristic describing the overall shape, in addition to the individual components of shape, could be useful for variety description purposes and agreed that, in order to make such an overall shape characteristic as useful as possible, it would be worthwhile considering the inclusion of charts such as that in TGP/14/1 Draft 3, Section 2.2, Examples 4 and 5 in the explanation for such characteristics in Chapter 8 of the Test Guidelines. The TWV agreed that it might be helpful for other Technical Working Parties (TWPs) to see the results of the shape exercise, as presented in TWV/41/10 Rev., for their discussions on document TGP/14 and agreed that the Office might present those results to other interested TWPs. The TWV agreed that Section 2.2 should be reviewed accordingly.”</p> <p>The TWO agreed that the approach of the TWV represented a good balance between the need for precise and consistent observations and the need for shape to be presented in a practical way for the purposes of description. It agreed that that approach for shape should be used for drafting Test Guidelines for its forty-first session.</p>
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Section 2 “Botanical Terms”: Subsection 3 “Color”

General	<p>the TWO noted that the discussions on draft Test Guidelines at its fortieth session had identified the following issues which needed to be resolved with regard to the development of color characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) characteristics for “number of colors”; (b) strategies for sets of characteristics to describe color patterns; (c) describing color patterns where those are in addition to the variegation in variegated varieties; (d) the consideration of whether pigments, such as anthocyanin, should be considered as a color; and (e) explanation of conspicuousness (e.g. whether it relates to color <i>per se</i>, color contrast, etc. and excludes the area covered by the color) <p>The TWO agreed that it would be difficult to make progress on those matters within the TWO session in a timely and effective way and agreed to propose to hold a separate meeting to discuss the development of TGP/14/1 Section 2, Subsection 3 “Color” on the Friday afternoon and Saturday morning immediately prior to the TWF or TWO session in 2008, whichever was the earliest. It noted that an invitation to that meeting would be sent to all TC and TWP experts. In order to ensure that the meeting was as productive as possible, it was agreed that a new draft of TGP/14/1, seeking to address as far as possible the issues raised above, should be produced before that meeting and that, in addition, a comprehensive set of examples and photographs should be prepared for discussion in the meeting.</p>
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37. With regard to the proposal of the TWA to await the adoption of document TGP/8 before finalizing TGP/14, Section 3 in order to ensure that all terms are covered, the TWO proposed that the adoption of TGP/14 should not be delayed by awaiting the adoption of TGP/8.

(c) *Revision of TGP documents:*

TGP/5 Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing

38. With regard to the proposed clarification of the terms “breeder”, “applicant” and “original breeder” in document TGP/5, the TWO agreed with the TWV proposal to avoid introducing a new term such as “original breeder” by using the phrase “the person who bred, or discovered and developed, the variety”.

Section 1/2 Draft 2: Model Administrative Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties

39. The TWO agreed to propose the following with respect to document TGP/5/Section 1/2 Draft 2:

page 2	to retain the proposed new paragraph in the Model Administrative Agreement unless it can be moved to another document where it would be brought to the attention of members of the Union considering the need for establishing an agreement for cooperation
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Section 2/2 Draft 2: UPOV Model Form for the Application for Plant Breeders' Rights

40. The TWO agreed to propose the following with respect to document TGP/5/Section 2/2 Draft 2:

1.	to consider whether applicants would only be required to complete either (b) (by individuals) or (d) (by companies)
2.	to create a separate subsection to indicate whether there is a procedural representative (proxy / agent)
3.	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to request only the following information, in line with the information requested in the standard Technical Questionnaire: “(a) Botanical name “(b) Common name”
6.	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to amend to read “Other applications”. The TWA and TWO noted the importance of this information being provided by breeders.
A 0.3	to amend “Dates should be written in year-month-day order (example: 76-01-14);” to read “The format of dates should be specified and should include a requirement for the year to be provided in 4-digit format (e.g. 2007)”
B 1.1	to replace “Telephone and telex numbers” with “Telephone number, e-mail and fax number”

41. The TWO noted the discussions which had taken place at the TC concerning the proposal of the International Seed Federation (ISF) for consideration to be given to the development of an electronic version of the model application form and technical questionnaire for use by members of the Union. It noted that the CAJ had agreed to extend an invitation to members of the Union and ISF to present their experiences and initiatives for the development of electronic application forms and technical questionnaires at the fifty-sixth session of the CAJ.

Section 4/2 Draft 2: UPOV Model Form for the Designation of the Sample of the Variety

42. The TWO did not have any comments with respect to document TGP/5/Section 4/2 Draft 2.

Section 5/2 Draft 2: UPOV Request for Examination Results and UPOV Answer to the Request for Examination Results

43. The TWO agreed to propose the following with respect to document TGP/5/Section 5/2 Draft 2:

UPOV Request: 8.	to provide a field to indicate the status of the variety (applied for PBR; applied for official registration; granted PBR; entered in official register)
UPOV Request: 8.	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to provide a field to indicate the status of the denomination, i.e. approved or proposed
UPOV Answer: 3.	to provide a field for the variety denomination for indication of the status of the denomination, i.e. approved or proposed
UPOV Answer: 4.	to check whether the “back of this form” was provided in the original version.
UPOV Answer: 5.	to add new item before (a) for “is enclosed”; and to modify (c) to read “will be forwarded” (to delete “by (approximate date)”)

44. The TWO agreed to suggest to the TC and CAJ to consider whether to include a request for the requesting authority to inform the reporting authority on the outcome of the use of the examination results.

Section 6/2 Draft 2: UPOV Report on Technical Examination and UPOV Variety Description

45. The TWO agreed to propose the following with respect to document TGP/5 Section 6/2 Draft 2:

<i>UPOV Report on Technical Examination</i>	
10.	in accordance with the TWV proposal, to provide a field to indicate the status of the denomination, i.e. approved or proposed
16.	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, to simplify the section to read as follows: “(a) Report on Distinctness The variety - is distinct [] - is not distinct [] “(b) Report on Uniformity The variety - is uniform [] - is not uniform [] “(c) Report on Stability The variety - is stable []

	- is not stable []
	In the case of a positive conclusion, a description of the variety is provided in an annex to this report.”
<i>UPOV Variety Description</i>	
2.	in accordance with the TWA and TWV proposal, term in brackets to be deleted
[new] (after 7.)	to provide a field to indicate the status of the variety (applied for PBR; applied for official registration; granted PBR; entered in official register)
16.	to be harmonized with Section of the Technical Questionnaire in document TGP/7/1
[new] (after 17.)	the TWO noted that, as explained in documents TGP/4 and TGP/9, not all the varieties considered in the process of examining distinctness would be included in the DUS growing trial. In that respect, it was noted that information on similar varieties was requested in Section 16. It was also observed that requirements concerning information on the reference collections used in the examination of distinctness were included as an element within the Model Administrative Agreement (document TGP/5 Section 1/1). The TWO proposed that such a new section should not be introduced in TGP/5 Section 6: UPOV Variety Description.

Section 7/2 Draft 2: UPOV Interim Report on Technical Examination

46. The TWO agreed to propose the following with respect to document TGP/5/Section 7/2 Draft 2:

10.	to provide a field to indicate the status of the denomination, i.e. approved or proposed
[new] (after 10.)	to provide a field to indicate the status of the variety (applied for PBR; applied for official registration; granted PBR; entered in official register)
16.	to consider replacing (a) to (c) with a blank space for completion

Section 10: Notification of Additional Characteristics

47. The TWO noted that the approval of document TGP/5/1 “Experience and Cooperation in DUS Testing” by the TC at its forty-first session was made on the basis that, with regard to Section 10/1, there would be a review of the notification of additional characteristics on the UPOV website after three years of operation. The TWO noted that, at its forty-third session, the TC had noted that no additional characteristics had been notified to the Office of the Union, but had considered that the system was very useful and had agreed to retain Section 10 in document TGP/5.

Discussion on Draft Test Guidelines*Anubias*

48. The subgroup discussed document TG/ANUBI(proj.2), presented Mr. Thomas Tan (Singapore) and agreed the following:

1	to read: “These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of <i>Anubias heterophila</i> Engler, <i>Anubias barteri</i> var. <i>barteri</i> Schott and <i>Anubias barteri</i> var. <i>nana</i> Engler of the family <i>Araceae</i> <u>and their hybrids</u> .”
2.3	the minimum quantity of plant material to be 40 plants
3.3.1	to delete the technical data
3.3.3	to be deleted
5.3	the number of characteristics to be corrected
6.3	the grouping names Barteri, Nana and Heterophylla to be represented by B, N and H, respectively
Chapter 7 (general)	to delete all numerical data and species names
Chars.1, 2,3	to be combined into one single characteristic; to indicate example varieties for each of the groups for each state of expression
Chars.4,5,6	to be combined into one single characteristic; to indicate example varieties for each of the groups for each state of expression
Chars.7,8,9	to be combined into one single characteristic; to indicate example varieties for each of the groups for each state of expression
Char.10	to read: “Leaf blade: shape of apex”
Char.11	QL to be replaced by PQ
Char.12	QL to be replaced by QN
Char.13	QL to be replaced by QN
Char.15	to read: “Leaf blade: color of young leaf”
Char.16	QL to be replaced by QN; to receive a (+)
Char.17	to insert the example variety “Nana(B)”;
	to check if there are further differences in the inflorescence eg size, color. There could be differences in the spadix
General	to check whether other useful characteristics

Buddleia

49. The subgroup discussed document TG/BUDDL(proj.3), as presented by Mr. Richard Brand (France), and agreed the following:

Cover page	The spelling of “BUDDLEJA” to be corrected
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1.	The spelling of “ <i>Buddleja</i> ” to be corrected
2.3	To read “The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be: eight plants capable of flowering and showing full characteristics of the variety during the first growing cycle”
3.1	To read “The minimum duration of tests should normally be one year.”
3.3.1	To delete the second sentence
3.3.2	To be deleted
3.4.1	To read “Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 6 plants.”
3.5	The number of plants to be examined to be 6
5.3 (d)	to read “Flower: petal color (characteristic 34)”
6.5	To delete the indications for MG, MS, VG, VS, A, B, C
Char.1	To read “Plant: growth habit” with states of expression “upright (1), globular (2) and spreading (3)”; QN to be replaced with PQ
Char. 2	To include the state “short (3)” with the example variety “Hulmoon”
Char. 3	To read “Plant: height in relation to width” with the states of expression “taller than broad (1), as tall as broad (2) broader than tall (3)”
Char. 4	To be deleted
Char. 5	To read “Shoot: color”; to receive (a); FR to consider the deletion of the example variety “ <i>B. lindleyana</i> ”
Char. 6	To be deleted
Char.7	To read “Stem: shape in cross section” ; to add the state “circular (1)” with the example variety “Spring Promise”
Char. 9	the states of expression to read “lanceolate (1), elliptic (2), ovate (3) , cordate (4)” to consider the possibility inserting the state “lobbed (5)”
Char. 9(a)	to read “Leaf length” with the states of expression “very short (1), short (3), medium (5), long (7) and very long (9)” with example varieties to be provided by CN
Char. 9(b)	to read “Leaf width” with the states of expression “very narrow (1), narrow (3), medium (5), broad (7) and very broad (9)” with example varieties to be provided by CN
Char.10	to be deleted
Char.11	to read “Leaf : main color of the upper side (pubescence excluded)” with the states of expression “yellow (1), green (2), and grey green (3)(to be checked by FR)”
Char.12	to read “ <u>Green-colored varieties only</u> : Leaf : intensity of main color on upper side”
Char. 12a	to read “ <u>Variegated varieties only</u> : Leaf: secondary color” with the states of expression “yellowish white (1)(Notbud) and yellow(2)(Santana)”
Char.14	to be placed before Char.11

Char.15	to read “Leaf blade: pattern of variegation” with the states of expression “only marginal (1), irregular (2)”
Chars.16 and 17	to be deleted
Char.18	to read “Leaf : margin” with states of expression “Entire (1), crenate (2), dentate (3)serrate (4), sinuate (5), lobbed (6)(to be checked)
Char.23	to read “Leaf : rugosity”
Char.24	to read “Leaf : intensity of rugosity”
Char.24a	to read “Inflorescence: arrangement” with the states of expression “terminal (1), terminal and axillary (2), axillary”; to be PQ
Char.25	note 2 to read “cylindrical”; to delete note 4
Char.26	to read “Inflorescence : length (excluding peduncle)”
Char.28	to read “Calyx: length”; to check whether being “Corolla tube: length“; to receive (+)
Char.29	to read “Corolla lobe: attitude”
Char.30	to read “Corolla lobes: relative position” with the states of expression “free (1), free to touching (2), touching (3); QL to be replaced with QN
Char.31	to read “Corolla lobe: marginal incisions”
Char.32	to read “Corolla lobe: depth of marginal incisions” with the states of expression “shallow (3), medium (5), deep (7)
Char.33	to read “Corolla lobe: color (inner side)”
Chars. 35, 35a, 35b	to be deleted
New Char.	to read “Corolla tube : presence of eye” with the states of expression “absent (1), present (9)
New Char.	to read “Corolla tube : color of eye” with the states of expression “yellow (1), orange (2), reddish (3), brown (4)”
Char.36	the example variety “B.fallowiana” to be replaced with “Spring Promise”; to be placed after Char. 27
Char.37	to read “Time of beginning of flowering”
Char.38	to read “Inflorescence: fragrance”; to be placed after Ch. 27
Chars.39, 40	to be deleted
TQ 5	to insert characteristics 1, 2, 14, 15, 25, 34

Canna

50. The subgroup discussed document TG/CANNA(proj.3), as presented by Mr. Richard Brand (France), and agreed the following:

Cover page	under Alternative Names to include the additional Spanish name “Platanillo”
1.	to read “These Test Guidelines apply to all vegetatively propagated varieties of <i>Canna</i> L.
2.2	to read “The material is to be supplied in the form of rhizomes or young plants.”
2.3	to read “The minimum quantity of plant material, to be provided by the applicant, should be 10 rooted plants, or rhizomes which will flower within one year and display all characteristics of the variety.”
4.3.2	the second standard sentence for Uniformity to be inserted”
Char.1	to read “Plant: total height at the beginning of flowering”; to receive an illustration to indicate the “total height”
Char.2	QN to be replaced by QL
Char.3	to read “Leaf blade: length”
Chars 6 to 12	to be replaced with the following characteristics with example varieties to be provided by NZ and FR: (*)Char.6 “Leaf blade: number of color” with the states of expression “one, two, three” (*)Char.7 “Leaf blade: main color” with the states of expression “yellowish white (1), yellow (2), yellow green (3), green (4), orange (5), orange brown (6), brown (7) and purple (8)” (*)Char.8 “Leaf blade: intensity of main color” with the states of expression “weak (3), medium (5), strong (7)” (*)Char.9 “Leaf blade: secondary color” with the states of expression “yellowish white (1), yellow (2), yellow green (3), green (4), orange (5), orange brown (6), brown (7) and purple (8)” (*)Char.10 “Leaf blade: pattern of secondary color” with the states of expression “diffused (1), along veins (2), both (3)”
Char.13	to read “Inflorescence: length excluding peduncle”; to receive an (a)
Char.14	to read “Inflorescence: thickness at the top of peduncle”; to receive an (a); HU to provide explanation
Char.15	to receive an (a); the state of expression for note 2 to read “moderately above”
Char.16	to be deleted
Char.16(a)	to read “Staminode: type” with the states of expression “single (1), double (2)” with example varieties to be provided by NZ and FR
Char.17	to read “Staminode: size <u>(excluding the first flower)</u> ”
Char.18	to read “Staminode: number of colors” with the states of expression “one (1), two (2), more than two (3); NZ and FR to provide example varieties; QN to be

	replaced with QL
Char.19	to read “Staminode: ground color; the states of expression to be removed and inserted into TQ
Char.20	to be deleted
Char.21	to be deleted
Char.21a	to read “Staminode: flush”
Char. (i)	to read: “Staminode: color of the flush” with the states of expression “yellowish white (1), yellow (2), yellow orange (3), red (4)
Char.(ii)	to read “Staminode: stripes
Char.(iii)	to read: “Staminode: color of stripes” with the states of expression “yellowish white (1), yellow (2), yellow orange (3), red (4)
Char.(iv)	to read “Staminode: blotched”
Char.(v)	to read: “Staminode: color of blotches” with the states of expression “yellowish white (1), yellow (2), yellow orange (3), red (4)
Char.(vi)	to read “Staminode: marginal zone”
Char.(vii)	to read: “Staminode: color of the marginal zone” with the states of expression “yellowish white (1), yellow (2), yellow orange (3), red (4)
Char.22	to read “Staminodes: reflexing (open flower)” with the states of expression “weak (3), medium (5), strong (7); PQ to be replaced with QN; to be placed after Char. 17
Char.23	to read “Staminodes: relative position” with the states of expression “free (1), touching (2), overlapping (3); FR to provide an example variety for note 2, to be placed after “Staminodes: reflexing”
Char.24	FR to provide example varieties for note 1 and 9

Dianthus (revision)

51. The subgroup discussed document TG/25/9(proj.1), as presented by Mr. Kees Grashoff (Netherlands), and agreed the following:

1.	to consider the possibility of extending the subject of these Test Guidelines to cover seed-propagated varieties belonging to <i>D. sinensis</i>
2.2	to read “The material is to be supplied in the form of rooted cuttings”
3.3.3	to be deleted
3.4.1	to delete the second sentence
3.4.3	to be deleted
3.5.1	to add a new sentence reading “Unless otherwise stated, all observations should be made at the time of full flowering.” and to move to Chapter 8.

5.2.(a)	NL to provide the definitions for Types 1 to 4
Chars.1 to 5	the limitation to read “ <u>Disbudded varieties (Type 1) excluded:</u> ”
Char.3	to read ““ <u>Disbudded varieties (Type 1) excluded:</u> Plant: lateral flower buds or flowers of second order” with the states of expression “absent or very few (1), few (3), medium (5), many (7)””; QL to be replaced with QN
Char. 6 (and others)	to check (for type 2-4) on which stem the observations should be made
Char.14	to receive an asterisk; the states of expression to read “straight (1), weakly recurved (2), moderately recurved (3), strongly recurved (4), rolled (5)” AND (+) to be added with an illustration
Char.15	to read “Leaf: cross section” with the states of expression “straight (1), weakly concave (2), moderately concave (3), strongly concave (4)
Char.16	the state of expression for note 2 to read “true green”
Char. 18	(+) to be added with explanation of how to observe
Char.20	to read “Bud: extrusion of style <u>(as for 19)</u> ”
Char. 35	to re-order states to reddish (1); purplish (2); blackish (3)
Char.41(a)	to read “Petal: incisions of margin” with the states of expression “absent (1) and present (9)”
Char.41	to read “Petal: type of incisions of margin” and to delete the state of expression “entire”
Char. 43	to read “Petal: depth of incisions of margin”
Char.47	to read “ <u>Varieties with more than one color only:</u> Petal: color distribution of blade (claw and macule excluded); QL to be replaced with PQ
Char.49	to read “Petal: secondary color of blade (claw and macule excluded)
Char.52	to add the state of expression “cylinder (6)”
Char.55	the states of expression for notes 6 and 7 to read, respectively “two, three, four and five (6)” and “more than five (7)”
Ad. 4	to add dotted lines, indicating horizontal, domed and cylindrical
Ad.24	drawing for note 2 and that for 3 to be swapped
Ad.32	in the drawings the precise area for observation should be indicated by a circle
TQ 5.1	Definitions for Types 1 to 4 should be included

Gladiolus (revision)

52. The subgroup discussed document TG/108/4(proj.1), as presented by Mr. Joost Barendrecht (Netherlands), and agreed the following:

2.2	to read “The material is to be supplied in the form of corm of at least sufficient size for commercial flowering.”
3.3.1	to delete the technical data
3.3.2	to delete the indication of the recommended method of observation; to include the following sentence: “Unless otherwise indicated, all observations should be made at the time of the first flower being fully open.”
4.2.2	to change the sample size of “30 plants” to “25 plants”
5.3	NL to propose additional grouping characteristics
7 (general)	to deleted the methods of observation from the second column
Char.2	NL to provide explanation in Chapter 8.2 to indicate the height of foliage
Char.4	to replace note “9” by “2”
Char.6	to read “Spike: length of flowing part without peduncle”
Char.7	to read “Spike: total number of flowers (buds included)
Char.9	NL to provide explanation in Chapter 8.2 to indicate the length of internodes
Chars. 11 and 12	to replace the word “Bract” with “Scape”
Char.13	to replace the word “lateral” with “front”
Char.17	to read “Corolla: undulation of margin”
Chars.18 to 51	to remove the word “Flower” from the title of characteristic
Char.18	to read “Corolla: number of colors” with the states of expression “one (1)” and “more than one (2)”; to replace PQ by QL
Char.19	to read “ <u>Varieties with one color only</u> : Corolla: distribution of color”
Char.20	to read “Corolla: shape of outer segment” with the states of expression “ovate (3), “elliptic (5)” and “obovate (7)”; to replace PQ with QN
Char.21	to be deleted
Chars.22 to 36	the limitation to the application of the characteristic to read: “ <u>Varieties with more than one color only</u> ”
Char.29	NL to provide explanation in Chapter 8.2 to explain types 1 to 5
Char.33	to read “ <u>Varieties with more than one color only</u> : Inner segment: presence of different color on margin”
Char.34	to read “ <u>Varieties with more than one color only</u> : Inner segment: width of different color on margin”
Char.35	NL to provide explanation in Chapter 8.2 and to consider an appropriate wording for this characteristic
Char.37	to replace PQ with QL
Char.41	NL to check the possibility of replacing PQ with QL; NL to provide illustration in Chapter 8.2

Char.45	NL to provide illustration in Chapter 8.2
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Gypsophila

53. The TWO agreed not to discuss document TG/GYPSO(proj.3) in the absence of the Leading Expert, but agreed that the interested experts should send their comments to the Leading Expert.

Hawthorn (Crataegus L.)

54. The subgroup discussed document TG/HAWTH(proj.4), as presented by Mrs. María Teresa B. Colinas León (Mexico), and agreed the following:

5.3	to review the grouping characteristics for consistency with the Technical Questionnaire characteristics
Table of Chars.	to check whether the following are species and, therefore, should be deleted as example varieties: (Chlorosarca), Stricta, (Grignonensis), (Laciniata), Pendula, (Persimilis), (Lavallee), (Pheanopyrum), (Prunifolia), Mutabilis, Compacta, Plena, Carrieri, Salicifolia, (Chrysocarpa), Flexuosa, Wattiana, (Pedicellata), Wattiana, Stipulacea, Punicea, Major, Splendens, Gireoudii, Nitida, Masekii, Rubra, Plena, Superior and (Ellwangeriana)
Char. 1	to correct spelling of “fastigate”
Char. 2	to check whether to use 2-dimensional shapes
Char. 5	to be deleted
Char. 8	state 2 to read “medium”
Char. 18	to divide into the following characteristics: “Leaf blade: variegation”, with the states: absent (1); present (9) and to be indicated as QL; “Leaf blade: anthocyanin coloration”, with the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3) and to be indicated as QN
Char. 19	state 1 to read “absent or weak”
Char. 20	to be deleted (see comments to Char. 18)
Char. 26	(+) to be added and explanation to be provided
Char. 27	to read “Flower: diameter” and the explanation “with petals pressed into horizontal position” to be moved to Ad. 27
Char. 29	state 5 to read “medium purple”
Char. 31	to be indicated as QN, state 2 to read “touching” and (+) to be added with an illustration
Char. 32	state 2 to read “whitish yellow”
Chars. 32, 33	to be moved before Char. 29
Char. 33	names of shapes for states 1 and 2, or 3, to be amended
Char. 35	to check whether to use 2-dimensional shapes

Char. 37	(+) to be added with explanation of whether the length includes the neck (if present)
Char. 40	to check whether QL
Char. 42	(+) to be added for explanation of main color
Char. 43	to check whether to read “Fruit glossiness of skin” and to be moved after Char. 34
Char. 44	to be moved after Char. 34
Char. 45	to have the states: smooth or slightly rough (1); moderately rough (2); very rough (3) and to be moved after Char. 34
Char. 46	state 1 to read “absent or weak” and to be moved after Char. 34
Char. 49	to read “Endocarp: width”
Char. 52	to be deleted
8.1 (a), (c)	“DE” to be deleted
Ad. 17	to be provided
Ad. 24	position of line to be improved
Ad. 27	to illustrate with petals in horizontal position
Ad. 33	illustration for state 3 to be provided
TQ 1	to add box for indication of species
TQ 7.3	TWF to consider adding a subsection for indication of fruit or ornamental type

Hevea (Rubber)

55. The subgroup discussed document TG/HEVEA(proj.3), as presented by Mrs. Vera Lúcia dos Santos Machado (Brazil), and agreed the following:

1.	to read “These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of <i>Hevea</i> Aubl.”
2.2	to read “The material is to be supplied in the form of a brown dormant bud grafted on a rootstock to be specified by the authority.”
3.1	to read “3.1.1 The minimum duration of tests should normally be a single growing cycle. “3.1.2 The growing cycle is considered to be the period ranging from the beginning of active vegetative growth, continuing through active vegetative growth and concluding with seed maturity”
3.3.4	to be deleted
4.1.2	note to be deleted
4.2.2	to read “For the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 95% and an acceptance probability of at least 1% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 7 plants, one off-type is allowed.”
Table of Chars.	to check all allocations of MS, VG, VS according to document TGP/9/1 Draft 9, Section 4

Char. 1	to read “Leaf cluster: shape of top”, with the states: acute (1); obtuse (2); round (3); flattened (4)
Char. 2	to be indicated as QN and to have the states: same or slightly different (1); moderately different (2); very different (3). Example varieties to be checked.
Char. 3	to be indicated as QN
Char. 4	to check whether QL and, if not, to combine with Char. 5
Char. 6	to check whether to be indicated as QL with the states: smooth (1); rough (9), or whether to be indicated as QN with the states: smooth or slightly rough (1); moderately rough (2); very rough (3)
Char. 8	to read “Leaflet blade: attitude in relation to petiolule”, with the states: upwards (1); outwards (2); downwards (3) and to be indicated as QN
Char. 10	to check whether additional shapes are necessary
Char. 11	to be indicated as PQ and to have the states: straight (1); curved upwards (2); curved downwards (3); sigmoid (4)
New (after Char. 12)	to read “Leaflet blade: degree of undulation of margin” with the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3)
Char. 14	to be deleted if the characteristic cannot be clearly distinguished from Char. 8
Char. 16	to check whether QL and, if not, to read “Trunk: curvature of axis”, with the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3) and to be indicated as QN
Char. 17	to check whether it could be “Trunk: diameter” and example varieties to be provided
Char. 18	to check whether “predominant” to be deleted or replaced by main color (largest surface area)
Char. 20	(*) to be deleted and to check whether to have the states: triangular (1); ovate (2); elliptic (3); circular (4)
Char. 21	to have the states: sparse (1); medium (2); dense (3)
Char. 22	state 3 to read “medium yellow”
Chars. 23, 24	to be deleted
Char. 28	to check whether state 3 is ovate or obovate and to order the characteristics as either: ovate (1); elliptic (2); circular (3); square (4), or elliptic (1); circular (2); square (3); obovate (4)
8.1 (a)	to read “observation should be made on young plants”
8.1 (c)	to read “observation should be made on mature plants with a fully developed trunk”
Ad. 13	illustration to be improved
Ad. 14	if characteristic retained, to illustrate the states separately
Ad. 20	to illustrate with photographs
9.	to add literature provided by experts from Thailand
TQ 4.2.2	to be deleted
TQ 6	example to be provided
Annex	to be deleted

Hosta

56. The subgroup discussed document TG/HOSTA(proj.1), as presented by Mr. Kees Grashoff (Netherlands), and agreed the following:

1	to delete (<i>Liliaceae</i>)
2.2	to replace “young” by “two-year-old”
2.3	to delete “free from any Hosta virus”
3.1	to replace “two” by “one”
3.1.1	to delete the soil and light conditions
3.3.2	to be deleted
3.3.3	to be checked against the standard wording
6.4	to delete the reference to MG,MS,VG,VS
Char.1	to receive a (+)
Char.5	to receive a (+)
Char.8a	to read: “Leaf blade: ratio length/width” with the states of expression “small (3), medium (5) large (7)”
Char.8b	to read: “Leaf blade: position of broadest part” with states of expression of TGP/14 to be provided by NL
Chars.10 to 12	to receive a (+)
Chars.13 to 21	to be replaced by: new 13: Leaf blade: variegation (absent-present) new 14: Varieties without variegated leaves only: Leaf blade: color (RHS Colour Chart) new 15: Varieties with variegated leaves only: main color (RHS Colour Chart) and (+) to be added with definition of main color new 16: Varieties with variegated leaves only: secondary color (RHS Colour Chart) new 17: Varieties with variegated leaves only: area of secondary color in relation to main color (small-medium-large) new 18: Varieties with variegated leaves only: third color (if present) (RHS Colour Chart) new 19: Varieties with variegated leaves only: area of third color in relation to secondary color (small-medium-large) new 20: Varieties with variegated leaves only: Leaf blade: pattern of variegation (flamed-striped-spotted-in sectors-marbled-streaked-marginate)
Char.22	QL to be replaced by PQ; to receive a (+); the order of the states of expression to be reconsidered by NL
Char.23	to receive a (+)

Char.24	to receive a (+)
Chars.25, 26	to be combined into one QN characteristic; the word “substance (bulging) to be checked against TGP/14
Chars.27, 28	to be combined into one QN characteristic
Char.30	to delete the state of expression “smooth”; the term “ripped” to be reconsidered by NL. To consider whether to have the characteristics: type of undulation; and depth of undulation.
Char.33	to replace “erect” with “drooping”
Char.38	QL to be replaced by QN
Char.42	to receive a (+)
Char.44	to receive a (+); to replace “bell-shaped” with “campanulate”
Chars.56, 59, 60	note 1 to read: “white or near white”
General	to check whether to include characteristics for double flowers

Kalanchoe (revision)

57. The subgroup discussed document TG/78/4(proj.2) Rev., as presented by Ms. Andrea Menne (Germany), and agreed the following:

Cover page	to delete “(KALAN_BGU; KALAN_BLA)” and rows in table for <i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i> x <i>Kalanchoe guignardii</i> and <i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i> x <i>Kalanchoe laciniata</i> and to add Spanish common name “Kalancho”
3.3.1	second sentence to read “The plants should receive an appropriate short day treatment after potting.”
Char. 7	to read “Leaf: intensity of green color of upper side”
Char. 9	state 1 to read “strongly concave” and state 5 to read “strongly convex”
Char. 10	to check whether to replace “incisions” with “indentations”
Char. 11	state 1 to read “very shallow”
Char. 12	state 1 to read “strongly incurving” and state 5 to read “strongly recurving”
Char. 15	to add note (b) and to provide photographs to illustrate states
Chars. 16, 17, 29, 30, 35, 36	to add new note (d)
Chars. 22 - 37	to replace “Corolla lobes” with “Corolla lobe”
Char. 24	(+) to be added with an illustration
New (after Char. 24)	to read “Corolla lobe: shape of apex”, with the states: rounded (1); acuminate (2); caudate (3) and to be indicated as PQ
Char. 28	(+) to be added with photographs to illustrate states

Char. 31	state 5 to read “median stripe only”
Char. 37	state 3 to read “at base only” and state 5 to read “median stripe only”
8.1	to add new note (d) to explain that the main color is the color with the largest area and the secondary color in the color with the second largest area: in cases where the area of the main and secondary colors is nearly equal, the darker color should be considered to be the main color.
Ad. 10, 11	to explain that, in the case of pinnate leaves, the incisions/indentations should be observed on the top lobe
Ad. 13, 14	width of arrow to be adjusted
Ad. 22	to provide illustration of flower to show corolla lobe
Ad. 23	to illustrate with photograph if possible
9.	further literature to be provided
TQ 4.2.2	to be deleted

Lily (Revision)

58. The subgroup discussed document TG/59/7(proj.2), as presented by Mr. Joost Barendrecht (Netherlands), and agreed the following:

2.3	to read: “vegetatively propagated varieties: a minimum of 30 bulbs, of sufficient size to show full flowering in the first year; for full flowering the following size is recommended: hybrids with an Oriental parent: 16-18, all other types 14-16. “seed propagated varieties: a minimum of 300 seeds with a germination capacity of at least 50%.”
2.6	to be deleted
3.4.1	to read “Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 20 plants for vegetatively propagated varieties and 50 plants for seed-propagated varieties.”
3.4.3	to be deleted
5.3 (d)	to be revised
Table of Chars.	denominations for example varieties to be checked to avoid trade names and to invite the TWO to consider the possibility to introduce a table of trade names associated with the denominations of the example varieties in conjunction with the revision of TGP/7/1
Char. 2	to be indicated as QN, with note (a), and to have the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3)
Char. 3	(+) to be added with illustrations/photographs and to review the states: the characteristic is not QL and requires at least 3 states. To add note (a).
Char. 4	to add note (a)
Char. 5	(+) to be added with an illustration (partly from Japanese national guideline). To add example variety ‘Kurumayuri’ for state 3 and to add new state: spiral (4)

Char. 8	to be indicated as QL and to add (*)
Char. 9	to add note “1”
Char. 10	states of expression to be checked and, in particular, to check whether QL
New (after Char. 10)	to read “Flower: main color of bud”, with the states to be the RHS Colour Chart. To be indicated as PQ and (+) to be added with explanation that the characteristic should be observed just before opening of the bud.
Char. 11	(+) to be added with an illustration and states of expression to be checked (not QL)
Char. 12	to add state “one or very few” (1)
Char. 14	to add state “semi double” (2)
Char. 15	to place “excluding pedicel” between “()”
Char. 16 etc.	to make all observations of tepal on inner tepal and to review order of characteristics
Chars. 18-24	to be revised to describe color without a characteristic for number of colors, i.e. to observe the color specific parts of the tepal (center, edge, etc.), excluding the papillae, spots & nectar furrow and to cover varieties with a white margin and varieties with a brush-mark secondary color pattern
Char. 25	to re-align content of columns for state 7
Char. 26	to read “Tepal: glandular papillae and/or spots”, subject to further consideration of whether this allows sufficient discrimination between varieties.
Char. 27	to read “Tepal: number of glandular papillae and/or spots on inner side” and to add state “absent or very few” (1), with the example varieties ‘White Europe, Siberia’
Char. 28	to read “Tepal: area with glandular papillae and/or spots on inner side” and to add state “absent or very small” (1)
Char. 29	to read “Tepal: color of glandular papillae and/or spots”
Chars. 30-33	to be deleted
Char. 34	to replace with the following characteristics: “Tepal: papillose texture” with the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3) and to be indicated as QN “Tepal: ribbing” with the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3) and to be indicated as QN
Char. 35	to be indicated as QN
Char. 36	(+) to be added with an illustration and to be indicated as PQ or QN
Char. 37	to be indicated as QN, to read “Outer tepal: recurved part” and (+) to be added with an illustration
Char. 38	to read “Outer tepal: degree of recurving”
New (after Char. 38)	to read “Outer tepal: shape of tip”, with the states: acute (1); obtuse (2); rounded (3); mucronate (4); emarginate (5)
Char. 42	to be indicated as PQ and state 2 to read “medium yellow”
Char. 44	to be indicated as PQ

Ad. 14 (16)	to be updated
Ad. 15 (17)	illustrations to be completed with lines to show the attitude
8.	to add note (a) in Chapter 8.1, to explain that the characteristic should be observed on the middle third of the stem

59. The subgroup agreed that, as an additional step before the normal interim draft is circulated to the subgroup prior to the TWO session, a new draft of the Test Guidelines should be prepared and circulated for comment to the subgroup by the end of September 2007. That new draft would, in particular, contain revised proposals for grouping characteristic 5.3(d) and the characteristics covering the tepal colors.

Mokara

60. The subgroup discussed document TG/MOKARA(proj.2), as presented by Mr. Thomas Kong Khye Tan (Singapore), and agreed the following:

1.	to provide information on GREX
2.2	to check whether variety descriptions are stable (using example varieties) when produced at the first and third flowering and, if so, to consider changing the requirement to young plants which have not flowered
3.3.3	to be deleted
3.4.1	to read “Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 10 plants.”
Table of Chars.	to delete all measurements
Char. 1	to read “Plant: width (excluding inflorescence)”
Char. 2	to be indicated as QN
Char. 5	to read “Leaf: emarginated tip”, with the states: absent (1); present (9)
Char. 11	to check whether QL
Char. 12	to have notes 1, 2, 3
Char. 16	to read “Sepal: curvature of longitudinal axis”, with the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3)
Char. 17	to read “Petal: curvature of longitudinal axis”, with the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3)
Char. 21	to review with reference to adopted Test Guidelines for other orchids
Char. 22	to check whether this provides information beyond the overall shape
Char. 23	to check whether to delete and to revise subsequent characteristics to describe each individual pattern separately
Char. 24	to add “only” after states 1, 4 and 5
General	changes for dorsal sepal characteristics to also be made for other sepals
Ad. 6	to change note “1” to “3”
Ad. 8, 10	line for Ad. 10 to be adjusted

Nemesia

61. The subgroup discussed document TG/NEMES(proj.2), as presented by Miss Elizabeth Scott (United Kingdom), and agreed the following:

5.3	to have the following grouping characteristics: (a) Plant: growth habit (characteristic 1) (b) Leaf blade: variegation (characteristic 11) (c) Upper lobes of corolla: main color (characteristic 24), with the following groups: Gr. 1: white Gr. 2: yellow Gr. 3: orange Gr. 4: pink Gr. 5: red Gr. 6: red purple Gr. 7: violet Gr. 8: blue (d) Lower lobe of corolla: main color on inner side (characteristic 35), with the following groups: (note: will have the same groups as (c) above) (e) Palate: main color (characteristic 39)
Char. 3	to read "Plant: width"
Char. 5	to read "Stem (excluding inflorescence): thickness in middle third"
Char. 9	to delete state 1
Char. 12	to be indicated as QN
Char. 13	(*) to be deleted and note "4" to be changed to "3"
Char. 15	state 1 to read "absent or weak"
Char. 19	state 5 to read "equal"
Char. 20	to read "Corolla: relative position of central lobes", with state 1 to read "free"
Char. 21	to read "Corolla: attitude of lateral lobes (viewed from the front)" and to be indicated as QN
Char. 22	to be indicated as QN and to correct spelling of "lobes"
Char. 23	to read "Lateral lobe: shape of apex", with the states: sharply pointed (1); broadly pointed (2); rounded (3); truncate (4). (+) to be added with an illustration and example varieties to be provided.
Char. 24	to read "Upper lobes of corolla: main color" and (+) to be added to explain the main color and that it excludes the veins and basal blotch
Char. 25	to read "Upper lobes of corolla: conspicuousness of veins" and (+) to be added with photographs to illustrate the states and the difference to blotching. State 1 to read "very weak".
Char. 26	to read "Upper lobes of corolla: length of veins" and to be moved before Char. 25
Char. 27	to read "Upper lobes of corolla: color of veins" and (*) to be deleted
Char. 28	to read "Upper lobes of corolla: size of basal blotch" and (+) to be added with an illustration

Char. 29	to read “Upper lobes of corolla: conspicuousness of basal blotch” and (+) to be added with photographs and an explanation that the conspicuousness disregards the size of the blotch
Char. 30	to read “Upper lobes of corolla: color of basal blotch” and (*) to be deleted
Char. 31	to read “Upper lobes of corolla: color of outer side”
Char. 32	to read “Lower lobe of corolla: incurving”
Char. 33	to read “Lower lobe of corolla: undulation”
New (after Char. 32)	to read “Lower lobe: curvature in cross section” with the states: absent or weak (1) (example variety ‘Danish Flag’); medium (2) (example variety ‘Balarropi’); strong (3) and (+) to be added with an illustration
Char. 34	to read “Lower lobe of corolla: indentation of margin” and to be indicated as QN
Char. 35	to read “Lower lobe of corolla (excluding palate): main color on inner side”, to be indicated as PQ and (+) to be added with explanation of main color
Char. 36	to read “Lower lobe of corolla (excluding palate): secondary color on inner side” and (+) to be added with explanation of secondary color
New (after Char. 36)	to read “Lower lobe of corolla (excluding palate): distribution of secondary color”, with the states: central zone (1) (example variety ‘SUMNEM08’); around palate (2); in lateral marginal zone (3) (example varieties ‘Lemon Drop’, ‘SUMNEM06’); apical zone (4) (example variety ‘Masquerade’), to be indicated as PQ and (+) to be added with an illustration
Char. 37	to read “Lower lobe of corolla: color of outer side”
Char. 38	to change “lip” to “lobe”
Char. 39	to read “Palate: color”, to be indicated as PQ and (+) to be added to explain that the overall color should be observed, including the color of hairs (if present). Example variety to be provided for state 7 and example variety for state 11 to be ‘Balarlilabi’.
Char. 41	to read “Palate: density of hairs”, with the states: sparse (1); medium (2); dense (3)
Char. 42	to read “Spur: length in relation to lower lobe of corolla”, with state 1 to read “very short”
Char. 43	state 1 to read “absent or weak”, state 2 to have example variety ‘Celine’ and (+) to be added
Char. 44	to read “Inflorescence: seed capsules” and to have the notes 1, 3, 5, 7
8.1	to move the general illustration of Ad. 17, 18 to Chapter 8.1 and to add an indication for the position of blotch
8.1 (a)	to read “Observations on the leaf blade should be made on fully expanded leaves from the middle third of a flowering stem, excluding the inflorescence.”
Ad. 2	to read “Plant height should be measured from the surface of the growing medium/container to the top of the plant.”
Ad. 12	to indicate as Ad. 12, 13 and to include an explanation for the secondary color
Ad. 20	to provide photographs for the 3 states
Ad. 21 (second)	to delete the spurs from the illustration and circle the lateral and central lobes

Ad. 35	to replace with an illustration of a <i>Nemesia corolla</i>
Ad. 43	to read “Assess whether all flowers on each individual inflorescence remain the same color until they drop, or if some proportion of the older flowers remain on the inflorescence at the base but with a marked color change, giving a “two-tone” effect to the plants.”
TQ 5.3	to be deleted

Nerium oleander L.

62. The subgroup discussed document TG/NERIUM(proj.2), as presented by Mrs. Françoise Jourdan (France), and agreed the following:

1.	to read “These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of <i>Nerium oleander</i> L. of the family <i>Apocynaceae</i> .”
2.2	to read “The material is to be supplied in the form of two-years-old plants grown from cuttings.”
2.3	to read “The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be: 6 plants, unpinched, not grafted”
2.5	to delete “especially with dwarfing compound,”
3.1	to read “The minimum duration of tests should normally be two independent growing cycles.”
3.3.2	to be deleted
Table of Chars.	note (a) to be added to relevant characteristics
Char. 1	to add (*)
Char. 2	to be indicated as QN and to add (*)
Char. 3	to read “ <u>Only varieties with normal plant growth type</u> : Plant: height” and example varieties to be revised accordingly
Char. 5	to be deleted
Char. 8	to be moved after Char. 9
Char. 11	to be indicated as QN and to have the states: absent or slightly incurved (1); moderately incurved (2); strongly incurved (3)
Char. 12	to delete “to be observed in the shade” and to be moved to Ad. 12
Char. 14	to be indicated as QN and to read “Inflorescence : curvature of upper part”, with the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3)
Char. 15	to be indicated as QN, with the states: above (1); same level (2); within (3)
Char. 16	to read “Plant: number of flowers” with the states: few (3); medium (5); many (7) and (+) to be added to explain that it refers to the number per plant at full flowering
Char. 17	to be indicated as PQ, to read “Flower bud : shape”, with the states: ovate (1); narrow elliptic (2); broad elliptic (3); rhombic (4) and (+) to be added with an explanation that the characteristic should be observed just before opening but

	before any swelling
Char. 18	to be indicated as PQ and state 6 to read “pink red”
Char. 20	to be indicated as PQ and to amend the states after 5 to: medium to dark pink (6); light violet (7); pink red (8); red (9)
Char. 21	to read “Flower : number of whorls of petals” and (+) to be added to explain that a whorl is 5 petals (no interim number) – and petaloids to be excluded
Char. 22	to delete “maximum”
Char. 23	to be deleted
Char. 24	to be indicated as QN and to read “Petal: attitude of upper part”, with Ad. 24 to explain that it should be observed on a fully opened flower, excluding the tube
Char. 25	to be indicated as QN and to be moved before Char. 24
Char. 26	to read “Petal: size”
Char. 27	to be indicated as PQ
Char. 28	to try to find a better term for “lobed”
Char. 29	to read “Flower: main color of upper side of petal”, with (+) to be added to explain main color is color with the largest surface area
Char. 30	to read “Flower: secondary color of upper side of petal”, with (+) to be added to explain secondary color is color with the second largest surface area and photographs to be provided
Char. 31	to read “Flower: area of secondary color of upper side of petal”, with the states: very small (1); medium (3); very large (5)
New (after Char. 31)	to read “Flower petal: distribution of secondary color”, with the states: regular or slightly irregular (1); moderately irregular (2); very irregular (3)
Char. 32	to read “Petal: intensification of color on left of upper side” and (+) to be added with an illustration
Char. 33	to read “Petal : color at base of outer side”, state 5 to read “medium yellow” and (+) to be added with an illustration
Char. 34	to be indicated as QL and to read “Corolla tube : petaloids”
Char. 35	to be deleted
Char. 37	to be indicated as QN and to read “Corolla tube: diameter”, with (+) to be added
Char. 38	state 5 to read “medium yellow”
Char. 40	to be indicated as QN and to read “Corolline appendages: crown shape attitude”
Char. 41	to be indicated as QN and to read “Corolline appendages: denticulation laciniation”
Char. 42	to read “Corolla tube: color of upper part on inner side” and state 7 to read “pink red”
Char. 43	to read “Corolla tube: color of base on of inner side”
Char. 46	state 1 to read “only green”; state 3 to read “only red” and state 5 to read “reddish brown”
Char. 48	to have the states: adpressed or slightly reflexed (1); moderately reflexed (2); strongly reflexed (3)
Char. 49	state 1 to read “only green”; state 4 to read “only red”

Char. 53	to read “Fruit : shape”
Char. 54	state 3 to read “only red”
8.1	General terminology illustration to be replaced by photographs and to indicate the base of petal, corolla tube and petaloids
Ad. 27	to explain that the shape should be observed with the petals held flat
Ad. 33	to be improved to show region of observation
Ad. 37	to explain that the diameter should be measured at the top of the corolla tube

Osteospermum (revision)

63. The subgroup discussed document TG/176/4(proj.2), as presented by Mr. Michel Cormier (Canada), and agreed the following:

Cover page	title to read “ <i>Osteospermum</i> L. and hybrids with <i>Dimorphotheca</i> Moench” and UPOV code to be amended accordingly
1.	to read “These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of <i>Osteospermum</i> L. and hybrids between <i>Osteospermum</i> L. and <i>Dimorphotheca</i> Moench, of the family <i>Asteraceae</i> .”
5.3 (e)	to delete groups 3 and 5
5.3 (f)	to delete groups 3 and 5
General	in the case of variety denominations consisting of letters and figures, to present the letters in upper case (e.g. ‘KLEO 01103’)
Char. 2	(+) to be added with an illustration and an explanation that the longest shoot should be observed, excluding the flower
Char. 5	to read “Leaf: indentation of margin”
Char. 7	to read “Leaf: green color of upper side”
Char. 8	(+) to be added with explanation of main color
New (after Char. 8)	to read “Flower head: paracorolla”, with states of expression: absent (1); present (9). This may affect the observation of characteristic 9. Could provide an explanation to exclude paracorolla when determining characteristic 9
Char. 9	(+) to be added with explanation that “ray florets” of the paracorolla should be excluded
Char. 10	example variety for state 5 to read ‘Sunny Felix’
Char. 14	to read “Ray floret: shape of apex (excluding incisions)” and to delete state 4. Example varieties: ‘Lemon Symphony’ (or ‘Seikilrem’ as appropriate) (1); ‘Oste Deeppur’ (2); ‘Sunny Henry’ (3)
Char. 15	to be indicated as QN and (+) to be added with explanation that state 2 means that rolling is present on some flowers of all plants of the variety
Char. 16	to read “ <u>Only flowers with inward rolling ray floret margins</u> : Ray floret: approximate length of ray floret with rolled margin” and to have the states: less than one-third (1); one-third to less than one-half (2); one-half to two-thirds (3). (+) to be added with an illustration.
Char. 17	to read “Ray floret: color of basal zone”

Char. 18	to be indicated as QN and (+) to be added with photographs of a selection of one-colored and two-colored varieties to define the different states
Char. 20	to add example varieties 'Aksinto' (1); 'Oste Yel' (2)
Char. 22	to delete state 4
Char. 24	to read "Ray floret: color group of middle zone on lower side" and to replace states 6 and 7 with: "blue" (6) (example variety 'KLEOE 06123'; "blue violet" (7) (example varieties 'Akkali, Oseclav'); "violet to brown violet" (8) (example varieties 'Osjamlipur, Balserlabli'). To add state "yellow with red stripe" (example variety 'Picnic Yellow') after state "medium brown to dark brown" and to replace "stripes" with "stripe" in states 11 and 12.
8.	to add Chapter 8.3 Table of synonyms
8.1 (c)	to read "All observations on the flower should be made when one to two rows of disc florets have opened."
8.1 (d)	to add indication of Chars. 17 and 18 and modify the illustration to indicate that the "basal zone" is located above "position not to be observed"
Ad. 18	second sentence to read "In these cases, the color of the visible lower side is not to be considered a color of the upper side."
TQ 1	to add a box to indicate hybrids between <i>Osteospermum</i> L. and <i>Dimorphotheca</i> Moench
TQ 4.2.2	to be deleted
TQ 5	to add Char. 2 "Shoot: length"

Phlox

64. The subgroup discussed document TG/PHLOX(proj.1), as presented by Mr. Henk J. De Greef (Netherlands), and agreed the following:

Cover page	from the columns for Alternative Names, to delete the second row, and to add "Phlox" to the third row
2.2	to read "The material is to be supplied in the form of young plants of commercial standard, ready to show all the characteristics in the first growing season."
4.2.2	the sample size to be 20
5.3 (c)	the states of expression to read "white, pink, red, violet, purple red, purple, blue"
Table of chars, general	NL to check the order of characteristics contained in the Table of Characteristics, to delete "G" from the second column of the Table
Char.2	to read "Stem: thickness at middle third"
Char.4	to replace (see 3) by "(as for 3)"
Char. 5	to read "Stem: length of internode at middle third"
Char. 8	to replace "eleve" by "grand"
Char.13	NL to check the possibility of deleting this characteristic

Char.22	to read “Flower: perianth” to be checked by NL
Char.23	to read “Corolla tube: length”
Char.24	to read “Corolla tube: diameter just below lobes”
Char.25	to read “Corolla tube: color of outer side”
Char.26	to read “Corolla lobe: length”
Char.27	to read “Corolla lobe: width”
Char.28	to read “Corolla lobe: shape”
Char.29	to read “Corolla lobe: main color of upper side”
Char.30	to read “Corolla: eye”
Char.31	to read “color of eye” to be checked by NL
8.1(a)	Observations on plant and stem should be made when 50 % of flowers have opened on the first panicle
8.1(b)	Observations on leaves should be made on fully expanded leaves taken from the middle third of the flowering stem
8.2 Ad.1	to read “Plant height should be measured from soil level to the top of the plant including the flowers.”

Poinsettia (revision)

65. The subgroup discussed document TG/24/6(proj.2), as presented by Mr. Lars Jacobsen (Denmark), and agreed the following:

Altern. names	to add the following Spanish common names: Cuetlaxochitl, Nochebuena
2.2	to read “The material is to be supplied in the form of rooted cuttings with known phytoplasma status.”
2.5	to delete “However it is common use in the species to infect plants with phytoplasma. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.”
3.3.3	to read “The optimum stage of development for the assessment of the characteristics is the time of opening of three cyathia on the plants.”
Table of Chars.	in the case of variety denominations consisting of letters and figures, to present the letters in upper case (e.g. ‘KLEW01063’)
Char. 5	to be deleted
Char. 6	to delete “ <u>Only varieties without anthocyanin coloration on middle third:</u> ”
Char. 7	to read “Stem: intensity of anthocyanin coloration on middle third” and to add state: absent or very weak (1), with the example variety ‘White Freedom’
Char. 8	to be indicated as QN and to have the states: absent or weak (1) (example variety ‘Ice Punch’); medium (2) (example variety ‘Freedom Marble’); strong (3)
Char. 11	(+) to be added with an illustration and to add state “circular”
Char. 12	to change the order of states to 3, 2, 1, 4

Char. 13	to be indicated as QL
Char. 14	to read “ <u>Only varieties with one-colored leaves:</u> Leaf blade: intensity of green color”
Chars. 15, 16, 17	(+) to be added for explanation of main, secondary and tertiary color”. “Light yellowish green “ to read “yellowish green” and state “very dark green” to be deleted if no example varieties provided
Chars. 15 to 17	to ensure that, across the 3 characteristics, the example varieties cover all the colors used in Chars. 15, 16 and 17
Char. 19	to be indicated as QN
Char. 21	state 1 to read “absent or weak”
Char. 23	to be deleted
Char. 24	to delete “ <u>Only varieties without anthocyanin coloration on upper side of petiole:</u> ”
Char. 25	to read “Petiole: anthocyanin coloration on upper side” with state 1 to read “absent or very weak”
Char. 26	to have the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3) and example varieties to be provided
Char. 29	to read “Transitional leaves: lobing” with the states: absent or weak (1); medium (2); strong (3) and example varieties to be provided
Char. 30	state 1 to read “absent or weak”
Char. 32	to read “Largest bract: length (including petiole)”
Char. 33	to read “Largest bract: width (including petiole)”
Char. 34	(+) to be added with an illustration
Char. 35	to be indicated as QL
Char. 37	to read “ <u>Only varieties with more than one colored bracts:</u> Bract marbling of upper side” with the states: absent (1); present (9) and to be indicated as QL
Char. 41	to be deleted
Char. 42	to be deleted
New (before Char. 43)	to read “Bract: spotting of upper side” with the states: absent or very weak (1); medium (3); very strong (5)
Char. 43	to delete “ <u>Only varieties with spotted bracts:</u> ”
Char. 48	to be deleted
Char. 52	to read “Bract: rugosity between veins”
Char. 55	to read “Cyathium: main color of gland” and (+) to be added with explanation to be viewed from above
New (after Char. 55)	to read “Cyathium: deformation of glands”, with the states: absent (1); present (9)
Char. 56	to read “Time of opening of cyathia” and (+) to be added with explanation that the time of opening is when the plants have three cyathia open
Ad. 20	to provide illustrations for states 3, 5, 7
Ad. 35	to include photographs of spotted bracts for state 2

Ad. 37	to explain that marbling concerns areas of color which have clearly defined, angular margins
Ad. 38, 39, 40	to explain main, secondary and tertiary color
Ad. 45, 46, 47	to explain main, secondary and tertiary color
Ad. 53	to add lines to indicate width (provided in previous pdf version)
9.	literature to be provided
TQ 1	to provide box for hybrid species
TQ 7.3	to read “A representative color photograph of the variety should accompany the Technical Questionnaire.”
TQ 9	to provide separate section to indicate phytoplasma status of the material

Portulaca

66. The subgroup discussed documents TG/PORTU(proj.2) and TWO/40/9, as presented by Mr. Kiyoshi Yoda (Japan), and agreed the following:

3.3.2	to be placed in Chapter 8.2, as Ad.1.
Char.1	QL to be retained
Char.5	to read “Shoot: anthocyanin coloration at middle third
Chars.6 to 16	to delete (a)
Char.9	QL to be retained
Char.12	JP to propose an example variety for state 2.
Char.15	to read “ <u>Varieties without petaloid staminodes only</u> : Flower: lateral view”
Char.17	to receive a (+) and JP to provide explanation in Chapter 8.2
Char.18	to read “Petal: main color (macule excluded)”
Chars, 19 to 23, 25, 26	the words “Corolla robe” to be replaced by “Petal”
Char.20	JP to provide an example variety for note 4
Char.21	JP to check the example varieties
Char.22	to delete the example variety “Summer Joy Wine Red”; JP to provide a new example varieties for note 1
Char.24	To be placed before Ch. 28
Char.28	To be placed before Ch. 17
8.1 (b)	to read “All observations on the leaf should be made on fully expanded leaves in the middle third of the flowering shoot at month after first flowering.”

8.1.(e)	to read “All observations on the lateral view and the diameter of the flower should be made before pollination early in the morning.”
8.1 (f)	to read “All observations of the petal should be made on the upper side.”
TQ 5.5 and 5.6	to include color groups to be provided by JP

Prunus padus L. (Bird cherry)

67. The subgroup discussed document TG/PRUNU_PAD(proj.1), as presented by Mrs. Julianna Csikor (Hungary), and agreed the following:

Cover page	German common name to read “Traubenkirsche”
3.3.3	to be deleted
Char. 1	to be retained
Char. 3	to have the states: conic (1); ovate (2); globose (3)
Char. 4	to check whether more than 2 colors needed
Char. 7	to move after Char. 4
Char. 10	to read “Leaf blade: color”
Char. 11	to read “Leaf blade: main color on upper side”, with the states: white (1); yellow (2); green (3); red purple (4); purple (5); brownish (6). To move after Char. 15.
Char. 12	to move after Char. 11
New (after Char. 12)	to read “Leaf blade: main color on lower side”, with the states: green (1); purple red (2); silvery red (3)
Char. 13	to be moved after Char. 10
Char. 14	to read “Leaf blade: distribution of secondary color”, with the states: marginal (1); marginal and speckled (2); speckled (3) and to be indicated as PQ. To move after Char. 17.
Char. 15	to read “Leaf blade: number of colors”. To move after Char. 13.
Char. 16	to be deleted
Char. 17	to read “Leaf blade: secondary color of upper side”. To move after new Char.
Char. 18	to be indicated as QL and to correct spelling of “reddish”
Char. 19	to be indicated as QN, to add “medium” for state 2 and (+) to be added with explanation
Char. 20	(+) to be added with an illustration
Char. 26	to have the states: absent (1); weak (2); strong (3)
Char. 29	to be moved before Char. 28
Ad. 8	to be improved
TQ 4.2.2	to be deleted
TQ 7.3.1	to be deleted

Sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.)

68. The subgroup discussed documents TG/SWEETPOT(proj.2) and TWO/40/9, as presented by Ms. Ho-Sun Lee (Republic of Korea), in absence of Mr. Keun-Jin Choi, Leading Expert for Sweet Potato, and agreed the following:

Cover Page	to add a French name “Patate douce ornementale”
1	to endorse the suggestion of TWA/TWV to delete “vegetatively propagated”
2.2	to add “and, for ornamentals, in the form of rooted cuttings”
2.3	to add “15 rooted cuttings, for ornamentals.”
3.4.1	for ornamentals, each test to be designed to result in a total of at least 12 plants
3.5	for ornamentals, to plants to be observed (standard sentence to be inserted)
4.2.2	for ornamentals: Population standard 1% and acceptance probability of 95%, in the case of 12 plants, 1 off-type is allowed.
5.3	for ornamentals: Leaf blade: lobes (absent-present) Leaf blade; variegation Leaf blade: main color of upper side
6.5	to indicate which characteristics to be observed for ornamentals and which for agricultural varieties
Char.1	to read: “Plant: growth habit” with the states of expression „upright (1), semi-upright (2), spreading (3)”
Chars.2 to 8	TWO proposes that “Stem” is more appropriate than “Vine”
Char.2	to read “Stem: length of primary shoots”
Char.3	not applicable for ornamentals
Char.4	to have states of expressions “short (3), medium (5), long (7)”
Chars.5 to 7	to be replaced by “Stem: Color at internode” (RHS Color Chart)
Char.8	not applicable for ornamentals
Char.9	TWO supports TWA/TWV to use “Leaf blade”, TWO also supports the inclusion of “Leaf lobes”
Char.10	TWO supports TWA/TWV
Char.11	to have the states of expression “few (3), medium (5), many (7)”
Chars.12 to 14	not applicable for ornamentals, and to be replaced by: -Young Leaf blade: variegation on upper side (absent-present) -Young Leaf blade: main color on upper side (RHS) -Young Leaf blade: secondary color on upper side (RHS) -Young Leaf blade: tertiary color on upper side (RHS)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Leaf blade: variegation on upper side (absent-present) -Leaf blade: main color on <u>upper</u> side (RHS) -Leaf blade: secondary color on upper side (RHS) -Leaf blade: tertiary color on upper side (RHS) -Leaf blade: main color on <u>lower</u> side (RHS) -Leaf blade: color of veins on lower side (RHS)
Char.15	TWO supports TWA/TWV
Char.16	to indicate which leaf should be observed (under (a))
Chars 17 to 25	not applicable for ornamentals
8.1	<p>for ornamentals, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All characteristics should be recorded on fully developed plants. -All leaf characteristic excluding young leaf characteristics should be observed on the middle third of the stem, -All observations on the young leaf should be made on expanding leaves towards the tip of the stem.
Ad.11	to be adjusted for ornamentals
TQ 5	<p>for ornamentals, the following grouping characteristics to be inserted:</p> <p>Leaf blade: lobes (absent-present)</p> <p>Leaf blade; variegation</p> <p>Leaf blade: main color of upper side</p>

Tea (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze)

69. The subgroup discussed documents TG/TEA(proj.4) and TWO/40/9, as presented by Mr. Liang Chen (China), and agreed the following:

Title	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to delete “and closely related species in <i>Camellia</i> L. Sect. <i>Thea</i> (L.) Dyer.”
1.	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to read “These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of <i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.) O. Kuntze. These Test Guidelines may also be relevant for other species in <i>Camellia</i> L. Sect. <i>Thea</i> (L.) Dyer.”
Char. 2	to read “Plant: type” and, in accordance with the TWA proposal, to correct example variety for state 3 to “Qianmei 419” (and to correct elsewhere in the document).
Char. 3	to have the states: upright (1); semi upright (2); spreading (3)
Char. 5	(*) to be deleted
Char. 6	to be indicated as MS only and (+) to be added with the explanation that “The time of beginning of ‘one and a bud’ stage is the time at which 30 percent of plants have buds at the ‘one and a bud’ stage.

Char. 8	to read “Young shoot: pubescence of bud”
Char. 9	to read “Young shoot: density of pubescence of bud”
Char. 10	(*) to be deleted
Char. 12	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to read “Leaf blade: attitude” and to add example varieties ‘Longjing 43’ (1) and ‘Tengcha’
Char. 13	to delete state 9, example variety to be deleted from state 7 and to check whether the states of the other example varieties should be changed to modify the overall range
Char. 16	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to read “Leaf blade: intensity of green color”, and to delete “green” from all states of expression. To add example varieties ‘Xicha 11’ (3) and ‘Yangshulin 783’ (4)
Char. 17	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to read “Leaf blade: shape in cross section” and to correct spelling of “recurved” in state 3. In addition, to amend state 1 to read “folded upwards” and to revise the illustration
Char. 19	to read “Leaf blade: length tip” and to add example varieties ‘Yunkang 10’ (2) and ‘Tengcha’ (3)
Char. 20	to add example varieties ‘Yunkang 10’ (1) and ‘Tengcha’ (2)
Char. 21	to add example varieties ‘Yunkang 10’ (3) and ‘Yinghong 1’ (5)
Char. 22	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to read “Leaf blade: shape of base” and state 3 to read “truncate”. To add example varieties ‘Yunkang 10’ (1) and ‘Xicha 11’ (2).
Char. 23	to be indicated as MG
Char. 25	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to read “Flower: pubescence on outer side of sepal”
Char. 26	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to read “to read “Flower: anthocyanin coloration on outer side of sepal”
Char. 28	order of states to be greenish (1); white (2); pink (3). To add an illustration to Chapter 8.1 to show the inner and outer petals.
Char. 29	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to read “Flower: pubescence of ovary”
Char. 30	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to read “Flower: density of pubescence of ovary”
8.1 (a), (b)	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to combine note (a) with note (b)
8.1 (d), (e)	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to combine note (d) with note (e)
8.1 (e)	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to delete “splitting” from “style splitting”
Ad. 2	to use improved illustration provided by leading expert at TWO session
Ad. 12	to use improved illustration provided by leading expert at TWO session
Ad. 15	to delete table of ratios and use improved illustration provided by leading expert at TWO session
Ad. 20	to use improved illustration provided by leading expert at TWO session

Ad. 21	state 5 to read “medium”
TQ 1	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to delete section “1.2.1 Other”
TQ 6	to read “Leaf blade: attitude”
TQ 9.3	in accordance with the TWA proposal, to be deleted

Vriesea (*Vriesia* Lindl. Corr. Beer)

70. The subgroup discussed document TG/VRIES(proj.1), as presented by Mr. Henk J. De Greef (Netherlands), and agreed the following:

2.2	to read “The material is to be supplied in the form of plants of commercial standard, one month before flower induction .”
2.3	the third line to read “ <u>Vegetatively</u> propagated:”
3.4.2	to read “ <u>Vegetatively</u> propagated varieties: “
4.2.2	to read “For the assessment of uniformity <u>of vegetatively propagated varieties</u> , a population standard of 1 % and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of <u>20</u> plants, 1 off-type is allowed.” The standard wording for the uniformity assessment for cross-pollinated varieties to be inserted under 4.2.3.
5.3	to insert “ Inflorescence: branches (Characteristic. 21)”; to consider the possibility of inserting leaf color characteristics
7 (general)	NL to propose asterisked characteristics; G in the second column to be deleted
Chars.2,4,5,6,7,8	to receive (+)
Char.8	NL to consider alternative wording, taking into account that there is no dependency between Char.7 and Char.8;
Char.8.a	to read “Leaf blade: main color of young leaf before flowering” with states of expression to be provided by NL
Char.9	to read “Leaf blade: main color of <u>upper</u> side excluding variegation and pattern”
Char.10	to be checked by NL in relation to Chars. 11 and 12
Char.12	to have the states of expression “with a flush (1), striped (2), netted (3), banded (4), marbled (5), spotted (6), marbled and spotted (7), marginal (8) for which NL to provide example varieties; JP to consider the inclusion of “nail-shaped”
Char.13	Leaf blade: color of pattern of upper side (<u>as for 11</u>)
Char.14	Leaf blade: main color of lower side excluding variegation (?) and pattern
Char.18	to have the states of expression “flushed (1), flushed and striped (2), striped (3)”

Zonal Pelargonium (revision)

71. The subgroup discussed document TG/28/9(proj.1), as presented by Ms. Andrea Menne (Germany), and agreed the following:

Char.1	before this characteristic, to insert a new characteristic reading: “Plant: growth type” with the states of expression “upright (1), trailing (2)”
Char.1	To read: “ <u>Only up-right varieties</u> : Plant: height of foliage”
Char.3	to read: “ <u>Only up-right varieties</u> : Plant: width”
Char.8	to read: “Leaf blade: depth of sinus” with the states of expression “absent or very shallow (1), shallow (3), medium (5), deep (7)”
Char.10	to receive (+)
Char.14	to read: “Leaf blade: main color (zone excluded)” with the states of expression “yellow (1), light green (2), light green to medium green (3), medium green (4), medium green to dark green (5), dark green (6), dark red (7), red purple (8)”; JP to provide example varieties for (8)
Char.15	to read: “Leaf blade: secondary color (zone excluded)” the notes to be corrected
Char.17	to receive a (+)
Char.18	PQ to be replaced by QN
Char.19	to read: “Leaf blade: relative size of zone” with the states of expression “small (1), medium (2) large (3)”
Char.22	to read: “Inflorescence: length” with the states of expression “short (3), medium (5), long (7)”
Char.22a	to read: “Inflorescence: width” with the states of expression “narrow (3), medium (5), broad (7)”
Char.23a	to read: “Inflorescence: length of largest flower” with the states of expression “short (3), medium (5) long (7)”
Char.24	to read: “Inflorescence: width of largest flower“
Char.28	to be deleted
Char.30	to be placed after Char.31
Char.31	to read: “ <u>Only single flowering varieties</u> : Flower: arrangement of upper petals in relation to lower petals“
Char.32	to have the states of expression “strongly concave (3), flat (5), strongly convex (7)”
Char.32a	to read: “Sepal: reflexing“ with the states of expression “absent or weak (1), medium (2), strong (3)“ and to be indicated as QN
Char.33	to read: “ Sepal: anthocyanin coloration“ with the states of expression “absent or very weak, weak, medium, strong, very strong“

Char.36	to have the states of expression “entire (1), emarginate (2), laciniate (3)
Char.37	DE to develop an additional characteristic to address transposon varieties
Char.41	the states of expression to read “stripes only (1), stripes and dots (2), stripes and spot/spots (3), spot only (4)”
Char.42	to read: “Upper petal: size of largest spot“
Char.46	PQ to be replaced with QL
Char.51	the states of expression to read “stripes only (1), stripes and dots (2), stripes and spot/spots (3), spot only (4)”
Char.52a	to read: “ <u>Lower</u> petal: zone at base“ with states of expression “absent, present“
Char.52b	to read: “ <u>Lower</u> petal: size of zone at base“ with the states of expression “small, medium, large“
Char.52c	to read: “ <u>Lower</u> petal: color of zone at base“ with the states of expression “white (1), orange red (2)”
Ad.8	DE to improve the drawing, to cover also Char.10
Ad. 37+38	DE to improve

UPOV Information Databases

72. The TWO considered document TWO/40/4.

73. With regard to the proposal in paragraph 8 of document TWO/40/4, concerning the possibility of allowing flexibility in the species element of the UPOV code in order to cover a classification into, for example, subgenera and/or sections, between the genus and species level of classification, the TWO concluded that there was no immediate need for such a change.

74. The TWO requested the Office of the Union to contact GRIN to investigate if GRIN would be willing to provide advice to UPOV members on the botanical classification of varieties under examination on the basis of suitable photographs to be provide by the relevant authorities.

75. The representative of CIOPORA welcomed the initiative to investigate the potential for the development of a common searching platform to be provided for certain databases relevant for variety denomination searching purposes, as set out in document TWO/40/4, paragraph 16. An expert from the European Community emphasized the importance of raising awareness of the existence of the Plant Variety Database in order to increase its use by breeders.

Variety Denominations

76. The TWO noted the report on developments provided in document TWO/40/5.

Project to Consider the Publication of Variety Descriptions

77. The TWO noted the report on developments provided in document TWO/40/6.

Practical Guide for Drafters of UPOV Test Guidelines

78. The TWO considered document TWO/40/7.

79. The UPOV Office explained that, in the final version of the Practical Guide for Drafters of UPOV Test Guidelines (Guide), it also planned to include some recommendations on the placement of photographs and illustrations to ensure that their location in the document could be fixed. It was also explained that the UPOV Office planned to circulate a copy of the Guide to all Leading Experts after the TWP sessions, together with a Word version of their draft Test Guidelines discussed at the TWP session to help in preparation of the subsequent draft. It was further clarified that the Guide would be included in the Drafters' Kit, which was available on the first-restricted area of the UPOV website.

80. In order to facilitate the involvement of breeders in the drafting of Test Guidelines, it was agreed that the representative of CIOPORA would consult on whether it would be helpful for CIOPORA to be included in the group of interested experts for Test Guidelines of interest, in order to comment on the interim drafts. It was also agreed that the UPOV office should be included in the circulation of draft Test Guidelines at the "final stage" in order to make editorial comments before the draft was prepared for the TWO session.

Assistance in the Development of Authorities' Guidelines

81. The TWO agreed that it would be useful to consider developing a more detailed section within TGP/7 for guidance on the development of an authority's own guidelines in the absence of UPOV Test Guidelines and, in particular, to include the possibility of providing a list of experts willing to provide guidance in the development of such guidelines. The following experts agreed to the inclusion of their names on such a list:

Mr. Henk de Greef (Netherlands)
Mr. Ton Kwakkenbos (European Community)
Mr. Jean Maison (European Community)
Ms. Andrea Menne (Germany)

Combinations of Lines

82. The TWO considered document TWO/40/8 in conjunction with its discussions on document TGP/10/1 Draft 7, Section 1.2.

Recommendations on Draft Test Guidelines

83. The TWO agreed that the following draft Test Guidelines should be sent to the TC for adoption at its forty-fourth session, to be held in Geneva in April 2008, on the basis of the following documents and the comments in this report:

- Hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.) (document TG/HAWTH(proj.4))
- Kalanchoe (Revision) (document TG/78/4(proj.2) Rev.)
- Nemesia (document TG/NEMES(proj.2))
- Osteospermum (Revision) (document TG/176/4(proj.2))
- Poinsettia (Revision) (document TG/24/6(proj.2))
- Portulaca (documents TG/PORTU(proj.2), TWO/40/9)
- Tea (*Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze) (documents TG/TEA(proj.4), TWO/40/9)

84. The TWO agreed to re-discuss the following draft Test Guidelines at its forty-first session:

- Anubias
- Buddleja*
- Canna*
- Dianthus* (Revision)
- Eucalyptus (part of genus only)
- Gladiolus* (Revision)
- Gypsophila*
- Hevea (Rubber)*
- Hibiscus
- Hosta*
- Lily (Revision)*
- Mokara
- *Nerium oleander* L.*
- Phlox*
- *Prunus padus* L.
- Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* (L.) Lam.)*
- Vriesea (*Vriesia* Lindl. Corr. Beer)
- Zonal Pelargonium* (Revision)

85. The TWO agreed that it should start to establish or revise Test Guidelines for the following at its forty-first session:

- Bougainvillea
- *Camellia* L. (ornamental)
- *Gaura* L.
- Heuchera and Heucherella
- Hydrangea (Revision)
- *Oncidium* Sw.
- Phalaenopsis (Revision)
- Tree Paeony (*Paeonia* Sect. *Moutan*)

86. The TWO agreed that it should consider the development of Test Guidelines for the following at a future session:

Agapanthus
 Acacia
 Aechmea
Betula alba
Callistemon R. Br.
 Echinacea
Ginkgo biloba L.
 Koelreuteria
 Lilac (*Syringa* L.)
Lomandra Labill.
Picea A. Dietr. (Revision)
Prunus triloba Lindl.
 Robinia L.
 Tuberous Begonia Hybrids (*Begonia* x *tuberhybrida* Voss) (Revision)

87. The TWO agreed that it should consider the development of Test Guidelines for the following in conjunction with the Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops:

Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima* Bl.)

Chinese date (*Zyziphus jujuba* Mill.)

Juglans mandshurica Maxim.

Prunus mume Sieb. et Zucc. (ornamental)

88. The leading experts, interested experts and timetables for the development of the Test Guidelines, are summarized in Annex VI.

Future Program, Date and Place of the Next Session

89. At the invitation of the expert from the Netherlands, the TWO agreed to hold its forty-first session in Wageningen, Netherlands, from June 9 to 13, 2008.

90. The TWO proposed to discuss the following items at its next session:

1. Opening of the session
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Short reports on developments in plant variety protection
 - (a) Reports from members and observers (oral reports by the participants).
 - (b) Reports on developments within UPOV (oral report by the Office of the Union)
4. Molecular techniques:
 - (a) Developments in UPOV concerning the use of molecular techniques
 - (b) *Ad hoc* Crop Subgroups (oral report)
5. TGP documents
6. UPOV information databases
7. Variety denominations
8. Project to consider the publication of variety descriptions
9. Discussion on draft Test Guidelines
10. Recommendations on draft Test Guidelines
11. Date and place of the next session
12. Future program
13. Adoption of the report (if time permits)
14. Closing of the session

91. The TWO agreed that the preparatory workshop should be extended to a whole day and should be aimed at encouraging the participation of breeders wishing to contribute in the process of developing Test Guidelines.

Chairperson

92. The TWO agreed to propose to the TC that it recommend to the Council to elect Ms. Andrea Menne (Germany) as the next chairperson of the TWO.

Technical visit

93. On the afternoon of Wednesday, July 4, 2007, the TWO visited the Rose DUS Test Station of the State Forestry Administration, located in the Yunnan Flower Demonstration Park, 60km from Kunming. Copies of the presentations made during the technical visit are reproduced in Annex V to this report.

94. The TWO adopted this report at the close of the session.

[Annexes follow]

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[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II

WELCOME ADDRESSES

Mr. Li Dongsheng
Executive Deputy Director General
Office of Protection of New Plant Varieties
State Forestry Administration

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends,

Good morning,

On behalf of the Office of Protection of New Plant Varieties of the State Forestry Administration, I would like to extend our warm congratulations on the opening of the meeting of the UPOV Technical Working Party For Ornamental Plants And Forest Trees and a warm welcome to participants from all over the world and media friends from China who have, for a long time, cared about and supported forestry development and the protection of new plant varieties in China.

During the 10th 5-year period, 6.67 million hectares of forests have been planted annually in China, the total area of plantations in China has been increased to 53.33 million hectares, the forest coverage increased from 16.55% to 18.21%, standing volume increased by 890 million cubic meters, the net increase of un-closed forest was 0.28 million hectares, the net increase of young and middle-aged forests was 5 million hectares, the total products of forest tourism reached RMB 37.2 billion, accumulative products of tea, mulberry and fruits was over RMB 500 billion, the total products of timber and bamboo produced by townships, villages and individual farmers reached RMB 75.2 billion. In China, mountainous areas account for 69% of the total land area, there are more than 8,000 species of woody plants, more than 2,400 species of terrestrial wild animals and more than 30,000 species of wild plants, this empowers China great advantages in forest land resources, species resources, market demands, industrial uniqueness and incremental resources. In the move to develop new socialist rural areas and to build a harmonious society, forestry will certainly play a great role.

The flower industry is an emerging new industry in the forestry sector in China. With more than 20 years of development, China has become the largest producer of flowers in the world, and now plays an increasing role in world flower production and trade. With China's rapid economic and social development, the flower industry plays an important role in restructuring and optimizing the structure of agriculture, improving farmers' income and living conditions, and increasing the living standards of the people. During the 20 years from 1984 to 2004, the total area of flower plants increased by 44 times, total products increased by 70 times, and total export increased by 71 times, respectively reaching 636,000 ha, RMB 43.06 billion and USD 140 million. In 2005, the total area of flower plants reached 0.81 million hectares and total sales reached RMB 50.3 billion. However, China's flower industry is still inappropriately structured, which is reflected in its small scale of production, small number of varieties, low efficiency, poor management and incomplete circulation system. The phenomenon of "emphasis on production but circulation, focus on quantity but quality" widely exists; this has severely constrained flower exports. Up to 2004, China's flower export accounted only for 2.7% of the total sales.

The “regulations of protection of new plant varieties”, entering into force in October 1997, injected a new vigor into forestry development and provided an important opportunity for the development of economic forests and flower industry. By the end of 2006, 140 new varieties of forest trees and woody flower plants have been granted variety rights, these new varieties have been gradually producing great impacts on forestry development and flower industry development in China.

According to the development plan, the total products of China’s flower industry will reach RMB 70 billion by 2010, and RMB 100 billion by 2020. The number of new plant variety rights granted in the forestry sector will reach 500, the number of agents for plant variety rights will reach 100, and the number of plant variety testing stations will reach 20 by 2010. To achieve these objectives, the development of the flower industry needs to be combined with the protection of new plant varieties, efforts are needed to further improve the management and administrative system of the flower industry, to strengthen the overall guidance for the development of economic forests and flower industry; further efforts are needed to strengthen the development of the sectoral association, making it a real non-governmental, wide-involvement, self-willingness and service-providing organization, better elaborating its bridging and connecting function, member service function, rights protection function and self disciplining function. Protection of intellectual property rights of new flower plant varieties will be further intensified, particularly the law enforcement of protection of new plant varieties will be strengthened, and a platform for international cooperation and channels for international connections will be established to promote the development of China’s flower industry in terms of scale, quality, market and efficiency.

In recent years, China’s government has paid great attention to the protection of intellectual property rights including the breeder’s rights of new plant varieties, intensified law enforcement and applied a strict crack-down on infringement of plant variety rights. The variety rights of plant breeders have been effectively protected in China and we welcome plant breeders from all countries to apply for variety rights in China.

Wish a very successful meeting!
Thank you!

Mr. Li Gang
Vice President of Yunnan Flower Association

Respected guests, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends:

After more than one year's preparation, the UPOV Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees, Fortieth Session opens up today in Kunming, a year-round spring-like city. The TWO is organized by UPOV and co-sponsored by PVP office of the State Forestry Administration and the Yunnan Flower Technique Extension & Training Center which is affiliated to Yunnan Flower Association. On behalf of the Yunnan Flower Association, I would like to extend my warm welcome towards delegates and friends from neighboring provinces around China, from international organizations and from other countries and regions.

In recent years, the global flower production base is gradually transferring from developed countries to developing ones, followed by its production-marketing pattern change. Being one of the most favorable places for flower planting in the world, the floral industry of Yunnan has been in a state of rapid, healthy and sustainable development based on advantageous surroundings such as an increase in global flower consumption, economic development and great support from the State and provincial governments. In 2006, the total flower production area of Yunnan (including cut-flowers, nursery stock, pot plants and flowers for industrial use) reached 20,000 hectares with a production value of RMB 7 billion and an export value of USD 65 million, among which cut-flowers accounted for 7,200 hectares, with an output of 4.1 billion stems. Yunnan province has been in the leading position of cut-flower production in China for the past 13 consecutive years. Nowadays, floral products with the brand name "Yun Hua" have been distributed to more than 70 domestic large and medium-sized cities and 40 overseas countries and regions. The progress of the industry not only actively contributes to provincial social and economic development, but also provides the international flower market with more diversified high-quality floral products. Yunnan is becoming a major flower production area of the world.

Thanks to its complex terrains and various climatic conditions, Yunnan, a province located in the southwest border of China is blessed with abundant and colorful natural resources among which are no less than 2500 flower plants, providing precious blasto-sources for the province's new variety research and development. Considering the world flower development tendency, we have saved and explored a large group of high-ornamental value and bright-marketing expectation varieties by taking full use of existing resources.

By now, there are already 23 new varieties of cut-flowers with an independent intellectual property right in Yunnan, which accounts 70% of the total registrations throughout China. Continuous variety updating and renovation has laid a solid foundation for Yunnan floral industry development. In order to better regulate the local flower production, protect plant breeders' rights and introduce 'Yun hua' (Yunnan Flowers) to the world market, we will continue to impose our efforts on strengthening the relative technique supporting system and pushing forward the establishment of local statutes on the protection of plant varieties. Moreover, we will keep working together with our counterparts from both home and abroad to promote and move forward the world flower industry into grandness and prosperity.

Yunnan is not just a “Natural Garden” with special and unique species of flowers and plants, but a popular traveling destination with various natural wonders and rich folk cultures with colorful national characters and styles. We sincerely invite friends from home and abroad to pay more visits here, to enhance communications, further friendships and promote social harmonious development.

I am quite confident that through the success of this meeting, we will further strengthen the mutual understanding between the Yunnan flower industry and its national and international counterparts, intensify creation and cooperation and push forward the industry’s prosperity and progress together.

Ladies and Gentlemen, shall I take this opportunity to appreciate all-along support and concern from relative parties towards Yunnan flower industry?

In closing, I’d like to sincerely wish a great success of Fortieth Session of the UPOV Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees. Wish the guests and friends presented all the best and good health!
Thank you!

[Annex III follows]

RECENT PROGRESS IN PVP IN FORESTRY SECTOR IN CHINA

Zhou Jianren

PVP office, State Forestry Administration

1. During the period of more than 9 years since the accession to the UPOV, China has made great progress in public awareness, the legal system, the management and administration system and testing system of PVP, the State Forestry Administration (SFA) has trained more than 500 persons engaged in plant variety rights in forestry sector;
2. The SFA has approved 21 agents for plant variety rights, and 3 lists with a total number of 78 genera (or species) have been announced for PVP and a website of PVP in the forestry sector in China has been established, at the website the details of applications and approvals of plant variety rights can be searched and the legal status of granted plant variety rights can also be found out. With the increase of public awareness of PVP, the number of applications for plant variety rights is increasing year by year, from around 10 applications per year at the beginning of the PVP system in China to currently more than 70 applications. The benefits for variety rights holders have been significant;
3. Regarding DUS testing, the State Forestry Administration has established 1 testing center, 2 sub centers, 2 molecular testing laboratories and 5 variety-specific testing stations; the rose testing station to be visited during this meeting is one such station. The SFA is organizing experts from all over the country to develop 37 testing guidelines for different genera and species and to develop databases for varieties of common knowledge of the 37 genera and species. In addition, we have also carried out studies on molecular testing techniques in order to explore the possibilities of practical applications of BMT in the PVP system in China by closely following the activities of UPOV, other countries and international bodies. The Chinese participants are all involved in the preparation of test guidelines, development of databases of varieties of common knowledge, molecular testing laboratories and DUS testing centers.
4. The Chinese Government pays great attention to the protection of intellectual property rights, including the protection of new plant variety rights. The government has intensified its crack-down on infringements of plant variety rights by lowering the threshold for criminal punishments. The government has also developed various incentive policies to encourage plant breeders to apply for variety rights. It is envisaged that the number of applications for plant variety rights will increase significantly in future;
5. The technical exchanges in DUS testing will be more frequent between Chinese experts and foreign experts, we hope experts from UPOV, member countries and international organizations continue to pay attention to China's PVP, meanwhile we also hope UPOV can speed up the development of UPOV Test Guidelines, particularly for those genera and species in China with many varieties which urgently need test guidelines. We are happy to make our contributions to the development of UPOV Test Guidelines.

THE SITUATION OF PVP IN CHINA

Ms. Sun Junli

Department of Science and Technology and Education, Ministry of Agriculture

The Chinese government attaches great importance to the work of intellectual property rights, including the protection of Plant Breeder's Rights. In recent years, a large amount of human and other resources have been invested in the field of PVP. As a result, remarkable progress has been made in this area. The enforcement of laws and regulations concerning PVP has been intensified and the capability for examining and approving has been enhanced.

Since China's accession to UPOV in April 1999 and the subsequent establishment of the PVP system in China, great achievements have been seen in the field of PVP in the Ministry of Agriculture. This has been done through an extensive exchange of views and cooperation with the UPOV and its members on the one hand, and efforts on intensive training and publicizing the system, strengthening the establishment of law and regulations, technical support system and law enforcement system domestically on the other hand.

Firstly, the Ministry of Agriculture established the PVP Office, Re-Examination Board for New Variety of Plants, the Plant Propagating Materials Storage Center and a DUS Testing Center and 14 DUS Testing Stations across the country. The examining and testing system for PVP was formed initially. Secondly, the Ministry of Agriculture has published six batches of protection lists for agricultural plants, and the total number of protected species or genera has reached 62. Now the Ministry of Agriculture is drafting the seventh batch of protection list for agricultural plants in order to enlarge the scope of protection.

Thirdly, the Ministry of Agriculture organized the development of national DUS test guidelines for over 80 species or genera. In addition, research on procedures for maize and rice variety identification using DNA-profiling techniques has been conducted. By those efforts, the PVP system in China is being widely recognized and supported by plant breeders both domestically and internationally.

Up to May 31, 2007, 4152 applications of agricultural plants have been received by the Ministry of Agriculture. 1196 rights have been granted. The applications grow at an annual rate of more than 40%. The number of the applications in the most recent 3 years is 68% of the total applications since 1999. The sources of applications have expanded to all other provincial administrative regions except one region. The total applications from foreign breeders is 156.

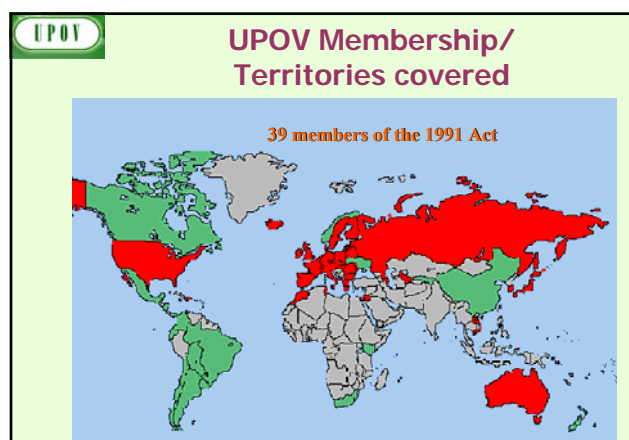
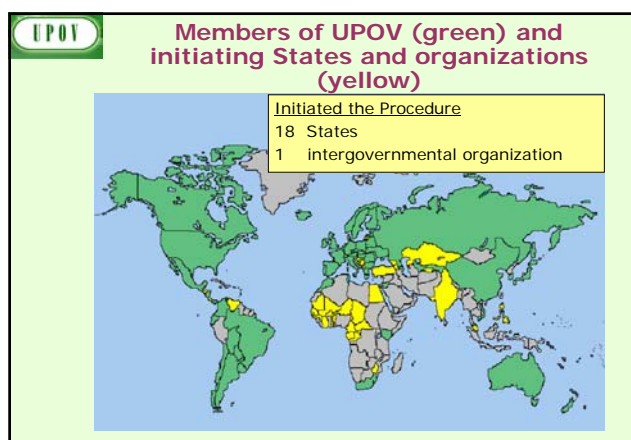
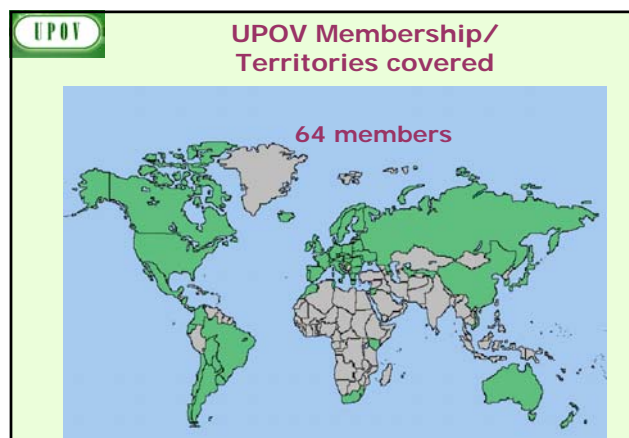
However, we need to be aware that there is still a gap to bridge between China and some advanced countries in the area of the PVP management, in particular in the fields of examination and testing techniques, because of the short period of implementing the PVP system in China. Therefore, we need to have further and intensive studies, learning from the experiences of the advanced countries and continuously to move forward the healthy development of PVP in China.

The PVP office of the Ministry of Agriculture is willing to strengthen cooperation with the international community and to learn from each other to continuously facilitate the work of PVP. On behalf of the PVP Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the UPOV Office and foreign experts for their long-standing support and friendly cooperation with us in the area of PVP. I also hope the UPOV Office and foreign experts will continue to pay attention to and support China in protecting plant breeder's rights and other intellectual property rights in the future.

I wish the TWO 40th session a great success!

Thank you!

[Annex IV follows]



UPOV

NEW OBSERVER

Observer status granted to:

- Seed Association of the Americas (SAA) in the Council, CAJ, Technical Committee and Technical Working Parties

UPOV

COUNCIL OF UPOV

- President:
Mr. Doug Waterhouse, Australia
- Vice-President:
Mr. Keun-Jin Choi, Republic of Korea

UPOV

VARIETY DENOMINATIONS

- Explanatory Notes on Variety Denominations (UPOV/INF/12/1) adopted and published on UPOV Website:
 - Explanatory notes to relevant provisions of UPOV Convention
 - UPOV variety denomination classes (Annex I)

UPOV

VARIETY DENOMINATIONS (classes: some key changes (TWO))

OLD CLASSES	NEW CLASSES
Class 18: Bromeliaceae	Genus class
Class 19: Picea, Abies, Pseudotsuga, Pinus, Larix	Genus class
Class 20: Calluna, Erica	Genus class
Class 25: Orchidaceae	Genus class
Class 26: Epiphyllum, Rhipsalidopsis, Schlumbergera, Zygocactus	Genus class
Class 27: Proteaceae	Genus class
Genus class	Class 206: Petunia and Calibrachoa
Genus class	Class 207: Chrysanthemum and Ajanía
Genus class	Class 208: (Statice) Goniolimon, Limonium, Psylliostachys
Genus class	Class 209: (Waxflower) Chamelaucium, Verticordia
Genus class	Class 210: Jamesbrittania and Sutura

UPOV

Enforcement of Plant Breeders' Rights

- Seminar at UPOV headquarters (Oct. 2005)
- Enforcement Workshops organized by UPOV members (Brussels, Warsaw, Tokyo, etc.)
- "Overview of existing activities of UPOV and possible future initiatives in relation to the enforcement of plant breeders' rights" is under preparation and will be made available to ISF and CIOFORA

UPOV

Molecular Techniques

- Role of UPOV Working Group on Molecular Techniques and DNA Profiling in particular (BMT) clarified in respect of variety identification:
 - "...open to DUS experts, biochemical and molecular specialists and plant breeders, whose role is to: [...] provide a forum for discussion of biochemical and molecular techniques in the consideration of essential derivation and variety identification."
- Work of crop specific subgroups of TWP in respect of use of molecular markers in DUS examination continues

UPOV

BMT Forum

"BREEDERS' DAY"
at BMT/11, May 2008, Spain

Use of molecular techniques in:

- **variety identification**
- **essential derivation**

UPOV

CAJ Advisory Group

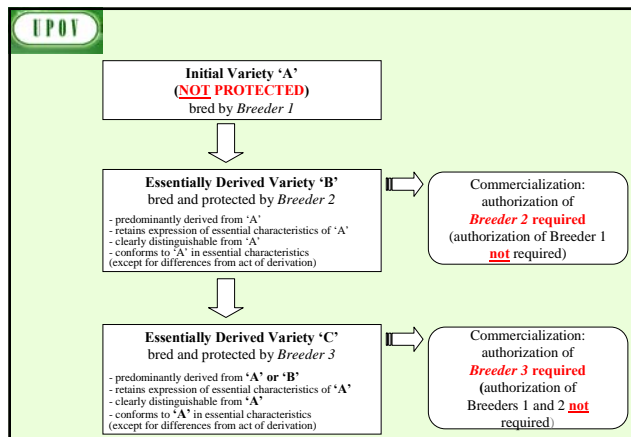
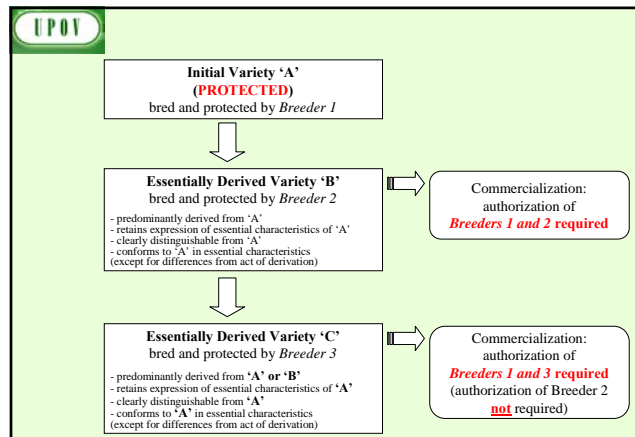
Article	Oct. 2007	Oct. 2008
Article 1(v) of the 1991 Act: Definition of breeder		Document for CAJ-AG (Await TC discussion on Article 1(v))
Article 1(v) of the 1991 Act: Definition of variety		
Article 5(2): Conditions of Protection (Article 6(2) of the 1978 Act)		
Article 18 of the 1991 Act: Measures Regulating Commerce (Article 14 of the 1978 Act)	Document for CAJ-AG	
Article 12 of the 1991 Act: Examination of the Application	No further work in CAJ-AG	
Article 14(5) of the 1991 Act: Essentially derived and certain other varieties (ISF invited to provide guidance materials)	Re-discuss existing text in document CAJ-AG/06/1/2	
Article 14(2) of the 1991 Act: Acts in respect of harvested material (Article 5(4) of the 1978 Act)		
Article 16 of the 1991 Act: Exhaustion of the Breeder's Right	Document for CAJ-AG	
Article 15 of the 1991 Act: Exceptions to the Breeder's Right (Article 5(3) of the 1978 Act)	Document for CAJ-AG	
Article 30(1)(i) of the 1991 Act: Implementation of the Convention: Provide for appropriate legal remedies for the effective enforcement of breeders' rights (Article 30(1)(a) of the 1978 Act)	Await CC conclusion	

UPOV

Essentially Derived Varieties (EDV's)

...a variety shall be deemed to be essentially derived from another variety ("the **initial variety**") when ...

INITIAL variety is not restricted to PROTECTED variety



UPOV

UPOV Distance Learning Course DL 205

"Introduction to the UPOV System of Plant Variety Protection Under the UPOV Convention"

UPOV UPOV Distance Learning Course DL 205

Objective:
To provide a comprehensive introduction to the UPOV system of plant variety protection under the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

Target Audience:
(a) Officials/officially appointed persons:

- Responsible for running PBR offices
- Responsible for drafting PBR legislation
- Key staff of PBR offices
- Organizers of DUS trials
- DUS examiners

(b) Private Sector:

- Breeders
- IP managers
- IP agents/attorneys
- Academia/Students

UPOV UPOV Distance Learning Course DL 205

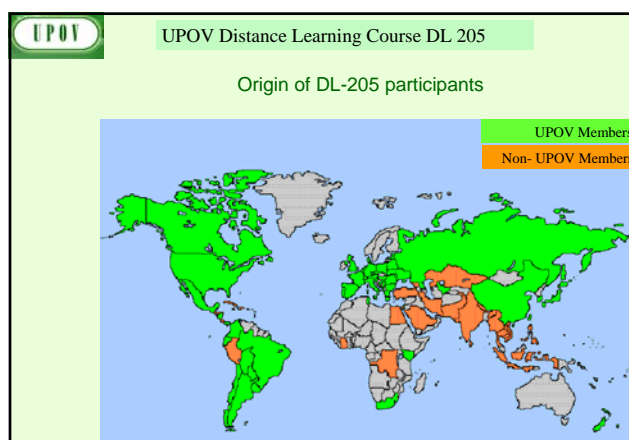
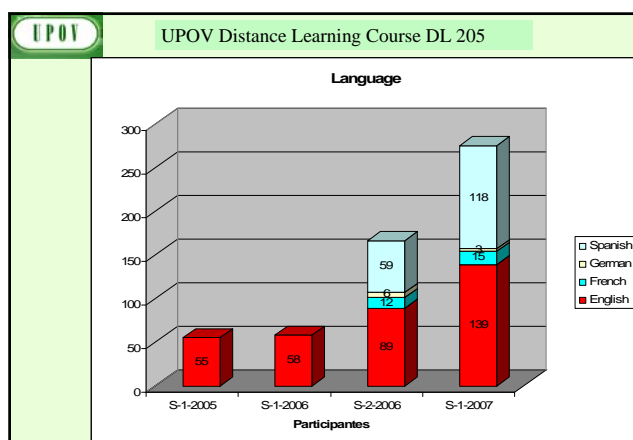
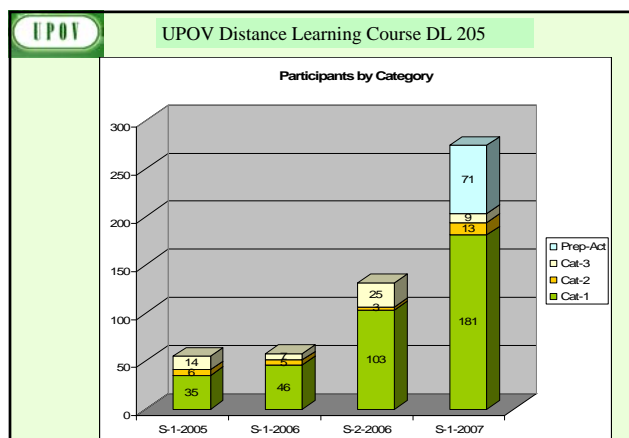
Category 1:
Government officials of members of the Union nominated by the relevant representative to the UPOV Council
No fee

Category 2:
Officials of observer States / intergovernmental organizations nominated by the relevant representative to the UPOV Council
(One non-fee paying student per State / intergovernmental organization;
Additional students: CHF1,000 per student)

Category 3:
Others
Fee: CHF1,000

UPOV UPOV Distance Learning Course DL 205

PARTICIPATION



UPOV UPOV Distance Learning Course DL 205

2007

Session 1 E
F April / May
G Registration : February 2007
S

Session 2 E
F September /
G October
S Registration : July 2007

UPOV

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

UPOV **Developments in Technical Committee**

- 43rd session (March 2007)

items covered in the TWA agenda

- TGP documents
- UPOV-ROM; GENIE database; UPOV code
- Variety denominations
- Publication of variety descriptions
- Molecular techniques
- Practical guide for drafters of UPOV Test Guidelines
- Combinations of lines

UPOV

The Technical Committee proposed to the Council that it elect:

- Mrs. Françoise Blouet** (France) as Chairperson of the Technical Committee
- Mr. Chris Barnaby** (New Zealand) as Vice-Chairperson of the Technical Committee

UPOV **Test Guidelines adopted by Technical Committee**

Ref.	Crop / species	Drafter	TWP
TG/18/5	Elatior Begonia, Winter-flowering begonia ✓	DE	TWO
TG/49/8	Carrot	FR	TWV
TG/55/7	Spinach	NL	TWV
TG/61/7	Cucumber, Gherkin	NL	TWV
TG/70/4 Rev.	Apricot	HU, QZ, FR	TWF
TG/137/4	Blueberry	PL	TWF
TG/140/4	Pot Azalea ✓	DE	TWO
TG/155/4	Pumpkin	ZA/FR	TWV
TG/215/1 Rev.	Clematis ✓	CA	TWO
TG/ANGLN	Angelonia angustifolia Benth. and its hybrids awaiting information	AU	TWO
TG/COM_MIL	Common Millet	UA	TWA

UPOV **Test Guidelines adopted by Technical Committee (cont.)**

TG/CUC_MOS	Butternut, Butternut Squash, Cheese Pumpkin, China Squash, Cushaw, Golden Cushaw, Musky Gourd, Pumpkin, Winter Crookneck Squash	FR	TWV
TG/DIASC	Diascia, Twinspur ✓	CA	TWO
TG/HUSK	Husk Tomato	MX	TWV
TG/HYPER_PER	St. John's Wort, Common St. John's Wort, Goat weed, Klamath weed, Tipton weed	DE	TWV
TG/MOM	Balsma apple, Balsam pear, Bitter cucumber, Bitter gourd, Bitter melon, Cassia gourd	JP	TWV
TG/SUTERA	Sutera; Jamesbrittenia ✓	DE	TWO
TG/TAGETE	Marigold information to be provided	MX/FR	TWO
TG/45/7	Cauliflower (referred back to TWV to resolve technical issues)	FR	TWV
TG/46/7	Onion, Shallot (referred back to TWV to resolve technical issues)	NL/FR	TWV
TG/AMARAN	Amaranth (referred back to TWA to resolve technical issues)	MX	TWA

UPOV

- *The TC agreed that the Technical Working Parties should:*

ensure that the requirements for Test Guidelines to be submitted to the TC are fulfilled and agreed that Test Guidelines which do not fulfill those requirements should be referred back to the relevant TWP; and

should take into account the factors for prioritizing the commissioning of Test Guidelines, as set out in document TGP/7/1, Section 2.2.2.2, in order to establish a realistic workload.

UPOV

Test Guidelines

- **237 Test Guidelines** adopted
- **74 to be discussed** in 2007
 - 23 revisions / 51 new Test Guidelines
 - 33 “Final” draft Test Guidelines (16 revisions, 17 new)

[see document TC/43/2 Annex II](#)

UPOV

THANK YOU

Profile Yunnan Floriculture Industry Development

History and Present

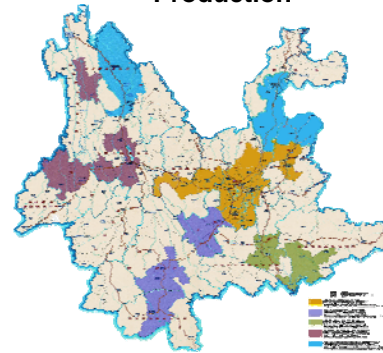
- The cultivation history of flowers in Yunnan started thousand years ago.
- The commercialized cut flowers production was initiated by some small household farmers in a village called Dounan in middle of 1980s. Since then, more and more farmers were motivated to cut flowers production and thus a flower wholesale market was formed there to become the biggest flower wholesale market in China.
- Since 1990th, the floriculture industry has been regarded as one of the key industries for future economic development by the local government. Hence a series of favorable policies were issued to support the flower industry's development. In 1994, Yunnan became the largest production center for cut flowers in China for the first time, and since then it has been 13 years in succession with the No. 1 position.
- Up to 2006, the cultivation area for the ornamental horticulture industry in Yunnan reached 20,000 ha, with an output value of RMB 7.2 billion (equal to USD 947 million). Among which, the cut flowers takes an area of around 6300 ha, with a total yield of 4.1 billion stems and the export value reached USD 65 million. 1028 enterprises, 157 cooperative farmers groups and 78,600 small farmers are engaged in trade and production of flowers (totally, 165,000 population are engaged). 'Yunnan Flower' has become a famous brand in both domestic and international flower market.

Production Layout

Regional Layout

- The temperate cut flowers production is mainly located in the surrounding areas of Kunming, Yuxi, Qujing and Chuxiong.
- Tropical flowers and foliage production is located in Southern Yunnan such as, Xishuangbanna, Pu'er, Yuanjiang, Xinping and Hekou.
- Bulb Flower production is mainly located in North-east and North-west part of Yunnan such as Lijiang, Shangri-la and Zhaotong.
- Native and indigenous flowers production in West part of Yunnan such as Dali and Baoshan.
- Outdoor plants production in South-eastern Yunnan such as Honghe and Wenshan area. (See the map below)

Layout of Yunnan Ornamental Plants Production



Cut Flowers

- Main crops: Rose, Lily, Carnation, Gerbera, Gypsophila etc.

Young plants

- In 2007, more than 40 companies are engaged in propagation and production of young plants in Yunnan with crops such as, carnation, rose, gerbera, chrysanthemum, phalaenopsis, solidago etc. The total output is approximately 260 million stems. Among which, carnation, rose and gerbera take about 200 million stems.

Bulbs

- Main crops: lily, gladiolus, Zantedeschia. Part of the lily bulbs are local bred.

Cultivation area for Main Cut Flowers in Yunnan (Unit: Ha)

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crops									
Total	972.8	1729.1	1995.1	2596.2	3429.7	4973	5600	6200	6333
Rose	90.7	266.7	501.6	730.5	748.7	1210.6	2066.7	2400	2533.3
Carnation	456.6	707.7	773.5	881.7	886.1	857.9	1200	1200	1133.3
Lily				171.6	344	493.3	1000	1133.3	1066.7
Gerbera				48.9	206.4	295.9	266.7	333.3	313.3
Gladiolus	26.1	34.8	69.2	32.4	36.9	31.8		72.6	84.5
Chrysanthemum	50.9	55.2	78	54.2	66.3	125.61	266.7	66.7	106.7

Growers and Markets

- **Holding companies:** By 2006, there are 1028 companies engaged in flower-related industries in Yunnan. Meanwhile more and more companies from abroad such as: the Netherlands, USA, UK, Japan, Korea, Australia etc. show their interest and set up their own production base or sales office in Yunnan.
- **Farmers and Farmers cooperative groups:** Totally over 87,000 household farmers are engaged in flower production. In order to get more competitive advantages in the market, increasing number of farmers are working together and united as cooperative groups. Up to 2006, the cooperative farmers group totaled 157.
- **Market development:** Since the year of 2000, the annual growing rate for flower consumption in domestic market is around 30%-40%. And it is expected to be over 20% increase annually for the next ten years. Presently, over 70% of cut flowers in most of the large and middle cities of China are come from Yunnan. And Yunnan flowers have been exported to 35 overseas countries and regions in Asia, Europe, America and Oceania with annual increasing rate of over 65%. Today, Yunnan has become the largest export base for cut flowers in Asia.

R & D for New Plant Varieties

- The local government has established a series of encouraging policies to promote and support the R & D of new plant varieties.
- By May 2007, 23 ornamental plant varieties (Mainly of rose, carnation, lily and gerbera) in Yunnan have been granted for the title by Chinese PVP Office, which takes about 70% of the total in China. Besides, another 20 varieties have passed the examination process.
- Adaptation and commercialization of wild ornamental plant resources : over 30 species of wild ornamental plants including Begonia, Aconitum, Sedum, Incarvillea etc. have been collected and adapted for commercialized cut flowers production.

Plant Varieties Protection (PVP)

Under the rapid growing process of flower industry development, more and more growers have realized that only if they can provide a good protection of the plant varieties that they can get the more updated new varieties and become more competitive in the market. Therefore, nowadays increasing number of growers begin to import plant materials from abroad with loyalty payment.

According to a recent questionnaire survey of local flower companies, 64.3% of the participants believe that 'if they conduct illegal propagation, then it might be exposed and accused'. 85.2% of the participants check through website or relevant administration organizations to see if it is registered for protection or not before they start to grow a new variety.

Organization and Other Relative Service Platforms

- **Yunnan Flower Association (YFA)** for general administration of the whole flower industry in Yunnan.
- **Other platforms under YFA:**
 - Yunnan Flower Technical Extension and Training Center
 - Yunnan Flower Demonstration Park
 - Yunnan Flower Industrial Investment & Management Co., Ltd.
 - Yunnan Flower Financing & Guarantee Ltd.
 - Yunnan Flower R & D Center
 - Kunming International Flower Auction Center (KIFA)
 - Yunnan Flower Logistic Center (FLY)

Thank you!

**Brief Introduction of the
Rose DUS Test Station of SFA, P.R.China**

**国家林业局月季新品种测试站
项目简介**

**Yunnan Flower Association
云南省花卉产业联合会
04, July, 2007**

Rose DUS Test Station of SFA, P.R.China
月季新品种DUS测试基地

1、Brief background 项目背景

With its advantaged climate and ecological conditions, Yunnan has become one of the most important flower production places in China. As far as rose is concerned, the total production area is 2,533.3ha (2005), occupies 31.2% that of China and now 17 new rose varieties applied by research institutes and rose companies has been authorized, which occupies 50% of the whole country. It is practical to set up a rose DUS Test Station in Yunnan.

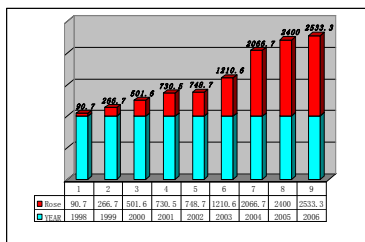
全国、云南的月季种植面积，以及已获保护的新品种数

Production Area of Rose (ha) 种植面积(公顷) Year:2005	China 中国	Yunnan 云南	Percentage 所占比例 (%)
	7675	2400	31.2%

Number of Authorized Rose Varieties 授权品种	Applied from China 中国选育的品种数	Applied from Yunnan Province 云南选育的品种数	Percentage 所占比例 (%)
	34	17	50%

Production Area of Rose in Yunnan from 1998 to 2006 (ha)
种植面积 (公顷)

YEAR	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Rose	90.7	266.7	501.6	730.5	748.7	1210.6	2066.7	2400	2533.3



Rose DUS Test Station of SFA, P.R.China
月季新品种DUS测试基地

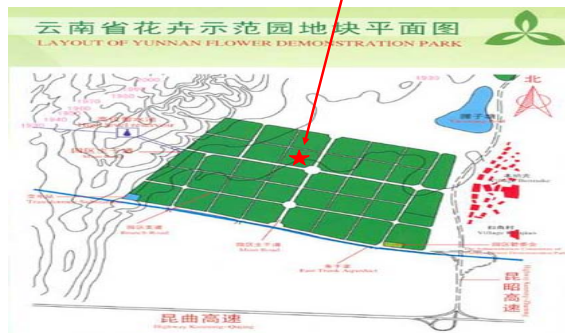
1、Brief Introduction 项目背景

At the beginning of 2006, with the authorization of State Forestry Administration of P.R.China, this rose DUS test station, co-managed by Yunnan Flower Industry Association and the State Forestry Administration of P.R.China, began to construct.

2006年初，经国家林业局植物新品种保护办公室批准，云南省花卉产业联合会花卉技术培训推广中心承建国家林业局月季新品种测试基地随后在云南省昆明市嵩明县启动建设。

1. Brief Introduction项目背景

Rose DUS Test Station of SFA, P.R.China
月季新品种DUS测试基地



Rose DUS Test Station of SFA, P.R.China
月季新品种DUS测试基地

2、Main Functions 主要功能:

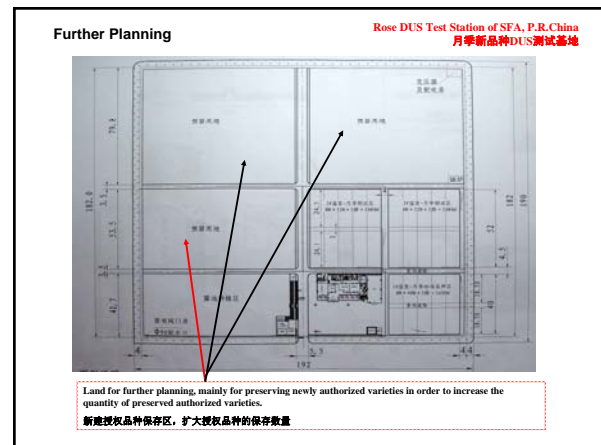
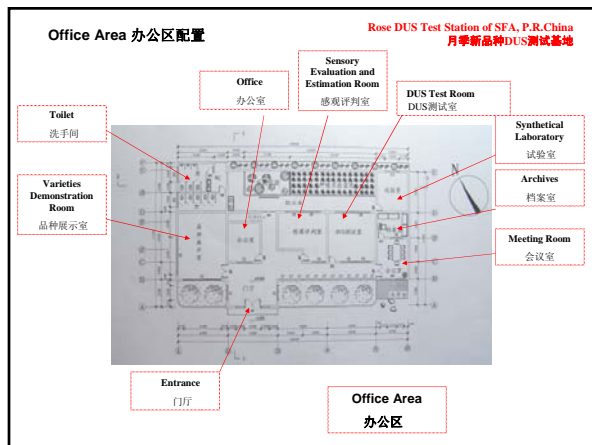
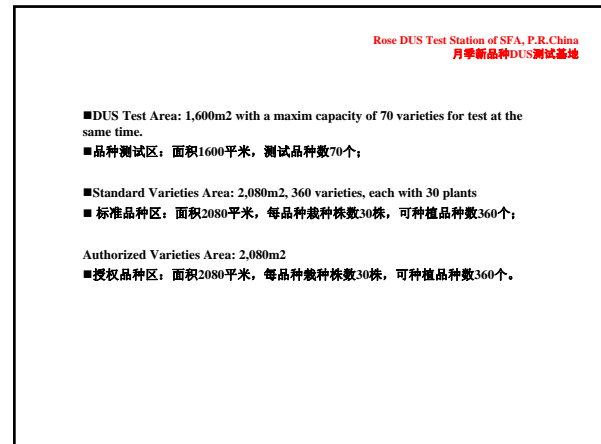
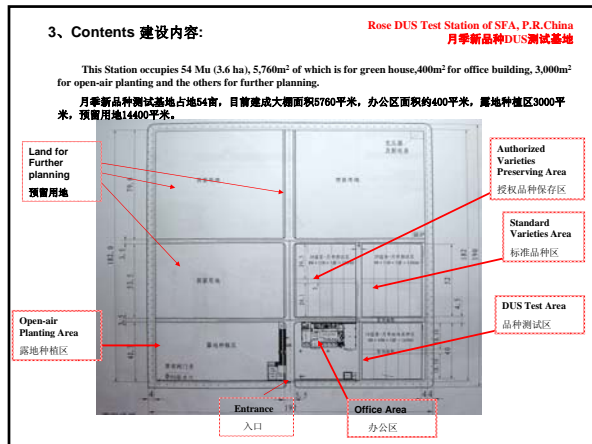
1. carrying out rose DUS test appointed by State Forestry Administration and submitting the related test report;
2. collecting and preserving new authorized rose varieties and standard varieties;
3. assisting to compile the test guidelines and to construct the variety database;
4. carrying out training course for DUS test.

主要承担个四方面的任务:

- 一、承担国家林业局植物新品种保护办公室指定的月季新品种特异性、一致性和稳定性 (DUS) 测试任务，并提交测试报告;
- 二、收集栽培并保存月季植物新品种、标准品种;
- 三、协助指定月季新品种DUS测试指南，协助品种数据库建设;
- 四、承担植物新品种DUS测试培训。

TWO/40/10

Annex V, page 4



LIST OF LEADING EXPERTS

**DRAFT TEST GUIDELINES TO BE SUBMITTED
TO THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE IN 2008**

All requested information to be submitted to the Office of the Union

before August 17, 2007

Species	Basic Document	Leading expert(s)	Interested experts (States/Organizations) ¹
Hawthorn * (<i>Crataegus</i> spp.)	TG/HAWTH(proj.4)	TWF: Mr. Barrientos-Priego (MX)	DE, NL
Kalanchoe* (Revision)	TG/78/4(proj.2) Rev.	Ms. Menne (DE)	CA, DK, IL, JP, KR, QZ, ZA
Nemesia*	TG/NEMES(proj.2)	Miss Scott (GB)	AU, CA, JP, NZ, QZ, ZA
Osteospermum* (Revision)	TG/176/4(proj.2)	Mr. Cormier (CA)	AU, DE, GB, JP, NZ, QZ, ZA
Poinsettia* (Revision)	TG/24/6(proj.2)	Mr. Jacobsen (DK)	AU, CA, DE, JP, KR, MX, NL, PL, QZ
Portulaca	TG/PORTU(proj.2)	Mr. Yoda (JP)	NL, IL, QZ
Tea*(<i>Camellia sinensis</i> (L.) O. Kuntze)	TG/TEA(proj.4)	TWA: Liang Chen (CN)	GB, JP, KE, KR, NZ, ZA

¹ for name of experts, see List of Participants

DRAFT TEST GUIDELINES TO BE DISCUSSED AT TWO/41

(* indicates possible final draft Test Guidelines)

before April 25, 2008

(Guideline date for Subgroup draft to be circulated by Leading Expert: February 29, 2008

Guideline date for comments to Leading Expert by Subgroup: March 28, 2008)

Species	Basic Document	Leading expert(s)	Interested experts (States/Organizations) ²
Anubias	TG/ANUBI(proj.2)	Mr. Tan (SG)	AU, QZ
Bougainvillea	New	Mrs. Eddy-Costa (AU)/ Mr. Jacobsen (DK)	BR, IL, MX, NZ, ZA
Buddleja*	TG/BUDDL(proj.3)	Mr. Brand (FR)	AU, GB, HU, NZ, QZ (UPOV office)
<i>Camellia</i> L. (ornamental)	New	Prof. Dr. Jiyuan Li (CN)	GB, KE, JP, KR, NZ
Canna*	TG/CANNA(proj.3)	Mr. Brand (FR)	CN, HU, MX, NL, NZ, QZ (UPOV office)
Dianthus* (Revision)	TG/25/9(proj.1)	Mr. Barendrecht (NL)	GB, IL, JP, KE, KR, QZ (UPOV office)
Eucalyptus (part of genus only)	TG/EUCAL(proj.3)	Mrs. de Moraes Aviani (BR) / Mr. Luo Jianzhong (CN)	AU, FR, IL, QZ
<i>Gaura</i> L.	New	Miss Scott (GB)	CA, HU, JP, NL, NZ, QZ
Gladiolus* (Revision)	TG/108/4(proj.1)	Mr. Barendrecht (NL)	IL, JP, KR, PL, QZ, UA (UPOV office)
Gypsophila *	TG/GYPSO(proj.3)	Mr. Bar-Tel (IL)	AU, BR, JP, KE, KR, MX, PL, QZ, ZA (UPOV office)
Heuchera and Heucherella	New	Miss Scott (GB)	AU, CA, JP, NZ, QZ
Hevea* (Rubber)	TG/HEVEA (proj.3)	Mrs. de Moraes Aviani (BR)	CN, FR, JP, NZ, QZ, TH (UPOV office)
Hibiscus	TG/HIBIS(proj.2)	Mrs. Yang (KR)	AU, BR, DE, GB, HU, IL, JP, KE, MX, NZ, ZA
Hosta*	TG/HOSTA(proj.1)	Mr. Grashoff (NL)	CN, GB, HU, JP, KR, QZ, ZA (UPOV office)
Hydrangea (Revision)	TG/133/3	Mr. Brand (FR)	AU, CA, CN, DE, DK, GB, JP, NZ, QZ, ZA

² for name of experts, see List of Participants (relevant experts from China to be indicated as appropriate)

Species	Basic Document	Leading expert(s)	Interested experts (States/Organizations) ²
Lily* (Revision)	TG/59/7(proj.2)	Mr. Barendrecht (NL)	AU, BR, CN, GB, IL, JP, KE, KR, QZ, ZA (UPOV office)
Mokara	TG/MOKARA(proj.2)	Mrs. Lam-Chan Lee Tiang (SG)	CN, JP, NL, TH
Nerium oleander L.*	TG/NERIUM(proj.2)	Mrs. Jourdan (FR)	BR, CN, IL, QZ (UPOV office)
<i>Oncidium</i> Sw.	New	Mr. Yoda (JP)	CN, KR, MX, NL, SG
Phalaenopsis (Revision)	TG/213/1	Mr. de Greef (NL)	BR, KR, JP, MX, QZ, SG
Phlox*	TG/PHLOX(proj.1)	Mr. De Greef (NL)	CA, GB, JP, QZ, ZA (UPOV office)
<i>Prunus padus</i> L.	TG/PRUNU_PAD (proj.1)	Mrs. Csikor (HU)	CN, KR, NZ, QZ
Sweet potato* (<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam.)	TG/SWEETPOT (proj.2)	TWA: Mr. Choi (KR)	CA, CN, GB, JP, KE, NZ, ZA (UPOV office)
Tree Paeony (<i>Paeonia</i> Sect. <i>Moutan</i>)	New	Prof. Wang Lianying (Ms.) Ms. Yuan Tao, Mrs. Zhang Xiuxin (CN)	NL, UA
Vriesea (<i>Vriesia</i> Lindl. Corr. Beer)	TG/VRIES(proj.1)	Mr. De Greef (NL)	BR, CN, JP, NZ, QZ, ZA
Zonal Pelargonium * (Revision)	TG/28/9(proj.1)	Mrs. Menne (DE)	AU, CA, DK, JP, KR, PL, QZ, ZA (UPOV office)

DRAFT TEST GUIDELINES TO POSSIBLY BE DISCUSSED IN 2009

Species	Basic Document	Leading expert(s)	Interested experts (States/Organizations) ³
Agapanthus	New	Mr. de Villiers (ZA)	AU, GB, IL, NL, NZ
Acacia	New	Mrs. Jourdan (FR)	CN, KE, NZ
Aechmea	New	Ms. De Moraes Aviani (BR)	NL
<i>Betula alba</i>	New	Mr. Fedyay (UA)	
<i>Callistemon</i> R. Br.	New	Mrs. Jourdan (FR)	AU, CN, MX, NZ
Echinacea	New	Miss Scott (GB)	CA, CN, HU, NL, NZ, QZ
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> L.	New	Mr. Cao Fu liang (CN)	DE, HU, NZ
Koelreuteria	New	Ms. Tang Yudan (CN)	HU
Lilac (<i>Syringa</i> L.)	New	Dr. Cui Hongxia (Ms.) (CN)	KR
<i>Lomandra</i> Labill.	New	Mrs. Eddy-Costa (AU)	GB, NZ, ZA
Picea A. Dietr. (Revision)	TG/96/4	Ms. Tang Yudan (CN)	KR
<i>Prunus triloba</i> Lindl.	TG/187/1 Rootstock	Prof. Zhang Qixiang, Dr. Gao Yike (Ms.) (CN)	KR
Robinia L.	New	Prof. Xun Shouhua (Mrs.) (CN)	-
Tuberous Begonia Hybrids (<i>Begonia x tuberhybrida</i> Voss) (Revision)	TG/107/3	Mr. van Waes (BE)	DE, MX

**TO BE CONSIDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY FOR FRUIT CROPS**

Species	Basic Document	Leading expert(s)	Interested experts (States/Organizations) ⁴
Chinese chestnut (<i>Castanea mollissima</i> Bl.)	New	Mr. Hou Liquan (CN)	
Chinese date (<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.)	New	Mr. Huang Jian (CN)	
<i>Juglans mandshurica</i> Maxim.	New	Ms. Pei Dong (CN)	KR
<i>Prunus mume</i> Sieb. et Zucc. (ornamental)	TG/160/3 (fruit)	Prof. Zhangqixiong, Dr. Lu Yingming(CN)	-

[End of Annex V and of document]

³ for name of experts, see List of Participants (relevant experts from China to be indicated as appropriate)

⁴ for name of experts, see List of Participants (relevant experts from China to be indicated as appropriate)