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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

DRAFT

HYDRANGEA

UPOV Code: HYDRN

Hydrangea L.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by experts from France

*to be considered by the
Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
at its forty-second session, to be held in Angers, France, from September 14 to 18, 2009*

Alternative Names:*

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Hydrangea L.</i>	Hydrangea	Hortensia	Hortensie	Hortensia, Hidranea

The purpose of these guidelines (“Test Guidelines”) is to elaborate the principles contained in the General Introduction (document TG/1/3), and its associated TGP documents, into detailed practical guidance for the harmonized examination of distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS) and, in particular, to identify appropriate characteristics for the examination of DUS and production of harmonized variety descriptions.

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

These Test Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the General Introduction and its associated TGP documents.

* These names were correct at the time of the introduction of these Test Guidelines but may be revised or updated. [Readers are advised to consult the UPOV Code, which can be found on the UPOV Website (www.upov.int), for the latest information.]

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1. Subject of these Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Hydrangea* L. (*Saxifragaceae*). They have been established mainly on the basis of varieties of *Hydrangea macrophylla* (Thunb. ex Murr.) Ser., *Hydrangea anomala* D. Don ssp. *petiolaris* (Sieb. et Zucc.) McClintock, *Hydrangea paniculata* Sieb., *Hydrangea quercifolia* Bartr. and *Hydrangea aspera* D. Don, but they may also be used for other species of *Hydrangea* L.

2. Material Required

2.1 The competent authorities decide on the quantity and quality of the plant material required for testing the variety and when and where it is to be delivered. Applicants submitting material from a State other than that in which the testing takes place must ensure that all customs formalities and phytosanitary requirements are complied with.

2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of rooted cuttings capable of flowering and expressing all relevant characteristics of the variety during the first growing cycle.

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

8 plants

2.4 The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigor, nor affected by any important pest or disease.

2.5 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.

3. Method of Examination

3.1 *Number of Growing Cycles*

The minimum duration of tests should normally be two independent growing cycles.

3.2 *Testing Place*

Tests are normally conducted at one place. In the case of tests conducted at more than one place, guidance is provided in TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness".

3.3 *Conditions for Conducting the Examination*

The tests should be carried out under conditions ensuring satisfactory growth for the expression of the relevant characteristics of the variety and for the conduct of the examination.

3.4 *Test Design*

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 8 plants.

3.4.2 The design of the tests should be such that plants or parts of plants may be removed for measurement or counting without prejudice to the observations which must be made up to the end of the growing cycle.

3.4.3 FR proposal

The color of varieties could depend on the acidity of the soil.

The blue color is caused by too much acidity in the soil maybe caused by aluminum ions and by peat too rich in potassium.

NZ proposal

The sepal colour is strongly influenced by the pH of the growing media. For media with low pH the sepal colouration is likely to be inclined towards the blue to purple ranges. For media with higher pH the sepal colouration is likely to be inclined towards the red purple to reddish ranges. It is recommended that each variety is grown in media with a pH level that will result in truly representative sepal colouration for that variety

3.5 *Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be examined*

Unless otherwise indicated, all observations should be made on 8 plants or parts taken from each of 8 plants and any other observations on all plants in the test.

3.6 *Additional Tests*

Additional tests, for examining relevant characteristics, may be established.

4. Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability

4.1 *Distinctness*

4.1.1 General Recommendations

It is of particular importance for users of these Test Guidelines to consult the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding distinctness. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in these Test Guidelines.

4.1.2 Consistent Differences

The differences observed between varieties may be so clear that more than one growing cycle is not necessary. In addition, in some circumstances, the influence of the environment is not such that more than a single growing cycle is required to provide assurance that the differences observed between varieties are sufficiently consistent. One means of ensuring that a difference in a characteristic, observed in a growing trial, is sufficiently consistent is to examine the characteristic in at least two independent growing cycles.

4.1.3 Clear Differences

Determining whether a difference between two varieties is clear depends on many factors, and should consider, in particular, the type of expression of the characteristic being examined, i.e. whether it is expressed in a qualitative, quantitative, or pseudo-qualitative manner. Therefore, it is important that users of these Test Guidelines are familiar with the recommendations contained in the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding distinctness.

4.2 *Uniformity*

4.2.1 It is of particular importance for users of these Test Guidelines to consult the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding uniformity. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in these Test Guidelines:

4.2.2 For the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 8 plants, 1 off-type is allowed.

4.3 *Stability*

4.3.1 In practice, it is not usual to perform tests of stability that produce results as certain as those of the testing of distinctness and uniformity. However, experience has demonstrated that, for many types of variety, when a variety has been shown to be uniform, it can also be considered to be stable.

4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be tested, either by growing a further generation, or by testing a new plant stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the previous material supplied.

5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial

5.1 The selection of varieties of common knowledge to be grown in the trial with the candidate varieties and the way in which these varieties are divided into groups to facilitate the assessment of distinctness are aided by the use of grouping characteristics.

5.2 Grouping characteristics are those in which the documented states of expression, even where produced at different locations, can be used, either individually or in combination with other such characteristics: (a) to select varieties of common knowledge that can be excluded from the growing trial used for examination of distinctness; and (b) to organize the growing trial so that similar varieties are grouped together.

5.3 The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

- a) Stem: fasciation (characteristic 4)
- b) Stem: color (characteristic 5)
- c) Inflorescence: shape (characteristic 21)
- d) Inflorescence: conspicuousness of fertile flowers (characteristic 24)
- e) Sterile flower: intensity of coloration (characteristic 27)
- f) Sterile flower: number of colors (characteristic 28)

- g) Sterile flower: main color (characteristic 29)
white
light pink
dark pink
purple pink
red
- h) Sterile flower: type (characteristic 30)

5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction.

6. Introduction to the Table of Characteristics

6.1 *Categories of Characteristics*

6.1.1 Standard Test Guidelines Characteristics

Standard Test Guidelines characteristics are those which are approved by UPOV for examination of DUS and from which members of the Union can select those suitable for their particular circumstances.

6.1.2 Asterisked Characteristics

Asterisked characteristics (denoted by *) are those included in the Test Guidelines which are important for the international harmonization of variety descriptions and should always be examined for DUS and included in the variety description by all members of the Union, except when the state of expression of a preceding characteristic or regional environmental conditions render this inappropriate.

6.2 *States of Expression and Corresponding Notes*

States of expression are given for each characteristic to define the characteristic and to harmonize descriptions. Each state of expression is allocated a corresponding numerical note for ease of recording of data and for the production and exchange of the description.

6.3 *Types of Expression*

An explanation of the types of expression of characteristics (qualitative, quantitative and pseudo-qualitative) is provided in the General Introduction.

6.4 *Example Varieties*

Where appropriate, example varieties are provided to clarify the states of expression of each characteristic.

6.5 *Legend*

(*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

QL: Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

QN: Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

PQ: Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

- (a) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1
- (+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.2

7. Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.	Plant : type	Plante : type		JP propose to delete		
QL	climbing	grimpante		Nana Y.	Nana Yakushimamaum	1
	non-climbing	non grimpant			Merveille	2
2.	<u>Non-climbing varieties only:</u> Plant: growth habit	<u>Variété à port non grimpant</u> <u>seulement</u> : Plante : port		Uk correction not drooping but spreading		
PQ	upright	dressé			Merveille	1
	semi upright	demi dressé			Nana Yakushimanum	2
	drooping	retombant				3
3.	<u>Non-climbing varieties only:</u> Plant: natural height	<u>Variété à port non grimpant</u> <u>seulement</u> : Plante : hauteur				
QL	(a) short	courte			Hörnli	3
	medium	moyenne			Merveille	5
	tall	haute			Maman	7
4.	Stem: fasciation	Tige : fasciation				
	(+)					
QL	absent	absente			Merveille	1
	present	présente			Domotoi	9
5.	Stem: color	Tige : couleur				
PQ	green	verte			Merveille	1
	brownish	brunâtre				2
	purplish	pourpre				3
	blackish	noirâtre			Nigra	4

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6.	Stem: lenticels	Tige : lenticelles en automne				
QL?	absent or few	absentes ou peu nombreuses			Zorro	1
	medium	moyennement nombreuses			Merveille	2
	many	nombreuses				3
7.	Stem: color of lenticels	Tige : couleur des lenticelles				
PQ	white	blanche			Paniculata grandiflora	1
	red	rouge			Leuchtfeuer	2
	black	noire			Merveille	3
8.	Leaf blade: length	Feuille : longueur				
QN	short	courte			Hörnli	3
	medium	moyenne			Rosita	5
	long	longue			Merveille	7
9.	Leaf blade: width	Feuille : largeur			Varieties proposed by Jp	
QN	narrow	étroite			Shichidanka	3
	medium	moyenne			Mrs Kumiko	5
	broad	large			Snowflake	7
10.	Leaf blade: lobing	Feuille : lobe				
QL	absent	absente			Merveille	1
	present	présente			Harmony	9
11.	Leaf blade: shape (only for no lobed varieties)	Feuille : forme (seulement pour les feuilles non lobées)				
PQ	ovate	ovale			Merveille	1
	elliptic	elliptique			Blue Ware	2
	circular	circulaire			Rosita	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
12.	Leaf blade: shape of apex (excluding tip)	Feuille : forme de l'apex (en excluant l'extrémité)				
(+)						
QN	acuminate	acuminée			Madame Plumecoq, Raymond Draps	1
	acute	pointue			Sea Foam	2
	rounded	ronde			Rouget de l'Isle	3
13.	Leaf blade: shape of base	Feuille : forme de la base				
PQ	acute	pointue			Europa	1
	obtuse	obtuse			Bosco, Hamburg	2
	rounded	ronde			Rosabelle	3
	cordate	en forme de coeur		JP variety	Annabelle	4
14.	Leaf blade: depth of incisions	Feuille : profondeur des incisions				
QN	shallow	peu profonde			King George	3
	medium	moyenne			Europa	5
	deep	profonde			Altona	7
15.	Leaf blade: variegation	Feuille : panachure				
QL	absent	absente			Merveille	1
	present	présente			Tricolor	9
16.	Leaf blade: main color	Feuille : couleur principale				
(+)						
PQ	yellow	jaune			Ogonda	1
	green	vert			Merveille	2
	purple	pourpre			Merveille Sanguinea	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17.	Leaf blade: intensity of main color	Feuille : intensité de la couleur principale		Jp/Fr : for all the colors, not only green but we must provide others ex.varieties for yellow, purple..		
QN	light	claire			Rapa	1
	medium	moyenne			Merveille	2
	dark	foncée			Rambo	3
18.	Leaf blade: secondary color	Feuille : couleur secondaire				
PQ	white only	seulement blanche			Variegata	
	yellow only	seulement jaune			Lemen wave	
	white and yellow	blanche et jaune			Tricolor	
19.	Leaf blade: glossiness of upper side	Feuille : brillance de la face supérieure				
QL	absent	absente			Maman	1
	present	présente			Merveille	9
20.	Leaf blade: blistering	Feuille : cloûre				
QN	weak	faible			Mme Mouillère	1
	medium	moyenne			Rosita	2
	strong	forte			Merveille	3
21.	Inflorescence: shape	Inflorescence : forme		NZ proposal		
(+)						
PQ	flattened	aplatie		narrow transverse elliptic	Mousmée, Sea Foam	1
	globular	globuleuse		oblate	Merveille	2
	conical	conique		triangular	Snowflake	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
22.	Inflorescence: height	Inflorescence : hauteur			JP example varieties	
QN	short	courte			Shichidanka	3
	medium	moyenne			Mrs Kumiko	5
	tall	haute			Snowflake	7
23.	Inflorescence: diameter	Inflorescence : diamètre				
QN	small	petit			Hörnli	3
	medium	moyen			Merveille	5
	large	grand			Maman	7
24.	Inflorescence: conspicuousness of fertile flowers	Inflorescence : netteté des fleurs fertiles				
(+)						
PQ	inconspicuous	peu nette			Merveille	1
	conspicuous	nette			Mousmée, Sea Foam	2
25.	<u>Only varieties with conspicuous fertile flowers:</u> Inflorescence: arrangement of sterile flowers	<u>Seulement pour les variétés à fleurs fertiles nettes :</u> inflorescence : répartition des fleurs stériles				
(+)						
PQ	irregular	irrégulière			Vetchie	1
	in one whorl	en un cercle			Tricolor	2
	in two or more whorls	en deux ou plusieurs cercles			Jogasaki	3
26.	Sterile flower: diameter	fleur stérile : diamètre			Nz proposal to add : calyx	
(+)						
QN	small	petit			Nz proposes to re- order 26,30,31,32,33,28,29, 35,36	3
	medium	moyen			Alpenglühén	5
	large	large			Freudenstein	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
27.	Sterile flower: intensity of coloration	Fleur stérile : intensité de la couleur	NZ/Fr proposal to delete because cover by 29:RHS color	JP proposal : to move after char.28 To add: sterile flowers with one color only		
QN	absent or very weak	absente ou très faible			Soeur Thérèse	1
	weak	faible			Marie Claire	3
	medium	moyenne			Freudenstein	5
	strong	forte			Doris	7
	very strong	très forte			Leuchtfeuer	9
28.	Sterile flower: number of colors	Fleur stérile : nombre de couleurs		Nz proposal : number of sepal colors		
PQ	one	une			Rosita	1
	more than one	plusieurs			Sensation 75	2
29.	Sterile flower: main color	Fleur stérile : couleur principale		Nz proposal: main color of sepal		
PQ	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)				
30.	Sterile flower: type	Fleur stérile : type				
(+)						
PQ	single	simple			Merveille	1
	double	double			Amethyst, Izu-no-Hana	2

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
31. (+)	Sterile flower: overlapping of sepals	Fleur stérile : chevauchement des sépalés		<u>JP proposes to add 2 new Char:</u> <u>Sterile flowers: shape of petal</u> : 1 rhomboid, 2 elliptic, 3 ovate 4 broad ovate <u>Sterile flowers: depth of incisions of margins</u> : shallow, deep		
QL	absent	absent			Hörnli	1
	present	présent			Rosita	9
32. (+)	Sterile flower: degree of overlapping of sepals	Fleur stérile : degré de chevauchement des sépalés				
QN	weak	faible			Madame Plumecoq	3
	medium	moyen			Bichon	5
	strong	fort			Heinrich Siedel, Madame Gilles Goujon	7
33. (+)	Sterile flower: incisions of margin of sepal	Fleur stérile : incisions du bord du sépalé				
QN	absent on all sepals	absentes sur tous les sépalés			Maman, Merveille	1
	present on some sepals	présentes sur quelques sépalés			Gloria	2
	present on all sepals	présentes sur tous les sépalés			Europa	3
34. New Char	Sterile flower: secondary color	Fleur stérile : couleur secondaire		NZ/Jp proposal to delete because cover by Char.28		
QL	absent	absente			Merveille	1
	present	présente			Sandra	9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
35. New chara (+)	Sterile flower: secondary color	Fleur sterile: couleur secondaire		NZ: second color of sepal		
	white	blanc			Raberah	1
	pink	rose			Sandra	2
	red	rouge			Ripple	3
36. New char. (+)	Sterile flower: distribution of secondary color	Fleur stérile : répartition de la couleur secondaire		JP proposal to replace	border by at apex	
PQ	border	liseré		Nz proposal to replace border by on edge only	Ripple	1
	marginal zone	bordée			Sandra	2
	diffuse	diffuse			Rosalba	3
37.	<u>Varieties with conspicuous fertile flowers only:</u> Fertile flower: color of petal	<u>Seulement pour les variétés à fleurs fertiles nettes :</u> Fleurs fertiles : couleur des pétales		Nz/JP/to delete because conspicuous fertile flowers are to small		
PQ	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)				
38.	Fertile flower: color of petal	Fleur fertile : couleur des pétales		JP proposal : <u>Varieties with conspicuous fertile flowers only:</u> Fertile flower: color of petal		
PQ	white	blanche		FR comments: the organ described for fertile flower are petals	Rosalba	1
	pink	rose			Tricolor	2
	purple	mauve (pourpre?)			Lemen wave	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
39.	<u>Varieties with conspicuous fertile flowers only: Fertile flower: color of anthers</u>		Comment: NZ/FR proposal to delete this char.			
PQ	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
40.	Time of beginning of flowering	Époque de début de la floraison				
QN	early	précoce			Freudenstein	3
	medium	moyenne			Maman, Marveille	5
	late	tardive			Europa, Hörnli, Magicien	7

JP proposes to add a new characteristic:
 Flowering habit in current year's shoot

QL	absent					1
	present			Bailmer		9

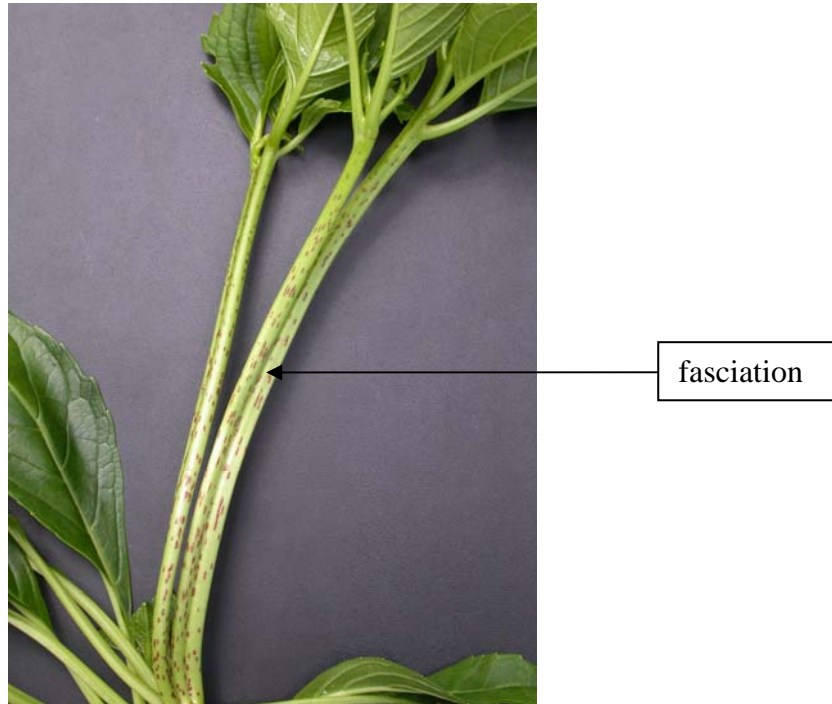
8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

(a) Plants should be examined when flowering.

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 4: Stem: fasciation



Ad. 12: Leaf blade: shape of apex (excluding tip)



1
acuminate



2
acute



3
rounded

Ad. 16: Leaf blade: main color

Main color is the color with the largest surface area

Ad. 21: Inflorescence: shape



1
flattened
NZ proposal
narrow transverse elliptic



2
globular
oblate



3
conical
triangular

Ad. 24: Inflorescence: conspicuousness of fertile flowers

Fertile flowers tend to have a small inconspicuous calyx and sterile flowers have a large prominent calyx.



1
inconspicuous



2
conspicuous

Ad. 25: Only varieties with conspicuous fertile flowers: Inflorescence: arrangement of sterile flowers



1
irregular



2
in one whorl

no
illustration

3
in two or
more
whorls

Ad. 26: Sterile flower: xxx

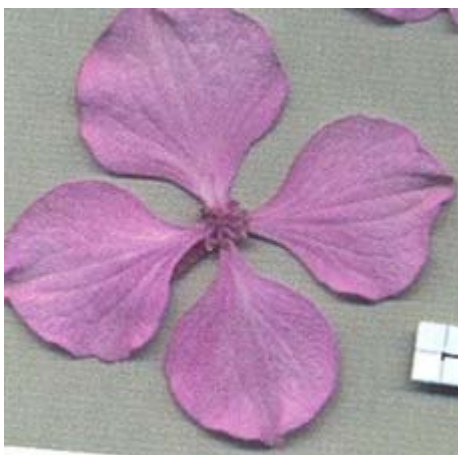
Female sterility because of an atrophy of female organs, the ovary can't be fertilized

Ad. 30: Sterile flower: type

single: when the number of sepals is 3 to 6

double: when the number of sepals is > 10

Ad. 31: Sterile flower: overlapping of sepals



1
absent



9
present

Ad. 32: Sterile flower: degree of overlapping of sepals



3
weak

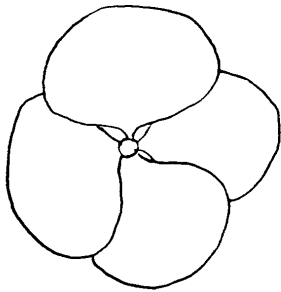


5
medium

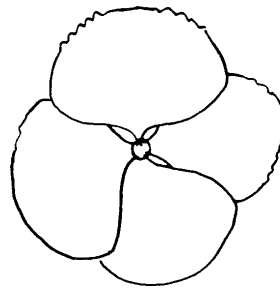


7
strong

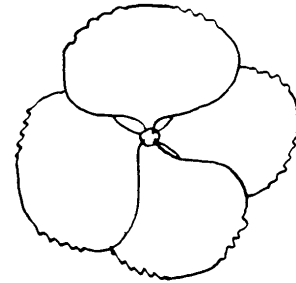
Ad. 33: Sterile flower: incisions of margin of sepal



1
absent on all sepals

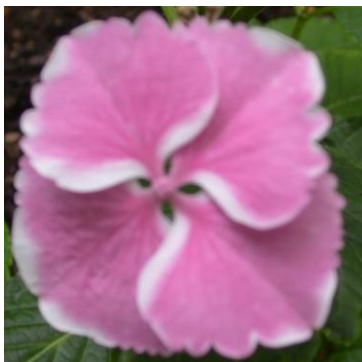


2
present on some sepals



3
present on all sepals

Ad. 35: Sterile flower: secondary color (New char.)



1
white



2
pink



3
red

Ad. 36: Sterile flower: distribution of secondary color: (New char)



1
border



2
marginal zone



3
diffuse

Jp proposal

Ad. 36: Sterile flower: distribution of secondary color: (New char)



at apex



marginal zone



diffuse

Jp proposes to add picotee

9. Literature

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Vidalie, H., 1986: Les productions florales. 4e éd., Edition J.B. Baillière, Paris, FR

10. Technical Questionnaire

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
		Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)
TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights		
1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire		
1.1.1 Botanical Name	<input type="text" value="Hydrangea L."/>	
1.1.2 Common Name	<input type="text" value="Hydrangea"/>	
1.2 Species	<input type="text"/>	
2. Applicant		
Name	<input type="text"/>	
Address	<input type="text"/>	
Telephone No.	<input type="text"/>	
Fax No.	<input type="text"/>	
E-mail address	<input type="text"/>	
Breeder (if different from applicant)	<input type="text"/>	
3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference		
Proposed denomination (if available)	<input type="text"/>	
Breeder's reference	<input type="text"/>	

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#4. Information on the breeding scheme and propagation of the variety

4.1 Breeding scheme

Variety resulting from:

- 4.1.1 Seeding []
(please state parent varieties)
- 4.1.2 Mutation []
(please state parent variety)
- 4.1.3 Discovery and development []
(please state where and when discovered
and how developed)
- 4.1.4 Other []
(please provide details)

4.2 Method of propagating the variety

- 4.2.1 Vegetative propagation
- (a) cuttings []
- (b) in vitro propagation []
- (c) other (state method) []
- 4.2.2 Seed []
- 4.2.3 Other []

Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:	
<p>5. Characteristics of the variety to be indicated (the number in brackets refers to the corresponding characteristic in Test Guidelines; please mark the note which best corresponds).</p>			
Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note	
<p>5.2 Inflorescence: shape (21)</p>			
flattened	Mousmée, Sea Foam	1[]	
globular	Merveille	2[]	
conical	Snowflake	3[]	
<p>5.1 Inflorescence: conspicuousness of fertile flowers (24)</p>			
inconspicuous	Merveille	1[]	
conspicuous	Mousmée, Sea Foam	2[]	
<p>5.3 Sterile flower: intensity of coloration (27)</p>			
absent or very weak	Soeur Thérèse	1[]	
weak	Marie Claire	3[]	
medium	Freudenstein	5[]	
strong	Doris	7[]	
very strong	Leuchtfeuer	9[]	
<p>5.4(i) Sterile flower: main color (29)</p>			
<p>RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)</p>			
<p>5.4(ii) Sterile flower: main color (29)</p>			
white			1 []
light pink			2[]
dark pink			3[]
purple pink			4[]
red			5[]

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6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties

Please use the following table and box for comments to provide information on how your candidate variety differs from the variety (or varieties) which, to the best of your knowledge, is (or are) most similar. This information may help the examination authority to conduct its examination of distinctness in a more efficient way.

Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety	Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety
<i>Example</i>	<i>Sterile flower</i>	<i>light pink</i>	<i>dark pink</i>

Comments:

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#7. Additional information which may help in the examination of the variety

7.1 In addition to the information provided in sections 5 and 6, are there any additional characteristics which may help to distinguish the variety?

Yes [] No []

(If yes, please provide details)

7.2 Are there any special conditions for growing the variety or conducting the examination?

Yes [] No []

(If yes, please provide details)

7.3 Other information

8. Authorization for release

(a) Does the variety require prior authorization for release under legislation concerning the protection of the environment, human and animal health?

Yes [] No []

(b) Has such authorization been obtained?

Yes [] No []

If the answer to (b) is yes, please attach a copy of the authorization.

Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

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

9.1 The expression of a characteristic or several characteristics of a variety may be affected by factors, such as pests and disease, chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardants or pesticides), effects of tissue culture, different rootstocks, scions taken from different growth phases of a tree, etc.

9.2 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If the plant material has undergone such treatment, full details of the treatment must be given. In this respect, please indicate below, to the best of your knowledge, if the plant material to be examined has been subjected to:

- | | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| (a) Microorganisms (e.g. virus, bacteria, phytoplasma) | Yes [] | No [] |
| (b) Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide) | Yes [] | No [] |
| (c) Tissue culture | Yes [] | No [] |
| (d) Other factors | Yes [] | No [] |

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

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

Applicant's name

Signature

Date

[End of document]