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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

DRAFT

DIANELLA *

UPOV Code: DIANE

Dianella Lam. ex Juss.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from Australia

to be considered by the

Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
at its forty-fifth session, to be held in Jeju, Republic of Korea, from August 6 to 10, 2012

Alternative Names:*

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Dianella Lam. ex Juss.	Flax-lily, Dianella			

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

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

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

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

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1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Dianella* Lam. ex Juss..

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 plants expressing relevant characteristics of the variety in the first growing cycle.

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

10 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 a single growing cycle.

3.2 Testing Place

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

3.3 Conditions for Conducting the Examination

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

3.3.2 Observation of color by eye

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

3.4 Test Design

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 10 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.

3.5 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.

4.1.4 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 9 plants or parts taken from each of 9 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

4.1.5 Method of Observation

The recommended method of observing the characteristic for the purposes of distinctness is indicated by the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics (see document TGP/9 “Examining Distinctness”, Section 4 “Observation of characteristics”):

MG: single measurement of a group of plants or parts of plants
MS: measurement of a number of individual plants or parts of plants
VG: visual assessment by a single observation of a group of plants or parts of plants
VS: visual assessment by observation of individual plants or parts of plants

Type of observation: visual (V) or measurement (M)

“Visual” observation (V) is an observation made on the basis of the expert’s judgment. For the purposes of this document, “visual” observation refers to the sensory observations of the experts and, therefore, also includes smell, taste and touch. Visual observation includes observations where the expert uses reference points (e.g. diagrams, example varieties, side-by-side comparison) or non-linear charts (e.g. color charts). Measurement (M) is an objective observation against a calibrated, linear scale e.g. using a ruler, weighing scales, colorimeter, dates, counts, etc.

Type of record: for a group of plants (G) or for single, individual plants (S)

For the purposes of distinctness, observations may be recorded as a single record for a group of plants or parts of plants (G), or may be recorded as records for a number of single, individual

plants or parts of plants (S). In most cases, “G” provides a single record per variety and it is not possible or necessary to apply statistical methods in a plant-by-plant analysis for the assessment of distinctness.

In cases where more than one method of observing the characteristic is indicated in the Table of Characteristics (e.g. VG/MG), guidance on selecting an appropriate method is provided in document TGP/9, Section 4.2.

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 10 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 further examined by testing a new plant stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the initial 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) Leaf: glaucosity of adaxial side (characteristic 8)
(b) Leaf: variegation (characteristic 9)
(c) Leaf blade: shape (characteristic 15)
(d) Leaf: spines on margin (characteristic 18)
(e) Basal sheath: intensity of anthocyanin coloration (in summer) (characteristic 24)

5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction and document TGP/9 “Examining Distinctness”.

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

6.2.1 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.

6.2.2 In the case of qualitative and pseudo-qualitative characteristics (see Chapter 6.3), all relevant states of expression are presented in the characteristic. However, in the case of quantitative characteristics with 5 or more states, an abbreviated scale may be used to minimize the size of the Table of Characteristics. For example, in the case of a quantitative characteristic with 9 states, the presentation of states of expression in the Test Guidelines may be abbreviated as follows:

State	Note
small	3
medium	5
large	7

However, it should be noted that all of the following 9 states of expression exist to describe varieties and should be used as appropriate:

State	Note
very small	1
very small to small	2
small	3
small to medium	4
medium	5
medium to large	6
large	7
large to very large	8
very large	9

6.2.3 Further explanation of the presentation of states of expression and notes is provided in document TGP/7 “Development of Test Guidelines”.

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
MG, MS, VG, VS		– see Chapter 4.1.5
(a)-(c)	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. **(*)**	**VG/** **MG**	**Plant: height excluding inflorescence**					
QN	**(a)**	very short				Dinki Di	1
		short					3
		medium				Little Devil	5
		tall				REV101	7
		very tall				Goddess	9
2. **(*)**	**VG**	**Plant: density**					
QN	**(a)**	very sparse					1
		sparse				LHC1	3
		medium				Rainbow	5
		dense				Little Devil	7
		very dense				Dinki Di	9
3. **(+)**	**VG/** **MG**	**Stem: internode length**					
QN	**(a)**	very short				TAS300	1
		short				TR20	3
		medium					5
		long				Goddess	7
		very long					9
4. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf: attitude of basal third**					
QN	**(b)**	erect				Little Devil	1
		erect to semi-erect				Rainbow	2
		semi-erect				TAS300	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf: curvature of upper third**					
PQ	**(b)**	absent or very weak				LHC1	1
		weak				TAS300	3
		medium				TAS100	5
		strong				DT23	7
		very strong					9
6.	**VG/ MS**	**Leaf: length**					
QN	**(b)**	short				DTN03	3
		medium				Allyn-Citation	5
		long					7
7. **(*)**	**VG/ MS**	**Leaf: width**					
QN	**(b)**	narrow				Little Devil	3
		medium				TAS100	5
		wide				Goddess	7
8. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf: glaucosity of adaxial side**					
QN	**(b)**	absent or very weak				Goddess, TR20	1
		weak				DT23	2
		medium				Little Devil	3
		strong				DR5000	4
9. **(*)**	**VG**	**Leaf: variegation**					
QL	**(b)**	absent				Splice	1
		present				Rainbow	9

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10. (*)	**VG**	**Young leaf: main color of adaxial side**					
PQ		yellow					1
		yellow green					2
		light green					3
		medium green					4
		dark green					5
		blue green					6
		brown green					7
11. (*)	**VG**	**Leaf: main color of adaxial side**					
PQ	**(b)**	yellow				Rainbow	1
		yellow green				DCMP01	2
		light green				TR20	3
		medium green				DR 2006	4
		dark green				TAS300	5
		blue green					6
		brown green					7
12. (*)	**VG**	**Leaf: main color of abaxial side**					
PQ	**(b)**	yellow				Rainbow	1
		yellow green				DCMP01	2
		light green				TR20	3
		medium green				DR 2006	4
		dark green				DTN03	5
		blue green					6
		brown green					7
		grey green				TAS300	8

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Leaf: secondary color of adaxial side**					
PQ	**(b)**	whitish				Border Silver	1
		whitish yellow				DarwinGold	2
		yellow				Rainbow	3
		yellow green					4
		light green					5
		medium green					6
		dark green					7
		blue green					8
		brown green					9
14.	**VG**	**Leaf: distribution of secondary color on adaxial side**					
PQ	**(b)**	marginal					1
		between margin and midrib					2
		midrib					3
15. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Leaf blade: shape**					
PQ	**(b)**	ligulate				Dinki Di	1
		linear				TAS300	2
		ensiform				Border Silver	3
16. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Leaf: shape of apex**					
PQ	**(b)**	acuminate				Goddess	1
		apiculate				Rainbow	2
		acute				Dinki Di	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17.	**VG**	**Leaf: cross section**					
(+)							
QN	**(b)**	flat					1
		slightly convex				TR20	2
		convex				Goddess	3
		strongly convex				DCMP01	4
		revolute					5
18. **(*)**	**VG**	**Leaf: spines on margin**					
QL	**(b)**	absent				REV101	1
		present				Rainbow	9
19.	**VG**	**Leaf: prominence of spines on margin**					
QN	**(b)**	weak				Little Devil	1
		medium				Rainbow	2
		strong					3
20.	**VG**	**Leaf: color of margin**					
QL	**(b)**	green				Goddess	1
		red				Rainbow	2
21. **(*)**	**VG**	**Leaf midrib: spines on abaxial side**					
QL	**(b)**	absent				REV101	1
		present				Goddess	9
22.	**VG**	**Leaf midrib: prominence of spines on abaxial side**					
QN	**(b)**	weak				DTN03	1
		medium				Goddess	2
		strong				DT23	3
23. **(*)**	**VG**	**Basal sheath: anthocyanin coloration (in summer)**					
PQ	**(b)**	red purple				Dinki Di	1
		red brown				REV101	2
		brown					3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
24. **(*)**	**VG**	**Basal sheath: intensity of anthocyanin coloration (in summer)**					
QN	**(b)**	very weak				Goddess	1
		weak				REV101	3
		medium				LHC1	5
		strong				Little Devil, TAS300	7
		very strong					9
25. **(+)**	**VG**	**Inflorescence: position in relation to foliage**					
QN	**(c)**	above				Little Devil	1
		same level					2
		below				Border Silver	3
26.	**VG**	**Flowering stem: color of middle third**					
PQ	**(c)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
27.	**VG/ MS**	**Flowering stem: length of flowering part**					
QN	**(c)**	short					3
		medium					5
		long					7
28.	**VG**	**Inflorescence: density of flowers**					
QN	**(c)**	sparse					3
		medium					5
		dense					7
29.	**VG/ MG**	**Perianth: diameter**					
QN	**(c)**	small					1
		medium					2
		large					3
30.	**VG**	**Perianth: color**					
PQ	**(c)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
31.	**VG**	**Anther: color**					
PQ	**(c)**	yellow				Border Silver	1
		orange				Splice	2
		brown				Goddess	3
32.	**VG**	**Immature fruit: color**					
PQ	**(c)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
33.	**VG**	**Mature fruit: color**					
PQ	**(c)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

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

(a) The assessment of plant, shoot and stem characters should be carried out later in the growing season, towards the end of active vegetative growth.

(b) All observations on the leaf should be made on mature fully expanded leaves. Leaf colors for glaucous varieties should be observed with the waxy coating removed by rubbing. The main color is the color with the largest surface area. If the area of the colors is nearly equal the darker color is the main color. The main color may be the only color.

(c) All observations on the inflorescence flower and fruit should be made on the main flower inflorescence.

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 3: Stem: internode length

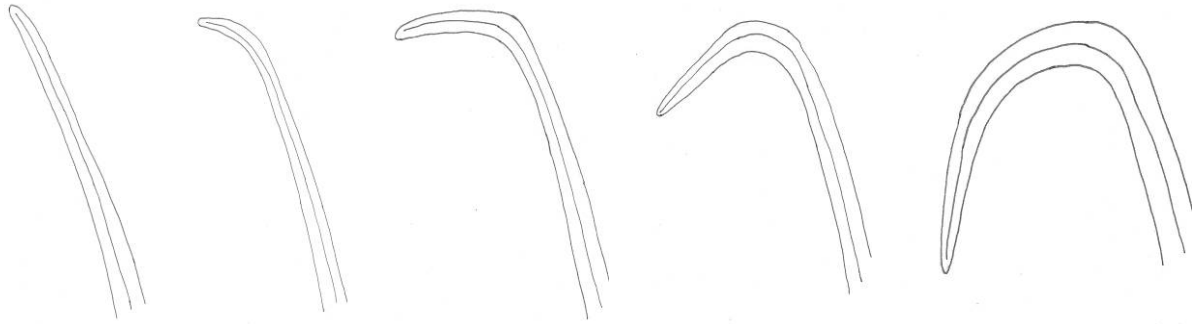
Ad. 4: Leaf: attitude of basal third

1
erect

2
erect to semi-erect

3
semi-erect

Ad. 5: Leaf: curvature of upper third



1
absent or very weak

3
weak

5
medium

7
strong

9
very strong

Ad. 8: Leaf: glaucosity of adaxial side

The glaucosity is the waxy layer covering the leaf surface and generally gives a leaf a bluish or whitish coloration. The layer can be removed by rubbing. It should be observed on the adaxial side of the middle third of the leaf.

Ad. 13: Leaf : secondary color of adaxial side

The secondary color is determined as the color with the second largest surface area, usually observed as a defined pattern on the adaxial side of a leaf. Observations should be made on plants not subjected to chilling. For varieties with glaucosity, the waxy layer is removed.

Ad. 15: Leaf blade: shape

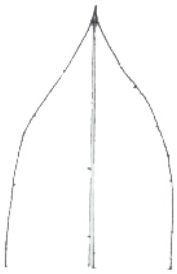
1
ligulate
lateral margins parallel along most of length, tapering towards apex, strap shaped.

2
linear
lateral margins parallel along entire length to apex

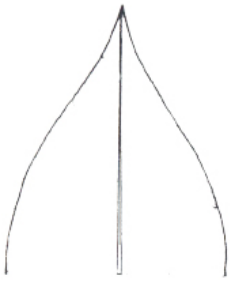
3
ensiform
widest point above the middle, sword shaped

Ad. 16: Leaf: shape of apex

1
acuminate



2
apiculate



3
acute

Ad. 17: Leaf: cross section

1
flat

2
slightly convex

3
convex

4
strongly convex

5
revolute

Ad. 19: Leaf: prominence of spines on margin
Ad. 22: Leaf midrib: prominence of spines on abaxial side

Prominence of spines is assessed visually and by touch. If spines can be seen easily with the naked eye at arms length then prominence is very strong. If spines cannot be seen but are felt by running the index finger backwards along the leaf then prominence is very weak.

Ad. 25: Inflorescence: position in relation to foliage

1
above

2
same level

3
below

Ad. 32: Immature fruit: color

Assessed when fruit has reached full size

Ad. 33: Mature fruit: color

Assessed when fruit has fully colored and before deterioration

9. Literature

Henderson R.J.F., 1987: Flora of Australia vol 45. Australian Government Publishing Service. Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, AU, pp. 194 to 225.

10. Technical Questionnaire

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

	Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE
to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights

1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire

1.1 Genus

1.1 Botanical name	*Dianella* Lam. ex Juss.
1.2 Common name	Flax-lily, Dianella

1.2 Species
(please indicate)

2. Applicant

Name

Address

Telephone No.

Fax No.

E-mail address

Breeder (if different from applicant)

3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination
(if available)

Breeder's reference

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

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

4.1 Breeding scheme

Variety resulting from:

4.1.1 Crossing

(a) controlled cross [ ]
(please state parent varieties)

(……..……..) x (……..……..)
female parent male parent

(b) partially known cross [ ]
(please state known parent variety(ies))

(……..……..) x (……..……..)
female parent male parent

(c) unknown cross [ ]

4.1.2 Mutation [ ]
(please state parent variety)

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

4.1.4 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

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

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

4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Vegetative propagation

(a) cuttings [ ]

(b) division [...]

(c) *in vitro* propagation [ ]

(d) other (state method) [ ]

4.2.2 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

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

5. Characteristics of the variety to be indicated (the number in brackets refers to the corresponding characteristic in Test Guidelines; please mark the note which best corresponds).

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 (8)	**Leaf: glaucosity of adaxial side**		
	absent or very weak	Goddess, TR20	1 [ ]
	very weak to weak		2 [ ]
	weak	DT23	3 [ ]
	weak to medium	Rainbow	4 [ ]
	medium	Little Devil	5 [ ]
	medium to strong	TAS300	6 [ ]
	strong	DR5000	7 [ ]
	strong to very strong		8 [ ]
	very strong		9 [ ]
5.2 (9)	**Leaf: variegation**		
	absent	Splice	1 [ ]
	present	Rainbow	9 [ ]
5.3 (15)	**Leaf blade: shape**		
	ligulate	Dinki Di	1 [ ]
	linear	TAS300	2 [ ]
	ensiform	Border Silver	3 [ ]
5.4 (18)	**Leaf: spines on margin**		
	absent	REV101	1 [ ]
	present	Rainbow	9 [ ]

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

6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties

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

Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety	Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the **similar** variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for **your** candidate variety
Example	Plant: density	*sparse*	*dense*

Comments:

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

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

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

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

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

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

7.3 Other information

A representative color image of the variety should accompany the Technical Questionnaire.

8. Authorization for release

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

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(b) Has such authorization been obtained?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

……

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

Applicant’s name

Signature Date

[Annex follows]

ANNEX

COMMENTS ON DOCUMENT TG/DIANE(PROJ.3)

Ref. in Proj 2	TWO 44 Comments	Comments on changes in Proj 3	Comments received from subgroup by 1 June2012	Subsequent changes and final submission to UPOV for meeting
Cover page	to have English common names: “Flax-lily, Dianella”	Done. Also changed in TQ		
Char. 1	to delete	Also deleted from 5.3 (a), Ad 1 and TQ section 5		
Char. 3	to delete “ shoots” and to add (*)	Deleted “of shoots”, removed comment, added (*)		
Char. 4	to be indicated as VG/MG and to add example variety “ Goddess” for state (7)	Changed from VG/MS to VG/MG but the interpretation of MS and MG needs to be considered as there appears to be some confusion. In the EDC the view is MG is only used where a group of plants is measured (eg measuring stick in centre of plot, bulk sample when measuring fruit acidity). Added ‘Goddess’		
Char. 5	to delete state (4)	done	UK: We still feel that the state semi-erect does not reflect varieties such as Little Jess and Tasred which appear to droop. Could the state "semi-drooping" be added?	Consider :semi-drooping – if to be included need photo for Ad 5
Char. 6			CPVO: In the Lomandra guideline, this char is worded as “attitude of upper third”with 3 stages. Are 9 stages here necessary ? 5 could be sufficient ?	

Char. 7	to add example varieties	Not a commonly used characteristic as it can be variable. If kept, could use: DTN03 – short (~20cm) Allyn-Citation - medium (~50cm) No clear example for long	CPVO: leaf blade? Why to keep 9 stages if variety for stage 7?	Keep 'Leaf:"? Changed to 1,2,3 Need example for "long"?
Char. 8	to have states: narrow (3); medium (5); wide (7)	Deleted states 1 and 9	CPVO: leaf blade?	
Char. 9	to have states (1), (2), (3), (4)	done		
Char 11		Changed from RHS to color groups. AU does not use this characteristic and has no example varieties	CPVO: if this char is kept, to define the young leave (char 11) compared to the leave (char 12) NZ: move to before ch 5	Propose to delete char
Chars. 12	to consider same procedure for color characteristics as for Hebe	Changed from RHS to color groups and added example varieties. No examples for blue green and brown green	NZ: 12, 13 (+) standard explanation regarding what is main	Added (+) Added "whitish" and "whitish yellow" renumbered notes
Char 13		Changed from RHS to color groups and added example varieties. No examples for "blue green" and "brown green"	CPVO: Lower? NZ: 12, 13 (+) standard explanation regarding what is main	Deleted lower Added (+) Added "whitish" and "whitish yellow" renumbered notes
Char 14		Replaced "cream" with "whitish yellow". Added example varieties. No examples for "yellow green" and "light green"		Reworded: Leaf: secondary color of adaxial side and added (+) Added: light green medium green dark green blue green brown green
Char 15			NZ: consider distribution of secondary colour	Changed to distribution of secondary color
Char. 16	to explain shapes	Added explanation to Ad.16 but not certain about usefulness in distinguishing between states 1 and 2. State 3 is easier as it distinguishes D. ensifolia varieties.		

Char. 18	to add (+) and provide illustration and to change state (5) to " involute"	The "concave" states are incorrect. Replaced with "convex". Revolute state is correct. Illustration added	NZ: 18 Consider where to look because it can vary along the leaf length. Suggest medium convex	Reworded 8.1 (b). Added "medium"
Chars 20 and 23	to be indicated as QN	done		
Char. 21	unlikely to be QL	Propose to delete as it is not always present and dependent on temperature.	NZ: 21 Consider relationship with 12,13,14,15. What if the colour in 21 is the secondary colour? Can there be three colours. 21 should be with the other colour characters. Suggest review of all colour characters. We have the same issue in Phormium and have main, secondary, tertiary with distributions.	Propose to delete
Char. 24	to add (*)	done	NZ: 24 Basal sheath hue of anthocyanin colouration	Added "hue of"
Char.25	to add (*) if they grouping characteristic and to add in TQ	done		
Chars.26	to be indicated as PQ and VG and to read " Flowering stem: color of middle third"	done		
Char. 27			CPVO: is-it really MS or MG ?	Changed to MG
Char. 29	to move before Char. 26	done		
Char. 30	to consider whether useful and to have notes (1), (2), (3)	Notes changed to 1,2,3 but propose to delete.		
Char. 32	to have states: yellow (1); orange (2); brown (3)	Done and added example varieties		
Char. 33	to check if necessary	Propose to delete. Not very useful		
Table of Chars.	to check whether sufficient number of (*) characteristics	sufficient		

8.1 (b)	to improve comments	Amended explanation. Also see Hebe for waxy layer removal	UK: We would prefer to assess leaf colour without the removal of wax	For discussion? If the waxy layer is not removed then color is influenced by the waxy layer and therefore to a certain extent linked to leaf glaucosity (ch 9) Reworded: (b) Unless indicated otherwise, all observations on the leaf should be made on mature fully expanded leaves. Rest moved to Ad' for relevant charactersitics
8.1 (c)			CPVO: to be reworded	Reworded: All observations on the flowering stem, inflorescence, flower and fruit should be made on the main flowering stem
Ad. 1	to delete	done		
Ad. 6	to improve illustration	done		
Ad. 9	to provide explanation and remove illustration	done		
Ad 14				Ad. 14: Leaf : secondary color of adaxial side The secondary colour is determined as the color with the second largest surface area, usually observed as a defined pattern on the adaxial side of a leaf. Observations should be made on plants not subjected to chilling. For varieties with glaucosity, the waxy layer is removed
Ad. 16	to improve explanation	done		

Ad. 17	to add diagram	done	NZ: Ad 17 check. Diagrams 1 and 3 swapped	Reordered 1 and 3
9.	NZ to provide more literature			
TQ 5.1 (9)			CPVO: to be consistent with ch 9 NZ: TQ 5 The list does not match the grouping list. Basal sheath anthocyanin is missing	Changed to 1 – 4 states as in Ch 9 Added ch 25
TQ 6	to provide new example	done		

[End of Annex and of document]