

TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY FOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FOREST TREES

Forty-Sixth Session

PREPARATORY WORKSHOP

Melbourne, Australia
April 21, 2013

PROGRAM

1. Introduction to UPOV and the role of UPOV Technical Working Parties (TWPs)
2. Overview of the General Introduction (document TG/1/3 and TGP documents)
 - Characteristics as the Basis for DUS Examination and Selection of Characteristics
3. Guidance on drafting Test Guidelines (document TGP/7)
 - a) Subject of the Test Guidelines, Material Required and Method of Examination;
 - b) Method of Observation (MS, MG, VS, VG);
 - c) Types of Expression (QL, PQ, QN), notes and distinctness;
 - d) Shape and Color Characteristics;
 - e) Example Varieties;
 - f) The process for developing UPOV Test Guidelines, including: TG Template; Additional Standard Wording; and Guidance Notes;
4. Agenda for the TWP Session
5. Feedback from participants

**1. INTRODUCTION TO UPOV
AND THE ROLE OF UPOV
TECHNICAL WORKING PARTIES (TWPS)**

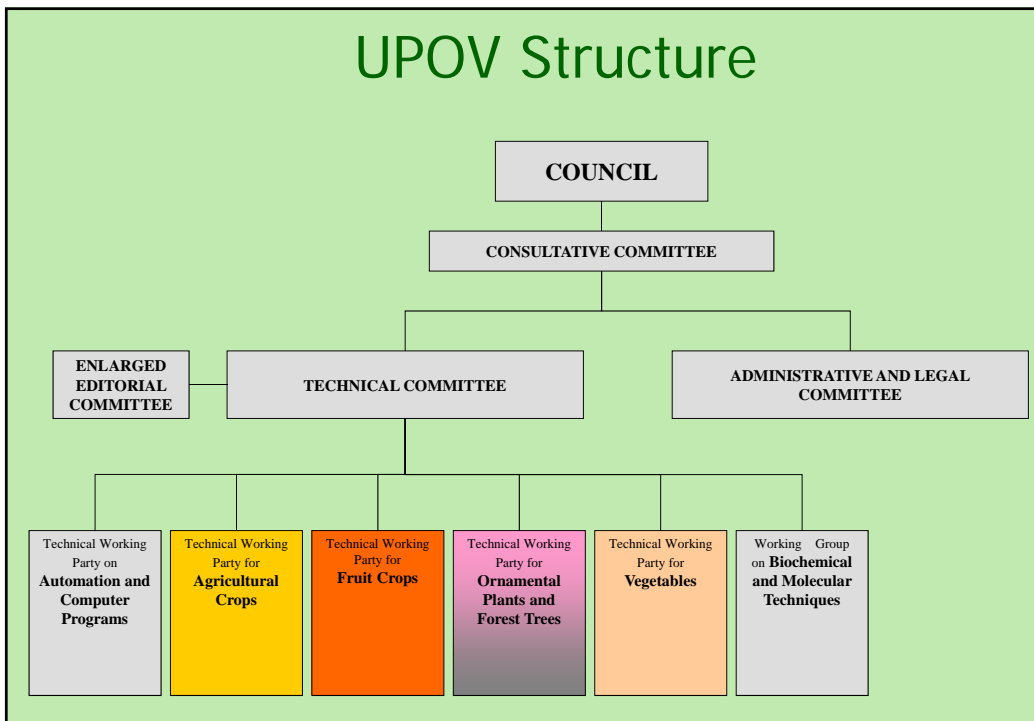
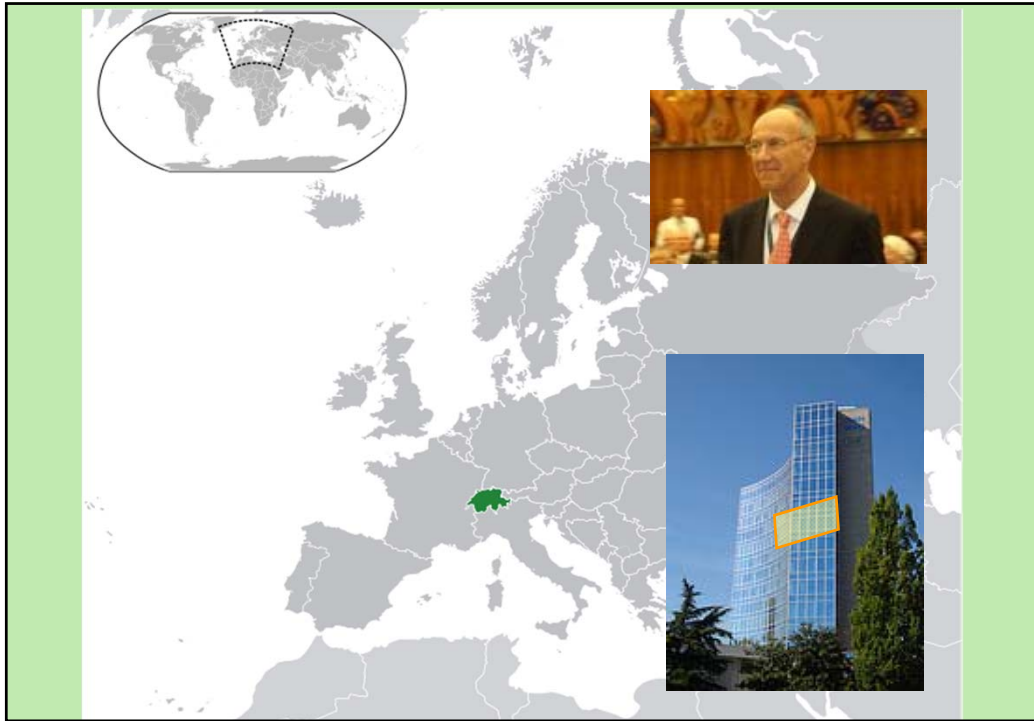
**UPOV: INDEPENDENT INTERGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATION**

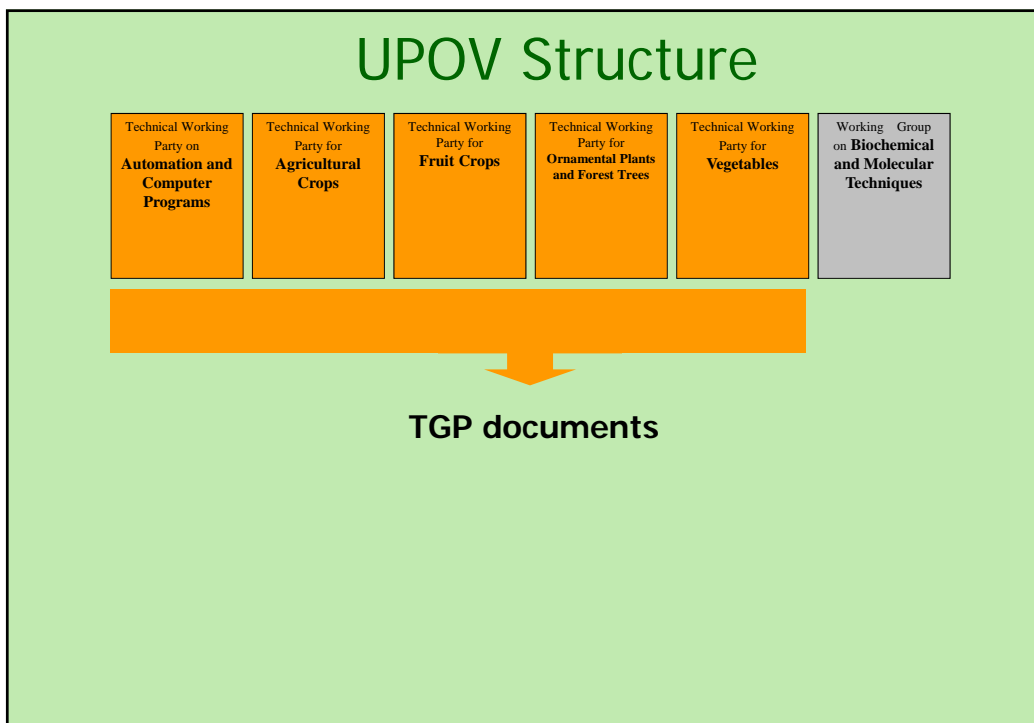
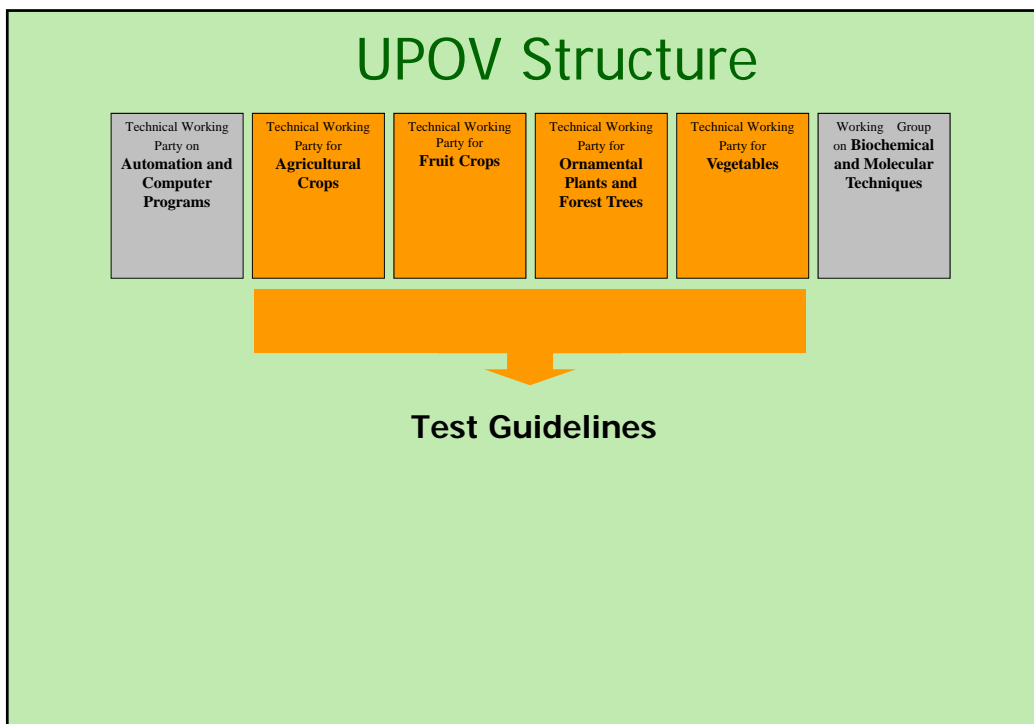
The International **Convention for the
Protection of New Varieties of Plants**

established in 1961

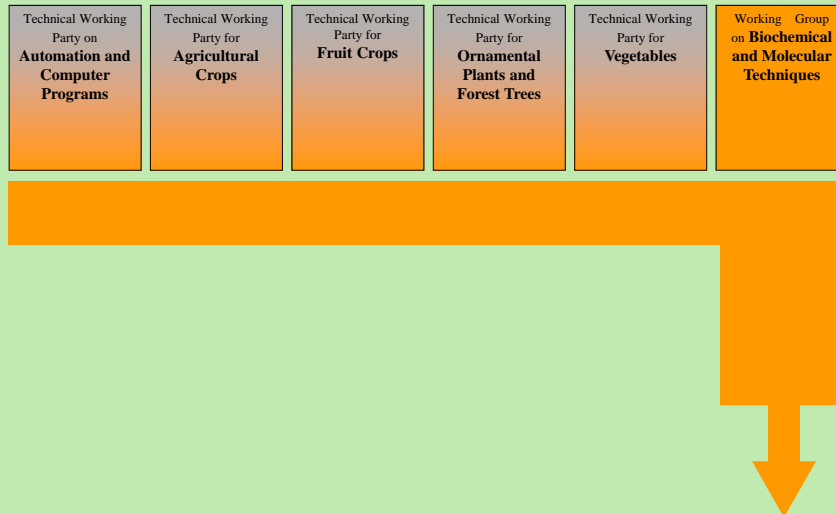
The International **Union for the Protection
of New Varieties of Plants**

**Union internationale pour la
protection des **ob**tentions **v**égétales**





UPOV Structure



Role of the BMT

The BMT is a group open to DUS experts, biochemical and molecular specialists and plant breeders, whose role is to:

- (i) **Review general developments in biochemical and molecular techniques;**
- (ii) **Maintain an awareness of relevant applications of biochemical and molecular techniques in plant breeding;**
- (iii) **Consider the possible application of biochemical and molecular techniques in DUS testing and report its considerations to the TC;**
- (iv) **If appropriate, establish guidelines for biochemical and molecular methodologies and their harmonization [...];**
- (v) **Consider initiatives from TWPs, for the establishment of crop specific subgroups [...];**
- (vi) **Develop guidelines regarding the management and harmonization of databases of biochemical and molecular information, in conjunction with the TWC;**
- (vii) **Receive reports from Crop Subgroups and the BMT Review Group;**
- (viii) **Provide a forum for discussion on the use of biochemical and molecular techniques in the consideration of essential derivation and variety identification.**

**2. OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL
INTRODUCTION**
(document TG/1/3 and TGP documents)

**a) Characteristics as the Basis for DUS
Examination**

b) Selection of Characteristics

**2. OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL
INTRODUCTION**
(document TG/1/3 and TGP documents)

**a) Characteristics as the Basis for DUS
Examination**

b) Selection of Characteristics

THE CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING A BREEDER'S RIGHT

Criteria to be satisfied

- NOVELTY
 - **D**ISTINCTNESS
 - **U**NIFORMITY
 - **S**TABILITY
- 
- "DUS"**

THE CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING A BREEDER'S RIGHT

Other conditions

- VARIETY DENOMINATION
- FORMALITIES
- PAYMENT OF FEES

NO OTHER CONDITIONS!

Guidance for DUS Examination

facilitates:

BEST PRACTICE (based on experience)

- => good decisions
- => good definition of the object of protection
(strong protection)
- => efficiency in method of examination (learn from the best)

HARMONIZATION

- => efficiency
 - mutual acceptance of DUS reports
(minimize cost of examination for individual authorities)
 - mutual recognition of variety descriptions
(all parties speak the same "language")
 - simple and cheap system for applicants
(minimize cost for breeders)

UPOV provides guidance by:

- The "General Introduction" (TG/1/3)
 - General technical principles
 - Organization of DUS Testing
 - Associated "TGP" Documents
(e.g. statistical methods)

= version 3

TG/1/3 General Introduction



"Associated" TGP Documents

Ref.	Title
TG/00	List of TGP Documents and Latest Issue Dates
TGP/1	General Introduction With Explanations
TGP/2	List of Test Guidelines Adopted by UPOV
TGP/3	Varieties of Common Knowledge
TGP/4	Constitution and Maintenance of Variety Collections
TGP/5	Experience and Cooperation in DUS testing
TGP/6	Arrangements for DUS testing
TGP/7	Development of Test Guidelines
TGP/8	Trial Design and Techniques Used in the Examination of DUS
TGP/9	Examining Distinctness
TGP/10	Examining Uniformity
TGP/11	Examining Stability
TGP/12	Special Characteristics
TGP/13	Guidance for New Types and Species
TGP/14	Glossary of Technical, Botanical and Statistical Terms Used in UPOV Documents
TGP/15	Guidance on the Use of Biochemical and Molecular Markers in the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS)

2. OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL INTRODUCTION (document TG/1/3 and TGP documents)

a) Characteristics as the Basis for DUS Examination

b) Selection of Characteristics

“CHARACTERISTICS”

- may have direct commercial relevance
 - Flower color (ornamental)
 - Fruit color
- but **commercial relevance NOT required**
 - Leaf shape

Selection of Characteristics

The basic requirements that a characteristic should fulfill before it is used for DUS testing or producing a variety description are that its expression (TG/1/3: Section 4.2.1) :

- (a) **results from a given genotype** or combination of genotypes;
- (b) is sufficiently **consistent and repeatable** in a **particular environment**;
- (c) exhibits sufficient **variation between varieties** to be able to establish distinctness;
- (d) is capable of **precise definition and recognition**;
- (e) allows **uniformity requirements** to be fulfilled;
- (f) allows **stability requirements** to be fulfilled, meaning that it produces consistent and repeatable results after repeated propagation or, where appropriate, at the end of each cycle of propagation.

Selection of Characteristics

- Yield ???
 - Straw strength ???
- Etc.**

Selection of Characteristics

Criteria	Fruit: color	Leaf: shape	Yield
(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes	Yes	Yes	
(b) sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment	Yes	Yes	
(c) exhibits sufficient variation between varieties to be able to establish distinctness	Yes	Yes	
(d) is capable of precise definition and recognition	Yes	Yes	
(e) allows uniformity requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes	
(f) allows stability requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes	
Commercial value	Yes	No	
ACCEPTABILITY	Yes	Yes	

Selection of Characteristics

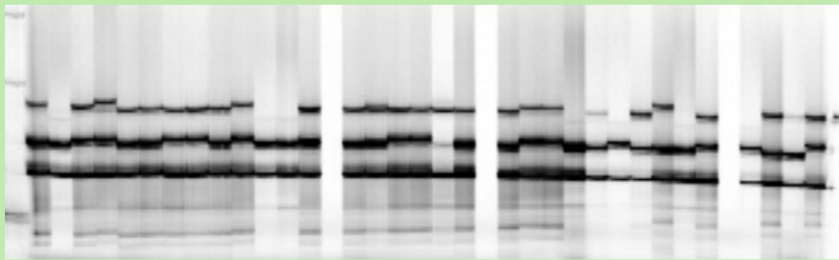
Criteria	Fruit: color	Leaf: shape	Yield
(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(b) sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment	Yes	Yes	(No)
(c) exhibits sufficient variation between varieties to be able to establish distinctness	Yes	Yes	???
(d) is capable of precise definition and recognition	Yes	Yes	(No)
(e) allows uniformity requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes	???
(f) allows stability requirements to be fulfilled	Yes	Yes	???
Commercial value	Yes	No	Yes
ACCEPTABILITY	Yes	Yes	No

Special Characteristics: Disease Resistance

Criteria	Disease Resistance
(a) results from a given genotype or combination of genotypes	*Knowledge of nature of genetic control of resistance is important
(b) sufficiently consistent and repeatable in a particular environment	*Standardize conditions (greenhouse / laboratory) & methodology *Standardize inoculum *Ring-test
(c) exhibits sufficient variation between varieties to be able to establish distinctness	*Susceptible / Resistant OR varying degrees of resistance?
(d) is capable of precise definition and recognition	*Define and recognize races and strains
(e) allows uniformity requirements to be fulfilled	see above
(f) allows stability requirements to be fulfilled	see above
	Difficult and expensive



Molecular Techniques?



TGP/7 :“Development of Test Guidelines”


*Additional Information and guidance on
Asterisked, grouping and TQ
characteristics*

Standard Test Guidelines Characteristic

Function	Criteria
1.Characteristics that are accepted by UPOV for examination of DUS and from which members of the Union can select those suitable for their particular circumstances.	<p>1. Must satisfy the criteria for use of any characteristic for DUS as set out in Chapter 4, section 4.2.</p> <p>2. Must have been used to develop a variety description by at least one member of the Union.</p> <p>3. Where there is a long list of such characteristics and, where considered appropriate, there may be an indication of the extent of use of each characteristic.</p>

Asterisked Characteristic

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

Char. No.	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
	Plant: growth habit	Plante : port	Pflanze: Wuchsform	Planta: porte		
QN	upright	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Inuppink	1
	semi-upright	semi dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	D0158-1	2
	spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	abierto	Sunnem 03	3
	semi-trailing	semi-étalé	halbhängend	semirrastrero	Inupsaf	4
	trailing	coureux	hängend	rastrero	Organza	5

Asterisked Characteristic

Function	Criteria
<p>1.Characteristics that are important for the international harmonization of variety descriptions.</p>	<p>1.Must be a characteristic included in the Test Guidelines.</p> <p>2.Should always be examined for DUS and included in the variety description by all members of the Union</p> <p>EXCEPT when the state of expression of a preceding characteristic or regional environmental conditions render this inappropriate.</p> <p>3.Must be useful for function 1.</p> <p>4.Particular care should be taken before selection of disease resistance characteristics.</p>

Grouping Characteristic

5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial

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

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

5.3 The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

- (a) Plant: growth habit (characteristic 1)
- (b) 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

Apple: Fruit color



Apple: Fruit color



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 Botanical name	<input type="text" value="Malus domestica Borkh."/>	
1.2 Common name	<input type="text" value="Apple"/>	
2. Applicant		
Name	<input type="text"/>	
Address	<input type="text"/>	
Telephone No.	<input type="text"/>	

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
5.5 Fruit: hue of over color – with bloom removed (37)		
orange red	Cox's Orange Pippin, Egremont Russet	1 []
pink red	Cripps Pink, Delorgue	2 []
red	Akane, Galaxy, Red Elstar, Regal Prince	3 []
purple red	Red Jonaprince, Spartan	4 []
brown red	Fiesta, Joburn, Lord Burghley	5 []
5.6 Fruit: pattern of over color (39)		
only solid flush	Red Jonaprince, Richared Delicious	1 []
solid flush with weakly defined stripes	Galaxy	2 []
solid flush with strongly defined stripes	Jonagored	3 []
weakly defined flush with strongly defined stripes	Gravensteiner	4 []
only stripes (no flush)	Helios	5 []
flushed and mottled	Elstar	6 []
flushed, striped and mottled	Jonagold	7 []

Grouping Characteristic

Function	Criteria
<p>characteristics in which the documented states of expression, even where recorded at different locations, can be used either individually or in combination with other such characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to select varieties of common knowledge that can be excluded from the growing trial used for examination of distinctness, and/or to organize the growing trial so that similar varieties are grouped together 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Qualitative characteristics or (b) Quantitative or pseudo-qualitative characteristics which provide useful discrimination between the varieties of common knowledge from documented states of expression recorded at different locations. Must be useful for functions 1 and 2. Should be an asterisked characteristic and/or included in the Technical Questionnaire or application form.

Relationship between functions

- GROUPING CHARACTERISTICS** selected from the Table of Characteristics should, in general, **receive an asterisk** in the Table of Characteristics and be **included in the Technical Questionnaire**.
- TQ CHARACTERISTICS** selected from the Table of Characteristics should, in general, **receive an asterisk** in the Table of Characteristics and be **used as grouping characteristics**. TQ characteristics are **not restricted to** those characteristics used as **grouping characteristics**;
- ASTERISKED CHARACTERISTICS** are **not restricted to** those characteristics selected as **grouping or TQ characteristics**.

**3. GUIDANCE ON
DRAFTING TEST GUIDELINES
(Document TGP/7)**

**3. GUIDANCE ON
DRAFTING TEST GUIDELINES**

***a) Subject of the Test Guidelines, Material
Required and Method of Examination***


UPOV provides guidance by:

- The “General Introduction” (TG/1/3)
 - General technical principles
 - Organization of DUS Testing
 - Associated “TGP” Documents (e.g. statistical methods)

AND

- “Test Guidelines”
 - Species/Crop-specific recommendations developed by crop experts
 - TGP/7 “Development of Test Guidelines” adopted

E
 TG/2501
 ORIGINAL: English
 DATE: 2009-04-01


INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
GENEVA

YAM
 UPOV Code:
 DIOSC_ALA; DIOSC_BAT; DIOSC_JAP
Dioscorea alata L.; *Dioscorea polystachya* Turcz.;
Dioscorea japonica Thunb.

GUIDELINES
FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS
FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

Alternative Names:^a

Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish
<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L.	Greater yam, Guyana arrowroot, Ten-months yam, Water yam, White yam, Winged yam, Yam	Grande igname, Igname blanc, Igname de Chine	Gedfligelter Yam, Wasser- Yamswurzel	Yama blanco, Yama de agua, Yama
<i>Dioscorea polystachya</i> Turcz.	Chinese yam, Chinese-potato, Cinnamome-yam	Igname	Chinesische Yamswurzel	
<i>Dioscorea batatas</i> Decne				
<i>Dioscorea japonica</i> Thunb.	Japanese yam	Igname japonais		

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.

^a 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.]

TGP/7

“Development of Test Guidelines”

TGP/7 : “Development of Test Guidelines”

Section 1. Introduction

TGP/7/3... Section 1: Introduction
page 6

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 UPOV Test Guidelines as the Basis for the DUS Test

The General Introduction (Chapter 2, section 2.2.1) states that “Where UPOV has established specific Test Guidelines for a particular species, or other group(s) of varieties, these represent an **agreed and harmonized approach for the examination of new varieties and, in conjunction with the basic principles contained in the General Introduction, should form the basis of the DUS test**.” It further states in Chapter 8, section 8.2.1, that “The individual Test Guidelines are prepared or, where appropriate, revised according to the procedures set out in document TGP/7, Development of Test Guidelines”. Thus, the purpose of this document is to **provide guidance on the development of these UPOV Test Guidelines** (“Test Guidelines”).

1.2 Individual Authorities’ Test Guidelines

The General Introduction also states that “Where UPOV has not established individual Test Guidelines relevant to the variety to be examined, the examination should be carried out in accordance with the principles in this document [the General Introduction] and, in particular, the recommendations contained in Chapter 9, Conduct of DUS Testing in the Absence of Test Guidelines. In particular, the recommendations in Chapter 9 are based on the approach whereby, **in the absence of Test Guidelines, the DUS examiner proceeds in the same general way as if developing new Test Guidelines**.” Section 4 “Development of individual authorities’ test guidelines” provides guidance on the development of individual authorities’ test guidelines.

1.3 Structure of TGP/7

TGP/7 :“Development of Test Guidelines”

Section 2. Procedure for the Introduction and Revision of UPOV Test Guidelines

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TGP/7 :“Development of Test Guidelines”

Section 3. Guidance for Drafting Test Guidelines

- The **TG Template**
- Additional Standard Wording** for the TG Template
- Guidance Notes** for the TG Template

E




INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
(UPOV)

DRAFT

(Please indicate "DRAFT" above "Guidelines" in the top right corner of this page)

MAIN COMMON NAME
 (Name of the new variety)
 (DUS Code)
 (DUS Code)

GUIDELINES
 FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS
 FOR IDENTIFICATION, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY
 prepared by the **Technical Committee**
 or by the **Technical Working Party**

Alternative Names:

Alternative Name	Apple	Peach	Orange	Quince

The purpose of these guidelines (UPOV Guidelines) is to elaborate the principles contained in the UPOV Basic Directive (UPOV 1991) and to provide a DUS template. The detailed practical guidelines for the identification, uniformity and stability (UPOV 1991) will be developed by the **Technical Working Party** (UPOV 1991) and will be published in the **UPOV Guidelines**.

These notes are intended to be used in the context of the UPOV Guidelines. They are not intended to be used as a substitute for the UPOV Guidelines.

10 Chapters of UPOV Test Guidelines

1. Subject of the Test Guidelines
2. Material Required
3. Methods of Examination
4. Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability
5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial
6. Introduction to the Table of Characteristics
- 7. Table of Characteristics**
8. Explanation on the Table of Characteristics
9. Literature
10. Technical Questionnaire

10 Chapters of UPOV Test Guidelines

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10. Technical Questionnaire

10 Chapters of UPOV Test Guidelines

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1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of

- { GN 3 } (Chapter 1.1) – Subject of the Test Guidelines: More than one species
- { GN 4 } (Chapter 1.1) – Subject of the Test Guidelines: Different types or groups within a species or genus
- { GN 5 } (Chapter 1.1) – Subject of the Test Guidelines: Family name
- { GN 6 } (Chapter 1.1) – Guidance for New Types and Species

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 (xx).
- 2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:
- { GN 7 } (Chapter 2.3) – quantity of plant material required }
 - { ASW 1 } (Chapter 2.3) – seed quality requirements }
- 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:

- { ASW 2 } (Chapter 3.1.(1)) – number of growing cycles }
- { GN 8 } (Chapter 3.1.2) – explanation of the growing cycle }
- { ASW 3 } (Chapter 3.1.2) – explanation of the growing cycle }

3. GUIDANCE ON DRAFTING TEST GUIDELINES

b) Method of observation (MS, MG, VS, VG)

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

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielsorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.	VG Plant: density of foliage	Plante : densité du feuillage	Pflanze: Dichte des Laubes	Planta: densidad del follaje		
QN (a)	sparse	faible	locker	escasa	Ise-imo	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Morimoto-imo	5
	dense	dense	dicht	densa	Gankunijika-taisho	7
2.	VG Plant: number of branches	Plante : nombre de ramifications	Pflanze: Anzahl Triebe	Planta: número de ramas		
QN (a)	few	petit	gering	bajo	Ise-imo	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Fusaougi	5
	many	grand	groß	alto	Segoshi-2	7

Method of Observation

M: Measurement:

an objective observation against a calibrated, linear scale (e.g. using a ruler, weighing scales, colorimeter, dates, counts, etc.);

V: 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).

“Visual” observation refers to the sensory observations of the expert and, therefore, also includes smell, taste and touch.

TGP/9/1 "Examining Distinctness"

Method of propagation of the variety	Type of expression of characteristic		
	QL (QUAL itative)	PQ (PSEUDO qualitative)	QN (QUANT itative)
Vegetatively propagated, self-pollinated	Notes (VG)	Notes (VG) Side-by-side (VG)	Notes (VG/MG/MS) Side-by-side (VG) Statistics (MG/MS)
Cross-pollinated	Notes (VG) Statistics (VS*)	Notes (VG) Side-by-side (VG) Statistics (VS*)	Statistics ([MG]/MS/VS) Side-by-side (VG) Notes (VG/MG/MS)
Hybrids	Notes (VG) Statistics (VS*)	Notes (VG) Side-by-side (VG) Statistics (VS*)	**

TGP/9/1 "Examining Distinctness"

V = Visual observation

Method of propagation of the variety	Type of expression of characteristic		
	QL (QUAL itative)	PQ (PSEUDO qualitative)	QN (QUANT itative)
Vegetatively propagated, Self-pollinated	Notes (VG)	Notes (VG) Side-by-side (VG)	Notes (VG/MG/MS) Side-by-side (VG) Statistics (MG/MS)
Cross-pollinated	Notes (VG) Statistics (VS*)	Notes (VG) Side-by-side (VG) Statistics (VS*)	Statistics ([MG]/MS/VS) Side-by-side (VG) Notes (VG/MG/MS)
Hybrids	Notes (VG) Statistics (VS*)	Notes (VG) Side-by-side (VG) Statistics (VS*)	**

TGP/9/1 "Examining Distinctness"

**V= Visual observation or
M= Measurement**



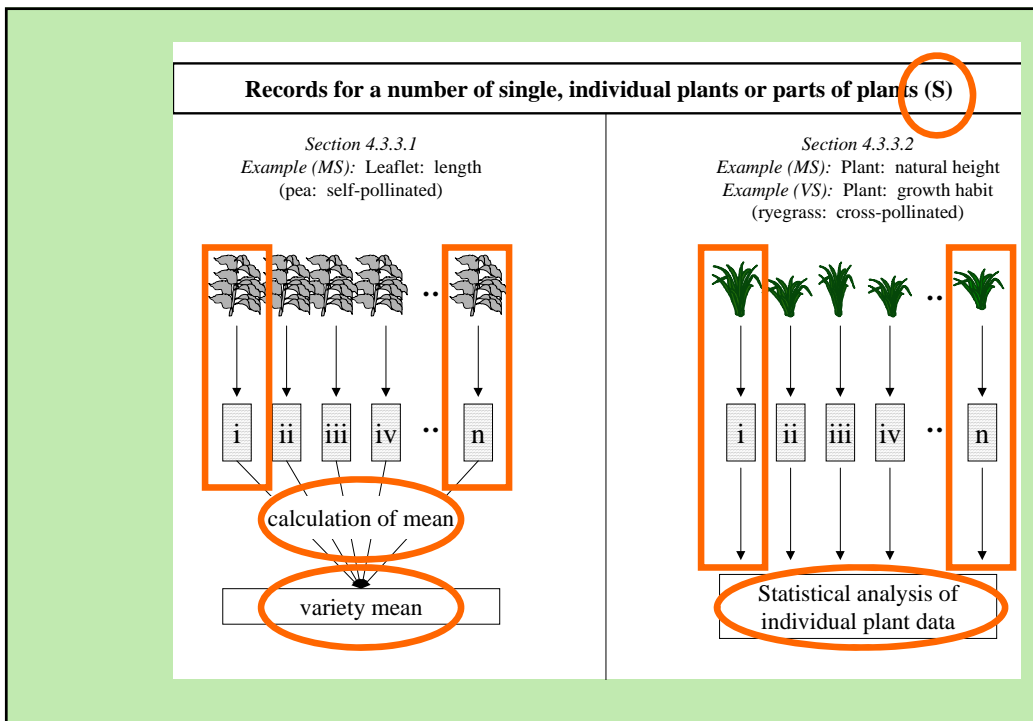
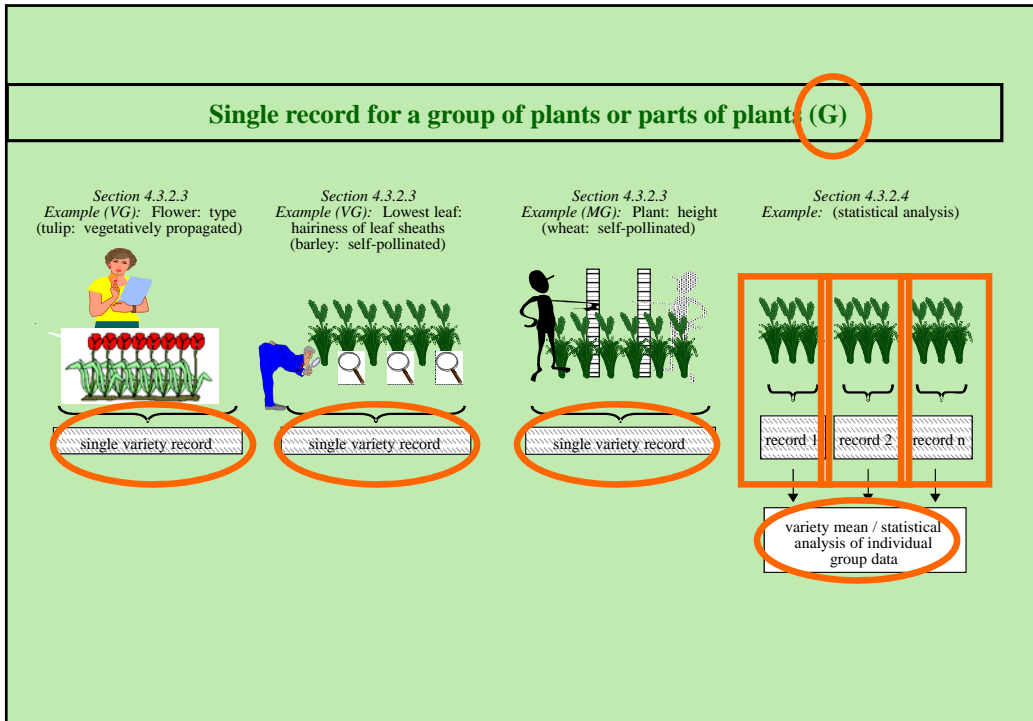
Method of propagation of the variety	Type of expression of characteristic		
	QL (QUAL itative)	PQ (PSEUDO qualitative)	QN (QUANT itative)
Vegetatively propagated, self-pollinated	Notes (VG)	Notes (VG) Side-by-side (VG)	Notes (VG/MG/MS) Side-by-side (VG) Statistics (MG/MS)
Cross-pollinated	Notes (VG) Statistics (VS*)	Notes (VG) Side-by-side (VG) Statistics (VS*)	Statistics (IMG)/MS/VS Side-by-side (VG) Notes (VG/MG/MS)
Hybrids	Notes (VG) Statistics (VS*)	Notes (VG) Side-by-side (VG) Statistics (VS*)	**

Type of Record (for the purposes of distinctness)

G: **single record** for a variety, or a **GROUP of plants** or parts of plants;

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.

S: **records** for a number of **SINGLE**, individual **plants** or parts of plants ...



EXERCISE

3. GUIDANCE ON DRAFTING TEST GUIDELINES

*c) Types of Expression (QL, PQ, QN),
notes and distinctness;*

TYPE OF EXPRESSION OF
CHARACTERISTICS
(QL, QN, PQ)

Types of Expression

QL: QUALITATIVE

QN: QUANTITATIVE

PQ: PSEUDO-QUALITATIVE

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

Char. No.	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (*) (+) QN	Plant: growth habit	Plante : port	Pflanze: Wuchsform	Planta: porte		
	upright	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Inuppink	1
	semi-upright	semi dressé	halbaufrrecht	semierecto	D0158-1	2
	spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	abierto	Sunnem 03	3
	semi-trailing	semi-étalé	halbhängend	semirrastrero	Inupsaf	4
	trailing	coureux	hängend	rastrero	Organza	5
2. (+) QN	Plant: height	Plante : hauteur	Pflanze: Höhe	Planta: altura		
	short	basse	niedrig	baja	Yateye	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	D0158-1	5
	tall	haute	hoch	alta	Inuppink	7



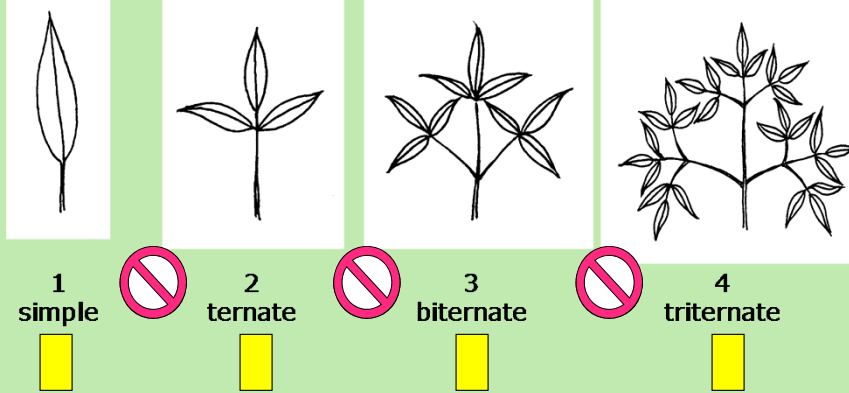
QUALITATIVE Characteristics

“Qualitative characteristics” are those that are **expressed in discontinuous states** (e.g. sex of plant: dioecious female (1), dioecious male (2), monoecious unisexual (3), monoecious hermaphrodite (4)).

These states are self-explanatory and independently meaningful. All states are necessary to describe the full range of the characteristic, and every form of expression can be described by a single state. The order of states is not important. As a rule, the **characteristics are not influenced by environment.**

Qualitative characteristic

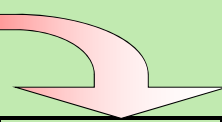
Clematis: Leaf: type









Qualitative (QL) characteristic?

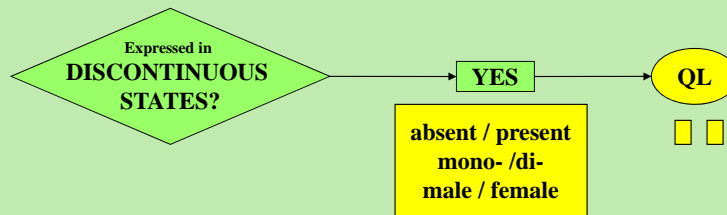
Anthocyanin coloration: QL (=absent / present)?

NO!



	Variety A	Variety B	Variety C
Environment A	 absent	 present	 absent
Environment B	 absent	 present	 present

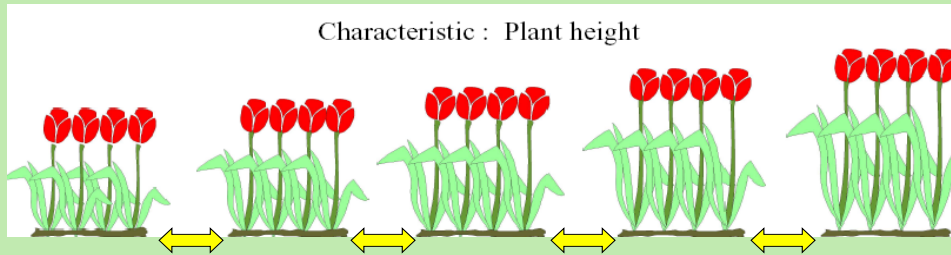
QL, QN or PQ?



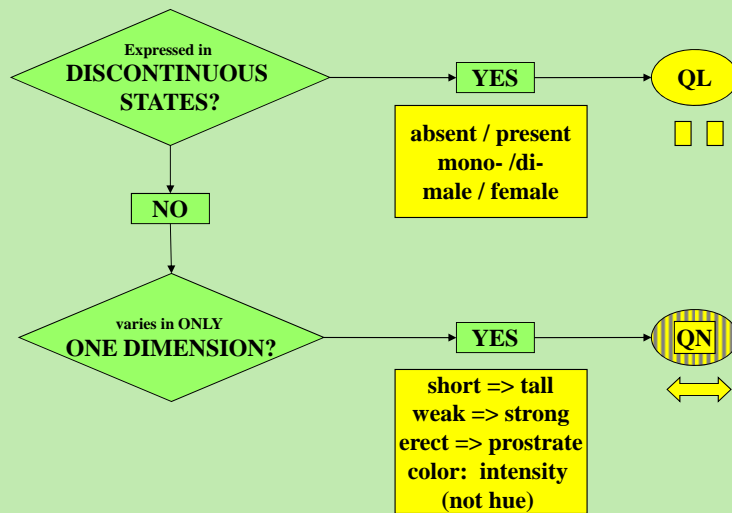
QUANTITATIVE Characteristics

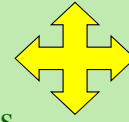
“Quantitative characteristics” are those where the expression covers the full range of variation from one extreme to the other. The **expression can be recorded on a one-dimensional, continuous or discrete, linear scale**. The range of expression is divided into a number of states for the purpose of description (e.g. length of stem: very short (1), short (3), medium (5), long (7), very long (9)). The division seeks to provide, as far as is practical, an even distribution across the scale. The Test Guidelines do not specify the difference needed for distinctness. The states of expression should, however, be meaningful for DUS assessment.

Quantitative Characteristic



QL, QN or PQ?



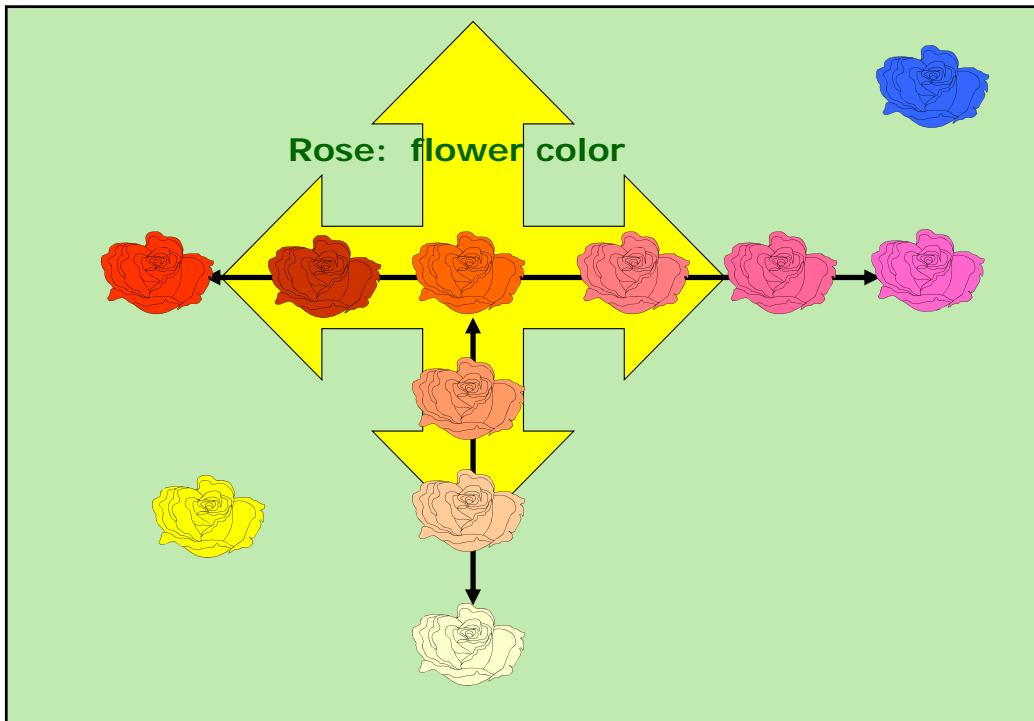
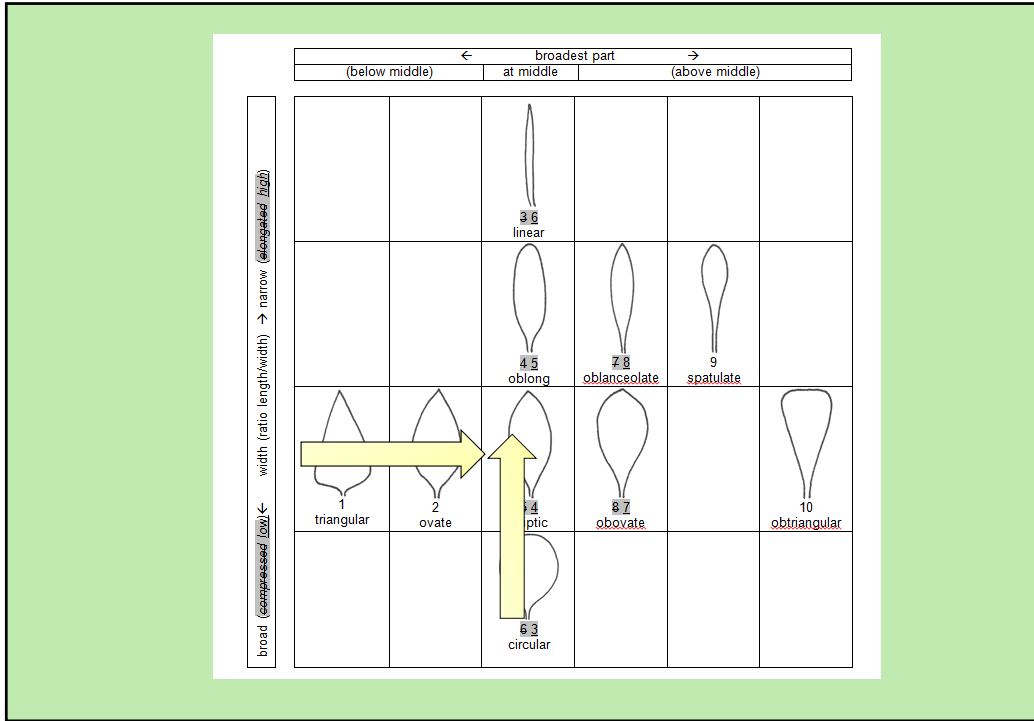


PSEUDO-QUALITATIVE Characteristics

In the case of “pseudo-qualitative characteristics,” the **range of expression is at least partly continuous, but varies in more than one dimension** (e.g. shape: ovate (1), elliptic (2), circular (3), obovate (4)) and cannot be adequately described by just defining two ends of a linear range. In a similar way to qualitative (discontinuous) characteristics – hence the term “pseudo-qualitative” – each individual state of expression needs to be identified to adequately describe the range of the characteristic.

Example





NOTES and DISTINCTNESS
according to
TYPE OF EXPRESSION
(QL, PQ, QN)

Types of Expression

QL: QUALITATIVE

QN: QUANTITATIVE

PQ: PSEUDO-QUALITATIVE

Qualitative characteristic

Clematis: Leaf: type



1
simple



2
ternate



3
biternate



4
triternate



Qualitative Characteristics (special cases)

Char No.	Method of Examination	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.	MS Plant: ploidy (*) C						
QL		diploid					2
		tetraploid					4
3.	VG Stem: anthocyanin coloration (*)						
QL		absent				Gumpoong	1
		present				Chunpoong, Gopoong	9

Qualitative Characteristics: distinctness

In qualitative characteristics, the difference between two varieties may be considered clear if one or more characteristics have expressions that fall into **two different states in the Test Guidelines**. Varieties should not be considered distinct for a qualitative characteristic if they have the same state of expression.

(e.g. sex of plant: dioecious female (1), dioecious male (2), monoecious unisexual (3), monoecious hermaphrodite (4)).

Types of Expression

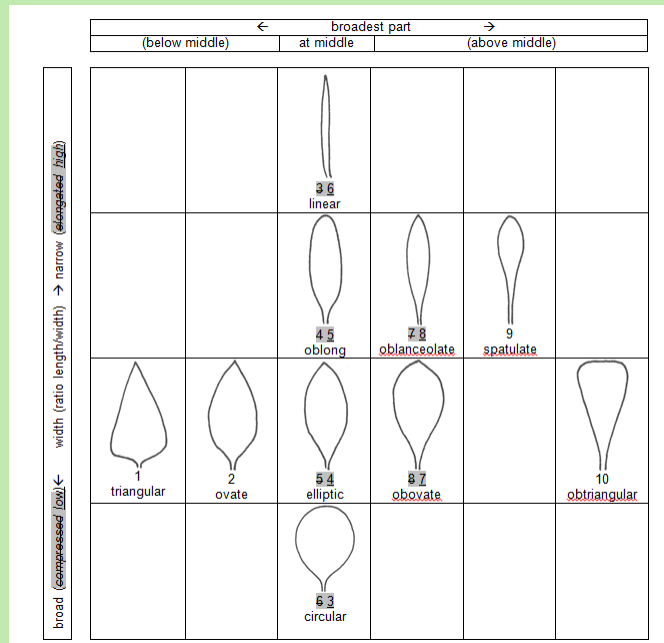
QL: QUALITATIVE

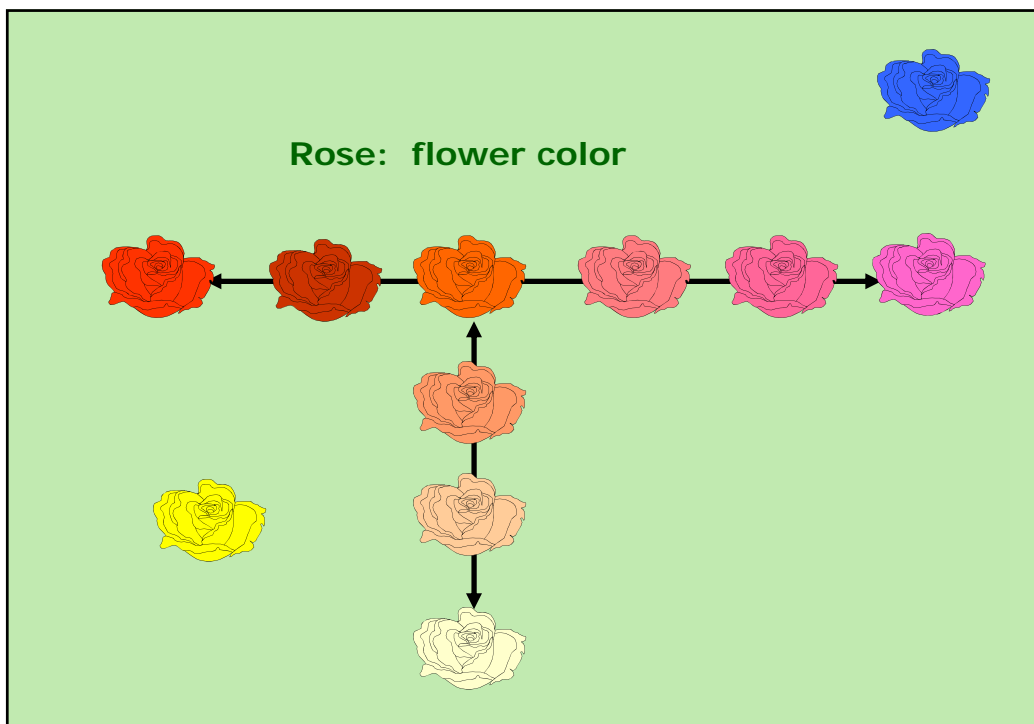
QN: QUANTITATIVE

PQ: PSEUDO-QUALITATIVE

PSEUDO-QUALITATIVE Characteristics

In the case of “pseudo-qualitative characteristics,” the **range of expression is at least partly continuous, but varies in more than one dimension** (e.g. shape: ovate (1), elliptic (2), circular (3), obovate (4)) and cannot be adequately described by just defining two ends of a linear range. In a similar way to qualitative (discontinuous) characteristics – hence the term “pseudo-qualitative” – each individual state of expression needs to be identified to adequately describe the range of the characteristic.



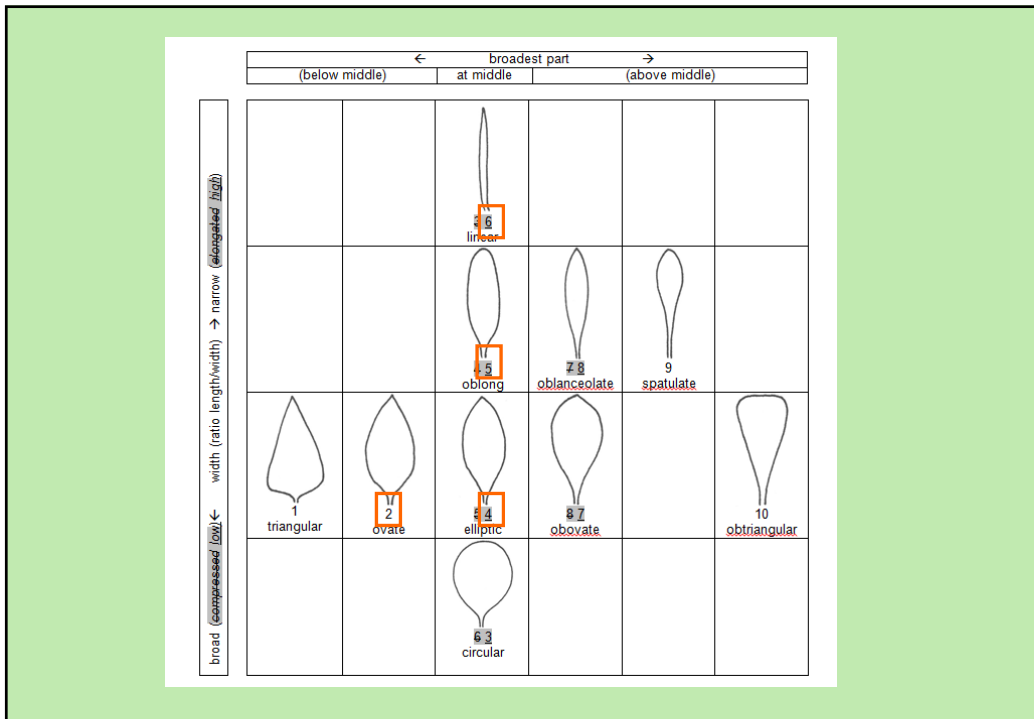


PSEUDO-QUALITATIVE Characteristics (typical examples)

24. Flower: color of the center (+)	Fleur: couleur du centre	Farbe der Mitte	Flor: color del centro	
PQ green	vert	grün	verde	1
yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	2
orange	orange	orange	naranja	3
pink	rose	rosa	rosa	4
red	rouge	rot	rojo	5
purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura	6

Pseudo-Qualitative Characteristics: distinctness

A different state in the Test Guidelines may not be sufficient to establish distinctness (see also section 5.5.2.3). However, in certain circumstances, varieties described by the same state of expression may be clearly distinguishable.



Types of Expression

QL: QUALITATIVE

QN: QUANTITATIVE

PQ: PSEUDO-QUALITATIVE

QUANTITATIVE Characteristics

“Quantitative characteristics” are those where the expression covers the full range of variation from one extreme to the other. The **expression can be recorded on a one-dimensional, continuous or discrete, linear scale**. The range of expression is divided into a number of states for the purpose of description (e.g. length of stem: very short (1), short (3), medium (5), long (7), very long (9)). The division seeks to provide, as far as is practical, an even distribution across the scale. The Test Guidelines do not specify the difference needed for distinctness. The states of expression should, however, be meaningful for DUS assessment.

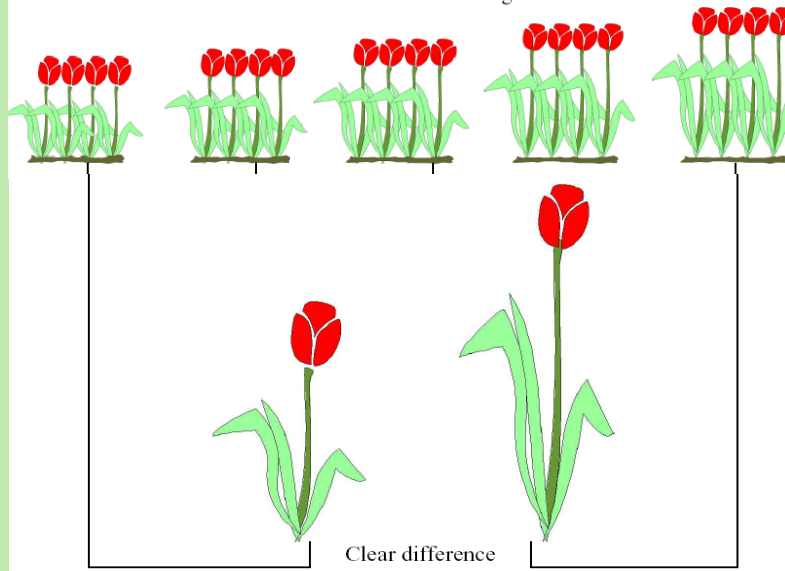
Quantitative Characteristics: distinctness

Quantitative characteristics are considered for distinctness according to the method of observation and the features of propagation of the variety concerned...

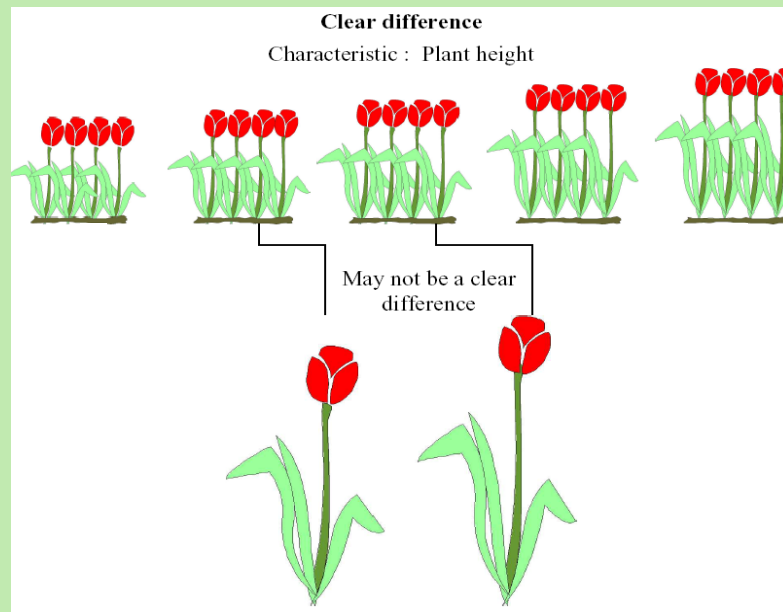
Quantitative Characteristic

Clear difference

Characteristic : Plant height



Quantitative Characteristic



Quantitative Characteristics (1-9)

weak/strong
short/long
small/large

Note	State
1	very weak (or: absent or very weak)
2	very weak to weak
3	weak
4	weak to medium
5	medium
6	medium to strong
7	strong
8	strong to very strong
9	very strong

Note	State
1	very small (or: absent or very small)
2	very small to small
3	small
4	small to medium
5	medium
6	medium to large
7	large
8	large to very large
9	very large

Quantitative Characteristics (1-9)

Standard Range Version 1	Standard Range Version 2	Standard Range Version 3	Standard Range Version 4
1 very weak (or: absent or very weak)	1 very weak (or: absent or very weak)	-	-
3 weak	3 weak	3 weak	3 weak
5 medium	5 medium	5 medium	5 medium
7 strong	7 strong	7 strong	7 strong
9 very strong	-	9 very strong	-

Quantitative Characteristics (1-9)

State	Example 1 Size relative to:	Example 2 Angle:	Example 3 Position:	Example 4 Length in relation to:
1	much smaller	very acute	at base	equal
3	moderately smaller	moderately acute	one quarter from base	slightly shorter
5	same size	right angle	in middle	moderately shorter
7	moderately larger	moderately obtuse	one quarter from apex end	much shorter
9	much larger	very obtuse	at apex	very much shorter

Quantitative Characteristics (at least 3 notes)

Example 2

1	e.g. absent or weak <i>(absent or weakly expressed)</i>
2	moderate (or medium) <i>(moderately expressed)</i>
3	strong <i>(strongly expressed)</i>

State	Example 1
	Stem: attitude
1	erect
3	semi-erect
5	prostrate

NOTES

versus

SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON

(Quantitative characteristics)

TGP/9/1 “Examining Distinctness”

5.2 Approaches for assessing distinctness

5.2.1 Introduction

5.2.1.1 Approaches for assessment of distinctness based on the growing trial can be summarized as follows:

- (a) **Side-by-side visual comparison** in the growing trial
(see Section 5.2.2);
- (b) **Assessment by Notes / single variety records (“Notes”)**: the assessment of distinctness is based on the recorded state of expression of the characteristics of the variety
(see Section 5.2.3);
- (c) Statistical analysis of growing trial data:

Quantitative Characteristics: distinctness

The General Introduction explains that, in the case of visually observed quantitative characteristics:

“5.5.2.2.2 **A direct comparison between two similar varieties is always recommended**, since direct pairwise comparisons are the most reliable. In each comparison, **a difference between two varieties is acceptable as soon as it can be assessed visually and could be measured, although such measurement might be impractical or require unreasonable effort.**”

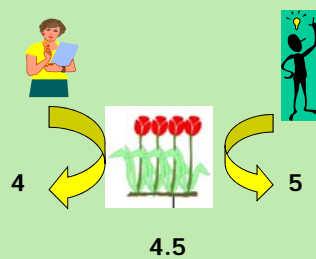
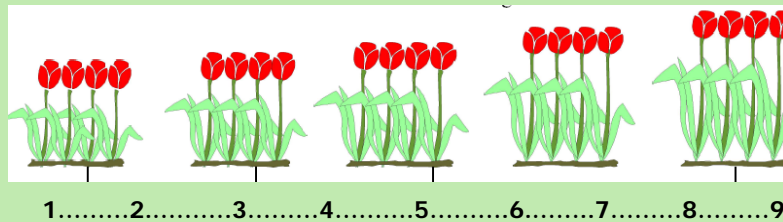
Quantitative Characteristics: distinctness

Quantitative characteristics are considered for distinctness according to the method of observation and the features of propagation of the variety concerned.

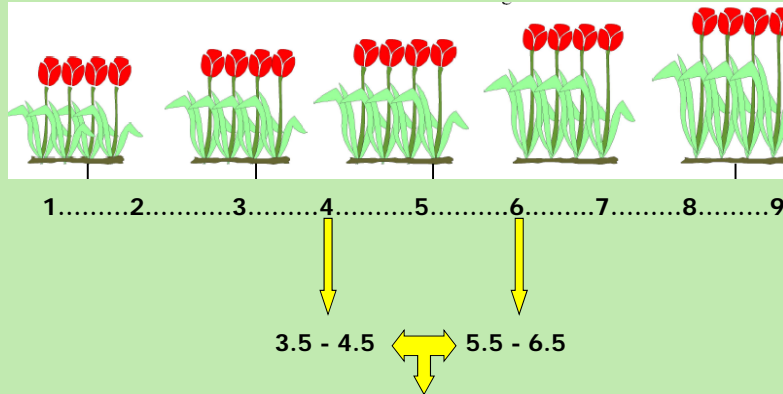
Test Guidelines (TGP/7 proposed revised text)

Difference of **two Notes** to represent a clear difference if the **comparison** between two varieties is performed **at the level of Notes**:

WHY?



"Two Note" rule...



...means at least ONE note difference!

Quantitative Characteristics: **distinctness**

Quantitative characteristics are considered for distinctness according to the method of observation and the features of propagation of the variety concerned.

Test Guidelines (TGP/7 proposed revised text)

Difference of **two Notes to represent a clear difference** if the **comparison** between two varieties is performed **at the level of Notes**:

Quantitative Characteristics: distinctness

TG/233/1
Diascia/Diascie, 2007-03-28
- 9 -

English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielsorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
---------	----------	---------	---------	--	---------------

6.	(a)	Leaf blade: length (*)	Limbe: longueur	Blattspreite: Länge	Limbo: longitud		
QN		short	courte	kurz	corto	Coditer, Strawberry Sundae	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Codiusre	5
		long	longue	lang	largo	Balwhislapi, Balwhiswhit	7

1 to 9 scale: Notes 1 and 3, Notes 2 and 4, Notes 3 and 5 etc.
represent a clear difference



Quantitative Characteristics: distinctness

TG/233/1
Diascia/Diascie, 2007-03-28
- 9 -

English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielsorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota		
5.		Stem: anthocyanin coloration below inflorescence	Tige: pigmentation anthocyanique sous inflorescence	Trieb: Anthocyanfärbung unter dem Blütenstand	Tallo: pigmentación antocianica por debajo de la inflorescencia		
QN		absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Heccharm	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Heccrace	2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte		3

1 to 3 scale: only Notes 1 and 3 represent a clear difference

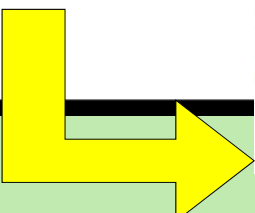
Process levels other than Notes...

Transformation of Observations and Measurements into Notes for Distinctness and for Variety Descriptions

Beate Rücker
Federal Variety Office, Hannover, Germany

Seminar on DUS Testing, Geneva, March 18-20, 2010



UPOV Documents

First restricted area

CAJ	Administrative and Legal Committee
CAJ-AG	Administrative and Legal Committee Advisory Group
TC	Technical Committee
TC-EDC	Enlarged Editorial Committee
TWA	Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
TWAC	Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
TWF	Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
TWQ	Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
TWV	Technical Working Party for Vegetables
BMT	Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques, and DNA-Profiling in Particular
BMT-BG	Ad hoc Subgroup of Technical and Legal Experts of Biochemical and Molecular Techniques
BMT-Crop-Subgroups	Working Group on Biochemical and Molecular Techniques, and DNA-Profiling in Particular – Crop Subgroups
WG-IPBR	Ad hoc Working Group to Study the Impact of Plant Breeders' Rights
WG-PVD	Ad hoc Working Group on the Publication of Variety Descriptions
WG-YD	Ad hoc Working Group on Variety Denominations
Seminar on DUS Testing	UPOV, Geneva, March 18 to 20, 2010

3. GUIDANCE ON DRAFTING TEST GUIDELINES

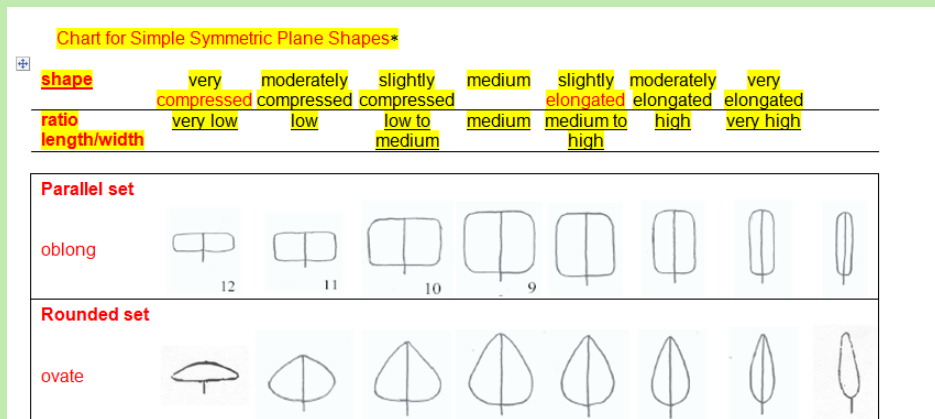
d) Shape and Color Characteristics

TGP/14: Shape

Characteristics related to shape, could use the following components:

- Shape: e.g. ovate (1), elliptic (2), circular (3), obovate (4)...
- Ratio length/ width (from low to high)
- Position of broadest part
- Shape of base
- Shape of apex
- Lateral outline

TGP/14: Shape



TGP/14: Shape

1.6 The following chart (Chart for Other Plane Shapes) illustrates some other common plane shapes:

Chart for Other Plane Shapes

For each of the shapes below, ranges for ratio length/width (or ratio width/length) and position of broadest part can be developed, in a similar way to that shown in the Chart for Simple Symmetric Plane Shapes (Section 1.5).



auriculiform



hastiform



sagittate



alate



trapezoidal



flabellate
(fan shape)



lyrate



cordiform



reniform



lemniscate

TGP/14: Shape

Alternative 1:
ratio length/width



low

1



medium

2



high

3

Alternative 2:
Shape

broad obovate

medium obovate

narrow obovate



broadest part towards base
1
ovate

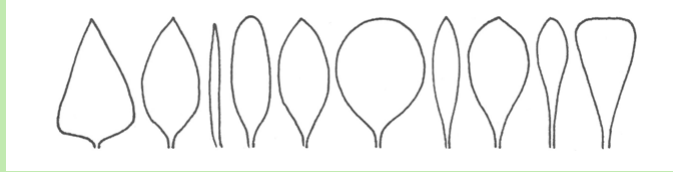


broadest part at middle
2
elliptic



broadest part towards apex
3
obovate

TGP/14: Shape



Alternative 1

- (a) position of broadest part (QN):
e.g. strongly towards base (1); moderately towards base (3); at middle (5); moderately towards apex (7); strongly towards apex (9)
- (b) ratio length/width (QN):
e.g. very low (1); low (3); medium (5); high (7); very high (9);

TGP/14: Shape

Alternative 2

General shape (PQ): triangular (1); ovate (2); circular (3); elliptic (4); oblong (5); linear (6); obovate (7); oblanceolate (8); spatulate (9); obtriangular (10)

(Note: Where the overall shape is presented as a single pseudo-qualitative characteristic, the order of states should be primary order, broadest part below/middle to broadest part above middle, secondary order, broad to narrow (low to high ratio length/width).)

		← broadest part →				
		(below middle)	at middle		(above middle)	
narrow (high)	→		6 linear			
			5 oblong	8 oblanceolate	9 spatulate	
width (ratio length/width)	→					
		1 triangular	2 ovate	4 elliptic	7 obovate	10 obtriangular
broad (low)	←			3 circular		

TGP/14: Color

	state of expression	example
low	single color	yellow, orange, red
level of precision ↓	color range	(a) yellow, yellow orange, orange, orange red, red (b) white, yellowish white, yellow, yellowish orange
	intensity	light yellow, medium yellow, dark yellow
high	RHS Colour Chart No.	RHS 41 B

Species?

Level of variation?

TGP/14: Color

Single color

- A single color has the lowest precision to describe the state of expression.
- Example: Flower: color: white (1); yellow (2); orange (3); red (4)

TGP/14: Color

Color range

- (a) In color combinations the second color indicates the predominant color with blending of both colors, resulting in what can look like a single color. For example in "green red" the predominant color is red and in "red green" the predominant color is green.
- Example: Flower: color: white (1); yellow white (2); yellow (3); yellow orange (4); orange (5)
- (b) The use of "ish" in color combinations indicates that there is a predominant color (e.g. yellow) together with another minor color. For example,
- yellowish, covers all colors which are predominantly yellow (would include, for example, white yellow; brown yellow; orange yellow; etc.)
- yellowish green covers all colors which are predominantly green with some yellow (would include, for example, white yellow green; brown yellow green; orange yellow green etc.)
- Example: Flower: color: whitish (1); yellowish (2); greenish (3)

TGP/14: Color

Intensity

- Depending on the organ described, the intensity can be presented either in relation to a single color or in combination with different colors (example 2).
- Example 1: Leaf: green color of upper side: light (3); medium (5); dark (9)
- Example 2: Flower: color: white (1); light yellow (2); medium yellow (3); dark yellow (4); orange (5)

TGP/14: Color Color Chart

- The “RHS Colour Chart” because of its worldwide availability.
 - 5 editions of this color chart, dating from 1966, 1986, 1995, 2001 and 2007.
 - Reference number of the RHS color, color name and edition of the chart to be mentioned.
 - UPOV names for colors in ANNEX.
 - Other color charts might also be appropriate.

- “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”.

- Observations should not be made in direct sunlight. The observations should be made on a cloudy day with sufficient light intensity, or in a shaded area.

Allocation of UPOV Color Groups for each RHS Color in RHS Reference order

RHS COLORS (RHS COLOUR CHART, EDITIONS 1986, 1995, 2001 AND 2007)
BY UPOV COLOR GROUPS

UPOV roup No.	No. RHS	English	français	deutsch	español
11	001A	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
5	001B	yellow green	vert-jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento
5	001C	yellow green	vert-jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento
5	001D	yellow green	vert-jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento
11	002A	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	002B	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
5	002C	yellow green	vert-jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento
5	002D	yellow green	vert-jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento
11	003A	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	003B	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	003C	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
5	003D	yellow green	vert-jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento
11	004A	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	004B	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
5	004C	yellow green	vert-jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento
10	004D	lightyellow	jaune clair	hellgelb	amarillo claro
11	005A	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	005B	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	005C	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
10	005D	lightyellow	jaune clair	hellgelb	amarillo claro
11	006A	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	006B	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	006C	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
10	006D	lightyellow	jaune clair	hellgelb	amarillo claro
11	007A	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	007B	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	007C	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo
11	007D	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo

TGP/14: Color

Order of states of expression

- normally presented in the following order:
white, green, yellow, orange, pink, red,
purple, violet, blue, brown, black
- chronological appearance of the color (e.g.
as the fruit ripens)

TGP/14: Color

APPROACHES TO DESCRIBE COLORS AND COLOR PATTERNS

- depends on the number of colors...
- the types of color distribution...
- and the number of color patterns possible
for the species concerned.

TGP/14: Color

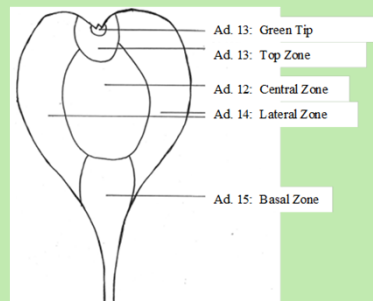
Approach according to the size of the surface area

- (a) only a few colors, a few types of color distribution and a few patterns to be described,
- the colors are described according to the size of the surface area they cover

TGP/14: Color



Ad. 12: Outer tepal: main color of **central zone**
Ad. 13: Outer tepal: main color of **top zone** (green tip excluded)
Ad. 14: Outer tepal: main color of **lateral zone**
Ad. 15: Outer tepal: main color of **basal zone**



TGP/14: Color

Approach according to tissue layers

- one layer is covering the other:
- (a) Ground color (not always the largest surface area):
 - (i) the first color to appear chronologically.
 - (ii) has a continuous dispersion across the surface.
- (b) Over color (not always occupying the smallest surface area):
 - a second color, such as a flush, spots or blotches developed over time.

APPLE – TG/14/9

35. (*)		Fruit: ground color		37. (*)		Fruit: hue of over color – with bloom removed	
PQ	(f)	not visible	1	PQ	(f)	orange red	1
		whitish yellow	2			pink red	2
		yellow	3			red	3
		whitish green	4			purple red	4
		yellow green	5			brown red	5
		green	6				

Phalaenopsis (TG/213/2(proj.7))



Petal: ground color – RHS Colour Chart 155A - white
Petal: over color – RHS Colour Chart 83A – dark violet

TGP/14: Color

Approach according to defined parts of an organ

- (a) If the different parts of a plant organ can have different colors, the color of these different parts can be described separately.
- Example:
 - Petal: color of margin
 - Petal: color of middle zone
 - Petal: color of base
- (b) When an organ has one color with different intensities, the parts of the organ which are lighter or darker could be described as follows:
- Example:
 - Ray floret: color distribution on upper side:
 - lighter towards base (1); even (2); lighter towards apex (3)



Distribution of color on upper side of floret

Approach according to the RHS Colour Chart number ("Lisbon" approach)

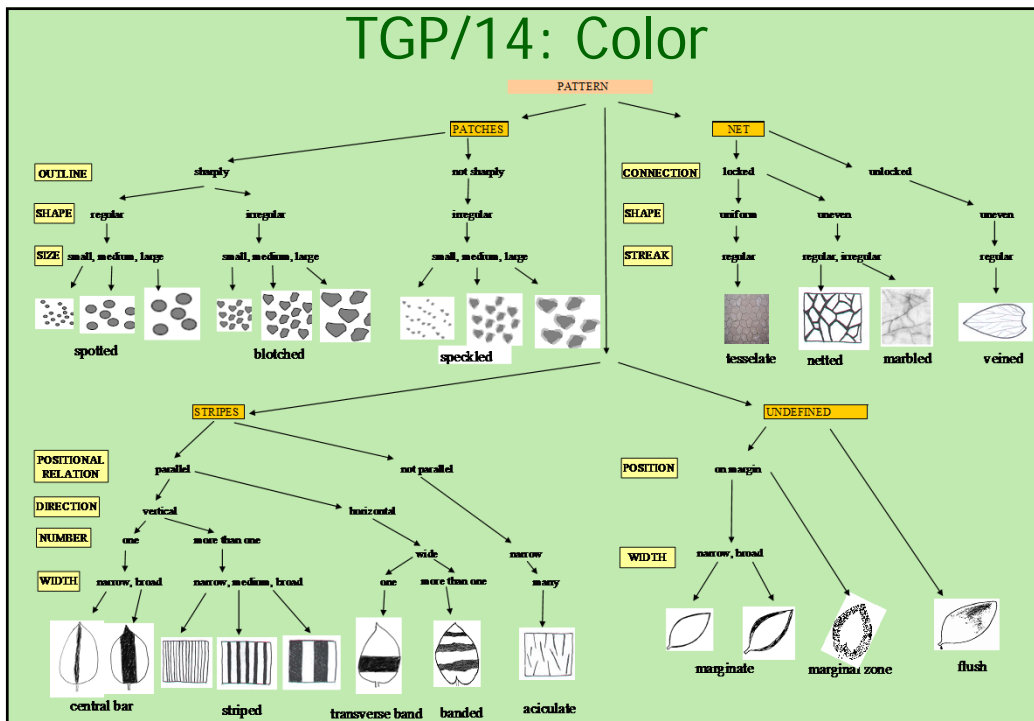
- All colors of the plant part concerned are assessed using the RHS Colour Charts first.
- The color should first be described, followed by:
 - area,
 - distribution,
 - Pattern
 - conspicuousness of the color (if necessary).
- The same sequence should be followed for color two, color three and so on. |

Heuchera and Heucherella (TG/280/1)

- 36. Leaf blade: color one – RHS Colour Chart – Yellow-Green 144C
- 37. Leaf blade: color one: distribution – marginal zone (7)
- 38. Leaf blade: color one: pattern – solid or nearly solid (5)
- 39. Leaf blade: color one: total area – very small to small (2)
- 40. Leaf blade: color two – RHS Colour Chart – Greyed-Orange 176B
- 41. Leaf blade: color two: distribution – along veins (2)
- 42. Leaf blade: color two: pattern – solid or nearly solid (5)
- 43. Leaf blade: color two: total area – small (3)
- 44. Leaf blade: color three – RHS Colour Chart – Greyed-Orange 177D but more grey
- 45. Leaf blade: color three: distribution – between veins in intermediate zone (6)
- 46. Leaf blade: color three: pattern – solid or nearly solid (5)
- 47. Leaf blade: color three: total area – large (7)
- 48. Leaf blade: color four – RHS Colour Chart – not applicable
- 49. Leaf blade: color four: distribution – none (1)
- 50. Leaf blade: color four: pattern – not applicable
- 51. Leaf blade: color four: total area – not applicable



TGP/14: Color



3. GUIDANCE ON DRAFTING TEST GUIDELINES

e) Example Varieties

TG/13/9
Lettuce/Laitue/Salat/Lechuga, 2004-03-31
- 7 -

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

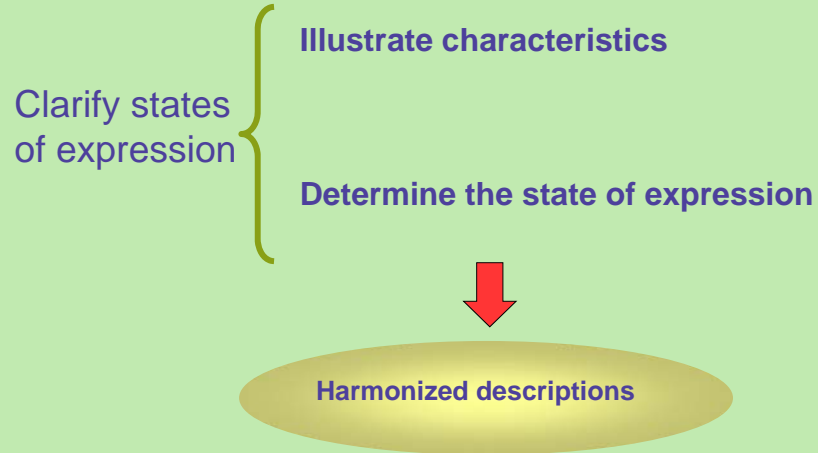
	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.	Seed: color	Semence: couleur	Samen: Farbe	Semilla: color		
(*)						
	white	blanche	weiß	blanco	Verpia	1
	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Durango	2
	black	noire	schwarz	negro	Kagranner Sommer	3
2.	Seedling: anthocyanin coloration	Plantule: pigmentation anthocyanique	Keimpflanze: Anthocyanfärbung	Plántula: pigmentación antocianica		
(*)						
(+)						
	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Verpia	1
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Pirat	9
3.	Seedling: size of cotyledon (fully developed)	Plantule: taille du cotylédon (à complet développement)	Keimpflanze: Größe des Keimblatts (voll entwickelt)	Plántula: tamaño del cotiledón (plenamente desarrollado)		
	small	petit	klein	pequeño	Romance	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Expresse	5
	large	grand	groß	grande	Verpia	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14. VG	Leaf blade: intensity of purplish color of lower side	Limbe: intensité de la couleur pourpre de la face inférieure	Blattspreite: Intensität der Purpurfarbe der Unterseite	Limbo: intensidad del color púrpúreo del envés		
QN (a)	very light	très claire	sehr hell	muy claro		1
	light	claire	hell	claro	Perlime	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio		5
	dark	foncée	dunkel	oscuro	Perro	7
	very dark	très foncée	sehr dunkel	muy oscuro	Bora, Purple	9
15. VG	Leaf blade: profile	Limbe: profil	Blattspreite: Profil	Limbo: perfil		
QN (a)	concave	concave	konkav	cóncavo	Perro	3
	plane	plan	flach	plano	Pergro, Saeyeupsil	5
	convex	convexe	konvex	convexo		7

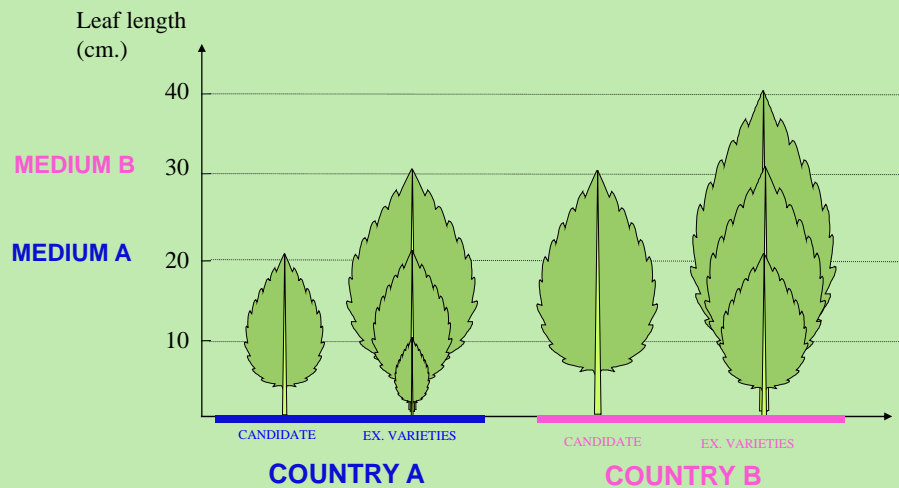
7. Table of Characteristics/ Tableau des caractères/ Merkmalstabelle/ Tabla de caracteres

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (*) (+)	Plant: growth type	Plante: type de croissance	Pflanze: Wuchstyp	Planta: tipo de crecimiento		
QL (a)	basal clusters	en amas à la base	basale Büschel	en racimos basales		1
	bushy	buissonnant	buschig	arbusivo		2
2. (*)	Only varieties with bushy growth type: Plant: predominant attitude of stems	Variétés à type de croissance buissonnant: Plante: port le plus fréquent des tiges	Nur Sorten mit buschigem Wuchstyp: Pflanze: vorwiegende Haltung der Triebe	Sólo variedades con tipo de crecimiento arbustivo: Planta: porte predominante de los tallos		
QN (a)	upright	dressées	aufrecht	erecto		1
	semi upright	demi-dressées	halbaufrecht	semierecto		3
	horizontal	horizontales	waagrecht	horizontal		5
3.	Only varieties with bushy growth type: Plant: number of stems	Variétés à type de croissance buissonnant: Plante: nombre de tiges	Nur Sorten mit buschigem Wuchstyp: Pflanze: Anzahl Triebe	Sólo variedades con tipo de crecimiento arbustivo: Planta: número de tallos		
QN (a)	few	peu nombreuses	klein	bajo		3
	medium	moyennement nombreuses	mittel	medio		5
	many	nombreuses	groß	alto		7
4. (*) (+)	Plant: height including flowers	Plante: hauteur, fleurs comprises	Pflanze: Höhe einschließlich Blüten	Planta: altura, incluidas las flores		
QN (a)	short	basse	niedrig	corta	Mardi Gras	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Breakoday	5
	tall	elevée	hoch	larga	Happy Face Pink	7

Example Varieties: the Objective



Example Varieties versus Measurements



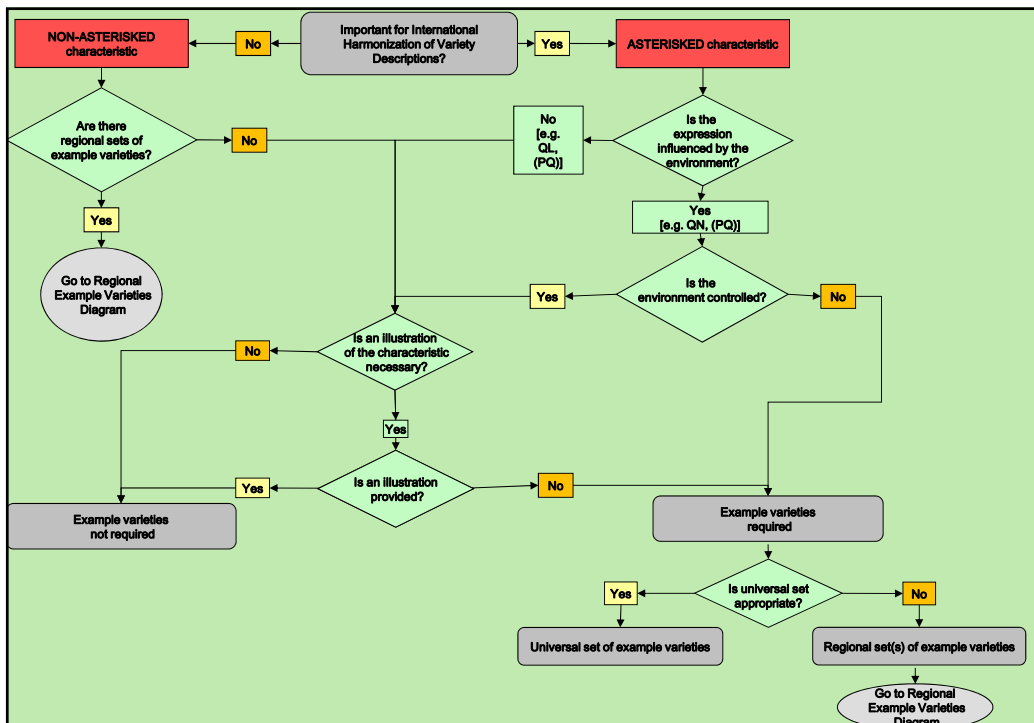
Example Varieties – the need

NEED

in characteristics used to
harmonize descriptions

and

which are **influenced by the environment**



3. GUIDANCE ON DRAFTING TEST GUIDELINES

f) The process for developing UPOV Test Guidelines, including: TG Template; Additional Standard Wording; and Guidance Notes;

Genera and Species

- **>3,000 genera and species** with varieties examined for PBR
- **>2,700 genera and species** for which UPOV members have practical DUS experience
- **295 Test Guidelines** adopted

Note: 295 Test Guidelines estimated to cover 90% of PBR-related varieties in UPOV Plant Variety Database

PRIORITY for UPOV Test Guidelines

PRIORITY for species or crops with high:

- number of **authorities** receiving PBR applications;
- number of **PBR applications**;
- number of **foreign applications** received by UPOV members;
- **economic importance**;
- level of **breeding activity**

EXAMPLE (New Test Guidelines)

Test Guidelines: *Plantus magnifica* L.
(Common name: **Alpha**)

Technical Working Party: **TWX**

TWX (2013):	Alpha (proj. 1)
TWX (2014):	Alpha (proj. 2)
TWX (2015):	Alpha (proj. 3)
Enlarged Editorial Committee (2016):	Alpha (proj. 4)
Technical Committee (2016):	Alpha (proj. 5)
Final adopted document (2016):	TG/500/1

TGP/7 :“Development of Test Guidelines”

Section 3. Guidance for Drafting Test Guidelines

- The **TG Template**
- Additional Standard Wording** for the TG Template
- Guidance Notes** for the TG Template



4. AGENDA for the TWP Session

Example TWP Session

Sunday	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday
[TECHNICAL WORKSHOP] (optional)	Reports on developments in PVP		TGP document development		TGP document development		Experiences with new types and species Variety denominations		Databases, Electronic application systems Exchangeable software
COFFEE	COFFEE		COFFEE		COFFEE		COFFEE		COFFEE
[TECHNICAL WORKSHOP] (optional)	Reports (Continuation) Molecular techniques		TGP document development		Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	Uniformity method development		Recommendations on Test Guidelines
	LUNCH		LUNCH		LUNCH		LUNCH		LUNCH
PREPARATORY WORKSHOP	Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	TECHNICAL VISIT		Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	Future program Adoption of report
COFFEE	COFFEE		COFFEE				COFFEE		
PREPARATORY WORKSHOP	Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup			Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	
	Continuation		RECEPTION				Continuation		END OF SESSION

EXCHANGING INFORMATION

UPOV Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees (TWO), Forty-Sixth Session, Melbourne, Australia							
	Monday, April 22 Start 9.00	Tuesday, April 23 Start 9.30	Wednesday, April 24 Start 9.30	Thursday, April 25 Start 9.30	Friday, April 26 Start 9.30		
09.00	1. Opening 2. Adoption of the <u>agenda</u> (TWO/46/1 Rev.) 3. Short reports on developments in PVP (a) Reports from members and observers (TWO/46/28 Prov.) (b) Reports on developments within UPOV (TWO/46/27)	TGP documents (cont'd) Providing Illustrations of Colors in Test Guidelines (TWO/46/12) Presence of Leading Expert at TWP Sessions (TWO/46/13) TGP/8: Trial Design and Techniques Used in DUS Examination Variation due to Different Observers (TWO/46/14) Method of Calculation of COYU (TWO/46/15)	Blind Randomized Trials (TWO/46/19) Image Analysis (TWO/46/20) Visually observed characteristics (TWO/46/23) 8. Variety denominations (TWO/46/4) 8. Uniformity assessment (a) Off-types (TWO/46/22 Rev.) (b) Uniformity Apple Varieties from Mutation (TWO/46/26)	10. Matters to be resolved concerning TGS adopted by TC (if appropriate) 12. Recommendations on Test Guidelines 13. Guidance for drafters of TGS (TWO/46/24) 9. Experience with new Types and Species	7. Information and databases (a) UPOV information databases (TWO/46/5) (b) Variety description databases (TWO/46/6 and TWO/46/25) (c) Exchangeable software (TWO/46/7) (d) Electronic application systems (TWO/46/8)		
10.45	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE		
11.00	4. Molecular Techniques (TWO/46/2) 5. TGP documents (TWO/46/3 Rev.) TGP/7: Development of Test Guidelines Growing Cycle for Tropical Species (TWO/46/9) Source of propagating material (TWO/46/10) Indication of Growth Stage in Test Guidelines (TWO/46/11)	TGP documents (cont'd) TGP/8: Trial Design and Techniques Used in DUS Examination Relative Variance Method (TWO/46/16) Examining DUS in Bulk Samples (TWO/46/17) Producing Variety Descriptions (TWO/46/18) New proposals for Test Guidelines	TGP documents (cont'd) TGP/14: Glossary of Terms Used in UPOV Documents Definition of Dot (TWO/46/21) EARLY LUNCH 12.00 (offered by IP Australia) 13.00 Bus pick-up hotel	Abelia (FR) Salvia (JP)		14. Date and place of next session 15. Future program 16. Adoption of report 17. Closing of the session	
12.30	LUNCH	LUNCH	TECHNICAL VISIT	LUNCH	LUNCH		
13.30	*Hostia (NL)	*Aplonema (JP)	*Cosmos (JP)	*Grevillea (AU)	14.00 Grandiflora Nurseries (roses)	*Mandevilla (NL)	*Lilac (CN)
15.00	COFFEE	COFFEE	15.20 Royal Botanical Gardens (picnic tea provided)	COFFEE	15.30	COFFEE	
15.30	*Campanula (GB)	Zinnia (MX)	*Dianthus (NL)	*Callistephus (JP)	16.30 Ball Australia (field trials)	Regal Pelargonium (DE)	Aloe (ZA)
17.30			*Cordylone (NZ)		18.30 Bus return to hotel		
18.00			Reserve	Reserve			
20.30			RECEPTION Rydges Hotel			Reserve	Reserve
							15.00 END OF SESSION

AN OPPORTUNITY
for
TRAINING

Example TWP Session

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
[TECHNICAL WORKSHOP] (optional)	Reports on developments in PVP	TGP document development	TGP document development	Experiences with new types and species Variety denominations	Databases, Electronic application systems Exchangeable software
	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE	COFFEE
	Reports (Continuation) Molecular techniques	TGP document development	Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	Uniformity method development
LUNCH		LUNCH		LUNCH	
PREPARATORY WORKSHOP	Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	Future program Adoption of report END OF SESSION
	COFFEE		COFFEE		
	Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 1 Test Guidelines subgroup	Room 2 Test Guidelines subgroup	
	Continuation	RECEPTION		Continuation	

TWP Venues

	TWA	TWC	TWF	TWO	TWV	BMT
1994	Spain	Israel	New Zealand	Australia	United Kingdom	France
1995	Germany	Poland	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
1996	Greece	Germany	Israel	Israel	Czech Rep.	
1997	Uruguay	Hungary	Netherlands	Denmark	Spain	United Kingdom
1998	France	Belgium	Australia	New Zealand	Poland	USA
1999	Canada	Finland	Slovakia	Czech Rep.	Germany	
2000	Sweden	Ukraine	Hungary	Hungary	France	France
2001	Mexico	Czech Rep.	Spain	Japan	Italy	Germany
2002	Brazil	Mexico	Argentina	Ecuador	Japan	
2003	Japan	Denmark	Canada	Canada	Netherlands	Japan
2004	Poland	Japan China (workshop)	Germany	Germany	Rep. of Korea	
2005	New Zealand	Canada	Japan	Rep. of Korea	Slovakia	USA
2006	China	Kenya	Brazil	Brazil	Mexico	Rep. of Korea
2007	Hungary	Romania	Rep. of Korea	China	Kenya	
2008	South Africa	Rep. of Korea	Portugal	Netherlands	Poland	Spain
2009	Rep. of Korea	USA	France	European Union	China	
2010	Croatia	European Union	Mexico	Mexico	Bulgaria	Canada
2011	Brazil	Geneva - UPOV	Japan	Japan	USA	Brazil
2012	France	Rep. Moldova	China	Rep. of Korea	Netherlands	

5. FEEDBACK FROM PARTICIPANTS

From TC/49/10:

Survey to seek views on improving the effectiveness of the Preparatory Workshops

10. In conjunction with the survey of participants at the TWP session in 2013 (see document TC/49/3 "Matters arising from the Technical Working Parties") it is proposed to conduct a survey of participants in the preparatory workshop in 2013, with a view to seeking improvements to the effectiveness of the Preparatory Workshops

[See document TC/49/41 Report on Conclusions, paragraph 21]

THANK YOU