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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

DRAFT

ZINNIA

UPOV Code: ZINNI

Zinnia L.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from Mexico

to be considered by the

Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
at its forty-seventh session, to be held in Naivasha, Kenya, from May 19 to 23, 2014

Alternative Names:*

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Zinnia L.	Zinnia	Zinnia	Zinnia	Miguelito, Carolina

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 Zinnia L.; *Zinnia angustifolia, Z. haageana, Z. elegans, Z. peruviana* and their hybrids.

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 seeds.

2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be a sufficient quantity of seeds to produce 10 plants for F1 hybrids and 40 plants for open pollinated varieties.

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

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

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

3. Method of Examination

3.1 Number of Growing Cycles

The minimum duration of tests should normally be a single growing cycle.

3.2 Testing Place

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

3.3 Conditions for Conducting the Examination

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

3.3.2 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 for F1 hybrids and 40 plants for open pollinated varieties.

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, and uniformity, all observations on single plants should be made on 10 plants for F1 hybrids and 40 for open pollinated varieties or parts taken from each 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 open pollinated varieties, the assessment of uniformity should be according to the recommendations for cross-pollinated and hybrid varieties as appropriate, in the General Introduction.

4.2.3 For the assessment of uniformity of F1 hybrids, 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 seed 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) Plant growth habit (characteristic 1)
(b) Plant: height (characteristic 2)
(c) Flower head: type (characteristic 15)
(d) Ray floret: main color of inner side (characteristic 27) with the following groups:
Gr. 1: white
Gr. 2: green
Gr. 3: yellow
Gr. 4: orange
Gr. 5: pink
Gr. 6: red
Gr. 7: purple

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

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

		English	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Plant: growth habit**		
PQ		upright	Peppermint	1
		semi-upright	Profusion	2
		spreading	Solecito	3
2. **(*)**	**VG/** **MS**	**Plant: height**		
QN		short	Peppermint	3
		medium	Witworna	5
		tall	Inca	7
3. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Plant: branching**		
QN		absent or very weak	Witworna	1
		weak		2
		medium	Peppermint	3
		strong	Profusion	4
		very strong		5
4. **(*)**	**VG**	**Stem: anthocyanin coloration**		
QN		absent or very weak	Dreamland	1
		weak	Lilliput	3
		medium	Profusion	5
		strong	Arcos	7
5. **(+)**	**VG**	**Stem: density of pubescence**		
QN		sparse	Zestr	3
		medium	Uproar	5
		dense	Short Stuff	7

		English	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6. **(*)**	**VG/ MS**	**Leaf: width**		
QN	**(a)**	narrow	Starbrigh	3
		medium	Yellow Flame, Zowwie	5
		broad	Short Stuff	7
7. **(*)**	**VG/ MS**	**Leaf: length**		
QN	**(a)**	short		3
		medium		5
		long		7
8. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG/ MS**	**Leaf: length/width ratio**		
QN	**(a)**	low	Cristal Yellow	3
		medium		5
		high	Dreamland rose	7
9.	**VG**	**Leaf: position of broadest part**		
QN	**(a)**	towards base	Dreamland rose	1
		towards middle	Cherry Ivory, Swizzle	2
		towards apex	Oklahoma	3
10. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf: profile in cross section**		
QN	**(a)**	flat		1
		moderately concave		2
		strongly concave		3
11. **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf: undulation**		
QN	**(a)**	absent or weak		1
		medium		2
		strong		3

		English	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
12.	**VG**	**Leaf: intensity of green color**		
QN	**(a)**	very light		1
		light		2
		medium		3
		dark		4
		very dark		5
13. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf: anthocyanin intensity of coloration at base**		
QN	**(a)**	absent or weak		1
		medium		2
		strong		3
14. **(+)**	**VG/ MS**	**Flower head: peduncle length**		
QN		short	Zahara	3
		medium	Wytworna	5
		long	Uproar	7
15. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Flower head: type**		
QN		single	Star	1
		semi-double	Yellow Flame	2
		double	Lilliput	3
16.	**VG**	**Only varieties with double flower head type: density of ray florets**		
QN		sparse	Thumbelina	3
		medium	Short Stuff	5
		dense	Uproar	7
17.	**VG/ MS**	**Flower head: diameter**		
QN		small	Lilliput	3
		medium	Oklahoma	5
		large	Inca	7

		English	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
18.	**VG/ MS**	**Flower head: height**		
QN		short		3
		medium		5
		tall		7
19. (*)	**VG/ MS**	**Ray floret: length**		
QN	**(c)**	short	Liliput	3
		medium	Peppermint stick, Profussion Knee	5
		long	Inca	7
20. (*)	**VG/ MS**	**Ray floret: width**		
QN	**(c)**	narrow		3
		medium		5
		broad		7
21. (*)	**VG/ MS**	**Ray floret: length/width ratio**		
QN	**(c)**	low		3
		medium		5
		high		7
22. (+)	**VG**	**Ray floret: profile in cross section**		
QN	**(d)**	convex		3
		flat		5
		concave		7
23. (+)	**VG**	**Ray floret: longitudinal axis**		
QN	**(c)**	incurving		1
		straight		2
		reflexing		3

		English	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
24.	**VG**	**Ray floret: part of axis curved**		
QN	**(c)**	distal quarter		1
		distal half		2
		distal three quarters		3
25.	**VG**	**Ray floret: strength of curvature**		
QN	**(c)**	weak		3
		medium		5
		strong		7
26. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Ray floret: shape of apex**		
PQ	**(d)**	truncate		1
		rounded		2
		mucronate		3
		emarginated		4
27. **(*)**	**VG**	**Ray floret: main color of inner side**		
PQ	**(d)** **(e)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
28. **(*)**	**VG**	**Ray floret: secondary color of inner side (if present)**		
PQ	**(d)** **(e)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
29. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Ray floret: distribution of secondary color of inner side**		
PQ		basal part	Zahara	1
		distal part	Zwizzle	2
		along midrib		3
		throughout	Peppermint	4

		English	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
30.	**VG**	**Ray floret: pattern of secondary color of inner side**		
PQ		solid		1
		blotches		2
		stripes		3
31.	**VG**	**Ray floret: tertiary color of inner side**		
PQ		RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
32. (*)	**VG**	**Ray floret: distribution of tertiary color of inner side**		
PQ		basal		
		distal		
		blotched	Zowie	
		striped		
33.	**VG**	**Flower head: color of disc (if present)**		
PQ		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) Leaf characteristics are recorded on typical leaves taken from the middle third of the stem, and are recorded on the whole leaf, looking at the upper surface.
(b) The characteristics of ray florets should be observed on the outer most rows of ray florets.
(c) Single flowered varieties, all ray floret characteristics, other than length and width characteristics (see note (b)), should be observed on the most typical florets, excluding the innermost and outermost rows, unless otherwise stated.
(d) The main color, is the color with the largest total surface area, the secondary color (if present) is the color with the second largest total surface area; the tertiary color (if present) is that with the third largest total surface. In case of when none of the colors is clearly predominant, then the darkest color will be the main color.
(e) Single flower head: has only one row of ray florets. Semi double flower head: has more than one rows of ray florets and a visible flower head disc. Double flower head: has no flower head disc, at any state of development.

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 1: Plant: growth habit

1
upright

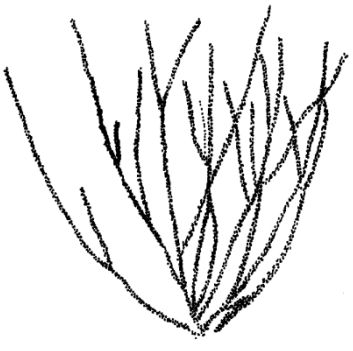
2
semi-upright

3
spreading

Ad. 3: Plant: branching

1
absent or very weak

3
medium



5
very strong

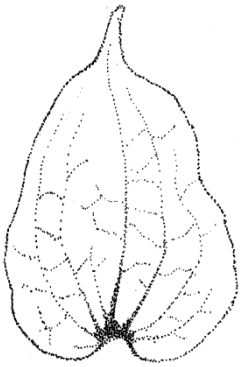
Ad. 5: Stem: density of pubescence

3
sparse

5
medium

7
dense

Ad. 8: Leaf: length/width ratio



3
low

5
medium

7
high

Ad. 10: Leaf: profile in cross section

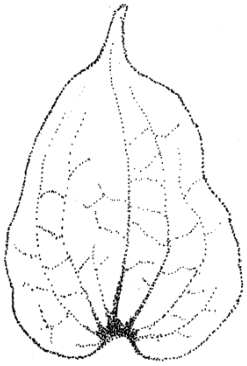
1
flat

2
moderately concave

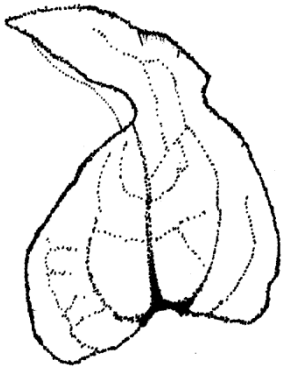
3
strongly concave

Ad. 11: Leaf: undulation

1
absent or weak



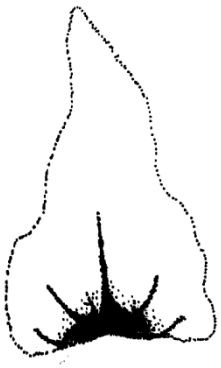
2
medium



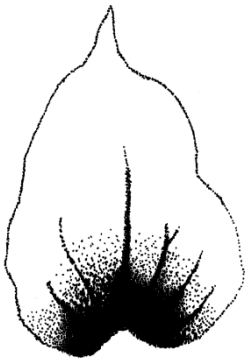
3
strong

Ad. 13: Leaf: anthocyanin intensity coloration at base

1
absent or weak



2
medium



3
strong

Ad. 14: Flower head: peduncle length

3
short

5
medium

7
long

Ad. 15: Flower head: type

Single flower head: has only one row of ray florets. Semi double flower head: has more than one rows of ray florets and a visible flower head disc. Double flower head: has no flower head disc

1
single

2
semi double

3
double

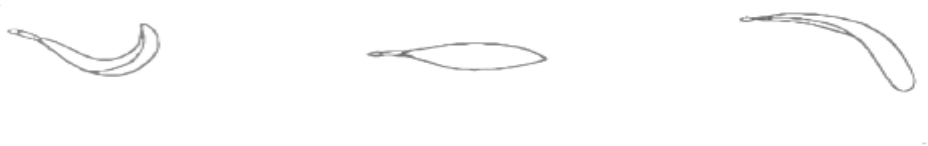
Ad. 22: Ray floret: profile in cross section

3
convex

5
flat

7
concave

Ad. 23: Ray floret: longitudinal axis



1
incurving

2
straight

3
refelxing

Ad. 26: Ray floret: shape of the apex

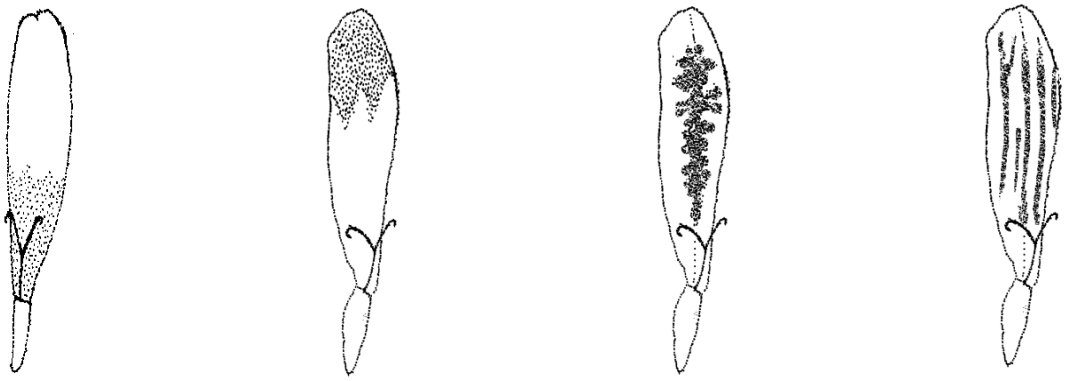
1
truncate

2
rounded

3
mucronate

4
emarginated

Ad. 29: Ray floret: distribution of secondary color of inner side



1
basal part

2
distal part

3
along midrib

4
throughout

Ad. 32: Ray floret: distribution of tertiary color of inner side

basal

distal

striped

blotched

Ad. 32: Flower head: color of disc

This characteristic should be observed when the flower is mature.

9. Literature

Calderón de Rzedowski, G. y J. Rzedowski. 2006. Flora Fanerogámica del Valle de México. Ed. Instituto de Ecología A.C. y Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. México. 983 p.

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Smith A. R. 226. *Zinnia* L. In: Flora of North America Vol.21. Oxford University Press.

Torres A. M. 1963 Taxonomy of Zinnia. Brittonia 15: 1-25.

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

In the case of hybrid varieties which are the subject of an application for plant breeders' rights, and where the parent lines are to be submitted as a part of the examination of the hybrid variety, this Technical Questionnaire should be completed for each of the parent lines, in addition to being completed for the hybrid variety.

1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire

1.1 Botanical name

Zinnia L.	
Zinnia elegans Jacq.	
Zinnia haageana Regel	
Zinnia peruviana	

Hybrid: please indicate name(s) of species used in the crossing

1.2 Common name	

2. Applicant

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

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

3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination (if available)	
Breeder's reference	

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

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

4.2 Method of propagating the variety

Example 1

4.2.1 Seed-propagated varieties

(a) Self-pollination [ ]
(b) Cross-pollination
(i) population [ ]
(ii) synthetic variety [ ]
(c) Hybrid [ ]
{…*see GN 32 for example*...}
(d) Other [ ]
(please provide details)

4.2.2 Vegetatively propagated varieties

{...*see Example 2*...} [...]

4.2.3 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

Example 2

4.2.1 Vegetative propagation

(a) cuttings [ ]

(b) *in vitro* propagation [ ]

(c) other (state method) [ ]

4.2.2 Seed [ ]

4.2.3 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:

In the case of hybrid varieties the production scheme for the hybrid should be provided on a separate sheet. This should provide details of all the parent lines required for propagating the hybrid e.g.

Single Hybrid

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

Three-Way Hybrid

(……..……) x (……..……..……..…)
female line male line

(……..……) x (……..……..……..…)
single hybrid used as female parent male parent

and should identify in particular:

(a) any male sterile lines
(b) maintenance system of male sterile lines.

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

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 (1)	**Plant: growth habit**		
	upright	Peppermint	1 [ ]
	semi-upright	Profusion	2 [ ]
	spreading	Solecito	3 [ ]
5.2 (2)	**Plant: height**		
	very short		1 [ ]
	very short to short		2 [ ]
	short	Peppermint	3 [ ]
	short to medium		4 [ ]
	medium	Witworna	5 [ ]
	medium to tall		6 [ ]
	tall	Inca	7 [ ]
	tall to very tall		8 [ ]
	very tall		9 [ ]
5.3 (15)	**Flower head: type**		
	single	Star	1 [ ]
	semi-double	Yellow Flame	2 [ ]
	double	Lilliput	3 [ ]
5.4 (24)	**Ray floret: strength of curvature**		
	very weak		1 [ ]
	very weak to weak		2 [ ]
	weak		3 [ ]
	weak to medium		4 [ ]
	medium		5 [ ]
	medium to strong		6 [ ]
	strong		7 [ ]
	strong to very strong		8 [ ]
	very strong		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	*Flower head*	*small*	*medium*

Comments:

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

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

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

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

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

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

7.3 Other information

{ GN 34 (Chapter 10: TQ 7.3) – variety use}

{ **ASW 16** (Chapter 10: TQ 7.3) – where a photograph of the variety is to be provided }

"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”.

.....

{ **ASW 17** (Chapter 10: TQ 9.3) – tests for the presence of virus or other pathogens }

“9.3 Has the plant material to be examined been tested for the presence of virus or other pathogens?

Yes [ ]

(please provide details as specified by the Authority)

No [ ]”

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

Applicant’s name

Signature Date

[End of document]