E

TG/207/2(proj.2)
ORIGINAL: English
DATE: 2015-08-03

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

DRAFT

Calibrachoa

UPOV Code: CALIB

Calibrachoa Lave & Lex.

[*]

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by (an) expert(s) from Germany

to be considered by the

Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
at its forty-eighth session
to be held in Cambridge, United Kingdom,
from 2015-09-14
to 2015-09-18

Alternative Names:[*]

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Calibrachoa Lave & Lex.	Calibrachoa	Calibrachoa	Calibrachoa	Calibrachoa

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.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of Calibrachoa Lave & Lex..

2. Material Required

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

2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of rooted cuttings.

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

15 rooted cuttings.

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

3.1.1 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 15 plants.

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

3.5 Additional Tests

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

4. Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability

4.1 Distinctness

4.1.1 General Recommendations

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

4.1.2 Consistent Differences

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

4.1.3 Clear Differences

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

4.1.4 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 10 plants or parts taken from each of 10 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

4.1.5 Method of Observation

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

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

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

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

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

For the purposes of distinctness, observations may be recorded as a single record for a group of plants or parts of plants (G), or may be recorded as records for a number of single, individual plants or parts of plants (S). In most cases, “G” provides a single record per variety and it is not possible or necessary to apply statistical methods in a plant-by-plant analysis for the assessment of distinctness.

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

4.2 Uniformity

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

4.2.2 For the assessment of uniformity, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 15 plants, 1 off-type is allowed.

4.3 Stability

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

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

5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial

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

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

5.3 The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

(a) Leaf: variegation (characteristic 7)
(b) Flower: type (characteristic 13)
(c) Flower: width (characteristic 14)
(d) Flower: conspicuousness of veins (characteristic 16)
(e) Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Flower: main color at transition to corolla tube (characteristic 17)
with the following groups:
Gr. 1: white
Gr. 2: yellow
Gr. 3: orange red
Gr. 4: red
Gr. 5: purple
Gr. 6: violet
Gr. 7: brown
Gr. 8 black
(f) Flower: main color (characteristic 23)
with the following groups:
Gr. 1: white
Gr. 2: yellow
Gr. 3: orange
Gr. 4: red
Gr. 5: blue pink
Gr. 6: purple
Gr. 7: violet

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)-(d) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.

(+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.

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

English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. QN VG (+) (a)					
Plant: growth habit	**Plante: port**	**Pflanze: Wuchsform**	**Planta: porte**		
upright	dressé	aufrecht	erecta		1
semi-upright	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecta		2
spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	extendido		3
2. (*) QN MS VG (+) (a)					
Plant: height	**Plante : hauteur**	**Pflanze: Höhe**	**Planta: altura**		
short	basse	niedrig	baja	KLECA 08170	3
medium	moyenne	mittel	media	KLECA 11227	5
tall	haute	hoch	alta	USCAL 5302 M	7
3. (*) QN MS VG (+) (a)					
Shoot: length	**Tige: longueur**	**Trieb: Länge**	**Rama: longitud**		
short	courte	kurz	corta	Balcabpiken	3
medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Duealkocher	5
long	longue	lang	larga	KLECA 10218	7
4. (*) QN MS VG (a) (b)					
Leaf: length	**Feuille : longueur**	**Blatt: Länge**	**Hoja: longitud**		
short	courte	kurz	corta	Balcabdebu	3
medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Duealkohopi	5
long	longue	lang	larga	USCAL 5302 M	7
5. (*) QN MS VG (a) (b)					
Leaf: width	**Feuille : largeur**	**Blatt: Breite**	**Hoja: anchura**		
narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	CBRZ 0002	3
medium	moyenne	mittel	media	KLECA 11227	5
broad	large	breit	ancha	USCAL 5302 M	7

English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6. PQ VG (+) (a) (b) **Leaf: shape of apex**					
narrow acute					1
broad acute					2
obtuse					3
7. (*) QL VG (+) (a) (b) **Leaf: variegation**	**Feuille : panachure**	**Blatt: Panaschierung**	**Hoja: variegación**		
absent					1
present					9
8. PQ VG (+) (a) (b) **Leaf: main color**					
light yellow					1
light green					2
medium green				KLECA 10216	3
dark green				SUNBEL 0778	4
9. (*) QN MS VG (a) **Pedicel: length**	**Pédicelle: longueur**	**Blütenstiel: Länge**	**Pedicelo: longitud**		
very short				Duealkodlav	1
short				CBRZ 0002	2
medium				KLECA 11227	3
long				USCAL 5302 M	4
very long				Duealtiman	5

English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10. QN VG (+) (a) **Pedicel: anthocyanin coloration**	**Pédicelle: pigmentation anthocyanique**	**Blütenstiel: Anthocyanfärbung**	**Pedicelo: pigmentación antociánica**		
absent or very weak					1
weak					2
medium					3
strong					4
11. (*) QN VG (+) (a) **Calyx lobe: length**					
very short					1
short				Balcabdebu	2
medium				Sunbelriki	3
long				KLECA 07112	4
very long				Cal Yell 08	5
12. QN VG (a) **Calyx lobe: width**					
very narrow					1
narrow				Sunbelriki	2
medium				KLECA 10216	3
broad				KLECA 07112	4
very broad				Duealkopi	5
13. (*) QL VG (+) (a) **Flower: type**	**Fleur: type**	**Blüte: Typ**	**Flor: tipo**		
single					1
double					2

English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14. (*) QN MS VG (+) (a) (c) **Flower: width**	**Fleur: largeur**	**Blüte: Breite**	**Flor: anchura**		
narrow				Sunbelriki	3
medium				Ficallinpur	5
broad				Duealfir	7
15. (*) QN VG (+) (a) (c) **Flower: lobing**					
absent or very weak					1
weak					2
medium					3
strong					4
very strong					5
16. (*) QN VG (+) (a) (c) (d) **Flower: conspicuousness of veins**					
absent or very weak					1
weak					2
medium					3
strong					4
very strong					5
17. (*) PQ VG (+) (a) (c) (d) **Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Flower: main color at transition to corolla tube** RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					

English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
18. (*) QN VG (+) (a) (c) (d) **Flower: area of main color at transition to corolla tube**					
absent or very small					1
small					3
medium					5
large					7
very large					9
19. PQ VG (+) (a) (c) **Flower: pattern of main color at transition to corolla tube**					
incomplete rounded					1
rounded					2
incomplete star-shaped					3
star-shaped					4
20. QN VG (+) (a) (c) **Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Flower: size of marking at transition to corolla tube**					
absent or very small					1
small					2
medium					3
large					4
very large					5
21. PQ VG (+) (a) (c) **Flower: pattern of marking at transition to corolla tube**					
wedge shaped					1
between wedge shaped and star shaped					2
star shaped					3

English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
22. PQ VG (a) (c) **Flower: color of marking at transition to corolla tube**					
white					1
yellow					2
yellow orange					3
23. (*) PQ VG (+) (a) (c) (d) **Flower: main color**					
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
24. (*) PQ VG (+) (a) (c) (d) **Flower: secondary color**					
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
25. PQ VG (+) (a) (c) **Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Flower: distribution of secondary color**					
narrow along the fused parts of the corolla lobes					1
medium along the fused parts of the corolla lobes					2
broad along the fused parts of the corolla lobes					3
at distal part of corola lobes					4
at margin of corolla lobes					5
irregular					6
26. QN VG (+) (a) **Plant: change of secondary color due to environment**					
absent or weak					1
medium					2
strong					3

English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
27. PQ VG (+) (a) **Young flower: main color** RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
28. PQ VG (+) (a) **Aged flower: main color** RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
29. PQ VG (+) (a) (c) **Corolla lobe: shape of apex**					
cuspidate					1
rounded					2
truncate					3
emarginate					4
30. (*) PQ VG (+) (a) **Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Corolla tube: main color of inner side** RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
31. QN VG (+) (a) **Only varieties with Flower: type: single Corolla tube: conspicuousness of veins on inner side**					
absent or very weak					1
weak					2
medium					3
strong					4
very strong					5

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

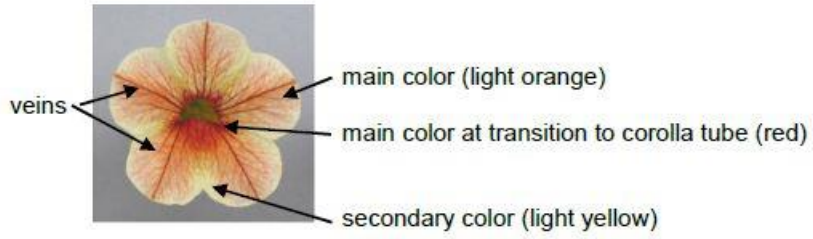
Characteristics containing the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics should be examined as indicated below:

(a) Unless otherwise indicated observations should be made at the time of full flowering.

(b) Observations on the leaf should be made on the upper side of fully developed leaves from the middle part of a shoot.

(c) Observations on the flower should be made on the inner side of the corolla lobes of a middle aged flower. Observations on varieties with double flowers should be made on the outer corolla lobes. Observations on varieties with a strong change of the flower color due to the environment (see Ad. 26) should be made on the flowers with the predominant color at the time of full flowering.

(d) Diagram of color characteristics of the flower:



8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 1: Plant: growth habit

1 upright | 2 semi-upright | 3 spreading

Ad. 2: Plant: height

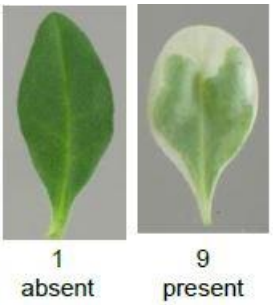
The plant height should be observed from the soil level to the highest point of the plant. The observation should be done at the end of the trial.

Ad. 3: Shoot: length

The shoot length should be observed on the longest shoot from the soil level to the end of the shoot. The observation should be done at the end of the trial.

Ad. 6: Leaf: shape of apex

Ad. 7: Leaf: variegation



Ad. 8: Leaf: main color

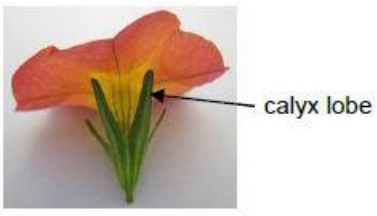
The main color is the color with the largest surface area. In cases where the areas of the main and the secondary color are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area, the darker color is considered to be the main color.

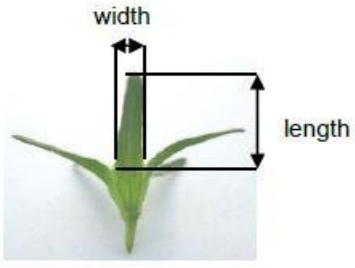
Ad. 10: Pedicel: anthocyanin coloration

The anthocyanin coloration should be observed on the distal third of the pedicel.

Ad. 11: Calyx lobe: length
Ad. 12: Calyx lobe: width

Observations on the calyx lobe should be made on the broadest calyx lobe.





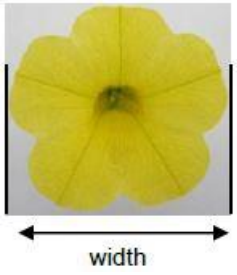
Ad. 13: Flower: type

A double flower has more than 5 corolla lobes.

1
single

2
double

Ad. 14: Flower: width



Ad. 15: Flower: lobing

1
absent or very weak

2
weak

3
medium

4
strong

5
very strong

Ad. 16: Flower: conspicuousness of veins

The conspicuousness is determined by the color contrast and the number of contrasting veins.

1
absent or very weak

2
weak

3
medium

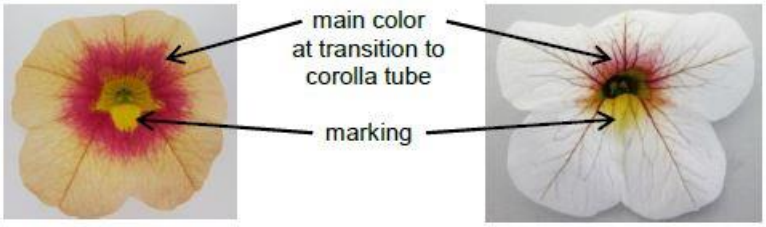
4
strong

5
very strong

Ad. 17: Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Flower: main color at transition to corolla tube

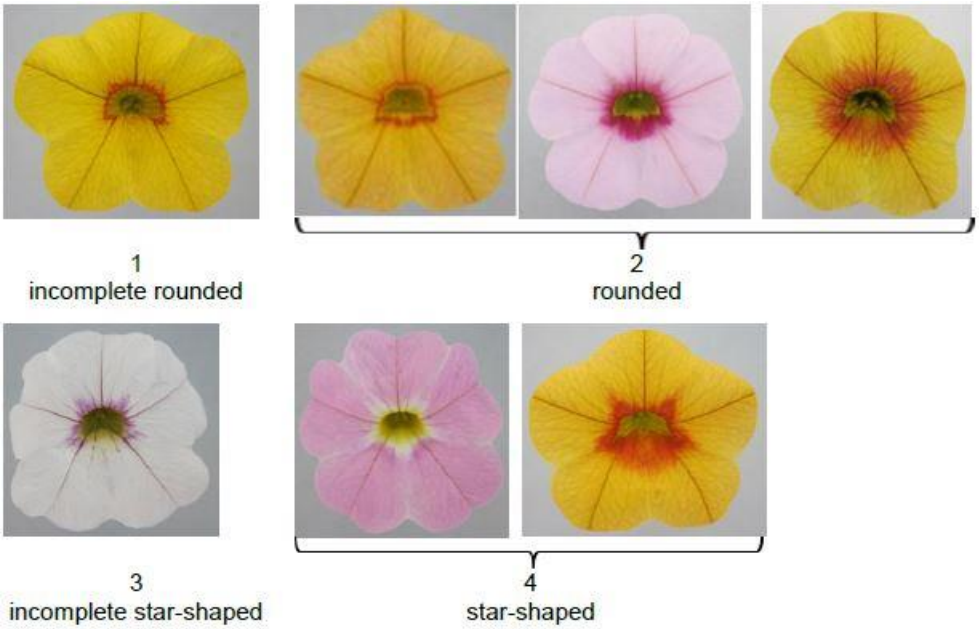
The main color at transition to corolla tube is the color with the largest surface area. In cases where the areas of the main and the secondary color are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area, the darker color is considered to be the main color.

To be observed only when the area of the main color at transition to corolla tube (char. 18) is at least small (3).



Ad. 18: Flower: area of main color at transition to corolla tube

Ad. 19: Flower: pattern of main color at transition to corolla tube



Ad. 20: Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Flower: size of marking at transition to corolla tube

Ad. 21: Flower: pattern of marking at transition to corolla tube

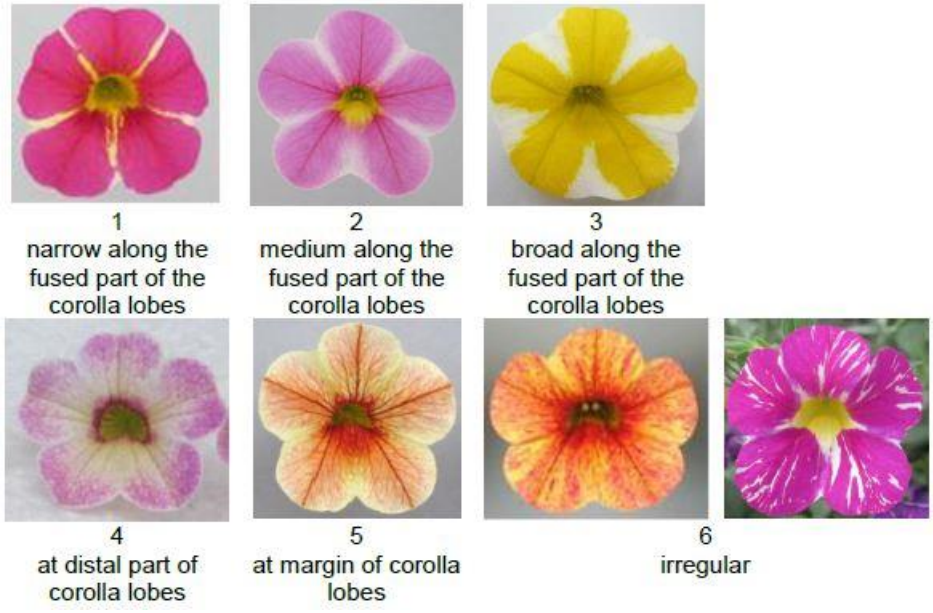
Ad. 23: Flower: main color

The main color is the color with the largest surface area excluding veins and excluding the color at transition to the corolla tube. In cases where the areas of the main and the secondary color are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area, the darker color is considered to be the main color.

Ad. 24: Flower: secondary color

The secondary color is the color with the second largest surface area excluding veins and excluding the color at transition to the corolla tube. In cases where the areas of the main and the secondary color are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area, the lighter color is considered to be the secondary color.

Ad. 25: Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Flower: distribution of secondary color



Ad. 26: Plant: change of secondary color due to environment

Some Calibrachoa varieties can have flowers with a strong reaction on the environmental conditions. As a result, flowers of the same age could show a different main and/or secondary color on the same plant.

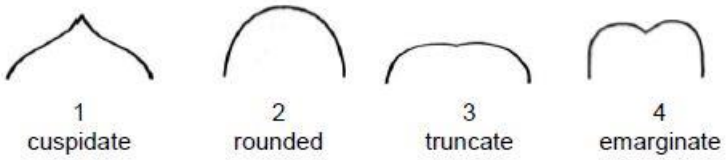
Ad. 27: Young flower: main color

Observations on the young flower should be made on the inner side of corolla lobes of flowers which have just fully opened. Observations on varieties with double flowers should be made on the outer corolla lobes. For definition of main color see Ad. 23.

Ad. 28: Aged flower: main color

Observations on the aged flower should be made on the inner side of corolla lobes of flowers which have just started to fade. Observations on varieties with double flowers should be made on the outer corolla lobes. For definition of main color see Ad. 23.

Ad. 29: Corolla lobe: shape of apex



Ad. 30: Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Corolla tube: main color of inner side

The main color is the color with the largest surface area. In cases where the areas of the main and secondary color are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area, the darkest color is considered to be the main color.

Ad. 31: Only varieties with Flower: type: single Corolla tube: conspicuousness of veins on inner side

The conspicuousness is determined by the color contrast and the number of contrasting veins.

9. Literature

Wijsman, H.J.W., 1990: On the Interrelationships of Certain Species of Petunia VI. New Names for the Species of Calibrachoa Formerly Included Into Petunia (Solanaceae). Acta Bot. Neerl. 39 (19), NL, pp. 101 and 102.

10. Technical Questionnaire

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

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

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

1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire			
1.1.1	Botanical Name	Calibrachoa Lave & Lex.	
1.1.2	Common Name	Calibrachoa	

2. Applicant

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

3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination (if available)	
Breeder's reference	

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

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

4.1 Breeding scheme

Variety resulting from:

4.1.1 Crossing

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

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

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

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

(c) unknown cross [ ]

4.1.2 Mutation [ ]
(please state parent variety)

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

4.1.4 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Vegetative propagation

(a) cuttings [ ]
(b) in vitro propagation [ ]
(c) Other (state method) [ ]

.....
: :
: :
:.....:

4.2.2 Other [ ]

(please provide details)

.....
: :
: :
:.....:

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 (7)	**Leaf: variegation**		
	absent		1[ ]
	present		9[ ]
5.2 (13)	**Flower: type**		
	single		1[ ]
	double		2[ ]
5.3 (14)	**Flower: width**		
	very narrow		1[ ]
	very narrow to narrow		2[ ]
	narrow		3[ ]
	narrow to medium		4[ ]
	medium		5[ ]
	medium to broad		6[ ]
	broad		7[ ]
	broad to very broad		8[ ]
	very broad		9[ ]
5.4 (16)	**Flower: conspicuousness of veins**		
	absent or very weak		1[ ]
	weak		2[ ]
	medium		3[ ]
	strong		4[ ]
	very strong		5[ ]
5.5 (17)	**Only varieties with Flower: type: single: Flower: main color at transition to corolla tube**		
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
	white		1[ ]
	yellow		2[ ]
	orange red		3[ ]
	red		4[ ]
	purple		5[ ]
	violet		6[ ]
	brown		7[ ]
	black		8[ ]
	other color (indicate)		9[ ]

5.6 (23)	**Flower: main color**	
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	
	white	1[ ]
	yellow	2[ ]
	orange	3[ ]
	red	4[ ]
	blue pink	5[ ]
	purple	6[ ]
	violet	7[ ]
	other color (indicate)	8[ ]

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: width*	*narrow*	*medium*

Comments:

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

7.4 A representative color photograph of the variety displaying its main distinguishing feature(s), should accompany the Technical Questionnaire. The photograph will provide a visual illustration of the candidate variety which supplements the information provided in the Technical Questionnaire.

The key points to consider when taking a photograph of the candidate variety are:

- Indication of the date and geographic location
- Correct labeling (breeder's reference)
- Good quality printed photograph (minimum 10 cm x 15 cm) and/or sufficient resolution electronic format version (minimum 960 x 1280 pixels)

Further guidance on providing photographs with the Technical Questionnaire is available in document TGP/7 "Development of Test Guidelines", Guidance Note 35 (http://www.upov.int/tgp/en/).

[The link provided may be deleted by members of the Union when developing authorities' own test guidelines.]

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.

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

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

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

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

(a) Microorganisms (e.g. virus, bacteria, phytoplasma) Yes [ ] No [ ]

(b) Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide) Yes [ ] No [ ]

(c) Tissue culture Yes [ ] No [ ]

(d) Other factors Yes [ ] No [ ]

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

.....

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

Applicant’s name

Signature Date

[End of document]