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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS  
Geneva

DRAFT

**ABELIA**

UPOV Code(s): ABELI

*Abelia* R. Br.

**GUIDELINES**

**FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS**

**FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY**

*prepared by experts from France*

*to be considered by the*

*Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees  
at its forty-ninth session, to be held in Gimcheon City, Republic of Korea,  
from 2016-06-13 to 2016-06-17*

*Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance*

Alternative names:\*

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Abelia</i> R. Br.	Abelia	Abelia	Abelie	Abelia

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](http://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 *Abelia* R. Br.

2. Material Required

- 2.1 The competent authorities decide on the quantity and quality of the plant material required for testing the variety and when and where it is to be delivered. Applicants submitting material from a State other than that in which the testing takes place must ensure that all customs formalities and phytosanitary requirements are complied with.
- 2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of plants capable of flowering and expressing all relevant characteristics of the variety during the first growing cycle.
- 2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:
- 6 plants
- 2.4 The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigor, nor affected by any important pest or disease.
- 2.5 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.

### 3. Method of Examination

#### 3.1 *Number of Growing Cycles*

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

#### 3.2 *Testing Place*

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

#### 3.3 *Conditions for Conducting the Examination*

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

3.3.2 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 6 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 or parts of plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 5 plants or parts of plants taken from each of 5 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

###### 4.1.5 Method of Observation

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

MG: single measurement of a group of plants or parts of plants

MS: measurement of a number of individual plants or parts of plants

VG: visual assessment by a single observation of a group of plants or parts of plants

VS: visual assessment by observation of individual plants or parts of plants

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

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

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

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

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

## 4.2 *Uniformity*

- 4.2.1 It is of particular importance for users of these Test Guidelines to consult the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding uniformity. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in these Test Guidelines:
- 4.2.2 For the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 6 plants, 1 off-types are 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) Plant: growth habit (characteristic 1)
  - (b) Plant: height in relation to width (characteristic 2)
  - (c) Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration (characteristic 5)
  - (d) Leaf blade: main color on upper side (characteristic 12)
    - green
    - yellow
    - green
    - grey green
    - purple green
  - (e) Leaf blade: secondary color (characteristic 13)
    - white
    - pinkish white
    - yellow
    - yellow red
  - (f) Sepal: color (characteristic 20)
    - pinkish white
    - light pink
    - orange pink
    - reddish
    - greenish
  - (g) Corolla lobe: main color of outer side (characteristic 27)
    - white
    - pink
    - violet
    - pink
- 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

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Name of characteristics in English</b>	<b>Nom du caractère en français</b>	<b>Name des Merkmals auf Deutsch</b>	<b>Nombre del carácter en español</b>		
	states of expression	types d'expression	Ausprägungsstufen	tipos de expresión		

1 Characteristic number

2 (\*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

3 Type of expression

QL

Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

QN

Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

PQ

Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

4 Method of observation (and type of plot, if applicable)

MG, MS, VG, VS

– see Chapter 4.1.5

5 (+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.2

6 (a)-(h) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1

7 Not applicable

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

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>1. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>				
	<b>Plant: growth habit</b>	<b>Plante : port</b>	<b>Pflanze: Wuchsform</b>	<b>Planta: hábito de crecimiento</b>			
	upright	dressé	aufrecht	erguido	Edward Goucher	1	
	semi-upright	semi- dressé	halbaufrecht	semierguido	Minaud	2	
	rounded				Golden Panache	3	
	spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	extendido	Lynn	4	
<b>2. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>					
	<b>Plant: height in relation to width</b>	<b>Plante : hauteur par rapport à la largeur</b>	<b>Pflanze: Höhe im Verhältnis zur Breite</b>	<b>Planta: altura en relación con la anchura</b>			
	taller than broad	plus haute que large	höher als breit	más alta que ancha	Edward Goucher, Sherwood	1	
	as tall as broad	aussi haute que large	gleich hoch wie breit	tan alta como ancha	Golden Panache	2	
	broader than tall	plus large que haute	breiter als hoch	más ancha que alta	Rupestri	3	
<b>3.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>				
	<b>Plant: density</b>						
	sparse				Francis Mason	1	
	sparse to medium				Semperflorens	2	
	medium				Edward Goucher	3	
	medium to dense				Sherwood	4	
	dense				Golden Panache	5	
<b>4.</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>					
	<b>One-year-old-Stem: color</b>						
	light brown					1	
	dark brown					2	
	reddish				Edward Goucher	3	

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>5. (*)</b>	<b>QN VG</b>					
	<b>Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration</b>					
	absent or very weak					1
	weak					2
	medium					3
	strong					4
	very strong					5
<b>6.</b>	<b>PQ VG</b>	<b>(e)</b>				
	<b>Young leaf blade: main color on upper side</b>					
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
<b>7.</b>	<b>PQ VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(f)</b>			
	<b>Young leaf blade: secondary color on upper side</b>					
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
<b>8.</b>	<b>QN MG/VG</b>	<b>(c), (d)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: length</b>					
	very short				Golden Panache, Lynn	1
	short					2
	medium				Edward Goucher	3
	long					4
	very long					5
<b>9.</b>	<b>QN MG/VG</b>	<b>(c), (d)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: width</b>					
	very narrow				Golden Panache, Lynn	1
	narrow					2
	medium				Edward Goucher	3
	broad					4
	very broad					5

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>10. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(c), (d)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: ratio length/width</b>	<b>Limbe : rapport longueur/largeur</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Verhältnis Länge/Breite</b>	<b>Limbo: relación longitud/anchura</b>			
	very low						1
	low						2
	medium						3
	high						4
	very high						5
<b>11. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(c)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: shape</b>						
	lanceolate						1
	ovate						2
	elliptic						3
	obovate						4
<b>12. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+), (c), (e)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: main color on upper side</b>						
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)						
<b>13. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(c), (f)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: secondary color</b>	<b>Limbe : couleur secondaire</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Sekundärfarbe</b>	<b>Limbo: color secundario</b>			
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)						
<b>14. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+), (c)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: distribution of secondary color</b>						
	none				Edward Goucher		1
	on margin only				Wevo2		2
	marginal zone				Keylib		3
	central zone						4
	irregular				Francis Mason		5

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>15. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(c)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: tertiary color</b>							
	none							1
	white							2
	green							3
	yellow							4
	pink							5
	red							6
<b>16.</b>	<b>QL</b>	<b>VG</b>		<b>(c)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: distribution of tertiary color</b>							
	on margin only						Golden Panache	1
	irregular						Keylib	2
<b>17.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>		<b>(c)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: undulation</b>							
	absent or weak							1
	medium							2
	strong							3
<b>18. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>		<b>(c)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: glossiness</b>							
	absent or weak						Panaché	1
	medium						Edward Goucher	2
	strong						Snowdrift	3
<b>19.</b>	<b>QL</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(c)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: blistering</b>							
	absent							1
	present							9

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>20. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(a)</b>				
	<b>Sepal: color</b>						
	pinkish white						1
	light pink					Gold Spot	2
	orange pink						3
	reddish					Edward Goucher	4
	greenish						5
<b>21. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG</b>	<b>(a)</b>				
	<b>Sepal: number</b>						
	only two					Edward Goucher	1
	only four					Francis Mason	2
	only five						3
	two to five					Minaud	4
<b>22.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(a)</b>			
	<b>Sepal: width</b>						
	narrow						1
	medium						2
	broad					Lynn	3
<b>23. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(a)</b>				
	<b>Flower bud: color</b>						
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)						
<b>24. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(a)</b>			
	<b>Corolla lobe: attitude</b>						
	erect						1
	semi-erect					Edward Goucher	2
	horizontal						3

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>25.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(a), (g)</b>				
	<b>Corolla: length</b>	<b>Corolle: longueur</b>	<b>Krone: Länge</b>	<b>Corola: longitud</b>			
	very short						1
	short				Panaché		3
	medium				Minaud		5
	long						7
	very long				Lynn		9
<b>26.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(a), (g)</b>				
	<b>Corolla: diameter</b>	<b>Corolle : diamètre</b>	<b>Krone: Durchmesser</b>	<b>Corola: diámetro</b>			
	narrow				Panaché		1
	medium				Minaud		2
	broad				Lynn		3
<b>27. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(a), (h)</b>				
	<b>Corolla lobe: main color of outer side</b>						
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)						
<b>28. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(a), (h)</b>				
	<b>Corolla lobe: main color of inner side</b>	<b>Lobe de la corolle : couleur principale de la face interne</b>	<b>Kronlappen: Hauptfarbe der Innenseite</b>	<b>Lóbulo de la corola: color principal de la cara interna</b>			
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)						
<b>29. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(a)</b>				
	<b>Corolla tube: length</b>						
	short				Golden Panache		1
	medium				Kaleidoscope		2
	long						3
<b>30. (*)</b>	<b>QL</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(a)</b>			
	<b>Corolla throat: blotches</b>						
	absent				Sherwood		1
	present				Minduo1		9

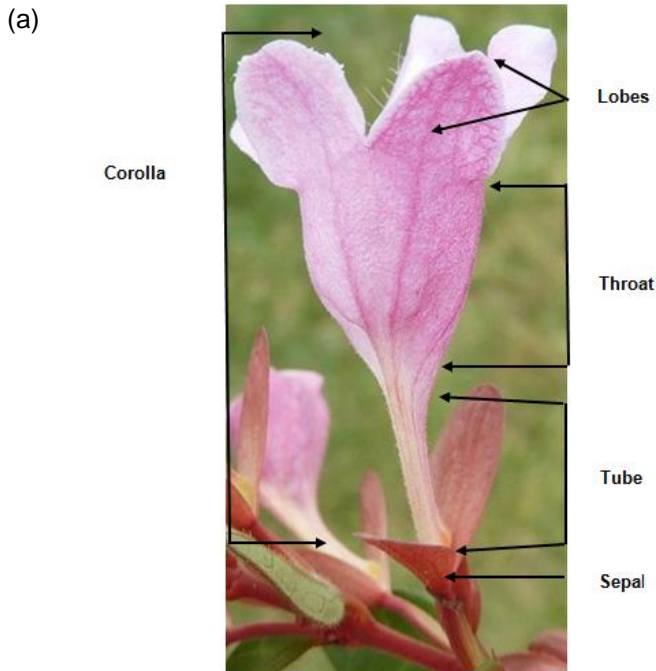
	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
31.	QN	VG	(a)				
	<b>Corolla throat: hairiness</b>						
	absent or sparse					Sherwood	1
	medium					Minduo1	2
	dense						3
32. (*)	QN	VG					
	<b>Stigma: position in relation to anthers</b>		<b>Stigmate : position par rapport aux anthères</b>	<b>Narbe: Stellung im Vergleich zu den Antheren</b>	<b>Estigma: posición en relación con las anteras</b>		
	below						1
	same level					Minaud	2
	above					Minduo1	3
33. (*)	PQ	VG					
	<b>Anther: color</b>						
	white					Minaud	1
	yellowish					Minduo1	2
	pinkish						3
34.	QN	VG					
	<b>Flower: fragrance</b>		<b>Fleur: parfum</b>	<b>Blüte: Duft</b>	<b>Flor: fragancia</b>		
	absent or weak					Minaud	1
	medium					Sherwood	2
	strong						3
35.	QN	MG/VG	(+)				
	<b>Time of beginning of flowering</b>						
	early						3
	medium					Minaud	5
	late					Golden Panache	7
36. (*)	QN	VG	(0)				
	<b>Plant: floriferousness</b>						
	very sparse						1
	sparse					Lynn	2
	medium					Minduo1	3
	dense					Francis Mason	4
	very dense						5



8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

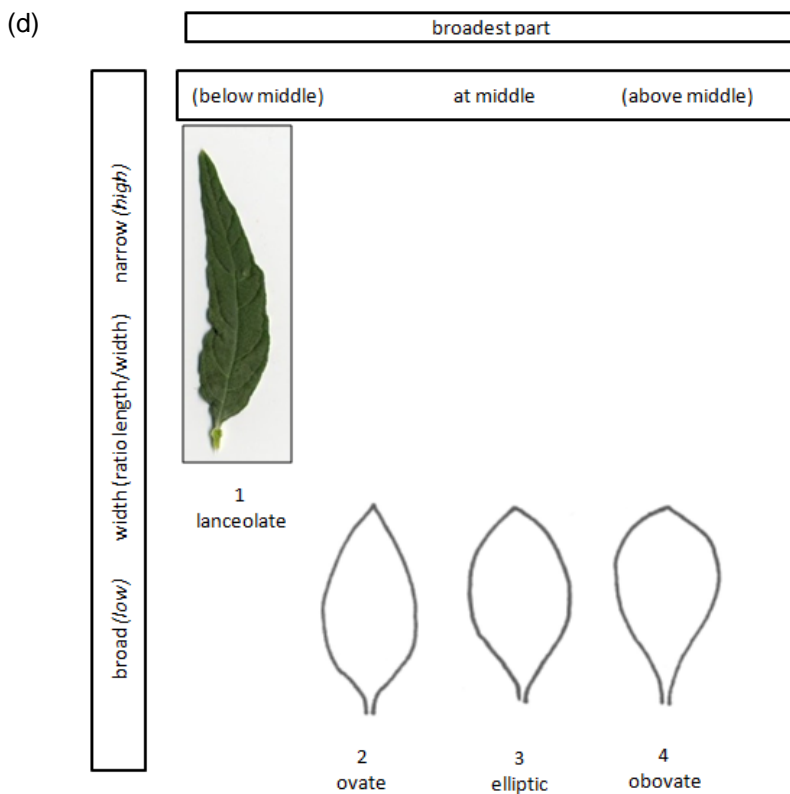
8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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



(b) Characteristics on shoots and leaves are to be observed on current year's shoots.

(c) Observations are made on fully expanded leaves.



- (e) 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.
- (f) The secondary color is determined as the color with the second largest surface area, usually observed as a defined pattern on the upper side of a leaf.

(g)

length



diameter



(h)

The main color is the color with the largest surface area present on the outer or inner side of a corolla lobe.



Color of inner side

Color of outer side

## 8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

### Ad. 1: Plant: growth habit



1

upright



2

semi upright



3

rounded



4

spreading

### Ad. 3: Plant: density



1

sparse



3

medium



5

dense

### Ad. 12: Leaf blade: main color on upper side

The main color is the color with the largest surface area present on the upper side of a leaf. In cases where the areas of the main and secondary colors are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area of the blade, the darkest color is considered to be the main color.

Ad. 14: Leaf blade: distribution of secondary color

The secondary color is determined as the color with the second largest surface area, usually observed as a defined pattern on the upper side of a leaf.



1  
none

2  
on margin only

3  
marginal zone

4  
central zone

5  
irregular

Ad. 15: Leaf blade: tertiary color

The tertiary color is determined as the color with the third largest surface area, usually observed as a defined pattern on the upper side of a leaf. The inner side is the same as the upper side.

Ad. 19: Leaf blade: blistering

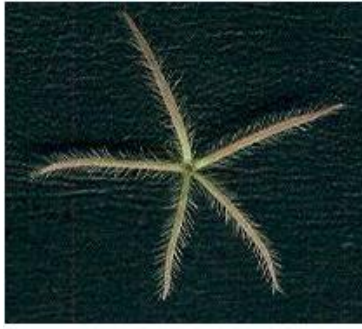


1  
absent



9  
present

Ad. 22: Sepal: width



1  
narrow



2  
medium



3  
broad

Ad. 24: Corolla lobe: attitude



1  
erect



2  
semi-erect



3  
horizontal

Ad. 30: Corolla throat: blotches



1  
absent



9  
present

Ad. 35: Time of beginning of flowering

The time of beginning of flowering is when all plants have approximately 10% of inflorescences showing some open flowers.

9. Literature

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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="Abelia R. Br."/>
1.2	Common name	<input type="text" value="Abelia"/>
1.3	Species	<input type="text"/>
2.	Applicant	
	Name	<input type="text"/>
	Address	<input type="text"/>
	Telephone No.	<input type="text"/>
	Fax No.	<input type="text"/>
	E-mail address	<input type="text"/>
	Breeder (if different from applicant)	<input type="text"/>
3.	Proposed denomination and breeder's reference	
	Proposed denomination (if available)	<input type="text"/>
	Breeder's reference	<input type="text"/>



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

4.1 Breeding scheme

Variety resulting from:

4.1.1 Crossing

(a) controlled cross   
(please state parent varieties)

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

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

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

(c) unknown cross

4.1.2 Mutation   
(please state parent variety)

4.1.3 Discovery and development

(please state where and when discovered and how developed)

4.1.4 Other

(please provide details)

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

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)

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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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	
<b>5.1 Plant: growth habit</b>			
(1)			
upright	Edward Goucher	1 [ ]	
semi-upright	Minaud	2 [ ]	
rounded	Golden Panache	3 [ ]	
spreading	Lynn	4 [ ]	
<b>5.2 Plant: height in relation to width</b>			
(2)			
taller than broad	Edward Goucher, Sherwood	1 [ ]	
as tall as broad	Golden Panache	2 [ ]	
broader than tall	Rupestri	3 [ ]	
<b>5.3 Plant: density</b>			
(3)			
sparse	Francis Mason	1 [ ]	
sparse to medium	Semperflorens	2 [ ]	
medium	Edward Goucher	3 [ ]	
medium to dense	Sherwood	4 [ ]	
dense	Golden Panache	5 [ ]	
<b>5.4 Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration</b>			
(5)			
absent or very weak		1 [ ]	
weak		2 [ ]	
medium		3 [ ]	
strong		4 [ ]	
very strong		5 [ ]	
<b>5.5 Leaf blade: main color on upper side</b>			
(12)			
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)			
green		1 [ ]	
yellow green		2 [ ]	
grey green		3 [ ]	
purple green		4 [ ]	

Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
<b>5.6 Leaf blade: secondary color</b>		
<b>(13)</b>		
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
white		1 [ ]
pinkish white		2 [ ]
yellow		3 [ ]
yellow red		4 [ ]
<b>5.7 Sepal: color</b>		
<b>(20)</b>		
pinkish white		1 [ ]
light pink	Gold Spot	2 [ ]
orange pink		3 [ ]
reddish	Edward Goucher	4 [ ]
greenish		5 [ ]
<b>5.8 Corolla lobe: main color of outer side</b>		
<b>(27)</b>		
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
white		1 [ ]
pink		2 [ ]
violet pink		3 [ ]

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties

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

Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety	Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the <b>similar</b> variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for <b>your</b> candidate variety
<i>Example</i>	<i>Leaf blade: main color of upper side</i>	<i>green</i>	<i>yellow green</i>
Comments:			

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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#7. Additional information which may help in the examination of the variety

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

Yes  No

(If yes, please provide details)

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

Yes  No

(If yes, please provide details)

7.3 Other information

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.

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]