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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

DRAFT

HARDY GERANIUM

UPOV Code(s): GERAN

Geranium L.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by experts from United Kingdom to be considered by the Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees at its fiftieth session, to be held in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada from 2017-09-11 to 2017-09-15

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

Alternative names:*				
Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish
Geranium L.	Crane's Bill	Géranium	Storchschnabel	Geranio

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.

ΤA	BLE O	FCONTENTS	PA
1.	SUBJE	CT OF THESE TEST GUIDELINES	<u>3</u>
2.	MATER	RIAL REQUIRED	<u>3</u>
3.	METH	DD OF EXAMINATION	<u>4</u>
	3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5	Number of Growing Cycles Testing Place Conditions for Conducting the Examination Test Design Additional Tests	<u>4</u> 4
4.	ASSES	SMENT OF DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY	<u>5</u>
	4.1 4.2 4.3	Distinctness Uniformity Stability	6
5.	GROU	PING OF VARIETIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GROWING TRIAL	7
6.	INTRO	DUCTION TO THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS	<u>9</u>
	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	Categories of Characteristics States of Expression and Corresponding Notes Types of Expression Example Varieties Legend	9 9 9
7.		OF CHARACTERISTICS/TABLEAU DES CARACTÈRES/MERKMALSTABELLE/TABLA DE CTERES	<u>11</u>
8.	EXPLA	NATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS	<u>26</u>
	8.1 8.2	Explanations covering several characteristics Explanations for individual characteristics	<u>26</u> 27
9.	LITER	ATURE	<u>38</u>
10.	TECHN	NICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	<u>39</u>

PAGE

1. <u>Subject of these Test Guidelines</u>

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of Geranium L.

2. <u>Material Required</u>

- 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 vegetatively propagated young plants.
- 2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:

10 plants

- 2.4 The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigor, nor affected by any important pest or disease.
- 2.5 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.
- 3. <u>Method of Examination</u>
- 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.
- 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 9 plants or parts of plants taken from each of 9 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

In the case of observations of parts taken from single plants, the number of parts to be taken from each of the plants should be 2.

4.1.5 Method of Observation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 4.2 Uniformity
- 4.2.1 It is of particular importance for users of these Test Guidelines to consult the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding uniformity. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in these Test Guidelines:
- 4.2.2 For the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 10 plants, 1 off-type is allowed.
- 4.3 Stability
- 4.3.1 In practice, it is not usual to perform tests of stability that produce results as certain as those of the testing of distinctness and uniformity. However, experience has demonstrated that, for many types of variety, when a variety has been shown to be uniform, it can also be considered to be stable.
- 4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be further examined by testing a new plant stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the initial material supplied.
- 5. <u>Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial</u>
- 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: habit (characteristic 1)
 - (b) Plant: height (characteristic 3)
 - (c) Leaf: main color (characteristic 8)
 - Gr. 1: yellow
 - Gr. 2: yellow green
 - Gr. 3: green
 - Gr. 4: green tinged brownish or purple
 - Gr. 5: reddish brown
 - Gr. 6: brownish
 - Gr. 7: brownish purple
 - Gr. 8: purple
 - (d) Flower: attitude (characteristic 29)
 - (e) Flower: type (characteristic 30)

- (f) Petal: main color (characteristic 39)
 - Gr. 1: white
 - Gr. 2: light pink
 - Gr. 3: medium pink
 - Gr. 4: dark Pink
 - Gr. 5: orange red
 - Gr. 6: red purple
 - Gr. 7: purple
 - Gr. 8: violet
 - Gr. 9: blue
 - Gr. 10: reddish brown
- 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. <u>Introduction to the Table of Characteristics</u>

- 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 pseudoqualitative) 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

	Englis	English français		deutsch	leutsch español Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo			
12	3	4	5	6	7			
	chara	Name of characteristics in English states of expression		du tère en ais	Name des Merkmals auf Deutsch	Nombre del carácter en español		
				d'expression	Ausprägungsstufen	tipos de expresión		

1 Characteristic number

2	(*)	Asterisked characteristic	- see Chapter 6.1.2
3	Type of expression QL QN PQ	Qualitative characteristic Quantitative characteristic Pseudo-qualitative characteristic	see Chapter 6.3see Chapter 6.3see Chapter 6.3
4	Method of observation (and type MG, MS, VG, VS	of plot, if applicable)	– see Chapter 4.1.5
5	(+)	See Explanations on the Table o	f Characteristics in Chapter 8.2

- 6 (a)-(f) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1
- 7 Not applicable

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

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(a)			·	+
	Plant	: habit						
	uprigh	nt						1
	semi-	upright						2
	semi-	spreading						3
	sprea	ding						4
	horizo	ontal						5
2.	QN	VG		(a)				
	Plant: density							
	very sparse							1
	spars	e					Melody	2
	mediu	ım					Gerwat	3
	dense)					Thunder Cloud	4
	very d	lense						5
3. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG		(a)		1	1	-1
	Plant	: height						
	very short						Thunder Cloud	1
	short						Noorthava	3
	mediu	ım					Catherine Deneuve	5
	tall						Samobor	7
	very ta	all						9

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
4.	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(a)				
	Stem	: internode length						
	very s	short					Blushing Turtle	1
	short						Thunder Cloud	2
	mediu	ım					Bremdra	3
	long						Catherine Deneuve	4
	very lo	ong						5
5. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(a), (b)				
	Leaf: length							
	very short						Melody	1
	short						Blushing Turtle	3
	mediu	ım					Noorthava	5
	long							7
	very lo	ong					Catherine Deneuve	9
6. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(a), (b)			1	
	Leaf:	width						
	very n	arrow					Melody	1
	narrov	N					Blushing Turtle	3
	mediu	ım					Noorthava	5
	broad							7
	very b	proad	Ι				Catherine Deneuve	9

			English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note Nota
7.	(*)	QN	MG	(+)	(a)				
		Leaf: ratio	length/width						
		very l	ow						1
		low							2
		medi	um						3
		high							4
		very l	nigh						5
8.	(*)	PQ	VG		(a), (b), (c)				
		Leaf:	main color						
		(indic	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)						
9.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (b), (c)		L		
	-		distribution of ndary color		· ·				
		none							1
		on m	argin						2
		marg	inal zone						3
		centra	central zone						4
			intermediate zone						5
		at sin	us						6
		throu	ghout						7

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10. (*)	PQ	VG		(a), (b), (c)				
	Leaf: secondary color							
	whitish						Jester's Jacket	1
	yellow						Spring Fling	2
	yellow green						Margaret Wilson	3
	light green						Noorthava	4
	medium green							5
	dark g	green						6
	grey green							7
	pink							8
	red							9
	reddis	sh brown					Katherine Adele	10
	browr	nish					Samobor	11
	browr	nish purple						12
	purple	9						13
11. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (b), (c)				
	Leaf: secor	pattern of ndary color						
	solid (or nearly solid						1
	flushed							2
	blotched							3
	veined							4
	irregular sectors							5

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
12.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (b), (c)		•	-	
·	Leaf: tertia	distribution of ary color		·				
	none							1
	on m	argin						2
	marg	inal zone						3
		al zone						4
		mediate zone						5
	at sir	nus						6
	throu	ighout						7
13.	PQ	VG		(a), (b), (c)				
	Leaf: tertiary color							
	whitis	sh						1
	yello	W						2
		w green						3
		green						4
	medi	um green						5
	dark	green						6
	grey	green						7
	pink						Jester's Jacket	8
	red						Spring Fling	9
	reddi	sh brown						10
	brow	nish						11
	brow	nish purple						12
	purpl	e						13

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (b), (c)		1	1	
	Leaf: tertia	pattern of ry color						
	solid	or nearly solid						1
	flushe	ed						2
	blotch	ned						3
	veine	d						4
	irregular sectors							5
15.	QN	VG		(a), (b)				
	Leaf: pubescence							
	absent or very weak						Clos du Coudray	1
	weak						Thunder Cloud	2
	mediu	um					Bremdream	3
	strong	g					Purple Passion	4
	very s	strong						5
16.	QN	VG		(a), (b)				
	Leaf:	glossiness						
	absent or very weak						Noorthava	1
	weak	weak				•	Blushing Turtle	2
	mediu	medium					Purple Passion	3
	stronę	strong					Thunder Cloud	4
	very strong						Clos du Coudray	5

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17. (*)	QN	VG		(a), (b)				
	Leaf:	rugosity						
	abser	nt or very weak					Melody	1
	weak							2
	mediu	ım					Bremdream	3
	strong)					Catherine Deneuve	4
	very s	strong					Philippe Vapelle	5
18. (*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a), (b), (d)				
	Leaf:	depth of sinus						
	abser	nt or very shallow						1
	shallo	W						3
	mediu	ım						5
	deep							7
	very c	leep						9
19.	QN	MG/VG	(+)	(a), (b), (d)				
	Leaf:	width of lobe						
	very n	arrow					Blushing Turtle	1
	narrov	N					Thunder Cloud	3
	mediu	ım					Noorthava	5
	broad						Catherine Deneuve	7
	very b	proad						9

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
20.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (b), (d)		·	·	
•	Leaf:	margins of lobe						
	diver	ging						1
	straig	Jht						2
	conve	converging						3
	overlapping							4
21.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (b), (d)				
:	Leaf: apex	shape of lobe		•				
	acute)						1
	obtuse							2
	rounded							3
	trunca	ate						4
22.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (b)				
	Leaf:	basal lobes						
	stron	gly diverging						1
	mode	erately diverging						2
	weak	ly diverging						3
	straig	Iht						4
	overla	apping						5
23. (*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a), (b)				•
	Leaf: of inc	number cisions of margin						
	few		1					3
	mediu	um						5
	many							7

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
24. (*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a), (b)				
	Leaf: incisi	depth of ions of margin		·				
	shallc	w						3
	mediu	Jm	-					5
	deep		-					7
25. (*)	QL	VG	(+)	(a)				
	Flowe	ering stem: ching habit		:				
	latera sides	ls branching both						1
	latera side c	ls branching one only						2
26.	PQ	VG		(a)				
	Flowe	ering stem: color						
	yellov	v green						1
	green						Bremdream	2
		tinged reddish or					Blushing Turtle	3
	orang	e red					Rise and Shine	4
	red						Thunder Cloud	5
	reddis	sh brown						6
	browr	nish purple					Midnightlyona	7
	purple	9						8
27.	QN	MG/MS/VG		(a)				
	inflor pedu	escence: ncle length						
	short						Rise and Shine	3
	mediu	JM					Blushing Turtle	5
	long		1				Noorthava	7

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
28.	QN	MG/MS/VG		(a)			•	
	Flowe pedic	er: length of el						
	short						Blushing Turtle	3
	mediu	medium					Noorthava	5
	long						Bremdream	7
29. (*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a), (e)				
	Flowe	er: attitude						
	upwai	upwards						1
	slightl	y outwards						2
	strong	gly outwards						3
	slightl	y downwards						4
30. (*)	QL	VG	(+)	(a), (e)				
	Flowe	er: type						
	single	1						1
	double	e						2
31. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG		(a), (e)				
	Flower: diameter							
	small	medium					Melody	3
	mediu						Noorthava	5
	large						Ivan	7

			English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
32.	(*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a), (e)				
	i	with f	ding varieties ower type e: Flower: profile ss section						
		strong	ly concave						1
	·	moder	ately concave						2
		weakly	/ concave						3
		flat							4
		weakly	/ convex						5
		moder	ately convex						6
		strong	ly convex						7
33.	(*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a), (e)		1		- [
		Petal:	arrangement						
	·	moder	ately separate						1
		weakly	/ separate						2
		touchi	ng						3
		weakly	v overlapping						4
		moder	ately overlapping						5
34.		QN	VG	(+)	(a), (e)		_		
		Petal:	curvature						
	·	moder	ately incurving						1
		weakly	/ incurving						2
	·	straigh	nt						3
		weakly	/ reflexing						4
	ŀ	moder	ately reflexing						5

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
35. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG		(a), (e)				
	Petal	length						
	short						Purple Passion	3
	mediu	ım					Midnightlyona	5
	long						Philippe Vapelle	7
36. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG		(a), (e)				
	Petal	width						
	narrov						Catherine Deneuve	3
	mediu	ım					Midnightlyona	5
	broad						Ivan	7
37. (*)	QN	MG	(+)	(a), (e)				
	Petal: length/width ratio							
	low							3
	mediu	ım						5
	high							7
38. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (e)		•		
	Petal	shape of apex						
	acute							1
	obtus	e						2
	round	ed						3
	trunca	ate						4
	corda	te						5
	lacinia	ate						6
39. (*)	PQ	VG		(a), (e), (f)				
	Petal	: main color						
		Colour Chart ate reference er)						

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
40. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (e), (f)				
		: distribution of ndary color						
	none							1
	margi	inal zone						2
	distal	quarter						3
	distal	half						4
	basal	half						5
	basal quarter							6
	at base							7
		transverse band						8
	throu							9
41. (*)	PQ	VG		(a), (e), (f)			- ·	•
	Petal	: secondary color						
		Colour Chart ate reference er)						
42.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (e), (f)			·	
	Petal seco	: pattern of ndary color						
	solid	or nearly solid						1
	flushe	flushed						2
	speck	kled and striped						3

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
43.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (e), (f)				
		distribution of ry color						
	none							1
	margi	nal zone						2
	distal	quarter						3
	basal	quarter						4
	at bas	e						5
		erse band						6
	throug	jhout						7
44.	PQ	VG		(a), (e), (f)				
	Petal:	tertiary color						
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)							
45.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (e), (f)		•		
	Petal: tertia	pattern of ry color						
	solid o	or nearly solid						1
	flushe	d						2
	speck	led and striped		<u>.</u>				3
46. (*)	QN	VG	(+)	(a), (e)				
	Petal: consp veins	picuousness of						
	very v	veak			 			1
	weak				 			2
	mediu	ım			 			3
	strong]						4
	very s	trong						5

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
47.	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (e)				
		: distribution nspicuous veins						
	distal	quarter						1
	distal	half						2
	distal	three quarters						3
	middl	e part						4
	basal	three quarters						5
	basal	half						6
	basal	quarter						7
	throug	ghout						8
48. (*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(a), (e)				
	Petal	: color of veins		,				
	light p	oink						1
	mediu	um pink					Blushing Turtle	2
	dark p	pink						3
	red							4
		red purple						5
	mediu	um red purple						6
		red purple					Catherine Deneuve	7
	light p	ourple						8
	mediu	um purple						9
	dark p	purple					Noorthava	10
	violet	blue						11
	blue							12
	black	ish					Bremdream	13

- 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:

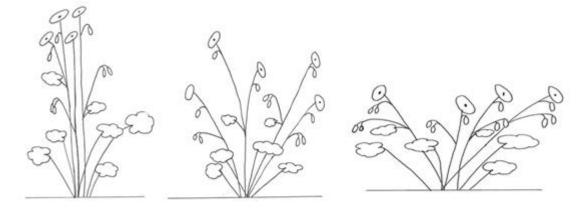
- (a) Observations should be made at the time of full flowering
- (b) Observations on the leaf should be made on fully expanded leaves from the middle third of a flowering stem, excluding the inflorescence. Observations are not made on the basal leaves of the plant. The upper side of the leaf should always be observed unless otherwise stated.
- (c) When observing the color of the leaves any color effect caused by the leaf pubescence should be ignored.

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

- (d) Observations should be made on the terminal lobe. Where it is not possible to clearly differentiate the terminal lobe, this should be observed on the lobe that is most directly opposite the attachment point of the petiole.
- (e) Observations should be made on new fully open flowers.
- (f) All petals colors to be observed on the upper surface. The color of the veins are excluded from this observation. The main color is the color with the largest surface area. The color with the second largest area is the secondary color, and the color with the third largest area is the tertiary color. In cases where the areas are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area, the darkest color is considered to be the main area. The guideline makes provision for three colors; if more colors are present, those with the smallest area should not be observed.

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 1: Plant: habit



1- Upright

2 - semi-upright

3 - semi-spreading





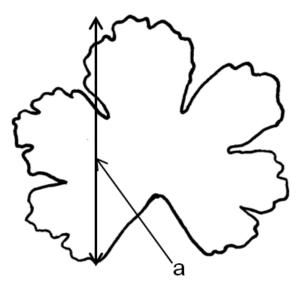
4 - spreading

5 - horizontal

Ad. 4: Stem: internode length

To be observed in the mid third of the stem.

Ad. 5: Leaf: length

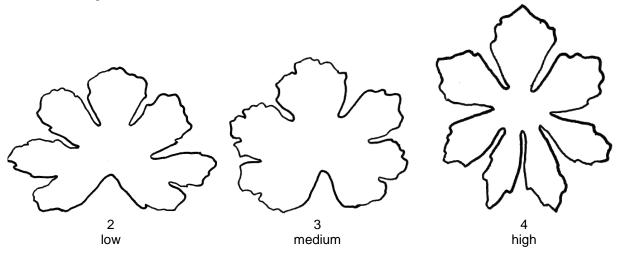


a) measure the leaf length from the lowest to highest point of the leaf.

Ad. 6: Leaf: width

measure at widest point

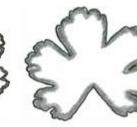
Ad. 7: Leaf: length/width ratio



Ad. 9: Leaf: distribution of secondary color

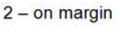












3 – marginal zone

4 - central zone



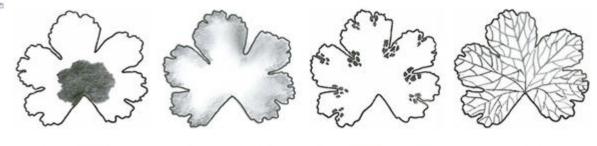
5 – intermediate zone

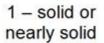
6 - at sinus



7 - throughout

Ad. 11: Leaf: pattern of secondary color





2 - flushed

3 - blotched

4 - veined



5 – irregular sectors

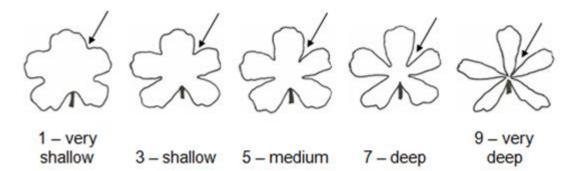
Ad. 12: Leaf: distribution of tertiary color

See Ad. 9 for diagrams

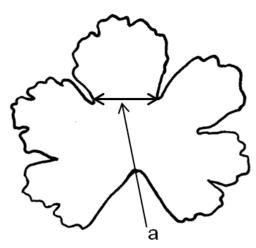
Ad. 14: Leaf: pattern of tertiary color

See Ad. 11 for diagrams

Ad. 18: Leaf: depth of sinus

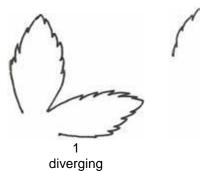


Ad. 19: Leaf: width of lobe



a) to be observed as the width of the lobe at the sinuses of the terminal lobe of the leaf

Ad. 20: Leaf: margins of lobe



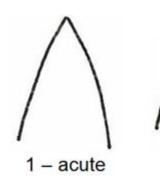


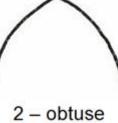




overlapping

Ad. 21: Leaf: shape of lobe apex









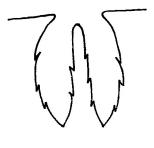
4 - truncate

3 - rounded

Ad. 22: Leaf: basal lobes



1 strongly diverging



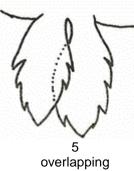
4 straight



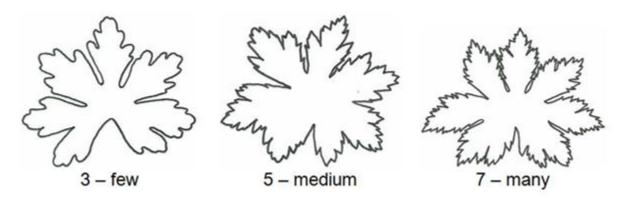
2 moderately diverging



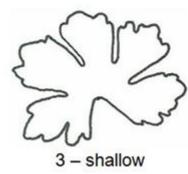
weakly diverging



Ad. 23: Leaf: number of incisions of margin



Ad. 24: Leaf: depth of incisions of margin



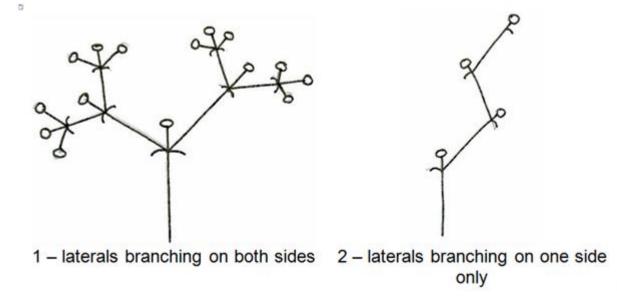


5 - medium



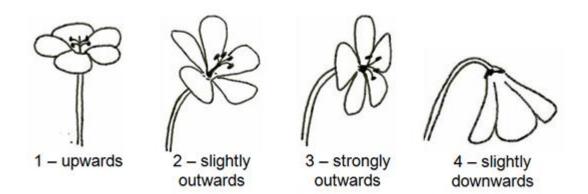
7 – deep

Ad. 25: Flowering stem: branching habit



Ad. 29: Flower: attitude

The expression of this characteristic should be observed irrespective of the angle of the pedicel.



Ad. 30: Flower: type

A single flower has one whorl containing 5 petals, a double flower has more than one whorl of petals or has petaloid staminodes in addition to the whorl of petals.

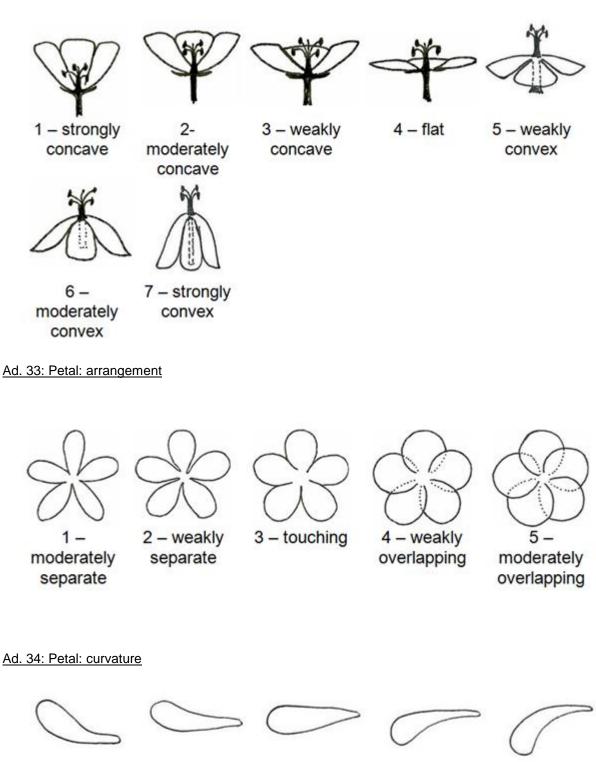


1 - single



2 - double

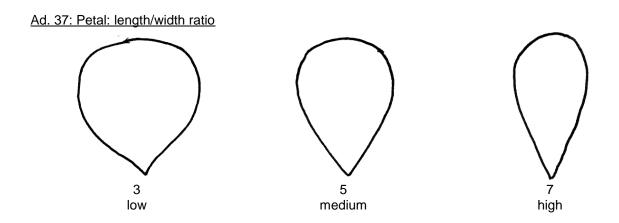
Ad. 32: Excluding varieties with flower type double: Flower: profile in cross section



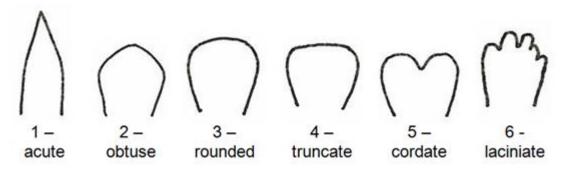
1 – moderately incurving 2 – weakly incurving 3 – straight

4 – weakly reflexing

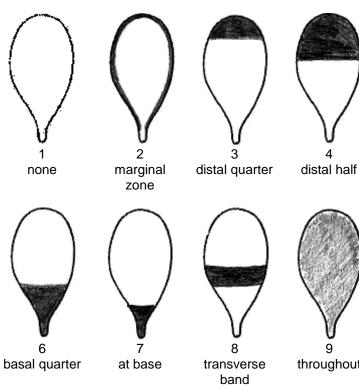
5moderately reflexing



Ad. 38: Petal: shape of apex



Ad. 40: Petal: distribution of secondary color

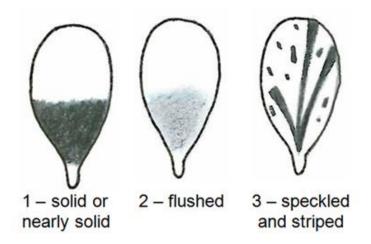




basal half



Ad. 42: Petal: pattern of secondary color



Ad. 43: Petal: distribution of tertiary color

See Ad. 41 for diagrams.

Ad. 45: Petal: pattern of tertiary color

See Ad. 43 for diagrams.

Ad. 46: Petal: conspicuousness of veins

The conspicuousness is defined as the contrast between the color of the petal and the color of the veins. A greater contrast in color will give stronger conspicuousness of the veins.



1 - very weak



4 – strong



2 - weak



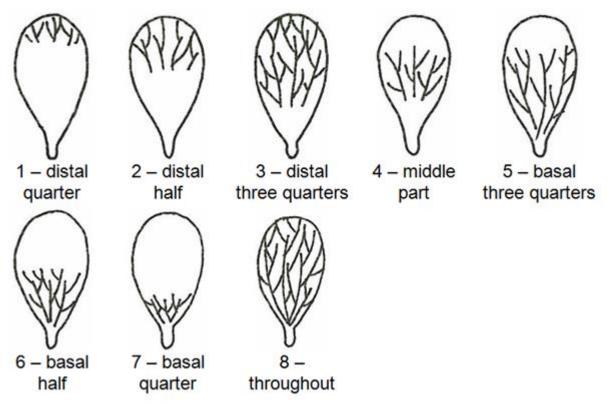
5 - very strong



3 – medium

Ad. 47: Petal: distribution of conspicuous veins

Only observe this characteristics when characteristic 47 'Petal: conspicuousness of veins' is observed to be weak or stronger.



Ad. 48: Petal: color of veins

Only observe this characteristics when characteristic 47 'Petal: conspicuousness of veins' is observed to be weak or higher, and only to apply to the conspicuous part of the vein.

9. <u>Literature</u>

Bath, T., Jones, J., 1994: The Gardener's Guide to Growing Hardy Geraniums. David and Charles. Newton Abbot, Devon, United Kingdom.

Bendtsen, B. H., 2005: Gardening with Hardy Geraniums. Timber Press. Portland, Oregon, USA.

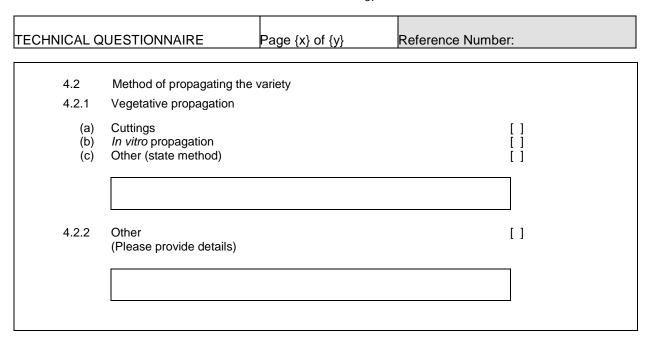
Hibberd, D., 2003: RHS Wisley Handbook Hardy Geraniums. Octopus Publishing Group. London, United Kingdom.

Yeo, P. F., 1992: Hardy Geraniums. B. T. Batsford Ltd. London, United Kingdom.

10. <u>Technical Questionnaire</u>

TECH		QUESTIONNAIRE		Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
					Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)
		to be completed in		CHNICAL QUESTIO	NNAIRE ation for plant breeders' rights
1.	Subjec	ct of the Technical Ques	tionna	ire	
	1.1	Botanical name	Ge	eranium L.	
	1.2	Common name	Cr	ane's Bill	
2.	Fax No E-mail	ss none No. o. address er (if different from			
3.	Propos (if avai	sed denomination and b sed denomination ilable) er's reference	reeder	's reference	

Info	rmation on the breeding scheme and pr	{x} of {y}	Reference Number:
			i ule vallety
4.1	Breeding scheme		
Vari	ety resulting from:		
4.1.	C C		
(a)	controlled cross		[]
	(please state parent varieties)		
)	х	()
fema	ale parent		male parent
(b)	partially known cross		[]
	(please state known parent variety)	(ies))	
()	x	()
,			
fema	ale parent		male parent
(c)	unknown cross		[]
4.1.2	2 Mutation		[]
(plea	ase state parent variety)		
4.1.3		and how dev	[] reloped)
4.1.3	3 Discovery and development ase state where and when discovered a	and how dev	
4.1.3 (plea	3 Discovery and development ase state where and when discovered a	and how dev	[] reloped)
4.1.3 (plea	3 Discovery and development ase state where and when discovered a	and how dev	
4.1.3 (plea	3 Discovery and development ase state where and when discovered a	and how dev	
4.1.3 (plea	3 Discovery and development ase state where and when discovered a	and how dev	



FECH	NICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y} Reference Number:	
		licated (the number in brackets refers to the corresponding ase mark the note which best corresponds).	
	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 (1)	Plant: habit		
	upright		1[]
	semi-upright	Midnightlyona	2[]
	semi-spreading	Catherine Deneuve	3[]
	spreading	Gerwat	4[]
	horizontal	Noorthava	5[]
5.2 (3)	Plant: height		
	very short	Thunder Cloud	1[]
	short	Noorthava	3[]
	medium	Catherine Deneuve	5[]
	tall	Samobor	7[]
	very tall		9[]
5.3 (8)	Leaf: main color		
	whitish	Springtime	1[]
	yellow	Blogold	2[]
	yellow green	Ann Folkard	3[]
	green	Catherine Deneuve	4[]
	green tinged brownish or purple		5[]
	reddish brown		6[]
	brownish	Espresso	7[]
	brownish purple	Midnight Reiter	8[]
	purple		9[]
5.4 (9)	Leaf: distribution of secondary color		
	none	Melody	1[]
	on margin		2[]
	marginal zone	Springtime	3[]
	central zone	Katherine Adele	4[]
	intermediate zone	Samobor	5[]
	at sinus		6[]
	throughout	Jester's Jacket	7[]

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.5 (10)	Leaf: secondary color		
	whitish	Jester's Jacket	1[]
	yellow	Spring Fling	2[]
	yellow green	Margaret Wilson	3[]
	light green	Noorthava	4[]
	medium green	Springtime	5[]
	dark green		6[]
	grey green		7[]
	pink		8[]
	red		9[]
	reddish brown	Katherine Adele	10[]
	brownish	Samobor	11[]
	brownish purple		12[]
	purple		13[]
5.6 (29)	Flower: attitude		
	upwards		1[]
	slightly outwards	Gerwat	2[]
	strongly outwards	Midnightlyona	3[]
	slightly downwards		4[]
5.7 (30)	Flower: type		
	single	Gerwat	1[]
	double	Gernic	2[]
5.8 (31)	Flower: diameter		
	very small		1[]
	very small to small		2[]
	small	Melody	3[]
	small to medium		4[]
	medium	Noorthava	5[]
	medium to large		6[]
	large	Ivan	7[]
	large to very large		8[]
	very large	Philippe Vapelle	9[]

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note				
5.9 (39)	Petal: main color						
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)						
	white	Midnightlyona	1[]				
	light pink	Purple Passion	2[]				
	medium pink	Blushing Turtle	3[]				
	dark pink	Noortjjras	4[]				
	orange red	Noortjjcor	5[]				
	red purple	Catherine Deneuve	6[]				
	purple		7[]				
	violet	Havana Blues	8[]				
	blue	Gerwat	9[]				
	reddish brown	Samobor	10[]				
5.10 (41)	Petal: secondary color						
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)						
	white	Gerwat	1[]				
	pink	Clos du Coudray	2[]				
	red purple		3[]				
	violet		4[]				
	blue	Striatum	5[]				
	purple black	Catherine Deneuve	6[]				

TECHNICAL QUESTION	NAIRE	Page {x} of {y} Refe		Reference Nu	eference 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 Characteristic(variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety from the similar		variety differs	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the similar variety(ies)		Describe the expression the characteristic(s) for y candidate variety		
Example	Flower: type		single		double		
Comments:							

TECHN	IICAL Q	UESTIONNAIRE	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	[]			
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.] 							

TECI	HNICA	L QUES	TIONNAIRE	Page {x} c	of {y}	Reference Numb	ber:		
8.	Autho	thorization 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 suc	ch authorization bee	n obtained?					
		Yes	[]	No	[]				
	If the answer to (b) is yes, please attach a copy of the authorization.								
9. In	formati	on on plai	nt material to be exa	amined or submi	tted for exam	nation			
9.2 chara has	 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)		roorganisms (e.g. v			Yes	.]	No []
	(b)	Che	emical treatment (e.	g. growth retard	ant, pesticide	Yes]	No []
	(c)	Tiss	sue culture			Yes]	No []
	(d)	Oth	er 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 cor							correct:		
	Ар	plicant's n	ame						
	Się	gnature				Date			

[End of document]