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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

DRAFT

STATICE

UPOV Code(s): LIMON

Limonium Mill.,
Goniolimon Boiss. and *Psylliostachys*
(Jaub. & Spach) Nevski

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by experts from the Netherlands
to be considered by the
Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
at its fifty-fourth session, to be held virtually,
from 2022-06-13 to 2022-06-17

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

Alternative names:*

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Limonium Mill., *Goniolimon* Boiss. and *Psylliostachys* (Jaub. & Spach) Nevski	Statice	Statice	Statice	Statice

The purpose of these guidelines ("Test Guidelines") is to elaborate the principles contained in the General Introduction (document TG/1/3), and its associated TGP documents, into detailed practical guidance for the harmonized examination of distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS) and, in particular, to identify appropriate characteristics for the examination of DUS and production of harmonized variety descriptions.

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

These Test Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the General Introduction and its associated TGP documents.

* These names were correct at the time of the introduction of these Test Guidelines but may be revised or updated. [Readers are advised to consult the UPOV Code, which can be found on the UPOV Website (www.upov.int), for the latest information.]

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1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Limonium* Mill and *Goniolimon* Boiss. and *Psylliostachys* (Jaub. & Spach) Nevski and their hybrids.

2. Material Required

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

2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of young plants.
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2.3 The minimum quantity of plant material, to be supplied by the applicant, should be:

20 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

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

3.1.2 The testing of a variety may be concluded when the competent authority can determine with certainty the outcome of the test.

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

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.

3.4 Test Design

Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 20 plants.

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 10 plants or parts of plants 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 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 These Test Guidelines have been developed for the examination of vegetatively propagated varieties. For varieties with other types of propagation, the recommendations in the General Introduction and document TGP/13 "Guidance for new types and species" Section 4.5 "Testing Uniformity" should be followed.

4.2.3 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 20 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: shape of blade (characteristic 5)
(b) Inflorescence: type (characteristic 19)
(c) Calyx: length (characteristic 23)
(d) Calyx: main color (characteristic 26)
white
yellow
blue
violet
pink
purple red
red
(e) Corolla: color (characteristic 33)
white
yellow
blue
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 All relevant states of expression are presented in the characteristic.

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**			
	Name of characteristics in English	**Nom du caractère en français**	**Name des Merkmals auf Deutsch**	**Nombre del carácter en español**		
	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)-(b) 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
1.	**(*)**	**QN MG/MS/VG**	**(+) (a)**				
		Plant: height					
		very short					1
		very short to short					2
		short				Zastapolar	3
		short to medium					4
		medium				Flamingo	5
		medium to tall					6
		tall				Nuno Joy	7
		tall to very tall					8
		very tall					9
2.		**QN MG/MS/VG**					
		Plant: number of inflorescences					
		very few					1
		very few to few					2
		few				Zastashin	3
		few to medium					4
		medium				Sinzii Silverish	5
		medium to many					6
		many				Flamingo	7
		many to very many					8
		very many					9
3.	**(*)**	**QN MG/MS**	**(+) (b)**				
		Leaf: length					
		very short				Zalimsal	1
		very short to short					2
		short				Zastafro	3
		short to medium					4
		medium				Flamingo	5
		medium to long					6
		long				Nuno Joy	7
		long to very long					8
		very long					9

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
4.	**(*)**	**QN MG/MS**	**(+) (b)**				
		Leaf: width					
		very narrow					1
		very narrow to narrow					2
		narrow				Hildiaange	3
		narrow to medium					4
		medium				Hilalarizo	5
		medium to broad					6
		broad				Sinzii Blueish	7
		broad to very broad					8
		very broad					9
5.	**(*)**	**PQ VG**	**(+) (b)**				
		Leaf: shape of blade					
		elliptic				BALL452013	1
		broad ovate to deltoid				Zalimsal	2
		narrow obovate				Hildiaange	3
		obovate				Sinzii Blueish	4
6.	**(*)**	**QN VG**	**(b)**				
		Leaf: intensity of green color					
		very light					1
		very light tot light					2
		light				Sinzii Lavenderish	3
		light to medium					4
		medium				Hilalkansa	5
		medium to dark					6
		dark				Hildiaange	7
		dark to very dark					8
		very dark					9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
7.	**QN** **VG**	**(b)**				
	Leaf: glossiness					
	absent or very weak					1
	very weak					2
	weak				Sinzii Lavenderish	3
	weak to medium					4
	medium				DLISAOSHPI	5
	medium to strong					6
	strong				DLIMPUDBLU	7
	strong to very strong					8
	very strong					9
8.	**QN** **VG**	**(b)**				
	Leaf: density of hairiness of upper side					
	absent or very weak				Flamingo	1
	weak				Zastasky	2
	medium				Sinzii Silverish	3
	strong					4
	very strong					5
9.	**QN** **VG**	**(b)**				
	Leaf: density of hairiness of margin					
	absent or very weak				Flamingo	1
	weak				Zastafro	2
	medium				Sinzii Blueish	3
	strong				Zastasky	4
	very strong					5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10		**QN** **VG**	**(b)**				
		Leaf: undulation of margin					
		absent or very weak				Sinzii Silverish	1
		very weak to weak					2
		weak				Sinzii Lavenderish	3
		weak to medium					4
		medium				Zastasky	5
		medium to strong					6
		strong				Sinzii Blueish	7
		strong to very strong					8
		very strong					9
11	**(*)**	**QN** **VG**	**(b)**				
		Leaf: intensity of lobing					
		absent or very weak				Flamingo	1
		very weak to weak					2
		weak				Sinzii Lavenderish	3
		weak to medium					4
		medium					5
		medium to strong					6
		strong				Zastasky	7
		strong to very strong					8
		very strong					9
12		**QN** **VG**	**(b)**				
		Petiole: intensity of anthocyanin coloration					
		absent or very weak				Zastasky	1
		very weak to weak					2
		weak				Sinzii Blueish	3
		weak to medium					4
		medium				Hildiaanouch	5
		medium to strong					6
		strong				Elisajoy	7
		strong to very strong					8
		very strong					9

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13	**(*)**	**QN MG/MS**	**(+) (a)**				
		Inflorescence: length of peduncle					
		very short					1
		very short to short					2
		short				Zalimsal	3
		short to medium					4
		medium				Flamingo	5
		medium to strong					6
		long					7
		long to very long					8
		very long					9
14		**QN MG/MS**	**(+) (a)**				
		Inflorescence: thick-ness of peduncle					
		very thin					1
		thin					2
		medium				Sinzii Lavenderish	3
		thick					4
		very thick					5
15		**QN VG**	**(a)**				
		Inflorescence: density of hairiness of peduncle					
		absent or very sparse				Sinzii Lavenderish	1
		very sparse to sparse					2
		sparse				Zastashin	3
		sparse to medium					4
		medium					5
		medium to dense					6
		dense					7
		dense to very dense					8
		very dense					9

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
16	**(*)**	**QN MG/MS/VG**	**(+) (a)**				
		Inflorescence: width of wing of peduncle					
		absent or very narrow				Flamingo	1
		narrow				Zastasky	2
		medium				Zastafro	3
		broad				Sinzii Blueish	4
		very broad					5
17		**QN VG**	**(a)**				
		Inflorescence: degree of undulation of margin of wing of peduncle					
		absent or very weak				Fulimmalte	1
		very weak to weak					2
		weak					3
		weak to medium					4
		medium					5
		medium to strong					6
		strong				Zastasky	7
		strong to very strong					8
		very strong					9
18		**QN MG/MS/VG**	**(+) (a)**				
		Inflorescence: length of stipules at first branch					
		absent or very short				Hildiaange	1
		very short to short					2
		short				Flamingo	3
		short to medium					4
		medium					5
		medium to long					6
		long				Sinzii Lavenderish	7
		long to very long					8
		very long				Sinzii Blueish	9

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
19	**(*)**	**PQ VG**	**(+)**				
		Inflorescence: type					
		type I				Hilalkansa	1
		type II				Zastasky	2
		type III				Limonium perezii	3
		type IV				Zalimred	4
		type V				Limonium bellidifolium	5
		type VI				Phylliostachys suworowii	6
20		**QN VG**		**(a)**			
		Inflorescence: degree of ramification of peduncle					
		very weak					1
		very weak to weak					2
		weak				Zastocella	3
		weak to medium					4
		medium				Sinzii Blueish	5
		medium to strong					6
		strong				Hildiaange	7
		strong to very strong					8
		very strong					9
21	**(*)**	**QN VG**		**(a)**			
		Inflorescence: attitude of lateral branches					
		erect					1
		erect to semi-erect					2
		semi-erect					3
		semi-erect to horizontal					4
		horizontal					5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
22	**(*)**	**QN MG/VG**	**(a)**				
		Inflorescence: number of flowers					
		very few					1
		very few to few					2
		few					3
		few to medium					4
		medium				Hilalkansa	5
		medium to many					6
		many				BALL452013	7
		many to very many					8
		very many					9
23		**QN MG/MS**	**(+)**				
		Calyx: length					
		very short					1
		very short to short					2
		short					3
		short to medium					4
		medium				Hilsinpipp	5
		medium to long					6
		long				Zastafro	7
		long to very long					8
		very long					9
24	**(*)**	**QN MG/MS**	**(+)**				
		Calyx: diameter					
		very small					1
		very small to small					2
		small				BALL452013	3
		small to medium					4
		medium				Sinzii Blueish	5
		medium to large					6
		large					7
		large to very large					8
		very large					9

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
25	**(*)**	**PQ** **VG**	**(+)**				
		Calyx: shape					
		campanulate				DLISAOSHPI	1
		funnel shaped				Zastasky	2
		open campanulate					3
26	**(*)**	**PQ** **VG**					
		Calyx: main color					
		RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
27		**PQ** **VG**	**(+)**				
		Calyx: color of midrib					
		white					1
		yellow					2
		blue					3
		violet					4
		pink					5
		purple red					6
		red					7
28		**QL** **VG**	**(+)**				
		Corolla: type					
		single					1
		double					2
29		**QN** **MG/VG**					
		Corolla: length in relation to calyx					
		similar or smaller					1
		slightly longer					2
		one and half times longer					3
		twice as long					4
		three times or more longer					5
		not clearly visible					6

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
30		**QN MG/MS**					
		Corolla: diameter					
		very narow					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
31		**PQ VG**	**(+)**				
		Corolla: arrangement of lobes					
		free					1
		touching					2
		overlapping					3
32		**QN VG**					
		Corolla:incision of the apex of corolla lobes					
		absent					1
		present					9
33	**(*)**	**PQ VG**					
		Corolla: color					
		RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)					
34		**PQ VG**					
		Flower: position of stigma relative to anthers					
		above				Flamingo	1
		same level				DLISAOSHPI	2
		below				Zastasky	3
		no stigma or anthers present					4

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
35		**QL VG**	**(+)**				
		Stigma: type					
		cob type				Sinzii Lavenderish	1
		papillate type				Zastasky	2
		capitate type					3
36		**QN VG**					
		Flower: fragrance					
		absent or weak				Zastasky	1
		medium				Hildiaange	2
		strong					3
37	**(*)**	**QN MG/MS/VG**	**(+)**				
		Time of beginning of flowering					
		very early					1
		very early to early					2
		early				Zastasky	3
		early to medium					4
		medium					5
		medium to late					6
		late				DLISAOSHPI	7
		late to very late					8
		very late					9

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

Unless otherwise indicated, all characteristics should be observed at the time of full flowering.

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

(a) To be observed on the plant at its maximum height (the first inflorescences often are shorter than the later ones)

(b) To be observed on the fully grown leaves in the middle third of the rosette.

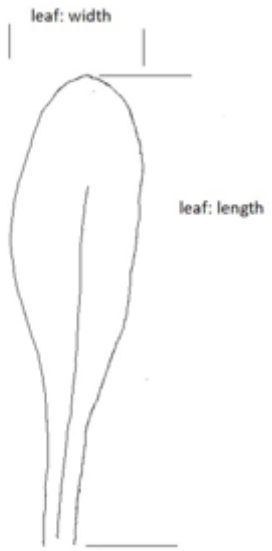
8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 1: Plant: height

To be observed in the trial. From the base of the plant to the upper side of the inflorescence. Highest stems to be ignored; observe the average height. Be aware that the first inflorescence can be shorter than later formed inflorescence.

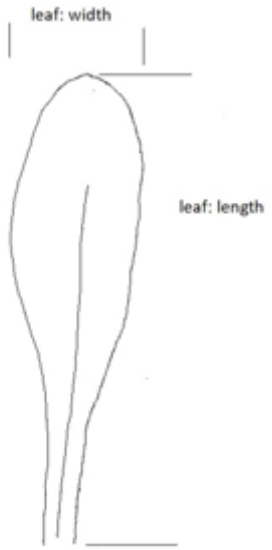
Ad. 3: Leaf: length

measure from base (incl. petiole) to the top.

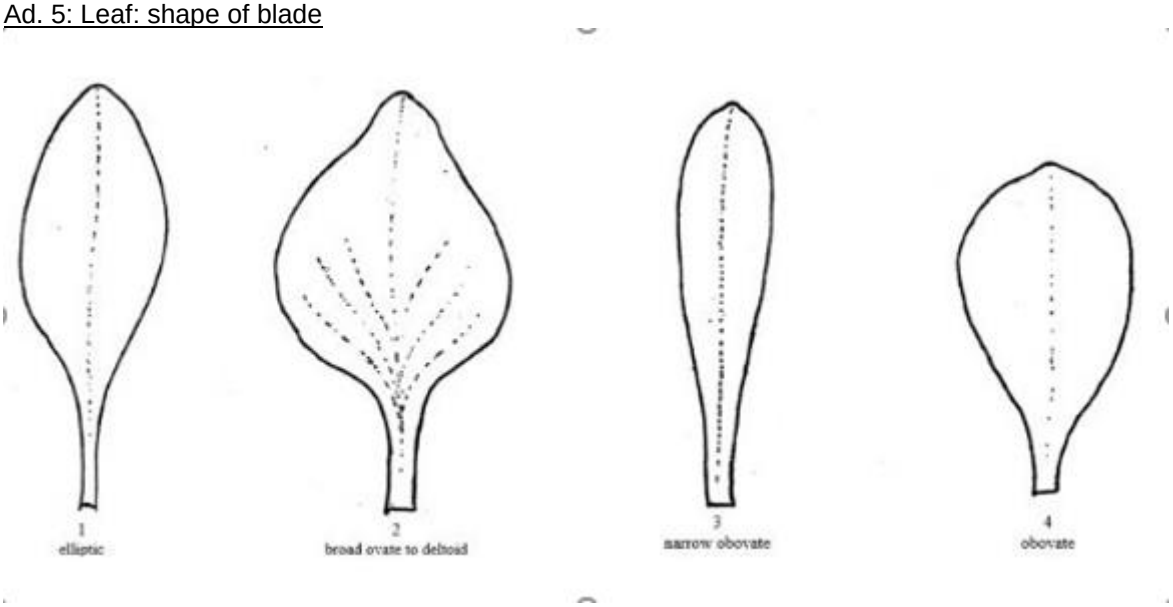


Ad. 4: Leaf: width

measure on the widest part of the leaf, at a right angle to the midveine



Ad. 5: Leaf: shape of blade



Ad. 13: Inflorescence: length of peduncle

Measure from the base of the plant to the first branch of the inflorescence.

Ad. 14: Inflorescence: thick-ness of peduncle

to be measured (with callipers) in the middle third of the peduncle, excluding wings.

Ad. 16: Inflorescence: width of wing of peduncle

to be measured at the middle third of the plant length

Ad. 18: Inflorescence: length of stipules at first branch

to be measured from the base of the largest stipule to its top.

Ad. 19: Inflorescence: type

Type I:
Stem not winged. Inflorescense clearly asymetic and flattened at the top, racemose or cymose corymb, with semi-erect to horizontal branches. Flowers pointing upwards, sessile or with very short peduncle.

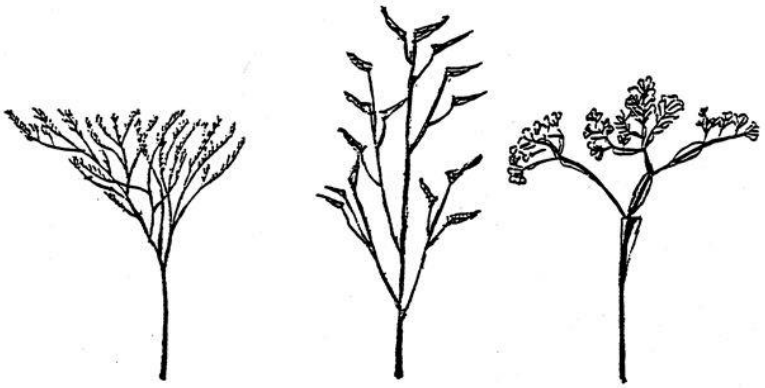
Type II:
Stem winged. Inflorescense more or less flattened at the top, cymose corymb or panicle, with semi-erect to erect branches. Flowers clustered at the end of branchelets, pointing upwards, sessile or with very short peduncle.

Type III:
Stem winged. Inflorescense open and irregular, racemose corymb, with with semi-erect to horizontal branches.

Type IV:
Stem not winged. Inflorescense open, racemose or cymose corymb, with semi-erect to horizontal branches, sometimes more or less pending. Flowers pointing upwards, with short or long peduncle.

Type V:
Stem not winged. Inflorescense, clearly longer than wide, open raceme, with semi-erect to horizontal branches. Flowers pointing upwards.

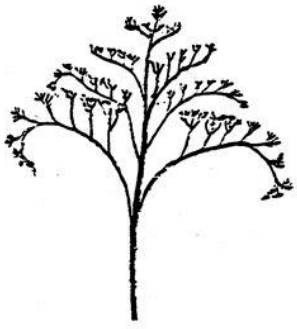
Type VI:
Stem not winged. Inflorescense branched and consisting of slender cylindrical spikes. Flowers sessile, arranged along the axis of the inflorenscense.



1
type I

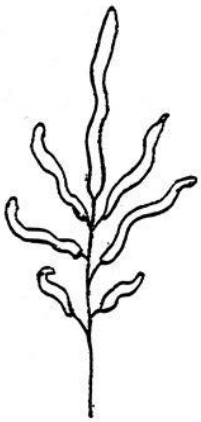
2
type II

3
type III



4
type IV

5
type V



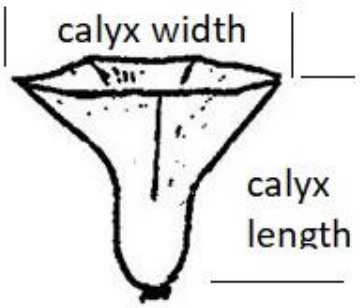
6
type VI

Ad. 23: Calyx: length

observe the overall shape and choose a representative formed calyx if necessary. measure the lenght over the longest part of the calyx.
See picture at Ad. 24

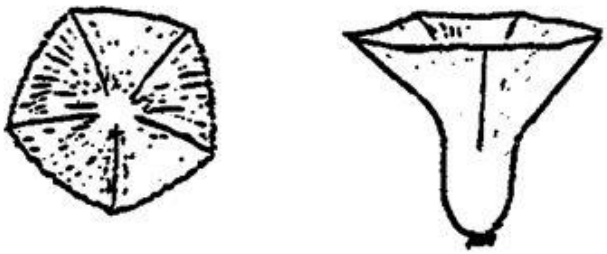
Ad. 24: Calyx: diameter

observe the overall shape and choose a representative formed calyx if necessary. measure the diameter (width) over the widest part of the calyx.



Ad. 25: Calyx: shape

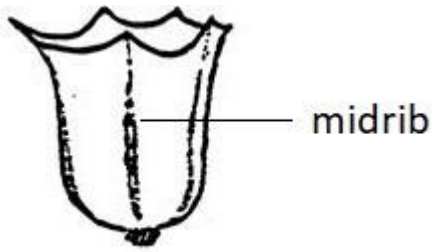
1
campanulate



2
funnel shaped

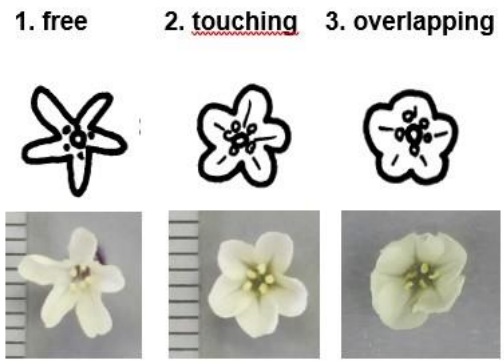
3
open campanulate

Ad. 27: Calyx: color of midrib

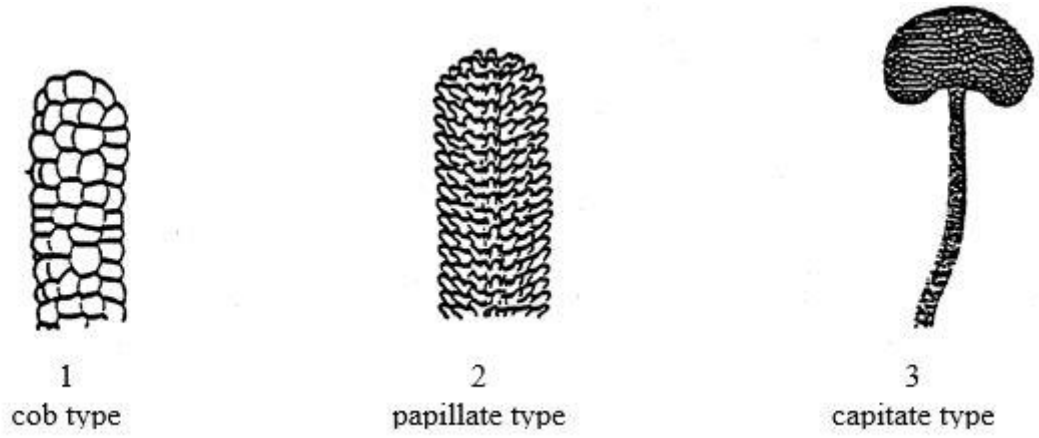


Ad. 28: Corolla: type

Ad. 31: Corolla: arrangement of lobes



Ad. 35: Stigma: type



To be observed on top of stigma (assessed under a microscope)

Ad. 37: Time of beginning of flowering

observe when 30% of inflorescences are in flower

9. Literature

Anonymous, 1960: "*Limonium* Mill.," in: Pareys Blumengärtnerei, 2. Band, Ed. F. Encke; Parey, Berlin and Hamburg, pp. 339-342

Anonymous, 1972: "*Limonium* Miller," in Flora Europaea Vol. 3, Ed. Tutin, Heywood, a.o.; Cambridge Univ. Press, pp. 38-50

Anonymous, 1977: "Limonium," in: Dictionary of Gardening Vol. 2 (2nd ed.), Ed. Chittenden; Clarendon Press, Oxford, pp. 1179-1181

Armitage, A.M. & Laushman, 2008: Limonium in: Specialty Cut Flowers; Varsity Press/Timber Press, Portland, Oregon, pp. 106-114 and 209-214

Boom, B. K., 1970: "Statice & Limonium," in: Flora der gekweekte kruidachtige gewassen; Veeman, Wageningen, pp. 202-203

Griffiths, M., (Ed.), 1994: Index of Garden Plants; Royal Hort. Soc., pp. 674-676

Morgan, E., & Funnell, K. (2018). Limonium. Ornamental Crops, 513–527. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-90698-0_21

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	*Limonium* Mill., *Goniolimon* Boiss. and *Psylliostachys* (Jaub. & Spach) Nevski	[ ]
1.1.2	Common name	Statice	
1.2.1	Botanical name	Limonium Mill.	[ ]
1.2.2	Common name		
1.2.3	Species (please indicate):		
1.3.1	Botanical name	Goniolimon Boiss.	[ ]
1.3.2	Common name		
1.3.3	Species (please indicate):		
1.4.1	Botanical name	Psylliostachys (Jaub. & Spach) Nevski	[ ]
1.4.2	Common name		
1.4.3	Species (please indicate):		

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 variety)

(……..……..…) 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.

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

4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Seed-propagated varieties

4.2.2 Vegetative propagation

(a) Cuttings [ ]
(b) *In vitro* propagation [ ]
(c) Other (state method) [ ]

4.2.3 Other [ ]
(Please provide details)

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

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 (1)	**Plant: height**		
	very short		1 [ ]
	very short to short		2 [ ]
	short	Zastapolar	3 [ ]
	short to medium		4 [ ]
	medium	Flamingo	5 [ ]
	medium to tall		6 [ ]
	tall	Nuno Joy	7 [ ]
	tall to very tall		8 [ ]
	very tall		9 [ ]
5.2 (5)	**Leaf: shape of blade**		
	elliptic	BALL452013	1 [ ]
	broad ovate to deltoid	Zalimsal	2 [ ]
	narrow obovate	Hildiaange	3 [ ]
	obovate	Sinzii Blueish	4 [ ]
5.3 (19)	**Inflorescence: type**		
	type I	Hilalkansa	1 [ ]
	type II	Zastasky	2 [ ]
	type III	Limonium perezii	3 [ ]
	type IV	Zalimred	4 [ ]
	type V	Limonium bellidifolium	5 [ ]
	type VI	Phylliostachys suworowii	6 [ ]
5.4	**Calyx: main color**		
	white		1 [ ]
	yellow		2 [ ]
	pink		3 [ ]
	red		4 [ ]
	purple red		5 [ ]
	violet		6 [ ]
	blue		7 [ ]

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.5	**Corolla: main color**		
	white		1 [ ]
	yellow		2 [ ]
	pink		3 [ ]
	violet		4 [ ]
	blue		5 [ ]

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

6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties

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

Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety	Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the **similar** variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for **your** candidate variety
Example	*Inflorescence: number of flowers*	*3*	*5*

Comments:

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

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

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

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

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

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(If yes, please provide details)

7.3 Other information

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.]

- Resistance to pests and diseases

- Growth type
  - annual [ ]
  - perennial [ ]

- Cold treatement
  - not required [ ]
  - required [ ]

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

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

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]