



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

DRAFT

RHODODENDRON, AZALEA *

UPOV Code(s): RHODD

Rhododendron L.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from Germany

to be considered by the

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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>Rhododendron L.</i>	Rhododendron, Azalea	Rhododendron, Azalée	Rhododendron, Azalee	Rododendro, Azalea

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 *Rhododendron* L..

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

Pot type: potted young plants, pinched twice

Garden type: plants with at least 3 flower buds per plant, grafted on a rootstock or on their own roots.

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

Pot type: 10 plants

Garden type: 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*

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*

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 The optimum stage of development for the assessment of each characteristic is indicated by a number in the Table of Characteristics. The stages of development denoted by each number are described in Chapter 8.

3.3.3 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 Pot type: Each test should be designed to result in at least 10 plants.

3.4.2 Garden type: Each test should be designed to result in at least 6 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 3 plants or parts of plants taken from each of 3 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 6 to 35 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) Plant: persistence of leaves (characteristic 1) [G only]
 - (b) Mature leaf: variegation (characteristic 10)
 - (c) Flower: type (characteristic 19)
 - (d) Flower: main color on inner side (characteristic 27) with the following groups:
 - Gr. 1: white
 - Gr. 2: yellow
 - Gr. 3: orange
 - Gr. 4: pink
 - Gr. 5: red
 - Gr. 6: purple
 - Gr. 7: violet
 - (e) Flower: secondary color on inner side (characteristic 28) with the following groups:
 - Gr. 1: white
 - Gr. 2: yellow
 - Gr. 3: orange
 - Gr. 4: pink
 - Gr. 5: red
 - Gr. 6: purple
 - Gr. 7: violet
 - (f) Flower: distribution of secondary color on inner side (characteristic 29)

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.

[G] = Garden type

[P] = Pot type

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)-(x) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1
- 7 Growth stage key (if applicable) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.3

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

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)		[G]			
		Plant: persistence of leaves							
		deciduous						Golden Nectarine [G], Weston's Pink Diamond [G]	1
		evergreen						Koromo-shikibu [G], Pink Pearl [G]	2
2.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)		[G]			
		Young leaf: color of upper side							
		yellow							
		whitish						Silberfeil [G]	1
		light green						Katherine Dalton [G]	2
		medium green							3
		dark green							4
		grey green						Malwine [G]	5
		blue green						Blauschimmer [G]	6
		yellow green						May Firth [G]	7
		reddish green						Silver Slipper [G]	8
		orange							9
		red							10
		purple							11
		blackish purple							12
		greenish brown						Mission Bells [G]	13
		reddish brown							14
		brown							15
3.		QL	VG	(+)		[G]			
		<u>Only varieties with Plant: persistence of leaves: evergreen:</u> Young leaf: indumentum on upper side							
		absent						Pink Pearl [G]	1
		present						Golfer [G]	9

		English		français		deutsch		español		Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo		Note/ Nota	
4.		PQ	VG	(+)		[G]							
		Young leaf: color of indumentum on upper side											
		whitish								Golfer [G]			1
		yellowish								Yunan [G]			2
		brown								Hydon Velvet [G]			3
		reddish brown								Queen Bee [G]			4
5.		QN	MG/MS/VG		(a),(b)								
		Mature leaf: length (including petiole)											
		extremely short								Douprava [G], Kazan [G]			1
		extremely short to very short								Blue Tit [G], HORT06 [P], Mevrouw Gerard Kint [P]			2
		very short								Hekla [P]			3
		very short to short								Linde de Lo [P], PJM Compact [G]			4
		short								Furious Fujiori [P]			5
		short to medium								Graziella [G], Verdena15 [P]			6
		medium								Gartendirektor Rieger [G]			7
		medium to long								HORT02 [G], Overture [G]			8
		long								Grifie [G], Pink Pearl [G]			9
		long to very long								Peter Vermeulen [G]			10
		very long								Calford Bounty [G]			11
		very long to extremely long								Grace Seabrook [G], Graf Zeppelin [G]			12
		extremely long								Burnie Supreme [G]			13

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6.		QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(a),(b)				
		Mature leaf: width							
		extremely narrow						Douprava [G], HORT36 [P]	1
		extremely narrow to very narrow						HORT06 [P]	2
		very narrow						Mevrouw Gerard Kint [P]	3
		very narrow to narrow						Graziella [G], Linde de Lo [P]	4
		narrow						Party Favor [P]	5
		narrow to medium						Tigra [P]	6
		medium						Queen Anne`s [G]	7
		medium to broad							8
		broad							9
		broad to very broad							10
		very broad						Peter Vermeulen [G]	11
		very broad to extremely broad							12
		extremely broad						Burnie Supreme [G]	13
7.		PQ	VG	(+)	(a),(b)				
		Mature leaf: shape of blade							
		ovate						Rusty Dane [G]	1
		lanceolate						HORT09 [P]	2
		circular							3
		elliptic						Golfer [G], Mont Ventoux [P]	4
		oblong						Amadores [P], Calford Bounty [G]	5
		linear						Fuju-kaku-no-matsu [G], Hekla [P]	6
		obovate						Linde de Lo [P]	7
		oblanceolate							8
8.		QN	VG	(+)	(b)				
		Mature leaf: shape of cross section							
		strongly concave							1
		moderately concave						Katherine Dalton [G]	2
		weakly concave						Old Port [G]	3
		flat						Cherry Kiss [G]	4
		weakly convex						Overture [G]	5
		moderately convex						Gartendirektor Rieger [G], Yaku Angel [G]	6
		strongly convex						Fuju-kaku-no-matsu [G], Madidi [G]	7

		English		français		deutsch		español		Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
9.		QN	VG		(b)						
		Mature leaf: glossiness of upper side									
		absent or very weak							Schneekönigin [P]		1
		weak							Mutter Emma [G], Verdena15 [P]		2
		medium							Darius [P], Ovation [G], Party Favor [P]		3
		strong							ILVOAIKO01 [P]		4
		very strong							HORT200101 [P], Overture [G]		5
10.		QL	VG	(+)	(b)						
		Mature leaf: variegation									
		absent							Pink Pearl [G], Sachsenstern [P]		1
		present							Blattgold [G], ROBLEZF [G]		9
11.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(b)						
		Mature leaf: main color of upper side									
		whitish							Golfer [G]		1
		yellow green							All Gold [G]		2
		light green							Lavender Lace [P]		3
		medium green							Party Favor [P]		4
		dark green							HORT200101 [P], Taurus [G]		5
		grey green									6
		blue green									7
		red green									8
		brown green									9
		red brown							Calle CP [G]		10
		brown violet							Aubergine [G]		11
12.	(*)	PQ	VG		(b)						
		Mature leaf: color of variegation of upper side									
		whitish							Hot Shot Variegated [G]		1
		yellow green									2
		yellow							Blattgold [G]		3

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(b)				
		Mature leaf: color of lower side							
		whitish						Golfer [G]	1
		light green						Mont Ventoux [P]	2
		medium green							3
		dark green							4
		grey green							5
		red						Burletta [G], Wine and Roses [G]	6
		light brown						Elya [G], Fuju-kaku-no-matsu [G]	7
		medium brown						Silver Dane [G]	8
		dark brown							9
		reddish brown						Sir Charles Lemon [G]	10
14.		QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(c)				
		Sepals: length							
		absent or very short						Apricot Fantasy [G], Darius [P], Gartendirektor Rieger [G]	1
		very short to short						Graziella [G], YBAZ1812 [P]	2
		short						Amadores [P], Manglesii [G]	3
		short to medium						Nordlicht [P]	4
		medium						Labe [G], Poetry [P]	5
		medium to long						HORT09 [P]	6
		long						Mildred Mae [G]	7
		long to very long							8
		very long						Koromo-shikibu [G]	9
15.	(*)	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(c)				
		Sepals: length/width ratio							
		very low							1
		low							2
		medium						Amadores [P]	3
		high						Visolotto [P]	4
		very high						Koromo-shikibu [G]	5

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
16.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c)				
		Sepals: shape of apex							
		strongly acute						Koromo-shikibu [G], Nordlicht [P]	1
		moderately acute						Mildred Mae [G], Visolotto [P]	2
		obtuse						George Hardy [G], Poetry [P]	3
		rounded						Amadores [P], HORT18 [G]	4
		truncate						Kranenflare [G]	5
17.	(*)	PQ	VG		(c)				
		Sepals: colour							
		green						Koromo-shikibu [G], Sachsenstern [P]	1
		reddish green						Pink Pearl [G]	2
		red						Extraordinaire [G]	3
18.		PQ	VG	(+)	(c)				
		Calyx: transformation into petals							
		absent						Pink Pearl [G], Sachsenstern [P]	1
		incomplete						HORT05 [P], Macarena [G], Party Favor [P]	2
		complete						Apricot Fantasy [G], Darius [P]	3
19.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c)				
		Flower: type							
		single						Darius [P], Mont Ventoux [P], Pink Pearl [G]	1
		semi-double						Fastuosum Flore Pleno [G], HORT10 [P], Tigra [P]	2
		double						ILVOAIKO01 [P], Queen Anne's [G]	3
20.		QN	VG						
		Flower: fragrance							
		absent or weak						Pink Pearl [G]	1
		medium						Mission Bells [G]	2
		strong						Sir Charles Butler [G]	3

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
21.	(*)	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(c),(d)				
		Flower: diameter							
		extremely narrow						Helma [G]	1
		extremely narrow to very narrow						Camilla's Blush [G]	2
		very narrow						Diamant weiß [G]	3
		very narrow to narrow						Darius [P], Gle010 [G]	4
		narrow						Hesse's Nerisha [G], ILVOAIKO01 [P]	5
		narrow to medium						Amadores [P], Hans Hachmann [G]	6
		medium						Eiger [P], Hachgraz 20 [G]	7
		medium to broad						Cynthia [G], Mont Ventoux [P], Verdena15 [P]	8
		broad						Pink Leopard [G]	9
		broad to very broad						Makeeta's Prize [G]	10
		very broad						Pink Pearl [G]	11
		very broad to extremely broad						Lem's Monarch [G]	12
		extremely broad							13
22.		QL	VG	(+)	(c),(d)				
		Flower: corolla tube							
		absent						HORT36 [P], Koromo-shikibu [G]	1
		present						Mont Ventoux [P], Pink Pearl [G]	9
23.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c),(d)				
		Flower: shape of corolla tube							
		funnel-shaped						Mont Ventoux [P], Pink Pearl [G]	1
		tubular funnel-shaped						Freya [G]	2
		ventricose funnel-shaped							3
		campanulate						Golfer [G], Lisanne [P]	4
		tubular						Jingle Bells [G]	5
		rotate						Helma [G]	6

		English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
28.	(*)	PQ	VG	(c),(d),(e)				
		Flower: secondary color on inner side						
		RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)						
29.		PQ	VG	(+)	(c),(d),(e)			
		Flower: distribution of secondary color on inner side						
		absent					ILVOTOSHI1 [P], Intermezzo [G]	1
		at margin					HORT02 [G], Sachsenstern [P]	2
		along veins					Gunter Dinger [G]	3
		at tips of corolla lobes					HORT05 [P]	4
		blotch on top corolla lobe					Mrs Davies Evans [G]	5
		towards base						6
		at base					Theo [P], YBAZ1812 [P]	7
		throughout					Mrs Bernice Baker [G]	8
30.		PQ	VG	(+)	(c),(d),(e)			
		Flower: pattern of secondary color on inner side						
		solid or nearly solid						1
		flushed					Mrs Bernice Baker [G]	2
		speckled and striped					Mont Blanc [P]	3
31.	(*)	PQ	VG		(c),(d),(e)			
		Flower: tertiary color on inner side						
		white						1
		yellow						2
		orange						3
		pink					YBAZ1812 [P]	4
		red						5
		purple						6
		violet						7

		English		français		deutsch		español		Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
32.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c),(d),(e)						
		Flower: distribution of tertiary color on inner side									
		absent									1
		at margin									2
		along veins									3
		at tips of orolla lobes									4
		blotch on top corolla lobe									5
		towards base									6
		at base									7
		throughout									8
33.		PQ	VG	(+)							
		Flower: pattern of tertiary color on inner side									
		solid or near solid									1
		flushed									2
		speckled and striped							YBAZ1812 [P]		3
34.	(*)	PQ	VG		(c),(d),(e)						
		Flower: main color on outer side									
		RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)									
35.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c),(d),(e)						
		Flower: type of markings									
		absent							Maifeier [G], Verdena10 [P]		1
		spots not touching each other							Double Dots [G], Intermezzo [G], Kassandra [P], Pink Pearl [G]		2
		spots touching each other							Kriemhild [G], Lamentosa [G], Miss Irma la Douce [P], Party Favor [P]		3
		blotch surrounded by spots							Classic Rouge [P], Maroon Sapho [G], Platinum Pearl [G]		4

		English		français		deutsch		español		Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo		Note/ Nota	
36.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c),(d),(e)								
		Flower: distribution of markings											
		upper lobe only								Party Favor [P], Pink Pearl [G]		1	
		upper third of lobes								Maroon Sapho [G], Mont Ventoux [P]		2	
		upper half of lobes								Kalamaika [G], Miss Irma la Douce [P]		3	
		all lobes								Double Dots [G], Lady Like [G]		4	
37.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c),(d),(e)								
		Flower: location of markings											
		base only								Calford Bounty [G]		1	
		base to center								Miss Irma la Douce [P], Painting Prince [G]		2	
		center only								Mont Ventoux [P], Pink Pearl [G]		3	
		center to top								Humboldt [G]		4	
		base to top								Extraordinaire [G]		5	
38.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c),(d),(e)								
		Flower: number of colors of markings											
		one								Extraordinaire [G], Mont Ventoux [P]		1	
		more than one								Hachmagic [G], Olga [G]		2	
39.	(*)	PQ	VG		(c),(d),(e)								
		Flower: main color of markings											
		white										1	
		green								HORT10 [P], Intermezzo [G]		2	
		yellow green								Visolotto [P]		3	
		yellow										4	
		yellow orange										5	
		orange								Bilko [G]		6	
		pink								Mont Ventoux [P]		7	
		red								Classic Rouge [P], Gartendirektor Rieger [G]		8	
		purple								Amadores [P]		9	
		violet								Lavender Lace [P]		10	
		brown								Loyalty [P]		11	

		English		français		deutsch		español		Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
40.	(*)	PQ	VG		(c),(d),(e)						
		Flower: intensity of main color of markings									
		light								Verdena66 [P]	1
		medium								Mont Ventoux [P]	2
		dark								Miss Lulu [P]	3
41.	(*)	PQ	VG		(c)						
		Stamen: color of anthers									
		white								Extraordinaire [G]	1
		yellow								Darius [P], Princess Margaret [G]	2
		pink								Bismarck [G], Kassandra weiß [P]	3
		red								HORT200101 [P]	4
		purple								Consolini's Windmill [G], Miss Martina [P]	5
		violet								Blue Print [G], Frentano [G]	6
		light brown								Maifeier [G], Seven Stars [G], Visolotto [P]	7
		medium brown								HORT05 [P], Macarena [G]	8
		dark brown								Maharani [G], Mont Ventoux [P], Naselle [G]	9
		black								Herbert [G], Tigra [P]	10
42.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(c)						
		Stamen: color of filaments									
		white								Bismarck [G], Darius [P], Extraordinaire [G], Maroon Sapho [G]	1
		green									2
		yellow								Goldkollier [G]	3
		orange								Arneson Gem [G]	4
		pink								Mont Ventoux [P], Pink Pearl [G], Professor Hugo de Vries [G]	5
		red								HORT18 [G], Tigra [P]	6
		purple								Amadores [P], Monsieur Marcel Ménard [G]	7
		violet								Husky [G], Lavender Lace [P]	8

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

Unless otherwise indicated, observations should be made at the time of full flowering.

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

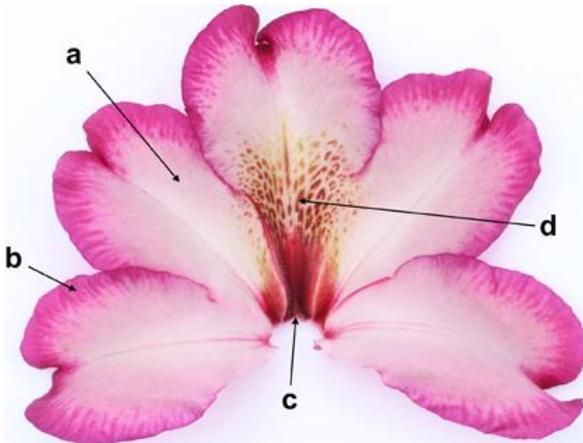
- (a) Observations should be made on the fifth or sixth leaf beneath an inflorescence.
- (b) Observations on mature leaves should be made
 - at full flowering in varieties with Plant: persistence of leaves: evergreen and pot type varieties or
 - in summer in varieties with Plant: persistence of leaves: deciduous.
- (c) Observations should be made on young flowers at the beginning of pollen dispersal.
- (d) Observations should be made on the outer corolla. In varieties with Calyx: transformation into petals incomplete and complete, the sepals transformed to petals should be excluded.

(e) Flower color observations

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.

In addition to the spatial color distribution, most rhododendrons display overlaying markings. Markings always originate at the top corolla lobe and vary in two dimensions: from the top lobe to all lobes (see Characteristic 34) and between the base of the corolla and the top (see Characteristic 35). Markings are always associated with spots of a corresponding color.

A blotch not surrounded by spots of a corresponding color should be observed as a secondary or tertiary color.



- a = main color
- b = secondary color
- c = tertiary color
- d = main color of markings

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 1: Plant: persistence of leaves

Observations should be made in winter.

In general, deciduous varieties lose their leaves in autumn, but may retain a few leaves at the tip of the shoots. Evergreen varieties retain all leaves throughout the year.

Ad. 2: Young leaf: color of upper side

Observations should be made on the upper third of new shoots shortly after sprouting in spring. The color should be observed including any hairs, if present.

Ad. 3: Only varieties with Plant: persistence of leaves: evergreen: Young leaf: indumentum on upper side

Indumentum: matted woolly hairs, especially on new growth during the summer, which can be easily wiped off by hand or rain.



1
absent



9
present

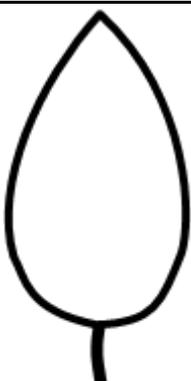
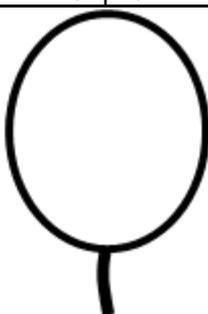
Ad. 4: Young leaf: color of indumentum on upper side

See Ad. 3

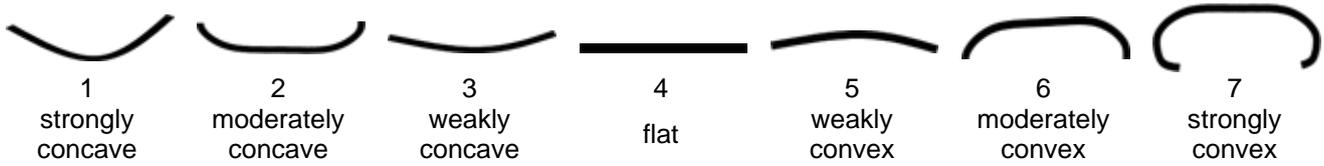
Ad. 6: Mature leaf: width

Observation should be made at the broadest part of the leaf.

Ad. 7: Mature leaf: shape of blade

		← broadest part →		
		below middle	at middle	above middle
relative width	narrow		 6 linear	
	medium	 2 lanceolate	 5 oblong	 8 oblanceolate
	medium	 1 ovate	 4 elliptic	 7 obovate
	broad		 3 circular	

Ad. 8: Mature leaf: shape of cross section



Ad. 10: Mature leaf: variegation



1
absent



9
present

Ad. 11: Mature leaf: main color of upper side

The color should be observed including any hairs, if present.

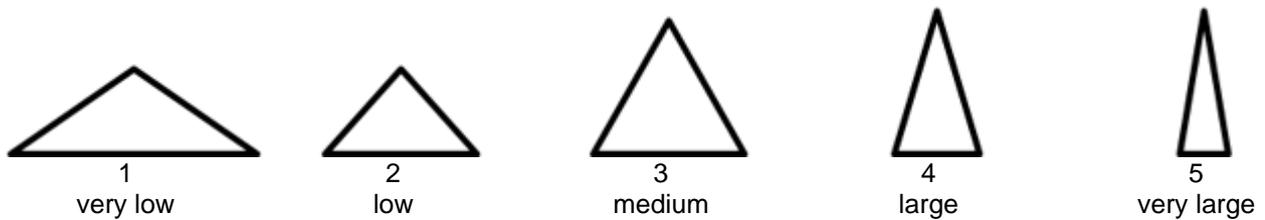
Ad. 13: Mature leaf: color of lower side

Observations should be made on the overall colour impression including any hairs and scales that may be present.

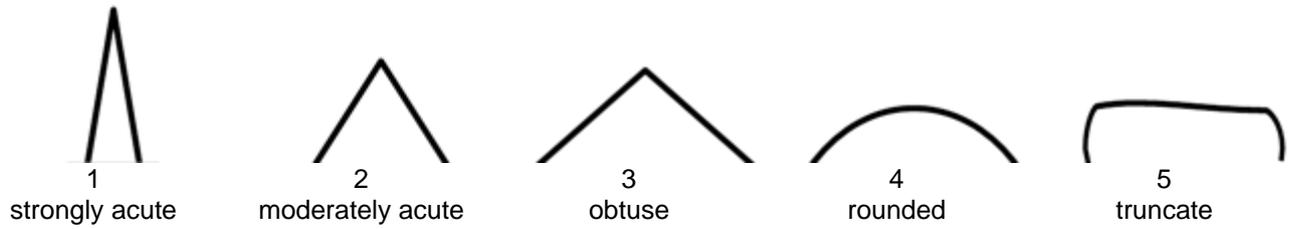
Ad. 14: Sepals: length

Observations should be made on the longest sepal.

Ad. 15: Sepals: length/width ratio



Ad. 16: Sepals: shape of apex



Ad. 18: Calyx: transformation into petals



Sepals with Calyx: Transformation into petals: absent are, if present, clearly distinct in color and texture from the regular corolla.
Sepals with Calyx: Transformation into petals: incomplete resemble the regular corolla but are irregularly formed and stunted.
Sepals with Calyx: Transformation into petals: complete display the same color and texture as the regular corolla but may be slightly shorter (“hose-in-hose”).

Ad. 19: Flower: type



1
single

2
semi-double

3
double

A single flower has 5 to 8 petals, which may be fused at the base to a corolla tube, a pistil and 5 to 10 stamen. In a semi-double flower, some stamens have been transformed completely or partially into petals. In a double flower, all stamens have been transformed completely into petals. Additionally, the pistil may also have been transformed into petals.

Ad. 21: Flower: diameter

Observations should be made on the broadest part of the flower.

Ad. 22: Flower: corolla tube

In varieties with Flower: corolla tube: absent, the petals are free standing.
In varieties with Flower: corolla tube: present, the petals are fused at the base.

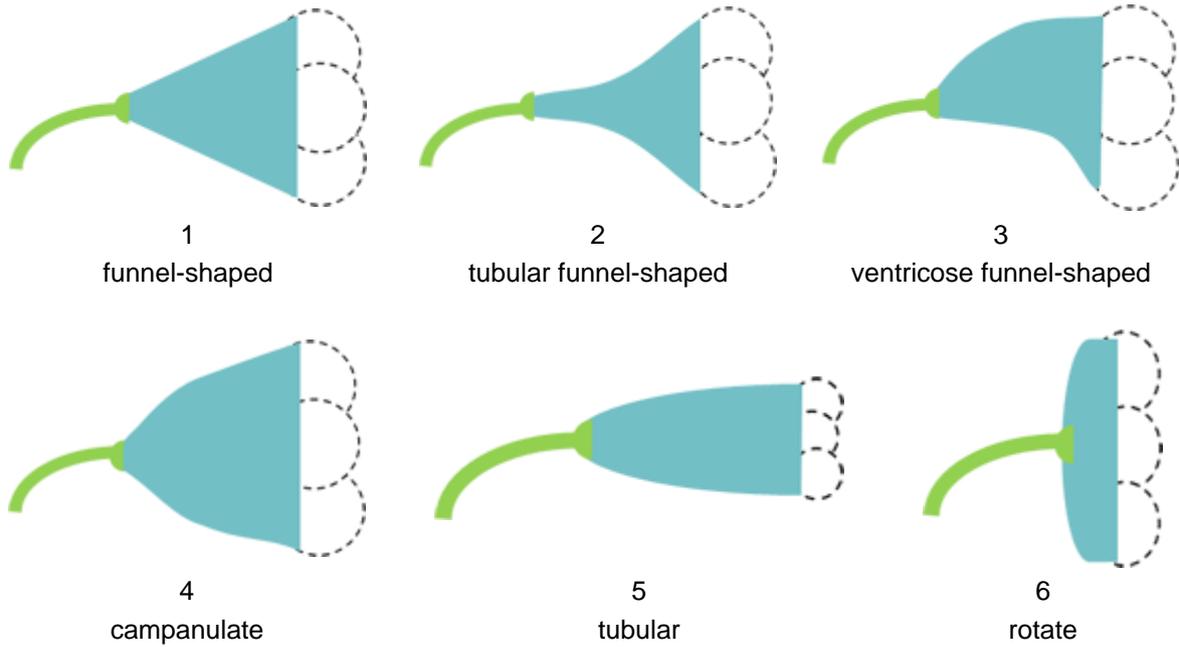


1
absent



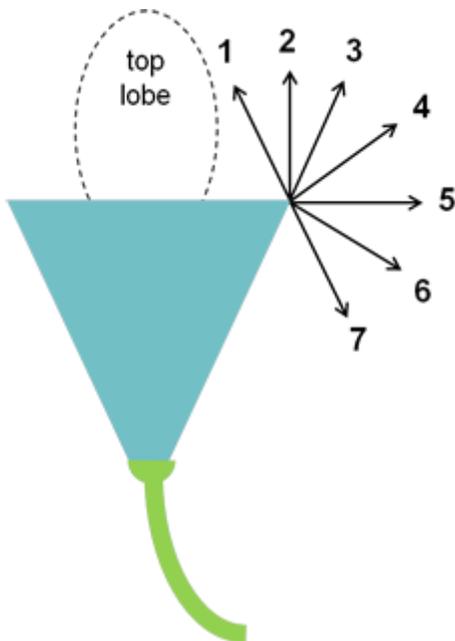
9
present

Ad. 23: Flower: shape of corolla tube



Ad. 24: Flower: attitude of lateral corolla lobes

Observations should be made on the upper lateral petals. The curvature of the tip should be excluded.

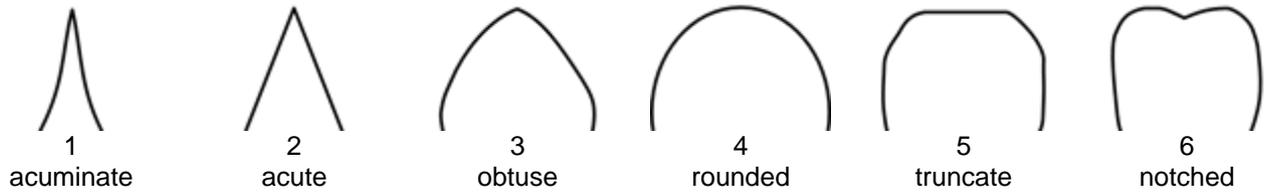


An additional picture of practical application will be included in the draft of 2026.

- 1 = inwards
- 2 = upwards
- 3 = straight
- 4 = horizontal
- 5 = horizontal to outwards
- 6 = outwards
- 7 = outwards to downwards

Ad. 25: Flower: shape of apex of corolla lobes

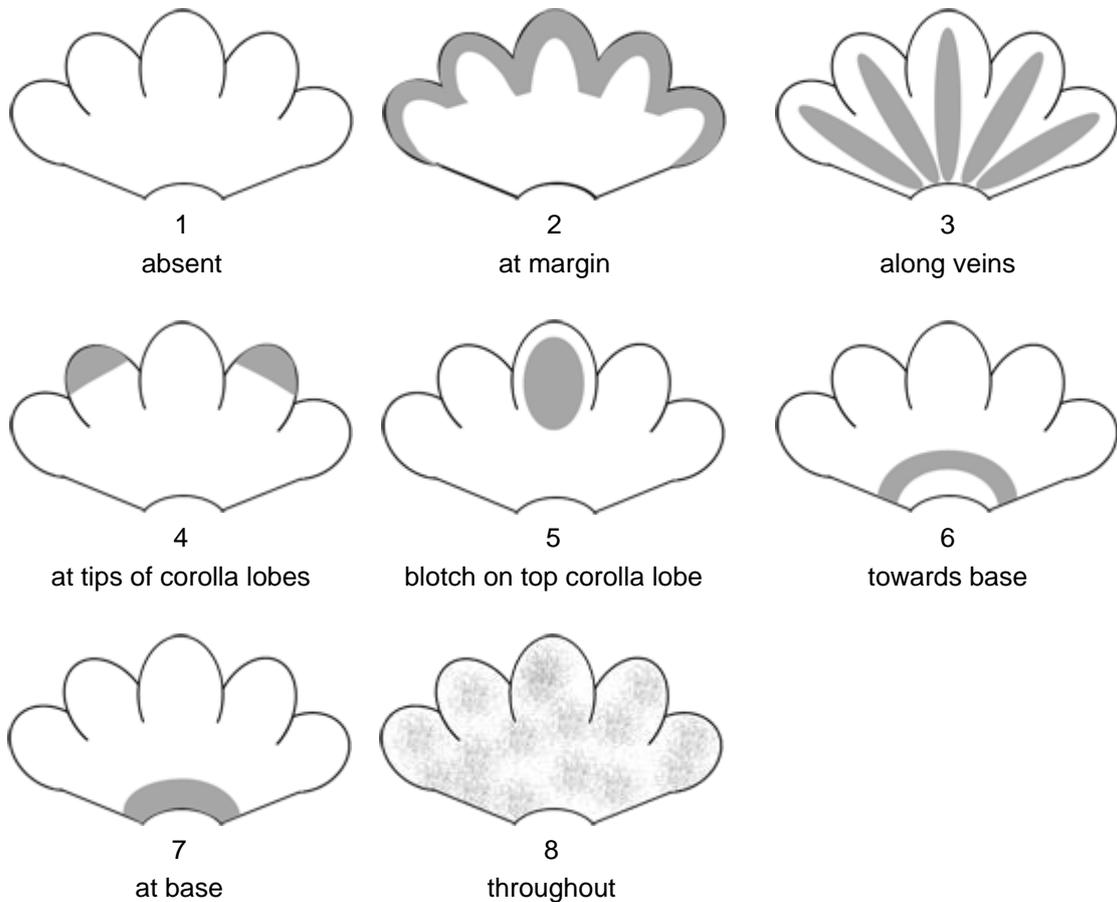
Observations should be made on the lateral upper petals.



Ad. 26: Flower: undulation of margin of corolla lobes



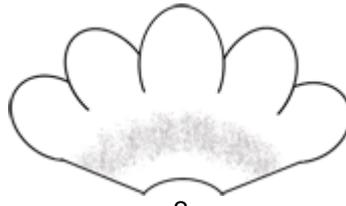
Ad. 29: Flower: distribution of secondary color on inner side



Ad. 30: Flower: pattern of secondary color on inner side



1
solid or nearly solid



2
flushed



3
speckled and striped

Ad. 32: Flower: distribution of tertiary color on inner side

See Ad. 29

Ad. 33: Flower: pattern of tertiary color on inner side

See Ad. 30

Ad. 35: Flower: type of markings



2
spots not touching each other

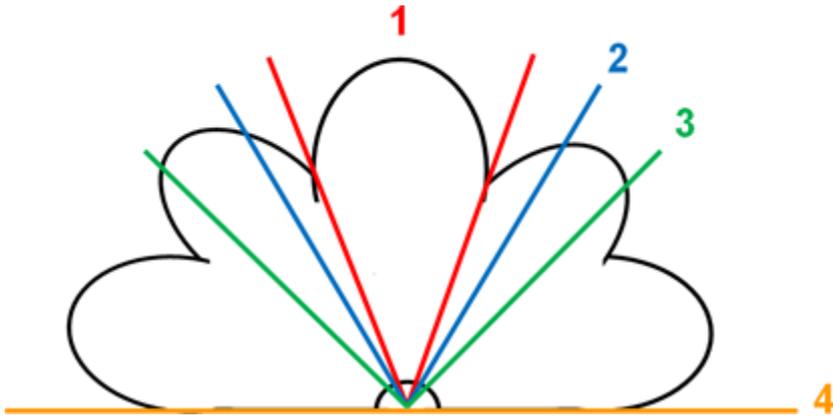


3
spots touching each other



4
blotch surrounded by spots

Ad. 36: Flower: distribution of markings



1
upper lobe only



2
upper third of lobes

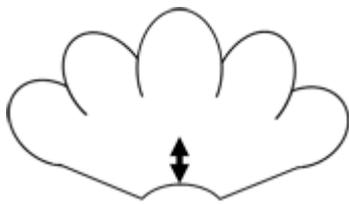


3
upper half of lobes

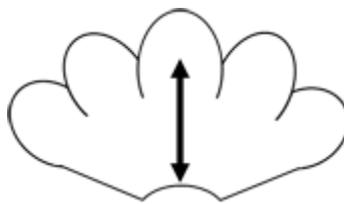


4
all lobes

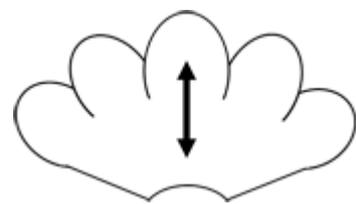
Ad. 37: Flower: location of markings



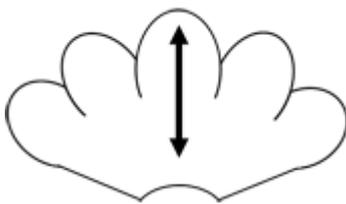
1
base only



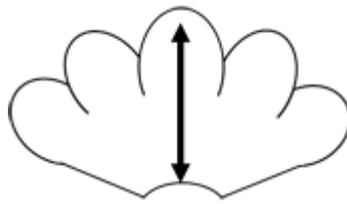
2
base to center



3
center only



4
center to top



5
base to top

Ad. 38: Flower: number of colors of markings



1
one



2
more than one

Ad. 42: Stamen: color of filaments

Observations should be made on the upper third of the filaments beneath the anthers.

Ad. 44: Pistil: color of style

Observations should be made on the upper third of the style beneath the stigma.

8.3 *Additional Explanations on the Table of Characteristics*

Growing types

It may be necessary for separate growing trials to be established for different rhododendron types in order to ensure the satisfactory growth of varieties of those types. The following information is provided with regard to growing conditions for different types of varieties and information which may help in deciding on the type of trial(s) which may be appropriate for a variety:

Garden types

Breeding is done in a large gene pool. Such types of variety encompass all rhododendrons and azaleas which can be grown outside in temperate regions.

Pot types

Breeding is mainly done in gene pools which are different from the garden types. In general, such types of variety are hybrids of *Rhododendron simsii* (Planch.) or tropical types which cannot be grown outside in temperate regions, like hybrids of *Rhododendron* sect. *Vireya* ([Blume] H.F.Copel.). They are only used as houseplants and produced in greenhouses or other sheltered conditions. The more hardy deciduous and evergreen rhododendrons and azaleas grown in pots for patio use, in contrast, should be treated as garden types.

9. Literature

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Cox, P.A., Cox, K.N.E., 1988: Encyclopedia of Rhododendron Hybrids. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon, US

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Galle, F.C., 1987: Azaleas. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon, US

Heuersel, J., 1999: Azalea's: Oorsprong, veredeling en cultivars. TerraLanoo Bv, Warnsfeld, NL

Kneller, M., 1995: The Book of Rhododendrons. David & Charles. Newton Abbot, Devon, GB

Leslie, A., 2004: The International Rhododendron Register & Checklist. The Royal Horticultural Society. London, GB

Purvis, D., 2021: Rhododendron Dissected: Flora in Close-up. Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, Edinburgh, GB

10. Technical Questionnaire

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

1.1.2 Common name

2. Applicant

Name

Address

Telephone No.

Fax No.

E-mail address

Breeder (if different from applicant)

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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3.	Proposed denomination and breeder's reference
Proposed denomination (if available)	<input data-bbox="595 380 1265 436" type="text"/>
Breeder's reference	<input data-bbox="595 492 1265 548" type="text"/>

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

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Seed-propagated varieties

(a) Other (please provide details) []

4.2.2 Vegetative propagation

(a) Cuttings []

(b) In vitro propagation []

(c) Budding or grafting []

(d) Other (state method) []

4.2.3 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
5.1 (1)	Plant: persistence of leaves		
	deciduous	Golden Nectarine [G], Weston's Pink Diamond [G]	1 []
	evergreen	Koromo-shikibu [G], Pink Pearl [G]	2 []
5.2 (7)	Mature leaf: shape of blade		
	ovate	Rusty Dane [G]	1 []
	lanceolate	HORT09 [P]	2 []
	circular		3 []
	elliptic	Golfer [G], Mont Ventoux [P]	4 []
	oblong	Amadores [P], Calford Bounty [G]	5 []
	linear	Fuju-kaku-no-matsu [G], Hekla [P]	6 []
	obovate	Linde de Lo [P]	7 []
	oblanceolate		8 []
5.3 (10)	Mature leaf: variegation		
	absent	Pink Pearl [G], Sachsenstern [P]	1 []
	present	Blattgold [G], ROBLEZF [G]	9 []
5.4 (19)	Flower: type		
	single	Darius [P], Mont Ventoux [P], Pink Pearl [G]	1 []
	semi-double	Fastuosum Flore Pleno [G], HORT10 [P], Tigra [P]	2 []
	double	ILVOAIKO01 [P], Queen Anne`s [G]	3 []
5.5 (20)	Flower: fragrance		
	absent or weak	Pink Pearl [G]	1 []
	medium	Mission Bells [G]	2 []
	strong	Sir Charles Butler [G]	3 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.6 (21)	Flower: diameter		
	extremely narrow	Helma [G]	1 []
	extremely narrow to very narrow	Camilla's Blush [G]	2 []
	very narrow	Diamant weiß [G]	3 []
	very narrow to narrow	Darius [P], Gle010 [G]	4 []
	narrow	Hesse's Nerisha [G], ILVOAIKO01 [P]	5 []
	narrow to medium	Amadores [P], Hans Hachmann [G]	6 []
	medium	Eiger [P], Hachgraz 20 [G]	7 []
	medium to broad	Cynthia [G], Mont Ventoux [P], Verdena15 [P]	8 []
	broad	Pink Leopard [G]	9 []
	broad to very broad	Makeeta's Prize [G]	10 []
	very broad	Pink Pearl [G]	11 []
	very broad to extremely broad	Lem's Monarch [G]	12 []
	extremely broad		13 []
5.7 (i) (27)	Flower: main color on inner side		
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
5.7 (ii) (27)	Flower: main color on inner side		
	white		1 []
	yellow		2 []
	orange		3 []
	pink		4 []
	red		5 []
	purple		6 []
	violet		7 []
5.8 (i) (28)	Flower: secondary color on inner side		
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
5.8 (ii) (28)	Flower: secondary color on inner side		
	white		1 []
	yellow		2 []
	orange		3 []
	pink		4 []
	red		5 []
	purple		6 []
	violet		7 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.9 (29)	Flower: distribution of secondary color on inner side	
absent	ILVOTOSHI1 [P], Intermezzo [G]	1 []
at margin	HORT02 [G], Sachsenstern [P]	2 []
along veins	Gunter Dinger [G]	3 []
at tips of corolla lobes	HORT05 [P]	4 []
blotch on top corolla lobe	Mrs Davies Evans [G]	5 []
towards base		6 []
at base	Theo [P], YBAZ1812 [P]	7 []
throughout	Mrs Bernice Baker [G]	8 []
5.10 (36)	Flower: distribution of markings	
upper lobe only	Party Favor [P], Pink Pearl [G]	1 []
upper third of lobes	Maroon Sapho [G], Mont Ventoux [P]	2 []
upper half of lobes	Kalamaika [G], Miss Irma la Douce [P]	3 []
all lobes	Double Dots [G], Lady Like [G]	4 []
5.11 (39)	Flower: main color of markings	
white		1 []
green	HORT10 [P], Intermezzo [G]	2 []
yellow green	Visolotto [P]	3 []
yellow		4 []
yellow orange		5 []
orange	Bilko [G]	6 []
pink	Mont Ventoux [P]	7 []
red	Classic Rouge [P], Gartendirektor Rieger [G]	8 []
purple	Amadores [P]	9 []
violet	Lavender Lace [P]	10 []
brown	Loyalty [P]	11 []

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 similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety
<i>Example</i>	<i>Mature leaf: main color of upper side</i>	<i>light green</i>	<i>dark green</i>

--	--	--	--

Comments

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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.]

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

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

Yes []

(please provide details as specified by the Authority)

No []

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

Applicant's name

Signature

Date

[End of document]