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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

# **TECHNICAL WORKING PARTY FOR VEGETABLES**

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WORKING PAPER ON THE TEST GUIDELINES FOR BROAD BEAN

Document prepared by experts from the United Kingdom

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Proposals for change are underlined.

## I. <u>Subject of these Guidelines</u>

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of Broad Bean Vicia faba L. var. major

## II. <u>Material Required</u>

1. The competent authorities decide when, where and in what quantity and quality the seed required for testing the variety is to be delivered. Applicants submitting material from a State other than that in which the testing takes place must make sure that all customs formalities are complied with. The minimum quantity of seed to be supplied by the applicant in one or several samples should be:

## 2 kg (or at least 2000 seeds)

The seed should at least meet the minimum requirements for germination capacity, moisture content and purity for marketing standard or certified seed in the country in which the application is made. The germination capacity should be as high as possible.

2. The plant material must not have undergone any treatment unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.

## III. <u>Conduct of Tests</u>

1. The minimum duration of tests should normally be two independent growing cycles.

2. The tests should normally be conducted at one place. If any important characteristics of the variety cannot be seen at that place, the variety may be tested at an additional place.

3. The tests should be carried out under conditions ensuring normal growth. The size of the plots should be such that plants or parts of plants may be removed for measurement and counting without prejudice to the observations which must be made up to the end of the growing period. As a minimum, each test should include a total of 160 plants which should be divided between 2 or more replicates. Separate plots for observation and for measuring can only be used if they have been subject to similar environmental conditions.

4. Additional tests for special purposes may be established.

## IV. Methods and Observations

1. All observations determined by measurement or counting should be made on 40 plants or parts of 40 plants.

## Proposal by Poland: Align with Field Bean proposal: Replace 40 plants with 60 plants?

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2. All plants indicated under Chapter III above should be used for the testing of uniformity. Relative uniformity standards should be applied.

3. Unless otherwise indicated, all observations on the foliage and the pod should be made before green harvest maturity. Leaf, flower and pod measurements should be made at the second flowering node.

4. All observations on the seed should be made on harvested dry seed and the seed weight should be measured by weighing the largest seed from the largest pod for each plant sampled.

## V. <u>Grouping of Varieties</u>

1. The collection of varieties to be grown should be divided into groups to facilitate the assessment of distinctness. Characteristics which are suitable for grouping purposes are those which are known from experience not to vary, or to vary only slightly, within a variety. Their various states of expression should be fairly evenly distributed throughout the collection.

2. It is recommended that the competent authorities use the following characteristics for grouping varieties:

- (a) Wing: melanin spot (characteristic 15)
- (b) Dry seed: color of testa (immediately after harvest) (characteristic 32)

## Proposal by Poland: additional grouping characteristic

(c) Plant: growth type (characteristic xx)

## VI. Characteristics and Symbols

1. To assess distinctness, uniformity and stability, the characteristics and their states as given in the Table of Characteristics should be used. Additional information on the characteristics can be found in Chapter VII.

2. Notes (1 to 9), for the purposes of electronic data processing, are given opposite the states of expression for each characteristic.

Proposal: For each characteristic it is indicated whether measurements on single plants (MS), visual assessments by a single observation of a group of plants or parts of plants (VG), visual assessments by observations of a number of individual plants or plant parts (VS), or a special test (S), should be used.

#### 3. <u>Legend</u>:

(\*) Characteristics that should be used on all varieties in every growing period over which the examinations are made and always be included in the variety descriptions, except when the state of expression of a preceding characteristics or regional environmental conditions render this impossible.

- (+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter VIII.
- <sup>1)</sup> The optimum stage of development for the assessment of each characteristic is indicated by a number in the second column. The stages of development denoted by each number are described at the end of Chapter VIII.

	Plot <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parzelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcela <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (+)	00 S	Seed: tanin					
(1)		absent or very weak				Driemaal Wit	1
		present				Trio	9
2. (*)	200-299 MS	Plant: height					
		very short				The Sutton	1
		short				Arbo, Reina Mora	3
		medium				Aquadulce Claudia	5
		tall				Dreadnought	7
		very tall				Imperial White Windsor	9
3. (*)	200-299 MS	Plant: number of stems (including tillers more than half the length of the main stem)					
		few				The Sutton	3
		medium				Albinette, Arbo	5
		many				Reina Blanca	7
4.	200-299 MS	Stem: number of nodes up to and including first flowering node					
		few				Driemaal Wit, Metissa	3
		medium				Futura, Hedosa	5

many

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

Futura, Hedosa 5 (Ite) 7

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	Plot <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcela <sup>1)</sup>		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5.	300-399 VG	Stem: anthocyanin coloration					
		absent or very weak				Driemaal wit, Metissa	1
		weak				Futura, Hedosa	3
		medium					5
		strong					7
		very strong					9
D	1.0	<i>C i</i>	1	. Store interaits of and			

Proposal from Germany to rename characteristics: Stem intensity of anthocyanin. Proposal by the Netherlands can accept the German proposal, but would prefer 1 absent 9 present

6.	100-399 VG	Foliage: color		
		green	Metissa	1
		bluish green		2
		greyish green	Osnaweiss	3

Proposal by The Netherlands: replace with Foliage color: hue on (of?) green color: 1 absent, 2 bluish, 3 greyish

7.	100-399 VG	Foliage: intensity of green		
		light	Driemaal wit	3
		medium	Express, Hedosa	5
		dark	(Gruno)	7
<b>8.</b> (*)	220-240 MS	Leaflet: length (basal pair of leaflets at second flowering)		
		short	Metissa	3
		medium	Superaguadulce Tézier, Futura	5
		long	Lange Hangers, Osnabrücker Markt	7

	Plot <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parzelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcela <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>9.</b> (*)	220-240 MS	Leaflet: width (as for 8)					
		narrow				The Sutton	3
		medium				Optica	5
		broad				Osnabrücker Markt	7
10. (*)	220-240 VG	Leaflet: position of maximum width (as for 8)					
		towards tip				Zur spitze hin	1
		at middle				Mittel	2
		towards base				Zur basis hin	3
11.	220-240 VG	Leaflet: folding (along the main vein, terminal pair of leaflets at second fertile node)					
		weak				Metissa	3
		medium					5
		strong				Minica	7
12. (*)	220-240 MS	Raceme: number of flowers (at 2nd flowering node)					
		few				Aguadulce Claudia	3
		medium					5
		many					7
13. (*)	210 VG	Time of flowering (50% of the plants with at least one flower)					
		early				Minica, Optica	3

5

7

Hedosa

Osnabrücker Markt

medium

late

	Plot <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parzelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcela <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>14.</b> (+)	220-230 MS	Flower: length					
		short				Aguadulce Claudia, Sutton	3
		medium				Minica	5
		long				Green Windsor	7
15. (*)	210-299 VG	Wing: melanin spot					
		absent				Driemaal Wit, Metissa	1
		present				Hedosa, Trio	9
16. (*)	210-299 VG	Wing: color of melanin spot					
		brown					1
		black				Hedosa, Trio	2
		greenish yellow				Golda	3
17.	210-299 VG	Standard: melanin spot					
		absent				Driemaal wit, Futura	1
		present				Felix	9
<b>18.</b> (*)	210-299 VG	Standard: anthocynin coloration					
		absent				Driemaal Wit	1
		present					9

Proposal by Germany and Poland to add new characteristics; the Netherlands consider this characteristics is too climate dependent.

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	Plot <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parzelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcela <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
18b.	210-229 VG	Standard: intensity of anthocyanin coloration					
		weak					3
		medium					5
		strong					7
<b>19.</b> (+)	210-299 VG	Standard: extent of anthocyanin coloration					
		small				The Sutton, Osnabrücker Markt	3
		medium					5
		large					7
Prop	osal by Pa	oland to add new ch	aracteristic				
19b. (*)	>350 VG	Plant: growth type					
		determinate				Samson, Serf	1
		indeterminate				Driemaal Wit	2
20. (*)	350-360 MS	Truss: number of pods					
		few				Aguadulce Claudia, Muchamiel	3
		medium				Metissa	5
		many					7
21. (*)	320-399 VG	Pod: attitude					
		erect				Optica	1
		semi-erect				Statissa, The Sutton	3
		horizontal				Trio	5
		semi-pendulous				Express	7
		pendulous				Lange Hangers, Hedosa	9

	Plot <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parzelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcela <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
22. (*)	350-370 MS	Pod: length (without beak)					
		very short				Arbo	1
		short				Green Windsor, Optica	3
		medium				Driemaal Wit, Red Epicure	5
		long				Dreadnought	7
		very long				Hangdown Grünkernig	9
23.	350-370 MS	<b>Pod: width (from suture to suture)</b>					
		very narrow					1
		narrow				Felix, Minica	3
		medium				Express, Trio	5
		broad				Con Amore	7
		very broad				Aguadulce Claudia	9
24. (*)	350-370 MS	Pod: width (from suture to suture)					
		very narrow					1
		narrow				Felix, Minica	3
		medium				Express, Trio	5
		broad				Con Amore	7
		very broad				Aguadulce Claudia	9

	Plot <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcela <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>25.</b> (+)	350-370 VG	Pod: degree of curvature at green shell stage					
(.)		absent or very weak				Optica	1
		weak				Metissa	3
		medium				Witkiem	5
		strong				Groene Hangers, Hedosa	7
		very strong					9
26.	350-370 VG	Pod: intensity of green color					
		light				Hedosa	3
		medium				Driemaal Wit	5
		dark				Statissa	7
27. (*)	350-370 MS	Pod: number of ovules (including seeds)					
		few				White Windsor	3
		medium				Aquadulce Claudia	5
		many				Imperial Green Longpod	7
28.	350-370 MS?	Pod: thickness of pod wall					
		thin				Statissa	3
		medium					
		thick				Aguadulce Claudia, Hedosa	7

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	Plot <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parzelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcela <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>29.</b> (*) (+)	500 VG	Dry seeed: shape of median longitudinal section					
		narrow elliptic				Metissa	1
		elliptic					2
		broad elliptic				Hedosa	3
		circular					4
		square					5
		ovate					6

UK proposes to delete asterisk and deleting states narrow elliptic and elliptic and adding state for obovate

30.	500 VG	Dry seed: shape of cross section		
		narrow elliptic	Aguadulce Claudia, Hedosa	1
		elliptic		2
		broad elliptic	(Ite)	3
81 *)	500 MS?	Dry seed: weight		
		very low	Albinette, Minica	1
		low	Arbo, Felix	3
		medium	The Sutton, Trio	5
		high	Futura, Red Epicure	7
		very high	White Windsor	9

France propose to change character to read Dry seed: 100 seed weight – but see Chapter IV 4

	Plot <sup>1)</sup> Parcelle <sup>1)</sup> Parzelle <sup>1)</sup> Parcela <sup>1)</sup>	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
32. (*) (+)	500 VG	Dry seed: color of testa (immediately after harvest)					
		beige				Driemaal Wit, Trio	1
		green				Green Windsor	2
		red				Red Epicure	3
		violet				Reina Mora	4
		black					5
<b>33.</b> (+)	500 VG	Dry seed: black pigmentation of hilum					
		absent				Driemaal Wit	1
		present				Aquadulce Claudia	9
34.	500 VG	Time of full development of pod (first fully developed pods)					
		early				Express	3
		medium				Driemaal Wit	5
		late				Imperial Green Longpod	7

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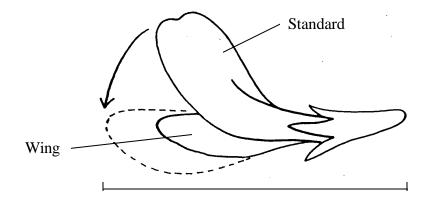
#### VIII. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

#### Ad. 1: Seed: tannin

Tannin content of testa correlates with melanin spot on the flower wing. Maintaining both characteristics is necessary, as observations are made at very different stages and different times. The content of tannin should be tested by removing a piece of the testa from the seed and placing 1 or 2 drops of the test reagent upon its inner surface. A bright pink color will develop within 1 or 2 minutes in the presence of tannins (Reagent: A 50% ethanol; B 1% vanillin in concentrated HCl; A and B mixed 1:1 for use). For the purposes of this test, 'concentrated' is defined as within the range 33-37% weight by volume.

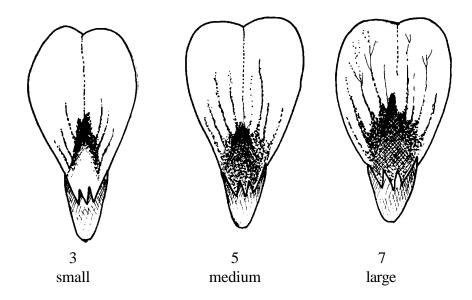
Seeds that are yellowish grey immediately after harvest will turn brown after aging if they contain tannin.

#### Ad. 14: Flower: length



length

Ad. 19: Standard: extent of anthocyanin coloration



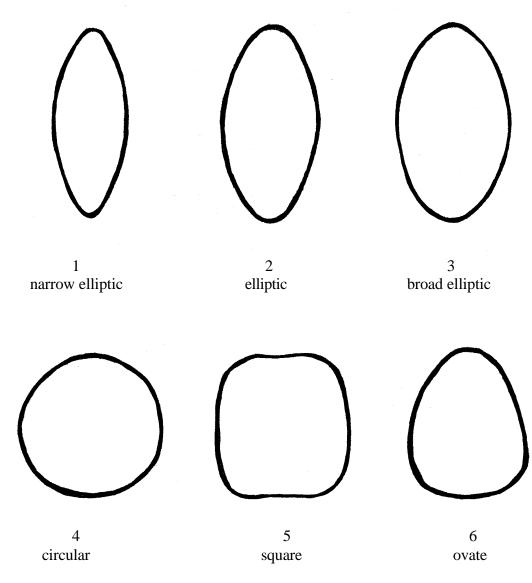
The observation should be made on the inner side of the Standard

 $\ell_{l_1}$ 4 1 4 'n 1.ý 1, 11  $h_{c}$ 11/1 ί (1, Ĵų 1' 3 5 1 weak medium absent or very weak /17 1 ", 4/1 12 14 4 11 12 1 n,



9 very strong





UK proposes to

1. delete states narrow elliptic and elliptic

2. add state obovate

Orientation of seed: hilum bottom right

## Ad. 33: Dry seed: black pigmentation of hilum

Certain varieties, which by their genetic structure show segregation in respect of this characteristic, are admissible provided that the breeder is able to ensure stability. However, this characteristic cannot be used for establishing distinctness of varieties mentioned in the previous sentence. For varieties which show segregation, the characteristic should be described in the state "present" and the proportions of the two states of expression should, in each individual case, be included in the description.

## Growth Key

- Key General Description of Growth Stage
- 00 Dry seed

01 - 09 Germination to emergence from soil

#### Seedling Growth

- 10 First scale leaf fully developed (first node)
- 15 Second scale leaf fully developed (second node)
- 20 First true leaf developing at the third node
- 25 First true leaf partially opened, but not fully developed
- 30 First true leaf fully developed and opened
- 40 Second true leaf fully developed and opened
- 50 Third true leaf fully developed and opened

#### Vegetative growth from seedling to flowering

- 60 Fourth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 70 Fifth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 80 Sixth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 90 Seventh true leaf fully developed and opened
- 100 Eighth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 110 Ninth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 120 Tenth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 130 Eleventh true leaf fully developed and opened
- 140Twelfth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 150 Thirteenth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 160 Fourteenth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 170 Fifteenth true leaf fully developed and opened
- 180 Sixteenth true leaf fully developed and opened

#### Reproductive growth from flowering to podding

- 200 Flower buds visible on the first flowering node
- 205 Flower open, but not fully open
- 210 First fully open flower on the first raceme
- 220 Second fully open flower on the first raceme
- 230 Third fully open flower on the first raceme
- 240 Fourth fully open flower on the first raceme
- 250 Fifth fully open flower on the first raceme

#### Reproductive growth from podset to full pod development

- 300 First pod set
- 320 First pod well formed with immature seeds
- 330 First pod fully formed with seeds at maximum size
- 340 First pod with seeds becoming starchy
- 360 Second pod with seeds becoming starchy
- 370 Third pod with seeds becoming starchy
- 380 Fourth pod with seeds becoming starchy

## Pod senescence to seed ripening

- 400 Pods beginning to dry out and turn black
- 425 25% of pods dry and black, seeds at lowest nodes becoming rubbery
- 450 50% of pods dry and black, seeds at lowest nodes becoming dry and hard
- 475 75% of pods dry and black, seeds at lowest nodes dry and hard
- 500 All pods dry and black, seeds dry and hard

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## Proposal by Poland to use the same key as that in the Field Bean guideline (see below) Phenological growth stages and BBCH-identification keys of *Vicia faba* L. (Meier, 1997)

#### **Code Description**

- 00 Dry seed
- 01 Beginning of seed imbibition
- 02 –
- 03 Seed imbibition complete
- 04 –
- 05 Radicle emerged from seed
- 06 -
- 07 Shoot emerged from seed (plumule apparent)
- 08 Shoot growing towards soil surface
- 09 Emergence shoot emerges through soil surface

Principal growth stage 1: Leaf development<sup>1</sup>

- 10 Pair of scale leaves visible (may be eaten or lost)
- 11 First leaf unfolded
- 12 2 leaves unfolded
- 13 3 leaves unfolded
- 1. Stages continuous till ....
- 19 9 or more leaves unfolded

Principal growth stage 2: Formation of side shoots

- 20 No side shoots
- 21 Beginning of side shoot development: first side shoot detectable
- 22 2 side shoots detectable
- 23 3 side shoots detectable
- 2. Stages continuous till .....
- 29 End of side shoot development: 9 or more side shoots detectable

<sup>1</sup> Stem elongation may occur earlier than stage 19; in this case continue with the principal stage 3.

## Principal growth stage 3: Stem elongation

- 30 Beginning of stem elongation
- 31 One visibly extended internode<sup>2</sup>
- 32 2 visibly extended internodes
- 33 3 visibly extended internodes
- 3. Stages continuous till ....
- 39 9 or more visibly extended internodes

 $^{2}$  First internode extends from the scale leaf node to the first true leaf node.

Code Description

Principal growth stage 4: -----

Principal g	rowth stage 5: Inflorescence emergence
50	Flower buds present, still enclosed by leaves
51	First flower buds visible outside leaves
52 –	
53 –	
54 –	
55	First individual flower buds visible outside leaves but still closed
56 –	
57 –	
58 –	
59	First petals visible, many individual flower buds, still closed

## Principal growth stage 6: Flowering

60	First flowers open
61	Flowers open on first raceme
62 –	
63	Flowers open 3 racemes per plant
64 –	
65	Full flowering: flowers open on 5 racemes per plant
66 –	
67	Flowering declining
68 –	
69	End of flowering

Principal growth stage 7: Development of fruit

- First pods have reached final length ("flat pod")10 % of pods have reached final length
- 72 20 % of pods have reached final length
- 72 20 % of pods have reached final length73 30 % of pods have reached final length
- 74 40 % of pods have reached final length
- 75 50 % of pods have reached final length
- 75 50 % of pods have reached final length 76 60 % of pods have reached final length
- 70 00 % of pods have reached final length
- 77 70 % of pods have reached final length
- 78 80 % of pods have reached final length

Principal g	rowth stage 8: Ripening
80	Beginning of ripening: seed green, filling pod cavity
81	10 % of pods ripe, seeds dry and hard
82	20 % of pods ripe, seeds dry and hard
83	30 % of pods ripe and dark, seeds dry and hard
84	40 % of pods ripe and dark, seeds dry and hard
85	50 % of pods ripe and dark, seeds dry and hard
86	60 % of pods ripe and dark, seeds dry and hard
87	70 % of pods ripe and dark, seeds dry and hard
88	80 % of pods ripe and dark, seeds dry and hard
89	Fully ripe: nearly all pods dark, seeds dry and hard

Code Description

Principal growth stage 9: Senescence

90 -	
91 –	
92 –	
93	Stems begin to darken
94 –	
95	50 % of stems brown or black
96 –	
97	Plant dead and dry
98 –	
99	Harvested product.

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			Reference Number (not to be filled in by the applicant)
	to be completed in	TECHNICAL QUESTION connection with an application	NAIRE on for plant breeders' rights
1.	Species	Types of Vicia faba L. var	. major
		BROAD BEAN	
2.	Applicant (Name and a	ddress)	
3.	Proposed denomination	n or breeder's reference	

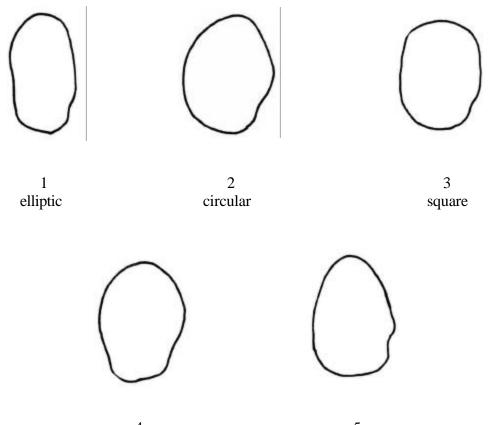
r					
4.	1. Information on origin, maintenance and reproduction of the variety				
4.1	Variety type				
	n pollinated variety [] hetic hybrid []				
4.2	Other information				
	Characteristics of the variety to be indicated (the mesponding characteristic in Test Guidelines; please material corresponds).				
	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note		
5.1 (2)	Plant: height				
	very short	The Sutton	1[]		
	short	Arbo, Reina Mora	3[]		
	medium	Aquadulce Claudia	5[]		
	tall	Dreadnought	7[]		
	very tall	Imperial White Windsor	9[]		
5.2 (15)	Wing: melanin spot				
	absent	Driemaal Wit, Metissa	1[]		
	present	Hedosa, Trio	9[]		

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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.3 (16)	Wing: color of melanin spot		
	brown		1
	black	Hedosa, Trio	2
	greenish yellow	Golda	3
5.4 (22)	Pod: length (without beak)		
	very short	Arbo	1[]
	short	Green Windsor, Optica	3[]
	medium	Drimaal Wit, Red Epicure	5[]
	long	Dreadnought	7[]
	very long	Handown Grünkernig	9[]
5.5 (31)	Dry seed: weight		
	very low	Abinette, Minica	1[]
	low	Arbo, Felix	3[]
	medium	The Sutton, Trio	5[]
	high	Futura, Red Epicure	7[]
	very high	White Windsor	9[]
5.6 (32)	Dry seed: color of testa (immediately after harvest)		
	beige	Driemaal Wit, Trio	1[]
	green	Green Windsor	2[]
	red	Red Epicure	3[]
	violet	Reina Mora	4[]
İ	black		5[]

6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties				
	enomination of similar variety	Characteristic in which the similar variety is different °	State of expression of similar variety	State of expression of candidate variety
7.	. Additional information which may help to distinguish the variety			
7.1	Resistance to pests and diseases			
7.2	.2 Special conditions for the examination of the variety			
7.3	7.3 Other information			
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 that question is yes, please attach a copy of such an authorization.				

# Alternative drawings for characteristic 29.



4 obovate 5 ovate

[End of document]