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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

DRAFT

EGG PLANT *

UPOV Code(s): SOLAN_MEL

Solanum melongena L.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

prepared by an expert from the Kingdom of the Netherlands

to be considered by the

*Technical Working Party for Vegetables at its fifty-ninth session,
to be held virtually from 2025-05-05 to 2025-05-08*

Disclaimer: this document does not represent UPOV policies or guidance

Alternative Names:*

Botanical name	English	French	German	Spanish
<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	Egg Plant, Aubergine	Aubergine	Aubergine, Eierfrucht	Berenjena

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 *Solanum melongena* 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 seeds.

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

2500 seeds

The seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent authority.

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 two independent growing cycles.

3.1.2 The two independent growing cycles should be in the form of two separate plantings.

3.1.3 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 which should be divided between at least 2 replicates.

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 seed-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 cross-pollinated varieties, a population standard of 2% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 20 plants, 2 off-types are allowed.

4.2.4 For the assessment of uniformity of self-pollinated varieties and hybrids, 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 seed 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) Fruit: length (characteristic 15)
- (b) Fruit: ratio length/width (characteristic 17)
- (c) Fruit: shape (characteristic 18)
- (d) Fruit: main color of skin (characteristic 23)
- (e) Fruit: secondary color (characteristic 26)
- (f) Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present: Fruit: pattern of secondary color (characteristic 28)
- (g) Fruit: color of flesh (characteristic 37)

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)-(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.	QN	VG	(+)					
	Seedling: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of hypocotyl							
	absent or very weak						Lydia	1
	very weak to weak							2
	weak						Bonica	3
	weak to medium							4
	medium						Baluroi	5
	medium to strong							6
	strong						Wase Shinkuro	7
	strong to very strong							8
	very strong							9
2.	QN	VG	(+)	(a)				
	Plant: growth habit							
	erect						Baluroi, Brigitte, Wase Shinkuro	1
	erect to semi-erect							2
	semi-erect						Birgah, Bonica	3
	semi-erect to spreading							4
	spreading						Irene	5
3.	QN	MS/VG		(a)				
	Plant: height							
	very short							1
	very short to short							2
	short						Adona, Mogi, Monstrueuse de New York	3
	short to medium							4
	medium						Tudela	5
	medium to tall							6
	tall						Avan, Baluroi	7
	tall to very tall							8
	very tall						Nilo	9

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
4.		QN	MS/VG	(+)	(a)				
		Stem: length between the cotyledons and the first ramification							
		very short							1
		short						Leticia, TSX-250	2
		medium						Bonica	3
		long						De Barbentane, Hakatanaga	4
		very long						Nilo	5
5.		QN	VG	(+)	(a)				
		Stem: anthocyanin coloration							
		absent or very weak						Blanche ronde à oeuf, Brigitte, Lato	1
		very weak to weak							2
		weak						Bonica	3
		weak to medium							4
		medium						Baluroi	5
		medium to strong							6
		strong						Ronde de Valence	7
		strong to very strong							8
	very strong						Money Maker No 2	9	
6.		QN	VG	(+)	(a)				
		Stem: pubescence							
		very weak						Kesia	1
		very weak to weak							2
		weak						Baluroi, Wase Shinkuro	3
		weak to medium							4
		medium						Abrivado, Bonica	5
		medium to strong							6
		strong						Mistral	7
		strong to very strong							8
		very strong						Black Pearl	9

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
7.	QN	MS/VG		(b)				
	Leaf blade: size							
	very small						Blanche ronde à oeuf	1
	very small to small							2
	small							3
	small to medium							4
	medium						Baluroi	5
	medium to large							6
	large						Bonica	7
	large to very large							8
	very large						Giada	9
8.	QN	VG	(+)	(b)				
	Leaf blade: depth of sinuation of margin							
	absent to very shallow						Baluroi, Bonica	1
	very shallow to shallow							2
	shallow						Birgah	3
	shallow to medium							4
	medium						Epic, Fabiola	5
	medium to deep							6
	deep						Dalia	7
	deep to very deep							8
	very deep						Listada de Gandia	9
9.	QN	VG		(b)				
	Leaf blade: blistering							
	absent or very weak						Baluroi	1
	very weak to weak							2
	weak						Wase Shinkuro	3
	weak to medium							4
	medium						Bonica	5
	medium to strong							6
	strong						Listada de Gandia	7
	strong to very strong							8
	very strong							9

		English		français		deutsch		español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10.		QN	VG		(b)					
		Leaf blade: intensity of green color								
		very light								1
		very light to light								2
		light						Black Beauty		3
		light to medium								4
		medium						Baluroi, Bonica		5
		medium to dark								6
		dark						Purpura		7
		dark to very dark								8
		very dark								9
11.		QN	MG/VG		(c)					
		Time of flowering								
		very early								1
		very early to early								2
		early						Lato		3
		early to medium								4
		medium						Bonica		5
		medium to late								6
		late						Monstrueuse de New York		7
		late to very late								8
		very late								9
12.		QL	VG	(+)	(c)					
		Inflorescence: truss								
		absent						Bonica		1
		present						Blanche ronde à oeuf		9
13.		QN	MS/VG		(c)					
		Flower: size								
		small						Cima viola		1
		small to medium								2
		medium						Monstrueuse de New York		3
		medium to large								4
		large						Prosperosa		5

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14.		PQ	VG		(c)				
		Flower: color							
		white							1
		light purple						Listada de Gandia	2
		medium purple						Baluroi, Tsudanaga	3
		dark purple						Ronde de Valence, Senryo Nigo	4
15.	(*)	QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: length							
		very short						Blanche ronde à oeuf	1
		very short to short							2
		short						Birgah	3
		short to medium							4
		medium						Flavine, Nigral	5
		medium to long							6
		long						Melana, Mistral	7
		long to very long							8
		very long						Indira	9
16.		QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: width							
		very narrow						Valentina, White Egg	1
		very narrow to narrow							2
		narrow						Avan, Mistral	3
		narrow to medium							4
		medium						Oriental, Tasca	5
		medium to broad							6
		broad						Bonica, Tudela	7
		broad to very broad							8
		very broad						Birgah	9

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17.	(*)	QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: ratio length/width							
		very low						Birgah	1
		very low to low							2
		low						Bonica	3
		low to medium							4
		medium						Flavine	5
		medium to high							6
		high						Indira, Mistral	7
		high to very high							8
		very high						Hakatanaga	9
18.	(*)	PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: shape							
		flattened globular						Birgah	1
		globular						Monstrueuse de New York, Purpura	2
		ovoid						Beatrice	3
		obovate						Black King	4
		pear shaped						Listada de Gandia	5
		club shaped						Baluroi, Mileda	6
		ellipsoid						Scorpio	7
		cylindrical						Mirabelle, Tango	8
19.		QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: size of pistil scar							
		very small						Alabaster	1
		small						Baluroi, Wase Shinkuro	2
		medium						Bonica	3
		large						Monstrueuse de New York	4
		very large						Purpura	5
20.		PQ	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: apex							
		indented						Pietranera	1
		flattened						Prosperosa	2
		rounded						Baluroi	3
		acute						Tanyeli	4

		English		français		deutsch		español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
21.		QN	VG	(+)	(d)					
		Fruit: depth of indentation of pistil scar								
		absent to very shallow							Blanche ronde à oeuf, Cristal	1
		shallow							Cheryl	2
		medium								3
		deep							Pietranera	4
		very deep							Gascona	5
22.		QN	VG	(+)	(d)					
		<u>Only for varieties with cylindrical fruits:</u> Fruit: curvature								
		absent to weak							Abrivado, Freia	1
		medium							Hakatanaga	2
		strong							Alya, Gioleta	3
23.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)	(d)					
		Fruit: main color of skin								
		white							Alabaster, Blanche ronde à oeuf, Lato	1
		green							Jewel Jade, Kermit	2
		violet							Diletta, Purpura	3
		purple							Baluroi, Faselis, Jaylo, Lydia	4
24.		QN	VG		(d)					
		<u>Only for varieties with green, violet or purple skin color:</u> Fruit: intensity of main color of skin								
		very light							Green Knight (g), Tsudanaga (p)	1
		very light to light								2
		light							Bride (v), Jewel Jade (g), Thai Long Green (g)	3
		light to medium								4
		medium							Leire (p), Prosperosa (v)	5
		medium to dark								6
		dark							Black Top (p), Kermit (g), Patio Baby (v)	7
		dark to very dark								8
		very dark							Faselis (p)	9

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
25.		QN	VG		(d)				
		Fruit: glossiness							
		very weak						Long Tom	1
		weak						Prosperosa	2
		medium						Baluroi	3
		strong						Birgah	4
		very strong						Elisa	5
26.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)		(d)			
		Fruit: secondary color							
		absent						Baluroi, Patio Baby	1
		present						Kermit, Listada de Gandia, Purpura	9
27.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)		(d)			
		<u>Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present:</u> Fruit: secondary color							
		white						Lydia, Purpura	1
		green						Kermit	2
		violet							3
		purple							4
28.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)		(d)			
		<u>Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present:</u> Fruit: pattern of secondary color							
		striped						Lydia	1
		flushed						Purpura	2
		reticulated						Kermit	3
29.		QN	VG		(d)				
		Fruit: density of stripes							
		very sparse							1
		sparse							2
		medium							3
		dense						Listada de Gandia	4
		very dense							5

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
30.	(*)	QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: grooves							
		absent or very weak						Bonica	1
		weak						Bibo	2
		medium							3
		strong						Black Beauty	4
		very strong							5
31.		QN	MS/VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: length of peduncle							
		very short						Blanche ronde à oeuf	1
		very short to short							2
		short						Birgah	3
		short to medium							4
		medium						Madonna	5
		medium to long							6
		long						Alex, Tanyeli	7
		long to very long							8
		very long						Avan	9
32.		QL	VG	(+)	(d)				
		<u>Only varieties with main color of skin violet or purple:</u> Fruit: color of skin underneath calyx							
		white						Purpura	1
		green						Hakatanaga, Tsudanaga	2
		violet						Patio Baby	3
		purple						Faselis, Lydia	4

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
33.		QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: size of calyx							
		very small						Blanche ronde à oeuf	1
		very small to small							2
		small						Lato	3
		small to medium							4
		medium						Baluroi, Bonica	5
		medium to large						Larga Morada	6
		large						Abrivado, Monstrueuse de New York	7
		large to very large							8
		very large						Dealmagro, Lucilla	9
34.		QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of calyx							
		absent or very weak						Blanche ronde à oeuf, Dourga	1
		very weak to weak							2
		weak						Mirval, Tsudanaga	3
		weak to medium							4
		medium						Abrivado, Baluroi	5
		medium to strong							6
		strong						Purpura, Wase Shinkuro	7
		strong to very strong							8
		very strong							9
35.	(*)	QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: spines on calyx							
		absent or very few						Freia, Lato	1
		very few to few							2
		few						Destan	3
		few to medium							4
		medium						Bonica, Rioca	5
		medium to many							6
		many						Bibo, Sultane	7
		many to very many							8
		very many							9

		English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
36.		QN	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: creasing of calyx							
		absent or weak						Birgah, Madalena	1
		weak to medium							2
		medium						Angela, Baluroi	3
		medium to strong							4
		strong						Linda, Listada de Gandia	5
37.	(*)	QL	VG	(+)	(d)				
		Fruit: color of flesh							
		white						Lato	1
		green						Baluroi	2

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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

- (a) Plant and stem: observations should be made after the first inflorescence starts to flower and before the start of the harvest, excluding the inflorescence on the first branching.
- (b) Leaf blade: observations should be made after the first inflorescence starts to flower and before the start of the harvest, at the middle third part of the plant and excluding the inflorescence.
- (c) Flower and inflorescence: observations should be made when 50% of the plants of the variety has opened flowers on the second or the third inflorescence. Observations on the flower should be made on fresh, fully opened flowers.
- (d) Fruit: all observations should be made on the first normally developed fruits when the seeds start to develop, and excluding the fruits on the first branching.

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

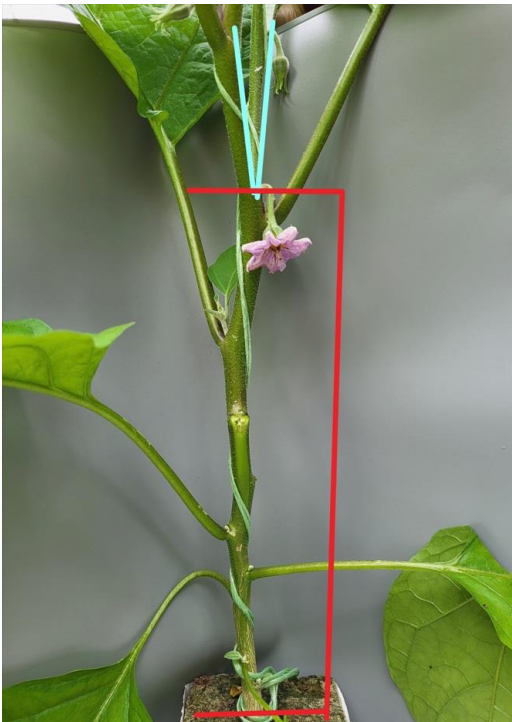
Ad. 1: Seedling: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of hypocotyl

Observations should be made at full development of the cotyledons, and before transplanting.

Ad. 2: Plant: growth habit

This characteristic could be observed when plants are grown under natural conditions.
For trials where plants are staked or grown on a wire and pruned, this characteristic can possibly not be observed.

Ad. 4: Stem: length between the cotyledons and the first ramification



Ad. 5: Stem: anthocyanin coloration

Observations should be made on the upper third of the plant.

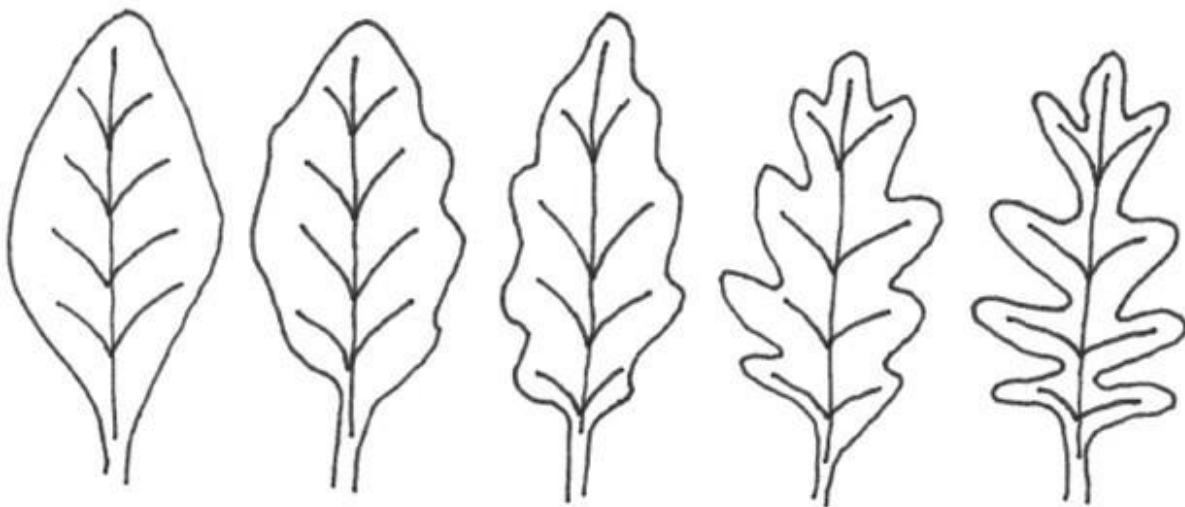
Ad. 6: Stem: pubescence

See Ad. 5

Ad. 8: Leaf blade: depth of situation of margin

Situation of margin is composed by incisions of the leaf margin. It may form some lobing that never reach the midrib.

Observation should be made not involving the undulation of the margin.



1

absent to very shallow

3

shallow

5

medium

7

deep

9

very deep

Ad. 12: Inflorescence: truss



1

absent (one to three)



9

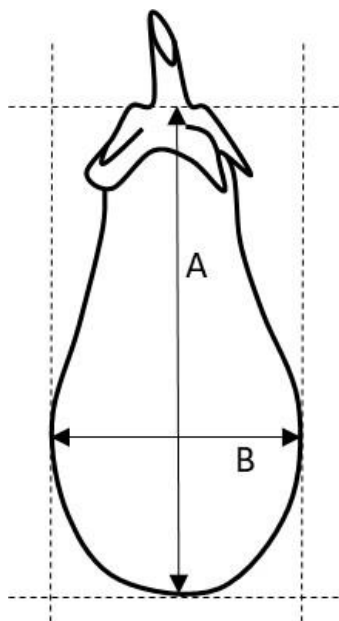
present (more than three)

A truss is defined by more than three flowers.

One to maximum three flowers (=not a truss) is noted "absent" and more than 3 flowers (=truss) is noted "present".

The variety should be recorded as present when most of the inflorescences have clearly more than three flowers.

Ad. 15: Fruit: length



A: length

B: width (to be observed at the widest part)

Ad. 16: Fruit: width

See Ad. 15

Ad. 17: Fruit: ratio length/width

See Ad. 15

Ad. 18: Fruit: shape



1

flattened globular



2

globular



3

ovoid



4

obovate



5

pear shaped



6

club shaped



7

ellipsoid

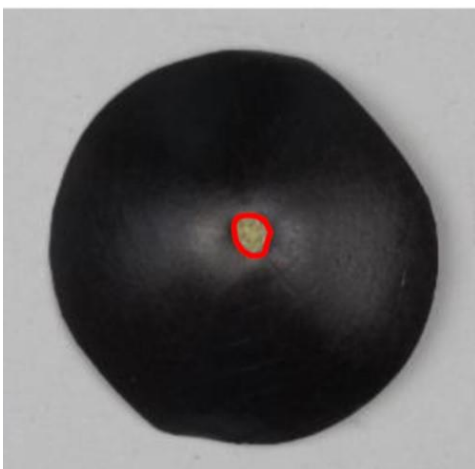


8

cylindrical

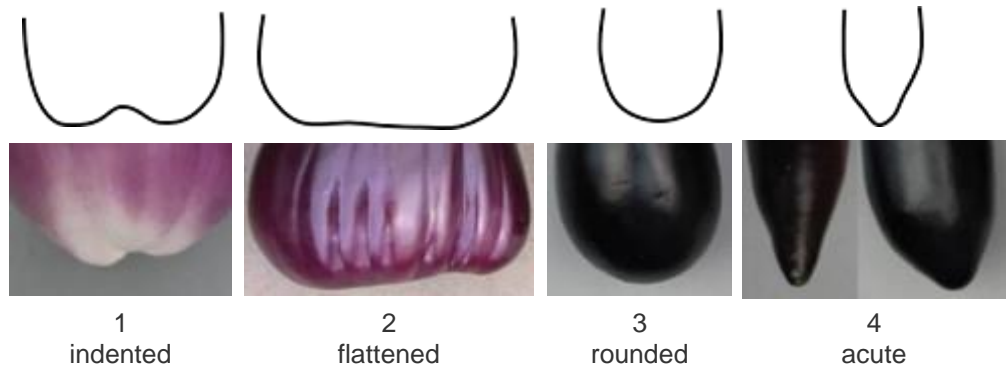
Ad. 19: Fruit: size of pistil scar

Observations should be made on the total area of the pistil scar (circled in red on the picture).

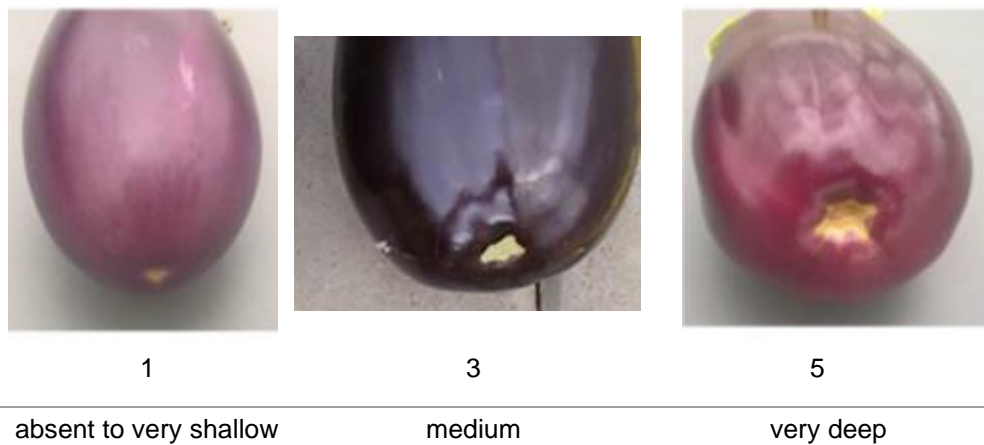


Ad. 20: Fruit: apex

Observations should be made on lateral view.



Ad. 21: Fruit: depth of indentation of pistil scar



Ad. 22: Only for varieties with cylindrical fruits: Fruit: curvature

Observations should be made on fruits that have been growing without any obstacles since that can affect the curvature.



Ad. 23: Fruit: main color of skin

For varieties with pattern on the fruits, the color which occupies the largest area on the fruit is regarded as main color.

If colors are equal, the darkest color is regarded as main color.



1
white



2
green



3
violet



4
purple

Ad. 26: Fruit: secondary color

Observations on the secondary color should be made without removing the calyx.

Ad. 27: Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present: Fruit: secondary color



Ad. 28: Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present: Fruit: pattern of secondary color

Observations should be made directly after harvest.
Older fruits can appear to be reticulated when in fact they are starting to discolor.
For fruits with flushed pattern of secondary color, the development of the pattern during growth of the fruit is influenced and developed by external light on the fruit, while for fruits with a striped and a reticulated pattern, this pattern is not influenced by external light on the fruit.



Ad. 30: Fruit: grooves



1
absent or very weak



2
weak



3
medium



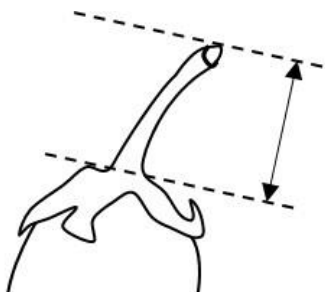
4
strong



5
very strong

Observations should be made on both the number and depth of the grooves.

Ad. 31: Fruit: length of peduncle



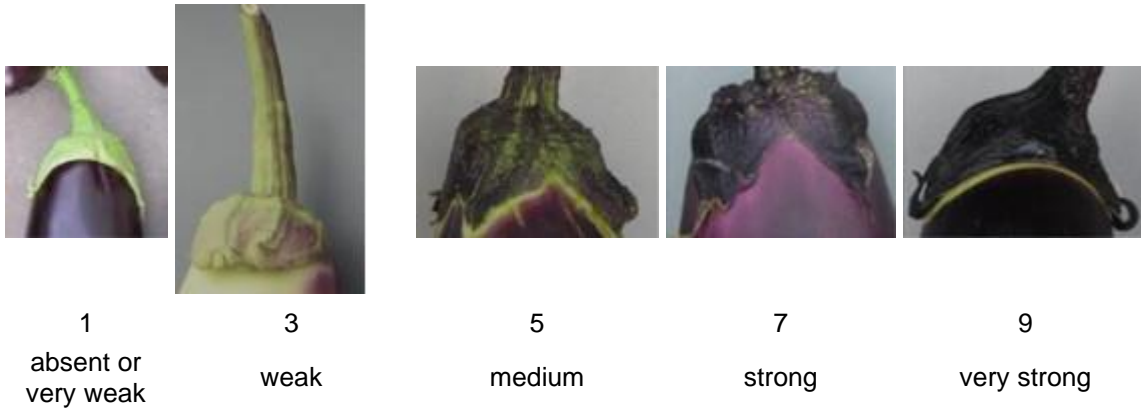
Ad. 32: Only varieties with main color of skin violet or purple: Fruit: color of skin underneath calyx

Observations should be made on the color of skin underneath calyx, only visible by removing calyx.

Ad. 33: Fruit: size of calyx

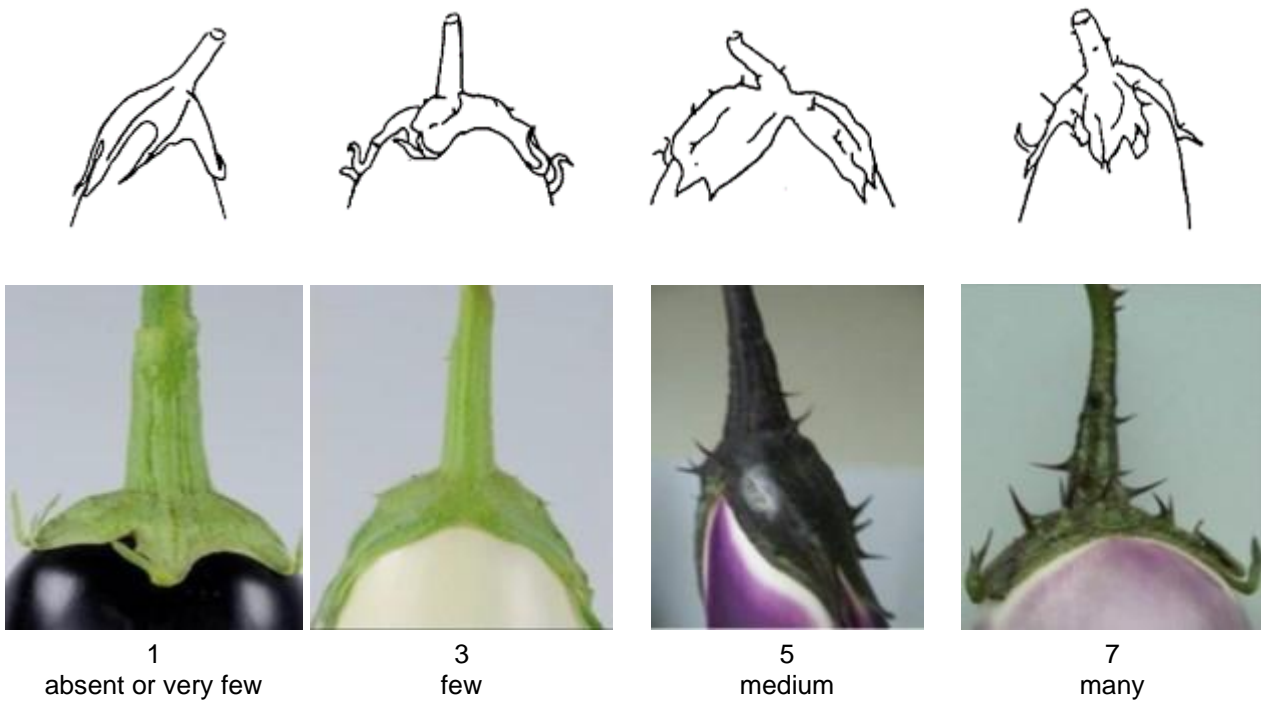
Observations should be made regarding the absolute size of the calyx, regardless the size of the fruit.

Ad. 34: Fruit: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of calyx



Ad. 35: Fruit: spines on calyx

Observations on the number of spines should be made visually, without counting.



Ad. 36: Fruit: creasing of calyx



Ad. 37: Fruit: color of flesh



1

white



2

green

The green color of the flesh is caused by the presence of chlorophyll, particularly towards the skin.

9. Literature

Adinolfi, A., Bianchi, M.: "Caratterizzazione di varietà di Melanzana," Quaderno n. 38 dell'E.N.S.E.

Daunay, M. C., Lester, R. N., Ano, G., 2001: "Eggplant," p. 199-222 in Tropical Plant Breeding (569 p.), Scient. Ed., Charrier, A., Jacquot, M., Hamon, S., Nicolas, D., CIRAD; Science Publishers, Inc., Enfield (US), Plymouth GB, 569 p.

Naktuinbouw and NCSS/(NARO), 2019: Calibration Manual DUS Test for Eggplant

Phillips, R., Rix, M., 1995: "Vegetables", Macmillan Reference Books.

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)
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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	<input type="text" value="Solanum melongena L."/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.1.2	Common name	<input type="text" value="Egg Plant, Aubergine"/>	

2. Applicant

Name	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
Telephone No.	<input type="text"/>
Fax No.	<input type="text"/>
E-mail address	<input type="text"/>
Breeder (if different from applicant)	<input type="text"/>

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination
(if available)

Breeder's reference

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 []
- (b) partially known cross []
- (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) Self-pollination []
(b) Cross-pollination []
(c) Hybrid []
(d) Inbred line []
(e) Other (please provide details) []

4.2.2 Vegetative propagation

- (a) 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 (3)	Plant: height		
	very short		1 []
	very short to short		2 []
	short	Adona, Mogi, Monstrueuse de New York	3 []
	short to medium		4 []
	medium	Tudela	5 []
	medium to tall		6 []
	tall	Avan, Baluroi	7 []
	tall to very tall		8 []
	very tall	Nilo	9 []
5.2 (6)	Stem: pubescence		
	very weak	Kesia	1 []
	very weak to weak		2 []
	weak	Baluroi, Wase Shinkuro	3 []
	weak to medium		4 []
	medium	Abrivado, Bonica	5 []
	medium to strong		6 []
	strong	Mistral	7 []
	strong to very strong		8 []
	very strong	Black Pearl	9 []
5.3 (12)	Inflorescence: truss		
	absent	Bonica	1 []
	present	Blanche ronde à oeuf	9 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.4 (15)	Fruit: length		
	very short	Blanche ronde à oeuf	1 []
	very short to short		2 []
	short	Birgah	3 []
	short to medium		4 []
	medium	Flavine, Nigral	5 []
	medium to long		6 []
	long	Melana, Mistral	7 []
	long to very long		8 []
	very long	Indira	9 []
5.5 (17)	Fruit: ratio length/width		
	very low	Birgah	1 []
	very low to low		2 []
	low	Bonica	3 []
	low to medium		4 []
	medium	Flavine	5 []
	medium to high		6 []
	high	Indira, Mistral	7 []
	high to very high		8 []
	very high	Hakatanaga	9 []
5.6 (18)	Fruit: shape		
	flattened globular	Birgah	1 []
	globular	Monstrueuse de New York, Purpura	2 []
	ovoid	Beatrice	3 []
	obovate	Black King	4 []
	pear shaped	Listada de Gandia	5 []
	club shaped	Baluroi, Mileda	6 []
	ellipsoid	Scorpio	7 []
	cylindrical	Mirabelle, Tango	8 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.7 (23)	Fruit: main color of skin		
	white	Alabaster, Blanche ronde à oeuf, Lato	1 []
	green	Jewel Jade, Kermit	2 []
	violet	Diletta, Purpura	3 []
	purple	Baluroi, Faselis, Jaylo, Lydia	4 []
5.8 (24)	<u>Only for varieties with green, violet or purple skin color:</u> Fruit: intensity of main color of skin		
	very light	Green Knight (g), Tsudanaga (p)	1 []
	very light to light		2 []
	light	Bride (v), Jewel Jade (g), Thai Long Green (g)	3 []
	light to medium		4 []
	medium	Leire (p), Prosperosa (v)	5 []
	medium to dark		6 []
	dark	Black Top (p), Kermit (g), Patio Baby (v)	7 []
	dark to very dark		8 []
	very dark	Faselis (p)	9 []
5.9 (26)	Fruit: secondary color		
	absent	Baluroi, Patio Baby	1 []
	present	Kermit, Listada de Gandia, Purpura	9 []
5.10 (27)	<u>Only varieties with Fruit: secondary color present:</u> Fruit: secondary color		
	white	Lydia, Purpura	1 []
	green	Kermit	2 []
	violet		3 []
	purple		4 []
5.11 (30)	Fruit: grooves		
	absent or very weak	Bonica	1 []
	weak	Bibo	2 []
	medium		3 []
	strong	Black Beauty	4 []
	very strong		5 []

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.12 (35)	Fruit: spines on calyx		
	absent or very few	Freia, Lato	1 []
	very few to few		2 []
	few	Destan	3 []
	few to medium		4 []
	medium	Bonica, Rioca	5 []
	medium to many		6 []
	many	Bibo, Sultane	7 []
	many to very many		8 []
	very many		9 []
5.13 (37)	Fruit: color of flesh		
	white	Lato	1 []
	green	Baluroi	2 []

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>Fruit: length</i>	<i>1 - very short</i>	<i>3 - short</i>
<div>Comments</div>			

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

- It is strongly recommended to add a representative color image of the fruits of the variety to the TQ.

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 at:
http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp_7.pdf

The link provided may be deleted by members of the Union when developing authorities' own test guidelines.]

- Resistance to pest and diseases
- Type of culture: ☐ under glass ☐ in the open

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]