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TG/89/6 Rev. 2

UPOV

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA PROTECTION DES OBTENTIONS VÉGÉTALES

INTERNATIONALER VERBAND ZUM SCHUTZ VON PFLANZEN-ZÜCHTUNGEN

UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LA PROTECCIÓN DE LAS OBTENCIONES VEGETALES

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

SWEDE, RUTABAGA

(*Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* (L.) Rchb.)

GENEVA
2001 + 2009 + 2023

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These Guidelines should be read in conjunction with document TG/1/2, which contains explanatory notes on the general principles on which the Guidelines have been established.

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

I. Subject of these Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* (L.) Rchb.

II. Material Required

1. The competent authorities decide when, where and in what quantity and quality the plant material 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:

50 g.

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

3. 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. Conduct of Tests

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. Each test should include a total of 60 plants which should be divided between two 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. Unless otherwise indicated, all observations determined by measurement, weighing or counting should be made on 40 plants or parts taken from each of 40 plants.

2. For the assessment of uniformity of open-pollinated and hybrid varieties relative uniformity standards should be applied.

3. Unless otherwise indicated, all observations on the leaves should be made on the largest fully developed (non-senescent) leaf.

4. Assessment of leaf color should be made on leaves before powdery mildew infection is established.

5. Observations on root skin color should be made before cork development obscures the skin.

V. Grouping of Varieties

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) Leaf: type (characteristic 3)
(b) Root: anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil (characteristic 13)
(c) Root: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil (characteristics 14.1 and 14.2)
(d) Pseudostem: anthocyanin coloration between leaf scars (characteristic 20)
(e) Root: color of flesh (characteristic 21).

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.

2. Notes (numbers), for the purposes of electronic data processing, are given opposite the states of the different characteristics.

3. Legend:

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

(+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter VIII.

[1)] The optimum stage of development (growth key) for the assessment of each characteristic is indicated by a number in the second column. The stages of development (growth key) denoted by each number are described at the end of Chapter VIII.

VII. Table of Characteristics/Tableau des caractères/Merkmalstabelle/Tabla de caracteres

	Stage[1)] Stade[1)] Stadium[1)] Estado[1)]	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (*)	**100-150**	**Leaf: green color**	**Feuille: couleur verte**	**Blatt: Grünfärbung**	**Hoja: color verde**		
		light	claire	hell	claro	Airlie	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Marian	5
		dark	foncée	dunkel	oscuro	Joan	7
2.	**100-150**	**Leaf: intensity of waxiness**	**Feuille: intensité de la glaucescence**	**Blatt: Intensität der Bereifung**	**Hoja: intensidad de la cerosidad**		
		weak	faible	gering	débil	Seefelder	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Heinkenborsteler	7
3. (*) (+)	**80-150**	**Leaf: type**	**Feuille: type**	**Blatt: Lappung**	**Hoja: tipo**		
		entire	entière	fehlend	uniforme	Niko	1
		lobed	lobée	vorhanden	lobulada	Jaune à Collet Rouge, Magres	2
4. (+)	**100-150**	**Only lobed-leaf varieties: Leaf: number of lobes**	**Seulement variétés à feuilles lobées: Feuille: nombre de lobes**	**Nur bei Sorten mit gelapptem Blatt: Blatt: Anzahl Lappen**	**Sólo para variedades de hoja lobulada: Hoja: número de lóbulos**		
		few	petit	gering	bajo	Wilhelmsburger	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Ruta Otofte	5
		many	grand	groß	alto	Marian	7
5. (*) (+)	**100-150**	**Only lobed-leaf varieties: Leaf: length of terminal lobe**	**Seulement variétés à feuilles lobées: Feuille: longueur du lobe terminal**	**Nur bei Sorten mit gelapptem Blatt: Blatt: Länge des Endlappens**	**Sólo para variedades de hoja lobulada: Hoja: longitud del lóbulo terminal**		
		short	court	kurz	corto	Laurentian	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Sator Otofte	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Kenmore	7

	Stage[1)] Stade[1)] Stadium[1)] Estado[1)]	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6. **(*)** **(+)**	**100-150**	**<u>Only lobed-leaf varieties</u>: Leaf: width of terminal lobe**	**<u>Seulement variétés à feuilles lobées</u>: Feuille: largeur du lobe terminal**	**<u>Nur bei Sorten mit gelapptem Blatt:</u> Blatt: Breite des Endlappens**	**<u>Sólo para variedades de hoja lobulada</u>: Hoja: anchura del lóbulo terminal**		
		narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecho	Laurentian	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Sator Otofte	5
		broad	large	breit	ancho	Kenmore	7
7. **(*)** **(+)**	**100-150**	**Leaf: length**	**Feuille: longueur**	**Blatt: Länge**	**Hoja: longitud**		
		short	courte	kurz	corta	Excelsior	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Ruta Otofte	5
		long	longue	lang	larga	Teviotdale	7
8. **(*)** **(+)**	**100-150**	**Leaf: width**	**Feuille: largeur**	**Blatt: Breite**	**Hoja: anchura**		
		narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Dryden	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Ruta Otofte	5
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Kenmore	7
9.	**100-150**	**Leaf: undulation of margin**	**Feuille: ondulation du bord**	**Blatt: Wellung des Randes**	**Hoja: ondulación del borde**		
		absent or very weak	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Helena, Lizzy	1
		weak	faible	gering	débil		3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Champion	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte		7
		very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte	Magres	9

	Stage[1)] Stade[1)] Stadium[1)] Estado[1)]	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10. **(*)** **(+)**	**100-150**	**Petiole: attitude**	**Pétiole: port**	**Blattstiel: Haltung**	**Pecíolo: porte**		
		erect	dressé	aufrecht	erecto		1
		semi-erect	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	Ruta Otofte	3
		horizontal	horizontal	waagerecht	horizontal	Brora, Helena	5
11.	**100-150**	**Petiole: thickness**	**Pétiole: épaisseur**	**Blattstiel: Dicke**	**Pecíolo: grosor**		
		thin	mince	dünn	delgado	Vogesa	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Marian	5
		thick	épais	dick	grueso	Heinkenborsteler	7
12. **(*)** **(+)**	**240-270**	**Root: predominant color of skin above soil**	**Racine: couleur prédominante de l'épiderme de la partie hors terre**	**Rübe: überwiegende Farbe der Haut oberhalb des Bodens**	**Raíz: color predominante de la epidermis fuera de la tierra**		
		green	vert	grün	verde	Jaune à Collet Verte, Melfort, Seefelder	1
		bronze	bronze	bronze	bronce	Harrietfield	2
		reddish purple	violet rougeâtre	rötlichpurpur	púrpura rojizo	Angus, Jaune à Collet Rouge, Kenmore	3
13. **(*)**	**240-270**	**Root: anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil**	**Racine: pigmentation anthocyanique de l'épiderme de la partie hors terre**	**Rübe: Anthocyanfärbung der Haut oberhalb des Bodens**	**Raíz: pigmentación antociánica de la epidermis fuera de la tierra**		
		absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Seefelder	1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Jaune à Collet Rouge, Ruta Otofte	9

	Stage[1)] Stade[1)] Stadium[1)] Estado[1)]	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
14.1 (*) (+)	**250-270**	**Only varieties with green or bronze skin color: Root: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil**	**Seulement variétés à épiderme vert ou bronze: Racine: intensité de pigmentation anthocyanique de l'épiderme de la partie hors terre**	**Nur Sorten mit grüner oder bronzefarbener Haut: Rübe: Intensität der Anthocyanfärbung der Haut oberhalb des Bodens**	**Sólo variedades con epidermis de color verde o bronceado: Raíz: intensidad de la pigmentación antociánica de la epidermis fuera de la tierra**		
		weak	faible	gering	débil	Melfort	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Angus	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Kenmore	7
14.2 (*)	**250-270**	**Only varieties with reddish purple skin color: Root: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil**	**Seulement variétés à épiderme violet rougeâtre: Racine: intensité de pigmentation anthocyanique de l'épiderme de la partie hors terre**	**Nur Sorten mit rötlichpurpur-farbener Haut: Rübe: Intensität der Anthocyan-färbung der Haut oberhalb des Bodens**	**Sólo variedades con epidermis de color púrpura rojizo: Raíz: intensidad de la pigmentación antociánica de la epidermis fuera de la tierra**		
		weak	faible	gering	débil	Champion	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Doon Major	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Ruby	7
15.	**250-270**	**Root: predominant color of skin below soil level**	**Racine: couleur prédominante de l'épiderme de la partie enterrée**	**Rübe: überwie-gende Farbe der Haut im Boden**	**Raíz: color predominante de la epidermis dentro de la tierra**		
		white	blanc	weiß	blanco	Niko	1
		yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Jaune à Collet Verte, Mella	2
		orange-pink	rose orangé	orangerosa	rosa anaranjado	Jaune à Collet Rouge	3
		reddish	rougeâtre	rötlich	rojizo	Marian	4

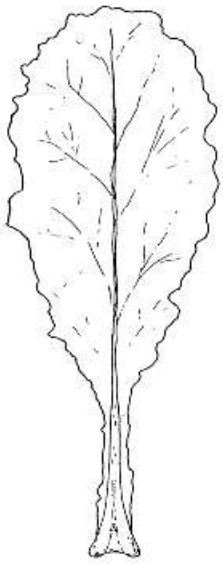
	Stage[1)] Stade[1)] Stadium[1)] Estado[1)]	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
16. (*) (+)	**260-299**	**Root: shape in longitudinal section**	**Racine: forme en section longitudinale**	**Rübe: Form im Längsschnitt**	**Raíz: forma en sección longitudinal**		
		transverse elliptic	elliptique transverse	quer elliptisch	elíptica transversal	Acme, Seefelder	1
		circular	arrondie	kreisförmig	circular	Jaune à Collet Verte, Ruby	2
		obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Kenmore	3
		square	carrée	quadratisch	cuadrada	Doon Major	4
		oblong	rectangulaire	rechteckig	oblonga	Blanc Hors Terre	5
17. (*)	**260-290**	**Root: length**	**Racine: longueur**	**Rübe: Länge**	**Raíz: longitud**		
		short	courte	kurz	corta	Sator Otofte	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Airlie, Ruby	5
		long	longue	lang	larga	Aubigny Green Top	7
18. (*)	**260-290**	**Root: diameter**	**Racine: diamètre**	**Rübe: Durchmesser**	**Raíz: diámetro**		
		small	petit	klein	pequeño	Laurentian	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Ruta Otofte, Sator Otofte	5
		large	grand	groß	grande	Kenmore	7
19. (*) (+)	**260-299**	**Pseudostem: length**	**Fausse tige: longueur**	**Pseudostamm: Länge**	**Pseudotallo: longitud**		
		short	courte	kurz	corto	Helena, Melfort	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Ruta Otofte, Sator Otofte	5
		long	longue	lang	largo	Vittoria	7

	Stage[1)] Stade[1)] Stadium[1)] Estado[1)]	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
20. (*)	**260-299**	**Pseudostem: anthocyanin coloration between leaf scars**	**Fausse tige: pigmentation anthocyanique entre les cicatrices pétiolaires**	**Pseudostamm: Anthocyanfärbung zwischen den Blattnarben**	**Pseudotallo: pigmentación antociánica entre los cicatrices foliares**		
		absent or partial	absente ou partielle	fehlend oder teilweise vorhanden	ausente o parcial	Melfort, Merrick, Seefelder	1
		solid	pleine	einheitlich vorhanden	plena	Champion, Magres	2
21. (*)	**260-280**	**Root: color of flesh**	**Racine: couleur de la chair**	**Rübe: Farbe des Fleisches**	**Raíz: color de la pulpa**		
		white	blanche	weiß	blanco	Blanc Hors Terre, Merrick	1
		yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Jaune à Collet Rouge, Magres	2
22.	**260-280**	**Root: intensity of yellow color of flesh**	**Racine: intensité de la couleur jaune de la chair**	**Rübe: Intensität der Gelbfärbung des Fleisches**	**Raíz: intensidad del color amarillo de la pulpa**		
		light	claire	hell	claro	Doon Major	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Magres	5
		dark	foncée	dunkel	oscuro		7
23. (*) (+)	**410-470 VS/[1] MS**	**Male sterility**	**Stérilité mâle**	**Männliche Sterilität**	**Androesterilidad**		
		absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Magres	1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Tweed	9

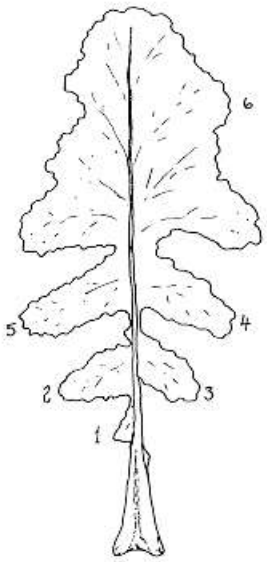
[1] See document TGP/7 "Development of Test Guidelines", Annex 3 "Guidance Notes (GN) for the TG Template", GN 25 "Recommendations for conducting the examination" (http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp_7.pdf)

VIII. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

Ad. 3: Leaf: type



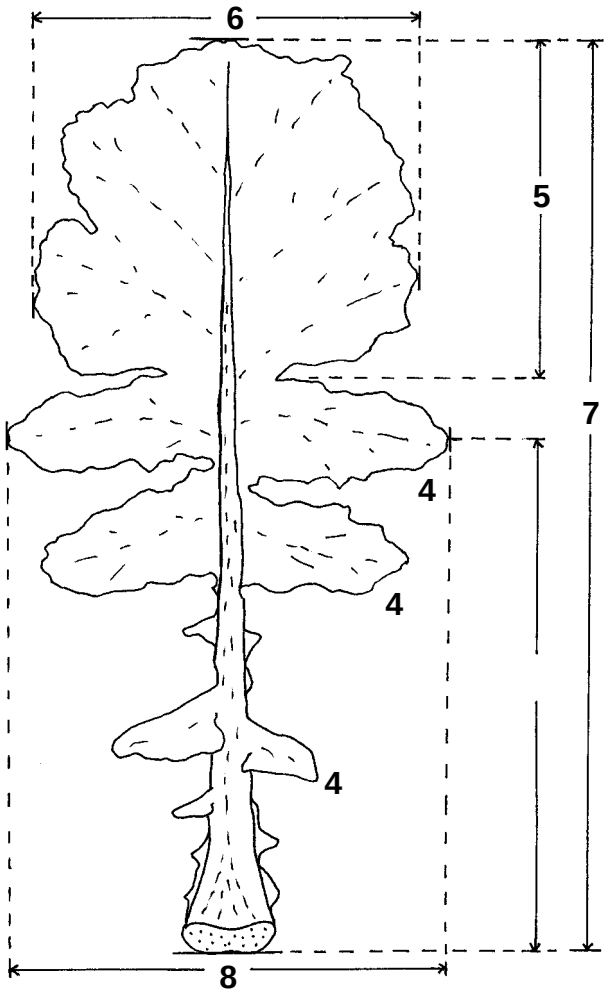
1
entire



2
lobed

Parts of the leaf blade are considered as lobes if their length is at least equivalent to the width of the leaf petiole at their point of attachment and if the upper notch of the blade has at least half the length of the lobe itself.

Ad. 4-8: Leaf characteristics



4. Leaf: number of lobes
(To be recorded on one side of the midrib only and excluding terminal lobe)

A lobe is defined as leaf tissue more than 2 cm in length which is cut on both sides to at least half the distance towards the midrib.

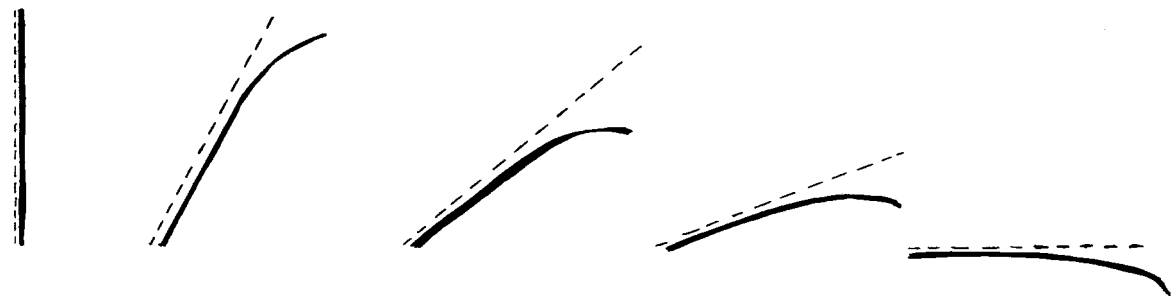
5. Leaf: length of terminal lobe

6. Leaf: width of terminal lobe

7. Leaf: length

8. Leaf: width

Ad. 10: Petiole: attitude



1	2	3	4	5
erect	erect to semi-erect	semi-erect	semi-erect to horizontal	horizontal

The petiole attitude should be assessed along the dotted line, ignoring any reflexing at the leaf tip.

Ad. 12: Root: predominant color of skin above soil

The characteristic describes the predominant color of the skin above soil over the whole root. Very slight localized expression of anthocyanin coloration should be ignored on green skinned roots.

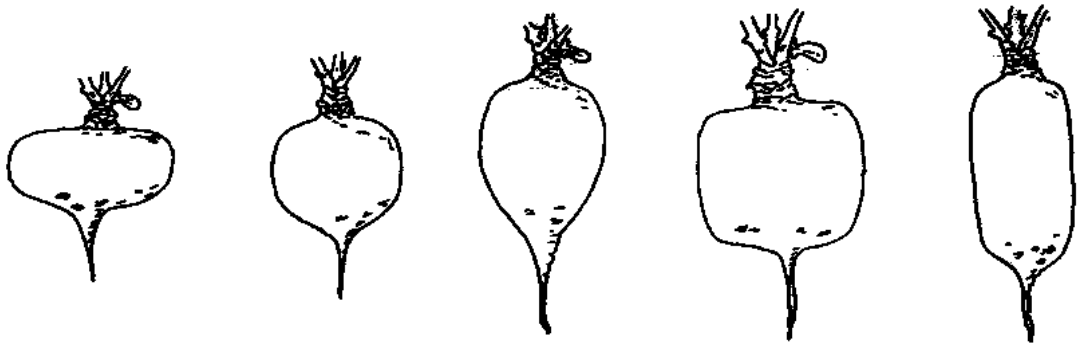
Ad. 14.1: Root: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil (Green or bronze skinned varieties only)

The expression of the root skin color in Swede would appear to be a simple observation with three clear states of expression: green, purple or bronze.

On closer examination some green skinned varieties have light anthocyanin, uniformly expressed, and should be classified as bronze skinned roots.

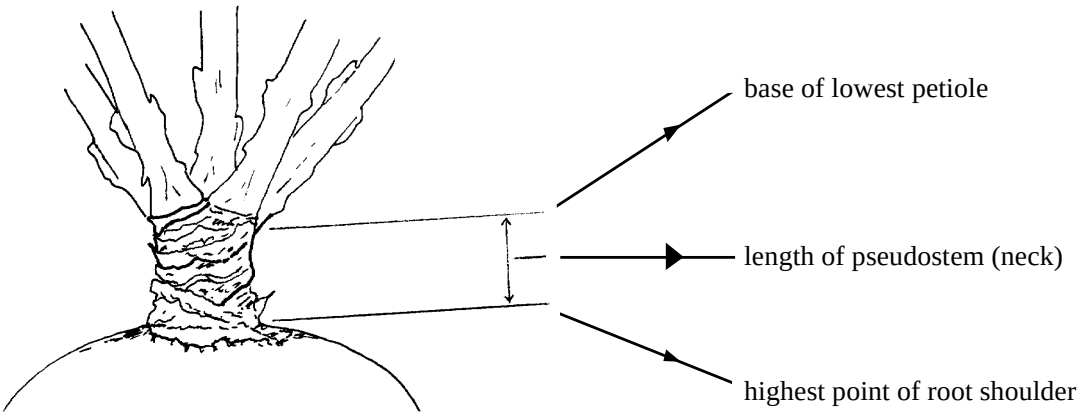
This characteristic should be recorded before the start of root cork development.

Ad. 16: Root: shape in longitudinal section



1	2	3	4	5
transverse elliptic	circular	obovate	square	oblong

Ad. 19: Pseudostem: length



Ad. 23: Male sterility

To be tested in a field trial and/or in a DNA marker test[2].

In the case of a field trial, the type of observation is VS. In the case of a DNA marker test, the type of observation is MS.

Field trial:

Observations should be made on fully opened flowers. Tapping or shaking the flowering stem will release pollen, which, if present, can be observed on dark colored paper or card. The absence of pollen production is an indication of male sterility. The presence of pollen production is an indication of male fertility.

male fertile (pollen present)

male sterile (pollen absent)

DNA marker test:

If the cytoplasmic male sterility (CMS) marker is absent, the variety is expected to have male fertile flowers. If the CMS marker is present, the variety is expected to have male sterile flowers.

In cases where the DNA marker test result does not confirm the declaration in the TQ, a field trial should be performed to observe whether the variety has male fertile or male sterile flowers due to another mechanism.

[2] The description of the method to test male sterility for *Brassica* (CMS marker) is covered by a trade secret. The owner of the trade secret, Syngenta Seeds B.V., has given its consent for the use of the CMS marker solely for the purposes of examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) and for the development of variety descriptions by UPOV and authorities of UPOV members. Syngenta Seeds B.V. declares that neither UPOV, nor authorities of UPOV members that use the CMS marker for the above purposes will be held accountable for possible (mis)use of the CMS marker by third parties. Please contact Naktuinbouw, Netherlands, to obtain the method and information on the CMS marker for the purposes mentioned above.

Key to growth stages

00 Dry seed

0-10 Germination and emergence through soil

Seedling growth

12 Elongation of emerging shoot
15 Elongation and opening of cotyledons
20 Cotyledons fully opened
30 Cotyledons fully opened and full development of first true leaf
40 Second leaf fully developed
50 Third leaf fully developed and initial senescence of cotyledons
60 Fourth leaf fully developed and partial senescence of cotyledons
70 Fifth leaf fully developed and advanced senescence/drop of cotyledons

Leaf development

80 Sixth leaf fully developed;
90 Seventh leaf fully developed; initial senescence of first true leaf in early cultivars
100 Eighth leaf fully developed; 30 % senescence of first true leaf
110 Ninth leaf fully developed; 60% senescence of first true leaf
120 Tenth leaf fully developed; complete senescence and drop of first true leaf
130 Eleventh leaf fully developed.
140
150 Few leaf scars becoming exposed on root ‘neck’
160
170
180 Many leaf scars exposed on root ‘neck’

Root development

200 Slight swelling of the root at ground level
220 Development of a small swollen root above ground level
240 Swollen root medium
260 Root fully developed with no cork on skin
270 Root fully developed with 40% cork development on skin
280 Root fully developed with 80 - 100% cork development
290 Root flesh becoming pithy and fibrous
299 Root flesh fibrous and pithy

Flowering

400 First flower open on terminal raceme
410 Few flowers are open on terminal raceme
420 Full flowering; lower siliques are elongating
450 Lower siliques are starting to fill, less than 5% of flower buds are not yet open
470 Seeds in lower siliques are enlarging, all buds have opened

IX. Literature

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X. Technical Questionnaire

	Reference Number (not to be filled in by the applicant)

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE
to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights

1.	Species	*Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* (L.) Rchb. SWEDE, RUTABAGA
2.	Applicant (Name and address)	
3.	Proposed denomination or breeder's reference	

4. Information on origin, maintenance and reproduction of the variety

4.1 Variety Type

(a) Open-pollinated variety [ ]

(b) Other (please indicate) [ ]

……..

4.2 Other information

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 (3)	**Leaf: type**		
	entire	Niko	1[ ]
	lobed	Jaune à Collet Rouge, Magres	2[ ]
5.2 (12)	**Root: predominant color of skin above soil**		
	green	Jaune à Collet Vert, Melfort, Seefelder	1[ ]
	bronze	Harrietfield	2[ ]
	reddish purple	Angus, Jaune à Collet Rouge, Kenmore	3[ ]
5.3 (13)	**Root: anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil**		
	absent	Seefelder	1[ ]
	present	Jaune à Collet Rouge, Ruta Otofte	9[ ]

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.4.1 (14.1)	**<u>Only varieties with green or bronze skin color</u>: Root: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil**		
	weak	Melfort	3[ ]
	medium	Angus	5[ ]
	strong	Kenmore	7[ ]
5.4.2 (14.2)	**<u>Only varieties with reddish purple skin color</u>: Root: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil**		
	weak	Champion	3[ ]
	medium	Doon Major	5[ ]
	strong	Ruby	7[ ]
5.5 (16)	**Root: shape in longitudinal section**		
	transverse elliptic	Acme, Seefelder	1[ ]
	circular	Jaune à Collet Verte, Ruby	2[ ]
	obovate	Kenmore	3[ ]
	square	Doon Major	4[ ]
	oblong	Blanc Hors Terre	5[ ]
5.6 (19)	**Pseudostem: length**		
	short	Helena, Melfort	3[ ]
	medium	Ruta Otofte, Sator Otofte	5[ ]
	long	Vittoria	7[ ]
5.7 (20)	**Pseudostem: anthocyanin coloration between leaf scars**		
	absent or very weak	Melfort, Merrick, Seefelder	1[ ]
	entire	Champion, Magres	2[ ]
5.8 (21)	**Root: color of flesh**		
	white	Blanc Hors Terre, Merrick	1[ ]
	yellow	Jaune à Collet Rouge, Magres	2[ ]

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.9 (23)	**Male sterility**		
	absent	Magres	1[ ]
	present	Tweed	9[ ]

6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties

Denomination of similar variety	Characteristic in which the similar variety is different [o)]	State of expression of similar variety	State of expression of candidate variety

o) In the case of identical states of expressions of both varieties, please indicate the size of the difference.

7. Additional information which may help to distinguish the variety

7.1 Resistance to pests and diseases

7.2 Main use:

- Agricultural/fodder

- Vegetable
  - Fresh [ ]
  - Processing [ ]
  - Others (please specify) [ ]

7.3 Dry matter content (characteristic 27):

- low [ ]
- medium [ ]
- high [ ]

7.4 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 [ ]
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.

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