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Diese Prüfungsrichtlinien wurden durch eine neuere Fassung ersetzt. Die neueste angenommene Fassung von Prüfungsrichtlinien ist unter http://www.upov.int/test_guidelines/en/list.jsp zu finden.

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Las presentes directrices de examen han sido reemplazadas por una versión posterior. La versión de las directrices de examen de más reciente aprobación está disponible en http://www.upov.int/test_guidelines/es/list.jsp.

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TG/176/4 Rev.

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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

OSTEOSPERMUM

UPOV Code: OSTEO; OSDIM

Osteospermum L. and
hybrids with *Dimorphotheca* Vaill.

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

Alternative Names:*

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Osteospermum</i> L.	Osteospermum	Ostéospermum	Osteospermum	Osteospermum
<i>Osteospermum</i> L. x <i>Dimorphotheca</i> Vaill. ex Moench				

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.]

<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1. SUBJECT OF THESE TEST GUIDELINES.....	3
2. MATERIAL REQUIRED	3
3. METHOD OF EXAMINATION.....	3
3.1 Number of Growing Cycles	3
3.2 Testing Place	3
3.3 Conditions for Conducting the Examination.....	3
3.4 Test Design	4
3.5 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined.....	4
3.6 Additional Tests	4
4. ASSESSMENT OF DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY	4
4.1 Distinctness	4
4.2 Uniformity.....	5
4.3 Stability	5
5. GROUPING OF VARIETIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GROWING TRIAL	5
6. INTRODUCTION TO THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS	6
6.1 Categories of Characteristics.....	6
6.2 States of Expression and Corresponding Notes.....	6
6.3 Types of Expression.....	6
6.4 Example Varieties	6
7. TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS/TABLEAU DES CARACTERES/MERKMALSTABELLE/TABLA DE CARACTERES.....	8
8. EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS	15
8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics	15
8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics	16
8.3 Table of Synonyms	20
9. LITERATURE	21
10. TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE.....	22

1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Osteospermum* L. and hybrids with *Dimorphotheca* Vaill. of the family *Asteraceae*.

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 rooted cuttings.

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

15 rooted cuttings.

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*

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

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. Except where otherwise indicated, the optimum stage of development for the assessment of the characteristics is at the time of full flowering.

3.3.2 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.

3.4 *Test Design*

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 15 plants.

3.4.2 The design of the tests should be such that plants or parts of plants may be removed for measurement or counting without prejudice to the observations which must be made up to the end of the growing cycle.

3.5 *Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined*

Unless otherwise indicated, all observations on single plants should be made on 10 plants or parts taken from each of 10 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test.

3.6 *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.

4.2 *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 For the assessment of uniformity a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 15 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 tested, either by growing a further generation, or by testing a new plant stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the previous 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: attitude of shoots (characteristic 1)
- (b) Leaf: variegation (characteristic 6)
- (c) Ray floret: inward rolling of longitudinal margins (characteristic 16)
- (d) Ray floret: number of colors on upper side (base excluded) (characteristic 19)
- (e) Ray floret: main color on upper side (characteristic 20) 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) Only varieties with two or more colors on upper side: Ray floret: secondary color on upper side (characteristic 22) 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

5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction.

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*

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.

6.3 *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*

(*) Asterisk characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

QL Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

QN Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – Chapter 6.3

(a)-(d) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1

(+) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.2

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

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. (* (*)	Plant: attitude of shoots	Plante : port des tiges	Pflanze: Haltung der Triebe	Planta: porte de los tallos		
QN	erect	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Florsteo White	1
	semi-erect	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	Oste Pinkbic	2
	horizontal	horizontal	waagrecht	horizontal	Julia	3
2. (* (+)	Shoot: length	Tige : longueur	Trieb: Länge	Tallo: longitud		
QN	short	courte	kurz	corto	SAKOST 12	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	KLEO 03103	5
	long	longue	lang	largo	Akkapin	7
3.	Leaf: length including petiole	Feuille : longueur (y compris le pétiole)	Blatt: Länge (einschließlich Stiel)	Tallo: longitud (incluido el pecíolo)		
QN (a)	short	courte	kurz	corta	SAKOST 12	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Akkapin	5
	long	longue	lang	larga	Balserwhit	7
4.	Leaf: width	Feuille : largeur	Blatt: Breite	Hoja: anchura		
QN (a)	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Oslalipu	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Sunny Amanda	5
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Oste Pinkbic	7
5. (+)	Leaf: indentation of margin	Feuille : denticulation du bord	Blatt: Randeinschnitte	Hoja: indentación del borde		
QN (a)	absent or very shallow	absente ou très peu profonde	fehlend oder sehr flach	ausente o muy poco profunda	KLEOE 05119	1
	shallow	peu profonde	flach	poco profunda	Oste Pinkbic	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Julia	5
	deep	profonde	tief	profunda	Oste Yel	7
	very deep	très profonde	sehr tief	muy profunda	Zulu	9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6. (*)	Leaf: variegation	Feuille : panachure	Blatt: Panaschierung	Hoja: variegación		
QL	(a) absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Sparkler	1
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Silver Sparkler	9
7.	Leaf: intensity of green color of upper side	Feuille : intensité de la couleur verte de la face supérieure	Blatt: Intensität der Grünfärbung der Oberseite	Hoja: intensidad del color verde del haz		
QN	(a) light	clair	hell	claro		1
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Oste Pinkbic	2
	dark	foncé	dunkel	oscuro	Zimba	3
8. (+)	Young flower head: main color of upper side of ray floret	Jeune capitule : couleur principale de la face supérieure de la fleur ligulée	Junger Blütenstand: Hauptfarbe der Oberseite der Zungenblüte	Capítulo joven: color principal de la parte superior de la flor ligulada		
PQ	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)	RHS-Farbkarte (Nummer angeben)	Carta de colores RHS (indíquese el número de referencia)		
9. (*) (+)	Flower head: paracorolla	Capitule : paracorolle	Blütenstand: Nebenkrone	Capítulo: paracorola		
QL	(b) absent	absente	fehlend	ausente		1
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente		9
10. (*) (+)	Flower head: number of ray florets	Capitule : nombre de fleurs ligulées	Blütenstand: Anzahl Zungenblüten	Capítulo: número de flores liguladas		
QN	(b) few	faible	gering	poco	Oslalipu	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	KLEO 03103	5
	many	élevé	groß	mucho	Durban	7
11. (*)	Flower head: diameter	Capitule : diamètre	Blütenstand: Durchmesser	Capítulo: diámetro		
QN	(b) small	petit	klein	pequeño	Akkapin	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Sunny Felix	5
	large	grand	groß	grande	KLEO 05119	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
12. (*)	Ray floret: length	Fleur ligulée : longueur	Zungenblüte: Länge	Flor ligulada: longitud		
QN	(b) short	courte	kurz	corta	KLEO 03103	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Sunny Felix	5
	long	longue	lang	larga	Duetisunye	7
13. (*) (+)	Ray floret: width	Fleur ligulée : largeur	Zungenblüte: Breite	Flor ligulada: anchura		
QN	(b) narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Oslalipu	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Sunny Amanda	5
	broad	large	breit	ancha	KLEO 03103	7
14.	Ray floret: length/width ratio	Fleur ligulée : rapport longueur/largeur	Zungenblüte: Verhältnis Länge/Breite	Flor ligulada: relación entre la longitud y la anchura		
QN	(b) small	petit	klein	pequeña		3
	medium	moyen	mittel	mediana		5
	large	grand	groß	grande		7
15. (+)	Ray floret: shape of apex (excluding incisions)	Fleur ligulée : forme du sommet (non compris les incisions)	Zungenblüte: Form der Spitze (ohne Einschnitte)	Flor ligulada: forma del ápice (sin incluir incisiones)		
PQ	(b) acute	aigu	spitz	aguda	Lemon Symphony	1
	obtuse	obtus	stumpf	obtusa	Oste Deeppur	2
	rounded	arrondi	abgerundet	redondeada	Sunny Henry	3
16. (*) (+)	Ray floret: inward rolling of longitudinal margins	Fleur ligulée : enroulement vers l'intérieur des bords longitudinaux	Zungenblüte: Einrollen der Längsränder	Flor ligulada: curvatura interna de los bordes longitudinales		
QN	(b) absent on all flowers	absent sur toutes les fleurs	an allen Blüten fehlend	ausente en todas las flores	Brightside	1
	present on some flowers	présent sur certaines fleurs	an einigen Blüten vorhanden	presente en algunas flores	Osjaseclipur	2
	present on all flowers	présent sur toutes les fleurs	an allen Blüten vorhanden	presente en todas las flores	Balslerlabli	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17. (+)	<u>Only flowers with inward rolling ray floret margins: Ray floret: length of ray floret with rolled margin</u>	<u>Seulement les fleurs à enroulement vers l'intérieur des bords de la fleur ligulée : Fleur ligulée : longueur de la fleur ligulée à bord enroulé</u>	<u>Nur Blüten mit Einrollen der Zungenblütenränder: Zungenblüte: Länge der Zungenblüte mit eingerollten Rändern</u>	<u>Únicamente las flores con curvatura interna de los bordes de la flor ligulada: Flor ligulada: longitud de la flor ligulada con los bordes curvados</u>		
QN	(b) less than one-third	moins d'un tiers	weniger als ein Drittel	menos de un tercio	Duetispocre	1
	one-third to less than one-half	un tiers à moins de la moitié	ein Drittel bis weniger als die Hälfte	de un tercio a menos de una mitad	Aknawim	2
	one-half to two-thirds	la moitié à deux tiers	die Hälfte bis zwei Drittel	de una mitad a dos tercios	Osjamspowit	3
18.	Ray floret: color of basal zone	Fleur ligulée : couleur de la zone basale	Zungenblüte: Farbe der basalen Zone	Flor ligulada: color de la zona inferior		
PQ	(b) RHS Colour Chart (c) (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)	RHS-Farbkarte (Nummer angeben)	Carta de colores RHS (indíquese el número de de referencia)		
19. (* (+)	Ray floret: number of colors on upper side (base excluded)	Fleur ligulée : nombre de couleurs sur la face supérieure (non compris la base)	Zungenblüte: Anzahl Farben der Oberseite (ohne Basis)	Flor ligulada: número de colores en la parte superior (sin incluir la base)		
QN	(b) one	une	eine	uno	Aksinto, Osjampurim	1
	(c) two	deux	zwei	dos	Balserlabli, KLEOE 06150	2
	more than two	plus de deux	mehr als zwei	más de dos		3
20. (* (+)	Ray floret: main color on upper side	Fleur ligulée : couleur principale sur la face supérieure	Zungenblüte: Hauptfarbe der Oberseite	Flor ligulada: color principal en la parte superior		
PQ	(b) RHS Colour Chart (c) (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)	RHS-Farbkarte (Nummer angeben)	Carta de colores RHS (indíquese el número de referencia)		

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
21.	<u>Only varieties with one color on upper side: Ray floret: color distribution on upper side</u>	<u>Seulement les variétés à une couleur sur la face supérieure : Fleur ligulée : distribution des couleurs sur la face supérieure</u>	<u>Nur Sorten mit einfarbiger Oberseite: Zungenblüte: Farbverteilung der Oberseite</u>	<u>Únicamente las variedades con un color en la parte superior: Flor ligulada: distribución de los colores en la parte superior</u>		
PQ	(b) lighter towards base (c)	plus claire vers la base	heller zur Basis hin	más claro hacia la base	Aksinto	1
	even	uniforme	gleichmäßig	uniforme	Oste Yel	2
	lighter towards apex	plus claire vers le sommet	heller zur Spitze hin	más claro hacia el ápice		3
	in light and dark longitudinal stripes	en stries longitudinales claires et foncées	in hellen und dunklen Längsstreifen	en rayas longitudinales claras y oscuras		4
22. (*) (+)	<u>Only varieties with two or more colors on upper side: Ray floret: secondary color on upper side</u>	<u>Seulement les variétés à deux couleurs ou plus sur la face supérieure : Fleur ligulée : couleur secondaire sur la face supérieure</u>	<u>Nur Sorten mit mehrfarbiger Oberseite: Zungenblüte: Sekundärfarbe der Oberseite</u>	<u>Únicamente las variedades con dos o más colores en la parte superior: Flor ligulada: color secundario en la parte superior</u>		
PQ	(b) RHS Colour Chart (c) (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)	RHS-Farbkarte (Nummer angeben)	Carta de colores RHS (indíquese el número de referencia)		
23. (+)	<u>Only varieties with two or more colors on upper side: Ray floret: distribution of secondary color on upper side</u>	<u>Seulement les variétés à deux couleurs ou plus sur la face supérieure : Fleur ligulée : distribution de la couleur secondaire sur la face supérieure</u>	<u>Nur Sorten mit mehrfarbiger Oberseite: Zungenblüte: Verteilung der Sekundärfarbe der Oberseite</u>	<u>Únicamente las variedades con dos o más colores en la parte superior: Flor ligulada: distribución del color secundario en la parte superior</u>		
PQ	(b) apical zone (c)	zone apicale	apikale Zone	zona apical		1
	middle zone	zone médiane	mittlere Zone	zona media		2
	basal zone	zone basale	basale Zone	zona inferior		3
	in longitudinal stripes	en stries longitudinales	in Längsstreifen	en rayas longitudinales		4

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
24. (*) (+)	<u>Only varieties with more than two colors on upper side:</u> Ray floret: tertiary color on <u>upper</u> side	<u>Seulement les variétés à deux couleurs ou plus sur la face supérieure :</u> Fleur ligulée : couleur tertiaire sur la face <u>supérieure</u>	<u>Nur Sorten mit mehrfarbiger Oberseite:</u> Zungenblüte: Tertiärfarbe der <u>Oberseite</u>	<u>Únicamente las variedades con más de dos colores en la parte superior: Flor ligulada: color terciario en la parte <u>superior</u></u>		
PQ	(b) RHS Colour Chart (c) (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)	RHS-Farbkarte (Nummer angeben)	Carta de colores RHS (indíquese el número de de referencia)		
25. (*)	Ray floret: color group of middle zone on <u>lower</u> side	Fleur ligulée : groupe de couleurs de la zone médiane sur la face <u>inférieure</u>	Zungenblüte: Farbgruppe der mittleren Zone der <u>Unterseite</u>	Flor ligulada: grupo de color de la zona media en la parte <u>inferior</u>		
PQ	(b) very light yellow to light yellow (c)	jaune très clair à jaune clair	sehr hellgelb bis hellgelb	amarillo muy claro a amarillo claro	Osjamvan	1
	medium yellow to dark yellow	jaune moyen à jaune foncé	mittelgelb bis dunkelgelb	amarillo medio a amarillo oscuro	Caprivi Milk, KLEO 03105	2
	orange to brown orange	orange à orange brun	orange bis braunorange	naranja a marrón naranja	Seipepan, Wesosora	3
	brown red	rouge brun	braunrot	marrón rojizo	Shiela	4
	purple to brown purple	pourpre à pourpre brun	purpurn bis braunpurpurn	púrpura a púrpura marrón	Oste Pinkbic	5
	blue	bleu	blau	azul	KLEOE 06123	6
	blue violet	violet bleu	blauviolett	violeta azulado	Akkali, Oseclav	7
	violet to brown violet	violet à violet brun	violett bis braunviolett	violeta a violeta marrón	Balslerlabli, Osjamlipur	8
	very light brown	brun très clair	sehr hellbraun	marrón muy claro	Sekilavan	9
	yellow brown	brun jaune	gelbbraun	marrón amarillento	KLEOE 05119	10
	medium brown to dark brown	brun moyen à brun foncé	mittelbraun bis dunkelbraun	marrón medio a marrón oscuro	FELDOST 06, Lanaval	11
	yellow with red stripe	jaune à bande rouge	gelb mit rotem Streifen	amarillo con línea roja	Picnic Yellow	12
	yellow with brown stripe	jaune à bande brune	gelb mit braunem Streifen	amarillo con línea marrón	Duetisunye, Oste Yel	13
	orange with brown stripe	orange à bande brune	orange mit braunem Streifen	naranja con línea marrón	Sunny Dark Florence	14

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
26.	Disc: diameter	Disque : diamètre	Scheibe: Durchmesser	Disco: diámetro		
QN	(b) small	petit	klein	pequeño		3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio		5
	large	grand	groß	grande		7
27. (*)	Disc: color	Disque : couleur	Scheibe: Farbe	Disco: color		
PQ	(b) light grey	gris clair	hellgrau	gris claro	KLEO 03105	1
	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Akyel	2
	yellow green	vert jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento	Lanaca	3
	medium grey green	vert gris moyen	mittel graugrün	verde gris medio	KLEOE 05526	4
	dark grey green	vert gris foncé	dunkel graugrün	verde gris oscuro	Lemon Symphony	5
	dark grey	gris foncé	dunkelgrau	gris oscuro	Sunny Dark Amanda	6
	purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura	Sunny Sabrina	7
	violet	violet	violett	violeta	KLEO 03103	8
	light blue	bleu clair	hellblau	azul claro	Balserswhit	9
	dark blue	bleu foncé	dunkelblau	azul oscuro	Akapin	10
	brown	brun	braun	marrón	Shiela	11
	black	noir	schwarz	negro	Sunny Stephanie	12

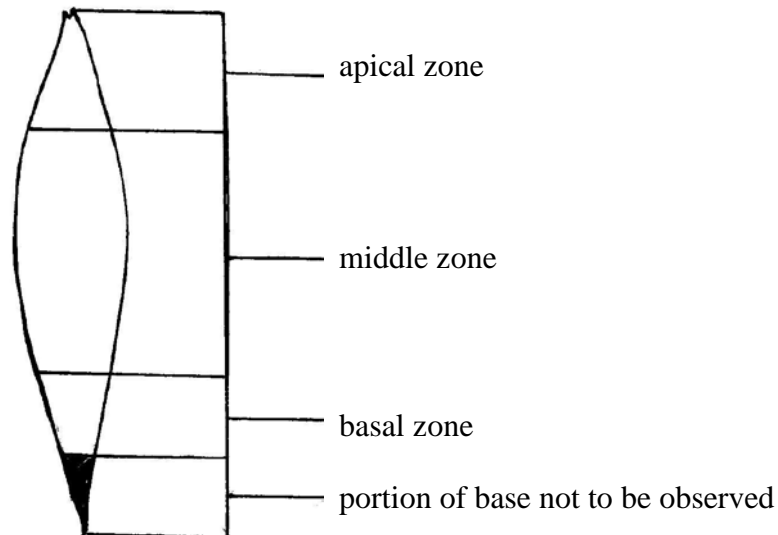
8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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

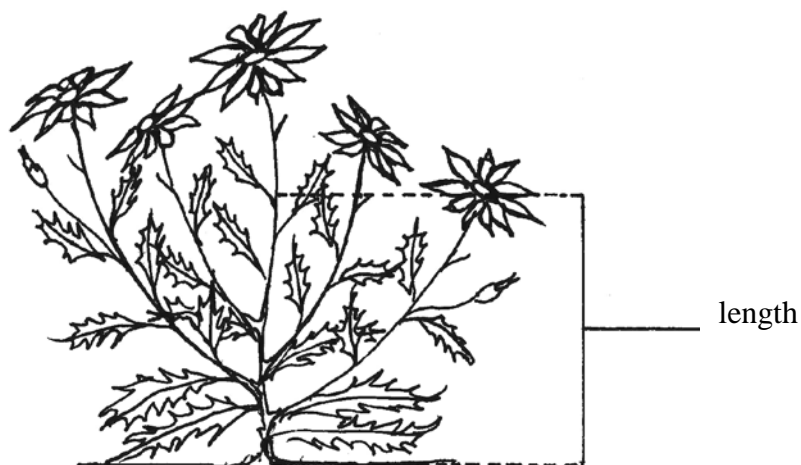
Characteristics containing the following key in the second column of the Table of Characteristics should be examined as indicated below:

- (a) All observations on the leaf should be made on fully developed leaves from the middle part of the plant
- (b) All observations on the flower should be made when one to two rows of disc florets have opened.
- (c) Diagram of parts of ray floret



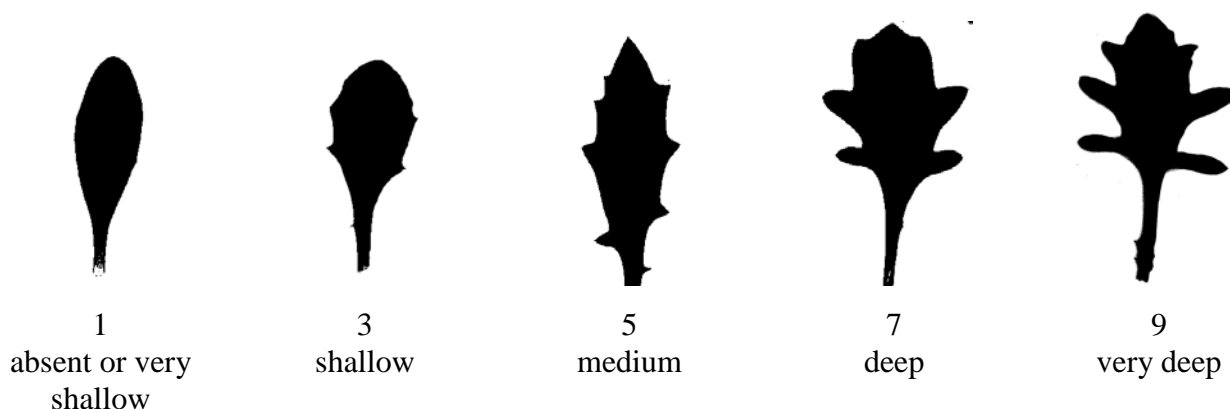
8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 2: Shoot: length



The length of shoot should be observed on the longest shoot from the ground to the last leaf.

Ad. 5: Leaf: indentation of margin



Ad. 8: Young flower head: main color of upper side of ray floret

Observations should be made when all ray florets are fully expanded and there are no open disc florets.

The main color is the color of the largest surface area. In cases where it is difficult to determine the largest surface area, the darkest color is considered to be the main color.

Ad. 9: Flower head: paracorolla

The paracorolla is a secondary or inner corolla; a corona of the flower head.



1
absent



9
present

Ad. 10: Flower head: number of ray florets

The paracorolla should be excluded when observing the number of ray florets.

Ad. 13: Ray floret: width

For ray florets with inward rolling of longitudinal margins, observe the broadest part.

Ad. 15: Ray floret: shape of apex (excluding incisions)



1
acute



2
obtuse



3
rounded

Ad. 16: Ray floret: inward rolling of longitudinal margins



absent



present

State 2 (inward rolling of longitudinal margins present on some flowers) means that inward rolling is present on some flowers of all plants of the variety.

Ad. 17: Only flowers with inward rolling ray floret margins: Ray floret: length of ray floret with rolled margin



1

less than one-third



2

one-third to less than one-half

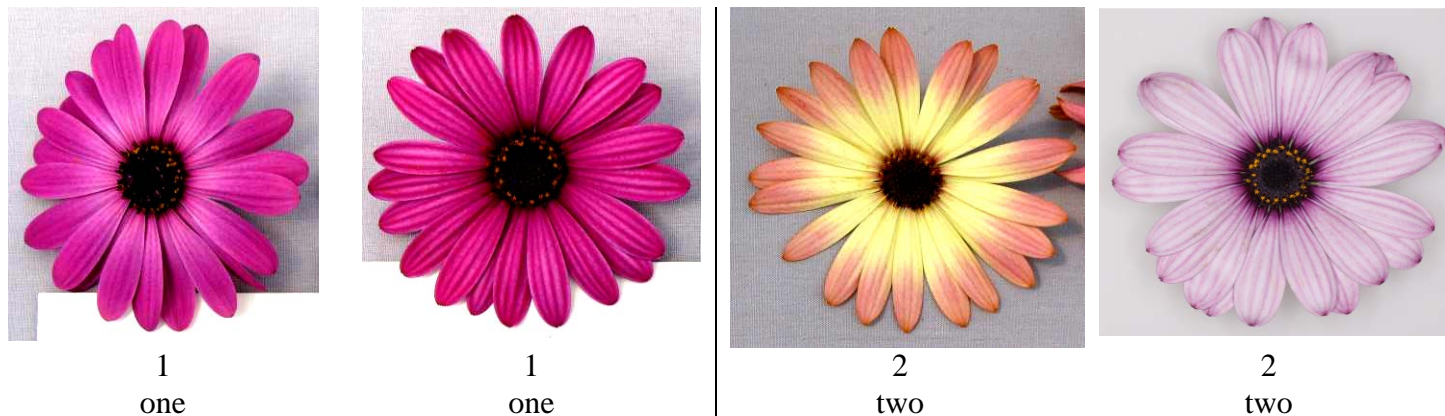


3

one-half to two-thirds

Ad. 19: Ray florets: number of colors on upper side (base excluded)

In varieties with inward rolling ray floret margins, the lower side of the ray floret is visible when viewing the upper side of the flower. In these cases, the color of the visible lower side is not to be considered a color of the upper side.



Varieties with different shades of the same color are considered as varieties with one color (as seen in the examples above).

Ad. 20: Ray floret: main color on upper side

The main color is the color of the largest surface area. In cases where it is difficult to determine the largest surface area, the darkest color is considered to be the main color.

Ad. 22: Only varieties with two or more colors on upper side: Ray floret: secondary color on upper side

The secondary color is the color of the second largest surface area.

Ad. 23: Only varieties with two or more colors on upper side: Ray floret: distribution of secondary color on upper side



Ad. 24: Only varieties with more than two colors on upper side: Ray floret: tertiary color on upper side

The tertiary color is the color of the third largest surface area.

8.3 *Table of Synonyms*

<i>Example Variety</i>	<i>Synonym</i>
Lemon Symphony	Seikilrem

9. Literature

Heywood, V.H. (ed.), 1993: Flowering Plants of the World. B.T. Batsford. London, GB.

10. Technical Questionnaire

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
		Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)
TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights		
1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire		
1.1 Genus	<input type="text" value="Osteospermum L."/>	
1.2 Species (please complete)		
1.2.1 Botanical name	<input type="text"/>	[]
1.2.2 Common name	<input type="text"/>	
1.3 Hybrid	<input type="text" value="Osteospermum L. x Dimorphotheca Vaill."/>	[]
Species (please complete)	<input type="text"/>	
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"/>	
3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference		
Proposed denomination (if available)	<input type="text"/>	
Breeder's reference	<input 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 varieties)
- (b) partially known cross []
(please state known parent variety(ies))
- (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)

4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Vegetative propagation

- (a) cuttings []
- (b) *in vitro* propagation []
- (c) other (state method) []

4.2.2 Other
(please provide details)

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

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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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 Plant: attitude of shoots (1)		
erect	Florsteo White	1[]
semi-erect	Oste Pinkbic	2[]
horizontal	Julia	3[]
5.2 Shoot: length (2)		
short	SAKOST 12	3[]
medium	KLEO 03103	5[]
long	Akkapin	7[]
5.3 Leaf: variegation (6)		
absent	Sparkler	1[]
present	Silver Sparkler	9[]
5.4 Ray floret: inward rolling of longitudinal margins (16)		
absent on all flowers	Brightside	1[]
present on some flowers	Osjaseclipur	2[]
present on all flowers	Balslerlabi	3[]
5.5 Ray floret: number of colors on upper side (base excluded) (19)		
one	Aksinto, Osjampurim	1[]
two	Balslerlabli, KLEOE 06150	2[]
more than two		3[]
5.6i Ray floret: main color on upper side (20)		
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		

Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.6ii Ray floret: main color of upper side (20)		
white		1[]
yellow		2[]
orange		3[]
pink		4[]
red		5[]
purple		6[]
violet		7[]
other color (indicate which)		8[]
5.7i <u>Only varieties with two or more colors on upper side:</u> (22) Ray floret: secondary color on upper side		
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
5.7ii <u>Only varieties with two or more colors on upper side:</u> (22) Ray floret: secondary color on upper side		
white		1[]
yellow		2[]
orange		3[]
pink		4[]
red		5[]
purple		6[]
violet		7[]
other color (indicate which)		8[]

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>Ray floret: width</i>	<i>broad</i>	<i>narrow</i>

Comments:

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 should accompany the Technical Questionnaire.

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.

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

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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9. Information on plant material to be examined or submitted for examination.

9.1 The expression of a characteristic or several characteristics of a variety may be affected by factors, such as pests and disease, chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardants or pesticides), effects of tissue culture, different rootstocks, scions taken from different growth phases of a tree, etc.

9.2 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If the plant material has undergone such treatment, full details of the treatment must be given. In this respect, please indicate below, to the best of your knowledge, if the plant material to be examined has been subjected to:

- | | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| (a) Microorganisms (e.g. virus, bacteria, phytoplasma) | Yes [] | No [] |
| (b) Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide) | Yes [] | No [] |
| (c) Tissue culture | Yes [] | No [] |
| (d) Other factors | Yes [] | No [] |

Please provide details for where you have indicated “yes”.

.....

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

Applicant's name

Signature

Date

[End of document]