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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

TREE PEONY *

UPOV Codes: PAEON_DEL; PAEON_JIS; PAEON_LUD; PAEON_OST; PAEON_QIU; PAEON_ROC; PAEON_SUF

Paeonia delavayi Franch.; *Paeonia jishanensis* T. Hong & W. Z. Zhao; *Paeonia ludlowii* (Stern & Taylor) D. Y. Hong; *Paeonia ostii* T. Hong & J. X. Zhang; *Paeonia qiui* Y. L. Pei & D. Y. Hong; *Paeonia rockii* (S. G. Haw & Lauener) T. Hong & J. J. Li ex D. Y. Hong; *Paeonia suffruticosa* Andrews

GUIDELINES

FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

Alternative Names:*

Botanical name	*English*	*French*	*German*	*Spanish*
Paeonia delavayi Franch.	Tree Peony, Yellow Tree Peony	Pivoine arbustive	Delavays Strauch-pfingstrose, Gelbe Pfingstrose	
Paeonia jishanensis T. Hong & W. Z. Zhao				
Paeonia ludlowii (Stern & Taylor) D. Y. Hong				
Paeonia ostii T. Hong & J. X. Zhang				
Paeonia qiui Y. L. Pei & D. Y. Hong				
Paeonia rockii (S. G. Haw & Lauener) T. Hong & J. J. Li ex D. Y. Hong			Gefleckte Strauch-pfingstrose	
Paeonia suffruticosa Andrews, *Paeonia moutan* Sims	Tree Peony, Moutan Peony	Pivoine arbustive	Strauchpäonie	Peonia

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.]

TABLE OF CONTENTSPAGE

1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Paeonia suffruticosa* Andrews, *Paeonia jishanensis* T. Hong & W. Z. Zhao, *Paeonia ostii* T. Hong & J. X. Zhang, *Paeonia rockii* (S. G. Haw & Lauener) T. Hong & J. J. Li ex D. Y. Hong, *Paeonia delavayi* Franch., *Paeonia qiui* Y. L. Pei & D. Y. Hong and *Paeonia ludlowii* (Stern & Taylor) D. Y. Hong.

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 one-year-old plants grafted on a rootstock.

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

5 plants.

2.4 The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigor, nor affected by any important pest or disease. The rootstock should be named when the plant material is supplied. The competent authorities may prescribe the rootstock on which the variety should be grafted.

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.

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. The color chart and version used should be specified in the variety description.

3.4 Test Design

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 5 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 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 / Parts of Plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations should be made on 5 plants or parts taken from each of 5 plants. In the case of observations of parts taken from single plants, the number of parts to be taken from each of the plants should be 2.

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 second column of 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 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 5 plants, no off-type is allowed.

4.3 Stability

4.3.1 In practice, it is not usual to perform tests of stability that produce results as certain as those of the testing of distinctness and uniformity. However, experience has demonstrated that, for many types of variety, when a variety has been shown to be uniform, it can also be considered to be stable.

4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be further examined by testing a new plant stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the initial material supplied.

5. Grouping of Varieties and Organization of the Growing Trial

5.1 The selection of varieties of common knowledge to be grown in the trial with the candidate varieties and the way in which these varieties are divided into groups to facilitate the assessment of distinctness are aided by the use of grouping characteristics.

5.2 Grouping characteristics are those in which the documented states of expression, even where produced at different locations, can be used, either individually or in combination with other such characteristics: (a) to select varieties of common knowledge that can be excluded from the growing trial used for examination of distinctness; and (b) to organize the growing trial so that similar varieties are grouped together.

5.3 The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics:

(a) Plant: growth habit (characteristic 1)
(b) Plant: height (characteristic 6)
(c) Leaf: type (characteristic 9)
(d) Lateral leaflets: depth of sinus (characteristic 16)
(e) Flower: form (characteristic 22)
(f) Flower: main color (characteristic 23) with the following groups:
Gr.1: white
Gr.2: green
Gr.3: yellow
Gr.4: orange
Gr.5: pink
Gr.6: red
Gr.7: purple
Gr.8: dark red purple
(g) Petal: blotch (characteristic 28)
(h) Petal: length of blotch (characteristic 29)
(i) Time of beginning of flowering (characteristic 49)

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 In the case of qualitative and pseudo-qualitative characteristics (see Chapter 6.3), all relevant states of expression are presented in the characteristic. However, in the case of quantitative characteristics with 5 or more states, an abbreviated scale may be used to minimize the size of the Table of Characteristics. For example, in the case of a quantitative characteristic with 9 states, the presentation of states of expression in the Test Guidelines may be abbreviated as follows:

State	Note
small	3
medium	5
large	7

However, it should be noted that all of the following 9 states of expression exist to describe varieties and should be used as appropriate:

State	Note
very small	1
very small to small	2
small	3
small to medium	4
medium	5
medium to large	6
large	7
large to very large	8
very large	9

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

(*)	Asterisked characteristic	– see Chapter 6.1.2
QL	Qualitative characteristic	– see Chapter 6.3
QN	Quantitative characteristic	– see Chapter 6.3
PQ	Pseudo-qualitative characteristic	– see Chapter 6.3
MG, MS, VG, VS		– see Chapter 4.1.5
(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. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Plant: growth habit**	**Plante : port**	**Pflanze: Wuchsform**	**Planta: hábito de crecimiento**		
QN		upright	dressé	aufrecht	erguido	Kao, Shichifukujin	1
		semi-upright	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierguido	Wu Long Peng Sheng	2
		spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	extendido	Zhao Fen	3
2. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG/ MG**	**One-year-old branch: length**	**Rameau vieux d'un an : longueur**	**Einjähriger Trieb: Länge**	**Rama de un año: longitud**		
QN		short	court	kurz	corta	Shan Hu Tai, Ying Luo Bao Zhu	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	media	Luo Yang Hong, Zhao Fen	5
		long	long	lang	larga	Tian Xiang Zhan Lu, Zi Die Ying Feng	7
3. **(+)**	**VG**	**Mixed bud: shape in lateral view**	**Bourgeon mixte : forme en vue latérale**	**Gemischte Knospe: Form in Seitenansicht**	**Yema mixta: forma en vista lateral**		
QN	**(a)**	narrow ovate	ovale étroit	schmal eiförmig	oval estrecha	Qing Long Wo MO Chi, Rou Fu Rong	1
		medium ovate	ovale moyen	mittel eiförmig	oval media	LuoYang Hong	3
		broad ovate	ovale large	breit eiförmig	oval ancha	Cai Xia, Cong zhong xiao	5
4.	**VG**	**Mixed bud: color**	**Bourgeon mixte : couleur**	**Gemischte Knospe: Farbe**	**Yema mixta: color**		
PQ	**(a)**	yellow brown	brun jaunâtre	gelbbraun	marrón amarillo	Yang Huang	1
		green	vert	grün	verde	Cui Ye Zi, Zhi Hong,	2
		red	rouge	rot	rojo	Hu Hong, Zhu Sha Lei	3
		purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura	Kao	4
5. **(*)**	**VG**	**Two-year-old branch: number of flowering branches**	**Rameau vieux de deux ans : nombre de rameaux florifères**	**Zweijähriger Trieb: Anzahl Blütentriebe**	**Rama de dos años: número de ramas en floración**		
QN		one	un	einer	una	Shou An Hong	1
		two	deux	zwei	dos	Hanakisoi, Zhu Sha Lei	2
		more than two	plus de deux	mehr als zwei	más de dos	Taiyo	3
6. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG/ MS**	**Plant: height**	**Plante : hauteur**	**Pflanze: Höhe**	**Planta: altura**		
QN		short	basse	niedrig	baja	Shan Hu Tai	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Kao, Luo Yang Hong	5
		tall	haute	hoch	alta	Hanakisoi	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
7. **(+)**	**VG**	**Very young shoot: color**	**Très jeune pousse : couleur**	**Sehr junger Trieb: Farbe**	**Brote muy joven: color**		
PQ		yellow green	vert jaunâtre	gelbgrün	verde amarillo	San Qing Bai	1
		medium green	vert moyen	mittelgrün	verde medio	Bai Hua Du, Shin-jitsugetu	2
		pink	rose	rosa	rosa	Lu He Hong	3
		purple red	rouge pourpre	purpurrot	rojo púrpura	Si He Lian	4
		brown red	rouge brun	braunrot	rojo marrón	Shou An Hong	5
8. **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf: attitude in relation to the stem**	**Feuille : port par rapport à la tige**	**Blatt: Stellung im Verhältnis zum Stamm**	**Hoja: porte en relación con el tallo**		
QN	**(b)**	erect	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Kinkaku	1
		semi-erect	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	Cang Zhi Hong, Shou An Hong	2
		horizontal	horizontal	horizontal	horizontal	Dou Lv, Zi Hong Zheng Yan	3
9. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf: type**	**Feuille : type**	**Blatt: Typ**	**Hoja: tipo**		
QL	**(b)**	pinnate	pennée	gefiedert	pinnada		1
		bipinnate	bipennée	doppelt gefiedert	bipinnada		2
		tripinnate	tripennée	dreifach gefiedert	tripinnada		3
10. **(*)** **(+)**	**MS**	**Leaf: length**	**Feuille : longueur**	**Blatt: Länge**	**Hoja: longitud**		
QN	**(b)**	short	courte	kurz	corta	Mei Ren Hong	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Luo Yang Hong	5
		long	longue	lang	larga	Rou Fu Rong	7
11. **(*)** **(+)**	**MS**	**Leaf: width**	**Feuille : largeur**	**Blatt: Breite**	**Hoja: anchura**		
QN	**(b)**	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Yin Hong Qiao Dui	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Luo Yang Hong	5
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Rou Fu Rong	7
12. **(+)**	**VG**	**Leaf: color of upper side**	**Feuille : couleur de la face supérieure**	**Blatt: Farbe der Oberseite**	**Hoja: color del haz**		
PQ		yellow green	jaune vert	gelbgrün	verde amarillento	Zhao Fen	1
		medium green	vert moyen	mittelgrün	verde medio	Dou Lv	2
		dark green	vert foncé	dunkelgrün	verde oscuro	Guan Shi Mo Yu, Zhuang Yuan Hong	3
		grey green	vert gris	graugrün	verde grisaceo	Mo Kui	4

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
13.	**VG**	**Leaf: anthocyanin coloration on upper side**	**Feuille : pigmentation anthocyanique sur la face supérieure**	**Blatt: Anthocyanfärbung der Oberseite**	**Hoja: pigmentación antociánica del haz**		
QN	**(b)**	absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Bai Hua Du	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Hu Hong	2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Dan Lu Yan	3
14. (*)	**VG**	**Leaf: pubescence on lower side**	**Feuille : pubescence sur la face inférieure**	**Blatt: Behaarung der Unterseite**	**Hoja: pubescencia del envés**		
QN	**(b)**	absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Yin Fen Jin Lin	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Dou Lv	3
15. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Lateral leaflets: shape**	**Folioles latérales : forme**	**Seitliche Blattfiedern: Form**	**Foliolos laterales: forma**		
PQ	**(b)**	lanceolate	lancéolées	lanzettlich	lanceolada		1
		narrow ovate	ovales étroites	schmal eiförmig	ovada estrecha		2
		narrow elliptic	elliptiques étroites	schmal elliptisch	elíptica estrecha		3
		broad elliptic	elliptiques larges	breit elliptisch	elíptica ancha		4
		broad ovate	ovales larges	breit eiförmig	oval ancha		5
16. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Lateral leaflets: depth of sinus**	**Folioles latérales : profondeur du sinus**	**Seitliche Blattfiedern: Tiefe der Buchten**	**Foliolos laterales: profundidad del seno**		
QN	**(b)**	absent or very shallow	absente ou très peu profonde	fehlend oder sehr flach	ausente o muy poco profundo		1
		shallow	peu profonde	flach	poco profundo		3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio		5
		deep	profonde	tief	profundo		7
		very deep	très profonde	sehr tief	muy profundo		9
17. (*) (+)	**VG/ MS**	**Petiole: length**	**Pétiole : longueur**	**Blattstiel: Länge**	**Peciolo: longitud**		
QN	**(b)**	short	court	kurz	corto	Mei Ren Hong, Yi Pin Zhu Yi	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Luo Yang Hong	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Yu Ji Yan Zhuang	7
18. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Flower bud: shape in lateral view**	**Bourgeon floral : forme en vue latérale**	**Blütenknospe: Form in Seitenansicht**	**Botón floral: forma en vista lateral**		
PQ	**(c)**	narrow ovate	ovale étroit	schmal eiförmig	oval estrecha	Yu Mian Tao Hua	1
		broad ovate	ovale large	breit eiförmig	oval ancha	Zhu Sha Lei	2
		circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Shan Hu TAi	3
		oblate	aplati	breitrund	achatada	Shou An Hong	4

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
19. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Plant: attitude of flowers**	**Plante : port des fleurs**	**Pflanze: Haltung der Blüten**	**Planta: porte de los flores**		
QN	**(c)**	erect	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Kao	1
		horizontal	horizontal	waagerecht	horizontal	Rou Fu Rong	2
		drooping	retombant	hängend	colgante	Dou Lv	3
20. (*) (+)	**MG**	**Only varieties with flower form: Crown, Globular or Proliferate form: Flower: height of petaloid stamens (in relation to petals)**	**Seulement variétés avec forme de fleur : en forme de couronne, en forme circulaire ou en forme de prolifération : Fleur : hauteur des étamines pétaloïdes (par rapport aux pétales)**	**Nur Sorten mit Blütenform: Kronenform, Kugelform oder gefüllte Form: Blüte: Höhe der petaloiden Staubblätter (im Vergleich zu den Blütenblättern)**	**Únicamente variedades con forma de la flor: corona, globular o en forma de floración: Flor: altura de los estambres petaloideos (en relación con los pétalos)**		
QN	**(c)**	short	courte	niedrig	baja	Dou Lv	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Shou An Hong	2
		tall	haute	hoch	alta	Zi Rong Qiu	3
21. (*)	**VG/ MS**	**Flower: diameter**	**Fleur : diamètre**	**Blüte: Durchmesser**	**Flor: diámetro**		
QN	**(c)**	small	petit	klein	pequeño	Pan Zhong Qu Guo	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Luo Yang Hong	5
		large	large	groß	grande	Bai He Liang Chi, Xian Tao	7
22. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Flower: form**	**Fleur : forme**	**Blüte: Form**	**Flor: forma**		
PQ	**(c)**	single form	en forme unique	einfache Form	forma simple	Shu Sheng Peng Mo	1
		golden stamen form	en forme d'étamine dorée	goldene Staubblattform	forma de estambre dorado	Yao Huang	2
		anemone form	en forme d'anémone	Anemonenform	forma de anémona	Yin Si Guan Ding	3
		lotus form	en forme de lotus	Lotusform	forma de loto	Yu Ban Bai	4
		chrysanthemum form	en forme de chrysanthème	Chrysanthemenform	forma de crisantemo	Cong Zhong Xiao, Ru Hua Si Yu	5
		rose form	en forme de rose	Rosenform	forma de rosa	Luo Yang Hong	6
		golden circle form	en forme de cercle doré	goldene Kreisform	forma de círculo dorado	Fen Mian Tao Hua	7
		crown form	en forme de couronne	Kronenform	forma de corona	Shou An Hong	8
		globular form	en forme circulaire	Kugelform	forma globular	Fen Yu Qiu	9
		proliferate form	en forme de prolifération	gefüllte Form	en forma de floración	Jun Yan Hong, Xian Tao	10
23. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Flower: main color**	**Fleur : couleur principale**	**Blüte: Hauptfarbe**	**Flor: color principal**		
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)		

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
24. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Flower: secondary color**	**Fleur : couleur secondaire**	**Blüte: Sekundärfarbe**	**Flor: color secundario**		
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)		
25. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Flower: distribution of secondary color**	**Fleur : distribution de la couleur secondaire**	**Blüte: Verteilung der Sekundärfarbe**	**Flor: distribución del color secundario**		
PQ	**(c)**	none	aucune	keine	ninguno	Luo Yang Hong	1
		stripes	en bandes	Streifen	en rayas	He Pin Hua Er Qiao	2
		blocks	en blocs	Blöcke	en bloques	Hua Er Qiao	3
		at center	au centre	in der Mitte	en el centro	Yuan Yang Pu	4
		ring	en anneau	Ring	en anillo	Tao Yang Jin	5
		at edge	au bord	am Rand	en el borde		6
26. (+)	**VG**	**Petal: shape (excluding petaloid)**	**Pétale : forme (à l'exclusion du pétaloïde)**	**Blütenblatt: Form (ohne Petaloide)**	**Pétalo: forma (excluidos los petaloideos)**		
PQ	**(c)**	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptica		1
		circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular		2
		oblate	aplatie	breitrund	achatada		3
27. (+)	**VG**	**Petal: incision of apex (excluding petaloid)**	**Pétale : incision du sommet (à l'exclusion du pétaloïde)**	**Blütenblatt: Einschnitt der Spitze (ohne Petaloide)**	**Pétalo: incisión del ápice (excluidos los petaloideos)**		
QN	**(c)**	absent or very weak	absente ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Cong Zhong Xiao	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Luo Yang Hong	3
		very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte	Zi Rong Jian Rong	5
28. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Petal: blotch**	**Pétale : tache**	**Blütenblatt: Fleck**	**Pétalo: mancha**		
QL	**(c)**	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Zhao Fen	1
	(d)	present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Luo Yang Hong	9
29. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Petal: length of blotch**	**Pétale : longueur de la tache**	**Blütenblatt: Länge des Flecks**	**Pétalo: longitud de la mancha**		
QN	**(d)**	very short	très courte	sehr kurz	muy corta	Hu Hong	1
		short	courte	kurz	corta	Luo Yang Hong	2
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Cong Zhong Xiao	3
		long	longue	lang	larga	Shu Sheng Peng Mo	4
		very long	très longue	sehr lang	muy larga	Zhong Ban Bai	5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
30. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Petal: width of blotch**	**Pétale : largeur de la tache**	**Blütenblatt: Breite des Flecks**	**Pétalo: anchura de la mancha**		
PQ	**(d)**	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha	Chi Tang Xiao Yue	1
		narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Lan Hai Bi Bo	2
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Cong Zhong Xiao	3
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Shu Sheng Peng Mo	4
		very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha	Zhong Ban Bai	5
31. (*)	**VG**	**Petal: color of blotch**	**Pétale : couleur de la tache**	**Blütenblatt: Farbe des Fleckes**	**Pétalo: color de la mancha**		
PQ	**(d)**	white	blanc	weiß	blanco	Zheng Chun	1
		red	rouge	rot	rojo	High Noon	2
		purple red	rouge pourpre	purpurrot	rojo púrpura	Xue Hai Dan Xin	3
		red brown	brun rouge	rotbraun	marrón rojizo	Xue Hai Yin Zhen	4
		dark purple or black	pourpre foncé ou noir	dunkelpurpurn oder schwarz	púrpura oscuro o negro	Zi Die Ying Feng	5
32. (+)	**VG**	**Petal: white line in the center of the blotch**	**Pétale : ligne blanche au centre de la tache**	**Blütenblatt: weiße Linie in der Mitte des Fleckes**	**Pétalo: línea blanca en el centro de la mancha**		
QN	**(d)**	absent or very inconspicuous	absente ou très peu nette	fehlend oder sehr undeutlich	ausente o muy poco visible		1
		moderately conspicuous	modérément nette	mäßig deutlich	moderadamente visible		2
		very conspicuous	très nette	sehr deutlich	muy visible		3
33. (*)	**MG/ VG**	**Flower: petaloid stamens**	**Fleur : étamines pétaloïdes**	**Blüte: petaloide Staubblätter**	**Flor: estambres petaloideos**		
QN	**(c)**	none or very few	aucune ou très rares	fehlend oder sehr wenige	ninguno o muy pocos	Renkaku	1
		few	rares	wenige	pocos	Yu Ban Bai	2
		medium	moyennes	mittel	medio	Luo Yang Hong	3
		many	nombreuses	viele	abundantes	Kun Shan Ye Guang	4
		very many	très nombreuses	sehr viele	muy abundantes	Tao Hong Xian Mei	5
34.	**VG**	**Stamen: color of filaments**	**Étamine : couleur des filaments**	**Staubblatt: Farbe der Staubfäden**	**Estambre: color de los filamentos**		
PQ	**(c)**	white	blanche	weiß	blanco	Renkaku	1
		light yellow	jaune clair	hellgelb	amarillo claro	Xue Lian	2
		pink	rose	rosa	rosa	Zhao Fen	3
		light purple	violet clair	hellpurpurn	púrpura claro	Luo Yang Hong	4
		dark purple	pourpre foncé	dunkelpurpurn	púrpura oscuro	Yan Long Zi Zhu Pan	5
35. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Only varieties with petaloid stamens: Petaloid stamen: type**	**Seulement variétés avec étamine pétaloïde : Étamine pétaloïde : type**	**Nur Sorten mit petaloiden Staubblättern: Petaloides Staubblatt: Typ**	**Únicamente variedades con estambres petaloideos: Estambre petaloideo: tipo**		
QL	**(c)**	stamen-like	en form d'étamine	staubblattähnlich	en forma de estambre		1
		petal-like	en forme de pétale	blütenblattähnlich	en forma de pétalo		2

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
36. **(+)**	**VG**	**Only varieties with petaloid stamens: Flower: conspicuousness of anthers**	**Seulement variétés avec étamines pétaloïdes : Fleur : netteté des anthères**	**Nur Sorten mit petaloiden Staubblättern: Blüte: Ausprägung der Antheren**	**Únicamente variedades con estambres petaloideos: Flor: visibilidad de las anteras**		
QN	**(c)**	inconspicuous	peu nette	undeutlich	poco visibles		1
		moderately conspicuous	modérément nette	mäßig deutlich	moderadamente visibles		2
		very conspicuous	très nette	sehr deutlich	muy visibles		3
37.	**MG**	**Pistil: number**	**Pistil : nombre**	**Stempel: Anzahl**	**Pistilo: número**		
QN	**(c)**	few	rare	wenig	pequeño	Shou An Hong	1
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Zi Die Ying Feng	2
		many	élevé	viele	grande	Luo Yang Hong	3
38. **(*)**	**VG**	**Pistil: color of stigma**	**Pistil : couleur du stigmate**	**Stempel: Farbe der Narbe**	**Pistilo: color del estigma**		
PQ	**(c)**	light yellow	jaune clair	hellgelb	amarillo claro	Renkaku, Yu Ban Bai	1
		pink	rose	rosa	rosa	Zhao Fen	2
		red	rouge	rot	rojo	Guo Qi Hong	3
		purple red	rouge pourpre	purpurrot	rojo púrpura	Luo Yang Hong	4
		purplish black	noir violacé	purpurschwarz	negro púrpura	Ye Guang Bei	5
		black	noir	schwarz	negro	Yan Long Zi Zhu Pan	6
39. **(*)** **(+)**	**VG**	**Pistil: openness of disc**	**Pistil : ouverture du disque**	**Stempel: Öffnung der Scheibe**	**Pistilo: apertura del disco**		
QN	**(c)**	closed	fermé	geschlossen	cerrado		1
		partly open	en partie ouvert	teilweise geöffnet	parcialmente abierto		2
		fully open	complètement ouvert	vollständig geöffnet	totalmente abierto		3
40. **(*)**	**VG**	**Pistil: pubescence of carpels**	**Pistil : pubescence des carpelles**	**Stempel: Behaarung der Fruchtblätter**	**Pistilo: pubescencia de los cárpelos**		
QN	**(c)**	absent or sparse	absente ou lâche	fehlend oder gering	ausente o escasa	Hua Xia Hong	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	High Noon	2
		dense	dense	stark	densa	Luo Yang Hong	3
41. **(+)**	**VG**	**Fleshiness of disc**	**État charnu du disque**	**Fleischigkeit der Scheibe**	**Carnosidad del disco**		
PQ	**(c)**	weak	faible	schwach	débil	Luo Yang Hong	1
		medium	moyen	mittel	media	Hua Xia Yi Pin Huang	2
		strong	fort	stark	fuerte	Hua Xia Hong	3

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
42. (*)	**VG**	**Pistil: color of disc**	**Pistil : couleur du disque**	**Stempel: Farbe der Scheibe**	**Pistilo: color del disco**		
PQ	**(c)**	yellowish white	blanc jaunâtre	gelblich weiß	blanco amarillento	Renkaku, Xue Lian	1
		yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Hua Xia Yi Pin Huang	2
		pink	rose	rosa	rosa	Zhao Fen	3
		purple red	rouge pourpre	purpurrot	rojo púrpura	Xue Hai Dan Xin	4
		dark purple	pourpre foncé	dunkelpurpurn	púrpura oscuro	Yan Long Zi Zhu Pan	5
43. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Petaloid pistil**	**Pistil pétaloïde**	**Petaloider Stempel**	**Pistilo petaloideo**		
QL	**(c)**	absent	absent	fehlend	ausente		1
		present	présent	vorhanden	presente		9
44. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Petaloid pistil: type**	**Pistil pétaloïde : type**	**Petaloider Stempel: Typ**	**Pistilo petaloideo: tipo**		
PQ	**(c)**	only stigma	stigmate seulement	nur Narbe	únicamente el estigma		1
		partly petaloid	en partie pétaloïde	teilweise petaloid	parcialmente petaloideo		2
		completely petaloid	complètement pétaloïde	vollständig petaloid	completamente petaloideo		3
45. (*)	**VG**	**Petaloid pistil: color**	**Pistil pétaloïde : couleur**	**Petaloider Stempel: Farbe**	**Pistilo petaloideo: color**		
PQ	**(c)**	white only	blanch seulement	nur weiß	únicamente blanco	Zhi Hong Zheng Yan	1
		green and white	vert et blanc	grün und weiß	verde y blanco	Yan Zhi Dian Cui	2
		green only	vert seulement	nur grün	únicamente verde	Kun Shan Ye Guang	3
		green and red	vert et rouge	grün und rot	verde y rojo	Wu Long Peng Sheng	4
46. (*)	**VG**	**Flower: fragrance**	**Fleur : parfum**	**Blüte: Duft**	**Flor: aroma**		
QN	**(c)**	weak	faible	gering	débil	Yu Ban Bai	1
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Luo Yang Hong	2
		strong	fort	stark	fuerte	Guan Qun Fang	3
47. (*)	**VG**	**Flowering stem: lateral flowers**	**Tige florifère : fleurs latérales**	**Blütenstengel: lateraler Blüten**	**Tallo floral: flores laterales**		
QN	**(c)**	none	aucune	keine	ninguna	Luo Yang Hong	1
		one or two	une ou deux	eine oder zwei	una o dos	Zi Mei You Chun	2
		more than two	plus de deux	mehr als zwei	más de dos	High Noon	3
48. (*) (+)	**VG**	**Plant: position of flower in relation to foliage**	**Plante : position de la fleur par rapport au feuillage**	**Pflanze: Position der Blüte im Verhältnis zum Laub**	**Planta: posición de la flor en relación con las hojas**		
QN	**(c)**	within	à l'intérieur	innerhalb	dentro	Cang Zhi Hong	1
		same level or nearly same level	au même niveau ou quasiment au même niveau	auf gleicher oder fast gleicher Höhe	al mismo nivel o casi al mismo nivel	Cong Zhong xiao	3
		above	au-dessus	oberhalb	encima	Kao	5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
49. (*) (+)	**MG**	**Time of beginning of flowering**	**Époque de début de floraison**	**Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns**	**Época de inicio de la floración**		
QN		early	précoce	früh	temprana	Huo Lian Jin Dan	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Luo Yang Hong	5
		late	tardive	spät	tardía	High Noon	7

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

(a) Observations on the mixed bud shape and color should be made on the first lateral bud from the apex on a current year branch after leaf fall in the autumn.

(b) Except for leaf color, observations on the petiole, leaf and leaflet should be made on the third and fourth fully developed leaves from the base on current year's branch in flower.

(c) Observations on flower, petal, stamen and pistil should be made on the terminal flower on a primary flowering branch. Observations on the petal should be made when the flower is fully open. Observations on the flower form should be made on the flowers with most complex form.

(d) Observations on the blotch should be made on the first and second inner petal whorl when the flower is fully open. The blotch is an irregularly shaped and sized spot at the base of the inner side of the petal.

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 1: Plant: growth habit

Observed after leaf fall in the winter.

1
upright

2
semi-upright

3
spreading

Ad. 2: One-year-old branch: length

Observed after leaf fall on current year branches, excluding basal shoots.

Ad. 3: Mixed bud: shape in lateral view

1
narrow ovate

3
medium ovate

5
broad ovate

Ad. 6: Plant: height

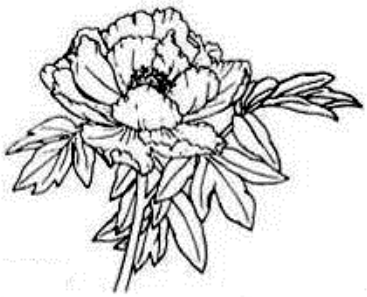
Observed when plants are in flower.

Ad. 7: Very young shoot: color

Very young shoots are less than 10 cm in length. The color of very young shoots excludes that of flower buds.

Ad. 8: Leaf: attitude in relation to the stem

1
erect



2
semi-erect

3
horizontal

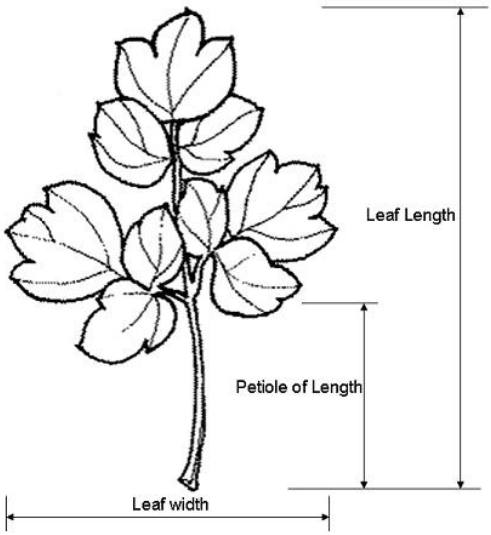
Ad. 9: Leaf: type

1
pinnate

2
bipinnate

3
tripinnate

Ad. 10: Leaf: length
Ad. 11: Leaf: width
Ad. 17: Petiole: length

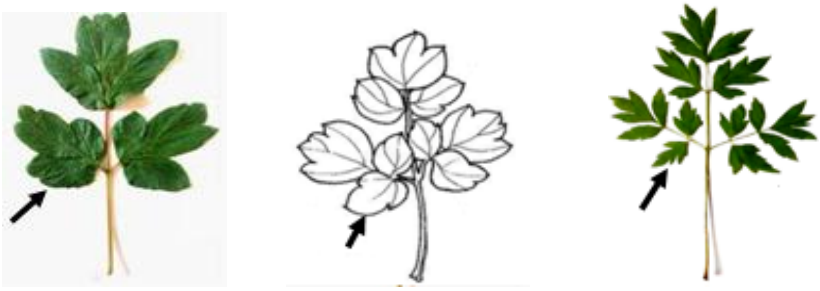


Ad. 12: Leaf: color of upper side

Observed at the beginning of flowering.

Ad. 15: Lateral leaflets: shape
Ad. 16: Lateral leaflets: depth of sinus

The outline shape of the leaflet should be observed.



position of observed lateral leaflet

Ad. 15: Lateral leaflets: shape

	← broadest part →	
	(below middle)	at middle
narrow (elongated) → width (ratio length/width) → broad (compressed)	 1 lanceolate	 3 narrow elliptic
	 2 narrow ovate	 4 broad elliptic
	 5 broad ovate	

Ad. 16: Lateral leaflets: depth of sinus

The sinus is an indent in the leaflet. The sinus may extend to the midrib, creating a lobe. To avoid confusion: a leaflet has a petiolule, but a lobe does not have a petiolule.

				
1 absent or very shallow	3 shallow	5 medium	7 deep	9 very deep

Ad. 18: Flower bud: shape in lateral view

Observations on the shape of flower bud should be made when the bud is well developed but before it is beginning to show the color.

width (ratio length/width) → narrow (high) / ← broad (low)	← broadest part → (below middle)	at middle
	 1 narrow ovate	
	 2 broad ovate	 3 circular
		 4 oblate

Ad. 19: Plant: attitude of flowers


1
erect

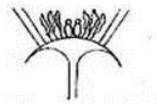
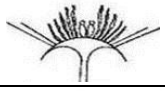
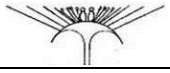
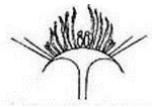
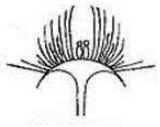
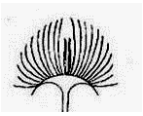

2
horizontal


3
drooping

Ad. 20: Only varieties with flower form: Crown, Globular or Proliferate form: Flower: height of petaloid stamens (in relation to petals)

Ad. 22: Flower: form

The most complex form is the flower with the greatest number of petals and/or petaloids.

Flower type	Note	Number of whorls	Petaloid stamens	Petaloid pistils	Illustration
Single form	1	1~3	None	None	
Golden stamen form	2	2~3	None but stamens very bright and large in center, larger anthers and flat filaments.	None	
Anemone form	3	2~3	Almost all, visibly smaller than normal petals.	None or reduced	
Lotus form	4	4~5	None	None	
Chrysanthemum form	5	6, petals gradually smaller towards the center.	A few, in flower center.	None	
Rose form	6	More than 6, petals becoming smaller from outside to flower center	Few, many stamens disappeared.	None or a few or reduced	
Golden circle form	7	2~3 layers	Many, a whole of normal stamen remains as a yellow circle between interior and outer petals.	None or a few or reduced	
Crown form	8	1~3	Many, and completely petaloid, larger from outside to inside, mixed with some incompletely petaloid. High flower center, crown- shaped.	A few, reduced or disappeared.	
Globular form	9	1~3	All, and completely petaloid, similar to normal petals. Ball-shaped	All. reduced or disappeared	
Proliferate form	10	1~3/4/5/6	None, many or all	None, many, completely petaloid, or disappeared	

1
single form

6
rose form

2
golden stamen form

7
golden circle form

3
anemone form

8
crown form

4
lotus form

9
globular form

5
chrysanthemum form

10
proliferate form

Ad. 23: Flower: main color
Ad. 24: Flower: secondary color

The main color is the color with the largest surface area. The secondary color is the color with the second largest surface area. In cases where the areas of the main and secondary color are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area, the darkest color is considered to be the main color.

The main color and secondary color exclude the blotch and basal color.

Ad. 25: Flower: distribution of secondary color

2
stripes

3
blocks

4
at center

5
ring

6
at edge

2: stripes (Secondary color relates to the petaloid stamens. Stripes present from base to apex)
3: blocks
4: at center
5: ring (on most whorls excluding outer whorls, giving a circular appearance)
6: at edge

Ad. 26: Petal: shape (excluding petaloid)

← broadest part → at middle	
broad (low) ← width (ratio length/width) → narrow (high)	 1 elliptic
	 2 circular
	 3 oblate

Ad. 27: Petal: incision of apex (excluding petaloid)

1
absent or very weak

3
medium

5
very strong

Ad. 28: Petal: blotch

1
absent

9
present

Ad. 29: Petal: length of blotch

very short (1) less than 1/8 of the length of petal

short (2) 1/8 to 1/4 of the length of petal

medium (3) 1/4 to 3/8 of the length of petal

long (4) 3/8 to 1/2 of the length of petal

very long (5) more than 1/2 of the length of petal

Ad. 30: Petal: width of blotch

Width of blotch means the widest part of a blotch.

Ad. 32: Petal: white line in the center of the blotch

1
absent or very inconspicuous

2
moderately conspicuous

3
very conspicuous

Ad. 35: Only varieties with petaloid stamens: Petaloid stamen: type

1
stamen-like

2
petal-like

Ad. 36: Only varieties with petaloid stamens: Flower: conspicuousness of anthers

1
inconspicuous

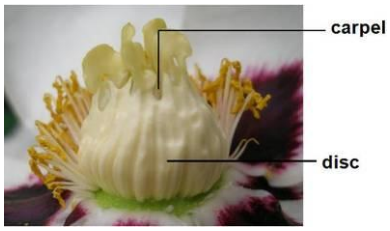
2
moderately conspicuous

3
very conspicuous

Ad. 39: Pistil: openness of disc

The openness of the disc is assessed by the visibility of the carpels.

Closed: the carpels are enclosed completely by disc and not visible.
Partly open: the carpels are partly enclosed by disc and partially visible.
Fully open: the carpels are enclosed by disc only at base and fully exposed.



1
closed

2
partly open

3
fully open

Ad. 41: Fleshiness of disc

1
weak

2
medium

3
strong

Ad. 43: Petaloid pistil

1
absent

9
present

Ad. 44: Petaloid pistil: type

1
only stigma

2
partly petaloid

3
completely petaloid

Ad. 48: Plant: position of flower in relation to foliage

1
within

3
same level or nearly same level

5
above

Ad. 49: Time of beginning of flowering

The beginning of flowering is determined when 10% of all flower buds have opened in the first flowering period.

9. Literature

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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	Botanical name	*Paeonia delavayi* Franch.	[ ]
1.2	Common name	Tree Peony	
2.1	Botanical name	*Paeonia jishanensis* T. Hong & W. Z. Zhao	[ ]
2.2	Common name		
3.1	Botanical name	*Paeonia ludlowii* (Stern & Taylor) D. Y. Hong	[ ]
3.2	Common name		
4.1	Botanical name	*Paeonia ostii* T. Hong & J. X. Zhang	[ ]
4.2	Common name		
5.1	Botanical name	*Paeonia qiui* Y. L. Pei & D. Y. Hong	[ ]
5.2	Common name		
6.1	Botanical name	*Paeonia rockii* (S. G. Haw & Lauener) T. Hong & J. J. Li ex D. Y. Hong	[ ]
6.2	Common name		
7.1	Botanical name	*Paeonia suffruticosa* Andrews	[ ]
7.2	Common name	Tree Peony	

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

2. Applicant

Name	
Address	
Telephone No.	
Fax No.	
E-mail address	
Breeder (if different from applicant)	

3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination (if available)	
Breeder's reference	

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

[#]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)

(……..……) x (……..……..…)
female parent male parent

(b) partially known cross [ ]
(please state known parent variety(ies))

(……..……..…) x (……..……..…)
female parent male parent

(c) unknown cross [ ]

4.1.2 Mutation [ ]
(please state parent variety)

4.1.3 Discovery and development [ ]
(please state where and when discovered and how developed)

4.1.4 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

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

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4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Vegetatively propagated varieties [ ]

4.2.2 Other [ ]
(please provide details)

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 (1)	**Plant: growth habit**		
	upright	Kao, Shichifukujin	1[ ]
	semi-upright	Wu Long Peng Sheng	2[ ]
	spreading	Zhao Fen	3[ ]
5.2 (6)	**Plant: height**		
	very short		1[ ]
	very short to short		2[ ]
	short	Shan Hu Tai	3[ ]
	short to medium		4[ ]
	medium	Kao, Luo Yang Hong	5[ ]
	medium to tall		6[ ]
	tall	Hanakisoi	7[ ]
	tall to very tall		8[ ]
	very tall		9[ ]
5.3 (9)	**Leaf: type**		
	pinnate		1[ ]
	bipinnate		2[ ]
	tripinnate		3[ ]
5.4 (16)	**Lateral leaflets: depth of sinus**		
	absent or very shallow		1[ ]
	very shallow to shallow		2[ ]
	shallow		3[ ]
	shallow to medium		4[ ]
	medium		5[ ]
	medium to deep		6[ ]
	deep		7[ ]
	deep to very deep		8[ ]
	very deep		9[ ]

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	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.5 (22)	**Flower: form**		
	single form	Shu Sheng Peng Mo	1[ ]
	golden stamen form	Yao Huang	2[ ]
	anemone form	Yin Si Guan Ding	3[ ]
	lotus form	Yu Ban Bai	4[ ]
	chrysanthemum form	Cong Zhong Xiao, Ru Hua Si Yu	5[ ]
	rose form	Luo Yang Hong	6[ ]
	golden circle form	Fen Mian Tao Hua	7[ ]
	crown form	Shou An Hong	8[ ]
	globular form	Fen Yu Qiu	9[ ]
	proliferate form	Jun Yan Hong, Xian Tao	10[ ]
5.6 i (23)	**Flower: main color**		
	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
5.6 ii (23)	**Flower: main color**		
	white		1[ ]
	green		2[ ]
	yellow		3[ ]
	orange		4[ ]
	pink		5[ ]
	red		6[ ]
	purple		7[ ]
	dark red purple		8[ ]
5.7 (28)	**Petal: blotch**		
	absent	Zhao Fen	1[ ]
	present	Luo Yang Hong	9[ ]

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

	Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.8 (29)	**Petal: length of blotch**		
	very short	Hu Hong	1[ ]
	short	Luo Yang Hong	2[ ]
	medium	Cong Zhong Xiao	3[ ]
	long	Shu Sheng Peng Mo	4[ ]
	very long	Zhong Ban Bai	5[ ]
5.9 (49)	**Time of beginning of flowering**		
	very early		1[ ]
	very early to early		2[ ]
	early	Huo Lian Jin Dan	3[ ]
	early to medium		4[ ]
	medium	Luo Yang Hong	5[ ]
	medium to late		6[ ]
	late	High Noon	7[ ]
	late to very late		8[ ]
	very late		9[ ]

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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
Example	*Plant: height*	*medium*	*short*

Comments:

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

[#]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

7.3.1 Main use

(a) garden plant [ ]
(b) pot plant [ ]
(c) cut-flower [ ]
(d) other [ ]
(please provide details)

7.3.2 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.

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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]