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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
GENEVA

<p>DIASCIA</p> <p>UPOV Code: DIASC</p> <p><i>Diascia</i> Link & Otto</p>

*

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>Diascia</i> Link & Otto	Diascia, Twinspur	Diascia, Diascie	Diascie, Doppelhörnchen	Diascia

The purpose of these guidelines (“Test Guidelines”) is to elaborate the principles contained in the General Introduction (document TG/1/3), and its associated TGP documents, into detailed practical guidance for the harmonized examination of distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS) and, in particular, to identify appropriate characteristics for the examination of DUS and production of harmonized variety descriptions.

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

These Test Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the General Introduction and its associated TGP documents.

* These names were correct at the time of the introduction of these Test Guidelines but may be revised or updated. [Readers are advised to consult the UPOV Code, which can be found on the UPOV Website (www.upov.int), for the latest information.]

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1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Diascia* Link & Otto of the family *Scrophulariaceae*.

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 seed or rooted cuttings.

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

10 rooted cuttings, for vegetatively propagated varieties; or
a sufficient quantity of seed to produce 20 plants, for seed-propagated varieties.

In the case of seed, the seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent authority. In cases where the seed is to be stored, the germination capacity should be as high as possible and should be stated by the applicant.

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. The plants should be grown in containers to observe the plant growth habit (characteristic 1).

3.3.2 The optimum stage of development for the assessment of each characteristic is indicated by a number in the second column of the Table of Characteristics. The stages of development denoted by each number are described at the end of Chapter 8.

3.3.3 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 Vegetatively propagated varieties: each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 10 plants.

3.4.2 Seed-propagated varieties: each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 20 plants.

3.4.3 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*

3.5.1 Vegetatively propagated varieties: 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.

3.5.2 Seed-propagated varieties: unless otherwise indicated, all observations on single plants should be made on 20 plants or parts taken from each of 20 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 of vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 10 plants, one off-type is allowed.

4.2.3 For the assessment of uniformity of seed-propagated varieties which are self-pollinated, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 20 plants, one off-type is allowed.

4.2.4 For the assessment of uniformity of seed-propagated varieties which are cross-pollinated or hybrids, the recommendations in the General Introduction for cross-pollinated or hybrid varieties should be followed, as appropriate.

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 seed or plant stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the previous material supplied.

4.3.3 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, the stability of a hybrid variety may, in addition to an examination of the hybrid variety itself, also be assessed by examination of the uniformity and stability of its parent lines.

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) Corolla: main color (characteristic 20) with the following groups:
 - Gr. 1: white
 - Gr. 2: light pink
 - Gr. 3: medium pink
 - Gr. 4: dark pink
 - Gr. 5: orange pink
 - Gr. 6: orange
 - Gr. 7: orange red
 - Gr. 8: red
 - Gr. 9: red purple
 - Gr. 10: light 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*

(*) 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

(a)–(e) 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: growth habit	Plante: port	Pflanze: Wuchsform	Planta: Porte		
PQ	upright	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Codiap, Heccharm, Prince of Orange	1
	semi-upright	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	Coditer, Ice Cream	2
	spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	abierto	Diastara	3
	semi-trailing	demi-courbé	halbhängend	semirastrero	Hecrace	4
2. (+)	Plant: height	Plante: hauteur	Pflanze: Höhe	Planta: altura		
QN	short	basse	niedrig	baja	Codiap, Codilav, Pendan	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Diastonia, Diastu	5
	tall	haute	hoch	alta	Balwhiswhit, Ice Cream	7
3.	Plant: width at broadest part	Plante: largeur sur la partie la plus large	Pflanze: Breite am breitesten Teil	Planta: anchura en la parte más ancha		
QN	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Codilav, Ice Cream	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Codiusre	5
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Balwhiswhit	7
4.	Plant: density	Plante: densité	Pflanze: Dichte	Planta: densidad		
QN	sparse	lâche	locker	laxa	Hecrace, Ice Cracker	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Codiap	5
	dense	forte	dicht	densa	Diastrosis, Diastu, Heccharm	7

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5.	Stem: anthocyanin coloration below inflorescence	Tige: pigmentation anthocyanique sous inflorescence	Trieb: Anthocyanfärbung unter dem Blütenstand	Tallo: pigmentación antocianica por debajo de la inflorescencia		
QN	absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Heccharm	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Hecrace	2
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte		3
6. (*)	(a) Leaf blade: length	Limbe: longueur	Blattspreite: Länge	Limbo: longitud		
QN	short	courte	kurz	corto	Coditer, Strawberry Sundae	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Codiusre	5
	long	longue	lang	largo	Balwhislapi, Balwhiswhit	7
7. (*)	(a) Leaf blade: width	Limbe: largeur	Blattspreite: Breite	Limbo: anchura		
QN	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecho	Balwhiswhit, Coditer, Strawberry Sundae	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Codipeim, Diastonia	5
	broad	large	breit	ancho	Balwhislapi	7
8. (+)	(a) Leaf blade: shape of apex	Limbe: forme du sommet	Blattspreite: Form der Spitze	Limbo: forma del ápice		
PQ	acute	aigu	spitz	agudo	Balwhiswhit, Diastu, Diastured, Heccharm	1
	obtuse	obtus	stumpf	obtuso	Balwinimstr	2
	rounded	arrondi	abgerundet	redondeado	Diasroroc	3
9. (+)	(a) Leaf blade: shape of base	Limbe: forme de la base	Blattspreite: Form der Basis	Limbo: forma de la base		
PQ	rounded	arrondie	abgerundet	redondeada	Balwhiswhit	1
	truncate	tronquée	gerade	truncada	Diastara, Icepole	2
	cordate	cordiforme	herzförmig	cordiforme	Codiap, Diastina, Heccharm	3

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
10.	(a) Leaf blade: (b) glossiness	Limbe: brilliance	Blattspreite: Glanz	Limbo: brillo		
QN	absent or weak	nulle ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Diasroroc	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Diastonia	2
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Diastusca	3
11. (*)	(a) Leaf blade: (b) variegation	Limbe: panachure	Blattspreite: Panaschierung	Limbo: variegación		
QL	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Diastu	1
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Belmore Beauty, Golden Dancer, Katherine Sharman	9
12. (*)	(a) Leaf blade: green (b) color	Limbe: couleur verte	Blattspreite: grüne Blattfarbe	Limbo: color verde		
QN	light	clair	hell	claro	Balwhislapi, Iceberg	1
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Codiap, Coditer, Heccace	2
	dark	foncé	dunkel	oscuro	Balwhiscran, Codiusre, Strawberry Sundae	3
13. (*)	(a) Leaf blade: color of (b) variegation	Limbe: couleur de la panachure	Blattspreite: Farbe der Panaschierung	Limbo: color de la variegación		
PQ	light yellow	jaune clair	hellgelb	amarillo claro	Katherine Sharman	1
	medium yellow	jaune moyen	mittelgelb	amarillo medio	Belmore Beauty	2
	yellow green	vert jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento	Golden Dancer	3
14.	(c) Inflorescence: density	Inflorescence: densité	Blütenstand: Dichte	Inflorescencia: densidad		
QN	sparse	lâche	locker	laxa	Balwhislapi, Ice Cream	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Codilav, Diastu	5
	dense	dense	dicht	densa	Balwinlapi, Coditer, Strawberry Sundae	7

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
15.	(c) Pedicel: length	Pédicelle: longueur	Blütenstiel: Länge	Pedicelo: longitud		
QN	short	court	kurz	corto	Diastis, Lilac Belle	1
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Diastralav, Diastu	2
	long	long	lang	largo	Balwinwite, Heccrace	3
16.	(c) Pedicel: angle relative to peduncle	Pédicelle: angle par rapport au pédoncule	Blütenstiel: Winkel im Verhältnis zum Blütenstandsstiel	Pedicelo: ángulo en relación con el pedúnculo		
QN	small	petit	klein	pequeño	Diasroroc, Diastu	3
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Diastusca, Kledi04015	5
	large	grand	groß	grande	Pendan, Wink Pink Improved	7
17.	(c) Pedicel: anthocyanin coloration	Pédicelle: pigmentation anthocyanique	Blütenstiel: Anthocyanfärbung	Pedicelo: pigmentación antocianica		
QN	absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Diastis	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Diastonia, Diastu	2
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Diastara, Heccrace	3
18. (*) (+)	(d) Corolla: length	Corolle: longueur	Krone: Länge	Corola: longitud		
QN	short	courte	kurz	corta	Codiusre, Diastonia, Lilac Belle	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Diastu	5
	long	longue	lang	larga	Balwhistang, Balwhiswhit, Heccrace	7
19. (*) (+)	(d) Corolla: width	Corolle: largeur	Krone: Breite	Corola: anchura		
QN	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Diastonia, Lilac Belle	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Codilav, Diastu	5
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Balwhiswhit, Codipeim, Diatrosis	7

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
20. (*)	(d) Corolla: main color (e)	Corolle: couleur principale	Krone: Hauptfarbe	Corola: 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)		
21. (+)	(d) Corolla: reflexing of lateral lobes	Corolle: courbure des lobes latéraux	Krone: Zurückbiegung der Seitenlappen	Corola: curvatura de los lóbulos laterales		
QN	absent or weak	nulle ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Balwhiswhit, Diastara, Pendan	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Codipeim, Diastis, Penther	2
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Diaspetis, Ice Cream	3
22. (*) (+)	(d) Corolla: lower lobe: length in relation to width	Corolle : lobe inférieur : rapport longueur/largeur	Krone: unterer Lappen: Länge im Verhältnis zur Breite	Corola: lóbulo inferior: longitud en relación con la anchura		
QN	longer than broad	plus long que large	länger als breit	más larga que ancha	Coditer, Rupert Lambert	1
	as long as broad	aussi long que large	so lang wie breit	tan larga como ancha	Balwinlapi, Diastu	2
	broader than long	plus large que long	breiter als lang	más ancha que larga	Balwhiswhit, Hecrace, Ice Cream	3
23. (+)	(d) Corolla: lower lobe: incurving	Corolle : lobe inférieur : courbure	Krone: unterer Lappen: Aufbiegung	Corola: lóbulo inferior: curvado hacia arriba		
QN	absent or weak	nulle ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Balwhisdarco	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Diastara	2
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Diastusca	3
24.	(d) Corolla: lower lobe: undulation of margin	Corolle : lobe inférieur : ondulation du bord	Krone: unterer Lappen: Randwellung	Corola: lóbulo inferior: ondulación del margen		
QN	weak	faible	gering	débil	Balwhiswhit, Heccharm, Penther	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Diastu, Sumdia 02	5
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Diaspetis, Rupert Lambert	7

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
25. (*) (+)	(d) Corolla: lower lobe: (e) presence of trichomal elaiophores	Corolle : lobe inférieur : présence d'élaïophores trichomaux	Krone: unterer Lappen: Vorhandensein von Trichom- Elaiophoren	Corola: lóbulo inferior: presencia de tricomas glandulares		
QL	absent	absents	fehlend	ausente	Balwinlapi, Codipeim, Diastina, Diaspetis	1
	present	présents	vorhanden	presente	Diastis, Diastu, Heccrace, Ice Cream	9
26. (*)	(d) Trichomal (e) elaiophores: density	Élaïophores trichomaux: densité	Trichom- Elaiophoren: Dichte	Tricomas glandulares: densidad		
QN	sparse	lâche	locker	laxa	Balwhiscran, Codilav, Diastonia, Heccrace	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Balwhiswhit, Diastu	2
	dense	forte	dicht	tensa	Codiusre, Diastis, Ice Cream	3
27. (+)	(d) Corolla window: (e) color	Fenêtre corollaire: couleur	Kronenfenster: Farbe	Ventana de la corola: color		
PQ	green yellow	jaune vert	grüngelb	amarillo verduzco	Diastu	1
	light yellow	jaune clair	hellgelb	amarillo claro	Diastuca	2
	medium yellow	jaune moyen	mittelgelb	amarillo medio	Balwhisdarco, Codipeim, Diaspetis	3
	dark yellow	jaune foncé	dunkelgelb	amarillo oscuro	Coditer, Diastina, Diastis, Diastured	4
28. (*) (+)	(d) Spur: length	Éperon: longueur	Sporn: Länge	Espolón: longitud		
QN	short	courts	kurz	cortos	Codilav, Codiusre, Sumdia 03	3
	medium	moyens	mittel	medios	Balwinlapi, Codipeim	5
	long	longs	lang	largos	Balwincor, Diastara, Strawberry Sundae	7

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
29.	(d) Spur: color	Éperon: couleur	Sporn: Farbe	Espolón: color		
	(+)					
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)		
30.	(d) Spur: curvature	Éperon: courbure	Sporn: Biegung	Espolón: curvatura		
	(+)					
QN	absent or weak	nulle ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Penther	1
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Balwinlapi, Codipeim, Diastara	2
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Balwinimstr, Diastis, Diastonia	3
31.	(d) Spur: attitude of tip	Éperon: port du sommet	Sporn: Haltung der Spitzen	Espolón: porte del ápice		
	(+)					
PQ	pointing inwards	orienté vers l'intérieur	nach innen gebogen	curvado hacia dentro		1
	pointing downwards	retombant	nach unten gebogen	Vertical		2
	pointing outwards	orienté vers l'extérieur	nach außen gebogen	extendido hacia fuera		3

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

Unless otherwise indicated, all characteristics should be observed 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) Observations on the leaf blade should be made on fully expanded leaves from the middle third of a flowering stem;
- (b) Observations on the leaf blade should be made on the upper side;
- (c) Observations should be made on the middle third of an inflorescence;
- (d) Observations on the corolla should be made on fresh fully open flowers;
- (e) Observations on the corolla should be made on the inner side.

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

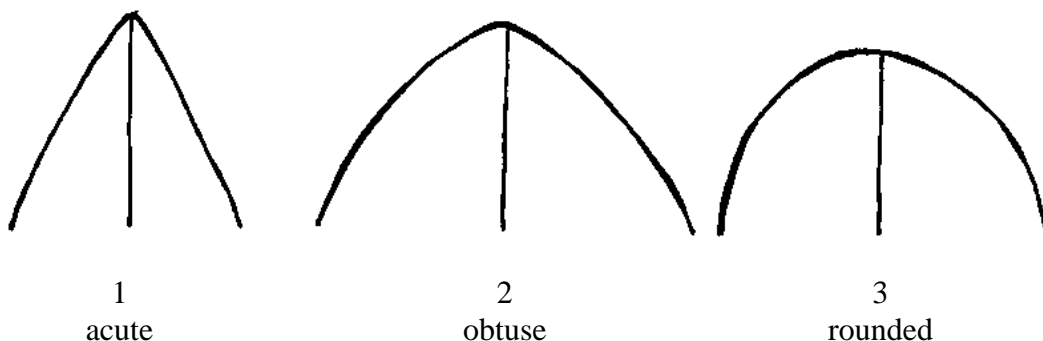
Ad. 1: Plant: growth habit

The plants should be grown in containers to observe the plant growth habit.

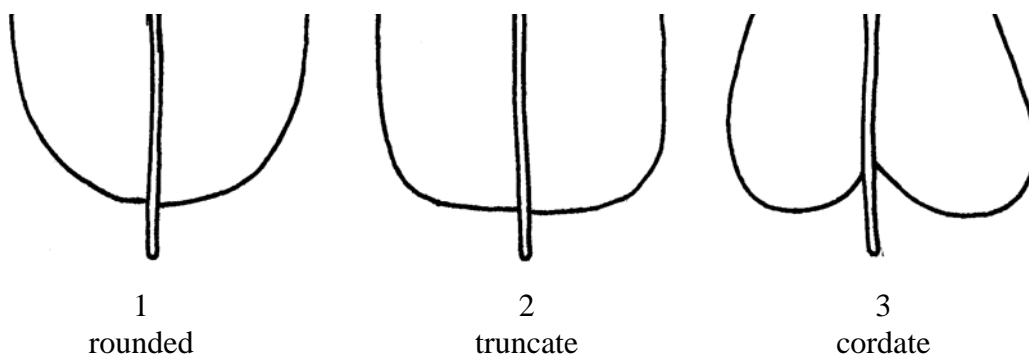
Ad. 2: Plant: height

Plant height should be measured from the surface of the growing medium.

Ad. 8: Leaf blade: shape of apex

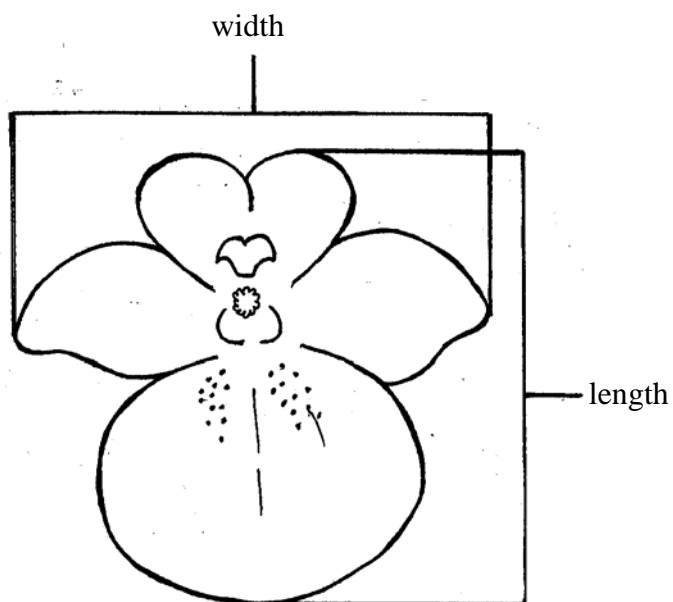


Ad. 9: Leaf blade: shape of base



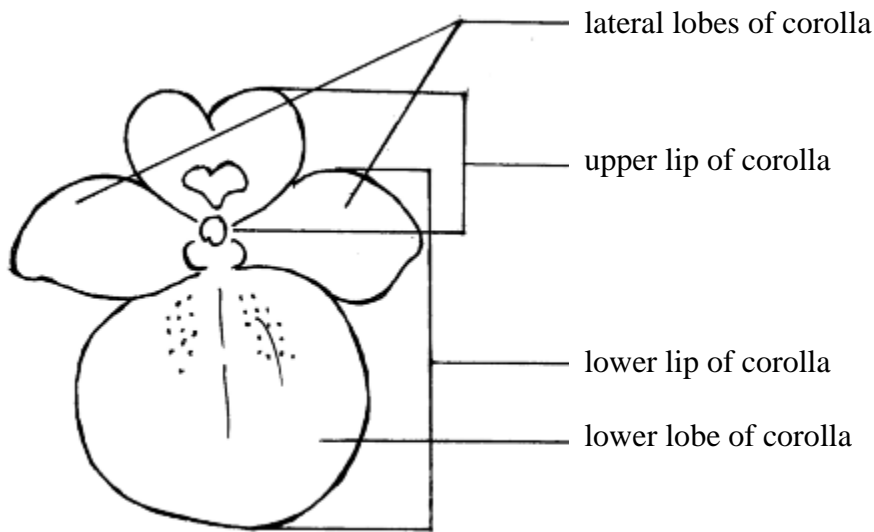
Ad. 18: Corolla: length

Ad. 19: Corolla: width



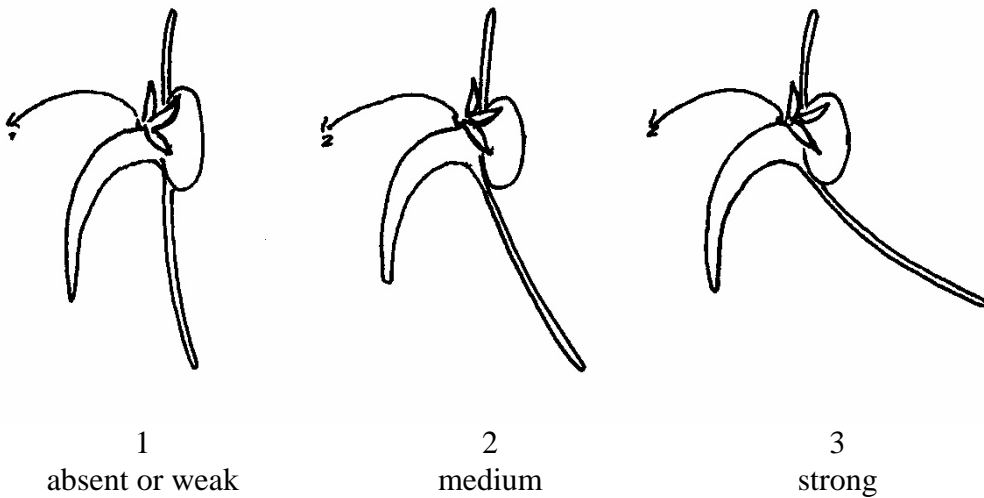
Ad. 21: Corolla: reflexing of lateral lobes

Ad. 22: Corolla: length in relation to width



Ad. 23: Corolla: lower lobe: incurving

Observations should be made on the corolla in side view.

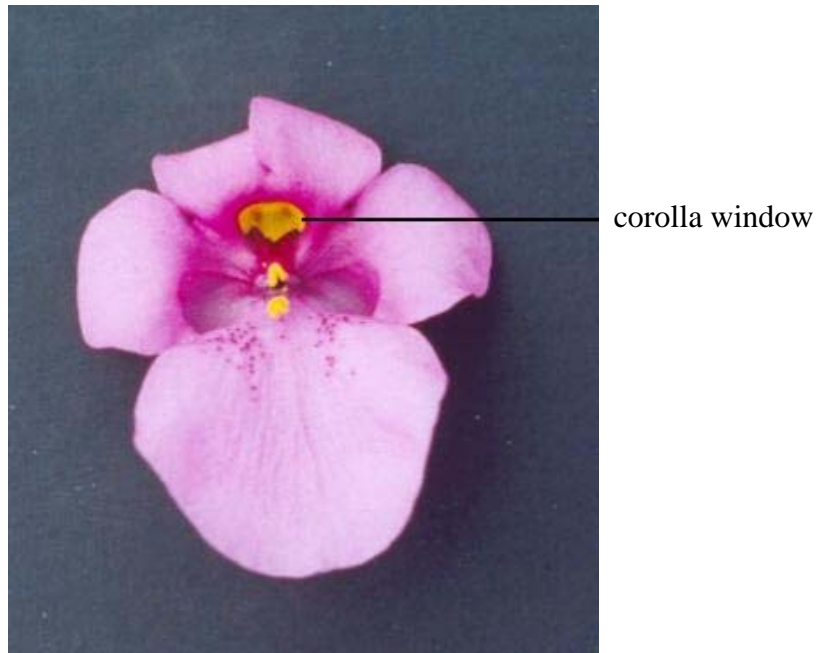


Ad. 25: Corolla: lower lobe: presence of trichomal elaiophores

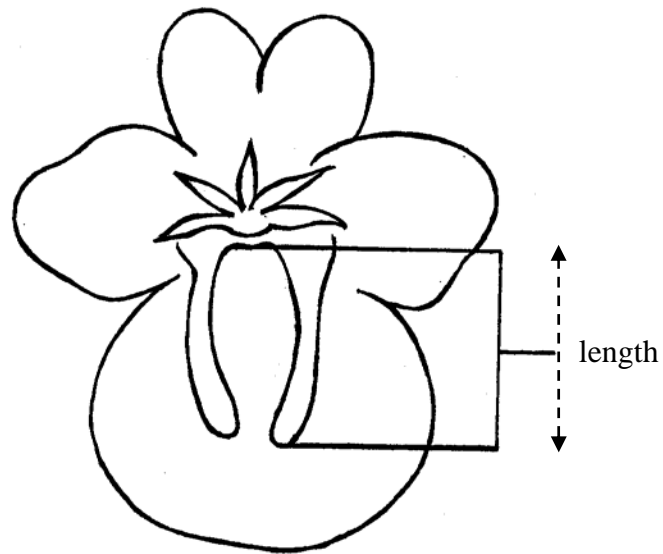
Trichomal elaiophores are floral glands that actively secrete oil to attract pollinating bees. They consist of many glandular trichomes, or outgrowths from the epidermis of the flower (Rasmussen 1999). In *Diascia*, trichomal elaiophores are positioned within the double spurs and may or may not be present on the inner side of the lower lip of the corolla.

The observation of this characteristic should be made exclusively on the lower lip and not on any other part of the corolla.

Ad. 27: Corolla window: color



Ad. 28: Spur: length

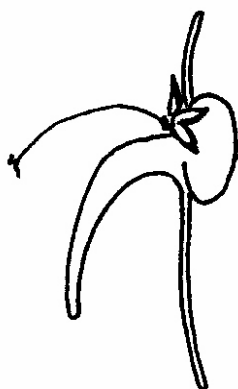


Ad. 29: Spur: color

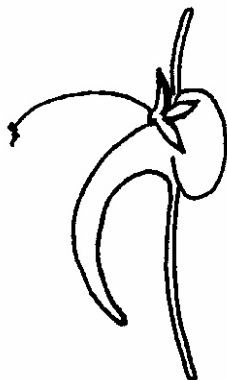
Observations should be made on the middle third of a spur.

Ad. 30: Spur: curvature

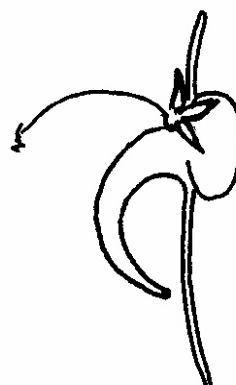
Observations should be made on the corolla in side view.



1
absent or weak

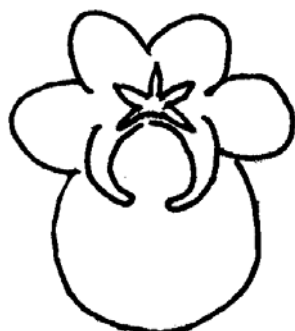


2
medium

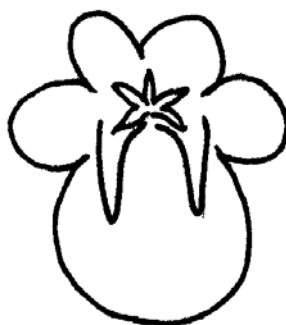


3
strong

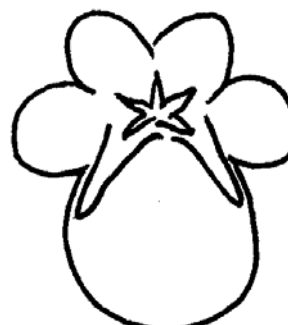
Ad. 31: Spur: attitude of tip



1
pointing inwards



2
pointing downwards



3
pointing outwards

9. Literature

Beckett, K.A., 1995: The R.H.S. Encyclopedia of House Plants. Colour Library Books Ltd., Godalming, Surrey, US, pp. 206-207.

Hay, R., Beckett K. A. et al., 1978: Reader's Digest Encyclopedia of Garden Plants and Flowers. The Reader's Digest Association Limited, London, GB, p. 228.

Huxley, A. (ed.), Griffiths, M. (ed.), Levy, M. (ed.), 1999: The Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening. Volume 2. McMillan Reference Ltd. London, GB, p. 57.

Rasmussen, C., 1999: Coevolution of the oil bee-*Calceolaria* system in the Andes of Peru. Master of Science Thesis, University of Århus, DK, pp. iv + 87.

Staff of the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, 1976: Hortus Third: A Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada. MacMillan Publishing Company. New York, New York, US, p. 380.

10. Technical Questionnaire

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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	Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)
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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE
to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights

1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire

1.1 Genus

1.1.1 Botanical name

Diascia Link & Otto

1.1.2 Common name

Diascia, Twinspur

1.2 Species / Group
(please complete)

2. Applicant

Name

Address

Telephone No.

Fax No.

E-mail address

Breeder (if different from applicant)

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

Proposed denomination
(if available)

Breeder's reference

#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)

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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4.2 Method of propagating the variety

4.2.1 Seed-propagated varieties

- (a) Self-pollination []
- (b) Cross-pollination
 - (i) population []
 - (ii) synthetic variety []
- (c) Hybrid []
- (d) Other []
(please provide details)

4.2.2 Vegetatively propagated varieties

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

- 4.2.3 Other []
(please provide details)

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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5. Characteristics of the variety to be indicated (the number in brackets refers to the corresponding characteristic in Test Guidelines; please mark the note which best corresponds).

Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.1 Plant: growth habit (1)		
upright	Codiap, Heccharm, Prince of Orange	1[]
semi-upright	Coditer, Ice Cream	2[]
spreading	Diastara	3[]
semi-trailing	Hecrace	4[]
5.2 Leaf blade: variegation (11)		
absent	Diastu	1[]
present	Belmore Beauty, Golden Dancer, Katherine Sharman	9[]
5.3 Leaf blade: green color (12)		
light	Balwhislapi, Iceberg	1[]
medium	Codiap, Coditer, Hecrace	2[]
dark	Balwhiscran, Codiusre, Strawberry Sundae	3[]
5.4 Corolla: length (18)		
short	Codiusre, Diastonia, Lilac Belle	3[]
medium	Diastu	5[]
long	Balwhistang, Balwhiswhit, Hecrace	7[]
5.5 Corolla: width (19)		
narrow	Diastonia, Lilac Belle	3[]
medium	Codilav, Diastu	5[]
broad	Balwhiswhit, Codipeim, Diatrosis	7[]

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.6 (i) Corolla: main color (20)	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	
5.6 (ii) Corolla: main color (20)		
white	Balwhiswhit, Ice Cream	1[]
light pink	Balwinlapi, Diastara	2[]
medium pink	Wink Pink Improved	3[]
dark pink	Divoro	4[]
orange pink	Balwhisaptim	5[]
orange	Prince of Orange	6[]
orange red	Diasscal, Diastina	7[]
red	Codiusre, Diastonia, Heccrace	8[]
red purple	Balwingarn	9[]
light violet	Lilac Belle	10[]
other color (indicate)		11[]

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>Corolla: width</i>	<i>narrow</i>	<i>medium</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]