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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

CAMELLIA

UPOV Code: CMLIA
(excluding CMLIA_SIN)

Camellia L.

excluding *Camellia sinensis* L. O.Kuntze

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>Camellia</i> L.	Camellia	Camélia	Kamelie	Camelia

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.

Other associated UPOV documents: TG/TEA (*Camellia sinensis* L. O. Kuntze).

* 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 *Camellia* L. excluding *Camellia sinensis* (L.) O. Kuntze.

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 plants capable of flowering and expressing all relevant characteristics of the variety during the first or later growing cycle.

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

10 plants.

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.

3.3.2 Observation of color by eye

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 10 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 on single plants should be made on 9 plants or parts taken from each of 9 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

4.1.5 Method of Observation

The recommended method of observing the characteristic for the purposes of distinctness is indicated by the following key in the 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 10 plants, 1 off-type is allowed.

4.3 *Stability*

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

4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be further examined by testing a new 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) Leaf blade: length (characteristic 9)
- (c) Leaf blade: margin (characteristic 23)
- (d) Flower: diameter (characteristic 29)
- (e) Flower: form (characteristic 30)
- (f) Flower: presence of petaloids (characteristic 31)
- (g) Petal: main color (characteristic 41), with the following groups:
 - Gr.1: white
 - Gr.2: yellow
 - Gr.3: orange
 - Gr.4: pink
 - Gr.5: red
 - Gr.6: purple
- (h) Petal: secondary color (characteristic 43)
- (i) Petal: distribution of secondary color (characteristic 44)
- (j) Time of flowering (characteristic 50)

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*

6.4.1 Where appropriate, example varieties are provided to clarify the states of expression of each characteristic.

6.4.2 Example varieties contained in the Table of Characteristics originally belong to following parent species:

Camellia amplexicaulis: Fen Bao Jing Cha

Camellia changii (*Camellia azalea*): Chun Jiang Zhi Xia

Camellia japonica: Anticipation, Bai Bao Ta, Bai Mu Dan, Betty Foy Sanders, Bian Ye Kuan Cai Dai, Cai Fu Rong, Cai Ye Hong Lu Zhen, Camilla Hebert, Chang E Cai, Chong Qing Hong, Coletti, Da Hong Jin Xin, Da Hong Mu Dan, Da Zhu Sha, Elegans Champagne, Fei Bie Cha, Fen Fu Rong, Fen Xia, Grape Soda, Kujaku-tsubaki, Helen Bower, Holly Bright, Hong Lu Zhen, Hong Shi Ba Xue Shi, Hua Bao Zhu, Hua Mu Dan, Jin Jiang Mu Dan, Jin Pan Li Zhi, Kingyo-tsubaki, Lipstick, L.T. Dees, Margaret Davis, Mary Agnes Patin, Masterpiece, Night Rider, Nokogiriba, Nuccio's # 4310, Nuccio's Bella Rossa, Nuccio's Cameo, Pen Sha, Pu Tao Hong, Raspberry Ice, Ren Mian Tao Hua, Royal Velvet, Sai Luo Yang, Shi Ba Xue Shi, Shi Zi Xiao, Swan Lake, Unryu-tsubaki, Wen Ban Fei Ye Cha, Xiao Tao Hong, Xu Bian, Xue Ta, Yi Lan Jiao, Zao Chun Da Hong Qiu, Zhuang Yuan Hong

Camellia minutiflora: Wei Hua Lian Rui Cha

Camellia reticulata: Bill Goertz, Da Li Cha, Da Tao Hong, Hou Ye De Chi, Masee Lane, Pink Dahlia, Tong Zi Mian, Zhu Sha Zi Pao

Camellia sasanqua: First Cover, Xia Mei Gui

Hybrids: Dong Hai Guang Yao

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 – see Chapter 6.3

MG, MS, VG, VS – see Chapter 4.1.5

(a)-(g) 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: porte		
PQ	upright	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Anticipation	1
	semi-upright	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	Mary Agnes Patin	2
	spreading	étalé	breitwüchsig	extendido	Masterpiece	3
	drooping	retombant	überhängend	colgante	Kujaku-tsubaki	4
	horizontal	horizontal	waagerecht	horizontal	First Cover	5
2. VG	Branch: zigzagging	Ramification : zigzagante	Zweig: Zickzackform	Rama: zigzaguelo		
QL	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Hong Lu Zhen	1
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Unryu-tsubaki	9
3. VG (*	Plant: density of foliage	Plante : densité du feuillage	Pflanze: Dichte des Laubs	Planta: densidad del follaje		
QN	sparse	faible	locker	baja	Da Tao Hong	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Chang E Cai	5
	dense	dense	dicht	alta	Pu Tao Hong	7
4. VG	Vegetative bud: color	Bourgeon : couleur	Vegetative Knospe: Farbe	Yema de madera: color		
PQ	(a) yellowish green	vert jaunâtre	gelblichgrün	verde amarillento		1
	green	vert	grün	verde	Elegans Champagne	2
	purple green	vert pourpre	dunkelgrün	púrpura verde	Ren Mian Tao Hua	3
	light pink	rose clair	hellrosa	rosa claro	Fen Fu Rong	4
	purple red	rouge pourpre	purpurrot	rojo púrpura	Nuccio's Bella Rossa	5
	dark red	rouge foncé	dunkelrot	rojo oscuro	Night Rider	6

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
5. (*) (+)	VG	Terminal vegetative bud: number	Bourgeon végétatif : nombre	Terminale vegetative Knospe: Anzahl	Yema de madera terminal: número	
QN	(a)	one	un	eine	una	1
		two	deux	zwei	dos	2
		more than two	plus de deux	mehr als zwei	más de dos	3
6. (*)	VG	Young shoot: color	Jeune pousse : couleur	Jungtrieb: Farbe	Tallo joven: color	
PQ	(b)	yellowish green	vert jaunâtre	gelblichgrün	verde amarillento	1
		green	verte	grün	verde	2
		pink	rose	rosa	rosa	3
		yellowish brown	brun jaunâtre	gelblichbraun	amarillento marrón	4
		reddish brown	brun rougeâtre	rötlichbraun	marrón rojizo	5
7. (*) (+)	VG	Leaf: attitude	Feuille : port	Blatt: Stellung	Hoja: porte	
QN	(c)	upwards	vers le haut	aufwärts gerichtet	hacia arriba	Nuccio's Cameo 1
		outwards	vers l'extérieur	abstehend	hacia afuera	Shi Zi Xiao 2
		downwards	vers le bas	abwärts gerichtet	hacia abajo	3
8. (*) (+)	VG	Leaf: arrangement	Feuille : disposition	Blatt: Anordnung	Hoja: disposición	
PQ	(c)	alternate	alternées	alternierend	alterna	1
		perpendicular	perpendiculaires	senkrecht	perpendicular	2
		spiral	en spirale	spiralförmig	espiral	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota	
9. (*)	VG/MS	Leaf blade: length	Limbe : longueur	Blattspreite: Länge	Limbo: longitud		
QN	(c)	short	courte	kurz	corta	Xiao Mei Gui	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Hong Lu Zhen	5
		long	longue	lang	larga	Zhu Sha Zi Pao	7
10. (*)	VG/MS	Leaf blade: width	Limbe : largeur	Blattspreite: Breite	Limbo: anchura		
QN	(c)	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha		1
		narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Xiao Mei Gui	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia	5
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Hong Lu Zhen	7
		very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha	Fen Bao Jing Cha	9
11. (*)(+)	VG	Leaf blade: position of broadest part	Limbe : position de la partie la plus large	Blattspreite: Position der breitesten Stelle	Limbo: posición de la parte más ancha		
QN	(c)	below middle third	en dessous du tiers moyen	unterhalb des mittleren Drittels	por debajo del tercio medio	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia	1
		in middle third	au tiers moyen	im mittleren Drittel	en el tercio medio	Fei Bie Cha	2
		above middle third	au-dessus du tiers moyen	oberhalb des mittleren Drittels	por encima del tercio medio	Hong Lu Zhen	3
12. (*)(+)	VG	Leaf blade: shape of base	Limbe : forme de la base	Blattspreite: Form der Basis	Limbo: forma de la base		
PQ	(c)	acute	aiguë	spitz	agudo	Pink Dalhia	1
		obtuse	obtuse	stumpf	obtusos	Swan Lake	2
		rounded	ronde	abgerundet	redondeado	Massee Lane	3
		cordate	cordiforme	herzförmig	cordado	Fen Bao Jing Cha	4

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota	
13. (*) (+)	VG	Leaf blade: shape of apex	Limbe : forme du sommet	Blattspreite: Form der Spitze	Limbo: forma del ápice		
PQ	(c)	retuse	échancrée	eingedrückt	retuso	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia	1
		rounded	ronde	abgerundet	redondeado	Hen Tian Gao	2
		short acuminate	à pointe courte	kurz zugespitzt	acuminado corto y ancho	Hong Lu Zhen	3
		medium acuminate	à pointe moyenne	mäßig zugespitzt	acuminado medio		4
		long acuminate	à pointe longue	lang zugespitzt	acuminado largo	Kujaku-tsubaki	5
		divided	divisée	eingeschnitten	dividido	Kingyo-tsubaki	6
14. (*)	VG	Leaf blade: pubescence on upper side	Limbe : pubescence sur la face supérieure	Blattspreite: Behaarung der Oberseite	Limbo: pubescencia en el haz		
QL	(c)	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente		1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presente		9
15. (*)	VG	Leaf blade: thickness	Limbe : épaisseur	Blattspreite: Dicke	Limbo: grosor		
QN	(c)	thin	fine	dünn	fino	Xiao Mei Gui	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Hong Lu Zhen	2
		thick	épaisse	dick	grueso	Hou Ye De Chi	3
16. (*)	VG	Leaf blade: venation on upper side	Limbe : nervation sur la face supérieure	Blattspreite: Äderung der Oberseite	Limbo: nervadura del haz		
QN	(c)	weak	faible	gering	débil	Shi Zi Xiao	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Fen Xia	2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte		3
17. (*)	VG	Leaf blade: glossiness of upper side	Limbe : brillance de la partie supérieure	Blattspreite: Glanz der Oberseite	Limbo: brillo del haz		
QN	(c)	weak	faible	gering	débil	Swan Lake	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Da Zhu Sha	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Royal Velvet	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
18. (*)	VG Leaf blade: variegation	Limbe : panachure	Blattspreite: Panaschierung	Limbo: variegación		
QL (c)	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente		1
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente		9
19. (*)	VG Leaf blade: Color of upper side (excluding variegation)	Limbe : couleur de la face supérieure (panachure exclue)	Blattspreite: Farbe der Oberseite (ohne Panaschierung)	Limbo: Color del haz (excluida la variegación)		
PQ (c)	yellowish green	vert jaunâtre	gelblichgrün	verde amarillento	Nuccio's # 4310	1
	light green	vert clair	hellgrün	verde claro	Xiao Tao Hong	2
	medium green	vert moyen	mittelgrün	verde medio	Hong Lu Zhen	3
	dark green	vert foncé	dunkelgrün	verde oscuro	Colettii	4
	grey green	vert gris	graugrün	verde grisáceo		5
20. (*)	VG Leaf blade: color of variegation	Limbe : couleur de la panachure	Blattspreite: Farbe der Panaschierung	Limbo: color de la variegación		
PQ (c)	white	blanche	weiß	blanco	Dong Hai Guang Yao	1
	light yellow	jaune clair	hellgelb	amarillo claro	Bian Ye Kuan Cai Dai	2
	medium yellow	jaune moyen	mittelgelb	amarillo medio	Cai Ye Hong Lu Zhen	3
21. (*)	VG Leaf blade: distribution of variegation	Limbe : répartition de la panachure	Blattspreite: Verteilung der Panaschierung	Limbo: distribución de la variegación		
PQ (c)	marginal only	seulement marginale	nur am Rand	sólo en el borde		1
	central zone only	seulement zone centrale	nur im Mittelbereich	sólo en la zona central		2
	irregular	irrégulière	unregelmäßig	irregular		3
22. (+)	VG Leaf blade: shape in cross section	Limbe : forme en section transversale	Blattspreite: Form im Querschnitt	Limbo: forma en la sección transversal		
QN (c)	concave	concave	konkav	cóncavo	Tong Zi Mian	1
	flat	plate	flach	plano	Chang E Cai	2
	convex	convexe	konvex	convexo	Wen Ban Fei Ye Cha	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota	
23.	VG	Leaf blade: margin	Limbe : bord	Blattspreite: Rand	Limbo: borde		
(*)							
(+)							
PQ	(c)	entire	entier	ganzrandig	entero	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia	1
		serrulate	serrulé	fein gesägt	serrulado	L.T. Dees	2
		serrate	dentelé	gesägt	serrado	Nokogiriba	3
		bidentate	bidenté	doppelt gezähnt	bidentado	Bill Goertz	4
24.	VG/ MS	Petiole: length	Pétiole : longueur	Blattstiel: Länge	Peciolo: longitud		
QN	(c)	very short	très courte	sehr kurz	muy corto	Fen Bao Jing Cha	1
		short	courte	kurz	corto	Hong Lu Zhen	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio		5
		long	longue	lang	largo		7
25.	VG	Sepal: position of broadest part	Sépale : position de la partie la plus large	Kelchblatt: Position der breitesten Stelle	Sépalo: posición de la parte más ancha		
(*)							
(+)							
	(d)	below middle third	en dessous du tiers moyen	unterhalb des mittleren Drittels	por debajo del tercio medio		1
PQ		in middle third	au tiers moyen	im mittleren Drittel	en el tercio medio		2
		above middle third	au-dessus du tiers moyen	oberhalb des mittleren Drittels	por encima del tercio medio		3
26.	VG	Sepal: color of outer side	Sépale : couleur de la partie extérieure	Kelchblatt: Farbe der Außenseite	Sépalo: color de la cara externa		
(*)							
PQ	(d)	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Grape Soda	1
		yellowish green	vert jaunâtre	gelblichgrün	verde amarillento	Xiao Tao Hong	2
		brown	brun	braun	marrón		3
		purple red	rouge pourpre	purpurrot	rojo púrpura		4

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
27.	VG	Sepal: shape of apex	Sépale : forme de la pointe	Kelchblatt: Form der Spitze	Sépalo: forma del ápice	
(+)	(d)					
QN		obtuse	obtuse	stumpf	obtuso	1
		rounded	ronde	abgerundet	redondeado	2
		retuse	échancrée	eingedrückt	retuso	3
28.	VG	Flower bud: arrangement	Bourgeon floral : disposition	Blütenknospe: Anordnung	Botón floral: disposición	
(*)						
(+)						
		terminal only	seulement terminale	nur terminal	sólo terminal	1
PQ		terminal and axillary	terminale et axillaire	terminal und axillar	terminal y axilar	2
		axillary only	seulement axillaire	nur axillar	sólo axilar	3
29.	MG/ (*) VG	Flower: diameter	Fleur : diamètre	Blüte: Durchmesser	Flor: diámetro	
QN	(e)	very small	très petit	sehr klein	muy pequeño	Wei Hua Lian Rui Cha 1
		small	petit	klein	pequeño	Xiao Mei Gui 3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Hong Lu Zhen 5
		large	grand	groß	grande	Da Li Cha 7
		very large	très grand	sehr groß	muy grande	Fen Bao Jing Cha 9
30.	VG	Flower: form	Fleur : forme	Blüte: Typ	Flor: forma	
(*)						
(+)						
PQ	(e)	single	simple	einfach	simple	Da Hong Jin Xin 1
		semi-double	demi-double	halbgefüllt	semidoble	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia 2
		anemone form	en forme d'anémone	anemonenförmig	en forma de anémona	Jin Pan Li Zhi 3
		peony form	en forme de pivoine	päonienförmig	en forma de peonía	Hua Mu Dan 4
		rose form double	double en forme de rose	rosenförmig gefüllt	en forma de rosa doble	Zhuang Yuan Hong 5
		formal double	double imbriquée	vollständig gefüllt	doble formal	Xue Ta 6

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
31. (*)	VG	Flower: presence of petaloids	Fleur : présence de pétaloïdes	Blüte: Vorhandensein von Petaloiden	Flor: presencia de petaloïdes	
QL	(e)	absent	absents	fehlend	ausentes	1
		present	présents	vorhanden	presentes	9
32. (*)	MG/ VG	Flower: number of petaloids	Fleur : nombre de pétaloïdes	Blüte: Anzahl Petaloiden	Flor: número de petaloïdes	
QN	(e)	few	petit	gering	bajo	Bai Mu Dan 3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Cai Fu Rong 5
		many	grand	groß	alto	Jin Pan Li Zhi 7
33. (+)	VG	Flower: petaloid organs	Fleur : organes pétaloïdes	Blüte: petaloïde Organe	Flor: órganos petaloïdes	
PQ	(e)	some stamens petaloid	quelques étamines pétaloïdes	einige Staubgefäße petaloid	algunos estambres	1
		all stamens petaloid	toutes les étamines pétaloïdes	alle Staubgefäße petaloid	todos los estambres	2
		all stamens and pistil petaloids	toutes les étamines et pistil pétaloïdes	alle Staubgefäße und Griffel petaloid	todos los estambres y el pistilo petaloïdes	3
34.	VG	Petal: thickness	Pétale : épaisseur	Blütenblatt: Dicke	Pétalo: grosor	
QN	(f)	thin	fine	dünn	fino	Xiao Mei Gui 1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Xiao Tao Hong 2
		thick	épaisse	dick	grueso	3
35. (* (+)	VG	Petal: shape of apex	Pétale : forme du sommet	Blütenblatt: Form der Spitze	Pétalo: forma del ápice	
PQ	(f)	obtuse	obtus	stumpf	obtuso	1
		rounded	rond	abgerundet	redondeado	2
		retuse	échancré	eingedrückt	retuso	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota	
36.	VG	Petal: number of incisions of margin	Pétale : nombre d'incisions du bord	Blütenblatt: Anzahl der Randeinschnitte	Pétalo: número de incisiones del borde		
QN	(f)	absent or few	nul ou petit	fehlend oder gering	ausente o muy bajo	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia	1
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio		2
		many	grand	groß	alto	Xu Bian	3
37.	VG	Petal: curvature of longitudinal axis	Pétale : courbure de l'axe longitudinal	Blütenblatt: Biegung der Längsachse	Pétalo: curvatura del eje longitudinal		
QN	(f)	incurved	incurvé	aufgebogen	incurvado		1
		flat	plat	flach	plano		2
		recurved	recourbé	zurückgebogen	recurvado		3
38.	VG	Flower: shape of petals of first outer row	Fleur : forme des pétales du premier rang externe	Blüte: Form der Blütenblätter der ersten Außenreihe	Flor: forma de los pétalos de la fila exterior		
PQ	(f)	ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval	Helen Bower	1
		oblong	oblong	rechteckig	oblongo		2
		circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Swan Lake	3
		oblate	arrondi aplati	breitrund	oblato		4
		obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Lipstick	5
		obcordate	obcordé	verkehrt herzförmig	obcordado	Jin Pan Li Zhi	6
39.	VG	Petal: undulation of margin	Pétale : ondulation du bord	Blütenblatt: Randwellung	Pétalo: ondulación del borde		
QN	(f)	absent or weak	absente ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Shi Ba Xue Shi	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Raspberry Ice	2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Holly Bright	3
40.	VG	Petal: conspicuousness of veins	Pétale : netteté des nervures	Blütenblatt: Ausprägung der Adern	Pétalo: visibilidad de la nervadura		
QN	(f)	weak	faible	gering	débil	Bai Bao Ta	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia	2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Hong Shi Ba Xue Shi	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
41.	VG	Petal: main color	Pétale : couleur principale	Blütenblatt: Hauptfarbe	Pétalo: color principal	
(*) (+)						
PQ	(f)	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	Code de couleurs RHS (indiquer le numéro de référence)	RHS-Farbkarte (Nummer angeben)	Carta de colores RHS (indíquese el número de referencia)	
42.	VG	Petal: distribution of shading of main color (excluding variegation)	Pétale : répartition du dégradé de la couleur principale (panachure exclue)	Blütenblatt: Verteilung der Schattierung der Hauptfarbe (ohne Panaschierung)	Pétalo: distribución del sombreado del color principal (excluida la variegación)	
(*)						
PQ	(f)	evenly shaded	uniformément dégradé	gleichmäßig schattiert	uniformemente sombreado	1
		darkest in the central zone	plus sombre sur la zone centrale	dunkler im Innenbereich	más oscura en la zona central	2
		darkest in the marginal zone	plus sombre sur la zone marginale	dunkler am Randbereich	más oscura en la zona central	3
		darkest towards the base	plus sombre vers la base	dunkler zur Basis hin	más oscura hacia la base	4
43.	VG	Petal: secondary color	Pétale : couleur secondaire	Blütenblatt: Sekundärfarbe	Pétalo: color secundario	
(*) (+)						
PQ	(f)	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	Code de couleurs RHS (indiquer le numéro de référence)	RHS-Farbkarte (Nummer angeben)	Carta de colores RHS (indíquese el número de referencia)	
44.	VG	Petal: distribution of secondary color	Pétale : répartition de la couleur secondaire	Blütenblatt: Verteilung der Sekundärfarbe	Pétalo: distribución del color secundario	
(*) (+)						
	(f)	blotched	en taches	gefleckt	manchada	Pen Sha
		central bar	barre centrale	Mittelstreifen	raya central	Hua Bao Zhu
		striated	striée	gestreift	estriada	Yi Lan Jiao
		marginal	marginale	am Rand	marginal	Margaret Davis
		striped and blotched	en bandes et en taches	gestreift und gefleckt	rayada y manchada	
		basal zone	zone basale	Basisbereich	zona basal	

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota	
45.	VG	Stamens: arrangement	Étamines : disposition	Staubgefäße: Anordnung	Estambres: disposición		
(*) (+)							
PQ	(g)	sasanqua	sasanqua	sasanquaförmig	sasanqua	Xiao Mei Gui	1
		circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Sai Luo Yang	2
		apricot	abricot	aprikosenförmig	albaricoque		3
		tea whisk	fouet à thé	teebesenförmig	batidor de bambú	Da Hong Jin Xin	4
		pinched	pincée	gestutzt	pinzada		5
		tubular	tubuleuse	röhrenförmig	tubular		6
		split	divisée	gespalten	separada	Jin Jiang Mu Dan	7
		dispersed	dispersée	verstreut	dispersa	Da Hong Mu Dan	8
46.	MG	Style: number of splits	Style : nombre de scissions	Griffel: Anzahl der Spalten	Estilo: número de separaciones		
QN	(g)	one	une	eine	una		1
		two	deux	zwei	dos		2
		three	trois	drei	tres		3
		four	quatre	vier	cuatro		4
		five	cinq	fünf	cinco		5
47.	VG	Style: position of splitting	Style : position de la scission	Griffel: Position der Griffelspaltung	Estilo: posición de la división		
(+)							
QN	(g)	low	basse	niedrig	baja		1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media		2
		high	élevée	hoch	alta		3

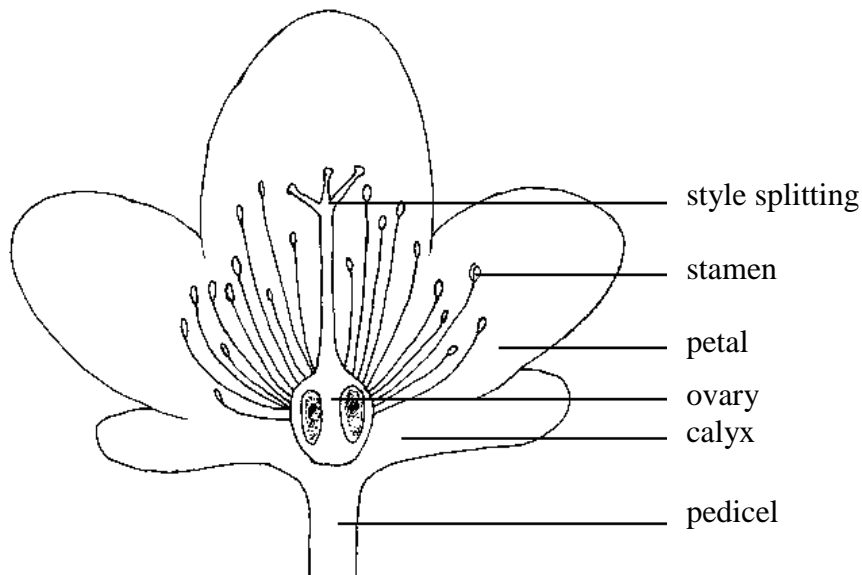
	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties/ Exemples/ Beispielssorten/ Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
48.	VG	Stigma: position in relation to stamens	Stigmate : position par rapport aux étamines	Narbe: Stellung im Vergleich zu den Staubgefäßen	Estigma: posición en relación con los estambres	
(*)						
(+)						
QN	(g)	below	en dessous	unterhalb	por debajo	1
		same level	au même niveau	auf gleicher Höhe	al mismo nivel	2
		above	au-dessus	oberhalb	por encima	3
49.	VG	Ovary: hairs	Ovaire : pilosité	Fruchtknoten: Behaarung	Ovario: pelos	
QL	(g)	absent	absente	fehlend	ausentes	1
		present	présente	vorhanden	presentes	9
50.	MG	Time of flowering	Époque de floraison	Zeitpunkt der Blüte	Época de la floración	
(*)						
QN		very early	très précoce	sehr früh	muy temprana	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia 1
		early	précoce	früh	temprana	Xiao Mei Gui 3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Zao Chun Da Hong Qiu 5
		late	tardive	spät	tardía	Chong Qing Hong 7
		very late	très tardive	sehr spät	muy tardía	Da Hong Jin Xin 9

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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

- (a) Observations should be made on buds just before they sprout in the spring.
- (b) Observations should be made on young shoots.
- (c) Observations should be made on the mature leaves in the middle third of the shoot in summer or autumn.
- (d) Observations should be made on the sepals just before flowering.
- (e) Observations should be made on fully open flowers.
- (f) Observations should be made on petals in first outer row.
- (g) Flower: diagram.



8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

Ad. 1: Plant: growth habit



1
upright



2
semi-upright



3
spreading



4
drooping

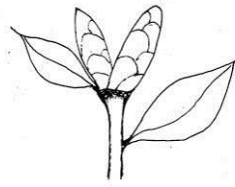


5
horizontal

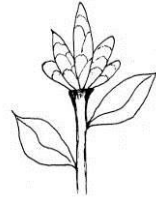
Ad. 5: Terminal vegetative bud: number



1
one



2
two

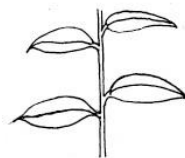


3
more than two

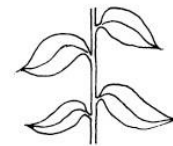
Ad. 7: Leaf: attitude



1
upwards

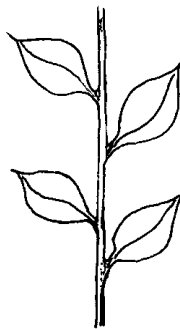


2
outwards



3
downwards

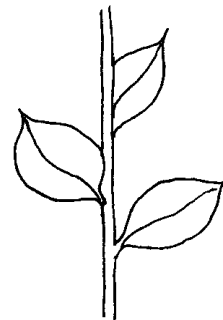
Ad. 8: Leaf: arrangement



1
alternate



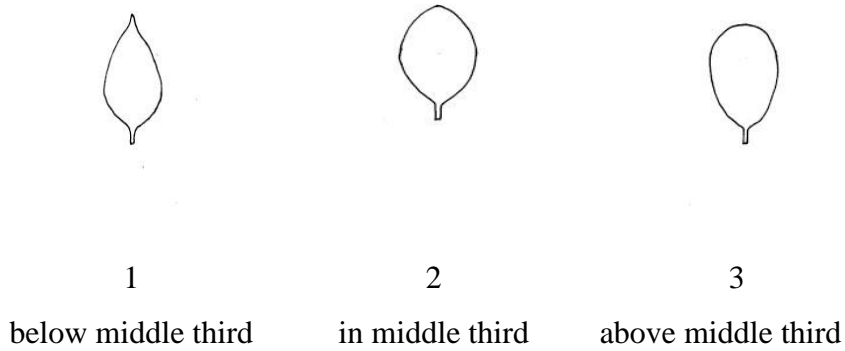
2
perpendicular



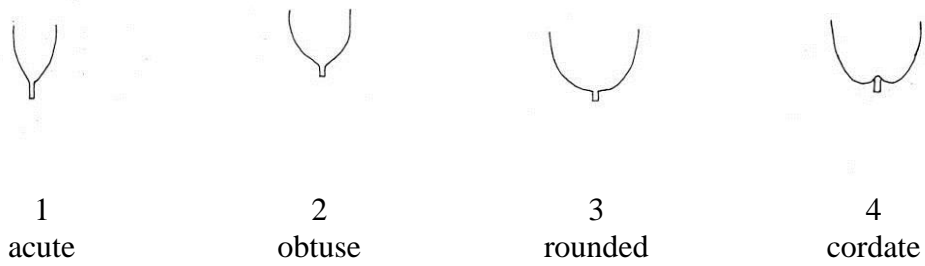
3
spiral

To be observed from above: alternate arrangement means leaves positioned at 180° on stem, perpendicular arrangement means leaves positioned at 90° on stem and spiral arrangement means leaves positioned at less than 90° on stem.

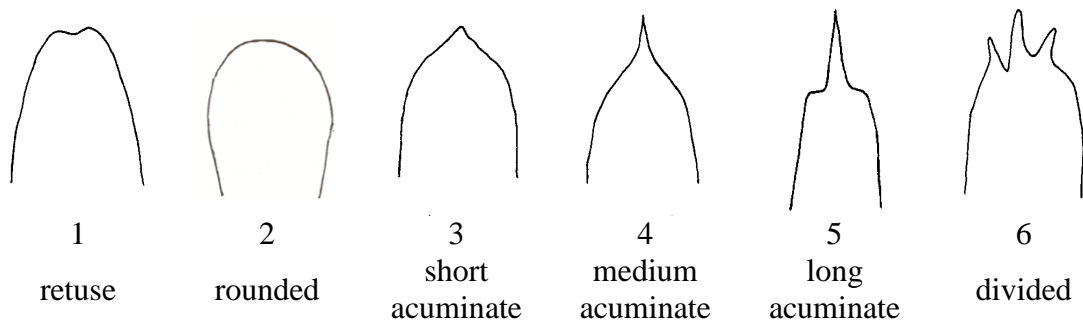
Ad. 11: Leaf blade: position of broadest part



Ad. 12: Leaf blade: shape of base



Ad. 13: Leaf blade: shape of apex



Ad. 22: Leaf blade: shape in cross section



1
concave



2
flat



3
convex

Ad. 23: Leaf blade: margin



1
entire



2
serrulate

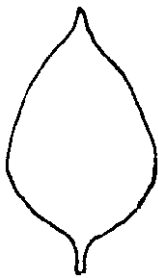


3
serrate

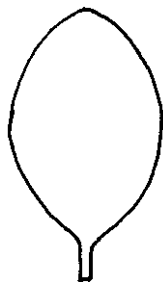


4
bidentate

Ad. 25: Sepal: position of broadest part



1
below middle third

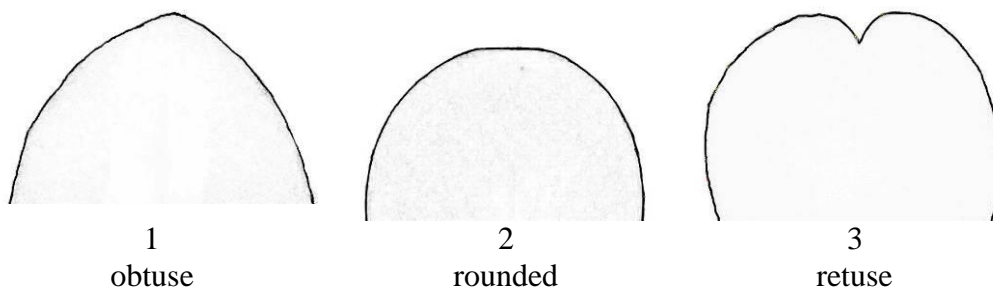


2
in middle third

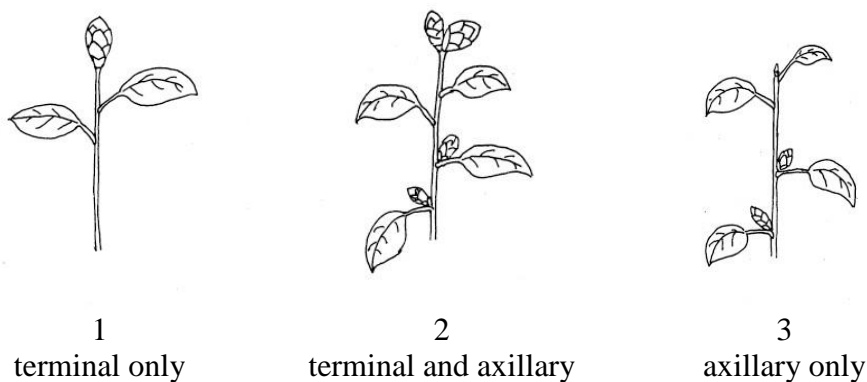


3
above middle third

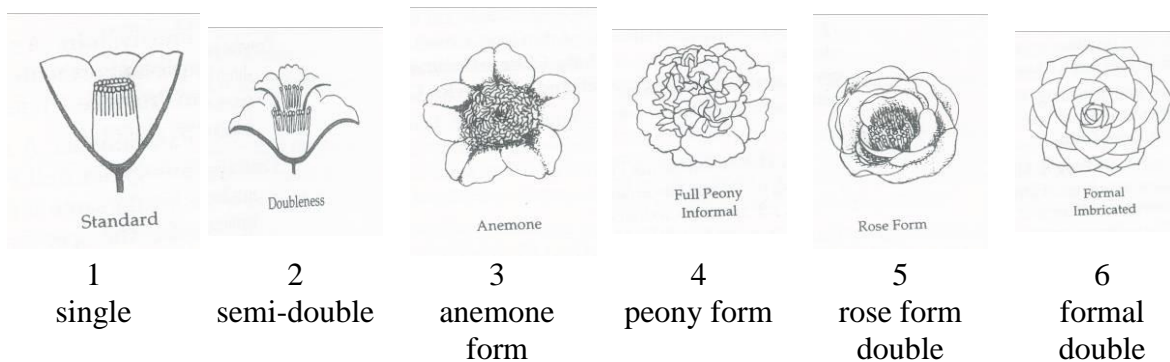
Ad. 27: Sepal: shape of apex



Ad. 28: Flower bud: arrangement



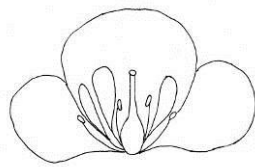
Ad. 30: Flower: form



1. The single is the typical wild camellia flower form with five to seven irregular, overlapping petals in a single row and a more or less columnar stamen cluster.
2. The semi-double has in excess of eight petals in two or more rows with a conspicuous stamen centre, with no petaloids. The petals may be regular, irregular or loose.

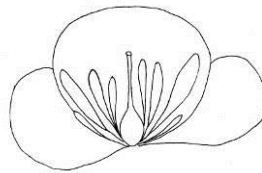
3. The anemone form, has one or more outer rows of large petals while, in the centre, the stamens have become totally petaloid and form a convex mass in the centre of the flower.
4. The peony form has loose petals, usually irregular or wavy, becoming smaller to the centre, where they are divided into by fascicles of stamens; sometimes the centre is a mixture of small petals, petaloids and stamens; or is a convex mass of a mixture of irregular, twisted petals and petaloids, with the stamen, if any, obscured.
5. The rose form double has multiple rows of imbricated petals opening through a bud-shaped centre to show some stamens in a concave centre when fully open.
6. The formal double has many rows of regular, overlapping petals and has no stamens.

Ad. 33: Flower: petaloid organs



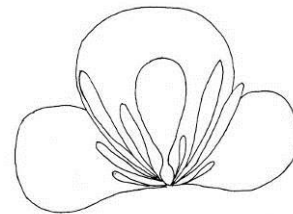
1

some stamens petaloid



2

all stemans petaloid



3

all stamens and pistil
petaloids

Ad. 35: Petal: shape of apex



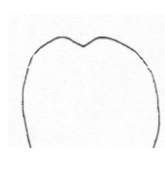
1

obtuse



2

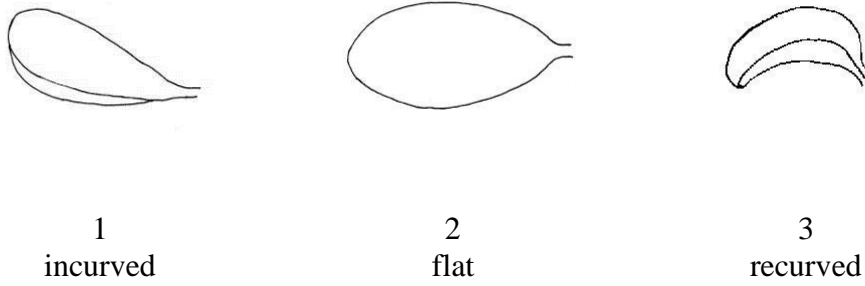
rounded



3

retuse

Ad. 37: Petal: curvature of longitudinal axis



Ad. 38: Flower: shape of petals of first outer row

		←	broadest part	→
		(below middle)	at middle	(above middle)
narrow (elongated) ↑ width (ratio length/width) ↓ broad (compressed)			<p>2 oblong</p>	<p>5 obovate</p>
		<p>1 ovate</p>	<p>3 circular</p>	
			<p>4 oblate</p>	<p>6 obcordate</p>

Ad. 39: Petal: undulation of margin



1
absent or weak



2
medium

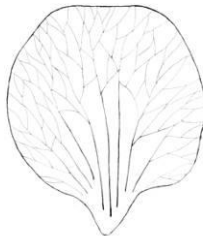


3
strong

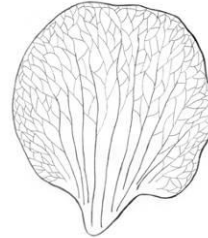
Ad. 40: Petal: conspicuousness of veins



1
weak



2
medium



3
strong

Ad. 41: Petal: main color

The main color is determined as the color with the largest surface area present on the upper side of a petal.

Ad. 43: Petal: secondary color

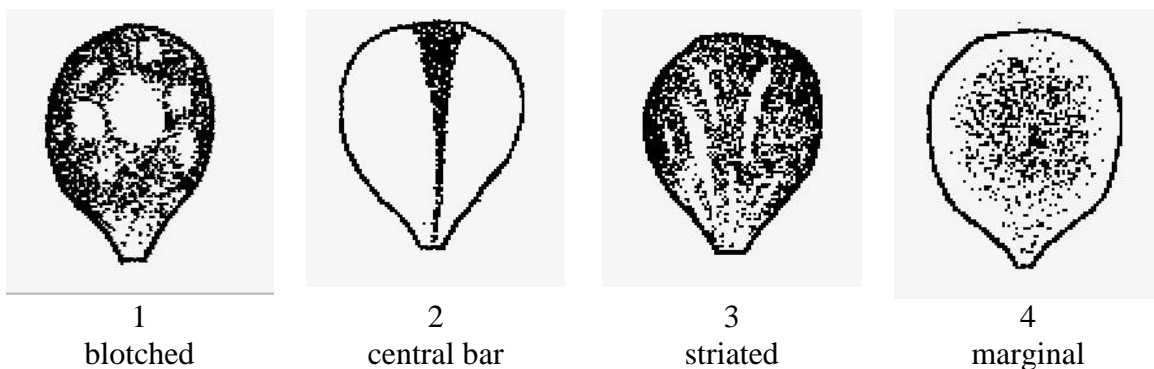
The secondary color is determined as the color with the second largest surface area, usually observed as a defined pattern on the upper side of a petal.

Ad. 44: Petal: distribution of secondary color

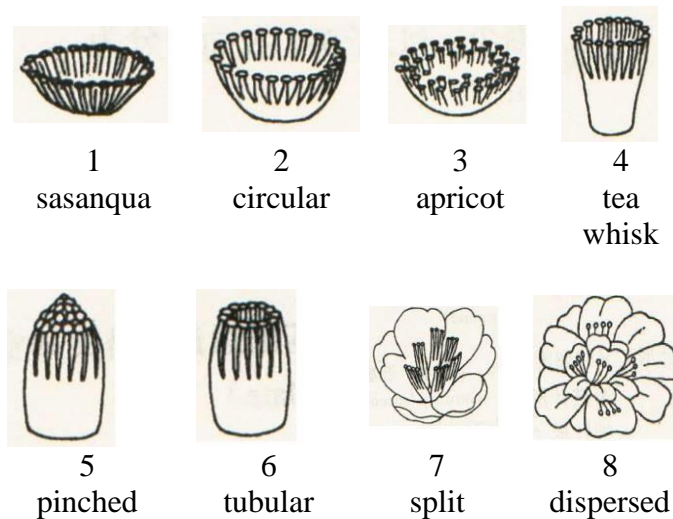
The main color is determined as the color with the largest surface area present on the upper side of a petal.

The secondary color is determined as the color with the second largest surface area, usually observed as a defined pattern on the upper side of a petal.

In cases where the area of the main and secondary colors are nearly equal, the darker color should be considered to be the main color.



Ad. 45: Stamens: arrangements



Ad. 47: Style: position of splitting



1
low

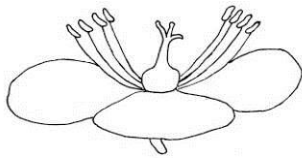


2
medium

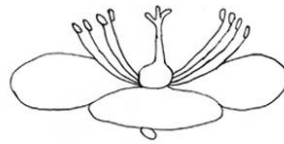


3
high

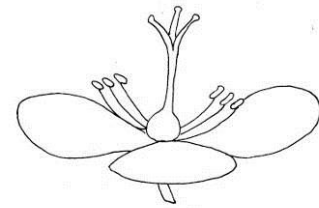
Ad. 48: Stigma: position in relation to stamens



1
below



2
same level



3
above

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 Genus	<input type="text" value="Camellia L."/>	
1.2. Species		[]
1.2.1 Botanical name	<input type="text"/>	
1.2.2 Common name	<input type="text"/>	
1.3 Hybrid		[]
1.3.1 Botanical name	<input type="text"/>	
1.3.2 Common name	<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"/>	

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3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference

Proposed denomination
(if available)

Breeder's reference

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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)

(.....) 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 Vegetative propagation

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

4.2.2 Other
(please provide details)

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<p>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).</p>			
Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note	
<p>5.1 Plant: growth habit (1)</p>			
upright	Anticipation	1[]	
semi-upright	Mary Agnes Patin	2[]	
spreading	Masterpiece	3[]	
drooping	Kujaku-tsubaki	4[]	
horizontal	First Cover	5[]	
<p>5.2 Leaf blade: length (9)</p>			
very short		1[]	
very short to short		2[]	
short	Xiao Mei Gui	3[]	
short to medium		4[]	
medium	Hong Lu Zhen	5[]	
medium to long		6[]	
long	Zhu Sha Zi Pao	7[]	
long to very long		8[]	
very long		9[]	
<p>5.3 Leaf blade: margin (23)</p>			
entire	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia	1[]	
serrulate	L.T. Dees	2[]	
serrate	Nokogiriba	3[]	
bidentate	Bill Goertz	4[]	

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Characteristics		Example Varieties	Note
5.4 Flower: diameter (29)			
very small		Wei Hua Lian Rui Cha	1[]
very small to small			2[]
small		Xiao Mei Gui	3[]
small to medium			4[]
medium		Hong Lu Zhen	5[]
medium to large			6[]
large		Da Li Cha	7[]
large to very large			8[]
very large		Fen Bao Jing Cha	9[]
5.5 Flower: form (30)			
single		Da Hong Jin Xin	1[]
semi-double		Chun Jiang Zhi Xia	2[]
anemone form		Jin Pan Li Zhi	3[]
peony form		Hua Mu Dan	4[]
rose form double		Zhuang Yuan Hong	5[]
formal double		Xue Ta	6[]
5.6 Flower: presence of petaloids (31)			
absent			1[]
present			9[]

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Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
5.7(i) Petal: main color (41)		
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
5.7(ii) Petal: main color (41)		
white		1[]
yellow		2[]
orange		3[]
pink		4[]
red		5[]
purple		6[]
5.8 Petal: secondary color (43)		
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
5.9 Time of flowering (50)		
very early	Chun Jiang Zhi Xia	1[]
very early to early		2[]
early	Xiao Mei Gui	3[]
early to medium		4[]
medium	Zao Chun Da Hong Qiu	5[]
medium to late		6[]
late	Chong Qing Hong	7[]
late to very late		8[]
very late	Da Hong Jin Xin	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
<i>Example</i>	<i>Plant: growth habit</i>	<i>semi-upright</i>	<i>upright</i>

Comments:

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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 image 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]