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UPOV

CAJ/II/3

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## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMITTEE

## Second Session

Geneva, November 15 to 17, 1978

## HARMONIZATION OF PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS GAZETTES

Comments from Delegations

1. At its first session, the Administrative and Legal Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") invited Delegations to send their comments on document CAJ/I/5, if any, to the Office of the Union (see document CAJ/I/11, paragraph 19).
2. It is recalled that observations on the harmonization of plant breeders' rights gazettes had been submitted, in preparation for the discussions on this subject at the Committee's first session, by the Delegations of South Africa (see Annex II of document CAJ/I/5), Switzerland (see Annex III of document CAJ/I/5) and France (see document CAJ/I/7).
3. At the occasion of the Committee's first session, the Delegation of Belgium transmitted a model of the Belgian gazette to the Office of the Union. The model is identical with the draft UPOV Model Gazette appearing in document CAJ/I/5. It includes a table on the approval of proposed denominations, as do the gazettes of the Netherlands, South Africa and the United Kingdom. That table is identical with Table NL-2 (UK-4; ZA-4) of the draft UPOV Model Gazette. In view of this similarity, the model of the Belgian gazette is not reproduced in this document.
4. Further observations have been received by the Office of the Union from the Delegations of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and South Africa. A compilation of these and the earlier observations appears in Annex I to this document.
5. By letter dated June 19, 1978, the competent authorities of the Netherlands informed the official circles within UPOV of the introduction of a three-letter code system for designating botanical units subject to plant variety protection legislation. Since this coding system has a bearing on the harmonization of plant breeders' rights gazettes, a copy of the letter in question is attached to this document as Annex II.

[Two Annexes follow]

COMPILATION OF THE OBSERVATIONS OF THE DELEGATIONS OF  
MEMBER STATES ON THE HARMONIZATION OF  
PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS GAZETTES

I. MEANS FOR FACILITATING THE USE OF GAZETTES (ANNEX I TO DOCUMENT CAJ/I/5)

1. Translation

Federal Republic of Germany: The Delegation agrees to the translation of all headings into other languages. This will be possible as regards space. The three UPOV official languages should be considered a minimum.

South Africa: The South African Gazettes would be printed in both English and Afrikaans, thus including one of the languages of UPOV. The tables of interest to competent authorities in other UPOV member States should be captioned in English, French and German.

Switzerland: The Delegation is in particular able to support this proposal provided that it does not cause unbearable additional costs to member States which do not publish in a UPOV language.

2. Glossaries

Federal Republic of Germany: Glossaries are considered less practical than translations, but acceptable in the case where other States could not follow proposal (a) in paragraph 4 of Annex I to document CAJ/I/5 (translation). A mixed system with solution (a) (translation) for the columns in which it can be adopted and solution (b) (glossary) for the rest is also conceivable.

South Africa: The Office of the Union, with the assistance of the competent authorities, could prepare a glossary of the expressions used in the various languages.

Switzerland: The first issues of the Swiss plant varieties gazette demonstrate the Delegation's opinion that the clarity of the tables can be improved by the use of abbreviations, with corresponding glossaries or tables of abbreviations.

3. Guides to National Gazettes

Federal Republic of Germany: Guides to the national gazettes are totally unsuitable since there is little likelihood of their being available at the right moment.

Switzerland: With respect to a special guide to national gazettes, it is wondered whether that in fact would not be an impractical tool, since there is little likelihood of the user having the guide at his disposal just when he needed to use it.

4. Harmonization by Publishing Comparable Chapters in the Same Place in All Gazettes and by Introducing a Coding System for Each Item of Information

Denmark: The necessary items to be included in the gazettes differ from country to country, depending on national law. It might therefore occur that different tables are missing in different countries, but the order of the tables and the number assigned to each table ought to be the same in all member States.

Federal Republic of Germany: Comparable chapters should appear in all gazettes at the same place. It is then questionable whether the introduction of a coding system is still necessary if the titles of the chapters are identical and the chapters published at the same place. The introduction of such a system would be acceptable if it were considered necessary by other member States.

South Africa: The Delegation is in favor of harmonizing the structure of the gazettes as much as possible.

Switzerland: The Delegation imagines that, as a framework for harmonization, the legibility of national plant breeders' rights gazettes would be improved by introducing a standardized table of contents, by publishing items in a uniform order and by adding a translation of the headings of tables as well as a glossary

in at least one UPOV language. If necessary and if no additional pressure is put on national usages, discussion could also take place on the presentation of the tables. But to harmonize details further at this early stage seems premature.

## II. DRAFT UPOV MODEL GAZETTE

### 1. Proposed UPOV Code

Federal Republic of Germany: A mixed system with Roman numerals for coding the tables appearing in the gazettes of all member States and Arabic numerals (or other signs) for coding tables pertaining to one State only should be avoided as much as possible. A better solution would be to place the tables common to all member States first and have them followed by the national tables, which would be given the subsequent numbers as desired.

Netherlands: As to the country code, the Delegation can foresee for the Netherlands at least 15 numbers needed at this moment, and, in the event of amendment of the law, it may happen that still more numbers ought to be used. Some of these could then logically have a place between country numbers already existing. It would then seem more logical to give the countries more freedom, provided that, under each Roman numeral, the country number starts anew with the Arabic numeral 1.

### 2. Sequence of Chapters Proposed in the UPOV Model Table of Contents

Denmark: For the moment, the following tables will be sufficient for a new Danish gazette, and the order can be regarded as a proposal.

- I Applications for Protection
- II Withdrawal of Application for Protection
- III Applications for Variety Denominations
  - (a) Proposals
  - (b) Approval
- IV Changes in Variety Denominations (Whether Already Approved or Not)
- V Changes in the Person or the Applicant or the Agent
- VI Grant of Protection
- VII Rejection of Applications for Protection
- VIII Termination of Protection
  - (a) Surrender of Protection
  - (b) Forfeiture of Protection
  - (c) Expiration of Protection
- IX Changes in the Denominations of Protected Varieties
  - (a) Proposals
  - (b) Approval
- X Changes in the Person of the Holder or the Agent
- XI Miscellaneous Information.

France: Independently of the items specific to each State, the order of the contents calls for the following remarks:

(a) Item II should deal solely with the withdrawal of applications for protection. The second line (rejection of applications for protection) should come after item V because either protection is granted, and that case falls under item V, or it is not, and that case falls under item Vbis, which should in fact be item VI.

(b) An item IIbis should be inserted after item III for changes in variety denominations. Changes are frequent and should be indicated very clearly.

(c) It would seem that item UK-9; ZA-7 (proposed surrender of protection) should be put under item IX.

(d) Finally, licensing questions should be grouped together under a separate heading with its own Roman numeral.

The proposed new order of the contents is as follows, subject to the insertion of those items specific to each State:

- I Applications for Protection
- II Withdrawal of Applications for Protection
- III Variety Denominations - Applications - Approval
- IV Changes in Variety Denominations (Whether Already Approved or Not)

V	Changes in the Person of the Applicant (or the Agent)
VI	Grant of Protection
VII	Rejection of Applications for Protection
VIII	Surrender of Protection
IX	Termination of Protection
X	Changes in the Denominations of Protected Varieties (Applications - Approval)
XI	Changes in the Person of the Holder (or the Agent)
XII	Licenses
XIII	Official Notices

Federal Republic of Germany: The sequence proposed deviates somewhat from that in the "Blatt für Sortenwesen." Subject to the regroupings proposed hereunder, it is acceptable, however (see also under II.1).

Chapters pertaining to one State only should not appear among the chapters common to all States but follow the common part. The chapter on the grant of compulsory licenses, coded UK-8, would also be relevant for the Federal Republic of Germany.

A general title such as "X Official Notices" would not be sufficient, as the various announcements and notices would have to be published separately, depending on each member State.

Netherlands: There seems to be some incongruity in the table of contents as far as items preceded by a Roman numeral are concerned. Table II relates to the "termination of the procedure for the grant of protection," and yet the granting of protection is surely also a mode of termination of the procedure. A separate Roman numeral for the withdrawal of applications and another for the rejection is therefore preferred.

Another point is that, for instance, Table UK-2 belongs not under Table II but under Table I and Table UK-3 should come under Table II.1. One can also imagine that an application for a protective direction is rejected, which case belongs under Table II.2, whereas Table UK-2 could come under Table V.

South Africa: The Plant Breeders' Rights Act prescribes certain information which must be published in the Government Gazette and which would be published in the Plant Breeders' Rights Journal for general information. The Delegation agrees with the headings and sequence of the model tables numbered I to IX in the Annex to document CAJ/I/5.

The Journal would, of course, contain additional tables which would be distinguished by different numbering.

### 3. Additional Information (In General)

Federal Republic of Germany: Additional information, for instance on national listing, can be included without breaching the system, by adding chapters and, within them, columns to the generally agreed chapters and columns.

With respect to the summary table of the proposed variety denominations, it is considered that such table is useful but not necessary in view of the general information on proposed variety denominations appearing elsewhere.

### 4. Periodical Publication of Lists of Varieties

Federal Republic of Germany: Some UPOV member States publish in their gazette a compilation of protected varieties. Sweden does this on an annual basis in the list of varieties (in which the protected varieties are marked with an asterisk), as do the United Kingdom, the last time for ornamentals and fruit crops in the January 1978 issue of its gazette, and the Federal Republic of Germany, in the "Register of Varieties," which is published each year in April.

It is considered that each State should annually publish the list of protected species in its gazette because there seems to be a need for such information both with the varieties offices and with the breeders.

### 5. Table I: Applications for Protection

Federal Republic of Germany: Subject to the following, the layout is acceptable in principle.

Considering the usual amount of applications filed in the Federal Republic of Germany, each entry would be numbered. In order to maintain harmonized coding of the columns, it would be possible to abstain from coding the column containing the entry numbers.

Column 2: In the Federal Republic of Germany, it should be made clear that "breeder" means the original breeder or discoverer (in his capacity of predecessor in title of the owner of the variety).

In Column 2, only the national representatives under Article 23(2) of the Varieties Protection Law would be published under "agent" in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In Column 3, a somewhat different heading, which would not entail any substantive change, would have to be chosen pursuant to national legislation.

Column 4 takes up too much space and is an obstacle to the layout in two columns of the "Blatt für Sortenwesen"; in addition, it is not relevant for all species. This information is therefore given in the form of subtitles and, for instance, all varieties of winter wheat are regrouped. The Federal Republic of Germany would continue to facilitate the retrieval of information by using subtitles and grouping the varieties according to their eventual use. This would also be compatible with the proposed system.

The addition of information on the priority of foreign applications appears to be relevant.

Netherlands: In Model Table I, as well as in all other tables, no need is seen for "c: Agent," but no objection is made, of course, to its use by other countries. Instead of "Proposed Denomination/Breeder's Reference," "Provisional Indication" is preferred.

The term "Short Description" could be misleading. It would be better to speak of "Classification/Type According to the Breeder." What is published in France and Belgium is not the characteristics of the variety itself but only the type or subgroup of the genus or species to which the variety belongs.

#### 6. Table II: Termination of the Procedure for the Grant of Protection

Federal Republic of Germany: The layout is acceptable. For the numbering of the entries, the meaning of "breeder" and the title of Column 3, see comments on Table I above.

The reason for the termination of the procedure may be an incidental withdrawal or rejection with no legal consequences. In addition, rejections are very rare compared with withdrawals in the Federal Republic of Germany. That country's gazette would therefore not provide for the subdivision.

The reason for rejection should not be indicated. It would have no consequences, however, in so far as member States do not proceed differently, since it would not jeopardize the principle of the layout.

In Column 2, the indication of the breeder could be omitted or, for the sake of harmonization, maintained.

In Column 4, the heading would be as follows in the Federal Republic of Germany: "Date of Termination of the Procedure."

Netherlands: No need is seen for the mention "b: Breeder, etc." In addition, it is preferred that "Provisional Indication/Denomination" be spoken of and that the question whether the denomination is still proposed or already approved be left open.

7. Table III: Applications for a Variety Denomination

Federal Republic of Germany: The layout is acceptable.

In Column 2, the indication of the breeder could be omitted, or maintained for the sake of harmonization.

Column 3 would receive a somewhat different heading in the national gazette. See also the comments on Table VII.

Footnotes to Column 3 are pointless in the Federal Republic of Germany; their use by other States would cause no problem.

Column 4: Legal consequences exist only as from the date of publication of the proposed variety denomination. Indicating the "Date of Proposal" might be misleading, and therefore it would in no case be published in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany would include in this survey those applications for variety denominations that result from applications for inclusion in the national list; this information would not be kept distinct, however. It would be desirable for other member States to do the same, in order that objections according to the UPOV procedure might be extended to applications for inclusion in the national lists.

Netherlands: For the heading of Table III, "Proposals of" is preferred to "applications for." There is indeed a need for mentioning "b: Breeder," as it often happens that there are different applicants in different member States. In such a case, one would avoid a situation where an objection is made to a proposed denomination on the ground that it has already been proposed by or approved for another applicant if it were ascertained from the mention of the breeder that the said denomination refers in fact to one and the same variety. As in the majority of cases the proposed denominations will replace breeders' references, "Provisional Indication/Previous Proposed Denominations" is preferred as the title of Column 3; the same applies to Table NL-2. The date of the official proposal is indeed of paramount importance.

8. Table IV: Changes in the Person of the Applicant or the Agent

Federal Republic of Germany: The changes in the person of the applicant are not published at present. They will be published in future, however.

One might examine whether this table could not be combined with Table VI, for changes in the person of the applicant in fact occur only rarely, and therefore do not justify a permanent chapter. In the combined new table, it should be stated in each case whether the change concerns the person of an applicant or of a holder of a title of protection.

Netherlands: For "Proposed Denomination, etc.," see under Table II. It often happens that the date of the deed in which the agreement between the previous and the new applicant is laid down, is different from the date on which the change becomes effective in relation to third parties. In the Netherlands the latter date is that on which the deed is entered in the Register. It is therefore proposed that the Title of Column 4 be: "Date of Entry of Change in Register."

9. Table V: Grant of Protection

Federal Republic of Germany: The layout is acceptable subject to the following:

Column 1 could contain the "Grant Number" rather than "Application Number"<sup>1</sup>. (in the Federal Republic of Germany, it would be "Reference Number" in both cases<sup>1</sup>).

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<sup>1</sup> In the Federal Republic of Germany the grant number is identical with the application number.

In Column 4, "Grant Number" would be omitted.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, a Column 5 would be added, containing the date of entry in the national list. This would be reflected in the title of the table.

France: The desirability of indicating the term of protection for all States should be discussed. Since the main purpose of the Gazette is to inform the member States, it should be remembered that they do not always know what the duration of protection is in the other States. This point is particularly important where, under transitional provisions, a State grants protection retroactively in respect of a variety of a species newly eligible for protection.

10. Table VI: Changes in the Person of the Holder or the Agent

Federal Republic of Germany: The layout is acceptable. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the table would also contain changes in the person of the holder of a variety included in the national list, which would affect the heading of the table.

This table should also contain changes in the person of applicants (see comments on Table IV).

Netherlands: It is preferred that reference be made back to the number under which the application was pending. In the Netherlands, reference is never made to the grant number. The same applies to the subsequent tables.

11. Table VII: Applications for a New Denomination for a Protected Variety

Federal Republic of Germany: The legal consequences of the publication of an application for a variety denomination (provision of the possibility of objecting) are the same, irrespective of whether the publication relates to the first application for a denomination for a new variety or to an application for a new denomination for a variety which is already protected or included in the national list. This table should therefore be combined with Table III, especially since changes in registered denominations do not occur frequently enough to justify the existence of an agreed permanent chapter.

If other States have to distinguish at the outset applications for denominations from changes in variety denominations, this could be done by means of special indications (for instance footnotes) in the combined table.

Netherlands: It is wondered whether the heading of Table VII should not read "Proposals for Changes in an Earlier Approved Denomination," and the heading of Table VIII be similarly changed. These tables could then be placed after Table IV.

It is considered to be of greater importance for the checking authorities to know whether or not the new proposal refers to an earlier approved denomination than to obtain information on whether the variety is already protected or registered. Moreover one should keep in mind that, even after the termination of protection, the variety may remain in the trade and that, even in that case, reasons for changing the denomination could arise.

12. Table VIII: Approval of New Denominations for Protected Varieties

Federal Republic of Germany: The proposal is supported. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the table contains also modified denominations of varieties included in the national list; this would affect the heading.

13. Table IX: Termination of Protection

Federal Republic of Germany: The proposal is supported in principle. The reason for the termination of protection has no legal implications. The Federal Republic of Germany will not therefore make a distinction according to the reason for the termination, especially since the reasons "Forfeiture" and "Annulment" occur too rarely to justify special subtitles.

If other States need such subtitles (the indication of a reason could also be made by means of special notes), this would have no consequences, provided that it is the only difference, as the principle of the layout would not be jeopardized.



The Federal Republic of Germany would add a Column 5 on the termination of the registration in the national list, which would affect the heading.

#### 14. Order of the Entries in Each Table

Denmark: Concerning the order within the tables, the Delegation of Denmark is of the opinion that a division into groups will make it easier for the reader to find a certain item of information. For example, the species could be divided into the following groups: (1) agricultural crops, (2) vegetables, (3) fruit crops, (4) ornamentals and (5) forest trees.

The question whether or not subdivision of, for instance, the group of agricultural crops offers advantages could be discussed.

The order of species within the groups should be the alphabetical order of the Latin names with the common (national) names added.

Harmonization of the layout will presumably be first of all a question of national capability. The layout of the UPOV Model Gazette, as worked out by the Office of the Union, seems to be very informative and highly suitable for further discussion.

Where the gazette includes also information on the national variety list (applications, variety denominations, etc.) as do the "Blatt für Sortenwesen" (Federal Republic of Germany) and the "Plant Varieties and Seeds Gazette" (United Kingdom), the Delegation would prefer to have this information similarly harmonized. As yet the Danish gazette contains no information on the list, but a new gazette is expected to contain such information.

France: The problem, which will arise in connection with all tables, is to know what order to adopt:

(a) Alphabetical Order of the Common Names (National Order): In this case, is the letter to be taken into consideration that of the name of the species as such or that of the first word where the name of the species is composed of several words: Spring Oats, Spring Wheat, or Oats (Spring), Wheat (Spring)?

(b) Alphabetical Order of the Latin Names

According to the order adopted, should groups be established, such as ornamental plants, agricultural crops and horticultural crops, or should it be the straightforward alphabetical order of the Latin or common names that is adopted?

### III. GAZETTE ESTABLISHED BY UPOV

Switzerland: The uniform and generally understandable publication of data on plant variety protection in all UPOV member States is indeed to a large extent in the interests of the Union itself. The Union periodically publishes a journal of the Union, the Newsletter. Would it not be conceivable for all data from member States to be published in the Newsletter in English? The advantages of such concentration would be the following: increased demand for the Newsletter, which leads to a greater number printed of each issue, centralized and therefore clear presentation of all data, which would be valid for the whole Union, centralized control of plant variety protection matters by the Office of the Union, and the possibility of nevertheless applying Article 13(7) of the proposed new text in the near future. The main disadvantage of concentrated publication would be the cost of the additional staff at the Office of the Union which would be required for fulfilling such a task.


[Annex II follows]

CAJ/II/3

ANNEX II

## RAAD VOOR HET KWEKERSRECHT

Adres : Nudestraat 11

 : Postbus 104  
6700 AC Wageningen : 08370 - 19031

Postgiro: 198113

To the authorities of  
UPOV-Member States and  
Secr.-Gen. of UPOV

uw kenmerk en brief van:

ons kenmerk:

datum:

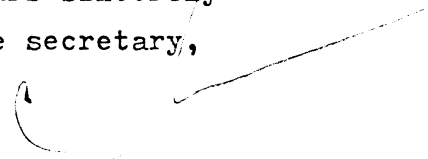
vdM-606

19-6-1978

onderwerp:

In our Publicatieblad of 16 june will be published in alphabetical sequence a 3 lettercode for indicating the genus or species of the varieties for which applications are received by the Raad. This new code system has become effective as from 1 june 1978. The publication restricts itself to enumerate the code and the name of the genus or species in Dutch. It is deemed usefull to inform the competent authorities in the Member-States of UPOV of the latin botanical name, where the Dutch name stand for. Separately you will find the pertinent information. I have included in writing the codes for some species, for which under our previous law applications for plant breeders' right have been made but at the moment no protection can be obtained. This to forwarn a Member-State having a similar code system in operation or in consideration that said codes are already in use internally in our country.

Yours sincerely  
the secretary,

  
(mr. A.W.A.M. van der Meeren)

CHM	Agaricus L.	champignon
SGD	Agrostis canina L.	heidestruisgras
SGK	Agrostis canina L.	kruipend struisgras
SGH	Agrostis gigantea Roth	hoog struisgras
SGW	Agrostis stolonifera L.	wit struisgras
SGG	Agrostis tenuis Sibth.	gewoon struisgras
PRE	Allium L.	prei
UIS	Allium L.	sierui
SJL	Allium L.	sjalot
UIG	Allium L.	ui
INC	Alstroemeria L.	incalelie
KRV	Anthriscus cerefolium (L.) Hoffm.	kervel
ANM	Anthurium Schott	anthurium
SLD	Apium graveolens L.	selderij
RGF	Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauvois ex J.S. et K.B. Presl	Frans raai gras
ASP	Asparagus officinalis L.	asperge
HVR	Avena sativa L.	haver
BGN	Begonia L.	begonia Elatior hybriden
KRT	Beta vulgaris	kroot
BSN	Beta vulgaris	snijbiet
BSU	Beta vulgaris	suikerbiet
BVO	Beta vulgaris	voederbiet
RST	Brassica rapa L.	raap
		stoppelknol
KZB	Brassica napus L.	bladkool
		koolzaad
KZR	Brassica napus L.	koolraap
KBL		bloemkool
KBO		boerenkool
KBR		broccoli
KRB		koolrabi
KRO		rode kool
KSA		savooiekool
KSP		spruitkool
KWI	Brassica oleracea L.	witte kool
KMR	Brassica oleracea L.	mergkool
PPS	Capsicum annum L.	paprika
		Spaanse peper
KRW	Carum carvi L.	karwij
CHR	Chrysanthemum morifolium Ram.	chrysant
AND	Cichorium endivia L.	andijvie
WTL	Cichorium intybus L.	witlof
MLN	Cucumis melo L.	meloen
AGR	Cucumis sativus L.	augurk
KMK	Cucumis sativus L.	komkommer
CCL	Cyclamen L.	cyclamen
KMG	Cynosurus cristatus L.	kamgras
KRP	Dactylis glomerata L.	kropaar
WRT	Daucus carota L.	wortel
ANJ	Dianthus caryophyllus L.	anjer
EPH	Euphorbia fulgens Karw.	euphorbia
PNS	Euphorbia pulcherrima Willd. ex Klotzsch	poinsettia
ZGT	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	rietzwenkgras
ZGH	Festuca ovina L. sensu lato	hardzwenkgras
ZGS	Festuca ovina L. sensu lato	schapegras
ZGB	Festuca pratensis Huds.	beemdlangbloem
ZGR	Festuca rubra L.	roodzwenkgras

CAJ/II/3  
Annex II/Annexe II/Anlage II  
page 3/Seite 3

ARB	Fragaria L.	aardbei
ESG	Fraxinus excelsior L.	es
FRS	Freesia Klatt	freesia
GRB	Gerbera Cass.	gerbera
GLD	Gladiolus L.	gladiool
KST	Helleborus	kerstroos
AMR	Hippeastrum Herb.	amaryllis
GRS	Hordeum vulgare L. sensu lato	gerst
HCN	Hyacinthus orientalis L.	hyacint
IRS	Iris L.	iris
SLA	Lactuca sativa L.	sla
TNK	Lepidium sativum L.	tuinkers
LEL	Lilium L.	lelie
VLS	Linum usitatissimum L.	vlas
RGG	Lolium multiflorum Lam.	Italiaans raaigras
		Westerwolds raaigras
RGE	Lolium perenne L.	Engels raaigras
LPW	Lupinus albus L.	witte lupine
LPB	Lupinus angustifolius L.	blauwe lupine
LPG	Lupinus luteus L.	gele lupine
TMT	Lycopersicon lycopersicum(L.) Karsten ex Farwell	tomaat
APP	Malus Mill.	appel, voor zover geen siergewas
LZR	Medicago sativa L., Medicago x varia Martyn	luzerne
NRC	Narcissus L.	narcis
NRN	Nerine Herb	nerine
ORC	Orchidaceae Juss.	orchidee
SRR	Ornithopus sativus Brot.	serradelle
MNZ	Papaver somniferum L.	blauwmaanzaad
PTR	Petroselinum crispum (Mill.) Nyman ex A.W.Hill	peterselie
KNZ	Phalaris canariensis L.	kanariezaad
BOP	Phaseolus coccineus L.	pronkboon
BON	Phaseolus vulgaris L.	boon
TMK	Phleum bertolonii DC.	kleine timothee
TMG	Phleum pratense L.	timothee
ERW	Pisum sativum L.sensu lato	kapucijner
		erwt
		peul
BGS	Poa annua L.	straatgras
BGP	Poa compressa L.	plathalmig beemdgras
BGB	Poa nemoralis L.	bosbeemdgras
BGM	Poa palustris E.	moerasbeemdgras
BGV	Poa pratensis L.	veldbeemdgras
BGR	Poa trivialis L.	ruw beemdgras
PPL	Populus L.	populier
KRS	Prunus L.	kers, voor zover geen siergewas
PRM	Prunus L.	pruim, voor zover geen siergewas
PER	Pyrus communis L.	peer
RMB	Raphanus sativus L.	bladramenas
RDS	Raphanus sativus L.	radijs
RMN	Raphanus sativus L.	ramenas
RBR	Rheum rhabarbarum L.	rabarber
AZL	Rhododendron L.	azalea
RDD	Rhododendron L.	rhododendron
BRO	Ribes L.	rode bes
BZW	Ribes nigrum L.	zwarte bes
BKR	Ribes uva-crispa L.	kruisbes

CAJ/II/3  
Annex II/Annexe II/Anlage II  
page 4/Seite 4

ACC	Robinia pseudoacacia L.	acacia
ROO	Rosa L.	roos
VLK	Saintpaulia H. Wendl.	Kaaps viooltje
WLG	Salix L.	wilg
SCR	Scorzonera hispanica L.	schorseneer
ROG	Secale cereale L.	rogge
MSG	Sinapis alba L.	gele mosterd
ABR	Solanum melongena L.	aubergine
ARD	Solanum tuberosum L.	aardappel
SPR	Spergula arvensis L.	spurrie
SPN	Spinacia oleracea L.	spinazie
STP	Streptocarpus Ldl.	streptocarpus
SRN	Syringa L.	sering
KLA	Trifolium alexandrinum L.	Alexandrijnse klaver
KLR	Trifolium pratense L.	rode klaver
KLW	Trifolium repens L.	witte klaver
TRW	Triticum aestivum L. emend. Fiori et Paoletti, Triticum durum Desfontaines	tarwe
TLP	Tulipa L.	tulp
IEP	Ulmus L.	iep
VDS	Valerianella locusta (L.) Laterrade	veldsla
TVB	Vicia faba L.	tuinboon veldboon
VDW	Vicia sativa L.	voederwikke
MAS	Zea mays L.	mais

ACR	Acer L.	acer campestris
ELS	Alnus Mill	els
RPZ	Brassica rapa L. var. silvestris (Lam.) Briggs	raapzaad
CCH	Cichorium intybus L. var. sativum P x C.	chichorei
SJB	Glycine soja (L.) Sieb. et Zucc.	sojaboon
RGH	Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	gekruist raaigras
PST	Pastinaca sativa L.	pastinaak
PRZ	Prunus persica (L.) Batsch	perzik
FRM	Rubus idaeus L.	framboos
EIK	Quercus L.	eik
DRF	Vitis L.	druif
VDM	Malva verticillata L. var. crispa L.	voedermalva
PGR	Bromus catharticus	paardegras

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