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

Geneva

<p><b>APRICOT</b></p> <p>UPOV Code(s): PRUNU_ARM</p> <p><i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.</p>
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## 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>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Apricot	Abricotier	Aprikose, Marille	Albaricoquero, Chabacano, Damasco

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/187 Prunus Rootstock

\* 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](http://www.upov.int)), for the latest information.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
1. SUBJECT OF THESE TEST GUIDELINES.....	<a href="#">3</a>
2. MATERIAL REQUIRED.....	<a href="#">3</a>
3. METHOD OF EXAMINATION.....	<a href="#">3</a>
3.1 Number of Growing Cycles.....	<a href="#">3</a>
3.2 Testing Place.....	<a href="#">4</a>
3.3 Conditions for Conducting the Examination.....	<a href="#">4</a>
3.4 Test Design.....	<a href="#">4</a>
3.5 Additional Tests.....	<a href="#">4</a>
4. ASSESSMENT OF DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY.....	<a href="#">4</a>
4.1 Distinctness.....	<a href="#">4</a>
4.2 Uniformity.....	<a href="#">5</a>
4.3 Stability.....	<a href="#">5</a>
5. GROUPING OF VARIETIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GROWING TRIAL.....	<a href="#">6</a>
6. INTRODUCTION TO THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS.....	<a href="#">6</a>
6.1 Categories of Characteristics.....	<a href="#">6</a>
6.2 States of Expression and Corresponding Notes.....	<a href="#">6</a>
6.3 Types of Expression.....	<a href="#">6</a>
6.4 Example Varieties.....	<a href="#">7</a>
6.5 Legend.....	<a href="#">7</a>
7. TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS/TABLEAU DES CARACTÈRES/MERKMALSTABELLE/TABLA DE CARACTERES.....	<a href="#">8</a>
8. EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS.....	<a href="#">27</a>
8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics.....	<a href="#">27</a>
8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics.....	<a href="#">28</a>
8.3 Synonyms of example varieties.....	<a href="#">38</a>
9. LITERATURE.....	<a href="#">39</a>
10. TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE.....	<a href="#">41</a>

1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Prunus armeniaca* L. for fruit production. For the examination of rootstock varieties, the Test Guidelines for Prunus Rootstock TG/187 should be applied.

2. Material Required

2.1 The competent authorities decide on the quantity and quality of the plant material required for testing the variety and when and where it is to be delivered. Applicants submitting material from a State other than that in which the testing takes place must ensure that all customs formalities and phytosanitary requirements are complied with.

2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of one-year-old grafts, budsticks or dormant shoots for grafting.

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

(a) varieties resulting from crossings  
3 trees (one-year-old grafts) or  
3 budsticks or dormant shoots

(b) varieties resulting from mutations  
9 trees (one-year-old grafts) or  
9 budsticks or dormant shoots

The rootstock to be used is specified by the competent authority.

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*

3.1.1 The minimum duration of tests should normally be two independent growing cycles.

3.1.2 The two independent growing cycles may be observed from a single planting, examined in two separate growing cycles.

3.1.3 In particular, it is essential that the trees produce a satisfactory crop of fruit in each of the two growing cycles.

3.1.4 The growing cycle is considered to be the duration of a single growing season, beginning with bud burst (flowering and/or vegetative), flowering and fruit harvest and concluding when the following dormant period ends with the swelling of new season buds.

3.1.5 The testing of a variety may be concluded when the competent authority can determine with certainty the outcome of the test.

### 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*

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.

### 3.4 *Test Design*

3.4.1 Varieties resulting from crossing: Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 3 trees.

3.4.2 Varieties resulting from mutation: Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 9 trees.

### 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 or Parts of Plants to be Examined

In the case of varieties resulting from crossing, unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 3 plants or parts taken from each of 3 plants and any other observation made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

In the case of observations of parts taken from single plants, the number of parts to be taken from each of the plants should be 5.

In the case of varieties resulting from mutation, unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 8 plants or parts taken from each of 8 plants and any other observation made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

In the case of observations of parts taken from single plants, the number of parts to be taken from each of the plants should be 2.

#### 4.1.5 Method of Observation

The recommended method of observing the characteristic for the purposes of distinctness is indicated by the following key in the 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 These Test Guidelines have been developed for the examination of vegetatively propagated varieties. For varieties with other types of propagation, the recommendations in the General Introduction and document TGP/13 "Guidance for new types and species" Section 4.5 "Testing Uniformity" should be followed.

4.2.3 For the assessment of uniformity in a sample of 3 plants, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 3 plants, no off-types are allowed. For the assessment of uniformity in a sample of 9 plants, a population standard of 1 % and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 9 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) Petal: color (characteristic 27)
  - (b) Fruit: weight (characteristic 29)
  - (c) Fruit: shape in lateral view (characteristic 30)
  - (d) Fruit: ground color of skin (characteristic 46)
  - (e) Fruit: relative area of over color (characteristic 49)
  - (f) Fruit: color of flesh (characteristic 51)
  - (g) Time of beginning of flowering (characteristic 58)
  - (h) Time of beginning of fruit ripening (characteristic 59)
- 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 All relevant states of expression are presented in the characteristic.
- 6.2.3 Further explanation of the presentation of states of expression and notes is provided in document TGP/7 "Development of Test Guidelines".

### 6.3 *Types of Expression*

An explanation of the types of expression of characteristics (qualitative, quantitative and pseudo-qualitative) is provided in the General Introduction.

#### 6.4 Example Varieties

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

#### 6.5 Legend

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Name of characteristics in English	Nom du caractère en français	Name des Merkmals auf Deutsch	Nombre del carácter en español		
		states of expression	types d'expression	Ausprägungsstufen	tipos de expresión		

1 Characteristic number

2 (\*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

3 Type of expression  
 QL Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3  
 QN Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3  
 PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

4 Method of observation (and type of plot, if applicable)  
 MG, MS, VG, VS – see Chapter 4.1.5

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

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

7 Not applicable

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

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>1. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(a)</b>				
	<b>Tree: vigor</b>		<b>Arbre : vigueur</b>		<b>Baum: Wuchsstärke</b>	<b>Árbol: vigor</b>		
	very weak		très faible		sehr gering	muy débil	Sub-zero	1
	weak		faible		gering	débil	Ninfa, Rustic	2
	medium		moyenne		mittel	medio	Bergeron, Canino, Peeka, Rouge du Roussillon	3
	strong		forte		stark	fuerte	Earle Orange, Magyar kajsi, Palsteyn, Pisana, Portici	4
	very strong		très forte		sehr stark	muy fuerte	Monaco Bello, Moniqué, Solitaire, Viceroy	5
<b>2. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(a)</b>				
	<b>Tree: habit</b>		<b>Arbre : port</b>		<b>Baum: Wuchsform</b>	<b>Árbol: hábito</b>		
	fastigate		très dressé		sehr aufrecht	fastigiado	Japan's Early	1
	upright		dressé		aufrecht	erguido	Harcot, Primando, Reale d'Imola	2
	upright to spreading		dressé à étalé		aufrecht bis breitwüchsig	erguido a extendido	Ceglédi óriás, Paz, Proimo Tyrinthos, Veecot	3
	spreading		étalé		breitwüchsig	extendido	Blenheim, Canino, Grandir, Hargrand, Magyar kajsi	4
	drooping		retombant		überhängend	colgante	Palsteyn, Pisana, Vesna	5
<b>3.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(a)</b>				
	<b>Tree: number of branches</b>		<b>Arbre : nombre de branches</b>		<b>Baum: Anzahl Zweige</b>	<b>Árbol: número de ramas</b>		
	few		petit		gering	bajo	Earle Orange, Roxana	1
	few to medium		petit à moyen		gering bis mittel	bajo a medio	Ceglédi zamatos	2
	medium		moyen		mittel	medio	Bergeron, Magyar kajsi, San Castrese	3
	medium to many		moyen à grand		mittel bis hoch	medio a alto	Ceglédi napsugár	4
	many		grand		hoch	alto	Harlayne, Prevete, Roxy, Veecot	5
<b>4. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(a)</b>					
	<b>Tree: distribution of flower buds</b>		<b>Arbre : répartition des boutons floraux</b>		<b>Baum: Verteilung der Blütenknospen</b>	<b>Árbol: distribución de las yemas florales</b>		
	predominantly on spurs		le plus souvent sur bouquets de mai		vorwiegend an Bukettrieben	predominantemente en los ramilletes	Earle Orange, Nugget, Roxy, Royal Roussillon, Sun Glo	1
	equally on spurs and on one-year-old shoots		autant sur bouquets de mai que sur rameaux d'un an		gleichermaßen an Bukettrieben und an einjährigen Trieben	tanto en los ramilletes como en las ramas de un año	Bergeron, Bulida, Canino, San Castrese, Veecot	2
	predominantly on one-year-old shoots		le plus souvent sur rameaux d'un an		vorwiegend an einjährigen Trieben	predominantemente en las ramas de un año	Amal, Ouardi, Roxana	3



	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>5.</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(a)</b>				
	<b>One-year-old shoot: color on sunny side</b>	<b>Rameau d'un an : couleur de la face exposée au soleil</b>	<b>Einjähriger Trieb: Farbe an der Sonnenseite</b>	<b>Rama de un año: color de la cara expuesta al sol</b>				
	yellow brown	brun-jaune	gelbbraun	marrón amarillento	Cape Bebeco, Grandir		1	
	red brown	brun-rouge	rotbraun	marrón rojizo	Palsteyn, Royal, Veecot		2	
	purple brown	brun-pourpre	purpurbraun	marrón púrpura	Blenheim, Harcot		3	
<b>6.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(a)</b>				
	<b>One-year-old shoot: size of bud support</b>	<b>Rameau d'un an : taille du support de l'œil</b>	<b>Einjähriger Trieb: Größe des Knospenwulstes</b>	<b>Rama de un año: tamaño del soporte de la yema</b>				
	small	petite	klein	pequeño	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Harcot, Vitillo		1	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Hargrand, Magyar kajszai, Palsteyn, Portici, Tri Gems		2	
	large	grande	groß	grande	Ceglédi arany, Himidi, Suapriseven		3	
<b>7. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>					
	<b>Young shoot: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of apex</b>	<b>Jeune rameau : intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique de l'apex</b>	<b>Jungtrieb: Intensität der Anthocyanfärbung der Spitze</b>	<b>Rama joven: intensidad de la pigmentación antociánica del ápice</b>				
	very weak	très faible	sehr gering	muy débil	Anderheart		1	
	very weak to weak	très faible à faible	sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil	Cristal		2	
	weak	faible	gering	débil	Blenheim, Hargrand, Paz, Perla		3	
	weak to medium	faible à moyenne	gering bis mittel	débil a media	Ceglédi szilárd, Mambo		4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Cape Bebeco, Polonais, San Castrese, Sun Glo		5	
	medium to strong	moyenne à forte	mittel bis stark	media a fuerte	Ceglédi gömbölyű, Samourai		6	
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Ceglédi bíbor, Harcot, Ladisun, Ohaicos, Ravival		7	
	strong to very strong	forte à très forte	stark bis sehr stark	fuerte a muy fuerte			8	
	very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte	Rojo Passion		9	

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>8.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/MS/VG</b>	<b>(b)</b>			
	<b>Leaf blade: length</b>	<b>Limbe : longueur</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Länge</b>	<b>Limbo: longitud</b>		
	very short	très courte	sehr kurz	muy corta		1
	very short to short	très courte à courte	sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta		2
	short	courte	kurz	corta	Bulida, Early Biady, Perla, Samarkandskij rannij	3
	short to medium	courte à moyenne	kurz bis mittel	corta a media	Ceglédi bájos	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Canino, Portici, Rouge du Roussillon, Veecot	5
	medium to long	moyenne à longue	mittel bis lang	media a larga	Clarina, Lunafull	6
	long	longue	lang	larga	Ceglédi arany, Moniquí, Roxana	7
	long to very long	longue à très longue	lang bis sehr lang	larga a muy larga	César, Koolgat	8
	very long	très longue	sehr lang	muy larga		9
<b>9.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/MS/VG</b>	<b>(b)</b>			
	<b>Leaf blade: width</b>	<b>Limbe : largeur</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Breite</b>	<b>Limbo: anchura</b>		
	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha	Hurgat	1
	very narrow to narrow	très étroite à étroite	sehr schmal bis schmal	muy estrecha a estrecha	Koolgat	2
	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Ceglédi bíbor, Monaco Bello, Rouget de Sernhac, Veecot	3
	narrow to medium	étroite à moyenne	schmal bis mittel	estrecha a media	Ceglédi napsugár, Nyujtó Ferenc emléke	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Harcot, Víttilo	5
	medium to broad	moyenne à large	mittel bis breit	media a ancha	Hargrand, Magyar kajcsi	6
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Ceglédi Piroska, Moniquí, Pisana	7
	broad to very broad	large à très large	breit bis sehr breit	ancha muy ancha	Candela	8
	very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha	Nadejda	9

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>10. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(b)</b>			
	<b>Leaf blade: ratio length/width</b>	<b>Limbe : rapport longueur/largeur</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Verhältnis Länge/Breite</b>	<b>Limbo: relación longitud/anchura</b>		
	very low	très bas	sehr klein	muy baja	Canino, Portici	1
	very low to low	très bas à bas	sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja	Ceglédi bájós	2
	low	bas	klein	baja	Cafona, Hargrand, Supergold	3
	low to medium	bas à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Ceglédi szilárd	4
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Harcot, Rouget de Sernhac, Rustic, San Castrese	5
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Ceglédi napsugár	6
	high	élevé	groß	alta	Big Cot, Ceglédi bíbor, Colorado	7
	high to very high	élevé à très élevé	groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Titicot	8
	very high	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta	Koolgat, Noemi, Super Seven	9
<b>11.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(b)</b>			
	<b>Leaf blade: intensity of green color of upper side</b>	<b>Limbe : intensité de la couleur verte de la face supérieure</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Intensität der Grünfärbung der Oberseite</b>	<b>Limbo: intensidad del color verde del haz</b>		
	light	claire	hell	clara	Roxy, San Castrese, Veecot, Velasquez	1
	light to medium	claire à moyenne	hell bis mittel	clara a media	Ceglédi kedves	2
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Canino, Ceglédi óriás, Flaming Gold, Grandir, Harcot	3
	medium to dark	moyenne à foncée	mittel bis dunkel	media a oscura	Roxana	4
	dark	foncée	dunkel	oscura	Earle Orange, Ninja	5
<b>12.</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(b)</b>		
	<b>Leaf blade: shape of base</b>	<b>Limbe : forme de la base</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Form der Basis</b>	<b>Limbo: forma de la base</b>		
	acute	aiguë	spitz	aguda	Ceglédi bíbor, Rouget de Sernhac, San Francesco	1
	obtuse	obtuse	stumpf	obtusa	Bhart, Magyar kajszi, Portici	2
	truncate	tronquée	gerade	truncada	Bergeron, Blenheim, Canino, Perla	3
	cordate	cordée	herzförmig	cordada	Bulida, Monabri, Moniquí	4

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>13.</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(b)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: angle of apex</b>	<b>Limbe : angle de l'apex</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Winkel der Spitze</b>	<b>Limbo: ángulo del ápice</b>				
	acute	aigu	spitz	agudo	Koolgat, San Castrese		1	
	right-angled	droit	rechtwinklig	recto	Bulida, Canino, Ceglédi óriás		2	
	moderately obtuse	modérément obtus	mäßig stumpf	medianamente obtuso	Bergeron, Farclo, Portici		3	
	strongly obtuse	fortement obtus	stark stumpf	muy obtuso	Hargrand, Moniquí		4	
<b>14.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(b)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: length of tip</b>	<b>Limbe : longueur de la pointe</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Länge der aufgesetzten Spitze</b>	<b>Limbo: longitud del ápice</b>				
	absent or very short	absente ou très courte	fehlend oder sehr kurz	ausente o muy corta	Alpha		1	
	very short to short	très courte à courte	sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta	Vemina		2	
	short	courte	kurz	corta	Amber Gold, Bhart, Harmat, Moniquí		3	
	short to medium	courte à moyenne	kurz bis mittel	corta a media	Rambo		4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Koolgat, Magyar kajszí, Roxy		5	
	medium to long	moyenne à longue	mittel bis lang	media a larga	Nyujtó Ferenc emléke, Oscar		6	
	long	longue	lang	larga	Fina, Memphis, Roxana		7	
	long to very long	longue à très longue	lang bis sehr lang	larga a muy larga	Playa Cot		8	
	very long	très longue	sehr lang	muy larga			9	
<b>15. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(b)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: incisions of margin</b>	<b>Limbe : incisions du bord</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Randeinschnitte</b>	<b>Limbo: incisiones del borde</b>				
	crenate	crénelées	gekerbt	crenadas	Canino, Royal Roussillon, San Castrese, Verdun		1	
	bicrenate	bicrénelées	doppelt gekerbt	bicrenadas	Bhart, Ninfa		2	
	serrate	dentelées	gesägt	serradas	Vitillo		3	
	biserrate	bidenticulées	doppelt gesägt	biserradas	Farius, Himidi, Roxana, Suapriseven		4	
<b>16.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>		<b>(b)</b>				
	<b>Leaf blade: undulation of margin</b>	<b>Limbe : ondulation du bord</b>	<b>Blattspreite: Randwellung</b>	<b>Limbo: ondulación del borde</b>				
	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	nula o muy débil	Colomer, Earle Orange		1	
	weak	faible	gering	débil	Harcot, Palsteyn, Portici		2	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Blenheim, Cape Bebeco, Roxana		3	
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Piet Cillié, San Francesco		4	
	very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte	Polonais		5	

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
17.	QN	VG	(+)	(b)				
	<b>Leaf blade: profile in cross section</b>		<b>Limbe : profil en section transversale</b>		<b>Blattspreite: Profil im Querschnitt</b>	<b>Limbo: perfil en sección transversal</b>		
	slightly convex		légèrement convexe		leicht konvex	ligeramente convexo	Megatea	1
	flat or weakly concave		plat ou faiblement concave		flach oder leicht konkav	plano o ligeramente cóncavo	Earle Orange, Rouget de Sernhac, San Castrese	2
	moderately concave		modérément concave		mäßig konkav	medianamente cóncavo	Bergeron, Dulcinea, Moniquí, Rustic	3
	strongly concave		fortement concave		stark konkav	muy cóncavo	Polonais	4
18. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG		(b)				
	<b>Petiole: length</b>		<b>Péti­ole : longueur</b>		<b>Blattstiel: Länge</b>	<b>Peci­olo: longitud</b>		
	very short		très courte		sehr kurz	muy corta	Csic Cebas Mirloblanco	1
	very short to short		très courte à courte		sehr kurz bis kurz	muy corta a corta	Cyrano, Pricia	2
	short		courte		kurz	corta	Cape Bebeco, Madison, Ninfa, Veecot	3
	short to medium		courte à moyenne		kurz bis mittel	corta a media	Ceglédi bájós, Ceglédi gömbölyű, Koolgat	4
	medium		moyenne		mittel	media	Bergeron, Bulida, Cafona, Canino, Hargrand	5
	medium to long		moyenne à longue		mittel bis lang	media a larga	Ceglédi napsugár, Nyujtó Ferenc emléke, Samourai, Totem	6
	long		longue		lang	larga	Banzaï, Ladisun, Reale d'Imola	7
	long to very long		longue à très longue		lang bis sehr lang	larga a muy larga		8
	very long		très longue		sehr lang	muy larga	HG n°1	9
19. (*)	QN	MG/MS/VG	(+)	(b)				
	<b>Leaf: ratio length of blade /length of petiole</b>		<b>Feuille : rapport longueur du limbe/longueur du péti­ole</b>		<b>Blatt: Verhältnis Länge der Blattspreite/Länge des Blattstiels</b>	<b>Hoja: relación longitud del limbo/longitud del peci­olo</b>		
	very low		très bas		sehr klein	muy baja		1
	very low to low		très bas à bas		sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja		2
	low		bas		klein	baja	Earle Orange, Harcot, Pisana, Rouget de Sernhac	3
	low to medium		bas à moyen		klein bis mittel	baja a media	Apache, Banzaï	4
	medium		moyen		mittel	media	Bergeron, Portici, Rouge du Roussillon	5
	medium to high		moyen à élevé		mittel bis groß	media a alta	Koolgat	6
	high		élevé		groß	alta	Monaco Bello, Moniquí	7
	high to very high		élevé à très élevé		groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta		8
	very high		très élevé		sehr groß	muy alta		9

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>20.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(b)</b>				
	<b>Petiole: thickness</b>	<b>Pétiole : épaisseur</b>	<b>Blattstiel: Dicke</b>	<b>Peciolo: grosor</b>			
	thin	mince	dünn	delgado	Flaming Gold, San Castrese, Veecot	1	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	mediano	Bulida, Harcot, Portici	2	
	thick	épaisse	dick	grueso	Ceglédi arany, Moniquí, Reale d'Imola	3	
<b>21.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(b)</b>				
	<b>Petiole: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of upper side</b>	<b>Pétiole : intensité de la pigmentation anthocyanique de la face supérieure</b>	<b>Blattstiel: Intensität der Anthocyanfärbung der Oberseite</b>	<b>Peciolo: intensidad de la pigmentación antocianica de la cara superior</b>			
	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil		1	
	very weak to weak	très faible à faible	sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil		2	
	weak	faible	gering	débil	Tri Gems	3	
	weak to medium	faible à moyenne	gering bis mittel	débil a media	Sublime	4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Bhart, Canino, Cape Bebeco, San Castrese	5	
	medium to strong	moyenne à forte	mittel bis stark	media a fuerte	Ninja, Oscar	6	
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Ceglédi bíbor, Early Biady, Grandir, Harogem	7	
	strong to very strong	forte à très forte	stark bis sehr stark	fuerte a muy fuerte	Cheyenne	8	
	very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte		9	
<b>22. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(b)</b>			
	<b>Petiole: number of nectaries</b>	<b>Pétiole : nombre de nectaires</b>	<b>Blattstiel: Anzahl Nektarien</b>	<b>Peciolo: número de nectarios</b>			
	none or one	aucun ou un	keine oder eine	ninguno o uno	Colorado, Mandulakajsi, Rouget de Sernhac	1	
	two or three	deux ou trois	zwei oder drei	dos o tres	Banzaï, Magyar kajsi, Ninja, Primarina, Veecot	2	
	more than three	plus de trois	mehr als drei	más de tres	Bulida, Canino, Cape Bebeco, Moniquí, Pisana	3	
<b>23.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(b)</b>				
	<b>Petiole: size of nectaries</b>	<b>Pétiole : taille des nectaires</b>	<b>Blattstiel: Größe der Nektarien</b>	<b>Peciolo: tamaño de los nectarios</b>			
	small	petite	klein	pequeño	Alpha, Colorado, Madison, San Francisco, Yerevani	1	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Ceglédi óriás, Samourai, San Castrese, Tilton	2	
	large	grande	groß	grande	Canino, Early Biady, Harmat, Red Blush	3	

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>24. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MS/VG</b>	<b>(c)</b>			
	<b>Flower: diameter</b>	<b>Fleur : diamètre</b>	<b>Blüte: Durchmesser</b>	<b>Flor: diámetro</b>		
	small	petit	klein	pequeño	Borsi rózsa, Supergold	1
	small to medium	petit à moyen	klein bis mittel	pequeño a medio	Somo	2
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Magyar kajsi, Polonais, Portici, Reale d'Imola	3
	medium to large	moyen à grand	mittel bis groß	medio a grande	Ceglédi arany	4
	large	grand	groß	grande	Hargrand, Harmat, San Castrese	5
<b>25.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(c)</b>		
	<b>Flower: position of stigma relative to anthers</b>	<b>Fleur : position du stigmate par rapport aux anthères</b>	<b>Blüte: Stellung der Narbe im Vergleich zu den Antheren</b>	<b>Flor: posición del estigma en relación con las anteras</b>		
	below	au-dessous	unterhalb	por debajo	Harmat, Rouge du Roussillon	1
	same level	au même niveau	auf gleicher Höhe	al mismo nivel	Hargrand, Palsteyn, Portici	2
	above	au-dessus	oberhalb	por encima	Canino, Grandir, Pisana, Polonais	3
<b>26.</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(c)</b>		
	<b>Petal: shape</b>	<b>Pétale : forme</b>	<b>Blütenblatt: Form</b>	<b>Pétalo: forma</b>		
	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptica	Rubilis	1
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Faralia, Harcot, Luizet	2
	oblate	arrondie-aplatie	breitrund	achatada	Canino, Polonais, Rustic, Vitillo	3
<b>27. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>			
	<b>Petal: color</b>	<b>Pétale : couleur</b>	<b>Blütenblatt: Farbe</b>	<b>Pétalo: color</b>		
	white	blanc	weiß	blanco	Bulida, Cafona, Polonais	1
	pinkish white	blanc rosâtre	rosaweiß	blanco rosáceo	Magyar kajsi, San Castrese	2
	light pink	rose pâle	hellrosa	rosa claro	Harcot	3
	dark pink	rose foncé	dunkelrosa	rosa oscuro	Cheyenne, Ninja	4
<b>28.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>			
	<b>Sepal: attitude</b>	<b>Sépale : port</b>	<b>Kelchblatt: Haltung</b>	<b>Sépalo: porte</b>		
	upwards	vers le haut	aufwärts gerichtet	erecto	Ladisun	1
	outwards	vers l'extérieur	abstehend	hacia afuera	Colomer, Farbaly	2
	downwards	vers le bas	abwärts gerichtet	hacia abajo	Bergeron, Cape Bebeco	3

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>29. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>				
	<b>Fruit: weight</b>	<b>Fruit : poids</b>	<b>Frucht: Gewicht</b>	<b>Fruto: peso</b>		
	very low	très faible	sehr gering	muy bajo	Haggith, Menace, Supergold, Zard	1
	very low to low	très faible à faible	sehr gering bis gering	muy bajo a bajo		2
	low	faible	gering	bajo	Borsi rózsa, Ladisun	3
	low to medium	faible à moyen	gering bis mittel	bajo a medio	Val orange	4
	medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Cafona, Canino, Harcot, Paz	5
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis hoch	medio a alto	Iziagat, Oscar	6
	high	élevé	hoch	alto	Ceglédi bíbor, Moniquí, Portici	7
	high to very high	élevé à très élevé	hoch bis sehr hoch	alto a muy alto	Swilate	8
	very high	très élevé	sehr hoch	muy alto	Ceglédi óriás, Flamengo, Hargrand, Palsteyn, Pisana	9
<b>30. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>		
	<b>Fruit: shape in lateral view</b>	<b>Fruit : forme en vue latérale</b>	<b>Frucht: Form in Seitenansicht</b>	<b>Fruto: forma en vista lateral</b>		
	triangular	triangulaire	dreieckig	triangular	Gilgat, Luizet	1
	ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval	Bergeron, Pisana	2
	oblate	arrondie-aplatie	breitrund	achatada	Korai zamatos, Nugget	3
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Earle Orange, Grandir, Ninfa, Ouardi, Polonais	4
	oblong	oblongue	rechteckig	oblonga	Blenheim, Portici, Sundrop	5
	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptica	Précoce d'Imola, Wenatchee, Yerevani	6
	oblique rhombic	oblique rhombique	schräg rautenförmig	rómbica oblicua	Banga, Bulida, Canino, Vulcan	7
	obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Harcot, Harmat, Trevatt	8



	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>31. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: shape in ventral view</b>	<b>Fruit : forme en vue ventrale</b>	<b>Frucht: Form in Bauchansicht</b>	<b>Fruto: forma en vista ventral</b>				
	triangular	triangulaire	dreieckig	triangular		Gilgat, Luizet, Mandulakajszí, Reale d'Imola	1	
	ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval		Bergeron, Canino, Fracasso	2	
	oblate	arrondie-aplatie	breitrund	achatada		Nugget	3	
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular		Polonais, Rouge du Roussillon, San Castrese	4	
	oblong	oblongue	rechteckig	oblonga		Baracca, Hargrand, Veecot	5	
	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptica		Bella d'Imola, Flaming Gold, Yerevani	6	
	obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval		Harcot, Harmat, Ladisun, Portici	7	
<b>32.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>					
	<b>Fruit: height</b>	<b>Fruit : hauteur</b>	<b>Frucht: Höhe</b>	<b>Fruto: altura</b>				
	very short	très courte	sehr niedrig	muy baja			1	
	very short to short	très courte à courte	sehr niedrig bis niedrig	muy baja a baja			2	
	short	courte	niedrig	baja		Samarkandskij rannij, Sayeb, Supergold	3	
	short to medium	courte à moyenne	niedrig bis mittel	baja a media		Val orange	4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media		Bergeron, Canino, Cape Bebeco	5	
	medium to tall	moyenne à grande	mittel bis hoch	media a alta		Ceglédi kedves, Ceglédi napsugár, Cheyenne, Iziagat	6	
	tall	grande	hoch	alta		Goldrich, Mandulakajszí, Vitillo	7	
	tall to very tall	grande à très grande	hoch bis sehr hoch	alta a muy alta		Flamengo	8	
	very tall	très grande	sehr hoch	muy alta			9	

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>33.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>			
	<b>Fruit: width in lateral view</b>	<b>Fruit : largeur en vue latérale</b>	<b>Frucht: Breite in Seitenansicht</b>	<b>Fruto: anchura en vista lateral</b>		
	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha		1
	very narrow to narrow	très étroite à étroite	sehr schmal bis schmal	muy estrecha a estrecha		2
	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Cerasiello, Harmat, Manicot, Samarkandskij rannij, Supergold	3
	narrow to medium	étroite à moyenne	schmal bis mittel	estrecha a media	Apriveve	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Bergeron, Bhart, Cafona, Paz	5
	medium to broad	moyenne à large	mittel bis breit	media a ancha	Ceglédi kedves, Ceglédi szilárd, Swilate	6
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Hargrand, Moniquí, Sherpa, Vitillo	7
	broad to very broad	large à très large	breit bis sehr breit	ancha muy ancha		8
	very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha		9
<b>34.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>			
	<b>Fruit: width in ventral view</b>	<b>Fruit : largeur en vue ventrale</b>	<b>Frucht: Breite in Bauchansicht</b>	<b>Fruto: anchura en vista ventral</b>		
	very narrow	très étroite	sehr schmal	muy estrecha		1
	very narrow to narrow	très étroite à étroite	sehr schmal bis schmal	muy estrecha a estrecha		2
	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Cerasiello, Harlayne, Tri Gems	3
	narrow to medium	étroite à moyenne	schmal bis mittel	estrecha a media	Ceglédi zamatos, Swired	4
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Bhart, Cape Bebeco, Palummella	5
	medium to broad	moyenne à large	mittel bis breit	media a ancha	Ceglédi gömbölyű, Swilate	6
	broad	large	breit	ancha	Ceglédi arany, Flamengo, Goldrich, Moniquí	7
	broad to very broad	large à très large	breit bis sehr breit	ancha muy ancha		8
	very broad	très large	sehr breit	muy ancha		9

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>35.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: ratio height /ventral width</b>	<b>Fruit : rapport hauteur/largeur ventrale</b>	<b>Frucht: Verhältnis Höhe/ventrale Breite</b>	<b>Fruto: relación altura/anchura ventral</b>			
	very low	très bas	sehr klein	muy baja	Larclyd	1	
	very low to low	très bas à bas	sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja	Ceglédi arany	2	
	low	bas	klein	baja	Korai zamatos, Peeka	3	
	low to medium	bas à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Ceglédi bájos	4	
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Cafona, Canino, Magyar kajszí, Rouge du Roussillon, Solitaire	5	
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Ceglédi napsugár, Cheyenne, Monaco Bello	6	
	high	élevé	groß	alta	Bergeron, Tri Gems, Vitillo	7	
	high to very high	élevé à très élevé	groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Elgat, Lido	8	
	very high	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta	Farbella	9	
<b>36. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: ratio lateral width/ventral width</b>	<b>Fruit : rapport largeur latérale/largeur ventrale</b>	<b>Frucht: Verhältnis laterale Breite/ventrale Breite</b>	<b>Fruto: relación anchura lateral/anchura ventral</b>			
	very low	très bas	sehr klein	muy baja	Monaco Bello	1	
	very low to low	très bas à bas	sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja	Lameda	2	
	low	bas	klein	baja	Mandorlon, Maria Ferez, Rustic, Vesna	3	
	low to medium	bas à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Ceglédi napsugár, Nyujtó Ferenc emléke	4	
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Bergeron, Luizet, Pisana, Rouge du Roussillon	5	
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Apriveve, Ceglédi zamatos	6	
	high	élevé	groß	alta	Borsi rózsa, Calicot, IPS 660, Swired	7	
	high to very high	élevé à très élevé	groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Titicot, Tudor	8	
	very high	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta		9	
<b>37. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>			
	<b>Fruit: symmetry in ventral view</b>	<b>Fruit : symétrie en vue ventrale</b>	<b>Frucht: Symmetrie in Bauchansicht</b>	<b>Fruto: simetría en vista ventral</b>			
	symmetric	symétrique	symmetrisch	simétrica	Canino, Magyar kajszí, Paz, Portici	1	
	slightly asymmetric	légèrement dissymétrique	leicht asymmetrisch	ligeramente asimétrica	Ceglédi óriás, Meligat, Royal	2	
	strongly asymmetric	fortement dissymétrique	stark asymmetrisch	muy asimétrica	Borsi rózsa, Grandir, Milord, Reale d'Imola	3	

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>38. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: suture</b>	<b>Fruit : suture</b>	<b>Frucht: Naht</b>	<b>Fruto: sutura</b>				
	raised	en relief	vorgewölbt	prominente	Priboto		1	
	slightly sunken	légèrement en creux	leicht eingesunken	ligeramente hundida	Magyar kajszí, Ninfa, Rouge du Roussillon		2	
	moderately sunken	modérément en creux	mäßig eingesunken	medianamente hundida	Bergeron, Ladisun, Monaco Bello, Pineapple		3	
	strongly sunken	fortement en creux	stark eingesunken	muy hundida	Cape Bebeco, Dima, Kech-pshar, Portici		4	
<b>39.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>					
	<b>Fruit: depth of stalk cavity</b>	<b>Fruit : profondeur de la cavité du pédoncule</b>	<b>Frucht: Tiefe der Stielhöhle</b>	<b>Fruto: profundidad de la cavidad peduncular</b>				
	shallow	peu profonde	flach	poco profunda	Harlayne, Peeká, Rouge du Roussillon, San Castrese		1	
	shallow to medium	peu profonde à moyenne	flach bis mittel	poco profunda a media			2	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Blenheim, Grandir, Magyar kajszí, Vitillo		3	
	medium to deep	moyenne à profonde	mittel bis tief	media a profunda	Roxana		4	
	deep	profonde	tief	profunda	Banzaï, Canino, Ceglédi óriás, Palsteyn		5	
<b>40. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: shape of apex in lateral view</b>	<b>Fruit : forme de l'apex en vue latérale</b>	<b>Frucht: Form der Spitze in Seitenansicht</b>	<b>Fruto: forma del ápice en vista lateral</b>				
	acute	aigue	spitz	aguda	Hula Blush, Mandulakajszí, Reale d'Imola		1	
	rounded	arrondie	abgerundet	redondeada	Bergeron, Goldrich, Portici		2	
	truncate	tronquée	gerade	truncada	Bella d'Imola, Hargrand, Royal		3	
<b>41.</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: shape of pistil end in ventral view</b>	<b>Fruit : forme de l'extrémité pistillaire en vue ventrale</b>	<b>Frucht: Form des Kelchendes in Bauchansicht</b>	<b>Fruto: forma del extremo del pistilo en vista ventral</b>				
	pointed	pointue	zugespitzt	puntiaguda	Mediabel		1	
	flat	plate	flach	plana	Farbaly		2	
	weakly depressed	légèrement déprimée	schwach eingesenkt	ligeramente deprimida	Suapriseven		3	
	strongly depressed	fortement déprimée	stark eingesenkt	muy deprimida	Primaya		4	

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielsorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>42. (*)</b>	<b>QL</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: presence of mucron</b>	<b>Fruit : présence de mucron</b>	<b>Frucht: Vorhandensein aufgesetzte Spitze</b>	<b>Fruto: presencia de uña</b>				
	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Blenheim, Bulida, Canino, San Castrese		1	
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Bhart, Pisana		9	
<b>43.</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>		<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: surface</b>	<b>Fruit : surface</b>	<b>Frucht: Oberfläche</b>	<b>Fruto: superficie</b>				
	smooth	lisse	glatt	lisa	Bergeron, Ninja, Palsteyn, Portici, Rouge du Roussillon		1	
	slightly bumpy	légèrement bosselée	leicht höckerig	con protuberancias pequeñas	Cape Bebeco, Oscar, Supergold		2	
	moderately bumpy	modérément bosselée	mittel höckerig	con protuberancias medianas	Canino, Ceglédi óriás, Faralia, Nonno, Sherpa		3	
	very bumpy	très bosselée	sehr höckerig	con protuberancias grandes	Lotte		4	
<b>44. (*)</b>	<b>QL</b>	<b>VG</b>		<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: pubescence</b>	<b>Fruit : pilosité</b>	<b>Frucht: Behaarung</b>	<b>Fruto: pubescencia</b>				
	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Badami, Glattschalige Frühmarille		1	
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Bergeron, Bulida, Canino, Magyar kajsi		9	
<b>45.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>		<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: glossiness</b>	<b>Fruit : brillance</b>	<b>Frucht: Glanz</b>	<b>Fruto: brillo</b>				
	absent or weak	nulle ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Rouge du Roussillon		1	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Harcot, Oscar		2	
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Lotte, Maravilla, Sun Glo		3	
<b>46. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: ground color of skin</b>	<b>Fruit : couleur de fond de l'épiderme</b>	<b>Frucht: Grundfarbe der Haut</b>	<b>Fruto: color de fondo de la piel</b>				
	not visible	non visible	nicht sichtbar	no visible	Ravicille, Ravilong		1	
	white	blanc	weiß	blanco	San Nicola, Shirazskij belyj		2	
	yellowish	jaunâtre	gelblich	amarillento	Piet Cillié, Soldonné, Vitillo, Yerevani		3	
	yellow green	vert-jaune	gelbgrün	verde amarillento	Grüne Spätmarille, Kaisi Ashtarak, Roxy, Sateni Karmir		4	
	light orange	orange clair	hellorange	naranja claro	Canino, Goldcot, Hargrand, Rouge du Roussillon		5	
	medium orange	orange moyen	mittlorange	naranja medio	Luizet, Pisana, Veecot		6	
	dark orange	orange foncé	dunkelorange	naranja oscuro	Bhart, Harcot, Harogem		7	

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>47. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: hue of over color</b>	<b>Fruit : teinte du lavis</b>	<b>Frucht: Ton der Deckfarbe</b>	<b>Fruto: tono del color superficial</b>			
	orange red	rouge orangé	orangerot	rojo anaranjado	Cape Bebeco	1	
	red	rouge	rot	rojo	Bhart, Faralia	2	
	pink	rose	rosa	rosa	Colorado, Palsteyn, Rustic	3	
	purple	pourpre	purpurn	púrpura	Rubissia, Totem	4	
<b>48.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: intensity of over color</b>	<b>Fruit : intensité de la couleur du lavis</b>	<b>Frucht: Intensität der Deckfarbe</b>	<b>Fruto: intensidad del color superficial</b>			
	very light	très claire	sehr hell	muy clara		1	
	very light to light	très claire à claire	sehr hell bis hell	muy clara a clara		2	
	light	claire	hell	clara	Big Cot, Ceglédi napsugár	3	
	light to medium	claire à moyenne	hell bis mittel	clara a media	IPS 16121	4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Swilate	5	
	medium to dark	moyenne à foncée	mittel bis dunkel	media a oscura		6	
	dark	foncée	dunkel	oscura	Flash Cot, Primarina	7	
	dark to very dark	foncée à très foncée	dunkel bis sehr dunkel	oscura a muy oscurs	Rubely	8	
	very dark	très foncée	sehr dunkel	muy oscura	Apridelice	9	
<b>49. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>			
	<b>Fruit: relative area of over color</b>	<b>Fruit : surface relative du lavis</b>	<b>Frucht: Anteil der Deckfarbe</b>	<b>Fruto: proporción de color superficial</b>			
	absent or very small	nulle ou très petite	fehlend oder sehr gering	nula o muy pequeña	Ceglédi gömbölyű, Charisma, Maria Matilde, Moniqui	1	
	very small to small	très petite à petite	sehr gering bis gering	muy pequeña a pequeña	Bayoto	2	
	small	petite	gering	pequeña	Cafona, Canino, Cape Bebeco, Goldrich	3	
	small to medium	petite à moyenne	gering bis mittel	pequeña a media	Ceglédi kedves	4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Magyar kajszi, Palsteyn, Portici, Roxy	5	
	medium to large	moyenne à grande	mittel bis hoch	media a grande	Ceglédi szilárd	6	
	large	grande	hoch	grande	Bergeron, Bhart, Golden Blush, Pisana	7	
	large to very large	grande à très grande	hoch bis sehr hoch	grande a muy grande	Cheyenne	8	
	very large	très grande	sehr hoch	muy grande	Ravicille, Ravilong	9	

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>50.</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>			
		<b>Fruit: pattern of over color</b>	<b>Fruit : distribution du lavis</b>	<b>Frucht: Muster der Deckfarbe</b>	<b>Fruto: forma de disposición del color superficial</b>			
		isolated spots	taches isolée	isolierte Flecken	manchas aisladas	Big Cot, Margotina, Rouge du Roussillon	1	
		solid flush	en plages continues	ganzflächig	pátina uniforme	Bergeron, Cape Bebeco, Ninja	2	
		very small spots throughout	très petites tâches partout	überall sehr fein gefleckt	cubierto de manchas muy pequeñas	Grandir, Moniquí, Pieve	3	
<b>51.</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
		<b>Fruit: color of flesh</b>	<b>Fruit : couleur de la chair</b>	<b>Frucht: Farbe des Fleisches</b>	<b>Fruto: color de la pulpa</b>			
		white	blanc	weiß	blanco	Mouchbah Mourry, Spitak	1	
		yellowish white	blanc jaunâtre	gelblichweiß	blanco amarillento	Barese, Malatya, Moniquí	2	
		whitish green	vert blanchâtre	weißlichgrün	verde blanquecino	Amban	3	
		light orange	orange clair	hellorange	naranja claro	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Harmat, San Castrese	4	
		medium orange	orange moyen	mittlorange	naranja medio	Grandir, Harglow, Pisana, Rouge du Roussillon, Screara	5	
		dark orange	orange foncé	dunkelorange	naranja oscuro	Bhart, Francese, Harcot, Palsteyn	6	
		red	rouge	rot	rojo		7	
<b>52.</b>		<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
		<b>Fruit: texture of flesh</b>	<b>Fruit : texture de la chair</b>	<b>Frucht: Textur des Fleisches</b>	<b>Fruto: textura de la pulpa</b>			
		fine	fine	fein	fina	Fracasso, Harlayne, Koolgat, Peeka	1	
		medium	intermédiaire	mittel	media	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Magyar kajszi, Piet Cillié	2	
		coarse	grossière	grob	gruesa	Bergeron, Précoce d'Imola	3	

	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>53.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/MS/VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Fruit: firmness of flesh</b>	<b>Fruit : fermeté de la chair</b>	<b>Frucht: Festigkeit des Fleisches</b>	<b>Fruto: firmeza de la pulpa</b>				
	very soft	très molle	sehr weich	muy blanda	Harmat, Viceroy		1	
	very soft to soft	très molle à molle	sehr weich bis weich	muy blanda a blanda	Samarkandskij rannij		2	
	soft	molle	weich	blanda	Goldcot, Grandir		3	
	soft to medium	molle à moyenne	weich bis mittel	blanda a media	MK 132		4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Cape Bebeco, Magyar kajszí, Piet Cillié, Rouge du Roussillon		5	
	medium to firm	moyenne à ferme	mittel bis fest	media a firme	Lunafull		6	
	firm	ferme	fest	firme	Bella d'Imola, Bergeron, Palsteyn, Suapriseven		7	
	firm to very firm	ferme à très ferme	fest bis sehr fest	firme a muy firme	Congat, Fardao		8	
	very firm	très ferme	sehr fest	muy firme	Farçlo, Priboto		9	
<b>54.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG</b>	<b>(d)</b>					
	<b>Fruit: ratio weight of fruit/weight of stone</b>	<b>Fruit : rapport poids du fruit/poids du noyau</b>	<b>Frucht: Verhältnis Gewicht der Frucht/ Gewicht des Steins</b>	<b>Fruto: relación peso del fruto/peso del hueso</b>				
	very low	très bas	sehr klein	muy baja			1	
	very low to low	très bas à bas	sehr klein bis klein	muy baja a baja			2	
	low	bas	klein	baja	Borsi rózsa, Reale d'Imola		3	
	low to medium	bas à moyen	klein bis mittel	baja a media	Ceglédi zamatos		4	
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Blenheim, Portici, Primaya		5	
	medium to high	moyen à élevé	mittel bis groß	media a alta	Ceglédi napsugár		6	
	high	élevé	groß	alta	Badami, Bergeron, Hula Blush, San Castrese		7	
	high to very high	élevé à très élevé	groß bis sehr groß	alta a muy alta	Hollycot		8	
	very high	très élevé	sehr groß	muy alta	Flamengo		9	
<b>55. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(d)</b>					
	<b>Fruit: adherence of stone to flesh</b>	<b>Fruit : adhérence du noyau à la chair</b>	<b>Frucht: Anhaften des Steins am Fleisch</b>	<b>Fruto: adherencia del hueso a la pulpa</b>				
	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Bergeron, Bhart, Ninfa, Peeka		1	
	very weak to weak	très faible à faible	sehr gering bis gering	muy débil a débil	Canino, Paz, Rouge du Roussillon, Sirena		2	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Ceglédi arany, Tardif de Bordaneil		3	
	medium to strong	moyenne à forte	mittel bis stark	media a fuerte	Ceglédi napsugár		4	
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Cafona, Comandor, Flamengo		5	



	English		français		deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>56. (*)</b>	<b>PQ</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Stone: shape in lateral view</b>	<b>Noyau : forme en vue latérale</b>	<b>Stein: Form in Seitenansicht</b>	<b>Hueso: forma en vista lateral</b>				
	ovate	ovale	eiförmig	oval	Goldcot, Grandir, Magyar kajszi, Portici		1	
	circular	circulaire	kreisförmig	circular	Canino, Eten Bey, Hargrand, Suaprieight		2	
	elliptic	elliptique	elliptisch	elíptica	Bergeron, Vitillo		3	
	oblong	oblongue	rechteckig	oblonga	Bella d'Imola, Palsteyn, Rouge du Roussillon		4	
	obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Harcot, Harmat		5	
<b>57.</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(d)</b>				
	<b>Kernel: bitterness</b>	<b>Amande : amertume</b>	<b>Kern: Bitterkeit</b>	<b>Grano: amargor</b>				
	absent or weak	nulle ou faible	fehlend oder gering	nulo o débil	Bergeron, Harcot, Magyar kajszi, Reale d'Imola		1	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Bella d'Imola, Harlayne, Ninja, Palsteyn, Suaprieight, Swired		2	
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Borsi rózsa, Canino, Colorado, Manicot, Memphis, Samourai, Supergold		3	
<b>58. (*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>					
	<b>Time of beginning of flowering</b>	<b>Époque du début de la floraison</b>	<b>Zeitpunkt des Blühbeginns</b>	<b>Época de inicio de la floración</b>				
	very early	très précoce	sehr früh	muy temprana	Bakour, Colorado, Currots, Harmat, Ninfa, Solitaire		1	
	very early to early	très précoce à précoce	sehr früh bis früh	muy temprana a temprana	Rambo		2	
	early	précoce	früh	temprana	Canino, Harcot, San Castrese		3	
	early to medium	précoce à moyenne	früh bis mittel	temprana a intermedia	Ceglédi szilárd, Goldrich		4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	intermedia	Bhart, Magyar kajszi, Moniqué, Portici, San Francesco, Supergold		5	
	medium to late	moyenne à tardive	mittel bis spät	intermedia a tardía	Ceglédi zamatos, Digat		6	
	late	tardive	spät	tardía	Bergeron, Farius, Harlayne, Ladisun, Polonais		7	
	late to very late	tardive à très tardive	spät bis sehr spät	tardía a muy tardía	Hurgat		8	
	very late	très tardive	sehr spät	muy tardía	Badami, Harglow, Stella, Zard		9	

	English		français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>59.</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>MG/VG</b>	<b>(+)</b>			
	<b>Time of beginning of fruit ripening</b>	<b>Époque du début de la maturation des fruits</b>	<b>Zeitpunkt des Beginns der Fruchtreife</b>	<b>Época de inicio de la madurez de los frutos</b>			
	very early	très précoce	sehr früh	muy temprana	Bakour, Ninfa, Rutbhart	1	
	very early to early	très précoce à précoce	sehr früh bis früh	muy temprana a temprana	Monabri, Tsunami	2	
	early	précoce	früh	temprana	Bhart, Ladisun, Rouget de Sernhac, Tomcot	3	
	early to medium	précoce à moyenne	früh bis mittel	temprana a intermedia	Goldrich, Hargrand, Magyar kajsi	4	
	medium	moyenne	mittel	intermedia	Amber Gold, Bergeron, Harlayne, Pisana	5	
	medium to late	moyenne à tardive	mittel bis spät	intermedia a tardía	Anegat, Swired	6	
	late	tardive	spät	tardía	Faralia, Larquen	7	
	late to very late	tardive à très tardive	spät bis sehr spät	tardía a muy tardía	Fartoli	8	
	very late	très tardive	sehr spät	muy tardía	Farclo, Farlis, Lartago	9	

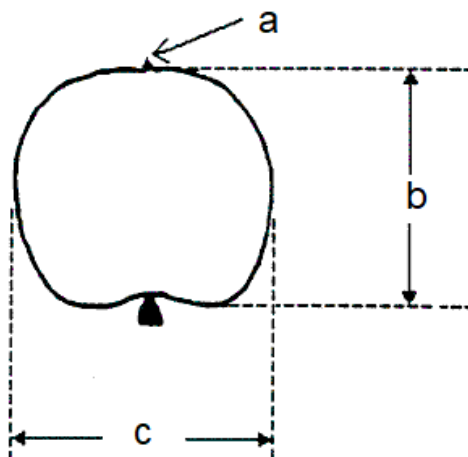
8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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

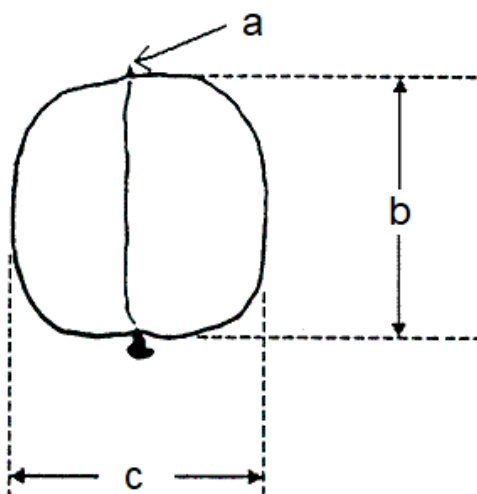
- (a) Observations should be made during the dormant period and before the beginning of flowering, on trees that have fruited at least once.
- (b) Observations should be made on fully developed leaves from the middle third of a well developed current season's long shoot.
- (c) Observations should be made on fully developed flowers at the beginning of dehiscence.
- (d) Observations should be made on mature fruits. Fruit ripening should be considered as the time of eating maturity.

Lateral view



a = Mucron  
b = Height  
c = Width

Ventral view



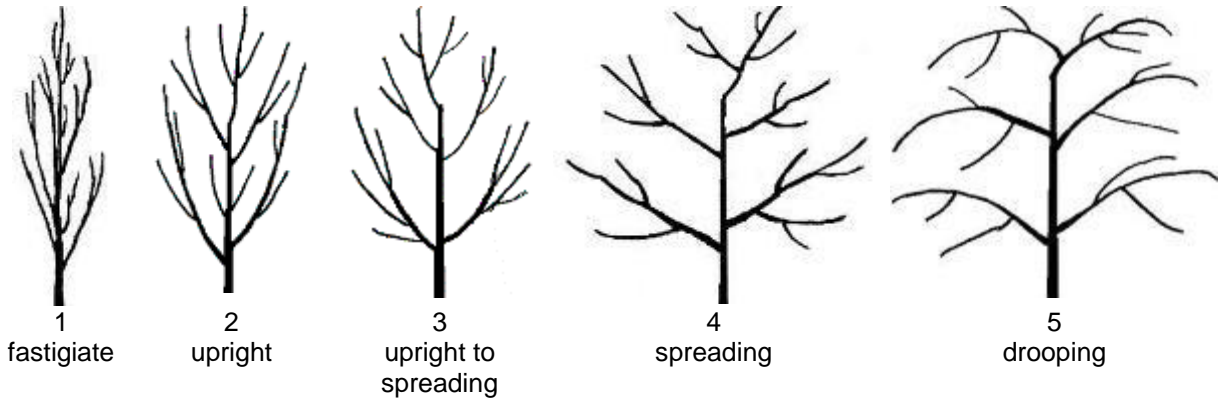
a = Mucron  
b = Height  
c = Width

## 8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

### Ad. 1: Tree: vigor

The tree vigor should be considered as the overall abundance of vegetative growth.

### Ad. 2: Tree: habit



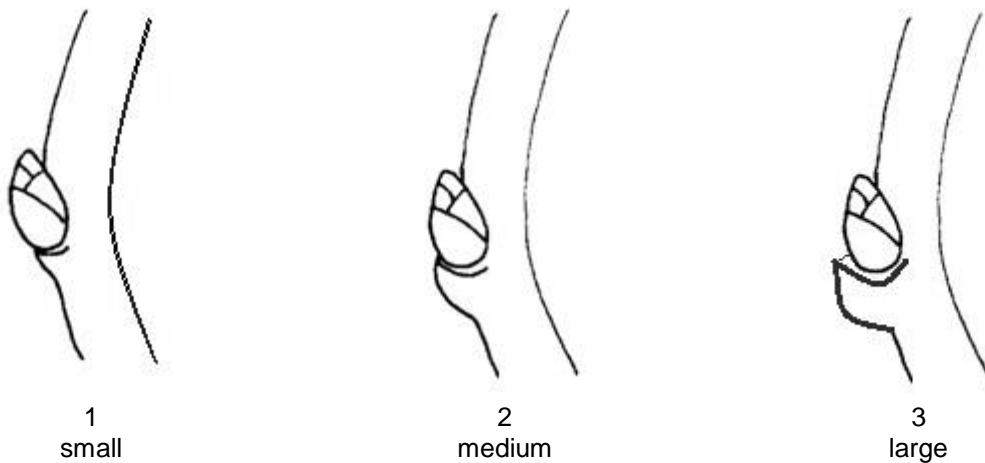
### Ad. 3: Tree: number of branches

Observations should be made on the number of lateral branches and shoots, excluding spurs.

### Ad. 5: One-year-old shoot: color on sunny side

Observations should be made in the middle of one-year-old primary shoots.

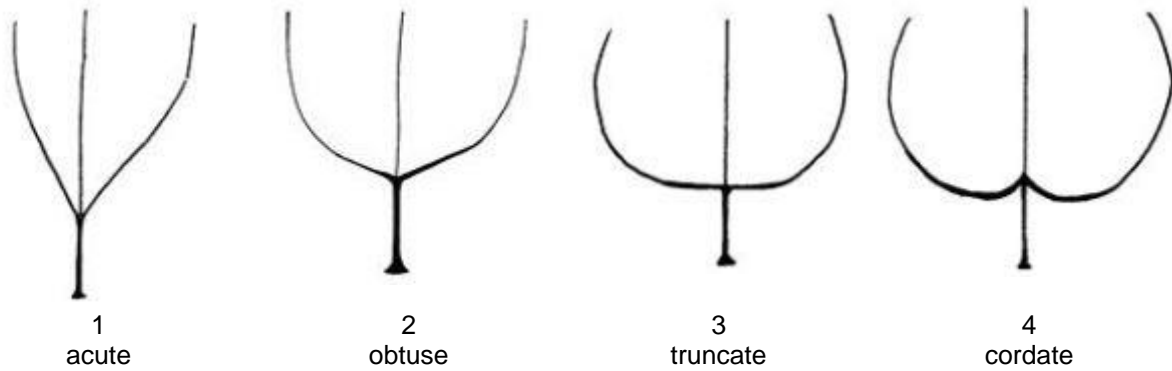
### Ad. 6: One-year-old shoot: size of bud support



Ad. 7: Young shoot: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of apex

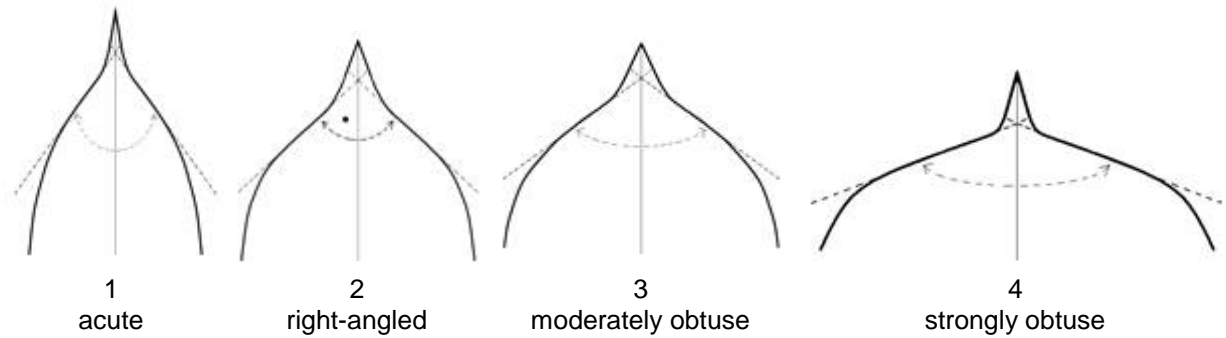
Observation should be made during rapid growth, when the intensity of anthocyanin coloration of apex expresses at its maximum.

Ad. 12: Leaf blade: shape of base

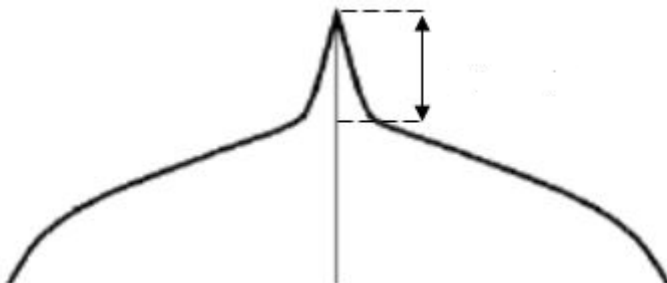


Ad. 13: Leaf blade: angle of apex

Observation should exclude the tip.

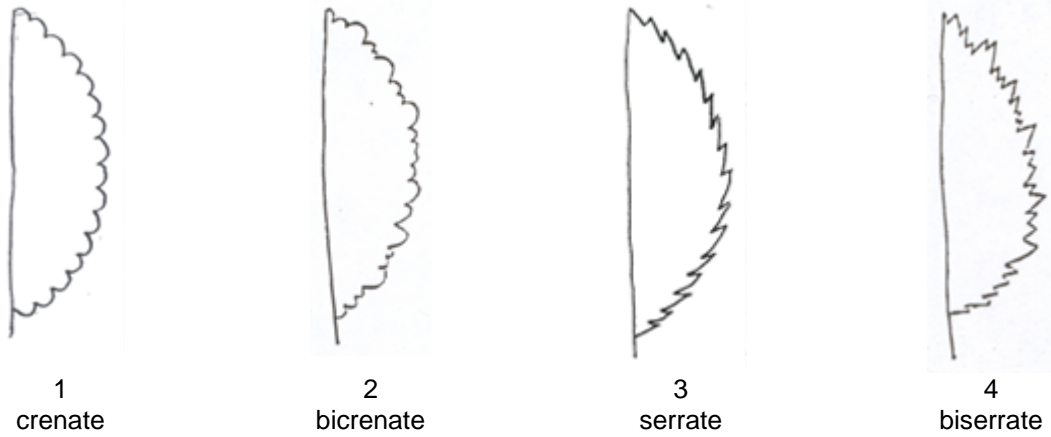


Ad. 14: Leaf blade: length of tip



Ad. 15: Leaf blade: incisions of margin

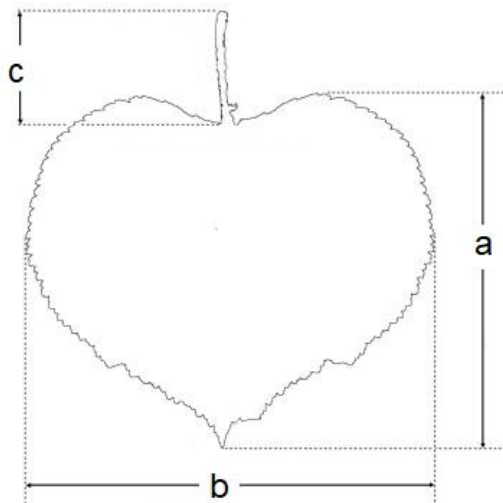
Observation should be made on the upper part of the leaf excluding the tip of the leaf blade.



Ad. 17: Leaf blade: profile in cross section

Leaves observed should be on spurs or at base of flowering shoots.

Ad. 19: Leaf: ratio length of blade /length of petiole



Ad. 22: Petiole: number of nectaries



1  
none or one

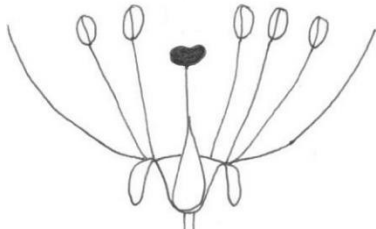


2  
two or three

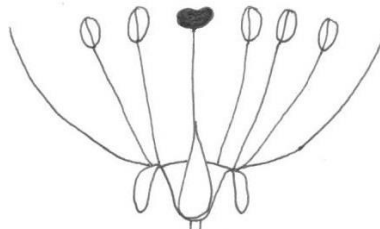


3  
more than three

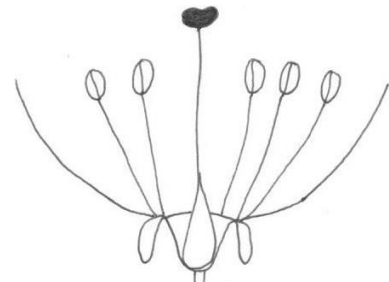
Ad. 25: Flower: position of stigma relative to anthers



1  
below



2  
same level



3  
above

Ad. 26: Petal: shape

Observations should exclude the claw.



1  
elliptic



2  
circular



3  
oblate

Ad. 27: Petal: color

Observations should be made on the petals at balloon stage.

Ad. 28: Sepal: attitude

Observations should be made on fully opened flowers.



1  
upwards



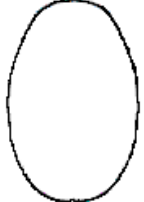
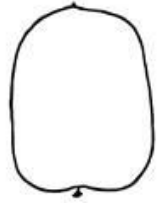
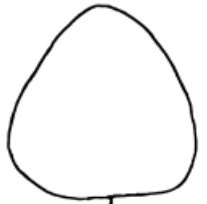
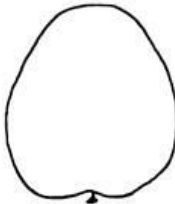
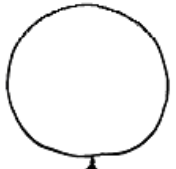


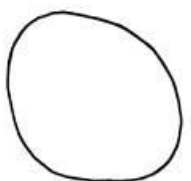
2  
outwards



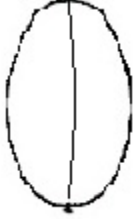
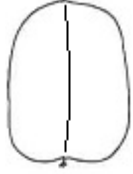
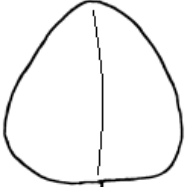
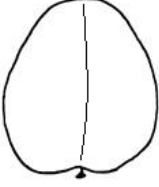
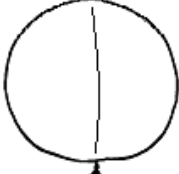
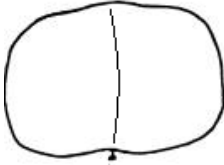
3  
downwards



Ad. 30: Fruit: shape in lateral view

		← broadest part →			
		below middle	at middle	above middle	
relative width					
narrow			 6 elliptic		
medium			 5 oblong		
		 1 triangular	 2 ovate	 4 circular	 8 obovate
broad			 3 oblate	 7 oblique rhombic	

Ad. 31: Fruit: shape in ventral view

		← broadest part →		
		below middle	at middle	above middle
relative width				
narrow			 6 elliptic	
medium			 5 oblong	
		 1 triangular	 2 ovate	 4 circular
broad			 3 oblate	

Ad. 37: Fruit: symmetry in ventral view



1  
symmetric



2  
slightly asymmetric



3  
strongly asymmetric

Ad. 38: Fruit: suture



1  
raised



2  
slightly sunken



3  
moderately sunken



4  
strongly sunken

Ad. 40: Fruit: shape of apex in lateral view



1  
acute



2  
rounded



3  
truncate

Ad. 41: Fruit: shape of pistil end in ventral view

Observations should exclude the mucron tip.



1  
pointed



2  
flat



3  
weakly depressed



4  
strongly depressed

Ad. 42: Fruit: presence of mucron



1  
absent



9  
present

Ad. 46: Fruit: ground color of skin

The ground color is the first color to appear chronologically during the development of the skin and upon which the over color will develop in time. It is not always necessarily the largest area of the skin.

Ad. 49: Fruit: relative area of over color



1  
absent or very small



3  
small



5  
medium



7  
large



9  
very large

Ad. 50: Fruit: pattern of over color



1  
isolated spots



2  
solid flush

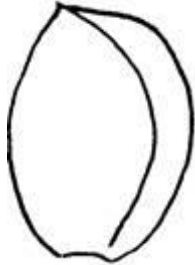
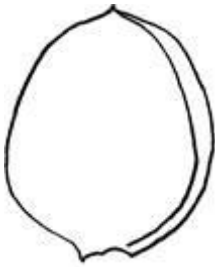
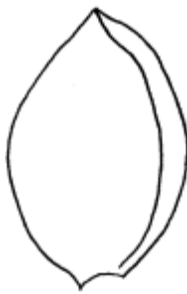




3  
very small spots throughout

Ad. 53: Fruit: firmness of flesh

Observation is made by squeezing the fruit.

Ad. 56: Stone: shape in lateral view

		← broadest part →		
		below middle	at middle	above middle
relative width				
narrow			 4 oblong	
medium		 1 ovate	 3 elliptic	 5 obovate
broad			 2 circular	

Ad. 57: Kernel: bitterness

Observation is made by tasting the kernel.

Ad. 58: Time of beginning of flowering

Time of beginning of flowering is reached when 5 - 10 % of flowers are open.

Ad. 59: Time of beginning of fruit ripening

Time of beginning of fruit ripening is reached when 5 - 10 % of fruits have eating maturity.

8.3 *Synonyms of example varieties*

Example Varieties	Synonym(s)
Sant' Ambrogio	Ambrosia, Saint Ambroise
Bhart	NJA 32
Borsi rózsa	Kecskemeter rose, Ružova neskora, Trandafirii tirzi
Čačacansko zlato	Čačak's Gold
Earle Orange	Erle Orange, Stark Earli Orange, Early Orange
Goldrich	Sungiant
Magyar kajszi	Cea mai bună de Ungaria, Gönci magyar kajszi, Hungarian Best, Klosterneuburger Aprikose, Krasnoshchokij, Mađarska najbolja, Meilleur d'Hongrie, Ungarische Beste
Pineapple	Abriçot d'Ananas, Ananas-Marille, Ananasnyj
Proimo Tyrinthos	Précoce de Tyrinthe
Sateni Karmir	Tabarza
Yerevani	Shalakh

## 9. Literature

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10. Technical Questionnaire

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
		Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)
TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights		
1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire		
1.1	Botanical name	<input type="text" value="Prunus armeniaca L."/>
1.2	Common name	<input type="text" value="Apricot"/>
2. Applicant		
	Name	<input type="text"/>
	Address	<input type="text"/>
	Telephone No.	<input type="text"/>
	Fax No.	<input type="text"/>
	E-mail address	<input type="text"/>
	Breeder (if different from applicant)	<input type="text"/>
3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference		
	Proposed denomination (if available)	<input type="text"/>
	Breeder's reference	<input type="text"/>

#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 variety)  
(.....) 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.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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4.2	Method of propagating the variety	
4.2.1	Vegetative propagation	
(a)	Cuttings	[ ]
(b)	<i>In vitro</i> propagation	[ ]
(c)	Other (state method)	[ ]
	<input type="text"/>	
4.2.2	Other (Please provide details)	[ ]
	<input type="text"/>	

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
<b>5.1 Petal: color (27)</b>		
white	Bulida, Cafona, Polonais	1 [ ]
pinkish white	Magyar kajszai, San Castrese	2 [ ]
light pink	Harcot	3 [ ]
dark pink	Cheyenne, Ninja	4 [ ]
<b>5.2 Fruit: weight (29)</b>		
very low	Haggith, Menace, Supergold, Zard	1 [ ]
very low to low		2 [ ]
low	Borsi rózsa, Ladisun	3 [ ]
low to medium	Val orange	4 [ ]
medium	Cafona, Canino, Harcot, Paz	5 [ ]
medium to high	Iziagat, Oscar	6 [ ]
high	Ceglédi bíbor, Moniquí, Portici	7 [ ]
high to very high	Swilate	8 [ ]
very high	Ceglédi óriás, Flamengo, Hargrand, Palsteyn, Pisana	9 [ ]
<b>5.3 Fruit: shape in lateral view (30)</b>		
triangular	Gilgat, Luizet	1 [ ]
ovate	Bergeron, Pisana	2 [ ]
oblate	Korai zamatos, Nugget	3 [ ]
circular	Earle Orange, Grandir, Ninfa, Ouardi, Polonais	4 [ ]
oblong	Blenheim, Portici, Sundrop	5 [ ]
elliptic	Précoce d'Imola, Wenatchee, Yerevani	6 [ ]
oblique rhombic	Banga, Bulida, Canino, Vulcan	7 [ ]
obovate	Harcot, Harmat, Trevatt	8 [ ]

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
<b>5.4 Fruit: ground color of skin (46)</b>		
not visible	Ravicille, Ravilong	1 [ ]
white	San Nicola, Shirazskij belyj	2 [ ]
yellowish	Piet Cillié, Soldonné, Vitillo, Yerevani	3 [ ]
yellow green	Grüne Spätmarille, Kaisi Ashtarak, Roxy, Sateni Karmir	4 [ ]
light orange	Canino, Goldcot, Hargrand, Rouge du Roussillon	5 [ ]
medium orange	Luizet, Pisana, Veecot	6 [ ]
dark orange	Bhart, Harcot, Harogem	7 [ ]
<b>5.5 Fruit: relative area of over color (49)</b>		
absent or very small	Ceglédi gömbölyű, Charisma, Maria Matilde, Moniquí	1 [ ]
very small to small	Bayoto	2 [ ]
small	Cafona, Canino, Cape Bebeco, Goldrich	3 [ ]
small to medium	Ceglédi kedves	4 [ ]
medium	Magyar kajszai, Palsteyn, Portici, Roxy	5 [ ]
medium to large	Ceglédi szilárd	6 [ ]
large	Bergeron, Bhart, Golden Blush, Pisana	7 [ ]
large to very large	Cheyenne	8 [ ]
very large	Ravicille, Ravilong	9 [ ]
<b>5.6 Fruit: color of flesh (51)</b>		
white	Mouchbah Mourry, Spitak	1 [ ]
yellowish white	Barese, Malatya, Moniquí	2 [ ]
whitish green	Amban	3 [ ]
light orange	Canino, Cape Bebeco, Harmat, San Castrese	4 [ ]
medium orange	Grandir, Harglow, Pisana, Rouge du Roussillon, Screara	5 [ ]
dark orange	Bhart, Francese, Harcot, Palsteyn	6 [ ]
red		7 [ ]

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
<b>5.7 Time of beginning of flowering (58)</b>		
very early	Bakour, Colorado, Currots, Harmat, Ninfa, Solitaire	1 [ ]
very early to early	Rambo	2 [ ]
early	Canino, Harcot, San Castrese	3 [ ]
early to medium	Ceglédi szilárd, Goldrich	4 [ ]
medium	Bhart, Magyar kajszai, Moniquí, Portici, San Francesco, Supergold	5 [ ]
medium to late	Ceglédi zamatos, Digat	6 [ ]
late	Bergeron, Farius, Harlayne, Ladisun, Polonais	7 [ ]
late to very late	Hurgat	8 [ ]
very late	Badami, Harglow, Stella, Zard	9 [ ]
<b>5.8 Time of beginning of fruit ripening (59)</b>		
very early	Bakour, Ninfa, Rutbhart	1 [ ]
very early to early	Monabri, Tsunami	2 [ ]
early	Bhart, Ladisun, Rouget de Sernhac, Tomcot	3 [ ]
early to medium	Goldrich, Hargrand, Magyar kajszai	4 [ ]
medium	Amber Gold, Bergeron, Harlayne, Pisana	5 [ ]
medium to late	Anegat, Swired	6 [ ]
late	Faralia, Larquen	7 [ ]
late to very late	Fartoli	8 [ ]
very late	Farclo, Farlis, Lartago	9 [ ]

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 <b>similar</b> variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for <b>your</b> candidate variety
<i>Example</i>	<i>Fruit: ground color of skin</i>	<i>light orange</i>	<i>dark orange</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 displaying its main distinguishing feature(s), should accompany the Technical Questionnaire. The photograph will provide a visual illustration of the candidate variety which supplements the information provided in the Technical Questionnaire.

The key points to consider when taking a photograph of the candidate variety are:

- Indication of the date and geographic location
- Correct labeling (breeder's reference)
- Good quality printed photograph (minimum 10 cm x 15 cm) and/or sufficient resolution electronic format version (minimum 960 x 1280 pixels)

Further guidance on providing photographs with the Technical Questionnaire is available in document TGP/7 "Development of Test Guidelines", Guidance Note 35 (<http://www.upov.int/tgp/en/>).

[The link provided may be deleted by members of the Union when developing authorities' own test guidelines.]

# 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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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.

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".

.....

9.3 Has the plant material to be examined been tested for the presence of virus or other pathogens?

Yes [ ]

(please provide details as specified by the Authority)

No [ ]

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

Applicant's name

Signature  Date