

**PROTOCOL FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY TESTS**

***Actinidia* Lindl.**

**KIWIFRUIT**

UPOV Code: ACTIN

**Adopted on 28/11/2012**

**Entered into force on 01/01/2012**

## **I SUBJECT OF THE PROTOCOL**

The protocol describes the technical procedures to be followed in order to meet the Council Regulation (EC) N°2100/94 on Community Plant Variety Rights. The technical procedures have been agreed by the Administrative Council and are based on general UPOV Document TG/1/3 and UPOV Guideline TG/098/7 dated 28/03/2012 for the conduct of tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability. This protocol applies to all varieties of ***Actinidia Lindl.***

## **II SUBMISSION OF PLANT MATERIAL**

1. The Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO) is responsible for informing the applicant of

- the closing date for the receipt of plant material;
- the minimum amount and quality of plant material required;
- the examination office to which material is to be sent.

A sub-sample of the material submitted for test will be held in the variety collection as the definitive sample of the candidate variety.

The applicant is responsible for ensuring compliance with any customs and plant health requirements.

2. Final dates for receipt of documentation and material by the Examination Office

The final dates for receipt of requests, technical questionnaires and the final date or submission period for plant material will be decided by the CPVO and each Examination Office chosen.

The Examination Office is responsible for immediately acknowledging the receipt of requests for testing, and technical questionnaires. Immediately after the closing date for the receipt of plant material the Examination Office should inform the CPVO whether acceptable plant material has been received or not. However if unsatisfactory plant material is submitted the CPVO should be informed as soon as possible.

3. Plant material requirements

The final dates for request for technical examination and sending of Technical Questionnaire by the CPVO as well as submission date, quantity and quality of plant material by the applicant can be found in the CPVO website ([www.cpvo.europa.eu](http://www.cpvo.europa.eu)) in the S2 Gazette.

Quality of plants: Should not be less than the standards laid down in Council Directive 2000/29/EC and its implementing measures.

Chemical treatment: The plant material must not have undergone any treatment unless the CPVO and the examination office allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.

Labelling of sample:

- Species
- File number of the application allocated by the CPVO
- Breeder's reference
- Examination office's reference (if known)
- Name of applicant
- The phrase "On request of the CPVO"

## **III CONDUCT OF TESTS**

1. Variety collection

A variety collection will be maintained for the purpose of establishing distinctness of the candidate varieties in test. A variety collection may contain both living material and descriptive information. A variety will be included in a variety collection only if plant material is available to make a technical examination.

Pursuant to Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2100/94, the basis for a collection should be the following:

- varieties listed or protected at the EU level or at least in one of the EEA Member States;
- varieties protected in other UPOV Member States;
- any other variety in common knowledge.

The composition of the variety collection in each Examination Office depends on the environmental conditions in which the Examination Office is located.

Variety collections will be held under conditions which ensure the long term maintenance of each accession. It is the responsibility of Examination Offices to replace reference material which has deteriorated or become depleted. Replacement material can only be introduced if appropriate tests confirm conformity with the existing reference material. If any difficulties arise for the replacement of reference material, Examination Offices must inform the CPVO. If authentic plant material of a variety cannot be supplied to an Examination Office the variety will be removed from the variety collection.

## 2. Material to be examined

Candidate varieties will be directly compared with other candidates for Community plant variety rights tested at the same Examination Office, and with appropriate varieties in the variety collection. When necessary an Examination Office may also include other candidates and varieties. Examination Offices should therefore make efforts to co-ordinate the work with other Offices involved in DUS testing of kiwifruit. There should be at least an exchange of technical questionnaires for each candidate variety, and during the test period, Examination Offices should notify each other and the CPVO of candidate varieties which are likely to present problems in establishing distinctness. In order to solve particular problems Examination Offices may exchange plant material.

## 3. Characteristics to be used

The characteristics to be used in DUS tests and preparation of descriptions shall be those referred to in the Annex I. All the characteristics shall be used, providing that observation of a characteristic is not rendered impossible by the expression of any other characteristic, or the expression of a characteristic is prevented by the environmental conditions under which the test is conducted. In the latter case, the CPVO should be informed. In addition the existence of some other regulation e.g. plant health, may make the observation of the characteristic impossible.

The Administrative Council empowers the President, in accordance with Article 23 of Commission Regulation (EC) No. 874/2009, to insert additional characteristics and their expression in respect of a variety.

## 4. Grouping of varieties

The varieties and candidates to be compared will be divided into groups to facilitate the assessment of distinctness. Characteristics which are suitable for grouping purposes are those which are known from experience not to vary, or to vary only slightly, within a variety and which in their various states of expression are fairly evenly distributed throughout the collection. In the case of continuous grouping characteristics overlapping states of expression between adjacent groups is required to reduce the risks of incorrect allocation of candidates to groups. The characteristics used for grouping could be the following:

For male varieties

- a) Time of beginning of flowering (characteristic 75)

For female and hermaphrodite varieties (fruiting varieties)

- a) Fruit: weight (characteristic 46)
- b) Fruit: shape (characteristic 50)
- c) Fruit: stylar end (characteristic 52)
- d) Fruit: hairiness of skin (characteristic 59)
- e) Fruit: colour of outer pericarp (characteristic 65)
- f) Fruit: colour of locules (characteristic 66)
- g) Time of maturity for harvest (characteristic 76)

5. Trial designs and growing conditions

For female and hermaphrodite varieties the minimum duration of tests will normally include at least two satisfactory crops of fruit. For male varieties one year of observations might be sufficient provided there is a good blossoming. Tests will be carried out under conditions ensuring normal growth. The size of the plots will be such that plants or parts of plants may be removed for measuring and counting without prejudice to the observations which must be made up to the end of the growing period.

The test design is as follows

Each test should include 5 plants.

Unless otherwise stated, all observations should be made on 5 plants or two parts from each of 5 plants.

6. Special tests

In accordance with Article 83(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2100/94 an applicant may claim either in the Technical Questionnaire or during the test that a candidate has a characteristic which would be helpful in establishing distinctness. If such a claim is made and is supported by reliable technical data, a special test may be undertaken providing that a technically acceptable test procedure can be devised.

Special tests will be undertaken, with the agreement of the President of CPVO, where distinctness is unlikely to be shown using the characteristics listed in the protocol.

7. Standards for decisions

a) **Distinctness**

A candidate variety will be considered to be distinct if it meets the requirements of Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2100/94.

b) **Uniformity**

For the assessment of uniformity a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of 95% should be applied.

For a sample size of 5 plants, no off-types are allowed.

c) **Stability**

A candidate will be considered to be sufficiently stable when there is no evidence to indicate that it lacks uniformity.

## **IV REPORTING OF RESULTS**

After each recording season the results will be summarised and reported to the CPVO in the form of a UPOV model interim report in which any problems will be indicated under the headings distinctness, uniformity and stability. When tests are completed the results will be sent by the Examination Office to the CPVO in the form of a UPOV model final report.

If it is considered that the candidate complies with the DUS standards, the final report will be accompanied by a variety description in the format recommended by UPOV. If not, the reasons for failure and a summary of the test results will be included with the final report. The variety description should be supplemented by:

- (i) A colour photograph of transversally sliced fruit
- (ii) A colour photograph of an industry standard tray full of fruit.

The CPVO must receive interim reports and final reports by the date agreed between the CPVO and the examination office.

Interim reports and final examination reports shall be signed by the responsible member of the staff of the Examination Office and shall expressly acknowledge the exclusive rights of disposal of CPVO.

The interim report as well as the final report shall be sent by the Examination Office to the CPVO.

## **V LIAISON WITH THE APPLICANT**

If problems arise during the course of the test the CPVO should be informed immediately so that the information can be passed on to the applicant. Subject to prior agreement, the applicant may be directly informed at the same time as the CPVO particularly if a visit to the trial is advisable.

## **VI ENTRY INTO FORCE**

The present protocol enters into force on **01/01/2012**. Any ongoing DUS examination of candidate varieties with observations started before the aforesaid date will not be affected by the approval of the new TP. Technical examinations of candidate varieties are carried out according to the TP in force at the time the first observations are made on characteristics in an independent growing cycle.

In cases where the CPVO requests to take-over a DUS report for which the technical examination has either been finalized or which is in the process of being carried out at the moment of the request, such report can only be accepted if the technical examination has been carried out according to the CPVO TP which was in force at the moment when the technical examination started.

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## ANNEXES TO FOLLOW

### ANNEX I

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#### Legend:

- (\*) UPOV asterisked characteristics
- (+) See Explanations on the Table of characteristics
- (a)-(h) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics
- G Grouping characteristics

#### Example Varieties:

(A) The characteristic only applies to varieties in Group A

(B) The characteristic only applies to varieties in Group B

Where appropriate, example varieties are provided to clarify the states of expression of each characteristic. The varieties have particular relevance to *Actinidia arguta*, *A. chinensis*, *A. deliciosa*, *A. melanandra*, *A. kolomikta*, *A. eriantha*, *A. rufa*, *A. polygama* and interspecific hybrids of these species.

Example varieties are separated into two groups:

Group A: all varieties belonging to *A. deliciosa*, *A. chinensis*, *A. kolomikta*, *A. eriantha*, *A. rufa*

Group B: all varieties belonging to *A. arguta*, *A. polygama*, *A. melanandra*, *A. macrosperma*

#### Types of expression of characteristics:

- QL Qualitative characteristic
- QN Quantitative characteristic
- PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic

#### Type of 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

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## ANNEX I

### TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note			
1.	1.	VG	<b>Plant: sex</b>					
			(*)	female	Hayward (A), Shinzan (B)	1		
			(+)	male	a-Awaji (B), Matua (A)	2		
QL	QL		hermaphrodite	Jenny (A)	3			
2.	2.	VG	<b>Plant: self fruit setting</b>					
			(+)	absent		1		
			QL	present		9		
3.	3.	VG	<b>Plant: vigour</b>					
			(+)	weak		3		
			QN	medium	Hayward (A)	5		
				strong	Bruce (A)	7		
			very strong		9			
4.	4.	VG	<b>Young shoot: density of hairs</b>					
			(*)	(a)	very sparse		1	
			QN	QN	sparse	a-Awaji (B), Kuimi (A)	3	
					medium	Hayward (A), Shinzan (B)	5	
			dense	King (A), Mitsukou (B)	7			
5.	5.	VG	<b>Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration of growing tip</b>					
			(*)	(a)	absent or very weak	Hort16A (A), Mitsukou (B)	1	
			QN	QN	(e)	weak	King (A), Shinzan (B)	3
						medium	Kousui (B), Tomua (A)	5
			strong	Houkou (B), Koryoku (A)	7			
6.	6.	VG	<b>Stem: thickness</b>					
			(*)	(b)	thin	a-Gassan (B), Sparkler(A)	1	
			QN	QN	medium	a-Awaji (B), Hayward (A)	2	
			thick	Bruno (A), Shinzan (B)	3			

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>7.</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: colour of shoot on sunny side</b>		
	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	green white		1
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		grey brown	King(A), Mitsukou (B)	2
			yellow brown	Sparkler(A)	3
			light brown	a-Hirano (B), Hort16A(A)	4
			red brown	Ranger(A)	5
			purple brown	Bruno(A)	6
			dark brown	Kousui (B)	7
<b>8.</b>	<b>8.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: texture of bark</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>(b)</b>	smooth	Shinzan (B), Sparkler(A)	1
			moderately rough	a-Gassan (B), Meteor(A)	2
			very rough	a-Awaji (B), Hayward(A)	3
<b>9.</b>	<b>9.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: density of hairs</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>(b)</b>	absent or sparse	Meteor (A)	1
		<b>(1)</b>	medium	Hayward (A)	2
			dense		3
<b>10.</b>	<b>10.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: size of lenticels</b>		
	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	very small	Kaimai (A)	1
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		small	Monty (A), Shinzan (B)	2
			medium	Hayward (A), r-Gassan (B)	3
			large	Hort16A (A)	4
<b>11.</b>	<b>11.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: number of lenticels</b>		
	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	few	Meteor (A), Shigemidori (B)	3
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		medium	Hayward (A), Shinzan (B)	5
			many	Bruno (A), Mitsukou (B)	7



CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>12.</b>	<b>12.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: prominence of bud support</b>		
	(*)	(b)	very weak	Sparkler(A)	1
	(+)		weak	Hayward(A)	2
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		medium	a-Awaji (B), King (A)	3
			strong	Kaimai(A), Shinzan (B)	4
			very strong	Kuimi (A)	5
<b>13.</b>	<b>13.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: presence of bud cover</b>		
	(*)				
(+)	(+)	(b)	absent	Hort16A (A), Kousui (B)	1
<b>QL</b>	<b>QL</b>		present	Hayward (A), Mitsukou (B)	9
<b>14.</b>	<b>14.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: size of hole in bud cover</b>		
	(*)	(b)	small	Abbott (A), Mitsukou (B)	1
(+)	(+)		medium	Hayward (A), r-Awaji (B)	2
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		large	Elmwood (A), r-Nagano (B)	3
<b>15.</b>	<b>15.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: leaf scar</b>		
(+)	(+)	(b)	flat	Meteor (A), Shinzan (B)	1
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		moderately depressed	Hort16A (A), r-Nagano (B)	2
			strongly depressed	Kousui (B), Monty (A)	3
<b>16.</b>	<b>16.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: pith</b>		
	(*)		absent		1
(+)	(+)		lamellate	Hayward (A)	2
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		solid		3
<b>17.</b>	<b>17.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: shape</b>		
	(*)	(c)	lanceolate	Kaimai (A)	1
(+)	(+)	(d)	ovate	Hayward (A)	2
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		obovate	Bruno (A)	3
<b>18.</b>	<b>18.</b>	<b>VG/MS</b>	<b>Leaf blade: ratio length/width</b>		
	(*)	(c)	moderately elongated	Kaimai (A)	3
(+)	(+)	(d)	intermediate	Hayward (A)	5
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		moderately compressed	Matua (A)	7

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note			
<b>19.</b>	<b>19.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: shape of apex</b>					
			(*)	(c)	caudate	Hortgem Tahi (B)	1	
			(+)	(d)	acuminate	Kaimai (A), Yukimusume (B)	2	
			<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		acute	Hayward (A)	3
						emarginated with cuspidate		4
						rounded	Satoizumi (B)	5
						retuse	Shinzan (B)	6
		emarginated	Kuimi (A)	7				
<b>20.</b>	<b>20.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: basal lobes</b>					
			(*)	(c)	none		1	
			(+)	(d)	far apart	Kaimai (A)	2	
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		slightly apart	Matua (A)	3
						touching each other	Hort16A (A)	4
					(1)	slightly overlapping	Hayward (A)	5
	strongly overlapping				6			
<b>21.</b>	<b>21.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: number of ciliate serrations</b>					
			(+)	(c)	few	a-Shouwa (B)	3	
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	(d)	medium	a-Gassan (B)	5
					(2)	many	Mitsukou (B)	7
<b>22.</b>	<b>22.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: density of hairs on <u>upper</u> side</b>					
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	(c)	absent or very sparse	Hort16A (A)	1
					(d)	sparse	Kaimai (A)	3
					(1)	medium	Bruno (A)	5
						dense	Meteor (A)	7
<b>23.</b>	<b>23.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: density of hairs on <u>lower</u> side</b>					
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	(c)	absent or very sparse	Hortgem Tahi (B), Kousui (B)	1
					(d)	sparse	a-Gassan (B), Kuimi (A)	3
						medium	a-Shouwa (B), Hayward(A)	5
						dense	Ranger (A), Shinzan (B)	7

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note				
24.	24.	VG	<b>Leaf blade: intensity of green colour of <u>upper</u> side</b>						
			(*)	(c)	light	a- Gassan (B)	3		
			QN	QN	(d)	medium	Hayward (A), Satoizumi (B)	5	
dark	Bruno (A), Shinzan (B)	7							
25.	25.	VG	<b>Leaf blade: colour of <u>lower</u> side</b>						
			(*)	(c)	whitish	Shinzan (B)	1		
			PQ	PQ	(d)	light green	a-Awaji (B), Hortgem Tahi (B)	2	
						medium green	Bruno (A)	3	
						yellow green	Hayward (A)	4	
yellow brown		5							
26.	26.	VG	<b>Leaf blade: variegation</b>						
			QL	QL	(c)	absent		1	
						(d)	present		9
27.	27.	VG	<b>Leaf blade: colour of variegation if present</b>						
			PQ	PQ	(c)	white only		1	
						(d)	white and yellow		2
						yellow only		3	
28.	28.	VG	<b>Leaf: length of petiole relative to blade</b>						
			(*)	(c)	very small	Kaimai (A)	1		
			QN	QN	(d)	small	Gracie (A)	3	
						medium	Kousui (B), Meteor (A)	5	
						large	Hayward (A), Satoizumi (B)	7	
29.	29.	VG	<b>Petiole: anthocyanin coloration of <u>upper</u> side</b>						
			QN	QN	(c)	absent or very weak	Kaimai (A), Mitsukou (B)	1	
						(d)	weak	Houkou (B), Sparkler (A)	3
						(e)	medium	Hayward (A), Shinzan (B)	5
						strong	a-Hirano (B), Tomua (A)	7	

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>30.</b>	<b>30.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Inflorescence: type</b>		
(+)	(+)		solitary	Jinkui	1
<b>QL</b>	<b>QL</b>		dichasium	Jinyan	2
			pleiochasium	Moshan No.4	3
<b>31.</b>	<b>31.</b>	<b>VG/MG</b>	<b>Inflorescence: number of flowers</b>		
(+)	(+)		very few	Hayward (A), Hortgem Rua (B)	1
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		few	Matua (A)	2
			medium	Hort22D (A)	3
			many		4
<b>32.</b>	<b>32.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower bud: position of first spike</b>		
(+)	(+)		low		1
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>(2)</b>	medium	a-Shouwa (B)	2
			high	a-Gassan (B)	3
<b>33.</b>	<b>33.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: number of sepals</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>(f)</b>	few	Skelton (A)	1
			medium	Hortgem Tahī (B)	2
			many	Bruce (A)	3
<b>34.</b>	<b>34.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: main colour of sepals</b>		
	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(f)</b>	white	Yukimusume (B)	1
(+)	(+)		green	Hort16A (A), Mitsukou (B)	2
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		brown	Shinzan (B), Tomua(A)	3
			reddish brown	a-Awaji (B), Hortgem Tahī (B)	4
<b>35.</b>	<b>35.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: density of sepal hairs</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>(f)</b>	absent or sparse		1
		<b>(1)</b>	medium		2
			dense	Bruce (A)	3

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>36.</b>	<b>36.</b>	<b>MG/MS</b>	<b>Flower: diameter</b>		
	(*)	(f)	small	a-Gassan (B), Sparkler (A)	3
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		medium	Matua (A), Satoizumi (B)	5
			large	Hort51-1785 (A), Shinzan (B)	7
			very large	Hayward (A)	9
<b>37.</b>	<b>37.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: arrangement of petals</b>		
	(*)	(f)	free	Abbott (A), a-Shouwa (B)	1
(+)	(+)		touching	Matua (A), Satoizumi (B)	2
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		overlapping	Hayward(A) Shinzan (B)	3
<b>38.</b>	<b>38.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: shape in profile</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>	(f)	concave	Hayward (A)	1
			flat	Bruno (A)	2
			convex	Tamara (A)	3
<b>39.</b>	<b>39.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: number of styles</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	(f)	few	Yamagatamusume (B)	1
			medium	Hort16A (A), Satoizumi (B)	2
			many	Hayward (A), Shinzan (B)	3
<b>40.</b>	<b>40.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: attitude of styles</b>		
	(*)	(f)	erect		1
(+)	(+)		semi-erect	Houkou (B)	2
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		horizontal	Bruno (A), Shinzan (B)	3
			irregular	Hayward (A)	4

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>41.</b>	<b>41.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Petal: main colour on adaxial side</b>		
(+)	(+)		white	Hayward(A), Shinzan (B)	1
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		greenish white	Hortgem Tahí (B), Satoizumi (B)	2
			yellowish white	Bruce (A), Mitsukou (B)	3
			yellowish green		4
			yellow		5
			light pink		6
			red pink		7
			red		8
<b>42.</b>	<b>42.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Petal: shading of main colour</b>		
(+)	(+)	(f)	lighter towards base		1
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		even	Hort16A(A)	2
			lighter towards apex		3
<b>43.</b>	<b>43.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Petal: second colour on adaxial side</b>		
(+)	(+)	(f)	none		1
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		white		2
			green	Hayward (A)	3
			light pink		4
			dark pink	Meteor (A)	5
<b>44.</b>	<b>44.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Petal: distribution of second colour</b>		
(+)	(+)	(f)	marginal only		1
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		irregular spotted	Meteor (A)	2
			basal spot only	Hayward (A)	3
<b>45.</b>	<b>45.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Anther: colour</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>	(f)	yellow	r-Nagano (B)	1
			yellow orange	Bruce (A)	2
			grey		3
			dark purple	Mitsukou (B)	4
			black	a-Shouwa (B)	5

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note		
<b>46.</b>	<b>46.</b>	<b>MG</b>	<b>Fruit: weight</b>				
			<b>(*)</b>	<b>(g)</b>	very low		1
			<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>	low	Huaguang2 (A)	3
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	medium	Hort16 (A), Hortgem Tahi (B), Tomua (A)	5
					high	Hayward (A), Jin Feng (A)	7
<b>G</b>			very high	Jade Moon (A)	9		
<b>47.</b>	<b>47.</b>	<b>MG/MS</b>	<b>Fruit: length</b>				
			<b>(*)</b>	<b>(g)</b>	short	Kuimi (A) Hortgem Tahi (B)	3
			<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>	medium	Hayward (A)	5
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	long	Bruno (A) Hortgem Toru (B)	7
<b>48.</b>	<b>48.</b>	<b>MG/MS</b>	<b>Fruit: width</b>				
			<b>(*)</b>	<b>(g)</b>	narrow	Bruno (A)	3
			<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>	medium	Hayward (A)	5
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	broad	Kuimi (A)	7
<b>49.</b>	<b>49.</b>	<b>MG</b>	<b>Fruit: ratio length/width</b>				
			<b>(*)</b>	<b>(g)</b>	weakly elongated	Bruno (A)	3
			<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>	medium	Hayward (A)	5
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	weakly compressed	Kuimi (A)	7
<b>50.</b>	<b>50.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: shape</b>				
			<b>(*)</b>	<b>(g)</b>	ovate	Hort16A (A), Jecy Gold (A), Yamagatamusume (B)	1
			<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>	oblong	Hortgem Toru (B), Wilkins Super (A)	2
			<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>	elliptic	Hayward (A), Mitsukou (B)	3
					circular	Hort51-1785 (A)	4
					oblate	Kuimi (A), Shinzan (B)	5
			<b>G</b>		obovate	Monty (A)	6

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note			
51.	51.	VG	<b>Fruit: shape in cross section (at median)</b>					
			(*)	(g)	circular	Bruno (A), Mitsukou (B)	1	
			(+)	(+)	oblate	Hortgem Tahi (B), Kousui (B), Wilkins Super(A)	2	
PQ	PQ		transverse elliptic	Hayward (A)	3			
52.	52.	VG	<b>Fruit: stylar end</b>					
			(*)	(g)	strongly depressed		1	
			(+)	(+)	weakly depressed	Jade Moon (A)	2	
			PQ	PQ	flat	Hayward (A), Satoizumi (B)	3	
					rounded	Kousui (B), Tomua (A)	4	
					weakly blunt protruding	Skelton (A)	5	
					strongly blunt protruding	Hort16A (A)	6	
G		pointed protrusion	Hortgem Toru (B)	7				
53.	53.	VG	<b>Fruit: degree of pointed protusion</b>					
			(+)	(+)	(g)	weak	1	
			QN	QN	medium		2	
(2)	strong	3						
54.	54.	VG	<b>Fruit: presence of calyx ring</b>					
			(+)	(+)	(g)	absent or weak	Bruno (A)	1
			QN	QN	(1)	medium	Hayward (A)	2
	strong	Hort16A (A), Qinmei (A)			3			
55.	55.	VG	<b>Fruit: shape of shoulder at stalk end</b>					
			(*)	(g)	truncate	Hortgem Tahi (B), Mitsukou (B)	1	
			(+)	(+)	weakly sloping	Hayward (A), Kousui (B)	2	
PQ	PQ		strongly sloping	Skelton (A)	3			
56.	56.	MG/VG /MS	<b>Fruit: length of stalk</b>					
			(*)	(g)	short	Hortgem Tahi (B), Houmitu (A)	3	
			QN	QN	medium	Sanuki Gold (A), Shinzan (B)	5	
long	Hayward (A)	7						



CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note			
57.	57.	MG/VG /MS	<b>Fruit: length of stalk relative to length of fruit</b>					
			(*)	(g)	very short	Wuzhi3 (A)	1	
			(+)	(+)	short	Bruno (A), Kousui (B)	3	
			QN	QN	medium	Allison (A), Shinzan (B)	5	
					long	Hayward (A)	7	
			very long	Jade Moon (A)	9			
58.	58.	VG	<b>Fruit: conspicuousness of lenticels on skin</b>					
			QN	QN	(g)	weak	Hort16A (A), Mitsukou (B)	1
						medium	Hayward (A)	2
						strong	Kousui (B), Top Star Vantini (A)	3
59.	59.	VG	<b>Fruit: hairiness of skin</b>					
			(*)	(g)	absent	Shinzan (B), Shouwa (B)	1	
			QL G	QL	present	Hayward (A)	9	
60.	60.	VG	<b>Fruit: density of hairs</b>					
			(*)	(g)	very sparse	Top Star Vantini(A)	1	
			(+)	(+)	(1)	sparse	Hort16A (A)	3
			QN	QN		medium	Hayward (A)	5
						dense	Bruno (A)	7
61.	61.	VG	<b>Fruit: colour of hairs</b>					
			PQ	PQ	(g)	white		1
					(1)	yellow		2
						yellow brown	Hort16A (A)	3
						reddish brown		4
						medium brown	Hayward (A)	5
						dark brown	Bruno (A)	6

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note			
<b>62.</b>	<b>62.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: adherence of hairs to skin</b>					
			(*)	(g)	very weak	Tomua (A)	1	
			(+)	(+)	weak	Hort16A (A)	3	
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	(1)	medium	Abott (A)	5
strong	Hayward (A)	7						
<b>63.</b>	<b>63.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: colour of skin</b>					
			(*)	(h)	light green	Hortgem Rua (B)	1	
			(+)	(+)	medium green	Hortgem Tahī (B) ,Mitsukou (B)	2	
			<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>	reddish green		3	
					yellow		4	
					greenish brown	Hayward (A), Shinzan (B)	5	
					reddish brown		6	
					light brown	Hort16A (A)	7	
					medium brown	Sanuki Gold (A)	8	
					dark brown	Kousui (B), Tomua (A)	9	
		purple red		10				
<b>64.</b>	<b>64.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: adherence of skin to flesh</b>					
			<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	(h)	weak		1
					(2)	medium	Hortgem Tahī (B)	2
		strong	Hortgem Toru (B)	3				

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>65.</b>	<b>65.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: colour of outer pericarp</b>		
	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(h)</b>	light green	Shinzan (B)	1
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>		medium green	Hayward (A)	2
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		dark green	Hortgem Toru (B)	3
			greenish yellow	Hort22D (A), Satoizumi (B)	4
			medium yellow	Hort16A (A), Kousui (B)	5
			dark yellow	Hort51-1785 (A)	6
			yellowish orange		7
			orange		8
			red		9
<b>G</b>			red purple		10
<b>66.</b>	<b>66.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: colour of locules</b>		
	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(h)</b>	light green	Shinzan (B)	1
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>		medium green	Hayward (A), Hortgem Tahí (B)	2
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		dark green	Hortgem Toru (B)	3
			greenish yellow	Satoizumi (B)	4
			medium yellow	Hort16A (A), Kousui (B)	5
			dark yellow	Hort51-1785 (A)	6
			red	Hort22D (A), Hortgem Rua (B)	7
<b>G</b>			red purple		8
<b>67.</b>	<b>67.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: spread of reddish colour along locules (if present)</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(h)</b>	very weak	Red Princess (A)	1
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		weak	Honghua (A)	2
			medium	Chuhong (A)	3
			strong		4
			very strong	Hort22D (A)	5

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>68.</b>	<b>68.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: intensity of reddish colour in locules</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>(h)</b>	light	Red Princess (A)	3
			medium		5
			dark	Hort22D (A)	7
<b>69.</b>	<b>69.</b>	<b>VG/MG</b>	<b>Fruit: width of core relative to fruit</b>		
	<b>(*)</b>		small	Hort16A (A)	3
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>		small to medium		4
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>	<b>(h)</b>	medium	Bruno (A)	5
			medium to large	Tomua (A)	6
			large	Hayward (A)	7
<b>70.</b>	<b>70.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: general shape of core in cross section</b>		
	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(h)</b>	circular	Jintao (A), Yukimusume (B)	1
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>		oblate	Hort22D (A), Hortgem Tahi (B), Shinzan (B)	2
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		transverse elliptic	Hort16A (A), Mitsukou (B)	3
<b>71.</b>	<b>71.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Fruit: colour of core</b>		
	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(h)</b>	white	Hort22D (A)	1
<b>PQ</b>	<b>PQ</b>		greenish white	Hayward (A), Hortgem Tahi (B)	2
			yellow white	Hort16A (A), Shinzan (B)	3
			red purple		5
<b>72.</b>	<b>72.</b>	<b>VG/MG</b>	<b>Fruit: sweetness</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(h)</b>	very low	Jade Moon (A)	1
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		low	Hayward (A), Satoizumi (B)	3
			medium	Tomua (A), Yukimusume (B)	5
			high	Hort16A (A), Kousui (B)	7
<b>73.</b>	<b>73.</b>	<b>VG/MG</b>	<b>Fruit: acidity</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>	<b>(h)</b>	low	Sanuki Gold (A), Satoizumi (B)	3
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		medium	Hayward (A), Yamagatamusume (B)	5
			high	a-Gassan (B), Bruno (A)	7

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>74.</b>	<b>74.</b>	<b>VG/MG</b>	<b>Time of vegetative bud burst</b>		
	(*)		very early	Hort16A (A), Hortgem Rua (B)	1
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		early	Tomua (A), Yukimusume (B)	3
			medium	Hayward (A), Shinzan (B)	5
			late	Mitsukou (B)	7
<b>75.</b>	<b>75.</b>	<b>VG/MG</b>	<b>Time of beginning of flowering</b>		
	(*)		early	Hort16A (A), Yukimusume (B)	3
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>		medium	Abbott (A), Kousui (B)	5
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		late	Hayward (A)	7
<b>G</b>					
<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>VG/MG</b>	<b>Time of maturity for harvest</b>		
	(*)	<b>(g)</b>	very early	Hortgem Rua (B)	1
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(+)</b>		early	Hort22D (A), Hortgem Tahī (B), Yamagatamusume (B)	3
<b>QN</b>	<b>QN</b>		medium	Kousui (B), Tomua (A)	5
<b>G</b>			late	Hayward (A), Yukimusume (B)	7

## EXPLANATIONS AND METHODS

### ***Explanations covering several characteristics***

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

- (1) Applies to Example variety Group A type varieties only
- (2) Applies to Example variety Group B type varieties only
  - a) All observations on the young shoot should be made during active vegetative growth. Observation of hairs should be made on internodes from the middle third of growing shoots.
  - b) All observations on the stem (including observations on the buds and bud support) should be made in the middle third of the replacement stem after leaf fall.
  - c) The shape, size and hairiness of leaves can vary greatly according to the type and vigor of the shoot on which they are borne. Unless specified, the shoots should be replacement canes, i.e., those that will be tied down and retained for the following season's flowering.
  - d) All observations on the leaf should be made near the middle of the current season's growth on sufficiently mature, but not old leaves. The most basal leaves of a shoot should be excluded since they do not usually attain full size or typical shape.
  - e) All observations on the presence or absence of anthocyanin coloration in vegetative organs refer to the general appearance of the organ, irrespective of whether red pigments are present in hairs or in the underlying surface.
  - f) All observations on the flower should be made on recently fully-opened terminal (king) flowers.
  - g) Observations on fruit characteristics should be made at harvest maturity.
  - h) Observations on fruit characteristics should be made when ripe for eating.

### ***Explanations for individual characteristics***

#### Ad. 1: Plant: sex

A hermaphrodite variety has flowers with stigmas and anthers with pollen.

#### Ad. 2: Plant: self fruit setting

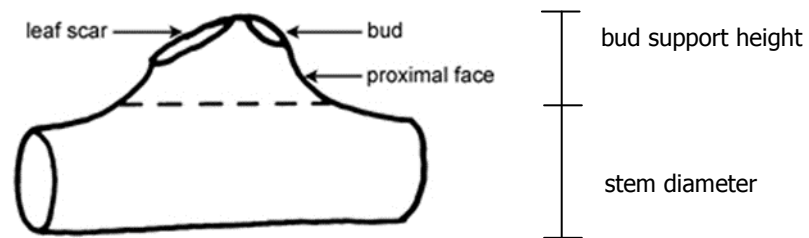
A self fruiting variety will set viable fruit without the presence of polliniser male plants or if flowers are bagged to prevent cross pollination.

#### Ad. 3: Plant: vigour

Plant vigour is determined by the evaluation of the overall abundance of vegetative growth.

Ad. 12: Stem: prominence of bud support

Ad. 15: Stem: leaf scar



The prominence of the bud support is determined by the bud support height/stem diameter contrast.

Ad. 13: Stem: presence of bud cover



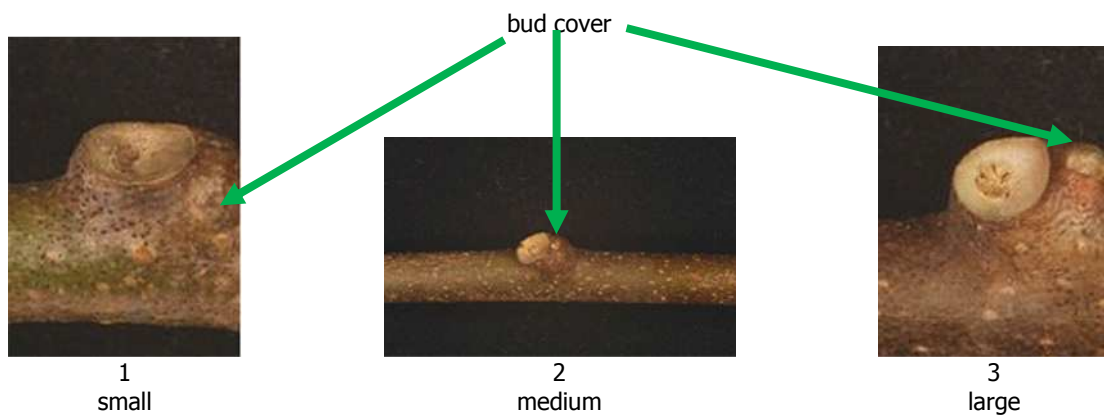
1  
absent



9  
present

The absence or presence of the bud cover is indicated by the visibility of the bud. A variety with no bud cover has a strongly protruding bud which is clearly visible. A variety with a bud cover has an almost invisible bud that appears sunk into the stem.

Ad. 14: Stem: size of hole in bud cover



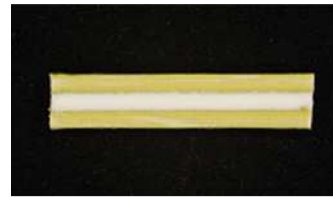
Ad. 16: Stem: pith

The stem is cut in longitudinal section and the inner part is observed from above.

1 absent the inner part is empty or hollow





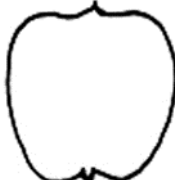
2  
lamellate



3  
solid




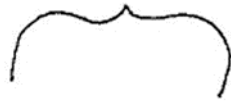



Ad. 17: Leaf blade: shape

Ad. 18: Leaf blade: ratio length/width

		← broadest part →		
		(below middle)	at middle	(above middle)
compressed ← width (ratio length/width) → • elongated	 1 lanceolate			
	 2 ovate			
				 3 obovate



Ad. 19: Leaf blade: shape of apex

pointed	 1 caudate	 2 acuminate	 3 acute	 4 emarginate with cuspidate
rounded	 5 rounded			
notched	 6 retuse	 7 emarginate		

Ad. 20: Leaf blade: basal lobes



1  
none



2  
far apart



3  
slightly apart



4  
touching each other

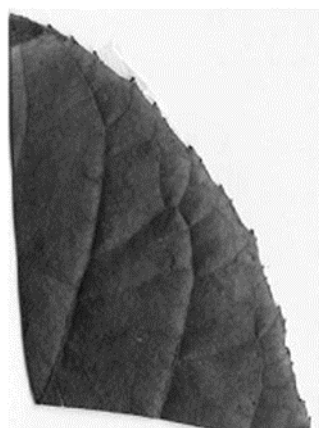


5  
slightly overlapping

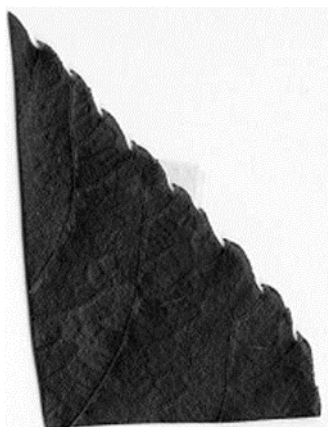


6  
strongly overlapping

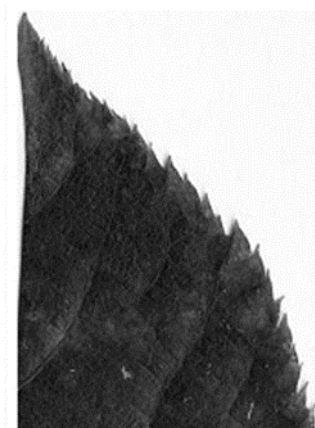
Ad. 21: Leaf blade: number of ciliate serrations



3  
few

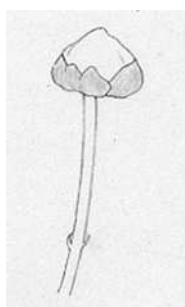


5  
medium



7  
many

Ad. 30: Inflorescence: type



1  
solitary



2  
dichasium



3  
pleiochasium



Ad. 31: Inflorescence: number of flowers

Flowers occur on the first 1-6 nodes on a current season's shoot. The observation should be made immediately before flower opening, when at least 2 nodes have developed. The number of flowers present at each node is recorded. It is recommended that at least two shoots are observed per plant.

Ad. 32: Flower bud: position of first spike

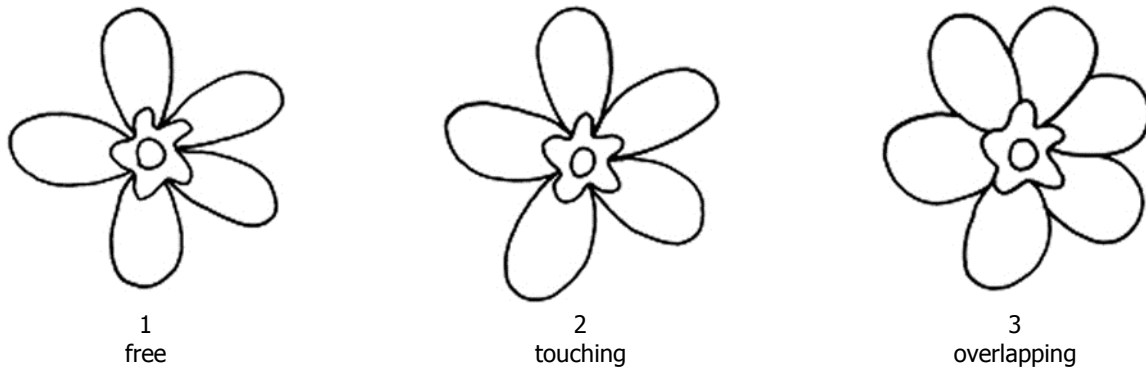
The position of the first spike is determined by node order, of which the first spike is set, from the base. Some varieties set the first spike at the lowest node from the base.

Ad. 34: Flower: main colour of sepals

The sepal may have more than one colour. The main colour is the colour with the largest surface area on the organ.

Ad. 37: Flower: arrangement of petals

Flowers are viewed from beneath as shown in the diagrams.



Ad. 40: Flower: attitude of styles

State 4 irregular: The attitude of the styles is a mixture of erect, semi erect and horizontal in any combination of two of three different attitudes. The general impression of the flowers is one of no consistency of style attitude or a single predominant style attitude.

Ad. 41: Petal: main colour on adaxial side

Ad. 42: Petal: shading of main colour

The main colour is the colour with the largest surface area on the petal. The main colour may be shaded, being darker or lighter from base to apex. This is also referred to as a different intensity of colour or colour gradient on an organ.

The adaxial side is facing the axis of the flower, the upper side. Note that the upper side may be facing downwards when observed on the plant.

Ad. 43: Petal: second colour on adaxial side

Ad. 44: Petal: distribution of second colour

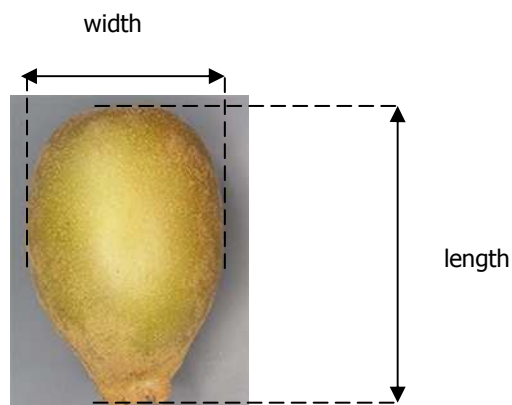
The secondary colour is identified as the colour with the second largest surface area on the organ. The second colour occurs as a single basal spot, irregular spotting over the entire petal or solid coloration on or near the margin.

Ad. 46: Fruit: weight

Fruit weight should be determined by a sample size of 25 harvested fruits, 5 each from 5 plants.

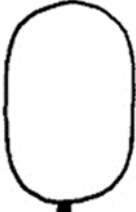



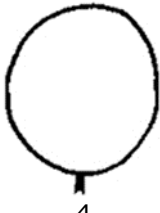
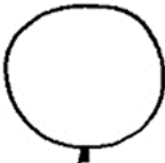
Ad 47: Fruit: length

Ad 48: Fruit: width

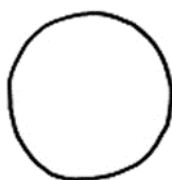


Ad. 49: Fruit: ratio length/width

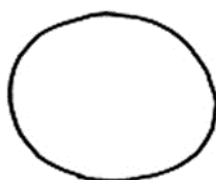
Ad. 50: Fruit: shape

		← broadest part →		
		below the middle	at middle	above middle
length/width ratio →	elongated		 2 oblong	
		 1 ovate	 3 elliptic	 6 obovate
			 4 circular	
	compressed		 5 oblate	

Ad. 51: Fruit: shape in cross section (at median)



1  
circular

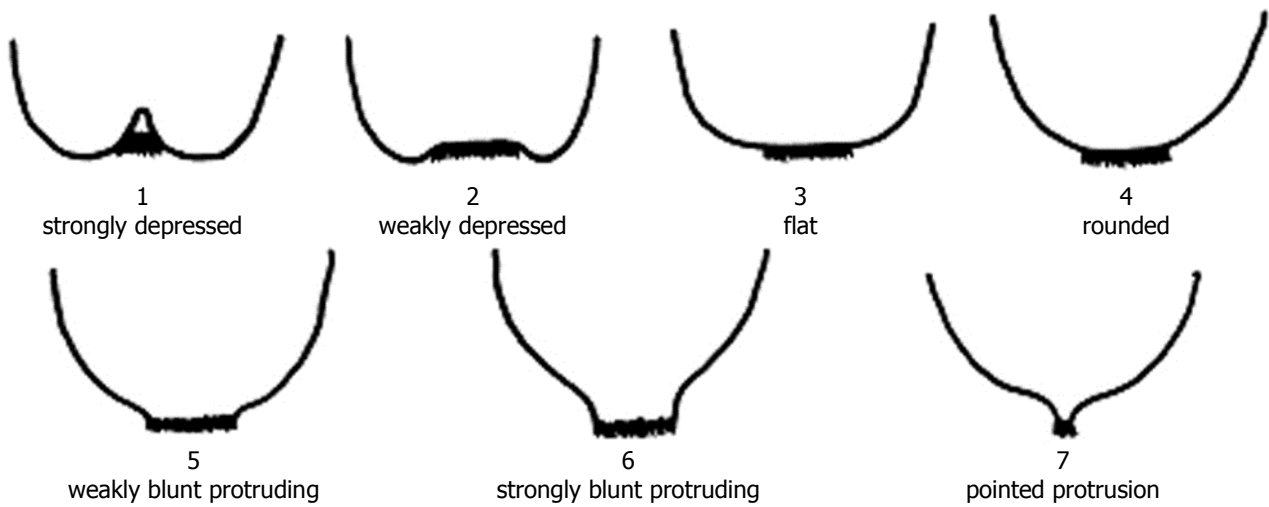


2  
oblate

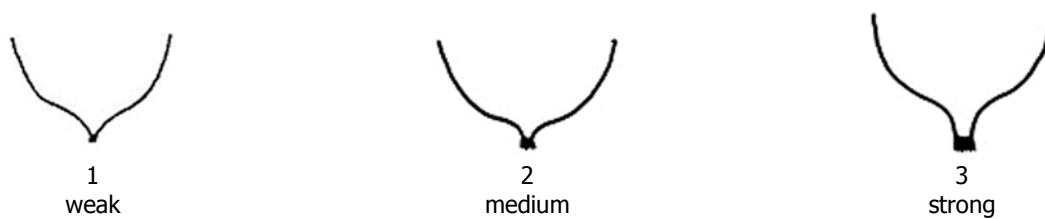


3  
transverse elliptic

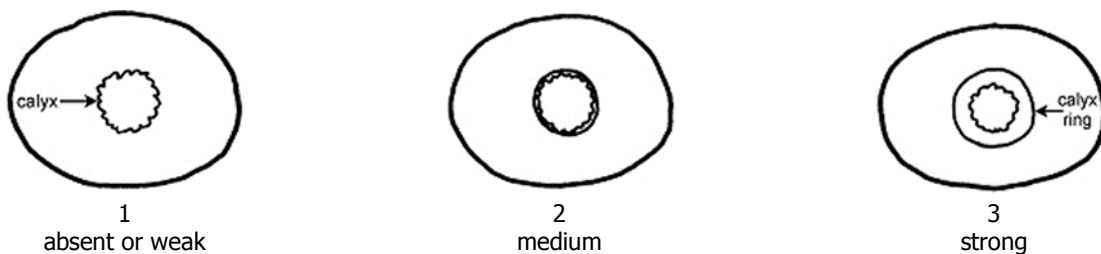
Ad. 52: Fruit: stylar end



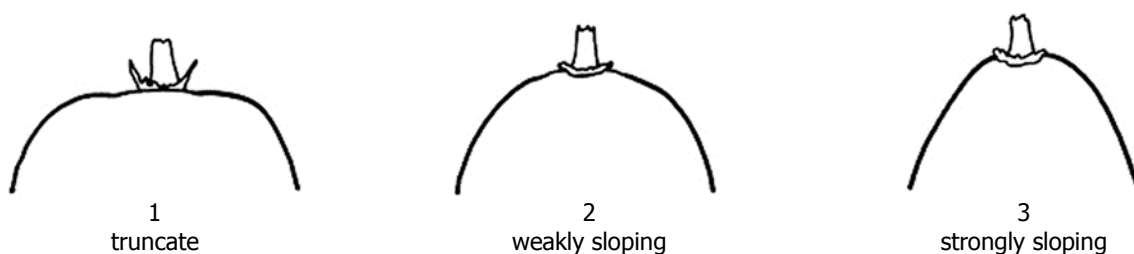
Ad. 53: Fruit: degree of pointed protrusion



Ad. 54: Fruit: presence of calyx ring



Ad. 55: Fruit: shape of shoulder at stalk end



Ad. 57: Fruit: length of stalk relative to length of fruit

The relativity is determined by the size of the difference between the length of the stalk and the length of the fruit.

Short means moderately shorter stalk to length of fruit,  
 medium means similar stalk length to fruit length,  
 long means moderately longer stalk to length of fruit.

Ad. 58: Fruit: conspicuousness of lenticels on skin

The conspicuousness of lenticels is determined by the size and number on the skin.

Ad. 60: Fruit: density of hairs

The density is determined by the combination of the number of hairs and length of individual hairs.

Ad. 62: Fruit: adherence of hairs to skin

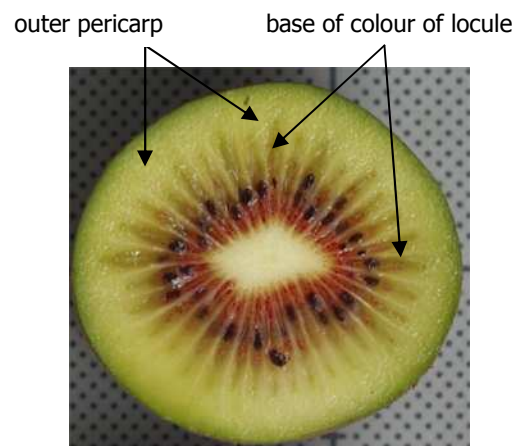
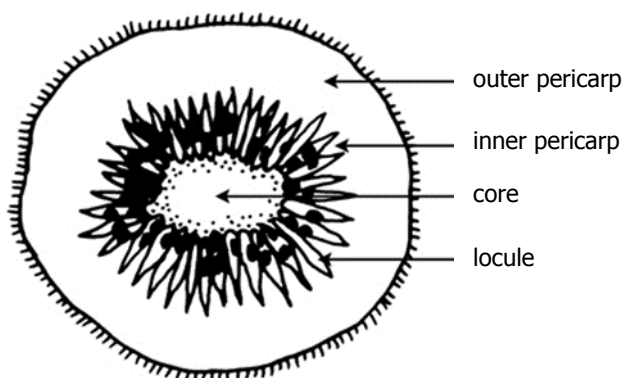
Observation is made by rubbing a finger across the fruit surface and determining the ease or difficulty of hair removal.

Ad. 63: Fruit: colour of skin

The colour of skin is assessed at harvest after removal of as much hair as practical. The colour of the skin does not include coloration from hair.

Ad. 65: Fruit: colour of outer pericarp

Ad. 66: Fruit: colour of locules



Ad. 67: Fruit: spread of reddish colour along locules (if present)



1  
very weak



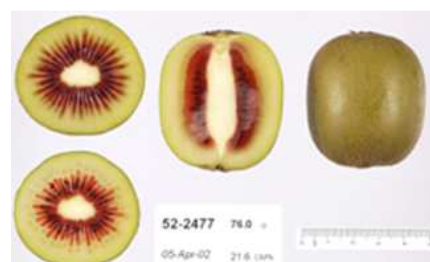
2  
weak



3  
medium

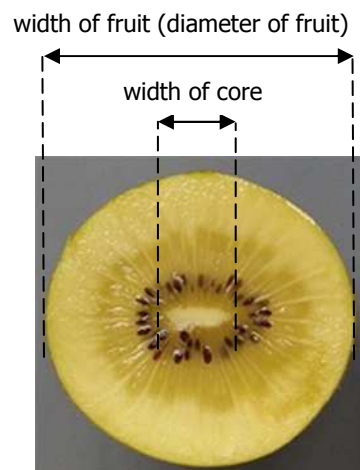


4  
strong

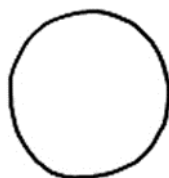


5  
very strong

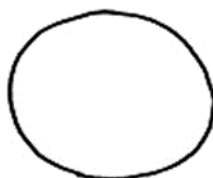
Ad. 69: Fruit: width of core relative to fruit



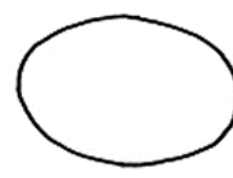
Ad. 70: Fruit: general shape of core in cross section



1  
circular



2  
oblate



3  
transverse elliptic

Ad. 72: Fruit: sweetness

The total soluble solids content is measured by refractometer.

Ad. 73: Fruit: acidity

Acidity is determined by titration of titrateable acids.

Ad. 74: Time of vegetative bud burst

When 10% of buds are showing green shoots.

Ad. 75: Time of beginning of flowering

When 10% of flower buds have fully opened.

Ad. 76: Time of maturity for harvest

It is recommended that harvest occur when the total soluble solids content is at the level determined by national or regional harvest requirements. The total soluble solids can be measured by Brix test.

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## ANNEX II



### TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

to be completed in connection with an application for Community Plant Variety Rights  
Please answer all questions. A question without any answer will lead to a non-attribution  
of an application date. **In cases where a field / question is not applicable, please state so**

**1. Botanical taxon:** Name of the genus, species or sub-species to which the variety belongs and common name

*Actinidia* Lindl.

ACTINIDIA, KIWIFRUIT, KIWI, MIHOUTA

**Species**

*Actinidia chinensis* Planch..... [ ]

KIWIFRUIT

**Other (indicate species) .....** [ ]

**2. Applicant(s):** Name(s) and address(es), phone and fax number(s), Email address, and where appropriate name and address of the procedural representative

**3. Variety denomination**

a) Where appropriate proposal for a variety denomination:

b) Provisional designation (breeder's reference):

**4. Information on origin, maintenance and reproduction of the variety**

**4.1 Breeding scheme**

Variety resulting from:

4.1.1 Crossing

a) controlled cross (indicate parent varieties) ..... [ ]

b) partially unknown cross (indicate known parent varieties) ..... [ ]

c) totally unknown cross ..... [ ]

4.1.2 Mutation (indicate parent variety) ..... [ ]

4.1.3 Discovery (indicate where, when and how the variety has been developed): ..... [ ]

4.1.4 Other (please provide details) ..... [ ]

**4.2 Method of propagation**

a) cuttings ..... [ ]

b) grafting (budding) indicate usual rootstock ..... [ ]

c) *in vitro* propagation ..... [ ]

d) other (state method) ..... [ ]

**4.3 Pollinizer (for female and fruit setting hermaphroditic varieties only)**

Male pollinizers suitable for the candidate variety are the following varieties:

#### 4.4 Virus status

Mother plants of the variety:

- a) The variety is free from all known viruses as follows..... [ ]  
(indicate from which viruses)
  
- b) The plant material is virus tested ..... [ ]  
(indicate against which viruses)
  
- c) The virus status is unknown..... [ ]

Mother plants of rootstocks in case of grafted plants:

- a) The variety is free from all known viruses as follows..... [ ]  
(indicate from which viruses)
  
- b) The plant material is virus tested ..... [ ]  
(indicate against which viruses)
  
- c) The virus status is unknown..... [ ]

**4.5 Geographical origin of the variety:** the region and the country in which the variety was bred or discovered and developed

<b>5. Characteristics of the variety to be indicated</b> (the number in brackets refers to the corresponding characteristic in the CPVO Protocol; please mark the state of expression which best corresponds).		
<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Example varieties</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>5.1 (75)</b>	<b>Time of beginning of flowering (for all varieties)</b>	
very early		1 [ ]
very early to early		2 [ ]
early	Hort16A (A), Yukimusume (B)	3 [ ]
early to medium		4 [ ]
medium	Abbott (A), Kousui (B)	5 [ ]
medium to late		6 [ ]
late	Hayward (A)	7 [ ]
late to very late		8 [ ]
very late		9 [ ]
<b>5.2 (46)</b>	<b>Fruit: weight (for female and hermaphrodite varieties)</b>	
very low		1 [ ]
very low to low		2 [ ]
low	Huaguang2 (A)	3 [ ]
low to medium		4 [ ]
medium	Hort16A (A), Hortgem Tahi (B), Tomua (A)	5 [ ]
medium to high		6 [ ]
high	Hayward (A), Jin Feng (A)	7 [ ]
high to very high		8 [ ]
very high	Jade Moon (A)	9 [ ]

	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Example varieties</b>	<b>Note</b>
<b>5.3 (50)</b>	<b>Fruit: shape (for female and hermaphrodite varieties)</b>		
	ovate	Hort16A (A), Jecy Gold (A), Yamagatamusume (B)	1 [ ]
	oblong	Hortgem Toru (B), Wilkins Super (A)	2 [ ]
	elliptic	Hayward (A), Mitsukou (B)	3 [ ]
	circular	Hort51-1785 (A)	4 [ ]
	oblate	Kuimi (A), Shinzan (B)	5 [ ]
	obovate	Monty (A)	6 [ ]
<b>5.4 (52)</b>	<b>Fruit: stylar end (for female and hermaphrodite varieties)</b>		
	strongly depressed		1 [ ]
	weakly depressed	Jade Moon (A)	2 [ ]
	flat	Hayward (A), Satoizumi (B)	3 [ ]
	rounded	Kousui (B), Tomua (A)	4 [ ]
	weakly blunt protruding	Skelton (A)	5 [ ]
	strongly blunt protruding	Hort16A (A)	6 [ ]
	pointed protrusion	Hortgem Toru (B)	7 [ ]
<b>5.5 (59)</b>	<b>Fruit: hairiness of skin (for female and hermaphrodite varieties)</b>		
	absent	Shinzan (B), Shouwa (B)	1 [ ]
	present	Hayward (A)	9 [ ]

Characteristics	Example varieties	Note
<b>5.6 (65)</b>	<b>Fruit: colour of outer pericarp (for female and hermaphrodite varieties)</b>	
light green	Shinzan (B)	1 [ ]
medium green	Hayward (A)	2 [ ]
dark green	Hortgem Toru (B)	3 [ ]
greenish yellow	Hort22D (A), Satoizumi (B)	4 [ ]
medium yellow	Hort16A (A), Kousui (B)	5 [ ]
dark yellow	Hort51-1785 (A)	6 [ ]
yellowish orange		7 [ ]
orange		8 [ ]
red		9 [ ]
red purple		10 [ ]
<b>5.7 (66)</b>	<b>Fruit: colour of locules (for female and hermaphrodite varieties)</b>	
light green	Shinzan (B)	1 [ ]
medium green	Hayward (A), Hortgem Tahī (B)	2 [ ]
dark green	Hortgem Toru (B)	3 [ ]
greenish yellow	Satoizumi (B)	4 [ ]
medium yellow	Hort16A (A), Kousui (B)	5 [ ]
dark yellow	Hort51-1785 (A)	6 [ ]
red	Hort22D (A), Hortgem Rua (B)	7 [ ]
red purple		8 [ ]

Characteristics	Example varieties	Note	
<b>5.8 (76) Time of maturity for harvest (for female and hermaphrodite varieties)</b>			
very early	Hortgem Rua (B)	1 [ ]	
very early to early		2 [ ]	
early	Hort 22D (A), Hortgem Tahī (B), Yamagatamusume (B)	3 [ ]	
medium	Kousui (B), Tomua (A)	5 [ ]	
medium to late		6 [ ]	
late	Hayward (A), Yukimusume (B)	7 [ ]	
late to very late		8 [ ]	
very late		9 [ ]	
<b>6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties:</b>			
Denomination of similar variety	Characteristic in which the similar variety is different <sup>1)</sup>	State of expression of similar variety	State of expression of candidate variety
<sup>1)</sup> In the case of identical states of expressions of both varieties, please indicate the size of the difference			
<b>7. Additional information which may help to distinguish the variety</b>			
A representative printed-out colour photo of the variety <b>must</b> be added to the Technical Questionnaire.			
<b>7.1 Resistance to pests and diseases</b>			
[ ] YES, please specify			
[ ] NO			

## 7.2 Special conditions for the examination of the variety

**7.2.1** In addition to the information provided in sections 5 and 6, please provide information concerning:  
Plant: ploidy

<b>Plant: ploidy</b>		
diploid	Hort16A (A), Kousui (B)	2 [ ]
triploid		3 [ ]
tetraploid	Hortgem Tahi (B) Kaimutu(A)	4 [ ]
pentaploid	Shinzan (B)	5 [ ]
hexaploid	Hayward (A) Mitukou (B)	6 [ ]
octoploid		8 [ ]

**7.2.2** Special conditions

YES, please specify

NO

**7.3 Other information**

YES, please specify

NO

**8. GMO-information required**

The variety represents a Genetically Modified Organism within the meaning of Article 2(2) of Council Directive 2001/18/EC of 12/03/2001.

YES  NO

If yes, please add a copy of the written attestation of the responsible authorities stating that a technical examination of the variety under Articles 55 and 56 of the Basic Regulation 2100/94 does not pose risks to the environment according to the norms of the above-mentioned Directive.



**9. Information on plant material to be examined**

**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)      | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| (b) Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant or pesticide) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| (c) Tissue culture  | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| (d) Other factors   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Please provide details of where you have indicated "Yes":

**10. Possible place of the technical examination**

In case the CPVO needs to arrange a technical examination for this candidate variety, there might be more than one examination office entrusted by the CPVO suitable to grow your variety. In this case, the Office will decide on the place of the technical examination but you might wish to express here a preference in respect of an examination office. The available entrusted examination offices for that species can be found in the S2 Gazette under:

<http://www.cpvo.europa.eu/main/en/home/documents-and-publications/s2-gazette>

I/we hereby declare that to the best of my/our knowledge the information given in this form is complete and correct.

Date

Signature

Name

[End of document]