



**European Union
Community Plant Variety Office**

PROTOCOL FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY TESTS

Rosa L.

ROSE

UPOV Species Code: ROSAA

Adopted on 01/04/2009

I - SUBJECT OF THE PROTOCOL

The protocol describes the technical procedures to be followed in order to meet the requirement of Council Regulation 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/11/8 dated 5th April 2006 for the conduct of tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability. This protocol applies to all varieties of *Rosa L.* of the family *Rosaceae*.

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.

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. If no or unsatisfactory plant material is submitted the CPVO should be informed as soon as possible.

3. Plant material requirements:

Information with respect to closing dates and submission requirements of plant material for the technical examination of varieties can be found on the CPVO website (www.cpvo.europa.eu) and in the special Issue S2 of the Official Gazette of the Office published yearly in the month of September.

Quality: The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigour or affected by any important pest or disease, especially virus, as laid down in Council Directive 2000/29/EC and its amendments, or organisms impairing quality as indicated in Council Directive 98/56/EEC and Commission Directive 93/49/EEC and their amendments.

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 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 reference collection only if plant material is available to make a technical examination.

Pursuant to Article 7 of Council Regulation 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.

It is the responsibility of Examination Office to keep the variety collection up to date.

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.

3. Characteristics to be used:

The characteristics to be used in DUS tests and preparation of descriptions shall be those referred to in Annex 1. 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 later 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 N° 1239/95, to insert additional characteristics and their expressions 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 characters used for grouping are the following ones:

- (a) Plant: growth type (characteristic 1) [G] and [P] only
- (b) Flower: type (characteristic 21)
- (c) Flower: colour group (characteristic 23)
- (d) Flower: diameter (characteristic 26)
- (e) Petal: number of colours on inner side (basal spot excluded) (characteristic 40)
- (f) Petal: main colour on the outer side (only if clearly different from inner side) (characteristic 50) with the following groups:
 - Group 1: green
 - Group 2: light yellow
 - Group 3: medium yellow
 - Group 4: orange
 - Group 5: pink
 - Group 6: red
 - Group 7: purple red
 - Group 8: brown red

5. Trial designs and growing conditions:

The minimum duration of tests will normally be one growing cycle if the results on distinctness and uniformity are conclusive. 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:

As a minimum, each test should include a total of 6 plants for rootstock, garden and pot type varieties and a total of 9 plants for cut flower type varieties, resulting from crossing and 18 plants for cut flower type varieties, resulting from mutation. Separate plots for observation and for measuring can only be used if they have been subject to similar environmental conditions.

All observations on single plants for rootstock, garden or pot type varieties determined by measurement or counting should be made on 6 plants or parts taken from each of 6 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test.

All observations on single plants for cut flower type varieties determined by measurement or counting should be made on 9 plants or parts taken from each of 9 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test.

All observations on cut flower type varieties should be made on plants on own roots.

The test should normally be conducted at one place.

The test should be carried out in the open, for rootstock and garden type varieties and under glass for pot and cut flower type varieties, under conditions ensuring normal growth.

6. Special tests:

In accordance with Article 83(3) of Council Regulation 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 characters 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 No. 2100/94.

b) Uniformity

For the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated varieties and seed-propagated varieties which are self-pollinated, a population standard of 1% with an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied.

For a sample size between 6 and 35 plants for vegetatively propagated varieties and seed propagated varieties which are self-pollinated, only 1 off-type is allowed.

For the assessment of uniformity of seed propagated open pollinated and hybrid varieties, relative uniformity standards should be applied.

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 growing cycle 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. Candidates may meet the DUS standards after one growing cycle but in some cases two or more growing cycles may be required. 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 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.

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.

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

ANNEXES TO FOLLOW

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<u>Legend:</u>	
QL Qualitative characteristic	
QN Quantitative characteristic	
PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic	
(a) - (c) See Explanations on the Table of characteristics	
(+) See Explanations on the Table of characteristics	
[C] to be examined in cut-flower type trial	
[G] to be examined in garden type trial	
[P] to be examined in pot type trial	
(C) cut-flower type	
(G) garden type	
(P) pot-rose type	
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ANNEX II

Technical questionnaire

ANNEX I TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note
1.	1. PQ	[G] [P] Plant: growth type	miniature dwarf bed shrub climber ground cover	1 2 3 4 5 6
2.	2. (+) QN	[G] [P] <u>Excluding varieties with growth type climber:</u> Plant: growth habit	upright semi upright intermediate moderately spreading strongly spreading	Poulhi008 (P) Tantasch (G); Korkallet (P) Poulkrid (G); Evera107 (P) Meibonrib (G) Korkilgwen (G) 1 3 5 7 9
3.	3. QN	[C] [G] Plant: height (during second flush)	very short short medium tall very tall	Lenwiga (G) Noason (G) Macrexy (G); Ruiy5451 (C) Seliron (C); Tanakinom (G) Macyefre (G) 1 3 5 7 9
4.	4. (+) QL	Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration	absent present	Poulans (G); Poulra019 (P) Ruirovingt (C); Taneidol (G); Ruiy1549 (P) 1 9

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note	
5.	5. (+) QN	Young shoot: intensity of anthocyanin coloration	very weak	Presur (C); Poulen003 (G); Poulpollo (P)	1
			weak	Ruirovingt (C); Baipeace (G); Ruitrot (P)	3
			medium	Schetroje (C); Noala (G); Delpajor (P)	5
			strong	Selaurum (C); Korozon (G); Korbighman (P)	7
			very strong	Pekcoujenny (C); TAN96051 (G)	9
6.	6. QN	Stem: number of prickles (excluding very small and hair-like prickles)	absent or very few	Ruiorg (G); Meibegil (P)	1
			few	Schremna (C); Kortionza (G); Poulcolop (P)	3
			medium	Selaurum (C); Bokramar (G); Kormisso (P)	5
			many	Meineble (G); Evera105 (P)	7
			very many	Deljam (G)	9
7.	7. PQ (a)	Prickles: predominant colour (as for 6)	greenish	Presur (C); Kolmag (G); Poulcar (P)	1
			yellowish	Ruiy0775 (P)	2
			reddish	Bokrarug (G); Delpajor (P)	3
			purplish	Kornairol (G); Evera102 (P)	4

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics		Examples	Note
8.	8. QN	(a)	Leaf: size		
			small	Predesplen (C); Kordenzen (G); Ruibrei (P)	3
			medium	Pekcoujenny (C); Tantasch (G); Korreccalam (P)	5
			large	Poultime (G); Poulhi018 (P)	7
9.	9. QN	(a)	Leaf: intensity of green colour (upper side)		
			light	Interlis (C); Tanjuwe (G); Evergreen (P)	3
			medium	Korplapei (C); Poulrus (G); Korreccalam (P)	5
			dark	Korparezni (G); Pouflag (P)	7
10.	10. QL	[G] [P]	Leaf: anthocyanin coloration		
		(a)	absent	Poulac005 (G); Meikilaylo (P)	1
			present	Kornairol (G); Evera102 (P)	9
11.	11. QN	(a)	Leaf: glossiness of upper side		
			absent or very weak	Somnip (G); Evera105 (P)	1
			weak	Korcilmo (C); Meilauron (G); Korscherki (P)	3
			medium	Interlis (C); Dicmoust (G); Ruiy0775 (P)	5
			strong	Pekcoujenny (C); Wekpaltlez (G); Poulhi008 (P)	7
			very strong		9

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note			
12.	12.	Leaflet: undulation of margin					
			QN	(a)	absent or very weak	Poulaksel (G); Poulyn (P)	1
					weak	Korcilmo (C); Meihecluz (G); Delpajor (P)	3
					medium	Ruirovingt (C); Korkilgwen (G); Korbigman (P)	5
					strong	Predepass (C); Noatraum (G); Ruiz0123 (P)	7
		very strong		9			
13.	13.	Terminal leaflet: shape of blade					
			PQ	(a)	narrow elliptic	Korverlandus (G); Ruiz29924 (P)	1
					medium elliptic	Korflapei (C); Meihuterb (G); Ruiz14914 (P)	2
					ovate	Interlis (C); Noahan (G); Evera102 (P)	3
		circular	Poulna (G)	4			
14.	14. (+)	[C] Terminal leaflet: shape of base of blade					
			PQ	(a)	acute	Tanotika (C)	1
					obtuse	Schetroje (C)	2
					rounded	Korcilmo (C)	3
		cordate		4			

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
15.	15. (+)	PQ	(a)	Terminal leaflet: shape of apex of blade		
				acuminate	Meihuterb (G); Poulberty (P)	1
				acute	Interlis (C); Heleva (G); Kormutric (P)	2
				obtuse	Pekcourofondu (G)	3
			rounded	Ruirovingt (C); Tantumleh (G)	4	
16.	16. (+)	[G] [P]	Flowering shoot: flowering laterals			
			QL	absent	1	
			present		9	
17.	17. (+)	[G] [P]	Flowering shoot: number of flowering laterals			
			QN	very few	1	
				few	Tanidrak (G); Poulra022 (P)	3
				medium	Dicentice (G); Poulhi019 (P)	5
				many	Korgazell (G); Ruiy0775 (P)	7
			very many	Korglolev (P)	9	
18.	18. (+)	[G] [P]	<u>Only varieties with no flowering laterals:</u> Flowering shoot: number of flowers			
				very few	1	
				few	3	
				medium	5	
				many	7	
			very many	9		

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note			
19.	19. (+)	[G] <u>Only varieties with</u> [P] <u>flowering laterals:</u> Flowering shoot: number of flowers per lateral					
			QN	very few	Somnip (G); Ruiklinko (P)	1	
				few	Noaley (G); Korselug (P)	3	
				medium	Poulanlis (G); Poulbao (P)	5	
				many	TAN97274 (G); Ruitween (P)	7	
		very many	Noamet (G); Poulra017 (P)	9			
20.	20. (+)	[G] Flower bud: shape in [P] longitudinal section					
			PQ	elliptic	Ruivierneg (G); Poulra021 (P)	1	
				medium ovate	Noasafa (G); Evergreen (P)	2	
		broad ovate	Meisardan (G); Korstrunek (P)	3			
21.	21. (+)	[G] Flower: type [P]					
			QN	(b)	single	Noastrauss (G)	1
					semi-double	Poulfiry (G); Poulnil (P)	2
			double	TAN97103 (G); Korlobea (P)	3		
22.	22.	Flower: number of petals					
			QN	(b)	very few	Noala (G); Delmitaf (P)	1
					few	Predesplen (C); Tananilov (G); Korbersoma (P)	3
					medium	Ruiy5451 (C); Poulscots (G); Ruiklinko (P)	5
					many	Lexani (C); Ruiharl (G); Meiraktas (P)	7
		very many	Meiroupis (G); Poulwen (P)	9			

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note
23.	23. (+)	Flower: colour group		
	PQ	(b)		
		white or near white	Korcilmo (C); Meilontig (G); Poulra022 (P)	1
		white blend	Speclown (C); TAN98505 (C); TAN97123 (G); Rush (G)	2
		green	Nirpgreen1 (C); Korewala (P)	3
		yellow	Korflapei (C); Poulyc004 (G); Delmitaf (P)	4
		yellow blend	TAN00125 (C); Rumba (G); Ruiabri (P)	5
		orange	Alsever (P); Tanoranbon(G)	6
		orange blend	Presur (C); Meishulo (P)	7
		pink	Schremeen3001 (C); Noasia (G); Korfonsova (P)	8
		pink blend	Schremna (C); Korfeining (G); Poulmeno (P)	9
		red	Predepass (C); Noafeuer (G); Ruikenre (P)	10
		red blend	Meilambra (C) ; Interuspa (G); Delmigre (P)	11
		red purple	Nirpillpro (C); Poulac016 (P)	12
		purple	Olyung (C); Stebigpu (G)	13
		violet blend	Scholtec (C); Korflieder (P)	14
		brown blend	Simcho (G)	15
		multicoloured	Delmitaf (P)	16

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note	
24.	24. (+)	[G] <u>Varieties with double flowers only</u> : Flower: colour of the centre			
		PQ (b)	green	1	
			yellow	2	
			orange	3	
			pink	4	
			red	5	
			purple	6	
25.	25.	[G] <u>Varieties with double flowers only</u> : Flower: density of petals			
		[P]			
		QN (b)	very loose	1	
			loose	Interladru (G)	3
			medium	Meitrainaz (G);	5
		dense	Ausencart (G); Poulhi017 (P)	7	
26.	26.	Flower: diameter			
		QN (b)	very small	Noastrauss (G); Poulset (P)	1
			small	Interlis (C); Climbing Canibo (G); Meiraktas (P)	3
			medium	Schremna (C); Poulberg (G); Ruiz1491 (P)	5
			large	Selaurum (C); Adesmanod (G); Korewala (P)	7
			very large	Koranderer (G); Everal16 (P)	9

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note
27.	27. (+) PQ	(b)	Flower: shape		
			round	Ruirovingt (C); Meiouscki (G); Evera101 (P)	1
			irregularly rounded	Ruyi5451 (C); Kormarec (G); Korkallet (P)	2
			star-shaped	Predesplen (C); Anakissi (G); Poulra023 (P)	3
28.	28. (+) PQ	[C] [G]	Flower: profile of upper part		
			flat	Ausmol (G); Interlis (C)	1
			flattened convex	Pekcoujenny (G); Ruyi5451 (C)	2
			convex	Jacakor (G)	3
29.	29. (+) PQ	[C] [G]	Flower: profile of lower part		
			concave	Aushunter (G); Selaurum (C)	1
			flat	Meitonje (G); Predesplen (C)	2
			flattened convex	Korflapei (C); Meironsse (G)	3
			convex	Jacare (G)	4
30.	30. QN	(b)	Flower: fragrance		
			absent or weak	Predesplen (C); Ruimats (G); Evera107 (P)	1
			medium	Poulsolo (G); Korduftoro (P)	2
			strong	Tananilov (G)	3

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note		
31.	31. (+) QN	Sepal: extensions (b)	absent or very weak	Pouldron (G); Ruirowho (P)	1	
			weak	Interlis (C); Ruiharl (G); Everos (P)	3	
			medium	Predesplen (C); Tankissi (G); Ruiklinko (P)	5	
			strong	Spekes, Pekcoujenny (C); Meipeluj (G); Koranalafi (P)	7	
			very strong		9	
32.	32. (+) QL	Petals: reflexing of petals one-by-one (b)	absent	Meidonets (G); Poulberty (P)	1	
			(c)	present	Baipeace (G); Korpidadz (P)	9
33.	33. PQ	Petal: shape (b)	elliptic		1	
			(c)	transverse elliptic	Selaurum (C)	2
			obovate	Korcilmo (C)	3	
			obcordate		4	
			rounded	Schremna (C); Meihecluz (G); Poulac002 (P)	5	
34.	34. QN	Petal: incisions (b)	absent or very weak	TAN98130 (G)	1	
			(c)	weak	Selaurum(C); Poulac008 (G); Poulneto (P)	3
			medium	Ruirovingt (C); Reubis (G)	5	
			strong	Interladru (G)	7	
			very strong		9	

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note			
35.	35.	Petal: reflexing of margin					
			QN	(b)	absent or very weak	Ausjame (C); Noaheim (G); Asia (P)	1
				(c)	weak	Koretyal (C); Kortwente (G); Delpajor (P)	3
					medium	Schremna (C); Poulduce (G); Ruiklinko (P)	5
					strong	Predesplen (C); Ruivierneg (G); Poulra023 (P)	7
		very strong	Selaurum (C); Tanziewsim (G); Korduftoro (P)	9			
36.	36.	Petal: undulation					
			QN	(b)	absent or very weak	Ausjame (C); Ruisjkol (G); Poulbao (P)	1
				(c)	weak	Ruiy5451 (C); Meilauron (G); Ruirowho (P)	3
					medium	Schremna (C); Poulgelb (G); Evera101 (P)	5
					strong	Koretyal (C); Delpabra (G); Poulra023 (P)	7
		very strong	Korbraufo (G)	9			
37.	37.	[G] [P] Petal: size					
			QN		very small	Poulembe (G)	1
				(b)	small	Ruitableu (G); Meishulo (P)	3
				(c)	medium	Tanweisa (G); Korbigman (P)	5
					large	Meimucas (G); Evera116 (P)	7
		very large	Pekcoufeudor (G)	9			

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note	
38.	38.	[C] Petal: length			
	QN	(b)	very short	1	
		(c)	short	Interlis (C)	3
			medium	Predesplen (C)	5
			long	Selaurum (C)	7
			very long	9	
39.	39.	[C] Petal: width			
	QN	(b)	very narrow	1	
		(c)	narrow	Interlis (C)	3
			medium	Predesplen (C)	5
			broad	Selaurum (C)	7
			very broad	9	
40.	40.	Petal: number of colours on inner side (basal spot excluded)			
	QL	(b)	one	Selaurum (C); TAN98130 (G); Ruibrei (P)	1
		(c)	two	Baipeace (G); Delki (P)	2
			more than two	Delstrisang (G)	3
41.	41.	<u>Only varieties with one colour on inner side of petal:</u> Petal: intensity of colour (basal spot excluded)			
	QN	(b)	lighter towards the base	Interlis (C); Poulen012 (G); Ruiz29924 (P)	1
		(c)	even	Selaurum (C); TAN98130 (G); Poulra017 (P)	2
			lighter towards the top	Predesplen (C); Orasoglo (G); Poulhi002 (P)	3

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note
42.	42.	Petal: main colour on the inner side (main colour is that with largest surface area)		
	PQ	(b) (c)	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	
43.	43.	<u>Only varieties with two or more colours on inner side of petal:</u> Petal: secondary colour (basal spot excluded)		
	PQ	(b) (c)	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	
44.	44.	<u>Only varieties with more than two colours on inner side of petal:</u> Petal: tertiary colour (basal spot excluded)		
	PQ	(b)	white	1
		(c)	green	2
			light yellow	3
			medium yellow	4
			orange	5
			pink	6
			red	7
			purple red	8
			brown red	9
			purple	10
			Delstrisang (G)	

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note		
45.	45. (+)	<u>Only varieties with two or more colours on inner side of petal:</u> Petal: distribution of secondary colour on inner side (basal spot excluded)				
			PQ (b)	at base	1	
			(c)	at apex	2	
				at marginal zone	Panhurem (G); Korbuntea (P)	3
				as a flush	Wekquaneze (G)	4
				as segments or stripes	Delstrisang (G); Delmigre (P)	5
		as speckles	6			
46.	46. (+)	<u>Only varieties with more than two colours on inner side of petal:</u> Petal: distribution of tertiary colour on inner side (basal spot excluded)				
			PQ (b)	at base	1	
			(c)	at apex	2	
				at marginal zone	3	
				as a flush	4	
				as segments or stripes	Delstrisang (G)	5
		as speckles	6			
47.	47.	Petal: basal spot on the inner side				
			QL (b)	absent	Korflapei (C); Pouldom (G); Korewala (P)	1
	(c)	present	Ruirovingt (C); Meipeluj (G); Poulper029 (P)	9		

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note	
48.	48. (+) QN	Petal: size of basal spot on inner side	(b) very small	Seliron (C); Evera104 (P)	1
			(c) small	Ruiy5451 (C); Noawel (G); Korrovino (P)	3
			medium	Presur (C); Kordenzen (G); Poulhi008 (P)	5
			large	Poulmanti (G); Koranalafii (P)	7
			very large	Tanispil (G)	9
49.	49. PQ	Petal: colour of basal spot on inner side	(b) white	Seliron (C); Speruge (G); Ruiz0206 (P)	1
			(c) greenish	Interlis (C); Korkopap (G); Poulra002 (P)	2
			light yellow	Schremna (C); Poulerry (G); Korpidadz (P)	3
			medium yellow	Ruiy5451 (C); Stebigpu (G); Korbever (P)	4
			orange yellow	Selaurum (C); Korsetag (G); Poulnil (P)	5
			orange	Tanziewsim (G); Poulfio (P)	6
50.	50. PQ	Petal: main colour on the outer side (only if clearly different from inner side)	(b) RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
			(c)		

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note		
51.	51.		Outer stamen: predominant colour of filament				
		PQ		(b)	white	Helklewi (G); Koralbavan (P)	1
					green	Interlis (C); Kornemuta (G); Kornemut (P)	2
					light yellow	Pouljill (G)	3
					medium yellow	Korplapei (C); Meikrotal (G); Meirosfon (P)	4
					orange	Ruiy5451 (C); Ruiskopoul (G); Everrom (P)	5
					pink	Korfasso (G); Ruiowko (P)	6
					red	Predesplen (C); Pekoucan (G); Espever (P)	7
					brown red	Schweizer Woche (G)	8
			purple	Heltscher (G); Ruiovat (P)	9		
52.	52.	[G]	Seed vessel: size (at petal fall)				
		QN		very small		1	
				small	Poulemb (G)	3	
				medium	Kolmag (G)	5	
				large	Super Dagmar (G)	7	
			very large		9		
53.	53. (+)	[G]	Hip: shape in longitudinal section				
		PQ		funnel-shaped	Meidrason (G)	1	
				pitcher-shaped	Korparezni (G)	2	
			pear-shaped	Tanzahde (G)	3		

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note
54.	54. (+) PQ	[G] Hip: colour (at mature stage)	yellow orange red brown black	1 2 3 4 5

EXPLANATIONS AND METHODS

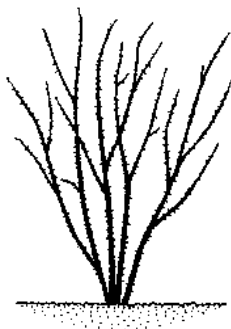
Explanations covering several characteristics

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

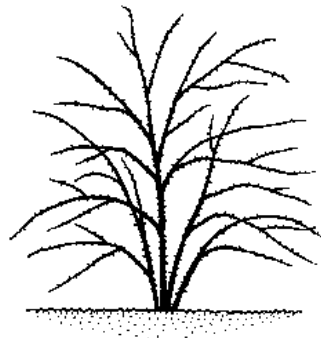
- (a) Observations on the leaves and the leaflets should be made on the middle third of the stem.
- (b) Observations on the flower which should be made on a just fully “opened” flower (at the time of anther dehiscence).
- (c) Observations on the petal which should be made on:
Double flowers: on a petal from the 3rd outer whorl.
Semi double flowers: on a petal from the middle whorl.

Explanations for individual characteristics

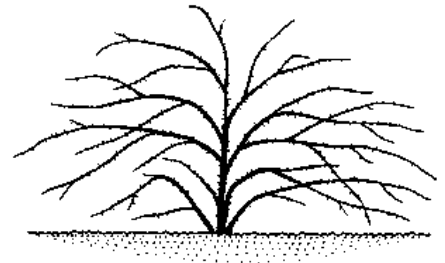
Ad. 2: Excluding varieties with growth type climber: Plant: growth habit



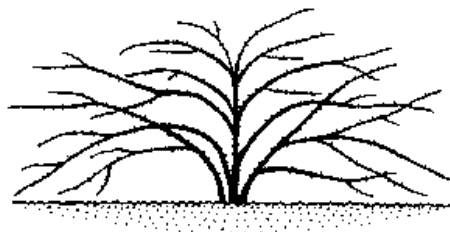
1
upright



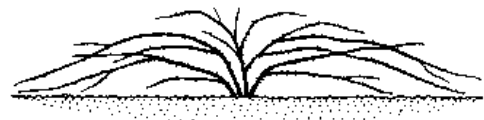
3
semi upright



5
intermediate



7
moderately spreading



9
strongly spreading

Ad. 4: Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration

Ad. 5: Young shoot: intensity of anthocyanin coloration

Observations should be made on the distal third of a shoot with a length of approximately 20 cm. The leaves should be included in the observations.

Ad. 14: Terminal leaflet: shape of base of blade



1
acute



2
obtuse



3
rounded



4
cordate

Ad. 15: Terminal leaflet: shape of apex of blade



1
acuminate



2
acute

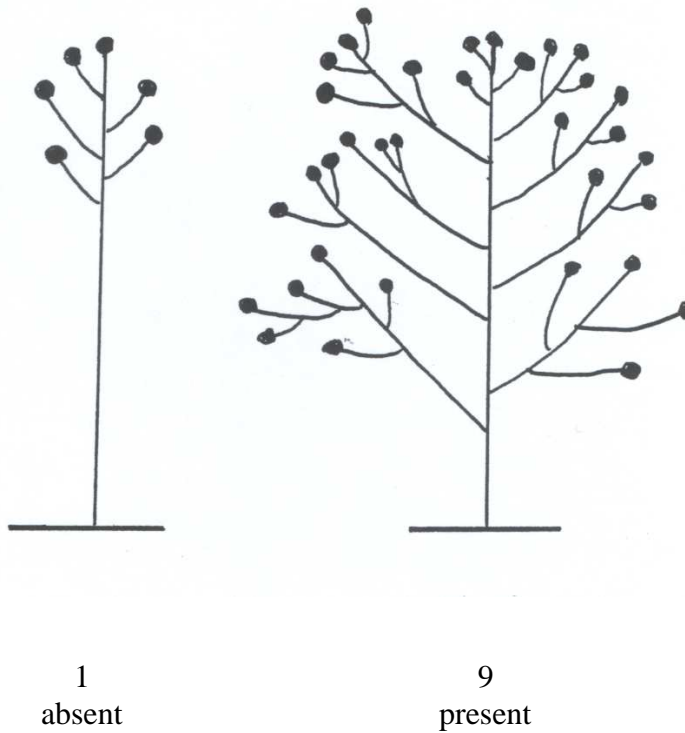


3
obtuse



4
rounded

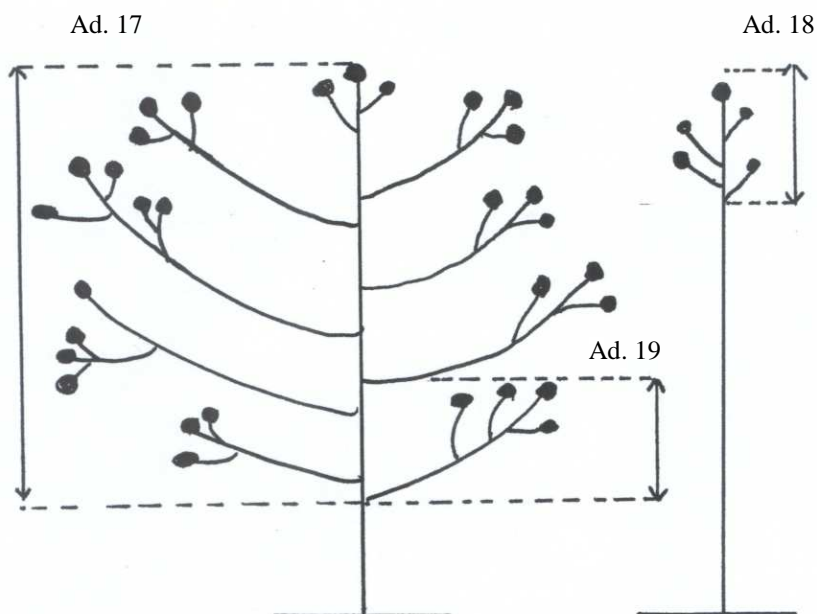
Ad. 16: Flowering shoot: flowering laterals



Ad. 17: Flowering shoot: number of flowering laterals

Ad. 18: Only varieties with no flowering laterals: Flowering shoot: number of flowers

Ad. 19: Only varieties with flowering laterals: Flowering shoot: number of flowers per lateral



Ad. 20: Flower bud: shape in longitudinal section

Observations should be made just before the separation of the sepals.

Ad. 21: Flower: type

single..... maximum of 7 petals
semi-double..... 8 to 20 petals
double..... more than 20 petals

Ad. 23: Flower: colour group

Blend means a smooth transition between colours. For multicoloured varieties there are sharply defined contrasting zones.

2: *white blend*: includes varieties which are primarily white, but show some tones of some other hues (like pink, red, red pink, purple).

5: *yellow blend*: includes varieties which are primarily yellow, but show some tones of some other hues (like pink, red, red pink).

7: *orange blend*: includes varieties which are primarily orange, but show some tones of some other hues (like yellow, purple).

9: *pink blend*: includes varieties which are primarily pink, but show some tones of some other hues (like orange, yellow, purple)

11: *red blend*: includes varieties which are primarily red, but show some tones of some other hues (like yellow, orange).

14: *violet blend*: includes varieties which are primarily violet but show some tones of some other hues (like mauve and/or lavender).

15: *brown blend*: includes varieties which are primarily brown but show some tones of some other hues (like red)

16: *multicoloured*: varieties with more than one colour in sharply defined contrasting zones (not blend colours).

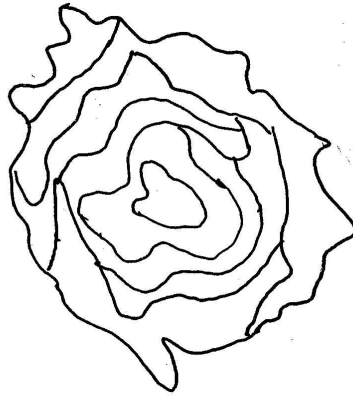
Ad. 24: Varieties with double flowers only: Flower: colour of the centre

Only varieties with a clearly defined colour difference between the centre of the flower and the outer part of the flower, viewed from above.

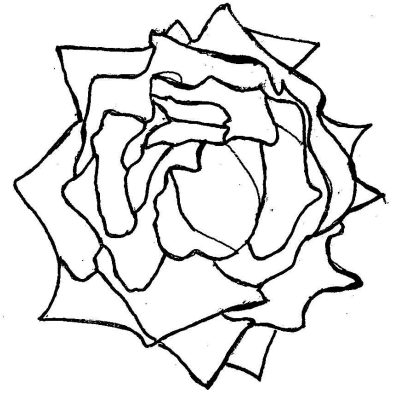
Ad. 27: Flower: shape



1
round

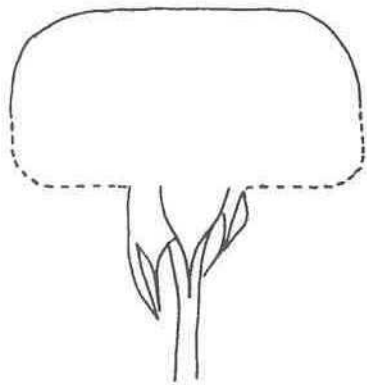


2
irregularly rounded

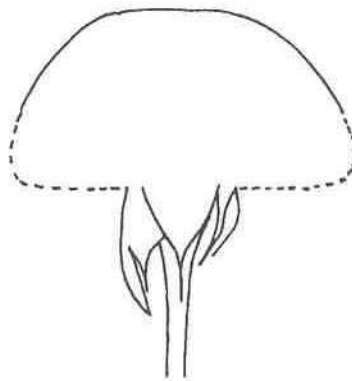


3
star-shaped

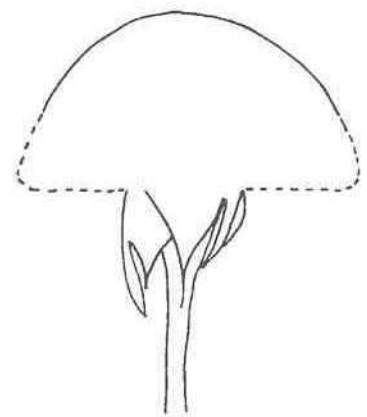
Ad. 28 : Flower: profile of upper part



1
flat

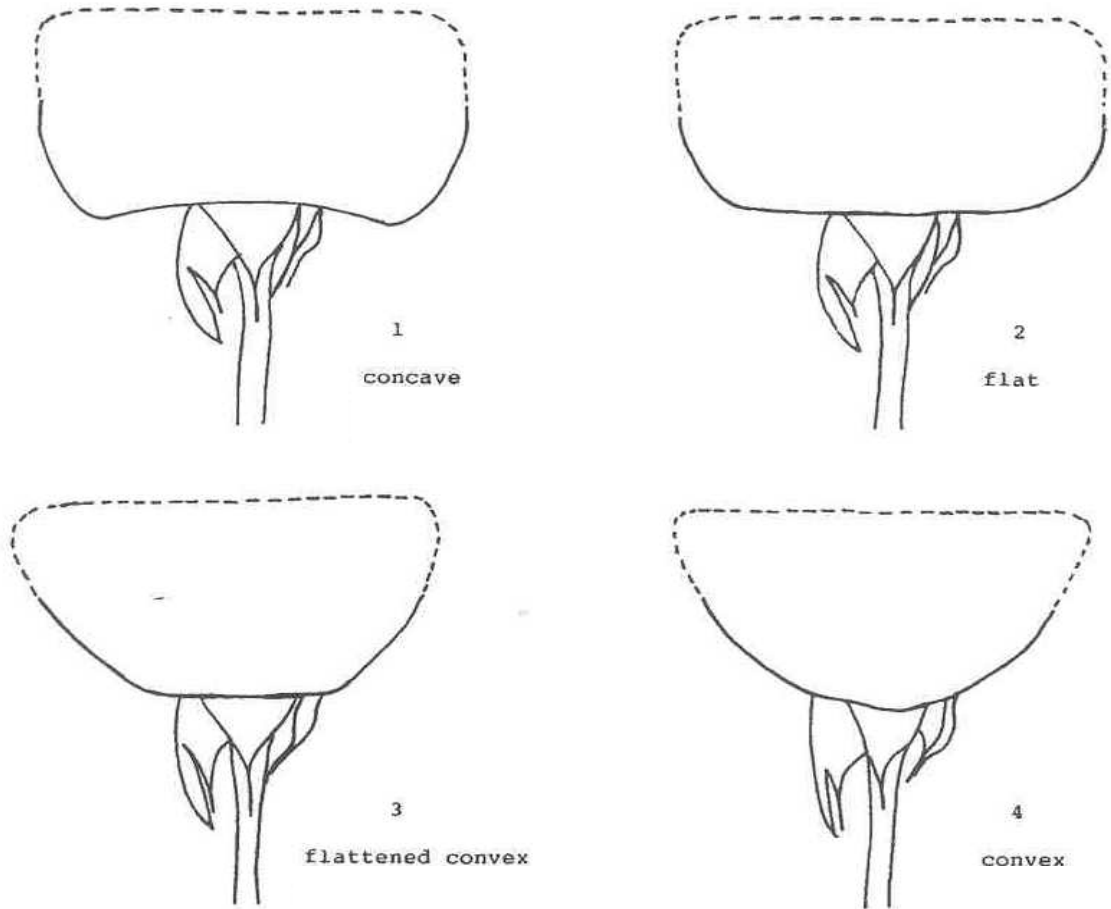


2
flattened convex

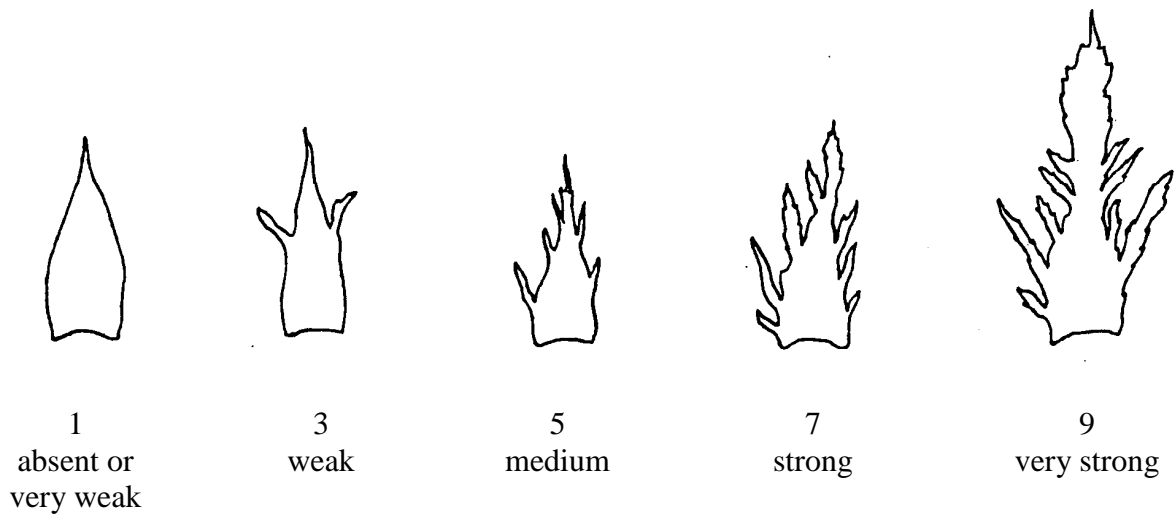


3
convex

Ad. 29: Flower: profile of lower part

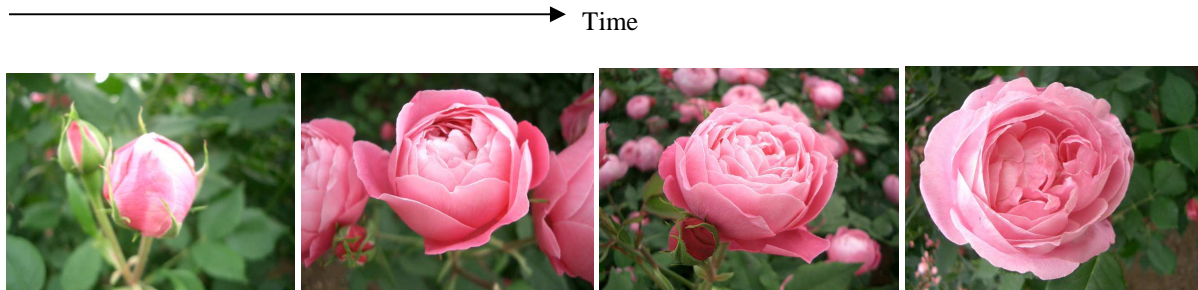


Ad. 31: Sepal: extensions



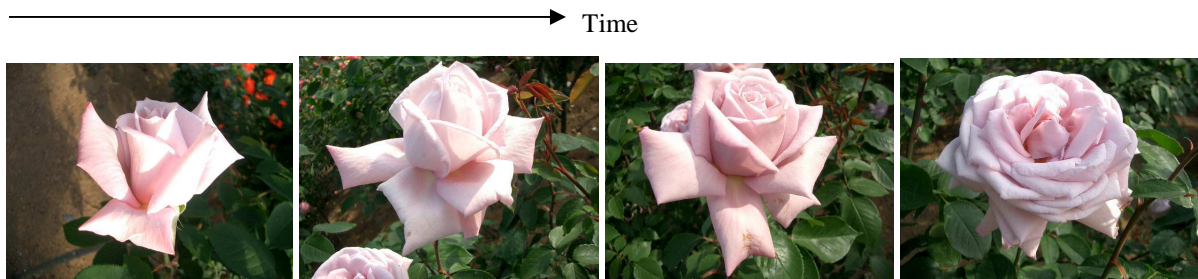
Ad. 32: Petals: reflexing of petals one-by-one

Example over a period of time of a variety where the petals open simultaneously, i.e. petals reflexing one-by-one is absent.



1
absent

Example over a period of time of a variety where the petals reflex one-by-one.



9
present

Ad. 45: Only varieties with two or more colours on inner side of petal: Petal distribution of secondary colour on inner side (basal spot excluded)

Ad. 46: Only varieties with two or more colours on inner side of petal: Petal: distribution of tertiary colour on inner side (basal spot excluded)



1
at base



2
at apex



3
at marginal
zone



4
as a flush

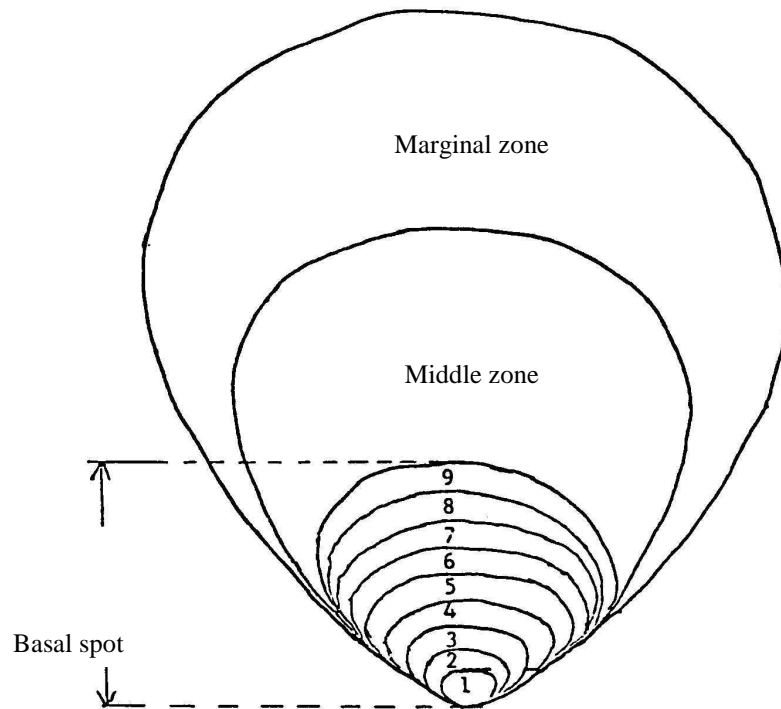


5
as segments
or stripes

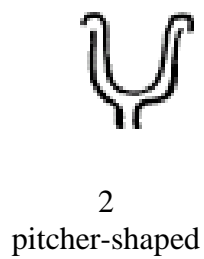
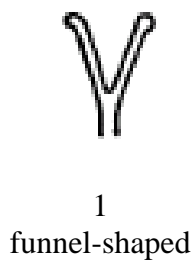


6
as speckles

Ad. 48: Petal: size of basal spot on inner side



Ad. 53: Hip: shape in longitudinal section



Ad 54: Hip: colour (at mature stage)

Varieties grown for hips only.

Growing types

It may be necessary for separate growing trials to be established for cut-flower types, garden types and pot types in order to ensure the satisfactory growth of varieties of those types. The following information is provided with regard to growing conditions for different types of varieties and information which may help in deciding on the type of trial(s) which may be appropriate for a variety:

Cut-flower types:

Breeding is done in a limited gene pool. In general, such types of variety belong to the Hybrid Tea Roses and have the following features:

- not very tolerant to low temperatures: heated greenhouses required for good crop development in temperate zones;
- protection needed against sun or rain, in warm climates;
- disbudding, in order to produce one large flower per stem, always necessary by removing the lateral branches in the inflorescence and for spray varieties by removing the terminal flower;
- usually having less and smaller prickles than garden and pot rose types;
- most cut-flower types have double flowers, but are sometimes semi-double.

Garden types:

Breeding is done in a rather large gene pool, in most cases much broader and different from the other types. In general, such types of variety have the following features:

- tolerant of lower temperatures in general;
- type and size of prickles less or not important compared to cut-flower and pot types (breeding is sometimes focussed on large prickles often of a contrasting colour);
- all flower types (single, semi-double and double) can be seen in garden types;
- growth habit varies from narrow bushy to creeping;
- includes container and patio roses as well as rootstock varieties.

Pot types

Breeding is mainly done in a gene pool which is different from the cut-flower and garden types. In general, such types of variety have the following features:

- concerns only types used as houseplants and produced in greenhouses or other sheltered conditions;
- plants with limited plant height and diameter;
- nearly always have semi-double or double flowers;
- do not include container and / or patio roses, which should be treated as garden types.

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ANNEX II

The Technical Questionnaire is available on the CPVO website under the following reference:
CPVO-TQ/011/2