



**European Union
Community Plant Variety Office**

PROTOCOL FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY TESTS

Clematis L.

CLEMATIS

UPOV Species Code: CLEMA

Adopted on 14th November 2007

I - SUBJECT OF THE PROTOCOL

The protocol describes the technical procedures to be followed in order to meet the requirements of Council Regulation (EC) No. 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/215/1 Rev. dated 28th March 2007 for the conduct of tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability and conclusions of the ornamental experts' meeting of 19th and 20th September 2007. This protocol applies to all vegetatively propagated varieties of *Clematis L.* of the family *Ranunculaceae*.

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 viruses, 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 (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.

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 (EC) No. 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:

- (a) Plant: type (characteristic 1)
- (b) Leaf: type (characteristic 6)
- (c) Flower: type (characteristic 22)
- (d) Flower: diameter (characteristic 23)
- (e) Sepal: number of colours of upper side (characteristic 37)
- (f) Sepal: main colour of upper side (characteristic 38) with the following groups:
 - Gr. 1: white
 - Gr. 2: yellow
 - Gr. 3: pink
 - Gr. 4: red
 - Gr. 5: purple
 - Gr. 6: violet
 - Gr. 7: blue
 - Gr. 8: green

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 8 plants. Separate plots for observation and for measuring can only be used if they have been subject to similar environmental conditions.

All observations on individual plants determined by measurement or counting should be made on 8 plants or parts taken from each of 8 plants during flowering time, and any other observations on all plants in the test.

The test should normally be conducted at one place.

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 examination that a candidate variety 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 (EC) No. 2100/94.

b) Uniformity

For the assessment of uniformity for vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% with an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied.

For vegetatively propagated varieties for a sample size between 6 and 35 plants, only 1 off-type is 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 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 from the Examination Office 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

ANNEX I	<u>PAGE</u>
Table of characteristics	8
Explanations on the table of characteristics	22
Legend:	
QL Qualitative characteristic	
QN Quantitative characteristic	
PQ Pseudo-qualitative characteristic	
(a) – (e) See explanations on the Table of characteristics	
(+) See explanations on the Table of characteristics	
(*): Important characteristic to be included in the UPOV variety description	
Literature	31

ANNEX II

Technical questionnaire

ANNEX I TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note
1. QL	1. (*) QL	Plant: type	non-climbing	Evisix 1
			climbing	Tetrarose 2
2. QN	2. (*) QN	<u>Non-climbing varieties</u> <u>only: Plant: growth habit</u>	upright	Alblo 1
			semi-upright	 2
			prostrate	Joe, Pixie, Syrena 3
3. (+) QN	3. (+) QN	<u>Climbing varieties only:</u> Plant: vigour	weak	 3
			medium	 5
			strong	 7
4. QL	4. QL	Young shoot: presence of pubescence	absent	 1
			present	 9
5. QN	5. QN	Young shoot: density of pubescence	sparse	 3
			medium	 5
			dense	 7

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note
6. (+) QL	6. (* (+) QL	(a)	Leaf: type	simple	1
				ternate	2
				biterminate	3
				triternate	4
				pinnate	5
				bipinnate	6
				tripinnate	7
7. QN	7. QN	(a)	Leaf blade: length	short	3
		(b)		medium	5
				long	7
8. QN	8. QN	(a)	Leaf blade: width	narrow	3
		(b)		medium	5
				broad	7

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
9. (+) PQ	9. (* (+) PQ	(a) (b)	Leaf blade: shape			
					lanceolate	1
					ovate	2
					elliptic	3
					obovate	4
					rhombic	5
			cordate	6		
10. (+) PQ	10. (+) PQ	(a) (b)	Leaf blade: shape of apex			
					acuminate	1
					cuspidate	2
					acute	3
			rounded	4		
11. (+) PQ	11. (+) PQ	(a) (b)	Leaf blade: shape of base			
					acute	1
					obtuse	2
					rounded	3
			cordate	4		
12. (+) PQ	12. (+) PQ	(a) (b)	Leaf blade: margin			
					entire	1
					sinuate	2
					crenate	3
					dentate	4
			serrate	5		

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
13. QL	13. QL	(a)	Leaf blade: lobing			
		(b)		absent	General Sikorski	1
				present	Syrena, Tetrarose	9
14. PQ	14. PQ	(a)	<u>Lobed varieties only:</u> Leaf blade: number of lobes			
		(b)		two		1
				three or four		2
				more than four		3
15. (+) QN	15. (+) QN	(a)	<u>Lobed varieties only:</u> Leaf blade: depth of sinus between lobes			
		(b)		shallow		3
				medium		5
				deep		7
16. PQ	16. PQ	(a)	Leaf blade: main colour of upper side			
		(b)		yellow green	Duchess of Edinburgh	1
				light green	Burford White	2
				medium green	Lady Northcliffe	3
				dark green	Bowl of Beauty	4
				blue green	My Angel	5
				grey green	Tibetan Mix	6
	bronze	Mayleen	7			
17. QL	17. QL	(a)	Leaf blade: variegation			
		(b)		absent	Mrs. George Jackman	1
				present	Gokanosho	9

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
18. QN	18. QN	(a)	Leaf blade: rugosity of upper surface			
		(b)		absent or weak	1	
				moderate	2	
			strong	3		
19. QL	19. (* QL	(c)	Flowers: arrangement			
				solitary	Black Prince, Evisix, Kugotia	1
			clustered	Apple Blossom	2	
20. QN	20. QN	(c)	Flower: length of pedicel			
				short		3
				medium		5
			long		7	
21. (+) QN	21. (+) QN	(c)	Flower: attitude			
				upwards	Duchess of Albany	1
				outwards		2
			downwards	Evisix	3	
22. (+) QN	22. (* (+) QN	(c)	Flower: type			
				single	Nelly Moser, Perle d'Azur	1
				semi-double	Caroline Lloyd, Marjorie	2
			double	Kiri Te Kanawa, Multi Blue	3	

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
23. QN	23. (* QN	(c)	Flower: diameter			
				very small	Marjorie	1
				small	Little Nell	3
				medium	Perle d'Azur	5
				large	Evista	7
			very large	Fairy Queen, Kacper	9	
24. (+) PQ	24. (* (+) PQ	(c) (d)	<u>Only varieties with flower type: single or semi-double: Flower: shape</u>			
				tubular	Davidianna, Wyevale	1
				campanulate	Étoile Rose	2
				urceolate	Phil Mason	3
			rotate	Lady Northcliffe, Nelly Moser	4	
25. (+) QN	25. (+) QN	(c)	<u>Only varieties with flower shape: rotate: Flower: cross section in lateral view</u>			
				concave		1
				flat	Henryi	2
			convex		3	

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
26. PQ	26. (* PQ	(c)	<u>Only varieties with flower type: single or semi-double:</u> Flower: number of sepals			
		(d)		only four	Bill MacKenzie, Perle d'Azur, Tetrarose	1
		(e)		four to six	Gipsy Queen, Prince Charles	2
		(f)		only six	Empress of India, Frau Mikiko, Ville de Lyon	3
				six to eight	Dawn, Fireworks, Haku Ookan	4
				only eight	Midnight, Sandra Denny	5
			more than eight	Mrs. George Jackman	6	
27. (+) QN	27. (+) QN	(c)	<u>Only varieties with flower shape: rotate:</u> Flower: arrangement of sepals			
		(d)		free	Black Prince	1
		(e)		touching	Iubileinyi-70	2
			overlapping	Horn of Plenty, Ivan Olssen	3	
28. QN	28. QN	(c)	Flower: fragrance			
				absent or very weak	Comtesse de Bouchard, Evijohill	1
				weak	Freckles, Primrose Star	2
			strong	Fair Rosamond, Mayleen	3	
29. QN	29. QN	(c)	Sepal: length			
		(d)		short		3
		(e)		medium		5
			long		7	

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
30. QN	30. QN	(c)	Sepal: width			
		(d)				
		(e)		narrow		3
				medium		5
			broad		7	
31. PQ	31. (* PQ	(c)	Sepal: shape			
		(d)				
		(e)		ovate	Scartha Gem	1
				lanceolate		2
				elliptic	Daniel Deronda	3
				rhombic	Iubileinyi-70	4
				obovate	Prince Charles	5
	spatulate	Teshio	6			
32. (+) QN	32. (+) QN	(c)	Sepal: shape in cross-section			
		(d)				
		(e)		concave		1
				flat		2
			convex		3	
33. (+) QN	33. (+) QN	(c)	<u>Only varieties with flower shape: rotate: Sepal: curvature in longitudinal section</u>			
		(d)				
		(e)		strongly incurved		1
				moderately incurved		3
				flat		5
				moderately reflexed		7
	strongly reflexed		9			

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
34. (+) QN	34. (+) QN	(c)	Only varieties with flower shape: non-rotate: : Sepal: reflexing of apex			
		(d)		absent or very weak	Henryi	1
		(e)		weak		3
				medium		5
				strong	Pagoda	7
				very strong		9
35. (+) PQ	35. (+) PQ	(c)	Sepal: shape of apex			
		(d)		acuminate	Belle of Woking	1
		(e)		cuspidate	Mrs. Cholmondeley	2
				acute	Helios	3
				obtuse	Starlight	4
				retuse	Tetrarose	5
36. (+) PQ	36. (+) PQ	(c)	Sepal: shape of base			
		(d)		type 1		1
		(e)		type 2		2
				type 3		3
37. QL	37. (* QL	(c)	Sepal: number of colours of upper side			
		(d)		one	Lady Northcliffe	1
		(e)		more than one	Evione, Nelly Moser	2

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note
38. PQ	38. (* PQ	(c) (d) (e)	Sepal: main colour of upper side		
				RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	
39. QN	39. (* QN	(c) (d) (e)	<u>Only varieties with one colour:</u> Sepal: colour distribution of upper side		
			lighter towards middle	Ville de Lyon	1
			even	Lady Northcliffe	2
			lighter towards margins	Evione	3
40. PQ	40. (* PQ	(c) (d) (e)	<u>Only varieties with more than one colour:</u> Sepal: secondary colour of upper side		
				RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	
41. (+) PQ	41. (* (+) PQ	(c) (d) (e)	<u>Only varieties with more than one colour:</u> Sepal: distribution of secondary colour of upper side		
			edged	Little Nell	1
			central bar	Nelly Moser	2
			speckled	Freckles	3
			along veins	Pagoda, Tango	4
42. PQ	42. (* PQ	(c) (d) (e)	Sepal: main colour of lower side		
				RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note
43. PQ	43. (* PQ	(c) (d) (e)	<u>Only varieties with more than one colour:</u> Sepal: secondary colour of lower side		
				RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	
44. QN	44. (* QN	(c) (d) (e)	Sepal: undulation of margin		
			absent or very weak	Barbara Jackman, Henryi	1
			weak	Horn of Plenty	3
			medium	Belle Nantaise, Corona	5
			strong	Evirin, Lord Nevill	7
			very strong	Katharina, The First Lady	9
45. QL	45. QL	(c) (d) (e)	Sepal: twisting along longitudinal axis		
			absent	Nelly Moser	1
			present	Evisix	9
46. QN	46. QN	(c) (d) (e)	<u>Only varieties with twisting along longitudinal axis:</u> Sepal: degree of twisting		
			weak		3
			medium		5
			strong		7
47. QL	47. QL	(c)	Petaloid staminodes: presence		
			absent	Bill MacKenzie, Ville de Lyon	1
			present	Lemon Bells, Sieboldii	9

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
48. QN	48. QN	(c)	Petaloid staminodes: number			
				few		3
				medium		5
				many		7
49. PQ	49. PQ	(c)	Petaloid staminodes: main colour of upper side			
				greenish white	Plena	1
				green		2
				yellow		3
				orange		4
				pink		5
				red		6
				purple	Sieboldii	7
violet		8				
50. PQ	50. PQ	(c) (g)	Filament: colour			
				white	Poulala	1
				cream	Jan Pawel II	2
				yellow		3
				greenish yellow	Little Nell, Minuet	4
				green	Pagoda	5
				pink	Evione	6
				red	Richard Pennell	7
				purple	Tibetan Max	8
				brown purple	Helios	9
				light violet		10
				medium violet	Shikoo	11
brown		12				

CPVO N°	UPOV N°		Characteristics	Examples	Note	
51. PQ	51. PQ	(c) (g)	Anther: colour			
				white	Pink Minnie	1
				yellow green		2
				cream	Gravetye Beauty, Pixie	3
				yellow	Evifive, Lasurstern	4
				pink		5
				red	Evirin, Fireworks	6
				reddish purple	Fair Rosamond, Marcel Moser	7
				purple	Fantaziia, Ilka	8
				violet		9
	brown	Mrs. Cholmondeley	10			
52. PQ	52. PQ	(c)	Stigma: colour			
				white		1
				yellow		2
				pink		3
				red		4
				purple		5
	brown		6			
53. PQ	53. PQ		Style: colour			
				white		1
				yellow green	Ania, Xerxes	2
				yellow		3
				pink		4
	purple		5			

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Characteristics	Examples	Note	
54. QL	54. (* QL	Habit of flowering	only on previous year's growth	Elizabeth	1
			on both previous year's and current year's growth	Haku Ookan, Kacper, Nelly Moser	2
			only on current year's growth	Jackmanii	3
55. QN	55. (* QN	Time of beginning of flowering	early	Apple Blossom, Elizabeth	3
			medium	Henryi, Titania	5
			late	Jackmanii, Jan Pawel II	7

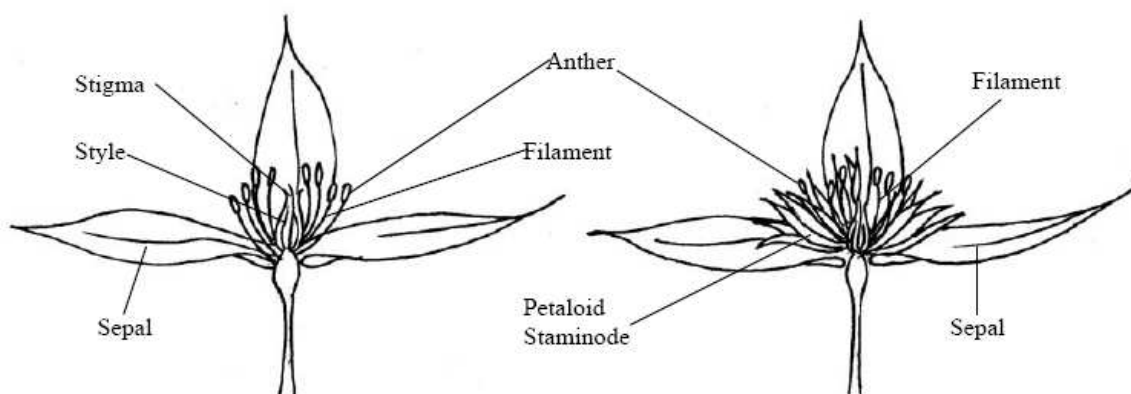
EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS

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) All observations on the leaf should be made on mature leaves taken from the middle third of the current season's shoots.
- (b) For varieties with compound leaves, the leaf blade characteristics should be based on the base leaflet of the first order.
- (c) All observations on the flower should be made during the first flowering period of the season.
- (d) The flowers of Clematis have no petals. However, the sepals are petal-like, as shown below. In some literature they are referred to as tepals, which is a term used when distinction between sepals and petals is not clear.
- (e) For varieties with semi-double or double flowers, all observations on the sepals should be made on the first complete whorl of outer sepals.
- (f) Staminodes are sterile non-functional and often antherless stamens. They are sometimes petal-like (petaloid) in form and colour. Non-petaloid staminodes should be recorded in the same way as stamens.
- (g) Identifiable stamens and pistils may not be present in some flowers, as one or both may be absent.

NEW DRAWING



Clematis flower with stamens

Clematis flower with stamens and petaloid staminodes

Explanations for individual characteristics

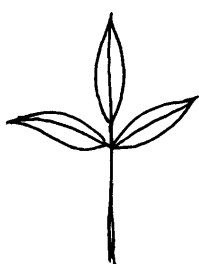
Ad.3: Climbing varieties only: Plant: vigour

The plant vigour should be considered as the overall abundance of vegetative growth.

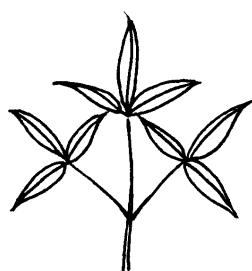
Ad. 6: Leaf: type



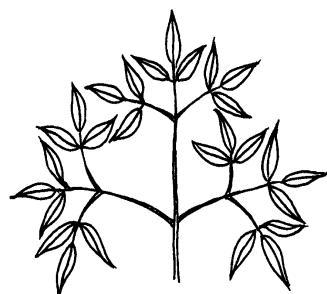
1
simple



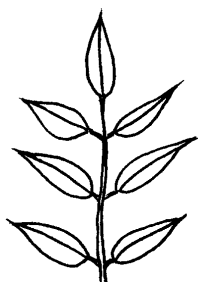
2
ternate



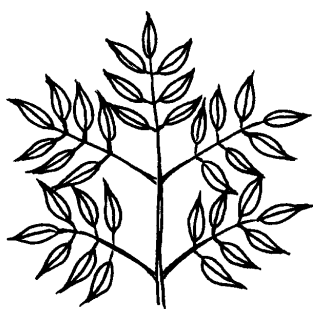
3
biternate



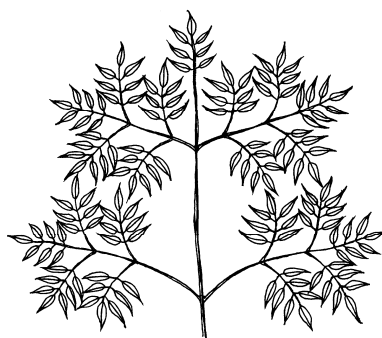
4
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5
pinnate

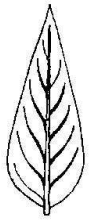


6
bipinnate

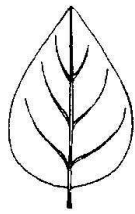


7
tripinnate

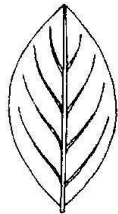
Ad. 9: Leaf blade: shape



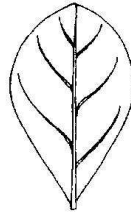
1
lanceolate



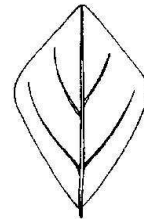
2
ovate



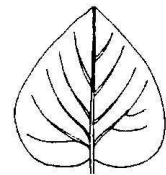
3
elliptic



4
obovate

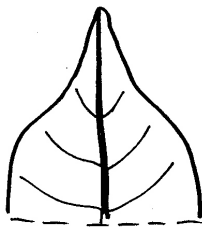


5
rhombic

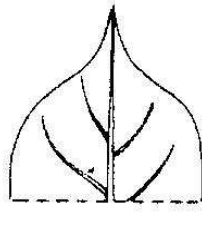


6
cordate

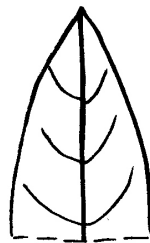
Ad. 10: Leaf blade: shape of apex



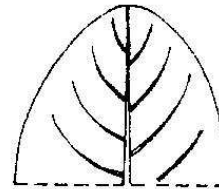
1
acuminate



2
cuspidate

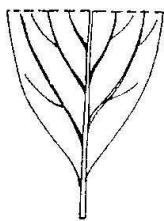


3
acute

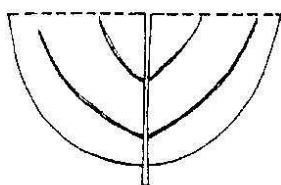


4
rounded

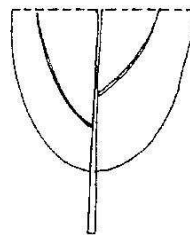
Ad.11: Leaf blade: shape of base



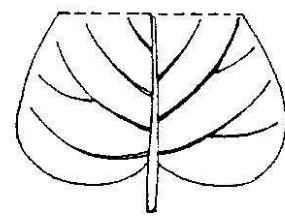
1
acute



2
obtuse



3
rounded



4
cordate

Ad. 12: Leaf blade: margin



1
entire



2
sinuate



3
crenate

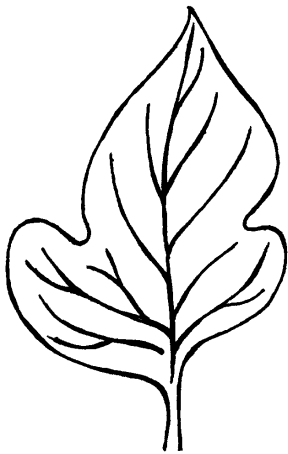


4
dentate

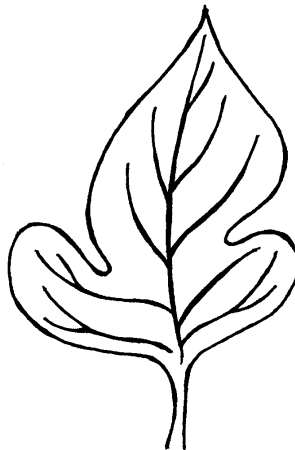


5
serrate

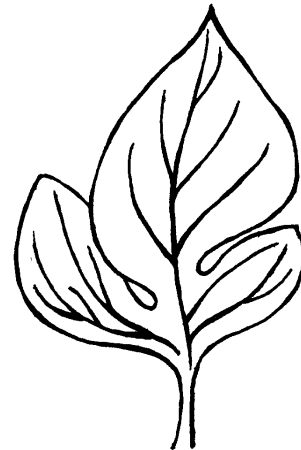
Ad. 15: Lobed varieties only: Leaf blade: depth of sinus between lobes



3
shallow

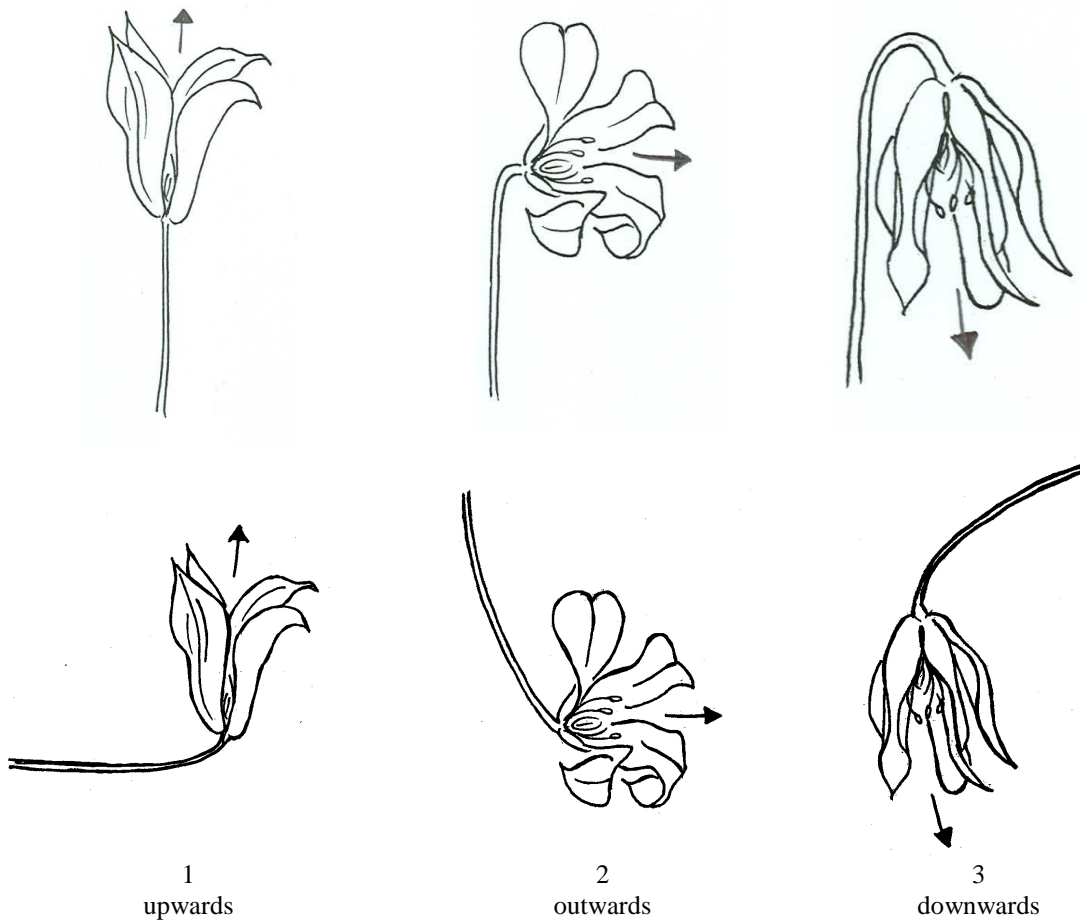


5
medium



7
deep

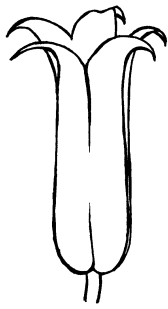
Ad. 21: Flower: attitude



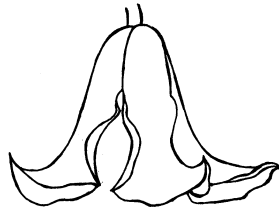
Ad.22: Flower: type

- Single: Flower which has one complete whorl of sepals
Semi-double: Flower which has one complete whorl of sepals plus one or two whorls that may be complete or incomplete
Double: Flower which has more than three whorls of sepals

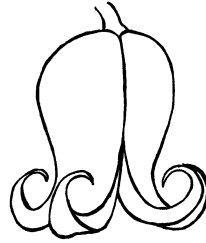
Ad.24: Only varieties with flower type: single or semi-double : Flower: shape



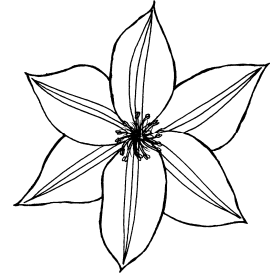
1
tubular



2
campanulate

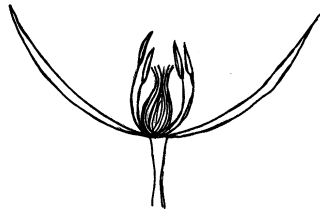


3
urceolate

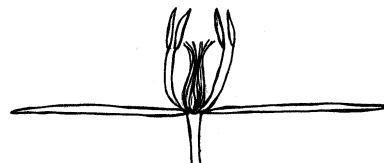


4
rotate

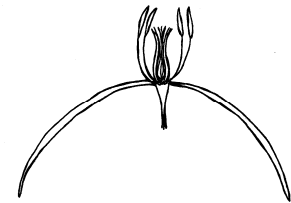
Ad. 25: Only varieties with flower shape: rotate: Flower: Cross section in lateral view



1
concave

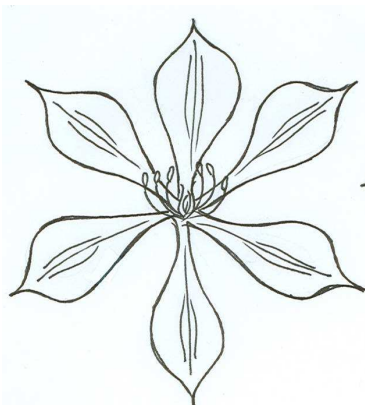


2
flat

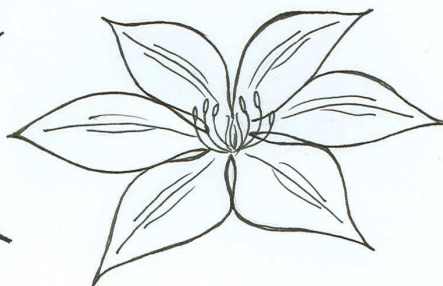


3
convex

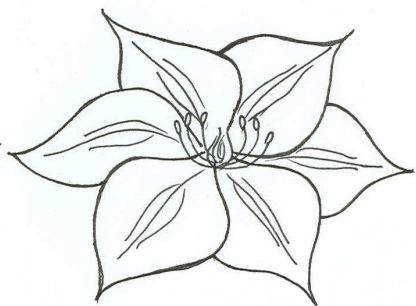
Ad. 27: Only varieties with flower shape: rotate: Flower: arrangement of sepals



1
free

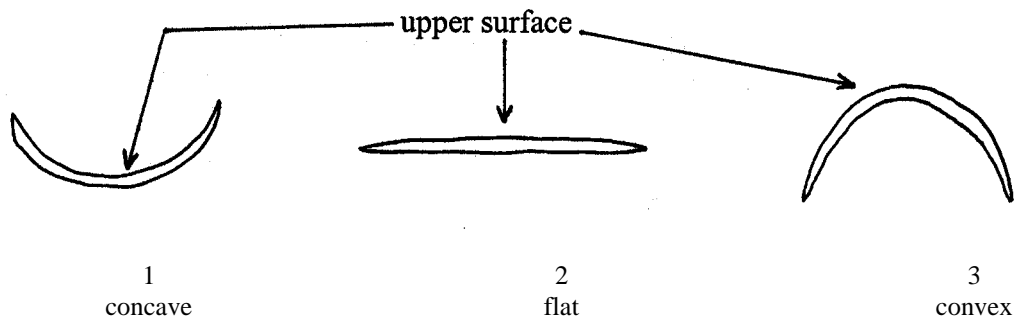


2
touching

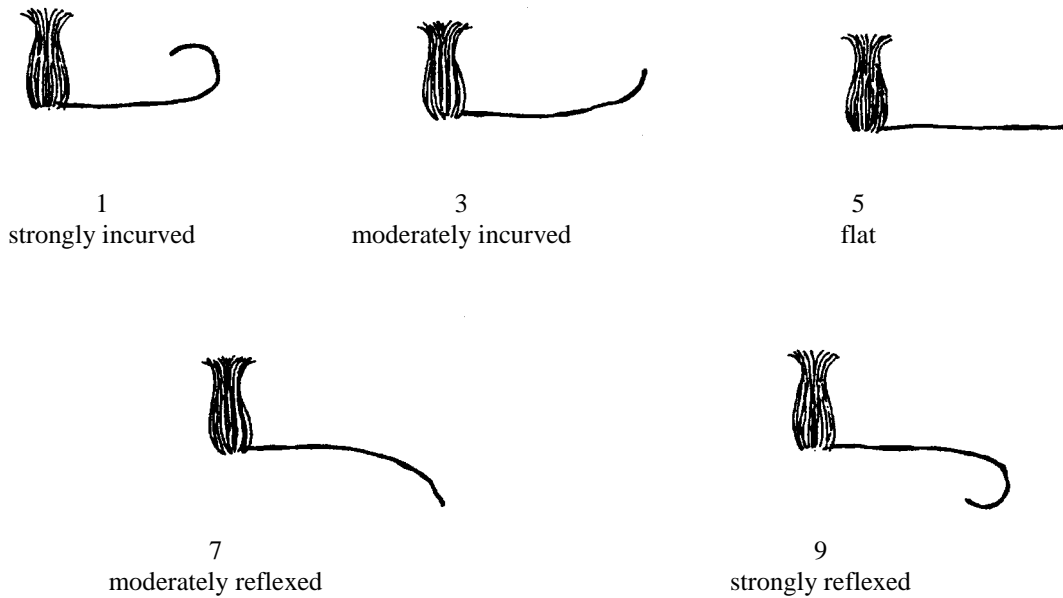


3
overlapping

Ad. 32: Sepal: shape in cross-section



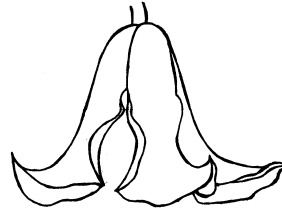
Ad. 33: Only varieties with flower shape: rotate: Sepal: curvature in longitudinal section



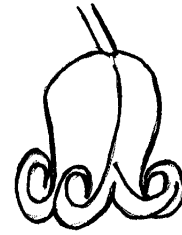
Ad. 34: Only varieties with flower shape: non rotate: Sepal: reflexing of apex



1
absent or very weak

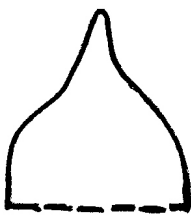


5
medium

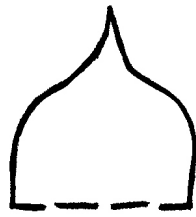


9
very strong

Ad. 35: Sepal: shape of apex



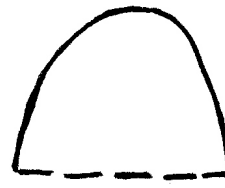
1
acuminate



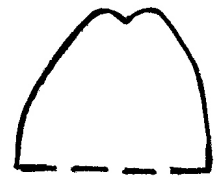
2
cuspidate



3
acute

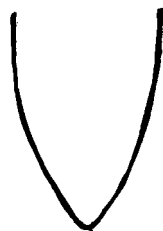


4
obtuse



5
retuse

Ad. 36: Sepal: shape of base



type 1

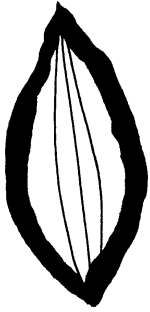


type 2

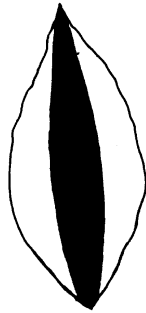


type 3

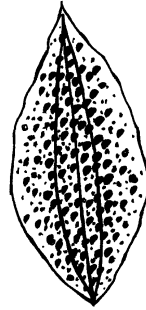
Ad. 41: Only varieties with more than one colour: Sepal: distribution of secondary colour on upper side



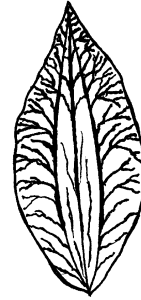
1
edged



2
central bar



3
speckled



4
along veins

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ANNEX II

The Technical Questionnaire is available on the CPVO website under the following reference:
CPVO-TQ/215/1