



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

***Lavandula L.***

**LAVANDULA**

UPOV Code: LAVAN

**Adopted on 21/03/2018**

**Entry into force on 15/01/2018**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

### **CPVO-TP/194/1 Rev.**

1.	SUBJECT OF THE PROTOCOL AND REPORTING.....	3
1.1	Scope of the technical protocol.....	3
1.2	Entry Into Force.....	3
1.3	Reporting between Examination Office and CPVO and Liaison with Applicant.....	3
2.	MATERIAL REQUIRED .....	4
2.1	Plant material requirements .....	4
2.2	Informing the applicant of plant material requirements.....	4
2.3	Informing about problems on the submission of material .....	4
3.	METHOD OF EXAMINATION.....	4
3.1	Number of growing cycles.....	4
3.2	Testing Place .....	4
3.3	Conditions for Conducting the Examination.....	4
3.4	Test design.....	5
3.5	Additional tests .....	5
3.6	Constitution and maintenance of a variety collection .....	5
4.	ASSESSMENT OF DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY .....	6
4.1	Distinctness .....	6
4.2	Uniformity .....	7
4.3	Stability.....	7
5.	GROUPING OF VARIETIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GROWING TRIAL.....	7
6.	INTRODUCTION TO THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS .....	8
6.1	Characteristics to be used .....	8
6.2	Example Varieties.....	8
6.3	Legend.....	8
7.	TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS.....	9
8.	EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS.....	18
8.1	Explanations covering several characteristics .....	18
8.2	Explanations for individual characteristics.....	18
9.	LITERATURE .....	21
10.	TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE .....	22

## 1. SUBJECT OF THE PROTOCOL AND REPORTING

### 1.1 Scope of the technical protocol

This Technical Protocol applies to all varieties of *Lavendula* L. of the family *Labiatae* (*Lamiaceae*).

However, this protocol is particularly adapted to the following sections:

#### Lavandula section:

Infertile bracts at the top of the spike absent. Bracteole at the base of flower present.

- *L. angustifolia* Mill. (English lavender, Lavande) (syn. *L. vera* DC., *L. officinalis* Chaix)
- *L. x burnatii* Briq. (Spike Lavender, Lavandin) (syn. *L. x hybrida* Reverchon)
- *L. latifolia* Medik. (aspic) (syn. *L. spica* L.)

#### Stoechas section:

Petal like infertile bracts at the top of the spike present. Bracteole at the base of the flower absent.

- *L. stoechas* L. (Spanish lavender, lavande à toupet) (including syn. *L. pedunculata* and *L. stoechas* L. subsp. *canariensis* (Boiss.) Rozeira)
- *L. viridis* L'Herit.
- *L. dentata* L. (French lavender)

#### Pterostoechas section:

Infertile bracts at the top of the spike absent. Multi-branched stems with wing like corolla. Bracteole at the base of the flower absent.

- *L. multifida* L.
- *L. pinnata* L.

#### Intersectional crosses:

- *L. x allardii*
- *L. x heterophylla*

The protocol describes the technical procedures to be followed in order to meet the requirements of Council Regulation 2100/94 on Community Plant Variety Rights. The technical procedures have been agreed by the Administrative Council and are based on documents agreed by the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), such as the General Introduction to DUS (UPOV Document TG/1/3 [http://www.upov.int/export/sites/upov/resource/en/tg\\_1\\_3.pdf](http://www.upov.int/export/sites/upov/resource/en/tg_1_3.pdf)), its associated TGP documents (<http://www.upov.int/tgp/en/>) and the relevant UPOV Test Guideline TG/194/1 Rev. dated 05/04/2017 (<http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgdocs/en/tg194.pdf>) for the conduct of tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability.

### 1.2 Entry into Force

The present protocol enters into force on **15.01.2018**. Any ongoing DUS examination of candidate varieties started before the aforesaid date will not be affected by the approval of the Technical Protocol. Technical examinations of candidate varieties are carried out according to the TP in force when the DUS test starts. The starting date of a DUS examination is considered to be the due date for submitting of plant material for the first test period.

In cases where the Office requests to take-over a DUS report for which the technical examination has either been finalized or which is in the process to be carried out at the moment of this 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.

### 1.3 Reporting between Examination Office and CPVO and Liaison with Applicant

#### 1.3.1 Reporting between Examination Office and CPVO

The Examination Office shall deliver to the CPVO a preliminary report ("the preliminary report") no later than two weeks after the date of the request for technical examination by the CPVO.

The Examination Office shall also deliver to the CPVO a report relating to each growing period ("the interim report") and, when the Examination Office considers the results of the technical examination to be adequate to evaluate the variety or the CPVO so requests, a report relating to the examination ("the final report").

The final report shall state the opinion of the Examination Office on the distinctness, uniformity and stability of the variety. Where it considers those criteria to be satisfied, or where the CPVO so requests, a description of the variety shall be added to the report. If a report is negative the Examination Office shall set out the detailed reasons for its findings.

The interim and the final reports shall be delivered to the CPVO as soon as possible and no later than on the deadlines as laid down in the designation agreement.

#### 1.3.2 Informing on problems in the DUS test

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 permanent agreement, the applicant may be directly informed at the same time as the CPVO particularly if a visit to the trial is advisable.

#### 1.3.3 Sample keeping in case of problems

If the technical examination has resulted in a negative report, the CPVO shall inform the Examination Office as soon as possible in case that a representative sample of any relevant testing material shall be kept.

## **2. MATERIAL REQUIRED**

### **2.1 Plant material requirements**

Information with respect to the agreed closing dates and submission requirements of plant material for the technical examination of varieties can be found on <http://cpvo.europa.eu/applications-and-examinations/technical-examinations/submission-of-plant-material-s2-publication> in the special issue S2 of the Official Gazette of the Office. General requirements on submission of samples are also to be found following the same link.

### **2.2 Informing the applicant of plant material requirements**

The CPVO informs the applicant that

- he is responsible for ensuring compliance with any customs and plant health requirements.
- the plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigour, nor affected by any important pest or disease.
- the plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.

### **2.3 Informing about problems on the submission of material**

The Examination Office shall report to the CPVO immediately in cases where the test material of the candidate variety has not arrived in time or in cases where the material submitted does not fulfil the conditions laid down in the request for material issued by the CPVO.

In cases where the examination office encounters difficulties to obtain plant material of reference varieties the CPVO should be informed.

## **3. METHOD OF EXAMINATION**

### **3.1 Number of growing cycles**

The minimum duration of tests should normally be a single growing cycle.

### **3.2 Testing Place**

Tests are normally conducted at one place. In the case of tests conducted at more than one place, guidance is provided in TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness" [http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp\\_9.pdf](http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp_9.pdf).

### **3.3 Conditions for Conducting the Examination**

The tests should be carried out under conditions ensuring satisfactory growth for the expression of the relevant characteristics of the variety and for the conduct of the examination.

Because daylight varies, colour determinations made against a colour chart should be made either in a suitable cabinet providing artificial daylight or in the middle of the day in a room without direct sunlight. The spectral distribution of the illuminant for artificial daylight should conform with the CIE Standard of Preferred Daylight D 6500 and should fall within the tolerances set out in the British Standard 950, Part I. These determinations should be made with the plant part placed against a white background. The colour chart and version used should be specified in the variety description.

### 3.4 Test design

The design of the tests should be such that plants or parts of plants may be removed for measurement or counting without prejudice to the observations which must be made up to the end of the growing cycle.

Vegetatively propagated varieties: each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 10 plants.

Seed-propagated varieties: each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 20 plants.

### 3.5 Additional 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, an additional test may be undertaken providing that a technically acceptable test procedure can be devised.

Additional 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.

### 3.6 Constitution and maintenance of a variety collection

The process for the constitution and the maintenance of a variety collection can be summarized as follows:

Step 1: Making an inventory of the varieties of common knowledge

Step 2: Establishing a collection ("variety collection") of varieties of common knowledge which are relevant for the examination of distinctness of candidate varieties

Step 3: Selecting the varieties from the variety collection which need to be included in the growing trial or other tests for the examination of distinctness of a particular candidate variety.

#### 3.6.1 Forms of variety collection

The variety collection shall comprise variety descriptions and may comprise living plant material. The variety description shall be produced by the EO unless special cooperation exists between EOs and the CPVO. The descriptive and pictorial information produced by the EO shall be held and maintained in a form of a database.

#### 3.6.2 Living Plant Material

The EO shall obtain living plant material of reference varieties as and when those varieties need to be included in growing trials or other tests.

#### 3.6.3 Making an inventory of varieties of common knowledge for inclusion in the variety collection

The inventory shall include varieties protected under National and Community PBR, and varieties in trade or in commercial registers. In addition to the above, the inventory shall be extended to the appropriate to

- any commercial document in which varieties are marketed as propagating or harvested material, especially when there is no official registration system;
- any list including varieties which are publicly available within plant collections (varieties included in genetic resource collections, collection of old varieties, etc.);
- information provided by relevant plant experts;
- relevant example varieties referred to in the technical protocols for the examination of distinctness.

#### 3.6.4 Maintenance and renewal/update of a living variety collection

##### **(a) Seed propagated species**

The EO shall maintain seeds in conditions which will ensure germination and viability, periodical checks, and renewal as required. For the renewal of existing living material the identity of replacement living plant material shall be verified by conducting side-by-side plot comparisons between the material in the collection and the new material.

**(b) Vegetatively propagated species**

The EO shall maintain the variety collection under appropriate growing conditions (e.g. glasshouse, orchard, in vitro), where it shall be ensured that the plants are adequately irrigated, fertilised, pruned and protected from harmful pests and diseases. For the renewal of existing living material the identity of replacement living plant material shall be verified by conducting side-by-side plot comparisons between the material in the collection and the new material or by checking the identity of the new material against the variety description.”

**4. ASSESSMENT OF DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY**

The prescribed procedure is to assess distinctness, uniformity and stability in a growing trial.

**4.1 Distinctness**

**4.1.1 General recommendations**

It is of particular importance for users of this Technical Protocol to consult the UPOV-General Introduction to DUS (link in chapter 1 of this document) and TGP 9 'Examining Distinctness' ([http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp\\_9.pdf](http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp_9.pdf)) prior to making decisions regarding distinctness. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in this Technical Protocol.

Further guidance is provided in documents TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness" and TGP/8 "Trial Design and Techniques Used in the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability".

**4.1.2. Consistent differences**

The differences observed between varieties may be so clear that more than one growing cycle is not necessary. In addition, in some circumstances, the influence of the environment is not such that more than a single growing cycle is required to provide assurance that the differences observed between varieties are sufficiently consistent. One means of ensuring that a difference in a characteristic, observed in a growing trial, is sufficiently consistent is to examine the characteristic in at least two independent growing cycles.

**4.1.3 Clear differences**

Determining whether a difference between two varieties is clear depends on many factors, and should consider, in particular, the type of expression of the characteristic being examined, i.e. whether it is expressed in a qualitative, quantitative, or pseudo-qualitative manner. Therefore, it is important that users of these Technical Protocols are familiar with the recommendations contained in the UPOV-General Introduction to DUS prior to making decisions regarding distinctness.

**4.1.4 Number of plants/parts of plants to be examined**

In the case of vegetatively propagated varieties, unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants 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, disregarding any off-type plants.

In the case of seed propagated varieties, unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 15 plants or parts taken from each of 15 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, disregarding any off-type plants.

**4.1.5 Method of observation**

The recommended method of observing the characteristic for the purposes of distinctness is indicated by the following key in the third column of the Table of Characteristics (see document TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness", Section 4 "Observation of characteristics"):

- MG: single measurement of a group of plants or parts of plants
- MS: measurement of a number of individual plants or parts of plants
- VG: visual assessment by a single observation of a group of plants or parts of plants
- VS: visual assessment by observation of individual plants or parts of plants

Type of observation: visual (V) or measurement (M)

"Visual" observation (V) is an observation made on the basis of the expert's judgment. For the purposes of this document, "visual" observation refers to the sensory observations of the experts and, therefore includes smell, taste and touch. Visual observation includes observations where the expert uses reference points (e.g. diagrams, example varieties, side-by-side comparison) or non-linear charts (e.g. colour charts). Measurement (M) is an objective observation against a calibrated, linear scale e.g. using a ruler, weighing scales, colorimeter, dates, counts, etc.

Type of record: for a group of plants (G) or for single, individual plants (S)

For the purposes of distinctness, observations may be recorded as a single record for a group of plants or parts of plants (G), or may be recorded as records for a number of single, individual plants or parts of plants (S). In most cases, "G" provides a single record per variety and it is not possible or necessary to apply statistical methods in a plant-by-plant analysis for the assessment of distinctness."

In cases where more than one method of observing the characteristic is indicated in the Table of Characteristics (e.g. VG/MG), guidance on selecting an appropriate method is provided in document TGP/9, Section 4.2.

## 4.2 Uniformity

It is of particular importance for users of this Technical Protocol to consult the UPOV-General Introduction to DUS (link in chapter 1 of this document) and TGP 10 'Examining Uniformity' ([http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp\\_10.pdf](http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp_10.pdf)) prior to making decisions regarding uniformity. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in this Technical Protocol:

For the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 10 plants, 1 off-type is allowed.

For the assessment of uniformity of seed propagated varieties, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 20 plants, 1 off-type is allowed.

## 4.3 Stability

4.3.1 It is of particular importance for users of this Technical Protocol to consult the UPOV-General Introduction to DUS (link in chapter 1 of this document) and TGP 11 'Examining Stability' ([http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp\\_11.pdf](http://www.upov.int/edocs/tgpdocs/en/tgp_11.pdf)).

In practice, it is not usual to perform tests of stability that produce results as certain as those of the testing of distinctness and uniformity. However, experience has demonstrated that, for many types of variety, when a variety has been shown to be uniform, it can also be considered to be stable.

4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be further examined by testing a new seed or plant stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the initial material supplied.

## 5. GROUPING OF VARIETIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GROWING TRIAL

5.1 The selection of varieties of common knowledge to be grown in the trial with the candidate varieties and the way in which these varieties are divided into groups to facilitate the assessment of distinctness are aided by the use of grouping characteristics.

5.2 Grouping characteristics are those in which the documented states of expression, even where produced at different locations, can be used, either individually or in combination with other such characteristics: (a) to select varieties of common knowledge that can be excluded from the growing trial used for examination of distinctness; and (b) to organize the growing trial so that similar varieties are grouped together.

5.3 The following have been agreed as useful grouping characteristics.

- a) Plant: growth habit (characteristic 1)
- b) Plant: size (characteristic 2)
- c) Leaf: incisions of margin (characteristic 9)
- d) Flowering stem: lateral branching (above foliage) (characteristic 15)
- e) Spike: presence of infertile bracts (characteristic 30)
- f) Stoechas section only: Spike: main colour of infertile bracts (characteristic 35) with the following groups:
  - Gr. 1: white
  - Gr. 2: green
  - Gr. 3: pink
  - Gr. 4: light purple
  - Gr. 5: dark purple
  - Gr. 6: violet
- g) Corolla: colour (characteristic 39) with the following groups:
  - Gr. 1: white
  - Gr. 2: pink
  - Gr. 3: purple
  - Gr. 4: violet
  - Gr. 5: blue

- 5.4** If other characteristics than those from the TP are used for the selection of varieties to be included into the growing trial, the EO shall inform the CPVO and seek the prior consent of the CPVO before using these characteristics.

## **6. INTRODUCTION TO THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS**

### **6.1 Characteristics to be used**

The characteristics to be used in DUS tests and preparation of descriptions shall be those referred to in the table of characteristics. 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 or by specific legislation on plant health. In the latter case, the CPVO should be informed.

The Administrative Council empowers the President, in accordance with Article 23 of Commission Regulation N°874/2009, to insert additional characteristics and their expressions in respect of a variety.

#### **States of expression and corresponding notes**

In the case of qualitative and pseudo-qualitative characteristics, all relevant states of expression are presented in the characteristic. However, in the case of quantitative characteristics with 5 or more states, an abbreviated scale may be used to minimize the size of the Table of Characteristics. For example, in the case of a quantitative characteristic with 9 states, the presentation of states of expression in the Test Guidelines may be abbreviated as follows:

State	Note
small	3
medium	5
large	7

However, it should be noted that all of the following 9 states of expression exist to describe varieties and should be used as appropriate:

State	Note
very small	1
very small to small	2
small	3
small to medium	4
medium	5
medium to large	6
large	7
large to very large	8
very large	9

### **6.2 Example Varieties**

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

### **6.3 Legend**

#### For column 'CPVO N°':

G	Grouping characteristic	- see Chapter 5
QL	Qualitative characteristic	
QN	Quantitative characteristic	
PQ	Pseudo-qualitative characteristic	
(+)	Explanations for individual characteristics	- see Chapter 8.2

#### For column 'UPOV N°':

The numbering of the characteristics is provided as a reference to the ad hoc UPOV guideline.

(*)	UPOV Asterisked characteristic	- Characteristics that are important for the international harmonization of variety descriptions.
-----	--------------------------------	---

#### For column 'Stage, method':

MG, MS, VG, VS	- see Chapter 4.1.5
(a)-(d)	Explanations covering several Characteristics - see Chapter 8.1



## 7. TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>1.</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: growth habit</b>		
(+)	(*)	(a)	upright	Folgate (L), James Compton (S/Ps)	1
<b>QN</b>			bushy	Twickel Purple (L), Pippa White (S/Ps)	2
			globular	Munstead (L), Major (S/Ps)	3
<b>G</b>			spreading		4
<b>2.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: size</b>		
	(*)	(a)	very small	Nana Alba (L)	1
<b>QN</b>			small	Maillette (L), Evelyn Cadzow (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Major (S/Ps)	5
			large	Capsicclair (L), Willowbridge Snow (S/Ps)	7
<b>G</b>			very large	Super (L), Marshwood (S/Ps)	9
<b>3.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: intensity of green colour of foliage</b>		
<b>QN</b>		(a)	light	Super (L), Pippa White (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Twickel Purple (L), Sugar Plum (S/Ps)	5
			dark	Grosso (L), Helmsdale (S/Ps)	7
<b>4.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: intensity of grey tinge of foliage</b>		
<b>QN</b>		(a)	absent or very weak	Grosso (L), Sugar Plum (S/Ps)	1
			weak	James Compton (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Avonview (S/Ps), Tickled Pink (S/Ps)	5
			strong	Hazel (S/Ps)	7
			very strong	Reydovan (L), Pukehou (S/Ps)	9

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>5.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: attitude of outer flowering stems (at full flowering)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>(*)</b>		erect	Reydovan (L), James Compton (S/Ps)	1
			semi-erect	Grosso (L), Marshwood (S/Ps)	2
			spreading	Twickel Purple (L), Pippa White (S/Ps)	3
<b>6.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: density (at full flowering)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>(*)</b>		open	Twickel Purple (L), Pippa White (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Abrial (L), Greenwings (S/Ps)	5
			dense	Reydovan (L), Helmsdale (S/Ps)	7
<b>7.</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf: length</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	short	Florvendula puple (S/Ps)	1
			medium	Kerlavanhaze (L), Lavenite petite (L)	3
			long	Dutch (L), Grappenhall (L)	5
<b>8.</b>	<b>8.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf: width</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	narrow	Bouquets of Roses (S/Ps), Klelv12072 (S/Ps)	1
			medium	Fiar 16 (S/Ps), Royal purple (S/Ps)	3
			broad	Dow4 (L), Montparler (L)	5
<b>9.</b>	<b>9.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf: incisions of margin</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	absent	Abrial (L)	1
			weakly expressed	Pure Harmony (S/Ps)	2
<b>G</b>			strongly expressed	Sidonie (S/Ps)	3

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>10.</b>	<b>10.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Flowering stem: length (including spike)</b>		
<b>(+)</b>		<b>(b), (c)</b>	very short	Lady (L), Clair de Lune (S/Ps)	1
<b>QN</b>			short	Munstead (L), Sugar Plum (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Abrial (L), Helmsdale (S/Ps)	5
			long	Reydovan (L), James Compton (S/Ps)	7
			very long	Capsicclair (L)	9
<b>11.</b>	<b>11.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Flowering stem: thickness at middle third (not including the spike)</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b), (c)</b>	very thin	Lady (L), James Compton (S/Ps)	1
			thin	Maillette (L), Sugar Plum (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Grosso (L), Marshwood (S/Ps)	5
			thick	Reydovan (L)	7
			very thick		9
<b>12.</b>	<b>12.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flowering stem: intensity of green colour</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b), (c)</b>	very light	Capsicclair (L), Azur (L)	1
			light	Super (L), Pippa White (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Grosso (L), Tickled Pink (S/Ps)	5
			dark	36.70 (L)	7
			very dark		9
<b>13.</b>	<b>13.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b><u>Lavandula section only:</u> Flowering stem: rigidity of basal part</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b), (c)</b>	weak	Capsicclair (L)	3
			medium	Grosso (L)	5
			strong	Reydovan (L)	7

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>14.</b>	<b>14.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b><u>Stoechas and Pterostoechas sections only:</u> Flowering stem: intensity of pubescence</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b), (c)</b>	weak	Major (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Sugar Plum (S/Ps)	5
			strong	Marshwood (S/Ps)	7
<b>15.</b>	<b>15.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flowering stem: lateral branching (above foliage)</b>		
<b>QL</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b), (c)</b>	absent	Lady (L), Clozone (L), Blue River (L)	1
<b>G</b>			present	Grosso (L)	9
<b>16.</b>	<b>16.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flowering stem: number of lateral branches (as for 13)</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b), (c)</b>	few	Reydovan (S/Ps), Willowbridge White (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Grosso (L), Clair de Lune (S/Ps)	5
			many	Bogone (L), Azur (L)	7
<b>17.</b>	<b>17.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flowering stem: length of longest lateral branch above foliage (including spike)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b), (c)</b>	very short	Maillette (L)	1
			short	Reydovan (L), Avice Hill (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Capsicclair (L)	5
			long	Grosso (L)	7
			very long		9

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>18.</b>	<b>18.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Spike: maximum width</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	very narrow	Grey Hedge (L), Pippa White (S/Ps)	1
			narrow	Hidcote Pink (L), Major (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Grosso (L), Marshwood (S/Ps)	5
			broad	Pelleret 18 (L)	7
			very broad	Reydovan (L), Hidcote Giant (L)	9
<b>19.</b>	<b>19.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Spike: total length (including first whorl)</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	very short	Lady (L), James Compton (S/Ps)	1
<b>QN</b>			short	Munstead (L), Major (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Grosso (L), Pippa White (S/Ps)	5
			long	Azur (L)	7
			very long		9
<b>20.</b>	<b>20.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b><u>Lavandula section only:</u> Spike: length from second whorl</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	very short	Lady (L)	1
<b>QN</b>			short	Capsicclair (L)	3
			medium	Grosso (L)	5
			long	B 110 (L)	7
			very long		9
<b>21.</b>	<b>21.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b><u>Lavandula section only:</u> Spike: number of whorls (excluding first whorl)</b>		
<b>QN</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	few	Reydovan (L)	3
			medium	Capsicclair (L)	5
			many	Jaubert (L)	7

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>22.</b>	<b>22.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b><u>Lavandula section only:</u> Spike: distance between whorls (as for 19)</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(*)</b>		very short	Lady (L)	1
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b)</b>	short	Grosso (L)	3
			medium	Abrial (L)	5
			long	Super (L)	7
			very long		9
<b>23.</b>	<b>23.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Spike: shape</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	narrow conical	Grey Hedge (L)	1
<b>PQ</b>			conical	Abrial (L), Silver Ghost (S/Ps)	2
			truncate conical	Reydovan (L), Tickled Pink (S/Ps)	3
			cylindrical	36.70 (L), Willowbridge White (S/Ps)	4
			fusiform	Lady (L), Sidonie (S/Ps)	5
			narrow trullate	Yuulong (L)	6
<b>24.</b>	<b>24.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Spike: number of flowers</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b)</b>	few	Capsclair (L)	3
			medium	Abrial (L), James Compton (S/Ps)	5
			many	Suad 32 (L), Willowbridge White (S/Ps)	7
<b>25.</b>	<b>25.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b><u>Lavandula section only:</u> Spike: number of flowers on apical whorl</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b)</b>	few	Abrial (L)	3
			medium	Reydovan (L)	5
			many	36.70 (L)	7

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>26.</b>	<b>26.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Spike: width of fertile bracts</b>		
<b>(+)</b>		<b>(b)</b>	narrow	Grey Hedge (L), Sidonie (S/Ps)	3
<b>QN</b>			medium	Impress Purple (L), Roxlea Park (S/Ps)	5
			broad	Munstead (L), Willowbridge White (S/Ps)	7
<b>27.</b>	<b>27.</b>	<b>VS</b>	<b><u>Stoechas and Pterostoechas sections only:</u> Spike: main colour of fertile bracts</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	white	Silver Ghost (S/Ps)	1
<b>PQ</b>			green	Pippa White (S/Ps)	2
			violet	Blue Canaries (S/Ps)	3
			red purple	Roxlea Park (S/Ps)	4
			brown	Sidonie (S/Ps)	5
<b>28.</b>	<b>28.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b><u>Lavandula section only:</u> Spike: presence of bracteole</b>		
<b>QL</b>		<b>(b), (d)</b>	sometimes present	Munstead (L)	1
			always present	Impress Purple (L)	2
<b>29.</b>	<b>29.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b><u>Lavandula section only:</u> Spike: length of bracteole</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b) (d)</b>	short	Pacific Blue (L)	3
			medium	Munstead (L)	5
			long	Super (L)	7
<b>30.</b>	<b>30.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Spike: presence of infertile bracts</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	absent	Abrial (L), Maillette (L)	1
<b>QL G</b>			present	James Compton (S/Ps)	9
<b>31.</b>	<b>31.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Spike: number of infertile bracts</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b)</b>	few	Prolil (S/Ps), Toscane (S/Ps)	1
			medium	Anouk (S/Ps)	3
			many	Flovendula Purple (S/Ps), Lavsts 08 (S/Ps)	5

CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>32.</b>	<b>32.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b><u>Stoechas section only:</u> Spike: length of infertile bracts</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	short	Evelyn Cadzow (S/Ps)	3
<b>QN</b>			medium	Tickled Pink (S/Ps)	5
			long	James Compton (S/Ps)	7
<b>33.</b>	<b>33.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Spike: width of infertile bracts</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b)</b>	narrow	Atlantica (S/Ps), James Compton (S/Ps)	1
			medium	Anouk (S/Ps), Fair 09 (S/Ps)	3
			broad	Boysberry Ruffles (S/Ps), Happiness Sky (L)	5
<b>34.</b>	<b>34.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b><u>Stoechas section only:</u> Spike: shape of infertile bracts</b>		
<b>PQ</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	linear	James Compton (S/Ps)	1
			elliptic	Pippa White (S/Ps)	2
			oblong	Pukehou (S/Ps)	3
			oblanceolate	Tickled Pink (S/Ps)	4
			obovate	Plum (S/Ps)	5
			spatulate	Otto Quast (S/Ps)	6
<b>35.</b>	<b>35.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b><u>Stoechas section only:</u> Spike: main colour of infertile bracts</b>		
<b>PQ G</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
<b>36.</b>	<b>36.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b><u>Stoechas section only:</u> Spike: undulation of margin of infertile bracts</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b)</b>	weak	Greenwings (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Helmsdale (S/Ps)	5
			strong	Merle (S/Ps)	7



CPVO N°	UPOV N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
<b>37.</b>	<b>37.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: colour of calyx</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(*)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	greenish	Azur (L), Pippa White (S/Ps)	1
<b>PQ</b>			purplish	Regal Splendour (S/Ps)	2
			violet	Grosso (L)	3
			greyish	Jaubert (L)	4
<b>38.</b>	<b>38.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: pubescence of calyx</b>		
<b>QN</b>		<b>(b)</b>	weak	Capsclair (L), Sidonie (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Avic Hill (L), Willowbridge White (S/Ps)	5
			strong	Reydovan (L), Roxlea Park (S/Ps)	7
<b>39.</b>	<b>39.</b>	<b>MS</b>	<b>Corolla: colour</b>		
<b>(+)</b>	<b>(*)</b>				
<b>PQ</b>		<b>(b)</b>	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
<b>G</b>					
<b>40.</b>	<b>40.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Time of beginning of flowering</b>		
<b>QN</b>			early	Azur (L), James Compton (S/Ps)	3
			medium	Sumian (L), Pippa White (S/Ps)	5
			late	Abrial (L)	7

## 8. EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS

### 8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

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

- a) All observations on the leaf, flowering stem, spike and flower should be made at the time of full flowering.
- b) All observations on the flowering stem should be made on the main flowering stem.
- c) For *Lavandula* section varieties, the observation of bracteoles is made when the flower first opens.

For certain characteristics, different example varieties are given for the *Lavandula* section and the *Stoechas* or the *Pterostoechas* section. The former is indicated by L and the latter by S/Ps.

### 8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 1: Plant: growth habit



1  
upright



2  
bushy



3  
globular

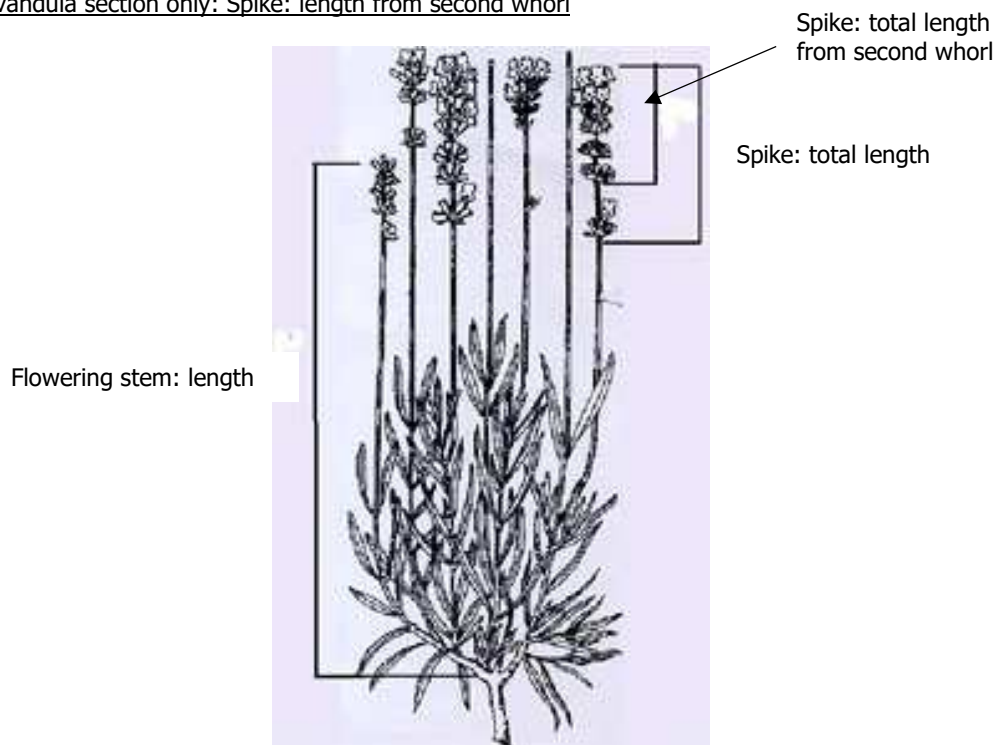


4  
spreading

Ad. 10: Flowering stem: length (including spike)

Ad. 19: Spike: total length (including first whorl)

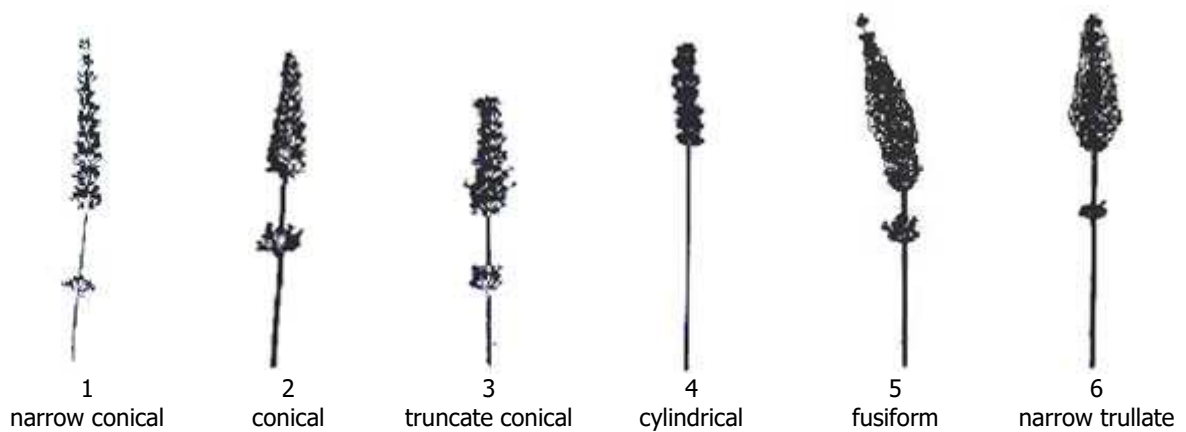
Ad. 20: Lavandula section only: Spike: length from second whorl



Ad. 22: Lavandula section only: Spike: distance between whorls

The distance between whorls is assessed by determining the ratio: length of spike/number of whorls.

Ad. 23: Spike: shape



Ad. 26: Spike: width of fertile bracts

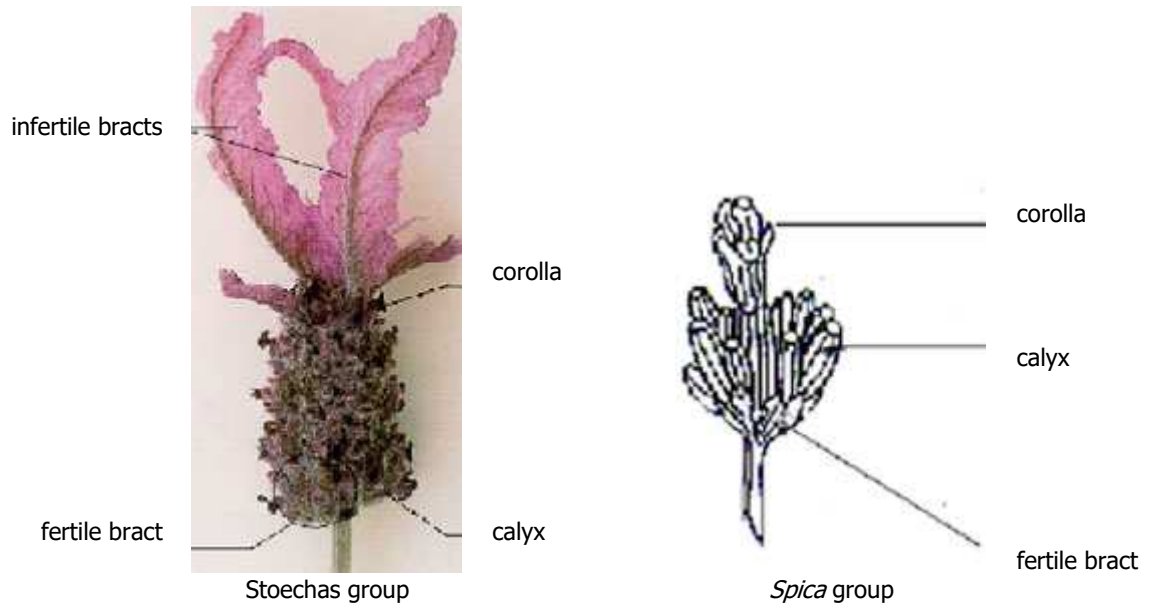
Ad. 27: Stoechas and Pterostoechas sections only: Spike: main colour of fertile bracts

Ad. 30: Spike: presence of infertile bracts

Ad. 32: Stroechas section only: Spike: length of infertile bracts

Ad. 37: Flower: colour of calyx

Ad. 39: Corolla: colour



Ad. 39: Corolla: colour

Observations on corolla colour should be made on recently opened flowers.

## 9. LITERATURE

Armitage, A.M., 1989: "Herbaceous Perennial Plants". Varsity Press, Inc., Athens, Georgia.

De Wolf, Gordon P., 1955: "Notes on Cultivated Labiates". 5. Lavandula B... 3: 47-57.

McLeod J.A., 1989: "Lavander, Sweet Lavender". Kangaroo Press, reprinted in 1991.

McNaughton, V.J., 1994: "The Essential Lavender", Penguin Books.

McNaughton, V. J., 2000: "Lavender: The Grower's Guide" Bloomings Books, Melbourne.

Tucker, Arthur O., 1981: "The Correct Name of Lavandin and its Cultivars (Labiatae)", *Baileya* 21: 131 – 133.

Tucker, Arthur O. and Hensen, Karel, J.W., 1985: "The Cultivars of Lavender and Lavandin (Labiatae)", *Baileya* 22: 168 – 177.

## **10. TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

The Technical Questionnaire is available on the CPVO website under the following reference:  
CPVO-TQ/194/1-Rev