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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS
GENEVA

DRAFT**BEETROOT**

UPOV Code: BETAA_VUL_GVC

Beta vulgaris L. ssp. *vulgaris* var. *conditiva* Alef.**GUIDELINES****FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS****FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY***prepared by experts from the Netherlands*

*to be considered by the Technical Committee at its forty-fourth session,
to be held in Geneva, from April 7 to 9, 2008*

Alternative Names: *

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> var. <i>conditiva</i> Alef., <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> var. <i>esculenta</i> L., <i>Beta vulgaris</i> L. ssp. <i>vulgaris</i> var. <i>hortensis</i>	Beetroot, Garden Beet	Betterave rouge, Betterave potagère	Rote Rübe, Rote Bete	Remolacha de cocona, Remolacha de mesa, Remolacha roja

The purpose of these guidelines ("Test Guidelines") is to elaborate the principles contained in the General Introduction (document TG/1/3), and its associated TGP documents, into detailed practical guidance for the harmonized examination of distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS) and, in particular, to identify appropriate characteristics for the examination of DUS and production of harmonized variety descriptions.

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

These Test Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the General Introduction and its associated TGP documents.

* These names were correct at the time of the introduction of these Test Guidelines but may be revised or updated. [Readers are advised to consult the UPOV Code, which can be found on the UPOV Website (www.upov.int), for the latest information.]

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1. Subject of these Test Guidelines

These Test Guidelines apply to all varieties of *Beta vulgaris* L. ssp. *vulgaris* var. *conditiva* Alef.

2. Material Required

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

2.2 The material is to be supplied in the form of seed.

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

200 g or 9,000 seed clusters.

2.4 The seed should meet the minimum requirements for germination, species and analytical purity, health and moisture content, specified by the competent authority

2.5 The plant material supplied should be visibly healthy, not lacking in vigor, nor affected by any important pest or disease.

2.6 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If it has been treated, full details of the treatment must be given.

3. Method of Examination

3.1 *Number of Growing Cycles*

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

3.2 *Testing Place*

Tests are normally conducted at one place. In the case of tests conducted at more than one place, guidance is provided in TGP/9 "Examining Distinctness".

3.3 *Conditions for Conducting the Examination*

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

3.3.2 The recommended method of observing the characteristic is indicated by the following key in the second column of the Table 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

3.4 *Test Design*

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 200 plants, which should be divided between two or more replicates.

3.4.2 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.

3.5 *Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined*

Unless otherwise indicated, all observations on single plants should be made on 40 plants or parts taken from each of 40 plants and any other observation made on all plants in the test.

3.6 *Additional Tests*

Additional tests, for examining relevant characteristics, may be established.

4. Assessment of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability

4.1 *Distinctness*

4.1.1 General Recommendations

It is of particular importance for users of these Test Guidelines to consult the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding distinctness. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in these Test Guidelines.

4.1.2 Consistent Differences

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

4.1.3 Clear Differences

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

4.2 *Uniformity*

4.2.1 It is of particular importance for users of these Test Guidelines to consult the General Introduction prior to making decisions regarding uniformity. However, the following points are provided for elaboration or emphasis in these Test Guidelines:

4.2.2 Cross-pollinated varieties

The assessment of uniformity should be according to the recommendations for cross-pollinated varieties in the General Introduction. For the characteristics, Root: shape in longitudinal section (characteristic 17), Root: external color (characteristic 23) and Root: prominence of rings (characteristic 26), a population standard of 2% and an acceptance probability of 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 200 plants, 7 off-types are allowed.

4.2.3 Hybrid varieties

For the assessment of uniformity, a population standard of 2 % and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 200 plants, 7 off-types are allowed. In addition a population standard of 2 % and an acceptance probability of at least 95 % should be applied to clearly recognizable inbred plants. In the case of a sample size of 200 plants the additional maximum number of clearly recognizable inbred plants would be 7.

4.3 *Stability*

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

4.3.2 Where appropriate, or in cases of doubt, stability may be tested, either by growing a further generation, or by testing a new seed stock to ensure that it exhibits the same characteristics as those shown by the previous 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) Germity (characteristic 1)
- (b) Leaf blade: color (characteristic 9)
- (c) Root: shape in longitudinal section (characteristic 17)
- (d) Root: external color (characteristic 23)
- (e) Bolting tendency (from an early sowing) (characteristic 27)

5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction.

6. Introduction to the Table of Characteristics

6.1 *Categories of Characteristics*

6.1.1 Standard Test Guidelines Characteristics

Standard Test Guidelines characteristics are those which are approved by UPOV for examination of DUS and from which members of the Union can select those suitable for their particular circumstances.

6.1.2 Asterisked Characteristics

Asterisked characteristics (denoted by *) are those included in the Test Guidelines which are important for the international harmonization of variety descriptions and should always be examined for DUS and included in the variety description by all members of the Union, except when the state of expression of a preceding characteristic or regional environmental conditions render this inappropriate.

6.2 *States of Expression and Corresponding Notes*

States of expression are given for each characteristic to define the characteristic and to harmonize descriptions. Each state of expression is allocated a corresponding numerical note for ease of recording of data and for the production and exchange of the description.

6.3 *Types of Expression*

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

6.4 *Example Varieties*

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

6.5 *Legend*

(*) Asterisked characteristic – see Chapter 6.1.2

QL: Qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

QN: Quantitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

PQ: Pseudo-qualitative characteristic – see Chapter 6.3

MG, MS, VG, VS: See Chapter 3.3.2

C: special test

(a) – (b) See Explanations on the Table of Characteristics in Chapter 8.1

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

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

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
1. VG/ MS (*) (+)	Germity	Germie	Germität	Germia		
QL	C monogerm	monogerme	monogerm	monogermen	Monodet, Monopoly	1
	multigerm	multigerme	multigerm	multigermen	Crosby, Detroit 2	2
2. VG (*)	Seedling: red coloration of hypocotyl	Plantule: coloration rouge de l'hypocotyle	Keimpflanze: Rotfärbung des Hypokotyls	Plántula: color rojo del hipocotilo		
QL	absent	absente	fehlend	ausente	Albina Vereduna	1
	present	présente	vorhanden	presente	Crosby, Detroit 2	9
3. VG	Leaf: attitude of petiole	Feuille: port du pétiole	Blatt: Haltung des Stieles	Hoja: porte del peciolo		
QN	(a) erect	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Dragon, Forono	1
	semi-erect	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	Crosby, Detroit 2	3
	horizontal	horizontal	waagerecht	horizontal		5
4. VG (*)	Leaf: attitude of blade	Feuille: port du limbe	Blatt: Haltung der Spreite	Hoja: porte del limbo		
QN	(a) erect	dressé	aufrecht	erecto	Dragon	1
	semi-erect	demi-dressé	halbaufrecht	semierecto	Bikores	3
	horizontal	horizontal	waagerecht	horizontal	Detroit 5, Forono	5
	semi-pendulous	demi-retombant	halbhängend	semicolgante	D'Egypte	7
	pendulous	retombant	hängend	colgante		9
5. VG/ MS (*)	Leaf: length (including petiole)	Feuille: longueur (pétiole inclus)	Blatt: Länge (einschließlich Stiel)	Hoja: longitud (incluyendo peciolo)		
QN	(a) short	courte	kurz	corta	Babybeat	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Boltardy	5
	long	longue	lang	larga	Bull's Blood	7

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
6. (*)	VG/ MS	Leaf blade: length	Limbe: longueur	Blattspreite: Länge	Limbo: longitud		
QN	(a)	short	court	kurz	corto	Babybeat	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Detroit 2	5
		long	long	lang	largo	Crosby	7
7. (*)	VG/ MS	Leaf blade: width	Limbe: largeur	Blattspreite: Breite	Limbo: anchura		
QN	(a)	narrow	étroit	schmal	estrecho	Bikores	3
		medium	moyen	mittel	medio	Detroit 2	5
		broad	large	breit	ancho	Crosby	7
8. (*)	VG	Leaf blade: shape	Limbe: forme	Blattspreite: Form	Limbo: forma		
QN	(a)	narrow elliptic	elliptique étroit	schmal elliptisch	elíptica estrecha	Cheltenham Mono	3
		medium elliptic	elliptique moyen	mittel elliptisch	elíptica media	Detroit 2	5
		broad elliptic	elliptique large	breit elliptisch	elíptica ancha	Burpee’s Golden	7
9. (*)	VG	Leaf blade: color	Limbe: couleur	Blattspreite: Farbe	Limbo: color		
QN	(a)	mainly green	principalement verte	hauptsächlich grün	principalmente verde	Albina Vereduna	1
		green and red	verte et rouge	grün und rot	verde y rojo	D’Egypte	2
		mainly red	principalement rouge	hauptsächlich rot	principalmente rojo	Bull’s Blood	3
10. (*)	VG	Leaf blade: intensity of green color	Limbe: intensité de la couleur verte	Blattspreite: Intensität der Grünfärbung	Limbo: intensidad del color verde		
QN	(a)	light	claire	hell	claro	Solist	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Regala	5
		dark	foncée	dunkel	oscuro	Monopoly	7

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
11.	VG	Leaf blade: red coloration of veins	Limbe: coloration rouge des nervures	Blattspreite: Rotfärbung der Adern	Limbo: color rojo de las nervaduras		
QN	(a)	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Albina Vereduna	1
		weak	faible	gering	débil	Chioggia	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Regala	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	D'Egypte	7
		very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte	Bull's Blood	9
12.	VG	Leaf blade: undulation of margin	Limbe: ondulation du bord	Blattspreite: Wellung des Randes	Limbo: ondulación del márgen		
QN	(a)	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Burpee's Golden	1
		weak	faible	gering	débil	Trianon	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Regala	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	D'Egypte	7
		very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte	Detroit 5	9
13.	VG	Leaf blade: blistering	Limbe: cloûre	Blattspreite: Blasigkeit	Limbo: ampollado		
QN	(a)	weak	faible	gering	débil	Crosby	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Bikores	5
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Burpee's Golden	7
14.	VG	Petiole: width of base (at root insertion)	Pétiole: largeur de la base (à l'insertion sur la racine)	Blattstiel: Breite der Basis (am Rübenansatz)	Pecíolo: anchura de la base (en la inserción de la raíz)		
QN	(a)	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Cylindra	3
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Bikores	5
		broad	large	breit	ancha	Crosby	7

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
15. VG (*)	Petiole: main color of lower side	Pétiole: couleur principale de la face inférieure	Blattstiel: Hauptfarbe der Unterseite	Pecíolo: color principal de la cara inferior		
PQ (a)	green	verte	grün	verde	Albina Vereduna	1
	orange	orange	orange	anaranjada	Burpee's Golden	2
	red	rouge	rot	rojo	Crapaudine	3
	purple	violette	purpur	púrpura	Babybeat, Bull's Blood	4
16. VG (*)	Root: position in soil	Racine: position dans le sol	Rübe: Sitz im Boden	Raíz: posición en el suelo		
QN (b)	very shallow	très superficielle	sehr flach	muy superficial	D'Egypte	1
	shallow	superficielle	flach	superficial		3
	medium	moyennement enterrée	mittel	media	Boltardy	5
	deep	enterrée	tief	profunda	Albina Vereduna	7
	very deep	très enterrée	sehr tief	muy profunda	Crapaudine	9
17. VG (*) (+)	Root: shape in longitudinal section	Racine: forme en section longitudinale	Rübe: Form im Längsschnitt	Raíz: forma en sección longitudinal		
PQ (b)	transverse narrow elliptic	elliptique transverse étroite	quer schmal elliptisch	elíptica transversal estrecha	D'Egypte	1
	transverse medium elliptic	elliptique transverse moyenne	quer mittel elliptisch	elíptica transversal media	Crosby	2
	circular	circulaire	rund	circular	Detroit 2	3
	obovate	obovale	verkehrt eiförmig	oboval	Albina Vereduna	4
	narrow oblong	oblongue étroite	schmal rechteckig	oblonga estrecha	Cylindra	5
	very narrow obovate	très obovale étroite	sehr schmal verkehrt eiförmig	muy oboval estrecho	Cheltenham Mono	6
18. VG/MS (*)	Root: length	Racine: longueur	Rübe: Länge	Raíz: longitud		
QN (b)	short	courte	kurz	corta	D'Egypte	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Detroit 2	5
	long	longue	lang	larga	Forono	7

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
19. VG/ MS (*)	Root: width	Racine: largeur	Rübe: Breite	Raíz: anchura		
QN (b)	narrow	étroite	schmal	estrecha	Forono	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Detroit 2	5
	broad	large	breit	ancha	D'Egypte	7
20. MS/ VG	Root: ratio length/width ratio	Racine: rapport longueur/largeur	Rübe: Verhältnis Länge/Breite	Raíz: relación longitud/anchura		
QN (b)	small	petit	klein	pequeña	D'Egypte	1
	medium	moyen	mittel	media	Detroit 2	3
	large	grand	groß	grande	Cylindra	5
21. VG (*) (+)	Root: shape of tip	Racine: forme du boutage	Rübe: Form der Spitze	Raíz: forma de la punta		
PQ (b)	pointed	pointue	spitz	puntiaguda	Cheltenham Mono, Crapaudine	1
	rounded	arrondie	abgerundet	redondeada	Babybeat, Crimson King	2
	flat	aplatie	flach	plana	D'Egypte	3
	depressed	déprimée	eingesenkt	deprimida		4
22. VG	Root: corkiness	Racine: présence de liège	Rübe: Korkbildung	Raíz: acorchado		
QN (b)	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil		1
	weak	faible	gering	débil	Boltardy	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio	Monami	5
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Crapaudine	7
	very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte		9

	English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
23. VG (*)	Root: external color	Racine: couleur externe	Rübe: Außenfarbe	Raíz: color externo		
PQ (b)	white	blanche	weiß	blanco	Albina Vereduna	1
	yellow	jaune	gelb	amarillo	Burpee's Golden	2
	reddish purple	pourpre-rougeâtre	rötlichpurpurn	púrpura rojizo	Detroit 2	3
24. VG (*)	Root: main color of flesh	Racine: couleur principale de la chair	Rübe: Hauptfarbe des Fleisches	Raíz: color principal de la pulpa		
PQ (b)	white	blanche	weiß	blanco	Albina Vereduna	1
	yellow orange	jaune orange	gelb orange	naranja amarillento	Burpee's Golden	2
	red	rouge	rot	rojo	Detroit 2	3
	purple	violette	purpur	púrpura	Cylindra	4
25. VG	Root: intensity of main color of flesh	Racine: intensité de la couleur principale de la chair	Rübe: Intensität der Hauptfarbe des Fleisches	Raíz: intensidad del color principal de la pulpa		
QN (b)	light	claire	hell	claro		3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	medio		5
	dark	foncée	dunkel	oscuro		7
26. VG	Root: prominence of rings	Racine: proéminence des cercles	Rübe: Ausprägung der Ringe	Raíz: prominencia de anillos		
QN (b)	absent or very weak	nulle ou très faible	fehlend oder sehr gering	ausente o muy débil	Akela, Larka	1
	weak	faible	gering	débil	Forono	3
	medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Pacemaker III	5
	strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Bull's Blood	7
	very strong	très forte	sehr stark	muy fuerte	Chioggia	9

		English	français	Deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
27.	MG	Bolting tendency (from an early sowing)	Tendance à la montaison (en semis précoce)	Neigung zum Schossen (bei Frühlkultur)	Tendencia a la salida a flor (en siembra temprana)		
QN	C	absent or weak	nulle ou faible	fehlend oder gering	ausente o débil	Boltardy, Dragon	1
		medium	moyenne	mittel	media	Pronto	2
		strong	forte	stark	fuerte	Pacemaker III	3

8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

8.1 *Explanations covering several characteristics*

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

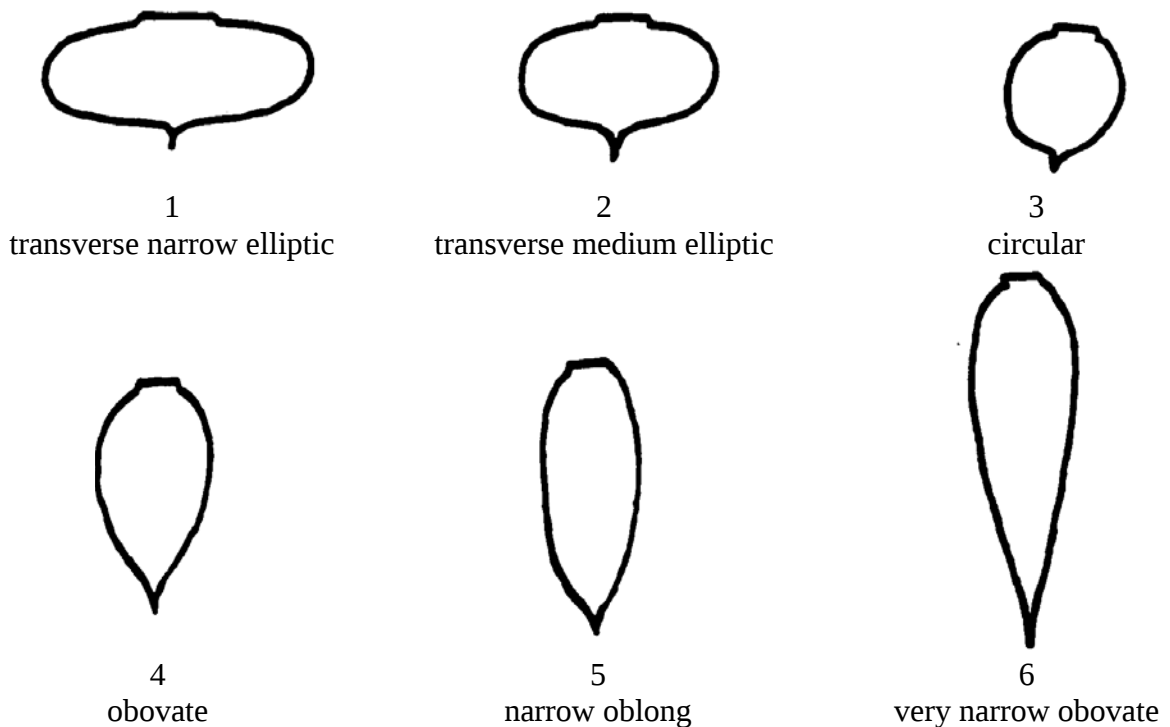
- (a) All observations on leaves should be made on fully developed leaves.
- (b) All observations on the root should be made on fully developed roots.

8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

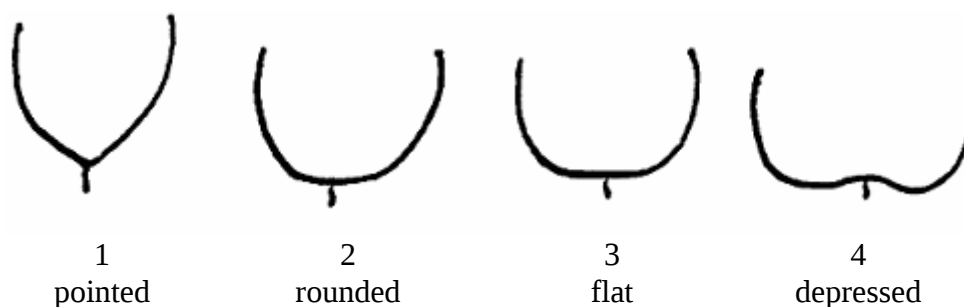
Ad. 1: Germity

Germity should be observed on 200 seed clusters. Monogerm varieties are genetically monogerm and at least 90% of seed clusters should lead to single plants. Seed clusters of multigerm varieties lead to less than 90% single plants.

Ad. 17: Root: shape in longitudinal section



Ad. 21: Root: shape of tip



Ad. 27: Bolting tendency (from an early sowing)

Method of cold treatment

Seed is laid out on a filter paper, which should be kept moist for germination. The minimum germination temperature is 18°C. With emergence of the root the seedlings should be transplanted into modules and subjected to cold treatment in cold storage for four weeks at 3°C without artificial lighting.

After the cold treatment the seedlings should be cultivated under normal conditions, preferably in the greenhouse (2°C minimum temperature, ventilation at 7°C and above). Multigerm varieties with several seedlings emerging from one cluster should not usually be singled. After the development of two true leaves, the young plants should be transplanted into the open field.

The number of bolted plants (with shoot axis elongated by more than 5 cm) should be counted at least once a week.

It is recommended to conduct this test as early as possible in the growing season, because bolting is very strongly influenced by the climatic conditions after cold treatment. Beetroot is very sensitive to devernalization at temperatures above 18°C.

9. Literature

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10. Technical Questionnaire

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

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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#4. Information on the breeding scheme and propagation of the variety

4.1 Breeding scheme

Variety resulting from:

4.1.1 Crossing

(a) controlled cross []
(please state parent varieties)

(b) partially known cross []
(please state known parent variety(ies))

(c) unknown cross []

4.1.2 Mutation []
(please state parent variety)

4.1.3 Discovery and development []
(please state where and when discovered
and how developed)

4.1.4 Other []
(please provide details)

4.2 Method of propagating the variety

Seed-propagated varieties

(a) Cross-pollination []
(i) population []
(ii) synthetic variety []

(b) Hybrid []

(c) Other []
(please provide details)

Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE		Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
5. Characteristics of the variety to be indicated (the number in brackets refers to the corresponding characteristic in Test Guidelines; please mark the note which best corresponds).			
Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note	
5.1 Germity (1)			
monogerm	Monodet, Monopoly	1[]	
multigerm	Crosby, Detroit 2	2[]	
5.2 Leaf blade: color (9)			
mainly green	Albina Vereduna	1[]	
green and red	D'Egypte	2[]	
mainly red	Bull's Blood	3[]	
5.3 Leaf blade: intensity of green color (10)			
light	Solist	3[]	
medium	Regala	5[]	
dark	Monopoly	7[]	
5.4 Root: shape in longitudinal section (17)			
transverse narrow elliptic	D'Egypte	1[]	
transverse medium elliptic	Crosby	2[]	
circular	Detroit 2	3[]	
obovate	Albina Vereduna	4[]	
narrow oblong	Cylindra	5[]	
very narrow obovate	Cheltenham Mono	6[]	

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE		Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note	
5.5 Root: length (18)			
short	D'Egypte	3[]	
medium	Detroit 2	5[]	
long	Forono	7[]	
5.6 Root: external color (23)			
white	Albina Vereduna	1[]	
yellow	Burpee's Golden	2[]	
reddish purple	Detroit 2	3[]	
5.7 Root: main color of flesh (24)			
white	Albina Vereduna	1[]	
yellow orange	Burpee's Golden	2[]	
red	Detroit 2	3[]	
purple	Cylindra	4[]	
5.8 Bolting tendency (from an early sowing) (27)			
absent or weak	Boltardy, Dragon	1[]	
medium	Pronto	2[]	
strong	Pacemaker III	3[]	

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:																					
6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties <i>Please use the following table and box for comments to provide information on how your candidate variety differs from the variety (or varieties) which, to the best of your knowledge, is (or are) most similar. This information may help the examination authority to conduct its examination of distinctness in a more efficient way.</i> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety</th> <th>Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)</th> <th>Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the similar variety(ies)</th> <th>Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Example</i></td> <td><i>Root: external color</i></td> <td><i>yellow</i></td> <td><i>reddish purple</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Comments:				Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety	Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety	<i>Example</i>	<i>Root: external color</i>	<i>yellow</i>	<i>reddish purple</i>												
Denomination(s) of variety(ies) similar to your candidate variety	Characteristic(s) in which your candidate variety differs from the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for the similar variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for your candidate variety																				
<i>Example</i>	<i>Root: external color</i>	<i>yellow</i>	<i>reddish purple</i>																				

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
#7. Additional information which may help in the examination of the variety 7.1 In addition to the information provided in sections 5 and 6, are there any additional characteristics which may help to distinguish the variety? Yes ☐ No ☐ (If yes, please provide details) 7.2 Are there any special conditions for growing the variety or conducting the examination? Yes ☐ No ☐ (If yes, please provide details) 7.3 Other information 7.3.1 Main use (a) (baby) leaf ☐ (b) baby beet ☐ (c) fresh market ☐ (d) industry ☐ (e) other ☐		
8. Authorization for release (a) Does the variety require prior authorization for release under legislation concerning the protection of the environment, human and animal health? Yes ☐ No ☐ (b) Has such authorization been obtained? Yes ☐ No ☐ If the answer to (b) is yes, please attach a copy of the authorization.		

Authorities may allow certain of this information to be provided in a confidential section of the Technical Questionnaire.

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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9. Information on plant material to be examined or submitted for examination.

9.1 The expression of a characteristic or several characteristics of a variety may be affected by factors, such as pests and disease, chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardants or pesticides), effects of tissue culture, different rootstocks, scions taken from different growth phases of a tree, etc.

9.2 The plant material should not have undergone any treatment which would affect the expression of the characteristics of the variety, unless the competent authorities allow or request such treatment. If the plant material has undergone such treatment, full details of the treatment must be given. In this respect, please indicate below, to the best of your knowledge, if the plant material to be examined has been subjected to:

(a) Microorganisms (e.g. virus, bacteria, phytoplasma)	Yes []	No []
(b) Chemical treatment (e.g. growth retardant, pesticide)	Yes []	No []
(c) Tissue culture	Yes []	No []
(d) Other factors	Yes []	No []

Please provide details for where you have indicated “yes”.

.....

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

Applicant's name			
Signature			

[End of document]