



# **Exhibit A: Breeding History**

Breeder describes how the variety was bred, or discovered and developed

#### Breeder Includes:

- Name of genetically-related starting materials that describe how the variety was created;
- Method(s) used and the steps taken;
- Criteria used for selection;
- Evidence of Uniformity and Stability;
- Variant description and frequency.

U.S. Plant Wrist; Protection

â

### Exhibit A - Breeder Provides:

- Genealogy and breeding history including the breeding method and subsequent stages of selection;
- A statement of <u>uniformity</u> including the level of variability in any characteristics of the variety;
- A statement of genetic <u>stability</u> showing the number of cycles of seed reproduction for which the variety has remained unchanged in all distinguishing characteristics;
- The type and frequency of genetic variants observed during reproduction and multiplication.

U.S. Plant 'Arrety Protection

ŧ.

### Exhibit B: Breeder's Statement of Distinctness

Establishes the Breeder's View on Distinctness General Format:

- Compares the MOST SIMILAR comparison variety or varieties to the APPLICATION variety
- State traits and values to distinguish
- Provide evidence:
  - · Differences are clear, uniform, stable
  - 2-3 generations of statistical evidence
  - Color chart readings

U.S. Plant \Grid; Protection

5



Variety PH5W4 has primarily a pink silk influenced somewhat by sunlight (10RP 4/8) vs. PHHB9, which has primarily a yellow silk color (2.5Y 8.5/4; Figure 1).





U.S. Plant \Greety Protection

ð.

# Exhibit C Objective Description of the Variety

- The breeder botanical description of the variety
- Crop-specific forms often created from UPOV Technical Questionnaires that guide the breeder
- This information is used by the PVP Office, entered into the specific crop database and established distinctness independent of the breeder's determination
- Used to:
  - Describe the "invention"
  - Confirm distinctness

U.S. Plant \Grid; Protection

7

### **Exhibit C**

- Breeders conduct field/greenhouse trials (2 year or 2 locations) and compare their variety with standard varieties or breeder selected similar varieties
- Differences between varieties must be proportionally consistent over time or location
- Breeders complete the PVP Office Exhibit C questionnaire

U.S. Plant Variety Protection

à.

## Exhibit C

- PVP Office examines the exhibit C responses
- Ask the breeder questions / more details if discrepancies occur
- PVP Examiners enter the varieties exhibit C data into the specific crop database and conducts a distinctness search against all the varieties in that crop database (= our reference collection)

U.S. Plant Variety Protection

- 5

## **PVP Examiner Report**

- Attests to
  - New the filing date of this application is xxxxxxxxxx. The applicant indicated "VARETY" was not released, marketed, or sold more than one year prior to filing in the United States or more than four years outside of the United States.
  - Uniformity & Stability The applicant states VARETY has been observed to be uniform and stable for X generations. No variants have been observed.
  - Distinctness a) Applicant's Statement of Distinctness: "VARETY" is most similar to "YYYY"
    however differs in these characteristics, "a) A distribuse search in the PYCROP distribuse resulted in a
    records—these varieties may distinguished by these characteristics.
  - Other information
    - Genealogy or Breeding History Parents and crosses made to create the variety
    - Selection criteria what the breeder was selecting for during the variety's creation.

U.S. Plant 'Arrety Protection

10