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## INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

Geneva

DRAFT

## ABELIA

UPOV Code: ABELI

*Abelia* R. Br.

## GUIDELINES

## FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS

## FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY

*prepared by an expert from France**to be considered by the*

*Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees  
at its forty-seventh session, to be held in Naivasha, Kenya, from May 19 to 23, 2014*

Alternative Names:\*

<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Abelia</i> R. Br.	Abelia	Abelia	Abelie	Abelia

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](http://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 *Abelia* R. Br.

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 plants capable of flowering and expressing all relevant characteristics of the variety during the first growing cycle.

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

8 plants.

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

2.5 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 ~~one~~ two 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 Because daylight varies, color determinations made against a color 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 color chart and version used should be specified in the variety description.

3.4 *Test Design*

3.4.1 Each test should be designed to result in a total of at least 6 plants.

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 *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.

###### 4.1.4 Number of Plants / Parts of Plants to be Examined

Unless otherwise indicated, for the purposes of distinctness, all observations on single plants should be made on 6 plants or parts taken from each of 6 plants and any other observations made on all plants in the test, 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 second 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, also 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. color 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*

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 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 6 plants, 1 off-type is allowed.

#### 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 further examined by testing a new 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: persistence of foliage (characteristic 1)
- (b) Plant: growth habit (characteristic 2)
- (c) Plant: height in relation to width (characteristic 3)
- (d) Young shoot: intensity of reddish flush (characteristic 6)
- (e) Leaf blade: main color on upper side (characteristic 10) with the following groups:
  - green
  - yellow green
  - grey green
  - purple green
- (f) Leaf blade: secondary color (characteristic 12) with the following groups:
  - white
  - pinkish white
  - yellow
  - yellow red
- (g) Sepal: color (characteristic 18) with the following groups:
  - white
  - pinkish white
  - light pink
  - orange pink
  - reddish
  - greenish
  - variable

- (h) Corolla lobe: main color of outer side (characteristic 26) with the following groups:  
white  
pink  
violet pink

5.4 Guidance for the use of grouping characteristics, in the process of examining distinctness, is provided through the General Introduction and document TGP/9 “Examining Distinctness”.

## 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*

6.2.1 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.

6.2.2 In the case of qualitative and pseudo-qualitative characteristics (see Chapter 6.3), 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

6.2.3 Further explanation of the presentation of states of expression and notes is provided in document TGP/7 “Development of Test Guidelines”.

### 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 4.1.5

(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
<b>1.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: persistence of foliage</b>	<b>Plante : persistance du feuillage</b>				
<b>QN</b>		deciduous	caduc				1
		evergreen	persistant			Edward Goucher	9
<b>2.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: growth habit</b>	<b>Plante: port</b>	<b>Pflanze: Wuchsform</b>	<b>Planta: porte</b>		
<b>(*)</b>							
<b>(+)</b>							
<b>PQ</b>		upright	dressé			Edward Goucher	1
		semi upright	demi dressé			Minaud	2
		rounded	rond			Golden Panache	3
		spreading	étalé			Lynn	4
<b>3.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: height in relation to width</b>	<b>Plante : hauteur par rapport à la largeur</b>				
<b>QN</b>		taller than broad	plus haute que large			Edward Goucher / Sherwood	1
		as tall as broad	aussi haute que large			Golden Panache	2
		broader than tall	plus large que haute			Rupestri	3
<b>4.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: density</b>	<b>Plante : densité</b>				
<b>(+)</b>							
<b>QN</b>		sparse	lâche				1
		sparse to medium	lâche à moyenne				2
		medium	moyenne			Edward Goucher	3
		medium to dense	moyenne à dense				4
		dense	dense			Golden Panache	5
<b>5.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stem: color</b>	<b>Tige: couleur</b>				
<b>PQ</b>	<b>(a)</b>	light brown	brun clair				1
		dark brown	brun foncé				2
		reddish	rougeâtre			Edward Goucher	3
<b>6.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Young shoot: intensity of reddish flush</b>	<b>Jeune rameau : intensité du flush rouge</b>				
<b>QN</b>	<b>(a)</b>	weak	faible				3
		medium	moyen				5
		strong	fort				7
<b>7.</b>	<b>VG/MS/MG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: length</b>	<b>Feuille : longueur</b>				
<b>(+)</b>							
<b>QN</b>	<b>(b)</b>	short	courte			Golden Panache/ Lynn	3
		medium	moyenne			Edward Goucher	5
		long	longue				7



		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>8.</b>	<b>VG/ MS/ MG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: width</b>	<b>Feuille : largeur</b>				
<b>(+)</b>							
<b>QN</b>	<b>(b)</b>	narrow	étroite			Golden Panache/ Lynn	3
		medium	moyenne			Edward Goucher	5
		broad	large				7
<b>9.</b>		<b>Leaf blade: ratio length/width</b>	<b>Feuille : rapport longueur/largeur</b>	Fr to replace 9 and 10 by the shape of leaf: we would want to use alternative 2 (easier)			
<b>(*)</b>							
<b>(+)</b>							
<b>(b)</b>							
<b>QN</b>		very low	très faible				1
<b>VG</b>		low	faible				2
		medium	moyen				3
		high	élevé				4
		very high	très élevé				5
<b>10.</b>		<b>Leaf blade: position of broadest part</b>	<b>Feuille : position de la partie la plus large</b>	To delete and to replace by shape			
<b>(*)</b>							
<b>(+)</b>							
<b>(b)</b>							
<b>QN</b>		below middle	en dessous				1
<b>VG</b>		at middle	au milieu				2
		above middle	au dessus				3
<b>9.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: shape</b>	<b>Feuille : forme</b>				
<b>(*)</b>							
<b>(+)</b>							
<b>PQ</b>	<b>(b)</b>	triangular	triangulaire				1
		ovate	ovale				2
		elliptic	elliptique				3
		obovate	obovale				4
		oblanceolate	oblancéolée				5
<b>10.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: main color on upper side</b>	<b>Feuille : couleur principale de la face supérieure</b>				
<b>(*)</b>							
<b>(+)</b>							
<b>PQ</b>	<b>(b)</b>	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number) green	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)				
<b>11.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: distribution of secondary color</b>	<b>Feuille : distribution de la couleur secondaire</b>				
<b>(*)</b>							
<b>(+)</b>							
<b>PQ</b>	<b>(b)</b>	none	aucune				1
		on margin only	en bordure seulement				2
		broad margin	bordure large				3
		intermediate zone	zone intermédiaire				4
		irregular	irrégulière				5

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>12.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: secondary color</b>	<b>Feuille : couleur secondaire</b>				
<b>PQ</b>	<b>(b)</b>	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)green	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)				
<b>13.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: distribution of tertiary color</b>	<b>Feuille : distribution de la couleur tertiaire</b>				
<b>PQ</b>	<b>(b)</b>	none	aucune				1
		on margin only	en bordure seulement				2
		irregular	irrégulière				3
<b>14.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: tertiary color</b>	<b>Feuille : couleur tertiaire</b>				
<b>PQ</b>	<b>(b)</b>	white	blanc				1
		yellow	jaune				2
		pink	rose				3
		red	rouge				4
		green	vert				5
<b>15.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: undulation</b>	<b>Feuille : ondulation</b>	UK : example varieties? If not 2 levels			
<b>QN</b>	<b>(b)</b>	absent or very weak	absente ou très faible				1
		weak	faible				2
		medium	moyenne				3
		strong	forte				4
<b>16.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: glossiness</b>	<b>Feuille : brillance</b>				
<b>QN</b>	<b>(b)</b>	absent or very weak	absente à très faible			Panache	1
		medium	moyenne			Edward Goucher	2
		strong	forte			Snowdrift	3
<b>17.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Leaf blade: blistering</b>	<b>Feuille : cloqure</b>				
<b>QL</b>	<b>(b)</b>	absent	absente				1
		present	présente				9
<b>18.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Sepal: color</b>	<b>Sépale : couleur</b>				
<b>PQ</b>		white	blanc			JP : variety's name?	1
		pinkish white	blanc rosé				2
		light pink	rose pâle			Gold Spot	3
		orange pink	rose orangé				4
		reddish	rougeâtre			Edward Goucher	5
		greenish	verdâtre				6
		variable	variable			Golden Panache	7

	English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>19. VG/ MG (*)</b>	<b>Sepal: number</b>	<b>Sépale : nombre</b>				
<b>QN</b>	only two	seulement deux			Edward Goucher	1
	only four	seulement quatre			Francis Mason	2
	only five	seulement cinq				3
	variable	variable			Minaud	4
<b>20. VG (+)</b>	<b>Sepal: width</b>	<b>Sépale : largeur</b>				
<b>PQ</b>	narrow	étroite				1
	medium	moyenne				2
	large	large			Lynn	3
<b>21. VG (*)</b>	<b>Flower bud: color</b>	<b>Bouton floral : couleur</b>				
<b>PQ</b>	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)				
<b>22. VG/ MS/ MG (+)</b>	<b>Corolla: length</b>	<b>Corolle : longueur</b>				
<b>QN</b>	very short	très courte				1
	short	courte			Grandiflora, Panaché	3
	medium	moyenne			Minaud	5
	long	longue				7
	very long	très longue			Lynn	9
<b>23. VG/ MS/ MG (+)</b>	<b>Corolla: diameter</b>	<b>Corolle : diamètre</b>				
<b>QN</b>	narrow	étroite			Panaché	1
	medium	moyenne			Minaud	2
	broad	large			Lynn	3
<b>24. VG (*) (+)</b>	<b>Corolla lobe: attitude of upper part</b>	<b>Lobe de la corolle : port de la partie supérieure</b>				
<b>QN</b>	erect	dressé				1
	semi erect	demi dressé			Edward Goucher	2
	horizontal	horizontal				3
<b>25. VG (*) (+)</b>	<b>Corolla lobe: main color of inner side</b>	<b>Lobe de la corolle : couleur principale de la face interne</b>				
<b>PQ</b>	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)				

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>26.</b> <b>(*)</b> <b>(+)</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Corolla lobe: main color of outer side</b>	<b>Lobe de la corolle : couleur principale de la face externe</b>				
<b>PQ</b>		RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)	Code RHS des couleurs (indiquer le numéro de référence)				
<b>27.</b> <b>(*)</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Corolla tube: length</b>	<b>Corolle tube : longueur</b>				
<b>QN</b>		short	court				1
		medium	moyen			Kaleidoscope	2
		long	long				3
<b>28.</b> <b>(*)</b> <b>(+)</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Corolla throat: blotches</b>	<b>Gorge de la corolle : taches</b>				
<b>QL</b>		absent	absente			Sherwood	1
		present	présente			Minduo1	9
<b>29.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Corolla throat: hairiness</b>	<b>Gorge de la corolle : pilosité</b>				
<b>QN</b>		absent	absente			Sherwood	1
		present	présente			Minduo1	9
<b>30.</b> <b>(*)</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Stigma: position in relation to anthers</b>	<b>Stigmate : position par rapport aux anthères</b>				
<b>QN</b>		below	au dessous				1
		same level	au même niveau			Minaud	2
		above	au dessus			Minduo1	3
<b>31.</b> <b>(*)</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Anther: color</b>	<b>Anthère : couleur</b>				
<b>PQ</b>		white	blanche			Minaud	1
		yellowish	jaunâtre			Minduo1	2
		light purple	violet clair				3
<b>32.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Flower: fragrance</b>	<b>Fleur : parfum</b>				
<b>QN</b>		weak	faible			Minaud	1
		medium	moyen			Sherwood	2
		strong	fort				3
<b>33.</b> <b>(*)</b> <b>(+)</b>		<b>Time of beginning of flowering</b>	<b>Époque de début de floraison</b>				
<b>QN</b>		early	précoce				3
		medium	moyenne			Minaud	5
		late	tardive			Golden Panache	7

		English	français	deutsch	español	Example Varieties Exemples Beispielssorten Variedades ejemplo	Note/ Nota
<b>34.</b>	<b>VG</b>	<b>Plant: floriferousness</b>	<b>Plante : floribondité</b>				
<b>(*)</b>							
<b>QN</b>		sparse	peu dense			Lynn	3
		medium	moyenne			Minduo1	5
		dense	dense			Francis Mason	7

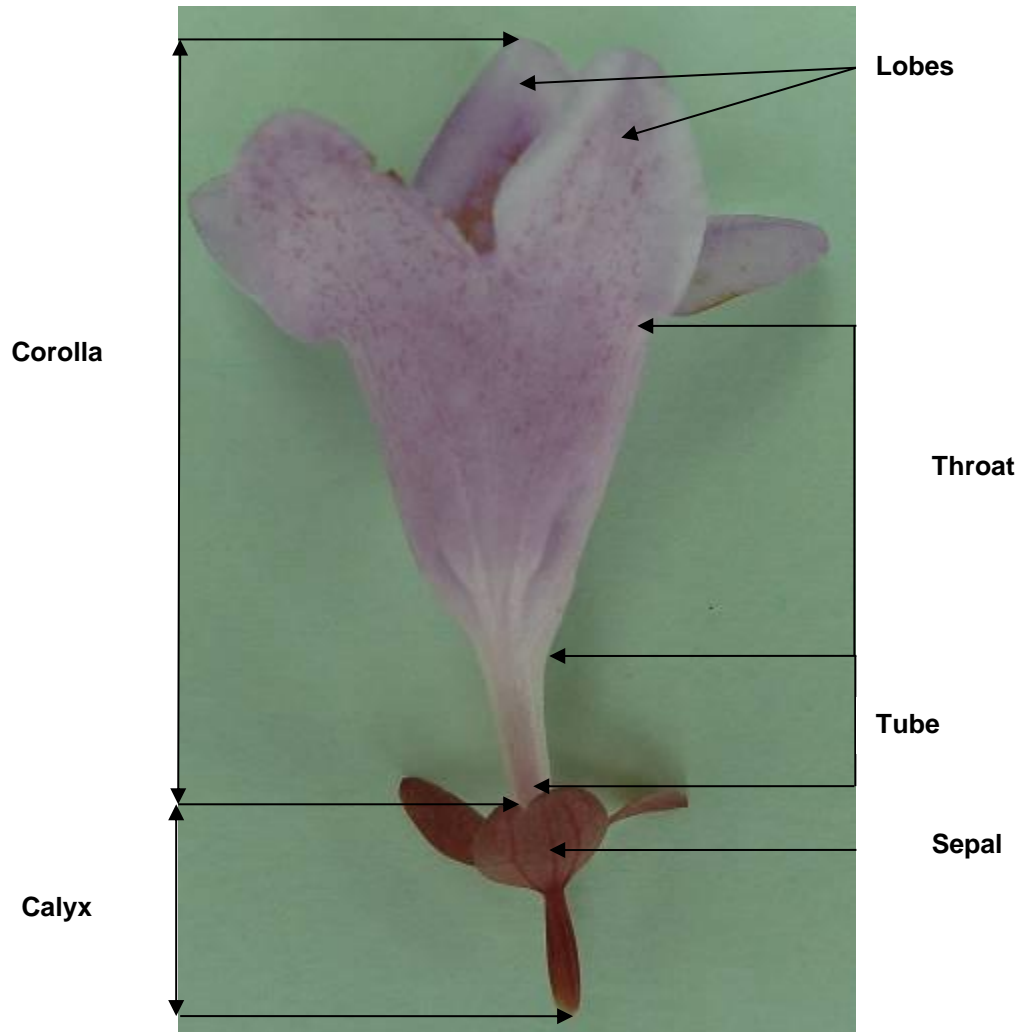
8. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

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:

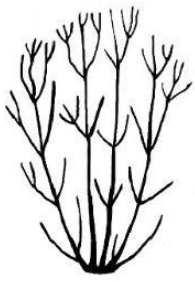
- (a) Characteristics on shoots and leaves are to be observed on current year's shoots.
- (b) Observations are made on fully expanded leaves.

General illustration of flower



## 8.2 *Explanations for individual characteristics*

### Ad. 2: Plant: growth habit



1  
upright



2  
semi upright

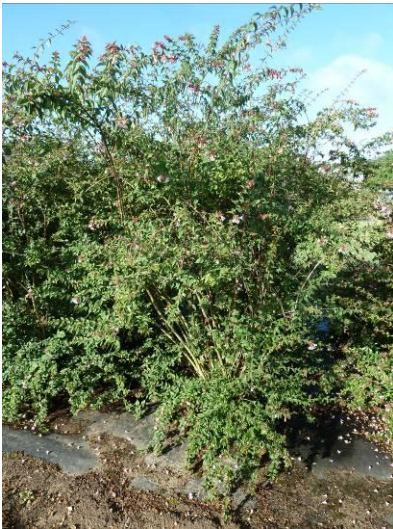


3  
rounded



4  
spreading

### Ad. 4: Plant: density



1  
sparse



3  
medium



5  
dense

Ad. 7: Leaf blade: length

Ad. 8: Leaf blade: width








3  
short  
narrow

5  
medium  
medium

7  
long  
broad

Ad. 9: Leaf blade: shape

←      broadest part      →		
(below middle)	at middle	(above middle)

narrow (high) → width (ratio length/width) ← broad (low)				 5 oblanceolate
	 1 triangular	 2 ovate	 3 elliptic	 4 obovate



Ad. 10: Leaf blade: main color on upper side

The main color is the color with the largest surface area present on the inner side of a leaf. In cases where the areas of the main and secondary colors are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area of the blade, the darkest color is considered to be the main color.

Ad. 11: Leaf blade: distribution of secondary color

The secondary color is determined as the color with the second largest surface area, usually observed as a defined pattern on the inner side of a leaf.



1  
none



2  
on margin only



3  
broad margin

4  
intermediate  
zone



5  
irregular

Broad margin: (the picture will be improved in summer 2014)

Ad. 14: Leaf blade: tertiary color

The tertiary color is determined as the color with the third largest surface area, usually observed as a defined pattern on the inner side of a leaf. The inner side is the same as the upper side.

Ad. 20: Sepal: width



1  
narrow



2  
medium



3  
large

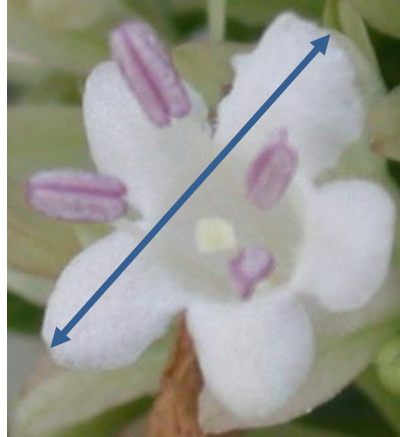
Ad 22: Corolla: length

Ad 23: Corolla: diameter

Length



Diameter



Ad. 24: Corolla lobe: attitude of upper part



1  
erect



2  
semi erect

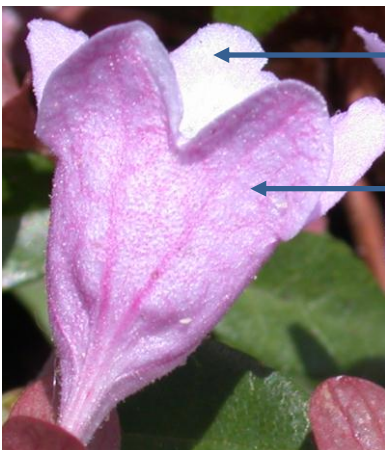


3  
horizontal

Ad. 25: Corolla lobe: main color of inner side

Ad. 26: Corolla lobe: main color of outer side

The main color is the color with the largest surface area present on the inner side of a leaf. In cases where the areas of the main and secondary colors are too similar to reliably decide which color has the largest area of the blade, the darkest color is considered to be the main color.



Color of inner side

Color of outer side

Ad. 28: Corolla throat: blotches



1  
absent



9  
present

Ad. 33: Time of beginning of flowering

The time of beginning of flowering is when all plants have approximately 10% of inflorescences showing some open flowers.

9. Literature

Peter Barnes, 2001: 'Looking at Abelia's *New Plantsman*, published by the Royal Horticultural Society.

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Griffiths, M. (ed.) (1994) *The Royal Horticultural Society Index of Garden Plants*. London, Macmillan.

Hayashi, Y. (1985) *Woody plants of Japan*. Tokyo, Yama-kei Publishers.

Hemsley (1888) *Journ. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 23: 358. London.

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Iwatsuki, K., Yamazaki, T., Boufford, D.E. & Ohba, H. (eds.) (1993) *Flora of Japan* vol. 3a. Tokyo, Kodansha.

Kitamura & Murata, *Colored illustrations of woody plants of Japan*, 1: pl. 5: 30, f.13:4 (1983). Osaka, Hoikusha.

Lindley, J. (1846) *Botanical Register* 32: t. 8. London.

Lord, A.W. (ed.) (1999) *The RHS Plant Finder 2000-2001*. London, RHS & Dorling Kindersley.

Planchon, J.E. (1853) *Abelia uniflora*, in *Flore des Serres* 8: 203, pl. 824.

Rehder, A. (1913) *Abelia* in Sargent, C.S. (ed.) *Plantae Wilsonianae*, 1: 118-129. Jamaica Plain, Arnold Arboretum.

Rehder, A. (1940) *Manual of cultivated trees and shrubs* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). New York, Macmillan.

*RHS Good Plant Guide* (1998). London, Dorling Kindersley. N.B., an electronic version with many of the illustrations, may be found on the *RHS Plant Finder 2000-2001* CD-ROM. In some cases, the illustrations are much clearer than in the book.

Sugimoto, J. (1983) *New Keys to Woody Plants of Japan* (2<sup>nd</sup> edn.). Tokyo, Inoue Book Company.

10. Technical Questionnaire

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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	Application date: (not to be filled in by the applicant)
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TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in connection with an application for plant breeders' rights	
---	--

1. Subject of the Technical Questionnaire	
1.1 Botanical name	<input type="text" value="Abelia R. BR."/>
1.2 Common name	<input type="text" value="Abelia"/>
1.3 Species	<input type="text"/>

2. Applicant	
Name	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
Telephone No.	<input type="text"/>
Fax No.	<input type="text"/>
E-mail address	<input type="text"/>
Breeder (if different from applicant)	<input type="text"/>

3. Proposed denomination and breeder's reference	
Proposed denomination (if available)	<input type="text"/>
Breeder's reference	<input type="text"/>

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

4.2.1 Vegetative propagation

- (a) cuttings [ ]
- (b) *in vitro* propagation [ ]
- (c) other (state method) [ ]

4.2.2 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:
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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
<b>5.1 Plant: persistence of foliage (1)</b>		
deciduous		1[ ]
evergreen	Edward Goucher	9[ ]
<b>5.2 Plant: growth habit (2)</b>		
upright	Edward Goucher	1[ ]
semi upright	Minaud	2[ ]
rounded	Golden Panache	3[ ]
spreading	Lynn	4[ ]
<b>5.3 Plant: height in relation to width (3)</b>		
taller than broad	Edward Goucher / Sherwood	1[ ]
as tall as broad	Golden Panache	2[ ]
broader than tall	Rupestri	3[ ]
<b>5.4 Plant: density (4)</b>		
sparse		1[ ]
sparse to medium		2[ ]
medium	Edward Goucher	3[ ]
medium to dense		4[ ]
dense	Golden Panache	5[ ]
<b>5.5i Leaf blade: main color on upper side (10)</b>		
RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
<b>5.5ii Leaf blade: main color on upper side (10)</b>		
green		1[ ]
yellow green		2[ ]
grey green		3[ ]
purple green		4[ ]

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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Characteristics	Example Varieties	Note
<b>5.6i Leaf blade: secondary color</b> <b>(12)</b>  RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
<b>5.6ii Leaf blade: secondary color</b> <b>(12)</b>  white		1[ ]
pinkish white		2[ ]
yellow		3[ ]
Yellow red		4[ ]
green		5[ ]
<b>5.7 Sepal: color</b> <b>(18)</b>  white	JP : variety's name?	1[ ]
pinkish white		2[ ]
light pink	Gold Spot	3[ ]
orange pink		4[ ]
reddish	Edward Goucher	5[ ]
greenish		6[ ]
variable	Golden Panache	7[ ]
<b>5.8i Corolla lobe: main color of outer side</b> <b>(26)</b>  RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
<b>5.8ii Corolla lobe: main color of outer side</b> <b>(26)</b>  white		1[ ]
pink		2[ ]
violet pink		3[ ]



TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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6. Similar varieties and differences from these varieties

*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.*

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 <b>similar</b> variety(ies)	Describe the expression of the characteristic(s) for <b>your</b> candidate variety
<i>Example</i>	<i>Leaf blade: main color of upper side</i>	<i>green</i>	<i>yellow green</i>
Comments:			

TECHNICAL QUESTIONNAIRE	Page {x} of {y}	Reference Number:
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#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

A representative color image of the variety should accompany the Technical Questionnaire.

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

Date

[End of document]