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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
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**Guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, uniformity
and stability(DUS) -- innamomum Trew**

植物新品种特异性、一致性、稳定性测试指南 樟属
(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is formulated in accordance with GB/T 19557.1-2004 "General Guidelines for the Test of Specificity, Consistency and Stability of New Plant Varieties".

Appendix A of this standard is a normative appendix, and Appendix B is an informative appendix.

This standard was proposed and managed by the Plant New Variety Protection Office of the State Forestry and Grassland Administration.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the tests for the specificity, consistency, and stability of new varieties of *Cinnamomum* in the family Lauraceae.

Technical requirements, determination of test results, and content and format of technical questionnaires.

This standard applies to the testing and evaluation of the specificity, consistency, and stability of new plant species of the camphor group of the camphor family Camphor.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this article. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 19557.1-2004 General guidelines for testing specificity, consistency and stability of new plant varieties

3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions established in GB/T 19557.1-2004 are applicable to this standard.

4.1 Test materials

4.1.1

The time, place, and quantity and quality of materials required for the test variety shall be notified by the approving agency. Never test ground for materials submitted by a country or region, the applicant shall provide relevant documents such as customs, phytosanitary and other related matters in accordance with relevant regulations on entry and exit and transportation.

4.1.2

The test materials submitted should be plants over 2 years old that have passed asexual reproduction.

4.1.3

The number of test plants provided shall not be less than 10.

4.1.4

The materials of the new variety to be tested shall be plants with normal growth and no infection by pests.

4.1.5

Except for those materials approved or required by the approval authority, the submitted plant materials should not be subjected to any amount that affects the expression of traits.

Outside treatment. If additional processing has been implemented, details of the processing should be provided.

4.2.1 Test cycle and time

Subject to test conditions, test at least one growth cycle.

4.2.2 Test location

The test site should be the test base and laboratory designated by the approval agency.

4.2.3 Test conditions

The test should be performed under the condition that the related traits of the new variety to be tested can be fully expressed, and the field management of the tested variety and similar varieties should be strict the test materials are consistent, and the selected test materials should be planted in the test site for at least two years.

4.2.4 Test design

4.2.4.1

The variety to be tested and the standard variety or similar varieties shall be planted in the same location and environmental conditions, and three repeats shall be set, each repeating 3 ~ 4 strains.

4.2.4.2

If some parts of the plant need to be taken as samples for the test, the sample collection must not affect the observation of the entire growth cycle of the test plant Measurement.

4.2.4.3

Unless otherwise stated, all observations shall be made on 10 plants or material taken from the same part of 10 plants.

4.2.5 Testing of Similar Traits

4.2.5.1

Typical traits such as branches, leaves, flowers, and fruits visually inspected (traits marked as (a) in Table A.1 of the test method column of Appendix A) Branches. Select normal-developed branches (5-6 branches per plant) in the south and north directions of the upper and middle crowns of the test plants as the branch traits Test materials. Tender

refers to the semi-lignified branch that was born that year. The observation site is the middle of the branches.

Leaves. Select the leaves that were completely expanded in the middle and upper part of the crown periphery of the test plants that year (observe 3 to 4 branches per plant, each branch is divided into Do not observe 3 to 4 leaves in the middle of the branch) as a test material for leaf properties. The young leaves refer to the immature leaves that spring out, and the old leaves refer to the mature leaves.

Flowers. Select the fully developed inflorescence in the middle of the plant as the test material, and observe that the number of inflorescences is not less than 5.

Fruit. Select the mature fruit (fruit order) in the upper and middle periphery of the canopy as the observation object, the number of observed fruit order is not less than 5, and the number of fruits is quite large at 15.

4.2.5.2 Length traits (traits marked (b) in the test method column of Table A. in Appendix A)

Unless otherwise specified, they are measured from the base along the surface to the top in the longitudinal direction, and the measurement accuracy is the next digit of the grading unit.

4.2.5.3 Color traits (traits marked (c) in the test method column of Table A. in Appendix A)

The observation of color characteristics shall be carried out according to the sampling method of 4.2.5.1.

(RHS colour chart) as standard.

4.2.5.4 Contents of essential oils and their main components (traits marked as (d) in the test method column in Appendix A, Table A.) the middle and upper part of the canopy periphery of the tested variety and the standard plant of the same age are fully mature in that year (leaf development time is more than 150 days, 9-10 Month) as the measurement material, fresh leaf samples are not less than 1kg. Leaf samples were sealed and packaged in plastic bags, and essential oil extraction was completed within 2 days Take the main component content analysis.

Extraction method of essential oil. closed cycle steam distillation method.

Determination methods of eucalyptus olein, linalool, camphor, borneol, iso- orange piperinol. gas-mass spectrometry.