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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, uniformity
and stability (DUS)--Creeper (Parthnocissus Planch)**

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

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

Some aspects of this standard may involve patents. The issuer of this document is not responsible for identifying these patents.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the State Forestry and Grassland Administration.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the specificity and consistency of new plant varieties of the Parthenocissus Planch Technical requirements for stability and stability testing.

This standard applies to the testing of all new species of Parthenocissus

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 Pieces. For undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 19557.1 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 apply to this standard.

Single measurement of a group of plants or parts of plants A group of plants or an organ or part of a plant is measured to obtain a population record.

Measurement of a number of individual plants or parts of plants A group of plants or a certain organ or part of the plant is measured one by one to obtain a group of individual records.

Visual assessment by a single observation of a group of plants or parts of plants Visual inspection of a batch of plants or an organ or part of a plant yields a population record.

Visual assessment by observation of individual plants or parts of plants A batch of plants or certain organs or parts of the plants were visually inspected one by one to obtain a set of individual records.

Tendril

A whisker-shaped climbing (marginal) organ that grows on the stem nodes of creeper plants and is formed by stem and branch specialization.

Peckel wing

Soft woody wing-like protrusions growing on branches of creeper plants.

Dimorphic leaves dimorphic the main branch or short branch of some species of Parthenocissus plants often gather three-leaflet compound leaves, and the smaller long branches are often scattered with smaller ones.

Simple leaves.

4.1 Test materials

4.1.1

The time, place and quantity and quality of plant materials required for testing shall be notified by the approving agency. From non-test country Applicants must provide relevant documents such as customs, plant quarantine, etc. in accordance with relevant regulations on entry, exit, and transportation.

4.1.2

The test material is asexually propagating self-rooted seedlings of the same age over 2a.

4.1.3

The number of test materials shall not be less than 15 plants.

4.1.4

The test materials must be plants that are not infected by pests and normal growth.

4.1.5

Except that the testing authority allows or requires the testing materials to be processed, the submitted testing materials should not be subjected to any influence on the expression of traits.

deal with. If it has been processed, details of the processing must be provided.

4.1.6

The variety right applicant should submit a technical questionnaire when applying, see Appendix B.

4.2.1 Test cycle and time

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

4.2.2 Test location

Testing should be performed at test sites and laboratories designated by the approving agency.

4.2.3 Test conditions

The test should be performed under the condition that the relevant characteristics of the tested species can be fully expressed.

Plant 2a or more.

4.2.4 Test Design

4.2.4.1

Each test shall be based on 15 plants. The test variety shall be planted in the same location and environment as the standard variety and similar varieties Environmental conditions.

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. If there is an impact, a sufficient number of plants should be planted to ensure that the number of remaining plants can still meet other requirements after testing and sampling during growth.

Observation needs.

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. Observation for organs or parts of plants, one sample should be taken from each plant. Population observation traits (VG, MG) should observe the entire community or stipulate large Small mixed samples.

4.2.5 Test methods for similar traits

Visual inspection of typical branches, leaves, flowers and fruits.

Young leaves. During the flowering period, take the 2 ~ 4 unfolded young leaves of the new shoot tip of the year to observe.

Mature leaves. From the young fruit stage to the fruit turning stage, select the leaves on sections 5-9 above the base of the current year's branches to observe.

New shoots. From the young fruit stage to the fruit turning stage, select the middle of the new shoots for observation.

Mature branches. In the deciduous period, take the middle of the current year branches for observation.

Inflorescence. Select the complete inflorescence from the beginning to the full bloom period for observation.

4.2.6 Test methods for individual traits

4.2.6.1

Branches. Observation of twigs (Table A.1 Characteristic number 7) shall be selected for observations of biennials or more.