

ICS 65.020.20
CCS B 05

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

LY/T 3123-2019

**Guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, uniformity
and stability(DUS) -- Wattle(Acacia Mill.)(Phyllodium Type)**

植物新品种特异性、一致性、稳定性测试指南 金合欢属（叶状柄类）

(English Translation)

Issued on: October 23, 2019

Implemented on: April 1, 2020

Issued by: State Forestry and Grassland Administration

Table of Contents

Foreword	
1 Scope	
2 Normative references	
3 Terms and definitions	
4 DUS test technical requirements	
4.1 Test materials	
4.2 Test method	
5 Evaluation of specificity, consistency and stability	
5.1 Specificity	
5.2 Consistency	
5.3 Stability	
6 Variety grouping	
6.1 Variety group description	
6.2 Grouping Traits	
7 Character types and related symbols	
7.1 Character types	
7.2 Expression status and code	
7.3 Expression types	
7.4 Standard varieties	
7.5 Symbol description	
10 VG/VS Current year branch. coat	
20 MG/MS Petiole. Wide and Narrow Chiyun Acacia 'Chiyun' 3	

Foreword

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

Please note that some elements of this standard may involve patents. The issuer of this document is not responsible for identifying these patents.

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 specificity, consistency, and stability of new varieties of Acacia Mill.

Qualitative test technical requirements.

This standard applies to the testing of new varieties of plants of the genus Acacia (phyllous stalks).

2 Normative references

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

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.

Petiole (Phyllodia)

The leaves degenerate and the petioles become leaflike.

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. Never test Applicants must provide relevant documents such as customs, plant quarantine, etc. in accordance with relevant regulations on entry, exit, and transportation Pieces.

4.1.2

The test materials are at least biennial plants that have passed asexual reproduction.

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 as permitted or required by the approving agency to process the test materials, the submitted test materials should not be subjected to any form that affects the traits Up to the processing. 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, and the selected test materials should be at least at the test site.

Point colonization over 2a years.

4.2.4 Test Design

4.2.4.1

Each test should be based on 15 plants. The variety to be tested should be planted in the same location as the standard variety and similar varieties.

And environmental conditions.

4.2.4.2

If some parts of the plant need to be taken as samples for the test, the sample collection shall not affect the whole growth cycle of the test plant.

Observe.

4.2.5 Test methods for similar traits

(A) Measurement of characteristics of typical plants, trunks, current year branches, petioles, flowers, inflorescences, pods, seeds, etc.

Sample material observation method Plant. Observe when the plant enters the dormant

period in autumn or winter.

Stem. Observe plants at least 5 years old in autumn or winter.

Current year branches. In summer or autumn, select the current year branches in the middle and upper part of the canopy of the test plant (5 branches per plant) as a test material for the characteristics of the branches that year.

Petiole. After the leaves mature in summer or autumn, select the middle leaves of the branches in the middle and upper part of the crown of the test plant on the sunny side of the year the sheet serves as a test material for the characteristics of the petiole.

Flowers. Enter the full bloom period, and select the small flowers that have been fully opened in the inflorescences of the upper and middle branches of the test plant sunny side as flower features Test materials.

Inflorescence. Enter the full bloom period, and select the inflorescence of the middle and upper branches of the test plant sunny side as the test material for flower inflorescence characteristics.

Fruit. After the pods are mature, the fruiting branches of the upper and middle crowns of the test plants are selected as test materials for fruit characteristics.

Seeds. After the pods have matured, the pods at the initial stage of cracking on the fruiting branches of the test plant sunny side canopy are selected for observation Test material for seed characteristics.

4.2.6 Test methods for individual traits

4.2.6.1

The anthocyanin coloration of the current branch should be observed in spring.

4.2.6.2

Petiole color is the observation of petiole color during the leafing stage.

4.2.7 Additional tests

New hybrid varieties obtained through natural pollination or artificial pollination, if the stability test is in doubt, special characteristics of their parents should be added.

Heterosexuality, consistency and stability testing.

5.1 Specificity

If the difference in traits satisfies a constant difference and a significant difference, it is considered to be specific.