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

LY/T 3209-2020

**Guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, uniformity
and stability(DUS) - Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus* L.) and
China Rose (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.)**

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

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Table of Contents

Preface	2
1 Scope	4
2 Normative references	4
3 Terms and definitions	4
4 Technical requirements for DUS testing	4
4.1 Test materials	4
4.2 Test method	4
5 Evaluation of specificity, consistency and stability	5
5.1 Specificity	5
5.2 Consistency	6
5.3 Stability	6
6 Variety grouping	6
6.1 Description of species grouping	6
6.2 Group traits	6
7 Description of traits and related symbols	6
7.1 Types of traits	6
7.2 Character expression status and codes	6
7.3 Expression types	6
7.4 Standard varieties	6
7.5 Symbol description	6
Appendix A	8
Appendix B	21
References	23

Foreword

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

Please note that certain contents of this standard may involve patents. The issuing organization of this standard does not bear the responsibility for identifying these patents.

This standard was proposed and managed by the State Forestry and Grassland Administration.

Drafting organizations of this standard. Shanghai Forestry Station, Shanghai Chenshan

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1 Scope

This standard specifies the special characteristics of new varieties of hibiscus (*Hibiscus syriacus* L.) and hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* L.) the technical requirements for heterosexuality, consistency and stability testing and the general principles for determining results.

This standard is applicable to the DUS test and result determination of hibiscus, and new varieties obtained by breeding them as parents.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this document.

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

GB/T 19557.1 General Principles for Testing the Specificity, Consistency and Stability of New Plant Varieties

3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 19557.1 apply to this document.

4.1 Test materials

4.1.1

The applicant for variety rights shall submit test materials that meet the quantity and quality requirements at the specified time and place. From a non-testing country or region for the submitted materials, the applicant shall provide relevant documents such as customs and plant quarantine in accordance with relevant regulations on entry, exit and transportation.

4.1.2

The test materials are provided in the form of seedlings, asexually propagated, and can bloom normally.

4.1.3

The number of test materials submitted is at least 10 plants.

4.1.4

The test materials submitted should be plants that are free from pests and diseases and grow normally.

4.1.5

The submitted test materials are generally not subject to any processing that affects the normal expression of variety traits. If processed, details of the processing should be provided Description.

4.2.1 Test cycle

The test cycle is at least an independent growth cycle.

4.2.2 Test location

Testing is usually carried out at a location designated by the approval agency. If certain traits cannot be fully expressed in the location, they can be used in other eligible locations.

Click to observe it.

4.2.3 Test conditions

The test should be carried out under the condition that the relevant traits of the plant material of the tested variety can be fully expressed, and the plant material of the selected test variety should be the test site has been planted for more than 2 years.

4.2.4 Test design

4.2.4.1

The applied variety and similar varieties are planted adjacently. Each variety guarantees 10 plants for testing.

4.2.4.2

Management measures can be carried out according to local container cultivation management methods.

4.2.4.3

Unless otherwise specified, the number of individual observation traits (VS, MS) plants is not less than 10, when observing plant organs or parts, the sampling quantity for each plant should be one.

4.2.5.1 Plants (No. 1~3 in Appendix A Table A.1)

Observe during flowering.

4.2.5.2 Leaf (No. 5~18 in Appendix A, Table A.1)

Select the fully mature leaves in the middle of the flowering branches during the full bloom, and select one leaf per plant.

4.2.5.3 Flowers (No. 20~44 in Appendix A, Table A.1)

In full bloom, the middle and upper part of the crown, observe in the morning. The outer sunny side selects the flowering branches of the current year and fully mature flowers for testing.

4.2.6.1 Plant. Main branch morphology (No. 1 in Appendix A, Table A.1)

The tree age is more than 2 years (including 2 years), and the flowering period is tested.

4.2.6.2 Branches of the current year. color (No. 4 in Appendix A, Table A.1)

Select the middle and upper branches of the test plant and observe the middle and upper branches.

4.2.6.3 The color of leaves and petals (No. 13, 15, 32, 34, 36 in Appendix A, Table A.1) the dominant color refers to the color that occupies the largest surface area of leaves and petals. If the areas of the two colors are similar, the darker color is the dominant color.

The secondary color refers to the color that occupies the second largest surface area of leaves and petals. The third color refers to the color that occupies the third largest surface area of the petals.

4.2.6.4 Flower. Type (No. 20 in Appendix A, Table A.1)

Single flower is a petalless flower type, semi-double flower has obvious petalized petals and style, double petaled flower has obvious petalized petal, no style or style not obvious.

4.2.6.5 Flower. the size of the heart-eye area relative to the petals (number 26 in Appendix A, Table A.1) when testing the size of the eye area relative to the petals, the spread of the eye area is not considered.

4.2.6.6 Flower petals. degree of shrinkage (No. 38 in Appendix A, Table A.1)

The test site is the outer petal edge.

4.2.6.7 Flower. stigma color (No. 40 in Appendix A, Table A.1)

In the full-flowering period, select the first-opening unpollinated flowers on the outer sun surface of the middle and upper part of the canopy and the flowering branches of the year, and test in the morning.