According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 2.2 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE BELTSVILLE, MD 20705 **EXHIBIT C**

OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY GENERAL FORM FOR ANY SPECIES

NAME OF APPLICANT (S)	TEMPORARY OR EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNATION	VARIETY NAME		
ADDRESS (Street and No. or RD No., City, State, Zip	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
	PVPO NUMBER			
which few varieties, if any, are commonly ke characteristics is not known. In this case, the	e. Applications of this type are made in species in sed because the span of the variation of most ssical Linnaean way. Using a dictionary of on the left side of the form and describe the most de photographic prints of the varieties.			
	1. QUALITATIVE TRAITS			
Crop Kind (Common Name):				
Genus and Species:		Name of Comparison:		
		Source of Comparison:		
Location Where Developed:				
Preferred Growing Conditions (light, moisture, soil	Growing Conditions:			
Propagation Method (seed/tuber/cuttings/etc.; inbannual/perennial/etc.):	Propagation Method:			
Whole Plant Habit (herbaceous/woody; upright/pro	Plant Habit:			
Leaf Shape (simple/compound; arrangement on s leaf apex; leaf attachment; leaf venation; pubesce	Leaf Shape:			
Application	Comparison Variety Data			
1.15. 2.22.	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

								Exhibit C	(General)		
1. QUALITATIVE TRAITS ((continued)					
Application Variety Data						Comparison Variety Data					
FI et		rescence type; floret shape; bud; s	epals; petals; si	tigma; stame	n; pollen;	Flowers:					
Fruits (type; surface features; attachment; seeds; etc.)						Fruits and Seeds:					
				2. QUAN	TITATIVE TI	RAITS					
		Trait	Average (Mean)	Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Trait	Average (Mean)	Standard Deviation	Sample Size		
		Number of Chromosomes (1N)				Number of Chromosomes (1N)					
From Direct Seeding M A		Days from emergence to first flower				Days from emergence to first flower					
	Direct	Days from emergence to 50% of plants in flower				Days from emergence to 50% of plants in flower					
		Days from first flower to last flower				Days from first flower to last flower					
	From Trans- Planting	Days from transplant to first flower				Days from transplant to first flower					
T U R		Days from transplant to 50% of plants in flower				Days from transplant to 50% of plants in flower					
I T Y	1 landing	Days from first flower to last flower				Days from first flower to last flower					
		Days from emergence to first flower				Days from emergence to first flower					
	From Pack Trials	Days from emergence to 50% of plants in flower				Days from emergence to 50% of plants in flower					
	···aic	Days from first flower to last flower				Days from first flower to last flower					
		mm Plant Height at Maturity				mm Plant Height at Maturity					
		mm Plant Width (Spread) at Maturity				mm Plant Width (Spread) at Maturity					
Р		Number of Stems Arising from Base of Plant				Number of Stems Arising from Base of Plant					
L A N		mm Main Stem Length				mm Main Stem Length					
Т		mm Main Stem Diameter at Mid-point				mm Main Stem Diameter at Mid-point					
		Number of Branches (arising from lower half of main stem)				Number of Branches (arising from lower half of main stem)					
		Branch Angle from Main Stem				Branch Angle from Main Stem					

Application Variety Data

Comparison Variety Data

2. QUANTITATIVE TRAITS (Application Variety Data			Comparison Variety Data					
	Trait	Average (Mean)	Standard Deviation	Sample Size	Trait	Average (Mean)	Standard Deviation	Sample Size
	Leaf Angle from Main Stem				Leaf Angle from Main Stem			
	mm Width of Leaf				mm Width of Leaf			
L E	mm Length of Leaf Including Petiole				mm Length of Leaf Including Petiole			
A V	mm Thickness of Leaf				mm Thickness of Leaf			
E S	mm Length of Petiole				mm Length of Petiole			
	mm Width of Leaflet				mm Width of Leaflet			
	mm Length of Leaflet				mm Length of Leaflet			
I N	mm Inflorescence Height from Ground				mm Inflorescence Height from Ground			
F L O	mm Inflorescence Width (Diameter)				mm Inflorescence Width (Diameter)			
R E S	mm Depth of Head or Inflorescence				mm Depth of Head or Inflorescence			
C E N	Number of Florets Per Inflorescence				Number of Florets Per Inflorescence			
C E	mm Length of Peduncle				mm Length of Peduncle			
	Number of Sepals per Floret				Number of Sepals per Floret			
	Number of Petals per Floret				Number of Petals per Floret			
	Number of Anthers per Floret				Number of Anthers per Floret			
I N D	Number of Stigmas per Floret				Number of Stigmas per Floret			
i V	mm Floret Diameter				mm Floret Diameter			
I D U	mm Eye Diameter				mm Eye Diameter			
A L	mm Petal Length (ray flower if Compositae)				mm Petal Length (ray flower if Compositae)			
F L	mm Petal Width (ray flower if Compositae)				mm Petal Width (ray flower if Compositae)			
O R E	mm Disk Flower Length (Compositae only)				mm Disk Flower Length (Compositae only)			
Т	mm Disk Flower Width (Compositae only)				mm Disk Flower Width (Compositae only)			
	mm Sepal Length				mm Sepal Length			
	mm Sepal Width				mm Sepal Width			
•	Application Variety Data				Comparison Variety Data			

				QUANTITAT	IVE TRAITS	(continued)				
Application Variety Data					Comparison Variety Data Average Standard Sample					
Trait Average (Mean) Standard Deviation			Deviation	Sample Size	Trait		Average (Mean)	Deviatio		
	mm Fruit I	_ength	<u>-</u>			mm Fruit Length				
	mm Fruit \	Width	<u>-</u> _			mm Fruit Width				
I N	mm Fruit	Thickness				mm Fruit Thickness				
D I	gm Fruit V	Veight				gm Fruit Weight				
V D U	mm Fruit I	Rind or Skin Thickness				mm Fruit Rind or Skin Thickness		<u>-</u> -		
A L	mm Fruit I	Flesh Thickness				mm Fruit Flesh Th	ickness			
F R	Number o	f Locules (Cavities)				Number of Locules per Fruit	s (Cavities)			
U I T	mm Cavity	/ Width				mm Cavity Width				
	mm Cavity	/ Length				mm Cavity Length				
	Number o	f Seeds per Fruit				Number of Seeds per Fruit				
	mg Weigh	t per 1000 Seeds				mg Weight per 1000 Seeds				
S E	mm Seed Length					mm Seed Length				
E D S	mm Seed Width					mm Seed Width				
	mm Seed Thickness					mm Seed Thickness				
O T										
H E R										
	ļ .			3. PL	ANT COLO	RS			ļ.	
		Color Verbal Name	Color Chart Code	Name of Chart	Color		Color Verbal	Name	Color Chart Code	Name of Color Chart
Example)	Light Blue	106C	RHS						
Hypocoty	yl Color					Hypocotyl Color				
Cotyledo	on Color					Cotyledon Color				
Brace Root Color						Brace Root Color				
Main Stem Color, Mature						Main Stem Color, Mature				
Leaf or Leaflet Color, Dorsal						Leaf or Leaflet Color, Dorsal				
Leaf or Leaflet Color, Ventral						Leaf or Leaflet Color, Ventral				
Leaf or Leaflet Venation Color						Leaf or Leaflet Venation Color				
Leaf Color, Other (describe location or placement)						Leaf Color, Other (describe location or placement)				
		Application Varie	ty Data	<u> </u>			Compariso	n Variety D	ata	•

	Application Variet	y Data			Comparison Variety	Data	
	Color Verbal Name	Color Chart Code	Name of Color Chart		Color Verbal Name	Color Chart Code	Name of Color Chart
Petiole Color				Petiole Color			
Tendril Color				Tendril Color			
Thorn Color				Thorn Color			
Bud (Unopened Flower) Color				Bud (Unopened Flower) Color			
Stigma Color				Stigma Color			
Style Color				Style Color			
Ovary (Immature Flower) Color				Ovary (Immature Flower) Color			
Pollen Color				Pollen Color			
Anther Color				Anther Color			
Filament Color				Filament Color			
Petal Color, Main				Petal Color, Main			
Petal Color, Edges (Picotee)				Petal Color, Edges (Picotee)			
Petal Color, Blotches				Petal Color, Blotches			
Petal Color, Streaks				Petal Color, Streaks			
Petal Color, Spots				Petal Color,			
Petal Color, Veins				Spots Petal Color,			
Petal Color, Eye				Veins Petal Color, Eye			
Petal Color, Throat				Petal Color, Throat			
Petal Color, Disk Flowers (Compositae only)				Petal Color, Disk Flowers (Compositae only)			
Floral Color, Other (describe location or placement)				Floral Color, Other (describe location or placement)			
Sepal Color				Sepal Color			
Mature Fruit Color, Skin				Mature Fruit Color, Skin			
Mature Fruit Color, Flesh				Mature Fruit Color, Flesh			
Fruit Color, Other (describe location or placement)				Fruit Color, Other (describe location or placement)			
Seed Coat Color				Seed Coat Color			
Seed Embryo Color				Seed Embryo Color			
Seed Structure Color, Other (describe location or placement)				Seed Structure Color, Other (describe location or placement)			
	Application Variet	y Data	1	ріасептепі)	Comparison Variety	Data	

Note: Common Color Charts: RHS = Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart Munsell = Munsell Book of Color

HCC = Horticultural Colour Chart BCC = British Colour Council Dictionary of Colour Standards

4. DISEASE, INSECT AND ENVIRONMENT RESISTANCE (Rate from 1 (most susceptible) to 9 (most resistant))							
Application Variety Data	Comparison Variety Data						
Powdery Mildew	Powdery Mildew						
Other (Specify)	Other (Specify)						
Aphids	Aphids						
Other (Specify)	Other (Specify)						
Heat	Heat						
Cold	Cold						
Lodging	Lodging						
Wind	Wind						
Other (Specify)	Other (Specify)						
REFERENCES:							

Bailey, L.H. 1971. Manual of Cultivated Plants. MacMillan. New York, N.Y. Hay, R., P.M. Synge. 1991. *The Colour Dictionary of Garden Plants with House and Greenhouse Plants*. Bloomsbury Books, London. *Munsell Color Chart for Plant Tissues*. Macbeth. P.O. Box 230 Newburgh, N.Y. 12551-0230

The Wise Garden Encyclopedia. 1990. HarperCollins Publishers. New York, N.Y.

COMMENTS (Attach photographic prints; Continue in Exhibit D)

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read instructions carefully before completing the attached form. The Objective Description Form is a necessary part of an application for Plant Variety Protection (Breeder's Rights) in the United States of America. It is designed to guide the applicant in describing a plant variety in detail so that comparisons with other varieties may be done in a meaningful way. It is in the applicant's best interest to describe the application variety as completely as possible to establish an adequate variety description.

The applicant's name and complete address should be at the top of the form. The country should be included since it is needed when mailing to some areas. The name of the variety is also entered at the top of the form. The Plant Variety Protection Office will assign a unique PVPO Number to each application and enter it below the variety name.

The "General Form for Any Species" was designed to allow the applicant the most freedom in describing the variety in a way that is most appropriate to the crop and the needs of the Plant Variety Protection Office. A good botanical dictionary or key should be used to provide the most specific terms to describe qualitative plant characteristics (SECTION 1) in the classical Linnaean (botanical) way. For example, when describing leaf margins, the applicant should use terms such as entire, crenate, dentate, incised, serrate, sinuate, spinose, or undulate. Similarly, flowers should be described as actinomorphic, zygomorphic, monoecious, dioecious, etc.

Choose one variety to use as a comparison variety throughout the Objective Description Form. **Describe the comparison variety in the right-hand column for all traits.** The variety that you choose should be the most similar one in terms of background and morphology. It should be the same one used in Exhibit B to describe the novelty of the application variety. The comparison variety should be grown in trials **with** the application variety for 2 - 3 location/years (environments) **in the region of best adaptability**. The varietal and environmental data collection should remain available for an additional 3 years to resolve any questions concerning comparisons or descriptions of varieties.

In general, measurements of quantitative traits (SECTION 2) should be taken **in one trial on 15-25 randomly selected plants** or plant parts to obtain averages and statistics that describe a typical planting of the variety. For each of the measurable traits, **report the mean, the number of plants measured, and the standard deviation**.

Standard Deviation =
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \overline{X})^2}{(N-1)}}$$

The color descriptions (SECTION 3) must include the verbal color name and color codes from the "Munsell Color Chart" or other published color chart. An example of this is given on the top of the section. The color chart code is a more objective method for describing colors, however, verbal descriptions are used in seed catalogs and other literature references from which the databases are created. The verbal color continues to be necessary in distinguishing new varieties from all varieties of prior existence.

Test as many disease and insect reactions (SECTION 4) as possible before applying for protection, especially the most common diseases or insect pests for the crop.