8. EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS

8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

Characteristics containing the following key in the third column of the Table of Characteristics should be examined as indicated below:

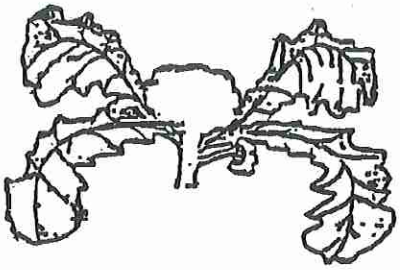
a) Plant, leaf, leaf blade: observations on the plant, the leaf and the leaf blade which should be made on fully developed plants just before harvest maturity.

b) Leaf, leaf blade, petiole: observations on the leaf, the leaf blade and the petiole, which should be made on the largest leaf.

c) Head: observations on the head which should be made at harvest maturity and should relate to the primary spear.

8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

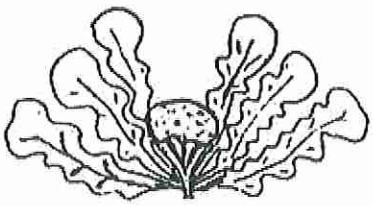
Ad. 1: Plant: number of stems



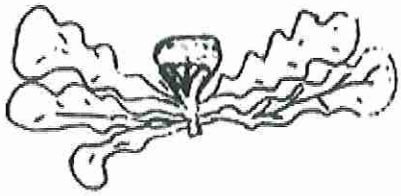
1
one

2
more than one

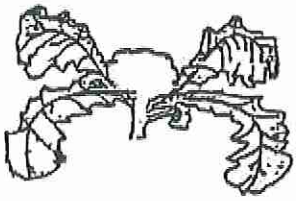
Ad. 3: Leaf: attitude (at beginning of head formation)



3
semi-erect



5
horizontal

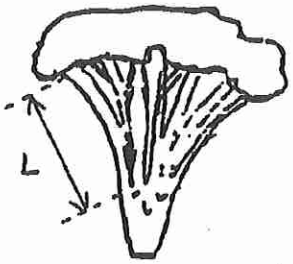


7
semi pendulous

Ad. 15: Head: length of branching at base (excluding stem)

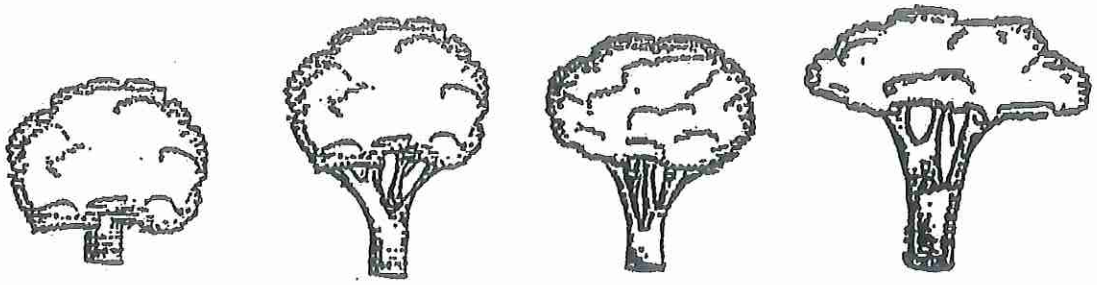
3
short

5
medium



7
long

Ad. 17: Head: shape in longitudinal section



1
circular

2
transverse broad elliptic

3
transverse medium elliptic

4
transverse narrow elliptic

Ad. 32: Male sterility

To be tested in a field trial and/or in a DNA marker test.
Field trial:
Check presence of pollen on stamen: if pollen on stamen is present then male sterility is absent; if pollen on stamen is absent then male sterility is present.
DNA marker test and/or field trial:
All varieties declared male sterile in the TQ can be examined in a field trial or in a DNA marker test[1]. In the case of a DNA marker test, if the CMS marker appears to be not present, a field trial should be performed to observe whether the variety is male sterile (on another mechanism) or fertile. All varieties declared fertile are to be tested in a field trial.
In case of a field trial, type of observation is VG. In case of a DNA marker test, type of observation is MS.

[1] The description of the method to test male sterility for Brassica (CMS marker) is covered by a trade secret. The owner of the trade secret, Syngenta Seeds B.V., has given its consent for the use of the CMS marker solely for the purposes of examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) and for the development of variety descriptions by **CPVO and CPVO Examination Offices**. Syngenta Seeds B.V. declares that **neither CPVO, nor CPVO Examination offices** that use the CMS marker for the above purposes will be held accountable for possible (mis)use of the CMS marker by third parties. Please contact Naktuinbouw, Netherlands, to obtain the method and information on the CMS marker for the purposes mentioned above.