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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE Exhibit C

# OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY Potato (Solanum tuberosum L.)

#### INSTRUCTIONS

### The Objective Description Form:

The objective description form lists characteristics to be used as the basis for developing the description of potato varieties. It is designed to guide the applicant in describing a variety in detail so a meaningful comparison with other potato varieties can be accomplished. It is recommended that this form be completed in as much detail as possible to ensure an accurate description. Please fill in the requested data and place the appropriate number that describes the varietal characters typical of this potato variety and the reference varieties in the respective boxes.

#### **Test Guidelines:**

Any statistical and trial (field test) data that may be necessary to support the variety description should be attached to this form. Please include for trial data the plot size, number of replications, number of plants, plant spacing, trial locations and growing periods. Trials should normally be conducted at one place, in the region that the variety has been adapted. All comparative data should be determined from varieties entered in the same trials. The size of the plots should be such that plants or parts of plants may be removed for measuring and counting without prejudice to the observations which must be made at the end of the growing period. As a minimum, each test should include a total of 60 plants which should be divided between two or more replicates. Separate plots for observation and measuring can only be used if they have been subject to similar environmental conditions. To determine color for a plant or plant parts a recognized standard color chart must be used such as the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Color Chart or Munsell Color Chart (MCC).

#### **Reference Varieties:**

The application variety should be compared to at least one reference variety preferably a set of reference varieties. The reference varieties should be market class standard varieties currently grown in the United States and or the variety (ies) most similar. The following varieties are recommended as market class standards to be used as reference varieties:

V-II-... (I--I- (-I-I- -(--I-

Yellow-flesh table-stock	Yukon Gold
Round-white table-stock	Superior
Chip-processing	Atlantic, Snowden, Norchip
Frozen-processing	Russet Burbank
Russet table-stock	Russet Burbank, Russet Norkotah, Goldrush
	Red Pontiac, Red Norland, Red Lasoda

If the applicant does not use one of the recommended reference varieties by the PVP office, a complete description of the reference variety should be submitted by the applicant (Exhibit C).

### **Characteristics:**

Light sprout characteristics are supplied in Figure 1. The plant type and growth habit characteristics are collected at early first bloom. Figure 2 is supplied to help visualize the growth habit. For this descriptor, look at the stems rather than the stems and foliage. Plant maturity is measured at natural vine senescence.

Stem characteristics are also collected at early bloom. Stem anthocyanin coloration is divided into two descriptors: Location and intensity. Figure 3 is supplied to give an example of stem wings.

Leaf characteristics are observed at early first bloom. Fully-developed leaves located on the middle third of the plant should be used. Leaf pubescence refers to general trichomes. Figure 4 is supplied for examples of leaf silhouette. Leaf stipules are shown in Figure 5 for visual definition. Figure 6 is supplied to define leaf characteristics. Figure 7 should be used to describe terminal and primary leaflet shape. Figures 8 and 9 are used to describe the terminal and primary leaflet shape of tip and base, respectively. To measure the total number of primary leaflets pairs, collect 10 fully developed petioles (with leaves attached from each replication) and take the average number of secondary and tertiary leaflets. Glandular trichomes should be described in the Additional Comments and Characteristics (Descriptor 15).

Inflorescence characteristics should be measured at early first bloom. Figures 10, 11 and 12 are supplied to describe anther and stigma shape, respectively. Corolla, calyx, anther, stigma, and pollen should be observed on newly opened flowers. Berry production should be based on field-grown plants rather than greenhouse plants.

Tuber characteristics should be observed following harvest. Figures 13 and 14 are available to describe distribution of secondary color and tuber shape, respectively.

Disease and pest reactions should be based upon specific tests or statistical analysis rather than just field observations, rating 1 as Highly Resistance and 9 as Highly Susceptible, please follow the scale on each descriptor. Other diseases or pests reactions not requested can be described if it is felt that it would be helpful to determine novelty of the variety.

Quality characteristics should be described according to the market use.

If the plant is transgenic, this gene insertion(s) should be described.

Chemical identification and any other characteristics can be described if they are helpful in distinguishing the variety.

NAME OF APPLICANT (S)	TEMPORARY OR EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNATION	VARIETY NAME	
ADDRESS (Street and No. or RD No., City, State, Zip Code, and Country)		FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
		PVPO NUMBER	
1. MARKET CHARACTERISTICS:			
MARKET CLASS:			
1 = Yellow-flesh Tablestock 2 = Round-white Ta 5 = Russet Tablestock 6 = Other		essing	
2. LIGHT SPROUT CHARACTERISTICS: (See Figure 1)			
LIGHT SPROUT: GENERAL SHAPE  1 = Spherical 2 = Ovoid 3 = Conica	4 = Broad cylindrica 5 = Narrow cylindrical	6 = Other	
LIGHT SPROUT BASE: PUBESCENCE OF BAS	SE		
1 = Absent 2 = Weak 3 = Medium 4	= Strong 5 = Very Strong		
LIGHT SPROUT BASE: ANTHOCYANIN COLO 1 = Green 2 = Red-violet 3 = Blue-violet	=		
LIGHT SPROUT BASE: INTENSITY OF ANTHO 1 = Absent 2 = Weak 3 = Medium 4 =	CYANIN COLORATION (IF PRESENT) = Strong 5 = Very Strong		
LIGHT SPROUT TIP: HABIT  1 = Closed 2 = Intermediate 3 = Open			
LIGHT SPROUT TIP: PUBESCENCE  1 = Absent 2 = Weak 3 = Medium	4 = Strong 5 = Very Strong		
LIGHT SPROUT TIP ANTHOCYANIN COLORAT  1 = Green 2 = Red-violet 3 = Blue-violet			
LIGHT SPROUT TIP: INTENSITY OF ANTHOCA	ANIN COLORATION (IF PRESENT)  4 = Strong 5 = Very Strong		
LIGHT SPROUT ROOT INITIALS: FREQUENCY 1 = Absent 2 = Some 3 = Abundant	(		
3. PLANT CHARACTERISTICS:			
<b>GROWTH HABIT</b> : (See Figure 2)  3 = Erect (>45° with ground)  5 = Semi-erect (>	30-45° with ground) 7 = Spreading		
TYPE: 1 = Stem (foliage open, stems clearly visible) 2 = Intermediate 3 = Leaf (Foliage closed, stems hardly visible)			
		ms hardly visible	
MATURITY: Days after planting (DAP) at vine	senescence		
PLANTING DATE:			
	2 = North Central (ND, WI, MI, MN, OH) 5 = South (LA, TX, AZ, NE) = Latin America 10 = Brazil	3 = North East (ME, NY, PA, NJ, MD, MA, RI,) 6 = Canada 11 = Other	
MATURITY CLASS: 1 = Very Early (<100 DAP) 2 = Early (100-110 D.	AP) 3 = Mid-season (111-120 DAP) 4 = Late (12	21-130 DAP) 5 = Very Late (>130 DAP).	
4. STEM CHARACTERISTICS: Measure at early first blood 1 = Absent 3 = Weak 5 = Medium 7 = Strong 9			
STEM ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION:			
STEM WINGS: (See Figure 3)			

LEAF CHARACTERISTICS:
LEAF COLOR: (Observe fully developed leaves located on middle 1/3 of plant)  1 = Yellowing-green 2 = Olive-green 3 = Medium Green 4 = Dark Green 5 = Grey-green 6 = Other
LEAF COLOR CHART VALUE: Royal Horticulture Society Color Chart or Munsell Color Chart  (Observe fully developed leaves located on middle 1/3 of plant and circle the appropriate color chart)
LEAF PUBESCENCE DENSITY:  1 = Absent 2 = Sparse 3 = Medium 4 = Thick 5 = Heavy
LEAF PUBESCENCE LENGTH: 1 = None 2 = Short 3 = Medium 4 = Long 5 = Very Long
(Note Descriptor #15 (Additional Comments and Characteristics) can be used to describe the type and length of the glandular trichomes observed.
LEAF SILHOUETTE: (See Figure 4)  1 = Closed 3 = Medium 5 = Open
PETIOLES ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION:  1 = Absent 3 = Weak 5 = Medium 7 = Strong 9 = Very Strong
LEAF STIPULES SIZE: (Se Figure 5)  1 = Absent 3 = Small 5 = Medium 7 = Large
TERMINAL LEAFLET SHAPE (See Figures 6 and 7)  1 = Narrowly ovate 2 = Medium Ovate 3 = Broadly Ovate 4 = Lanceolate 5 = Elliptical 6 = Obovate 7 = Oblong 8 = Other
TERMINAL LEAFLET TIP SHAPE: (See Figures 6 and 8)  1 = Acute 2 = Cuspidate 3 = Acuminate 4 = Obtuse 5 = Other
TERMINAL LEAFLET BASE SHAPE: (See Figure 9)  1 = Cuneate 2 = Acute 3 = Obtuse 4 = Cordate 5 = Truncate 6 = Lobed 7 = Other
TERMINAL LEAFLET MARGIN WAVINESS:  1 = Absent 2 = Slight 3 = Weak 4 = Medium 5 = Strong
NUMBER OF PRIMARY LEAFLET PAIRS: (See Figure 6)
AVERAGE:
<b>RANGE</b> : to
PRIMARY LEAFLET TIP SHAPE: (See Figures 6 and 8)  1 = Acute 2 = Cuspidate 3 = Acuminate 4 = Obtuse 5 = Other
PRIMARY LEAFLET SIZE:  1 = Very Small 2 = Small 3 = Medium 4 = Large 5 = Very Large
PRIMARY LEAFLET SHAPE: (See Figures 6 and 7)  1 = Narrowly ovate 2 = Medium ovate 3 = Broadly ovate 4 = Lanceolate 5 = Elliptical 6 = Ovate 7 = Oblong 8 = Other
PRIMARY LEAFLET BASE SHAPE: (See Figures 6 and 9)  1 = Cuneate 2 = Acute 3 = Obtuse 4 = Cordate 5 = Truncate 6 = Lobed 7 = Other
NUMBER OF SECONDARY AND TERTIARY LEAFLET PAIRS: (See Figure 6)
AVERAGE:
<b>RANGE</b> : to
NUMBER OF INFLORESCENCE/PLANT:
AVERAGE:
<b>RANGE</b> : to
NUMBER OF FLORETS/INFLORESCENCE:
AVERAGE:
RANGE: to

5.

5. LEAF CHARACTERISTICS: (continued)
COROLLA INNER SURFACE COLOR CHART VALUE: Royal Horticulture Society Color Chart or Munsell Color Chart (Measure predominant color of newly open flower and circle the appropriate color chart)
COROLLA OUTER SURFACE COLOR CHART VALUE: Royal Horticulture Society Color Chart or Munsell Color Chart (Measure predominant color of newly open flower and circle the appropriate color chart)
COROLLA INNER SURFACE COLOR: (Measure predominant color of newly open flower, if flowers are bi-color please use the ratio codes)  1 = White 2 = Red-violet 3 = Blue-violet 4 = Cream 5 = Red-purple 6 = Blue 7 = Pink 8 = Pink-white 9 = Purple 10 = Violet  11 = Purple-violet 13 = Violet-White 1:1 14 = Violet-White 1:3 15 = Violet-White 3:1 16 = Violet-White Halo 17 = Pink-White 1:1 18 = Pink-White 1:3 19 = Pink-White 3:1 20 = Pink-White Halo 21 = RedViolet-White 1:1 22 = RedViolet-White 1:3 23 = RedViolet-White 3:1 24 = RedViolet-White Halo 25 = BlueViolet-White 1:1 26 = BlueViolet-White 1:3 27 = BlueViolet-White 3:1 28 = BlueViolet-White Halo 12 = Other
COROLLA SHAPE: (See Figure 10)  1 = Very rotate 2 = Rotate 3 = Pentagonal 4 = Semi-stellate 5 = Stellate
6. INFLORESCENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
CALYX ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION: 1 = Absent 3 = Weak 5 = Medium 7 = Strong 9 = Very strong
ANTHER COLOR CHART VALUE: Royal Horticulture Society Color Chart or Munsel Color Chart (Measure when newly opened flower is fully expanded and circle the appropriate color chart)
ANTHER SHAPE: (See Figure 11) 1 = Broad cone 2 = Narrow cone 3 = Pear-shaped cone 4 = Loose 5 = Other
POLLEN PRODUCTION:  1 = None 3 = Some 5 = Abundant
STIGMA SHAPE: (See Figure 12) 1 = Capitate 2 = Clavate 3 Bi-lobed
STIGMA COLOR CHART VALUE: Royal Horticulture Society Color Chart or Munsel Color Chart (Circle the appropriate color chart)
BERRY PRODUCTION: (Under field conditions)  1 = Absent 3 = Low 5 = Moderate 7 = Heavy 9 = Very Heavy
7. TUBER CHARACTERISTICS:
PREDOMINANT SKIN COLOR:  1 = White 2 = Light Yellow 3 = Yellow 4 = Buff 5 = Tan 6 = Brown 7 = Pink 8 = Red 9 = Purplish-red  10 = Purple 11 = Dark purple-black 12 = Other
PREDOMINANT SKIN COLOR CHART VALUE: Royal Horticulture Society Color Chart or Munsell Color Chart (Circle the appropriate color chart)
SECONDARY SKIN COLOR: 1 = Absent 2 = Present (please describe)
SECONDARY SKIN COLOR CHART VALUE: Royal Horticulture Society Color Chart or Munsell Color Chart (Circle the appropriate color)
SECONDARY SKIN COLOR DISTRIBUTION: (See Figure 13) 1 = Eyes 2 = Eyebrows 3 = Splashed 4 = Scattered 5 = Spectacled 6 = Stippled 7 = Other
SKIN TEXTURE: 1 = Smooth 2 = Rough (flaky) 3 = Netled 4 = Russetted 5 = Heavily russetted 6 = Other
TUBER SHAPE: (See Figure 14)  1 = Compressed 2 = Round 3 = Oval 4 = Oblong 5 = Long 6 = Other
TUBER THICKNESS:  1 = Round 2 = Medium thick 3 = Slightly flattened 4 = Flattened 5 = Other
TUBER LENGTH (mm):
AVERAGE:
<b>RANGE</b> : to
STANDARD DEVIATION:
AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SAMPLE TAKEN:

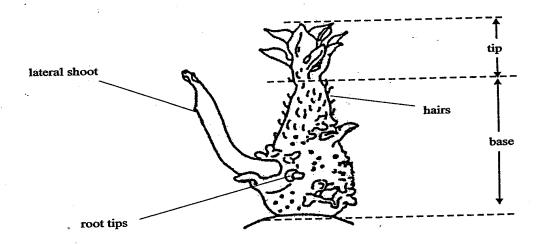
7.	TUBER CHARACTERISTICS: (continued)
	TUBER WIDTH (mm)
	AVERAGE:
	<b>RANGE</b> : to
	STANDARD DEVIATION:
	AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SAMPLE TAKEN (g):
	TUBER THICKNESS (mm):
	AVERAGE:
	<b>RANGE</b> : to
	STANDARD DEVIATION:
	AVERAGE WEIGHT OF SAMPLE TAKEN (g):
	TUBER EYE DEPTH: 1 = Protruding 3 = Shallow 5 = Intermediate 7 = Deep 9 = Very deep
	TUBER LATERAL EYES: 1 = Protruding 3 = Shallow 5 = Intermediate 7 = Deep 9 = Very deep
	NUMBER EYE/TUBER:
	AVERAGE:
	<b>RANGE</b> : to
	DISTRIBUTION OF TUBER EYES: 1 = Predominantly apical 2 = Evenly distributed
	PROMINENCE OF TUBER EYEBROWS:  1= Absent 2 = Slight prominence 3 = Medium prominence 4 = Very prominent 5 = Other
	PREDOMINANT TUBER FLESH COLOR  1 = White 2 = Light Yellow 3 = Yellow 4 = Buff 5 = Tan 6 = Brown 7 = Pink 8 = Red 9 = Purplish-red  10 = Purple 11 = Dark purple-black 12 = Other
	PRIMARY TUBER FLESH COLOR CHART VALUE: Royal Horticulture Society Color Chart or Munsell Color Chart (Circle the appropriate color chart)
	SECONDARY TUBER FLESH COLOR: 1 = Absent 2 = Present, please describe:
	SECONDARY TUBER FLESH COLOR CHART VALUE: Royal Horticulture Society Color Chart or Munsell Color Chart (Circle the appropriate color chart)
	NUMBER OF TUBERS/PLANT: 1 = Low (<8 )
8.	DISEASES CHARACTERISTICS:
	<b>DISEASES REACTION</b> : 0 = Not Tested 1 = Highly Resistant 2 = Resistant Few Symptoms 3 = Resistance Few Lessions in Number and S 4 = Moderately Resistance 5 = Intermedia Susceptible 6 = Moderate Susceptible 7 = Susceptible 9 = Highly Susceptible
	LATE BLIGHT: (Phytophthora)
	EARLY BLIGHT: (Alternaria)
	SOFT ROT (Erwinia)
	COMMON SCAB (Streptomyces)
	POWDERY SCAB (Spongospora)
	DRY ROT (Fusarium)
	POTATO LEAF ROLL VIRUS (PLRV)
	POTATO VIRUS X (PVX)
	POTATO VIRUS Y (PVY)

8. DISEASES CHARACTERISTICS: (continued)
POTATO VIRUS M (PVM)
POTATO VIRUS A (PVA)
GOLDEN NEMATODE (Globodera)
ROOT – KNOT NEMATODE (Meloidogyne)
OTHER DISEASE
PHYSIOLOGICAL DISORDER  1 = Malformed shape 2 = Tuber cracking 3 = Feathering 4 = Hollow heart 5 = Internal necrosis 6 = Blackheart 7 = Internal sprouting 8 = Other
9. PESTS CHARACTERISTICS:
PEST REACTION: 0 = Not Tested 1 = Highly Resistant 2 = Resistant Few Symptoms 3 = Resistance Few Lessions in Number and Size 4 = Moderately Resistance 5 = Intermedia Susceptible 6 = Moderate Susceptible 7 = Susceptible 9 = Highly Susceptible
COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (CPB) (Leptinotarsa)
GREEN PEACH APHID (Myzus)
OTHER:
OTHER:
10. GENE TRAITS:
11. QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS:
CHIEF MARKET: SPECIFIC GRAVITY (wt. air/wt. air – wt. water) 1 = <1.060
TOTAL GLYCOALKALOID CONTENT (mg./100 g. fresh tuber)
OTHER QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: Describe any other quality characteristics that may aid in identification, (e.g., chip-processing, french fry processing, baking, boiling, after-cooking darkening). Please attach data and corresponding protocol.
12. CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION:
Describe chemical traits of the candidate variety that aid in its identification (e.g., protien or DSN electrophoresis). Please attach data and the corresponding protocol.

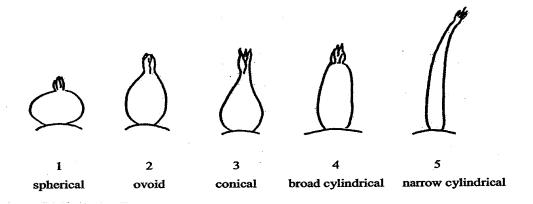
13. FINGER PRINTING MARKERS:	
<b>ISOZYMES</b> 1 = YES 2 =	NO
IF YES, attach information	
<b>14. DNA PROFILE</b> : 1 = YES IF YES, attach information	2 = NO
15. ADDDITIONAL COMMENTS AND	CHARACTERISTICS:
Include any additional descriptors that w	ould be useful in distringuishing the candidate variety.

## Figure 1: Light sprout

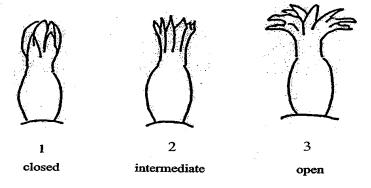
## Light sprout dissection



# Light sprout shape



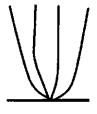
## Light sprout tip habit

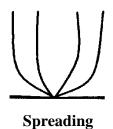


The characteristic should be observed after about 10 weeks to obtain a good differentiation in the collection.

Figure 2: Growth Habit





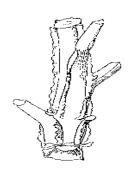


Semi Erect

Figure 3: Stem Wings







Weak

Medium

**Strong** 

Figure 4: Leaf Sillhouette





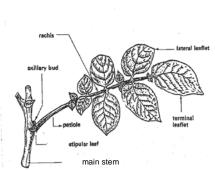


Closed

Medium

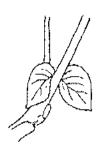
Open

Figure 5: Leaf Stipules



General structures

pediole stipular leaf





Small stipular leaf

Medium stipular leaf

Large stipular leaf

Figure 6: Leaf Dissection

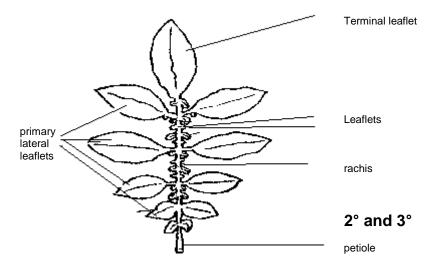


Figure 7: Terminal Leaflet Shape/Primary Leaflet Shape

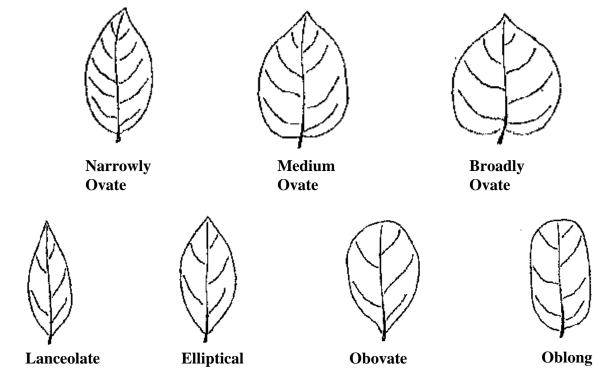


Figure 8: Terminal Leaflet Shape of Tip/Primary Leaflet Shape of Tip

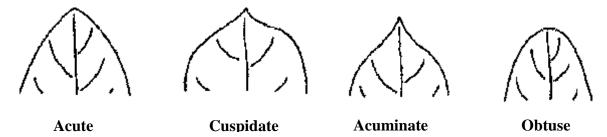


Figure 9: Terminal Leaflet Shape of Base/Primary Leafelet Shape of Base

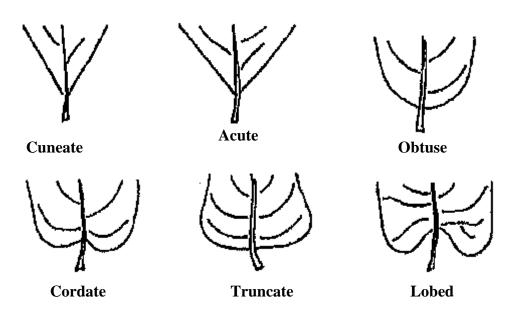


Figure 10: Corolla Shape

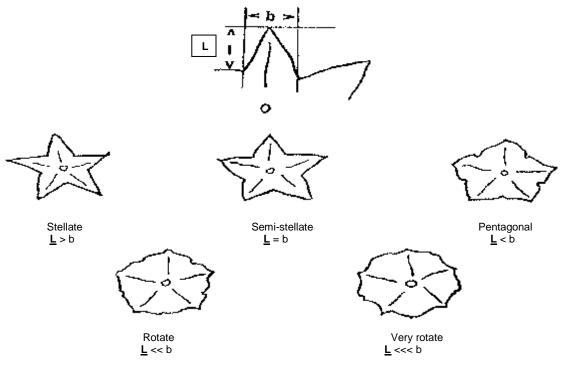
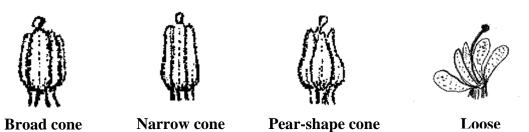


Figure 11: Anther Shape



#### Figure 12: Stigma Shape

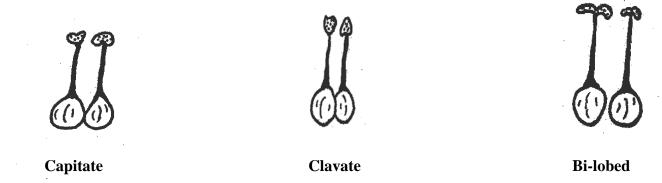


Figure 13: Distribution of Secondary Skin Tuber Color

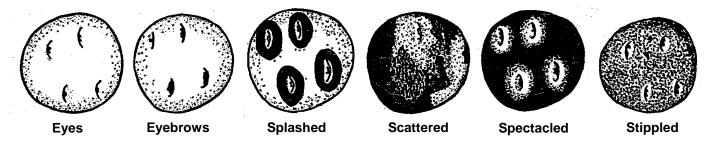
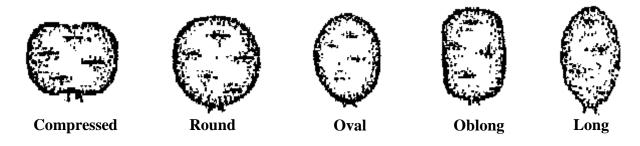


Figure 14: Tuber Shape



## References:

Huaman, Z. 1986. Systematic botany and morphology of the potato. Technical information Bulletin 6. International Potato Center, Lima, Peru.

Huaman, Z., Williams, J.T., Salhuana, W. and Vincent, L. Descriptors for the cultivated potato and the maintenance and distribution of germplasm collections. 1977. International Board for Plant Genetic Resources. Rome, Italy.

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) Guidelines for the conduct of tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability. International union for the protection of new varieties of plants (UPOV). 2004-03-31.