

## 8. EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS

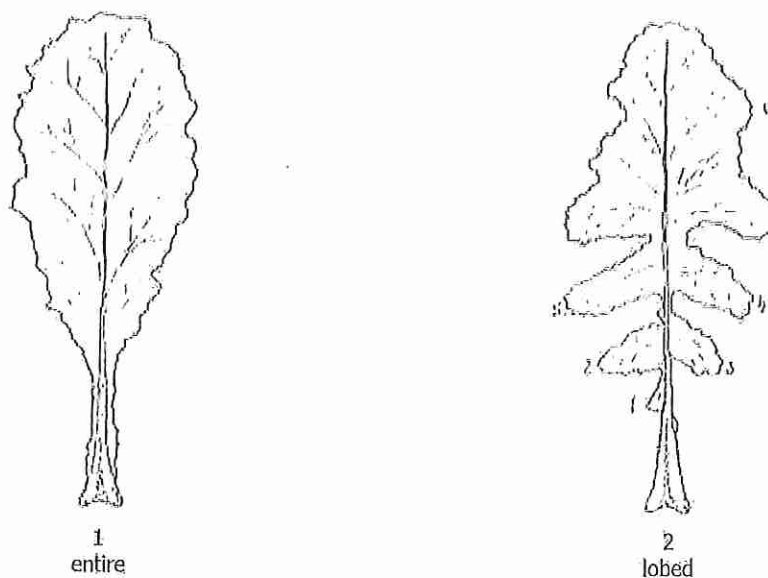
### 8.1 Explanations covering several characteristics

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

- (a) Unless otherwise indicated, all observations on the leaves should be made on the largest fully developed (non-senescent leaf).
- (b) Unless otherwise indicated, assessment of leaf colour should be made on leaves before powdery mildew infection is established.
- (c) Unless otherwise indicated, all observations on the root skin colour should be made before cork development obscures the skin.

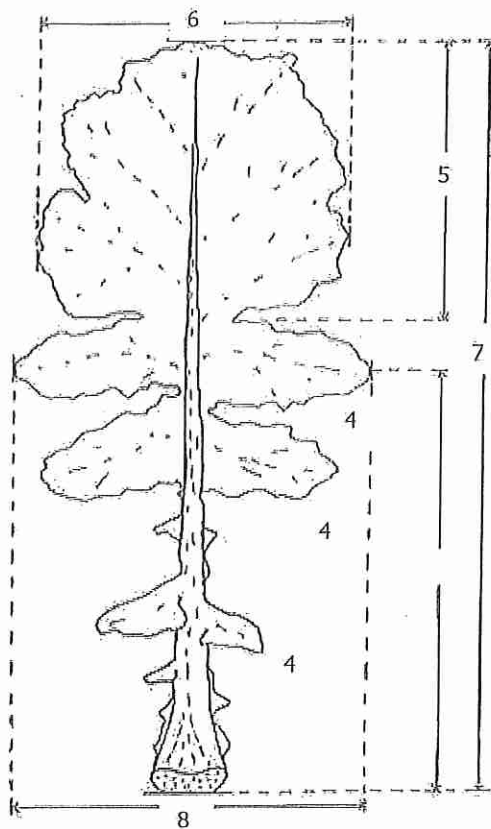
### 8.2 Explanations for individual characteristics

#### Ad. 3: Leaf: type



Parts of the leaf blade are considered as lobes if their length is at least equivalent to the width of the leaf petiole at their point of attachment and if the upper notch of the blade has at least half the length of the lobe itself.

Ad. 4-8: Leaf characteristics



4. Leaf: number of lobes  
(to be recorded on one side of the midrib only and excluding terminal lobe)

A lobe is defined as leaf tissue more than 2 cm in length which is cut on both sides to at least half the distance towards the midrib.

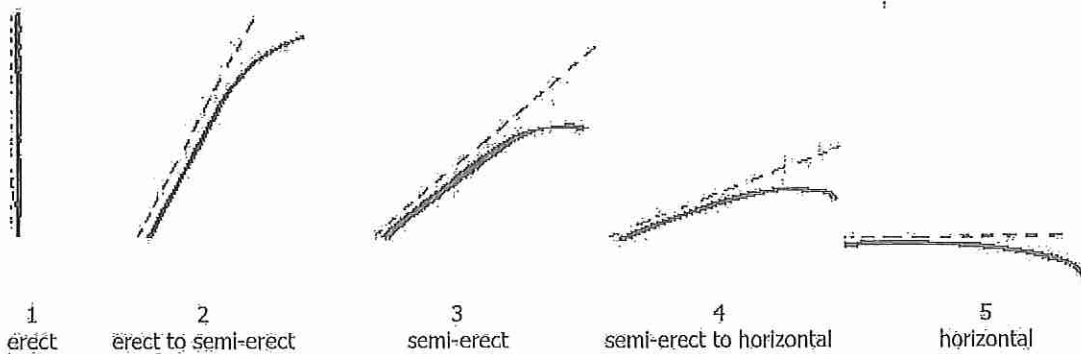
5. Leaf: length of terminal lobe

6. Leaf: width of terminal lobe

7. Leaf: length

8. Leaf: width

Ad. 10: Petiole: attitude



The petiole attitude should be assessed along the dotted line, ignoring any reflexing at the leaf tip.

Ad. 12: Root: predominant colour of skin above soil

Bronze roots may be characterised by the gradual transition from a predominantly green colour to predominantly bronze. This can be observed on the mature root before cork reduces the clarity of the skin colour. Bronze skin colour should be confirmed by comparison with the example varieties.

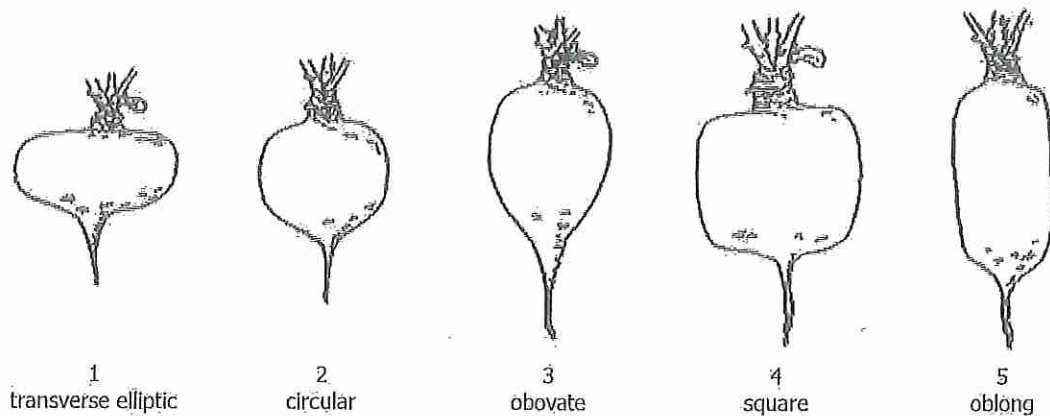
Ad. 14.1: Root: intensity of anthocyanin coloration of skin above soil (green or bronze skinned varieties only)

The expression of the root skin color in Swede would appear to be a simple observation with three clear states of expression: green, purple or bronze.

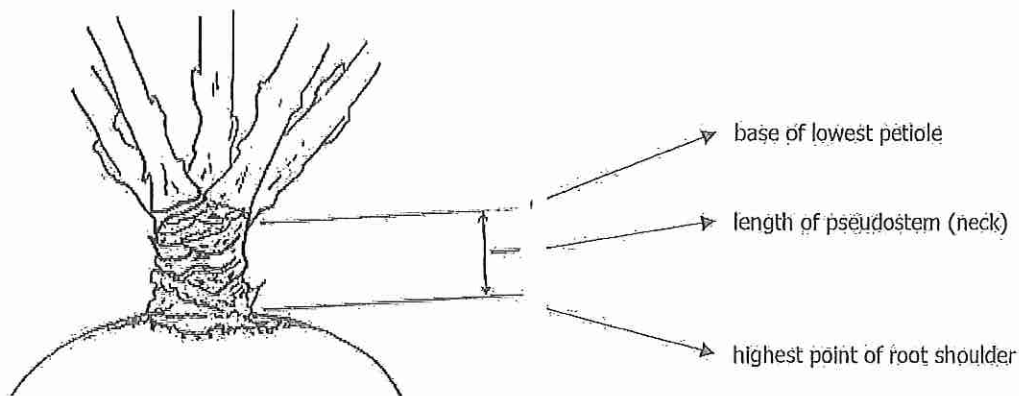
On closer examination some green skinned varieties have light anthocyanin, uniformly expressed, and should be classified as bronze skinned roots.

This characteristic should be recorded before the start of root cork development.

Ad. 16: Root: shape in longitudinal section



Ad. 19: Pseudostem: length



Ad. 23: Flower: production of pollen

Examination should be made on fully opened flowers; tapping or shaking the flowering stem will release pollen, which, if present, can be observed on dark colored paper or card. The absence of pollen production is an indication of male sterility.