

**Sorbaria**  
**Simplified standard protocol: SSP/SBR/2-corr.**

Examination office	Naktuinbouw	
Reference of the protocol	SSP/SBR/2-corr.	
Date of preparation of the protocol	03/03/2025	
Date of entry into force of the protocol	15/02/2023	
Botanical taxon:	Sorbaria L.	
Common Name (when known):	False Spirea	
Way of propagation of the plants to be examined	Self or cross pollinated seed propagated <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetatively propagated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Number of growing cycles:	1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> specify	
List of grouping characteristics	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> if yes put as annex No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Minimum number of plants in trial	Vegetative:8	Seed: -
Minimum number of plants observed by measuring or counting:	Vegetative:1	Seed: -
Give description of when observations should take place	see: EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS	
<b>Uniformity:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the assessment of uniformity of vegetatively propagated, self-pollinated seed propagated varieties or F1-hybrids, a population standard of 1% and an acceptance probability of at least 95% should be applied. In the case of a sample size of 10 plants, 1 off-types are allowed.</li> <li>- For the assessment of uniformity for cross-pollinated varieties, the recommendations for cross-pollinated varieties in the General introduction of UPOV should be applied. The variability within the variety should not exceed the variability of comparable varieties already known.</li> </ul>		
Table of characteristics	Present <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not available <input type="checkbox"/>	
Literature (when present, please annex to this document)	Present <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent <input type="checkbox"/>	

**TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Stage</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>(a)</b>	Plant: growth habit
<b>2.</b>	<b>(a)</b>	Plant: height
<b>3.</b>	<b>(+)</b>	Young stem: color
<b>4.</b>	<b>(a), (+)</b>	Stem: diameter
<b>5.</b>	<b>(a), (b), (+)</b>	Petiole: intensity of green color
<b>6.</b>	<b>(a), (b)</b>	Petiole: intensity of anthocyanin coloration
<b>7.</b>	<b>(a), (b), (+)</b>	Leaf: length
<b>8.</b>	<b>(a), (b), (+)</b>	Leaf: width
<b>9.</b>	<b>(a), (b)</b>	Leaf: shape in cross section
<b>10.</b>	<b>(a), (c)</b>	Young leaflet: color of upper side RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)
<b>11.</b>	<b>(a), (c)</b>	Young leaflet: color of lower side RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)
<b>12.</b>	<b>(a), (c), (+)</b>	Leaflet: length
<b>13.</b>	<b>(a), (c), (+)</b>	Leaflet: width
<b>14.</b>	<b>(a), (c)</b>	Leaflet: color of upper side RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)
<b>15.</b>	<b>(a), (c)</b>	Leaflet: color of lower side RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)
<b>16.</b>	<b>(+)</b>	Inflorescence: length
<b>17.</b>	<b>(+)</b>	Inflorescence: width
<b>18.</b>	<b>(e)</b>	Infructescence: density of fruit
<b>19.</b>	<b>(+)</b>	Flower bud: color
<b>20.</b>	<b>(d)</b>	Flower: diameter
<b>21.</b>	<b>(d)</b>	Pedicel: length
<b>22.</b>	<b>(d), (+)</b>	Pedicel: intensity of green color
<b>23.</b>	<b>(d)</b>	Pedicel: intensity of anthocyanin coloration
<b>24.</b>	<b>(d), (+)</b>	Sepal: intensity of green color
<b>25.</b>	<b>(d)</b>	Sepal: intensity of anthocyanin coloration
<b>26.</b>	<b>(d)</b>	Petal: shape

N°	Stage	Characteristics
27.	(d)	Petal: shape of apex
28.	(d)	Petal: color of upper side RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)
29.	(d)	Filament: color
30.	(d)	Stamen: length
31.	(d)	Style: color
32.	(e)	Fruit: color RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)

## EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS

### Explanations covering several characteristics

Unless otherwise indicated, observations should be made at the time of full flowering.

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

- (a) Observations should be made just before flowering.
- (b) Observations should be made on the upper side of fully developed leaves from the upper third of the stem.
- (c) Observations should be made on a pair of two opposite leaflets from the middle third of the rachis.
- (d) Observations should be made on a fully opened flower before anther dehiscence.
- (e) Observations should be made on well-developed fruits before deterioration.

### Explanations for individual characteristics

#### Ad. 3: Young stem: color

Observations should be made before lignification.

#### Ad. 4: Stem: diameter

Observations should be made on the middle third of the stem.

#### Ad. 5: Petiole: intensity of green color

Only observed for varieties with 'Petiole: intensity of anthocyanin coloration' less than strong.

#### Ad. 7: Leaf: length

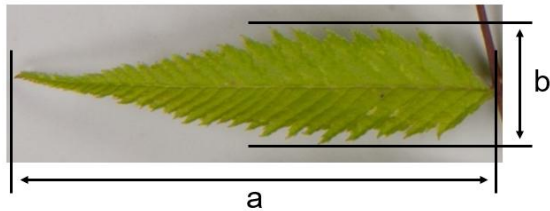


a = Leaf: length  
b = Leaf: width

Ad. 8: Leaf: width

See Ad. 7

Ad. 12: Leaflet: length



a = Leaflet: length  
b = Leaflet: width

Ad. 13: Leaflet: width

See Ad. 12

Ad. 16: Inflorescence: length

Observations should be made on the flowering part.



a = Inflorescence: length  
b = Inflorescence: width

Ad. 17: Inflorescence: width

Observations should be made on the broadest part of the inflorescence.

See Ad. 16

Ad. 19: Flower bud: color

Observations should be made when the flower bud is fully formed.  
Observations should be made on the color covering the largest surface area.

Ad. 20: Flower: diameter

Observations should be made on de broadest part of the flower.

Ad. 22: Pedicel: intensity of green color

Only observed for varieties with 'Pedicel: intensity of anthocyanin coloration' less than strong.

Ad. 24: Sepal: intensity of green color

Only observed for varieties with 'Sepal: intensity of anthocyanin coloration' less than strong.

## **LITERATURE**

The Cambridge Illustrated Glossary of Botanical Terms: by Michael Hickey and Clive King

Name that flower: by Ian Clarke and Heleen Lee

Botanisch woordenboek: by Henk Eggelte

The Kew Plant Glossary, an illustrated dictionary of plant terms: by Henk Beentje