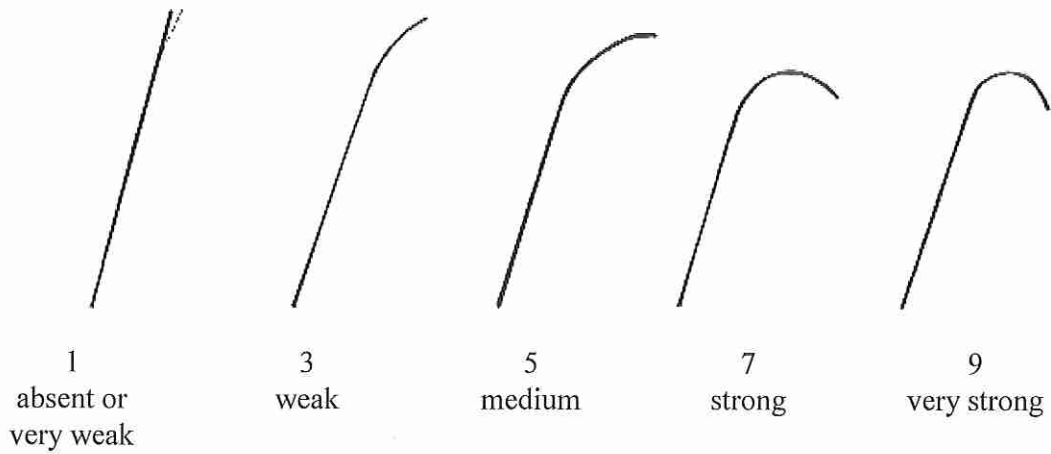
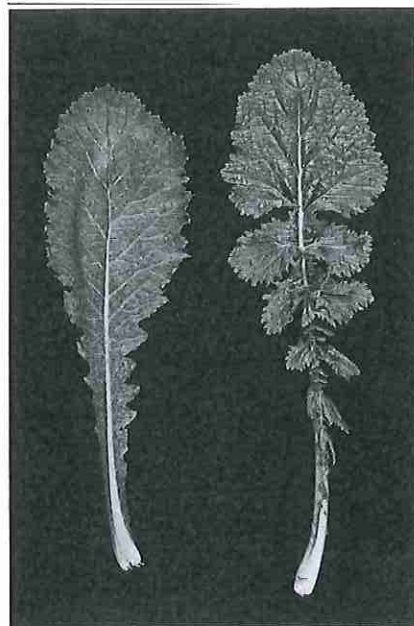


VIII. Explanations on the Table of Characteristics

Ad. 3: Leaf: reflexing of top



Ad. 5: Leaf: type



1
entire

2
lobed

Assessment of leaf lobing should be undertaken on several leaves of the plant.

Plants with absent lobes have usually obovate and spatulate shaped leaves. These have continuous lamina tissue to the base of the leaf, no terminal lobe and may be strongly incised.

Ad. 6: Lobed-leaf varieties only: Leaf: number of lobes

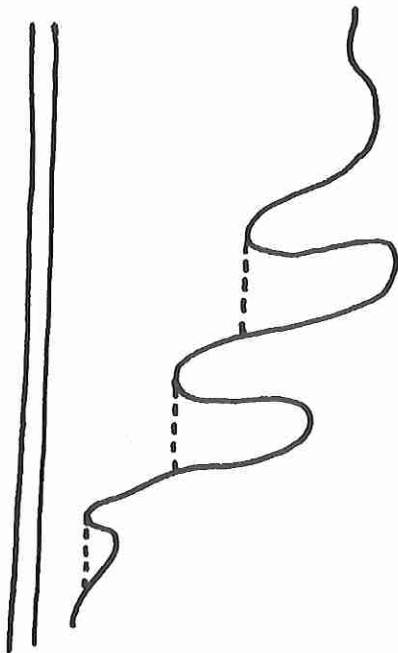


Figure 1

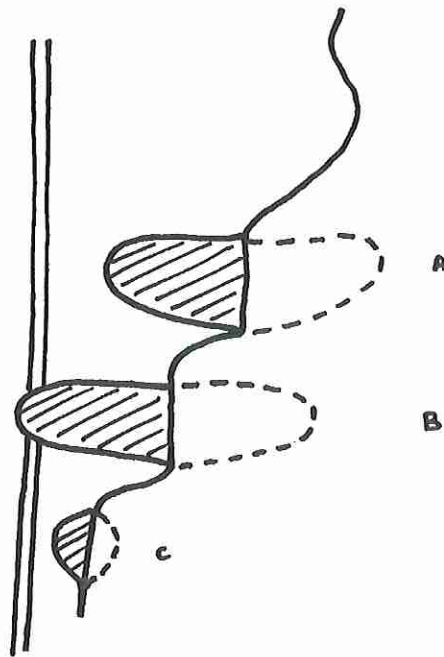


Figure 2

To determine whether part of the leaf is a lobe, fold that part along a line parallel to the midrib as indicated by the dotted line in figure 1. The fold starts at the base of the shorter side.

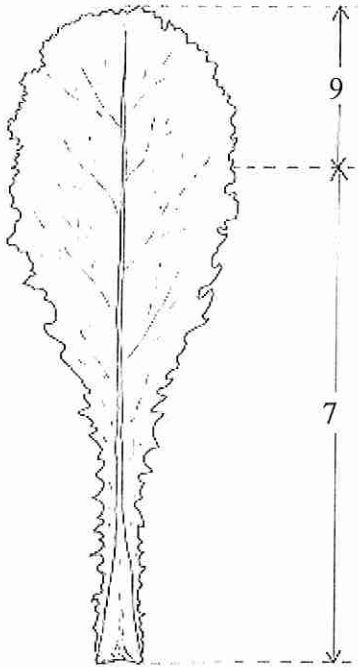
If the folded tissue meets the midrib, it is a lobe (figure 2).

A lobe must have a minimum length of 1 cm.

- A is not a lobe as it does not meet the midrib when folded
- B is a lobe as it meets the midrib when folded
- C is too small to be a lobe as it is less than 1 cm in length and does not meet the midrib when folded.

Ad. 7: Entire-leaf varieties only: Leaf: depth of incisions of blade base

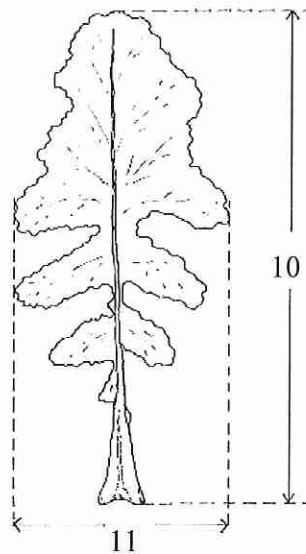
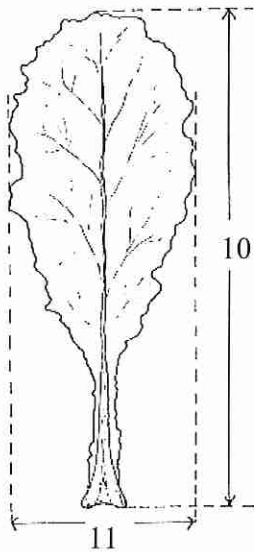
Ad. 9: Leaf: dentation of margin



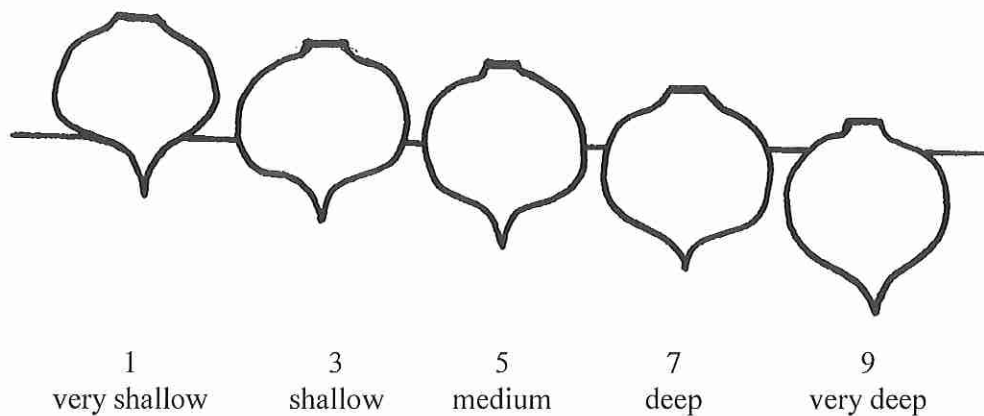
part on which the dentation should be recorded
(characteristic 9)

part on which the incisions of base of the blade should be recorded (characteristic 7)

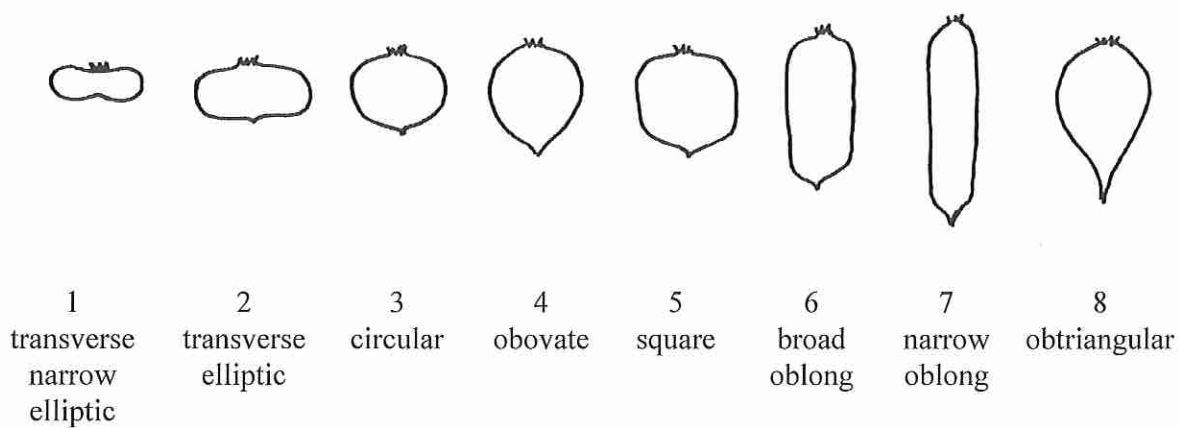
Ad. 10, 11: Leaf: length (10), width (11)



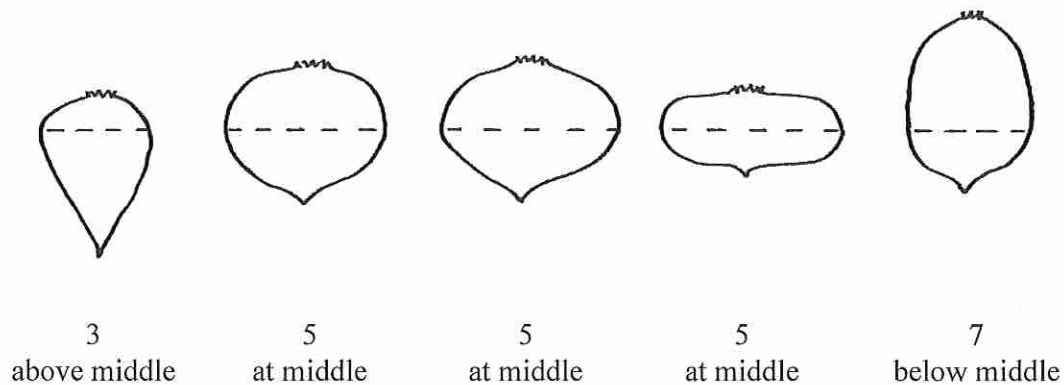
Ad. 16: Root: position in soil



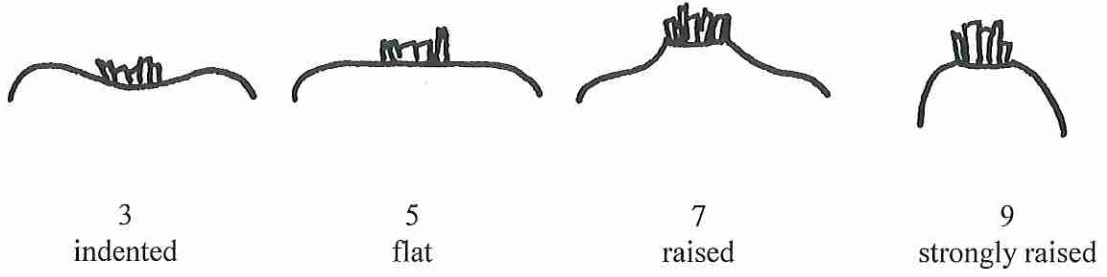
Ad. 24: Root: Shape in longitudinal section



Ad. 27: Root: position of widest point



Ad. 29: Root: shape of top



Ad. 30: Root: shape of base

