

4.2 VEGETATIVE-PREFLOWERING MATURE

Observe immediately before normal harvest. For many wild and biennial species this will represent the rosette stage prior to floral axis elongation.

4.2.1 Morphotype uniformity

- 1 Uniform
- 2 Continuous variation
- 3 Two or more distinct types

4.2.2 Plant growth habit

See Fig. 2, following page

If crop or plant type is unknown, describe for the predominant type or a specified morphotype in the accession

- 1 Shortened nonbranching stem supporting leafy rosette
- 2 Shortened nonbranching stem terminating in leafy head
- 3 Extremely shortened branching stems forming leafy crown
- 4 Elongate and/or enlarged nonbranching stem (tubers) supporting leaves and/or head
- 5 Elongate nonbranching stem supporting enlarged compact axillary buds
- 6 Elongate branching stems supporting leaves and/or heads
- 7 Elongate nonbranching stem terminating in enlarged floral or prefloral apex (curd)
- 8 Elongate branching stems terminating in enlarged floral or prefloral apices
- 9 Enlarged root
- 10 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

4.2.3 Plant height [cm]

See Fig. 3, p. 15

Measure extremity of plant

4.2.4 Plant diameter [cm]

See Fig. 3, p.15

Measure extremity of plant

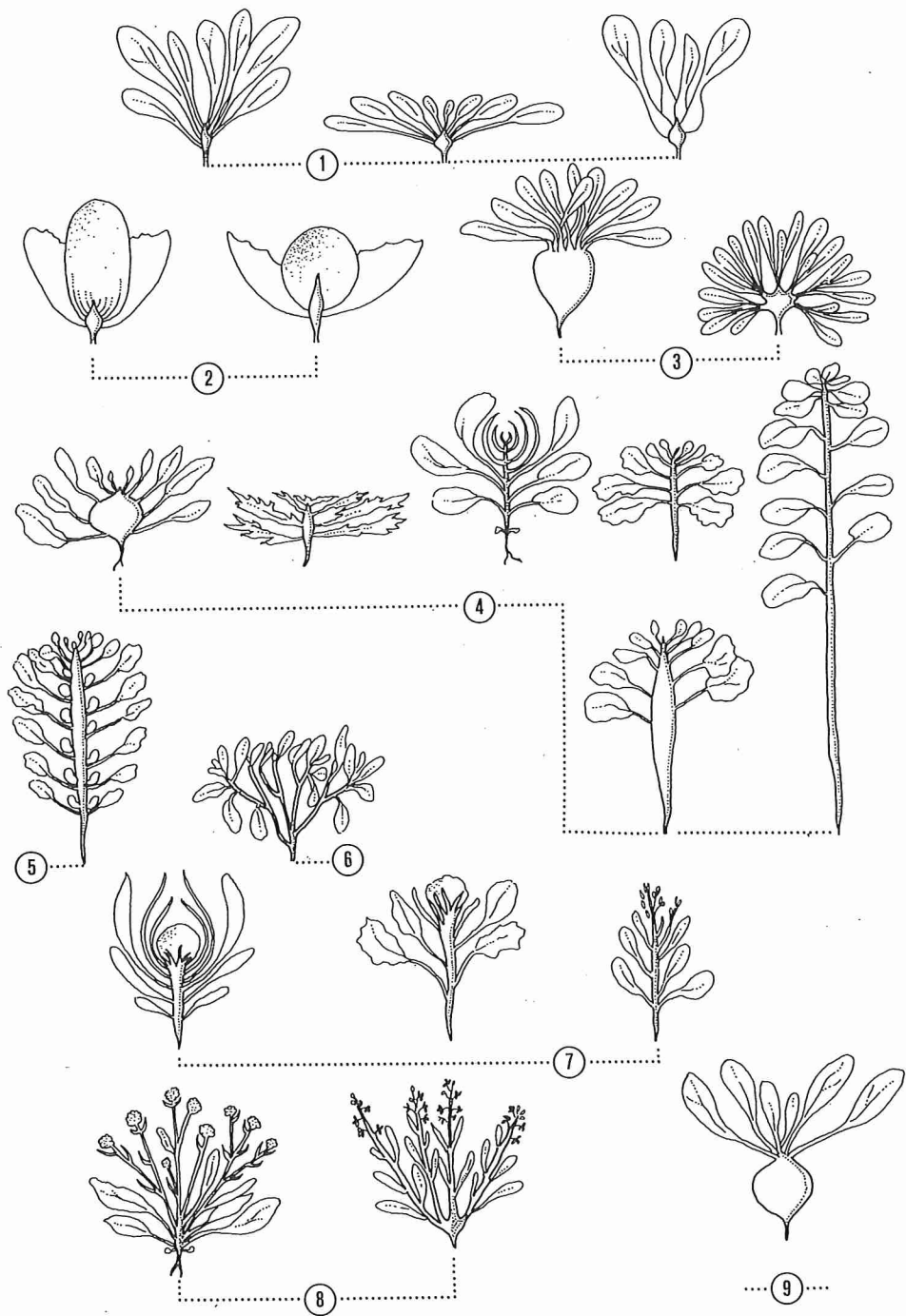


Fig. 2. Plant growth habit

4.2.26 Leaf bloom

- 0 Absent, glossy
- 3 Low
- 5 Intermediate
- 7 High, glaucous

4.2.27 Petiole and/or midvein enlargement

See Fig. 11

- 3 Narrow
- 5 Intermediate
- 7 Enlarged

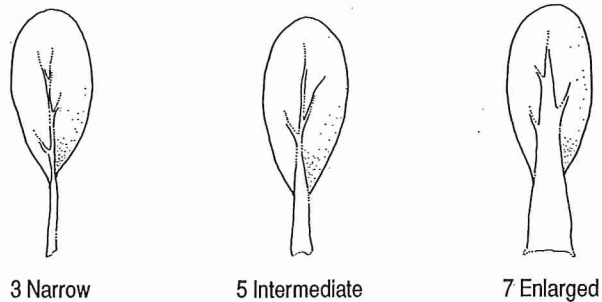


Fig. 11. Petiole and/or midvein enlargement

4.2.28 Petiole length [cm]

See Fig. 4

Measure where blade intercepts with petiole

4.2.29 Petiole width [cm]

See Fig. 4

Measure widest point of widest leaf; measure midrib width when blade extends to the plant axis

4.2.30 Petiole length/width ratio

Compute ratio 4.2.28/4.2.29

4.2.35 Head shape in longitudinal section

See Fig. 13

- 1 Triangular
- 2 Ovate
- 3 Obovate
- 4 Elliptic
- 5 Spheric
- 6 Cylindric
- 7 Transverse elliptic
- 8 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

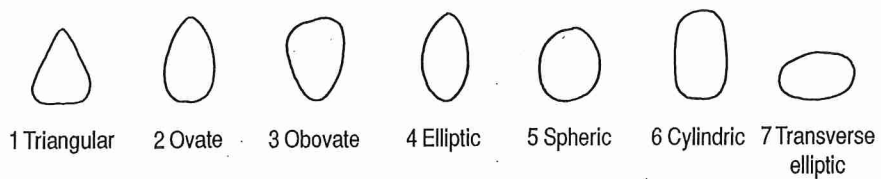


Fig. 13. Head and enlarged bud shape in longitudinal section

4.2.36 Head-forming leaf overlap at terminal region

See Fig. 14

- 1 Leaves curled outwards
- 2 Erect
- 3 Curled inwards
- 4 Slight overlap
- 5 Strong overlap

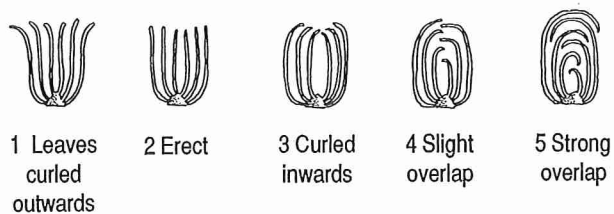


Fig. 14. Head-forming leaf overlap

4.2.73 Floral apex branching pattern

See Fig. 21

- 1 Single flower raceme
- 2 Enlarged stem with terminally branched raceme
- 3 Loosely branched small terminal heads
- 4 Terminal head with smaller heads on axillary shoots
- 5 Compact head of regularly packed subheads
- 6 Single compact head of irregularly packed subheads
- 7 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

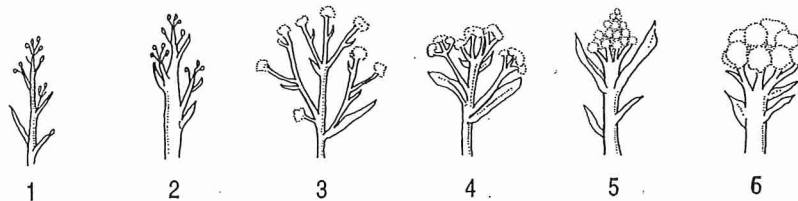


Fig. 21. Floral apex branching pattern

4.2.74 Flowering head size

- 3 Small
- 5 Intermediate
- 7 Large

4.2.75 Flowering head shape in longitudinal section

See Fig. 22

- 1 Concave
- 3 Flat
- 5 Spheric
- 7 Elliptic

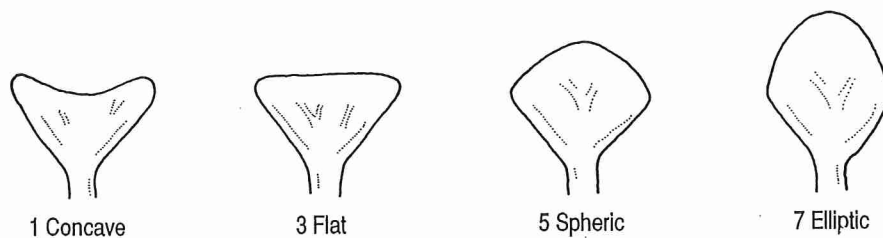


Fig. 22. Flowering head shape in longitudinal section

4.2.81 Head cover from subtending leaves

See Fig. 16

- 0 Apex fully exposed
- 2 Low (apex visible)
- 4 Intermediate
- 6 High (only top of head visible)
- 8 Apex fully covered by overlapping or twisted leaves

4.2.82 Root, shape in longitudinal section

See Fig. 23

- 1 Nonswollen tap root
- 2 Triangular
- 3 Cylindric
- 4 Elliptic
- 5 Spheric
- 6 Transverse elliptic
- 7 Inverse triangle
- 8 Apically bulbous
- 9 Horn
- 10 Branched
- 11 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

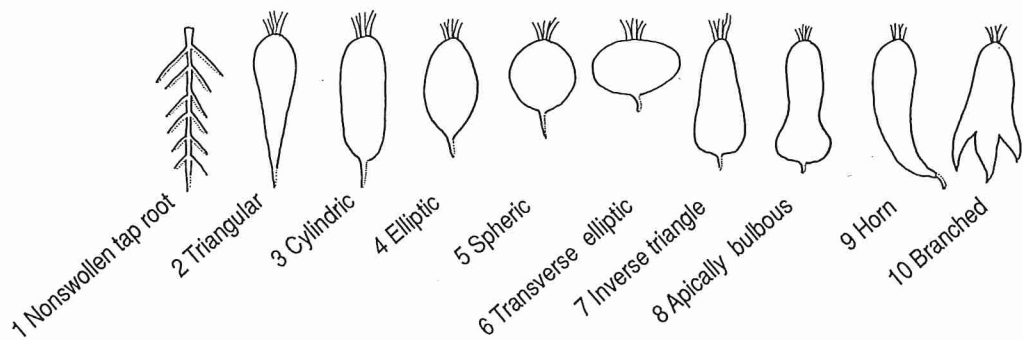


Fig. 23. Root, shape in longitudinal section

4.2.83 Root length in relation to width

- 3 Short
- 5 Intermediate
- 7 Long