



## **Revised Terminology for the Citrus Improvement Scheme's Cultivar List**

**Compiled by the CIS Advisory Committee  
(May 2011)**

### **Introduction and Background to CIS Terminology**

The objectives and operational aspects of the Citrus Improvement Scheme (CIS) are well known and fully documented. However, the CIS addresses many components of both phytosanitary and horticultural status of the plant material. The terminology used in the scheme has recently been revised to more clearly reflect various aspects of the material's status. This communication introduces the updated terminology use.

The core of the scheme is to ensure that all propagation material meets certain minimum phytosanitary criteria. This is achieved through ensuring that the material is handled strictly in accordance with approved processes and procedures. Trees that are made with propagation material that is supplied through the CIS pipeline are accordingly certifiable. Whereas this phytosanitary status assurance is a compulsory component of the scheme, it must not be confused with processes and procedures aimed at providing assurances relating to the horticultural status of the propagation material and trees made from it. It is with regard to the horticultural status component of the scheme's operations that there was a need for greater clarity.

The "trueness-to-type" component of certification does reflect assurances about some aspects of the material's horticultural status, but unlike the phytosanitary status, it is not a pre-requisite that trees made from this material must be certifiable as true-to-type before such material is released to the industry. Furthermore, there are aspects of horticultural evaluation that are not reflected at all in the material's certifiability. Nonetheless, such other information is of great importance to role players in the industry and is addressed through the use of certain terms in the CIS listing of cultivars, for example terms relating to development and evaluation status of the cultivar or selection.

It is imperative that all role players in the industry fully understand the meaning of these

terms and how they are used to appropriately manage the levels of risk that they are prepared to be exposed to in making planting decisions. This is especially relevant in instances of a cultivar or selection being made available as an "early release" where comprehensive horticultural evaluation has not yet been completed. The early release of cultivars or selections is permitted in the CIS because it offers opportunities for growers to be on the forefront of the commercialisation of such cultivars and for the industry to remain internationally competitive. However, it is important for all parties to understand the risks associated with this opportunity and to factor these considerations into their planting decisions. The revised CIS terminology enables all parties to adequately assess risks associated with early involvement in new cultivars or selections and all parties should refer to the CIS cultivar listings to obtain this information before making any planting decisions.

### **Process Flow of New Cultivars Introduced into the CIS**

New cultivars imported from overseas with the necessary descriptions of the cultivars' characteristics are entered into quarantine at the Agricultural Research Council, Institute for Tropical and Subtropical Crops (ARC-ITSC) and undergo shoot tip grafting (STG) to eradicate harmful diseases. Biological and molecular indexing is carried out to establish whether STG has been successful and that all known harmful pathogens have been removed. All citrus types, except lemons and rootstocks, are inoculated with a suitable mild strain of *citrus tristeza virus* (CTV) for cross-protection purposes, prior to release of propagation material to the CFB for establishment and multiplication. Cultivars can be released to the CFB even if the final indexing is not completed ("provisional release"). CFB distribution of such material is for evaluation purposes only and is restricted to a maximum of a thousand (1000) buds and five sites and requires a permit from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF). Permits may be granted with certain conditions, including the need to handle the trees with care to ensure that potential infection will not be transmitted to other trees and an undertaking to destroy the trees if the later stages of indexing indicate that the material has not been successfully cleaned in the STG process. Final indexing takes approximately 12 months after



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release to the CFB and once this indexing is successfully completed the "conditional release" status terminates, a permit to hold this material is no longer required and the material can be supplied to nurseries for the routine making of trees. All local mutations follow the same procedures, although the STG may be conducted at Citrus Research International (CRI) as well as the ARC-ITSC facilities in Nelspruit.

## Phytosanitary Status

It is important to note that from the earliest stages in the development process assurances are provided that the selection of material released to the CFB has passed through the relevant phytosanitary procedures and the trees subsequently made from this specific material are potentially certifiable in terms of their disease status. However, phytosanitary release does not reflect the horticultural evaluation status or trueness-to-type of the cultivar. It may be that a cultivar has undergone little or no local evaluation at the time of first release. Situations may also arise where the cultivar has previously been evaluated but the selection of the cultivar being multiplied within the CIS at the CFB has not as yet been evaluated. Therefore it is imperative that affected parties establish what the evaluation status of the cultivar and particular selection are to be able to evaluate risk associated with ordering, propagating or planting the cultivar.

## Horticultural Evaluation: Trueness-to-Type

The first propagation material released to the CFB is budded onto Carrizo citrange rootstock to establish mother trees and multiplication blocks in insect-proof greenhouses. All cultivars are categorized according to their commercial potential to the industry. The categories are based on estimates of the anticipated future demand for propagation material and are also used to decide on the quantity of trees that need to be budded for multiplication purposes. The mother trees at the CFB are annually evaluated by a team of horticulturists and cultivar specialists based on the description of the cultivar's characteristics. Once the fruit on mother trees matches the cultivar's description for 2 to 3 years of cropping, the cultivar is considered true-to-type. It is important to understand that a specific selection of a cultivar may differ from other selections of the same

cultivar. The trueness-to-type status of a cultivar is based on evaluation of the mother trees at the CFB and is therefore an evaluation of a particular line of material being multiplied. For a particular cultivar, should the line of material being multiplied within the scheme be replaced by another selection, it is necessary to evaluate this new selection before assurances can be given that the new line of material will be similarly true-to-type. Therefore the trueness-to-type status of the material should be regularly checked by affected parties before ordering trees. This information can be obtained from the CRI database using the terminology described in Table 1. The trueness-to-type status of the material used to make trees is also reflected on the tree certificates, indicating whether the material has already been established as being true-to-type or has not as yet been adequately evaluated to be able to provide such assurance. Whereas handling in accordance with phytosanitary procedures is a pre-requisite for CFB supply of material to nurseries (for the making of certifiable trees), completion of trueness-to-type evaluation is not a pre-requisite. This makes it especially important for all parties to check the evaluation status before making decisions about ordering material of a particular cultivar.

## Horticultural evaluation: Field Evaluation of Site Suitability

CRI operates the industry cultivar evaluation project with the objective of providing citrus growers with impartial and objective information on the characteristics of each cultivar and its suitability for planting in different regions. External and internal fruit characteristics, production trends, rootstock combinations and commercial potential are determined in various production regions. CRI strives to include all cultivars in these evaluations to provide reliable comparative evaluation of cultivar options available to growers. However, in cases where the cultivar ownership is protected, CRI must obtain permission from the private cultivar agent/owner to include their cultivars in evaluation trials. If permission is not forthcoming, CRI is not able to evaluate the potential of such proprietary cultivars. The cultivar evaluation database maintained by CRI will only include evaluation information that CRI is able to endorse as reliable and this is a pre-requisite for indicating that the cultivar has been field evaluated. Private cultivar owners/agents



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are encouraged to participate in the industry evaluation scheme and where they do so and CRI is able to endorse the reliability of the evaluation results this information will be included in the database. Where the cultivar has been evaluated under field conditions, but

on a selection of the cultivar that is not the same as that currently being multiplied within the scheme, this will be indicated as a footnote to the Field Evaluation listing for that cultivar or selection.



## Hersiende Terminologie vir die Sitrus Verbeteringskema se Kultivarlys

**Saamgestel deur die SVS Advieskomitee  
(Mei 2011)**

### **Inleiding en Agtergrond tot SVS Terminologie**

Die doelwitte en bedryfsaspekte van die Sitrus Verbeteringskema (SVS) is welbekend en ten volle gedokumenteer. Die SVS spreek egter baie komponente van beide die fitosanitêre en hortologiese status van die plantmateriaal aan. Die terminologie wat in die skema gebruik word, is onlangs hersien ten einde die verskillende aspekte van die plantmateriaalstatus duideliker weer te gee. Hierdie kommunikasie lei die gebruik van die opgedateerde terminologie in.

Die hoofdoel van die skema is om te verseker dat alle voortplantingsmateriaal aan sekere minimum fitosanitêre vereistes voldoen. Dit word bereik deur te verseker dat die materiaal streng volgens die gekeurde prosesse en prosedures behandel word. Bome wat met voortplantingsmateriaal wat deur die SVS pyplyn voorsien is, gemaak word, word ooreenkomstig sertifiseerbaar. Soos wat hierdie fitosanitêre statusversekering 'n verpligte komponent van die skema is, moet dit nie met prosesse en prosedures verwar word wat ten doel het om versekering te verskaf betreffende die hortologiese status van die voortplantingsmateriaal en bome wat daarvan gemaak word nie. Dit is met betrekking tot die hortologiese statuskomponent van die skema se werkzaamheid, dat daar 'n behoefte vir meer duidelikheid ontstaan het.

Die tipe-egtheid komponent van sertifisering verskaf versekering omtrent sommige aspekte van die materiaal se hortologiese status, maar in teenstelling met die fitosanitêre status, is dit nie 'n voorvereiste dat bome wat van hierdie materiaal gemaak word, as tipe-eg sertifiseerbaar moet wees voordat sulke materiaal tot die industrie vrygestel word nie. Daar is verder ook aspekte van hortologiese evaluasie wat geensins in die materiaal se sertifiseerbaarheid weerspieël word nie. Sulke addisionele inligting is, nieteenstaande, van groot belang vir die rolspelers in die industrie, en word aangespreek deur die gebruik van sekere terme in die SVS se kultivarlys, byvoorbeeld terme wat verband hou met die

ontwikkeling en evaluasiestatus van die kultivar of seleksie.

Dit is onontbeerlik dat alle rolspelers in die industrie ten volle die betekenis van hierdie terme, en hoe hulle gebruik word, verstaan, ten einde die risikovolke waartoe hulle bereid is om aan blootgestel te word in die maak van aanplantingsbesluite, gepas te bestuur. Dit is veral relevant in gevalle waar 'n kultivar of seleksie as 'n "vroë vrystelling" beskikbaar gestel word en waar uitgebreide hortologiese evaluasie nog nie voltooi is nie. Die vroë vrystelling van kultivars of seleksies word in die SVS toegelaat, aangesien dit geleenthede vir produsente bied om aan die voorpunt van die kommersialisering van sulke kultivars te wees, en vir die industrie om internasionaal kompetender te bly. Dit is egter vir beide partye belangrik om die risiko's betrokke in hierdie geleentheid, te verstaan, en om dit in hul aanplantingsbesluite in oorweging te bring. Die hersiende SVS terminologie stel beide partye in staat om die risiko's wat met die betrokkenheid van nuwe kultivars of seleksies gepaardgaan, genoegsaam te oorweeg, en alle partye moet die SVS se kultivarlys raadpleeg ten einde hierdie inligting te bekom voordat enige aanplantingsbesluite geneem word.

### **Verloop van Prosesse tydens die inbring van Nuwe Kultivars in die SVS**

Nuwe kultivars wat, met die nodige beskrywings van die kultivar se eienskappe, vanaf oorsee ingevoer word, word by die Landbounavorsingsraad, Instituut vir Tropiese en Subtropiese Gewasse (LNR-ITSC) in kwarantyn geplaas, en ondergaan groeipuntenting (GPE) ten einde skadelike siektes te verwyder. Biologiese en molekulêre indeksering word uitgevoer ten einde vas te stel of GPE suksesvol was, en dat alle bekende skadelike patogene verwyder is. Alle sitrustipes, behalwe suurlemoene en onderstamme, word met 'n geskikte matige isolaat van *citrus tristeza virus* (CTV) vir kruisbeskermingsdoeleindes, geïnkuleer, vóór vrystelling van voortplantingsmateriaal aan die Sitrus Grondvesblok (SGB) vir vestiging en vermeerdering. Kultivars kan aan die SGB vrygestel word selfs voordat die finale indeksering voltooi is ("voorwaardelike vrystelling"). SGB verspreiding van sulke materiaal is slegs vir evaluasie-doeleindes en word tot 'n maksimum van 'n duisend (1000)



ogies en vyf lokaliteite beperk, en vereis 'n permit van die Departement van Landbou, Visserye en Bosbou (DLVB). Permitte kan onder sekere toestande toegestaan word, insluitende die nodigheid om bome met sorg te hanteer ten einde te verseker dat potensieël infeksies nie na ander bome versprei word nie, en 'n onderneming om die bome te vernietig indien die latere stadia van indeksering aandui dat die materiaal nie suksesvol tydens die GPE proses skoongemaak is nie. Finale indeksering neem ongeveer 12 maande na vrystelling aan die SGB, en nadat hierdie indeksering suksesvol voltooi is, stop die "voorwaardelike vrystelling" status, 'n permit word nie meer vereis om hierdie materiaal aan te hou nie, en materiaal kan aan kwekerye verskaf word vir die roetine maak van bome. Alle plaaslike mutasies volg dieselfde prosedures, hoewel die GPE by Citrus Research International (CRI), asook die LNR-ITSC fasiliteite in Nelspruit, uitgevoer kan word.

## **Fitosanitiere Status**

Dit is belangrik om daarop te let dat vanaf die vroegste stadia in die ontwikkelingsproses, versekering verskaf word dat die seleksie van materiaal wat aan die SGB vrygestel is, die relevante fitosanitiere prosedures suksesvol geslaag het, en die bome wat gevolglik van hierdie spesifieke materiaal gemaak word, potensieel sertifiseerbaar in terme van hul siektestatus is. Fitosanitiere status reflekteer egter nie die hortologiese evaluasiestatus of tipe-egtheid van die kultivar nie. Dit mag wees dat 'n kultivar min of geen plaaslike evaluasie ten tye van eerste vrystelling ondergaan het nie. Situasies kan ook ontstaan waar die kultivar van te vore geëvalueer is, maar dat die seleksie van die kultivar wat binne die SVS by die SGB vermeerder is, nog nie geëvalueer is nie. Dit is gevolglik onontbeerlik dat betrokke partye vasstel wat die evaluasiestatus van die kultivar en spesifieke seleksie is ten einde risiko's verbonde aan die bestel, voortplant en aanplant van die kultivar, te evalueer.

## **Hortologiese Evaluasie: Tipe-egtheid**

Die eerste voortplantingsmateriaal wat aan die SGB vrygestel word, word op Carrizo citrange onderstamme geënt om moederbome en vermeerderingsblokke in insekvrye kweekhuise te vestig. Alle kultivars word volgens hul kommersiële potensiaal vir die industrie

gekatogereer. Die katogerieë word gebaseer op skattings van die verwagte toekomstige aanvraag vir voortplantingsmateriaal, en word ook gebruik om besluite te neem rakende die hoeveelheid bome wat vir vermeerderingsdoeleindes geënt moet word. Die moederbome by die SGB word jaarliks deur 'n span hortoloë en kultivarspesialiste, op grond van die beskrywing van die kultivar se eienskappe, geëvalueer. Nadat die vrugte op die moederbome aan die kultivar se beskrywing vir 2 tot 3 jaar se oeste voldoen, word die kultivar as tipe-eg beskou. Dit is belangrik om te verstaan dat 'n spesifieke seleksie van 'n kultivar van ander seleksies van dieselfde kultivar kan verskil. Die tipe-egtheid status van 'n kultivar word op evaluasie van die moederbome by die SGB gebaseer en is dus 'n evaluasie van 'n spesifieke lyn van materiaal wat vermeerder is. Indien die lyn van materiaal vir 'n spesifieke kultivar, wat binne die skema vermeerder word, deur 'n ander seleksie vervang word, is dit nodig om hierdie nuwe seleksie te evalueer voordat versekering gegee kan word dat die nuwe lyn van materiaal ook soortgelyk tipe-eg sal wees. Die tipe-egtheid status van die materiaal moet dus gereeld deur betrokke partye getoets word, voordat bome bestel word. Hierdie inligting kan vanaf die CRI databasis verkry word, waarin die terminologie, beskryf in Tabel 1, gebruik word. Die tipe-egtheid status van die materiaal wat gebruik word om bome te maak, word ook op die boomsertifikate aangedui, en dui aan of die materiaal reeds as tipe-eg vasgestel is, en of dit nog nie genoegsaam geëvalueer is, ten einde sulke versekering te kan verskaf nie. Waar handel volgens fitosanitiere prosedures 'n voorvereiste vir SGB verskaffing van materiaal aan kwekerye is, (vir die maak van sertifiseerbare bome), is voltooiing van tipe-egtheid evaluasie nie 'n voorvereiste nie. Dit maak dit veral belangrik vir alle partye om die evaluasiestatus na te gaan voordat besluite gemaak word rakende die bestel van materiaal van 'n spesifieke kultivar.

## **Hortologiese evaluasie: Veld-evaluasie van Geskiktheid vir Lokaliteit**

CRI is in beheer van die industrie se kultivar-evaluasie projek wat ten doel het om die sitrusprodusente met onpartydige en objektiewe inligting rakende die eienskappe van elke kultivar en sy geskiktheid vir plant in verskillende areas te voorsien. Eksterne en interne vrug-



eienskappe, produksie-neigings, onderstamkombinasies en kommersiële potensiaal word in verskeie produksie-areas bepaal. CRI streef daarna om alle kultivars in hierdie evaluasies in te sluit ten einde betroubare vergelykende evaluasie van kultivaropsies aan produsente beskikbaar te stel. In gevalle waar die kultivar eienaarskap beskerm is, moet CRI toestemming van die private kultivar agent/eienaar bekom ten einde hul kultivars in evaluasie-proewe in te sluit. Indien toestemming nie verleen word nie, is CRI nie in staat om die potensiaal van sulke privaat kultivars te evalueer nie. Die kultivar-evaluasie databasis wat deur CRI in stand gehou word, sal slegs evaluasie-inligting insluit wat CRI as betroubaar kan onderskryf, en dit is 'n voorvereiste vir die aandui dat die kultivar veldgeëvalueer is. Private kultivar eienaars/agente word aangemoedig om aan die industrie se evaluasie-skema deel te neem, en waar hulle so maak en CRI in staat is om die betroubaarheid van die evaluasie-resultate te onderskryf, sal hierdie inligting in die databasis ingesluit word. Waar die kultivar onder veldtoestande geëvalueer is, maar op 'n seleksie van die kultivar wat nie dieselfde is as die een wat huidig binne die skema vermeerder word nie, sal dit as 'n voetnota in die Veld-Evaluasie lys vir daardie kultivar of seleksie aangedui word.

**Table 1.** Terminology used within the CIS to describe cultivar/variety identity, development status, budwood production category, certification status and evaluation status

**Tabel 1:** Terminologie wat gebruik word deur die SVS om kultivar/variëteit eienskappe, ontwikkelingstatus, okuleerhout produksie kategorie, sertifisering status en evaluasie status te beskryf.

| <b>KULTIVAR TERMINOLOGIE</b>                    |   | <b>CULTIVAR TERMINOLOGY</b>            |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <b><u>Identiteit</u></b>                        |   | <b><u>Identity</u></b>                 |   |
| <b>Sitrus Tipe/Spesies</b>                      | Lemoen, Mandaryn, Suurlemoen, Lemmetjie, Pompelmoes, Divers, Onderstam  | <b>Citrus Type/Species</b>             | Orange, Mandarin, Lemon, Lime, Grapefruit, Pummelo, Diverse, Rootstock  |
| <b>Kultivar/Variëteit Groep</b>                 | Bv. Lemoen: Navel, Valencia, Mandaryn: Clementine, Ellendale, Mandaryn Hibriede, Satsuma, Suurlemoen, Lemmetjie, Pomelo, Pomelo Hibriede, Devers: Seville, Ornamenteel, Onderstam   | <b>Cultivar/Variety Group</b>          | e.g. Orange: Navel, Valencia; Mandarin: Clementine, Ellendale, Mandarin Hybrid, Satsuma; Lemon; Lime; Grapefruit: Grapefruit, Grapefruit Hybrid; Diverse: Seville, Ornamental; Rootstock  |
| <b>Kultivar/Variëteit</b>                       | Bv. Navel: Palmer, Valencia: Delta, Clementine: Nules, Ellendale: Nouvelle, Mandaryn hibried: Nova, Satsuma: Mihowase, Suurlemoen: Eureka, Lemmetjie: Bearss, Pomelo: Star Ruby, Pomelo hibried Pomelit, Seville: Messina Bitter Seville, Ornamenteel: Chinotto, Onderstam: Carrizo         | <b>Cultivar/Variety</b>                | e.g. Navel: Palmer; Valencia: Delta; Clementine: Nules; Ellendale: Nouvelle; Mandarin hybrid: Nova; Satsuma: Miho Wase; Lemon: Eureka; Lime: Bearss; Grapefruit: Star Ruby; Grapefruit hybrid: Pomelit; Seville: Messina Bitter Seville; Ornamental: Chinotto; Rootstock: Carrizo |
| <b>Afkorting</b>                                | Bv. NP, VD, CNU, EN, MHN, SMW, LE, LIB, GSR, JP, DMBI, ACH, CC  | <b>Abbreviation</b>                    | e.g. NP, VD, CNU, EN, MHN, SMW, LE, LIB, GSR, JP, DMBI, ACH, CC   |
| <b><u>Ontwikkeling status</u></b>               |   | <b><u>Development status</u></b>       |   |
| <b>“Voorwaardelike vrystelling aan die GVB”</b> | Die finale stadium van GPE is nog nie voltooi en die kultivar is nog nie beskikbaar vir voorsiening aan kwekerye nie, maar beperkte hoeveelheid kan wel beskikbaar gestel word vir streng beheerde evaluasie doeleindes wat die uitreiking van 'n permit vereis met spesifieke voorwaardes. | <b>“Provisionally released to CFB”</b> | The final stages of STG have not as yet been completed and the cultivar is not yet available for supply to nurseries, but limited quantities may be made available for strictly controlled evaluation purposes requiring the issue of a permit stipulating specific conditions.   |
| <b>“Eksperimenteel”</b>                         | Die kultivar is nog in die begin stadium van evaluasie en is nog nie geïdentifiseer as potensieel van waarde nie (naastebly 5 tot 10 bome in boord evaluasies as oorgewerk of geplant as kwekery bome).   | <b>“Experimental”</b>                  | The cultivar is still at the initial stage of evaluation and has not yet been verified as having potential value (approximately 5 to 10 trees in field evaluation sites as topworked or planted nursery trees)  |

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <b>“Potensieel”</b>                                | Die kultivar word tans geëvalueer in proef boord evaluasies in verskeie produksie areas op verskillende onderstamme vir produksie, eksterne en interne vruggehalte en in sekere gevalle verskeping en mark proewe en toon tekens dat dit moontlik van kommersiële waarde kan wees (naastebly 100 bome).                        | <b>"Potential"</b>                              | The cultivar is being evaluated in various production areas on different rootstocks for yield, fruit size, external and internal quality, and in some cases shipping and market trials, and is displaying signs of possible commercial value (approximately 100 trees).                                      |
| <b>“Semi-kommersieel”</b>                          | ‘n Hoë potensiële kultivar word in verskeie produksie areas in semi-kommersiële blokke aangeplant om mark aanvaarding te toets (ten minste 500 bome, maar wat verkieslik nie meer as 30% van die kultivar/Variëteits groep wat reeds geplant is deur die produsent nie).   | <b>"Semi-commercial"</b>                        | A high-potential cultivar that is being evaluated in various production areas in semi-commercial blocks to test market acceptability (at least 500 trees, but advisable not to exceed 30% of the Cultivar/Variety Group already planted by the grower)   |
| <b>“Kommersieel”</b>                               | Die produksie en mark aanvaarding van die kultivar is volledig geëvalueer en dit word kommersieel aangeplant.  | <b>"Commercial"</b>                             | The production characteristics and market acceptance of the cultivar have been evaluated and the cultivar is being produced commercially   |
| <b><u>Okuleerhout produksie kategorie</u></b>      |  | <b><u>Budwood production category</u></b>       |  |
| <b>Kategorie</b>                                   | Kategorie 1: 50 000 ogies of meer per jaar<br>Kategorie 2: tussen 30 000 en 50 000 ogies per jaar<br>Kategorie 3: minder as 30 000 ogies per jaar<br>Kategorie 4: Maksimum van 4 000 ogies per jaar<br>Kategorie 5: Slegs by die genebron  | <b>Category</b>                                 | Category 1: 50 000 or more buds per year<br>Category 2: between 30 000 and 50 000 buds per year<br>Category 3: less than 30 000 buds per year<br>Category 4: maximum of 4 000 buds per year<br>Category 5: only at nucleus block   |
| <b><u>Sertifisering status</u></b>                 |  | <b><u>Certification status</u></b>              |  |
| <b>“Sertifiseerbaar”</b>                           | Alle materiaal wat uitgegee word moet voldoen aan die SVS se vereistes van virus reiniging, pre-immunisering en gereelde indekserings. Bome gemaak van die materiaal is potensiëel sertifiseerbaar in terme van hul fitosanitêre status. Let wel: Hierdie vlak van sertifisering spesifiseer nie hortologiese tipe-egtheid nie | <b>"Certifiable"</b>                            | All material supplied must comply with the CIS requirements of virus elimination, pre-immunisation and routine indexing. Trees made with this material are potentially certifiable in terms of their phytosanitary status. Note: This level of certification does not specify horticultural trueness-to-type |
| <b><u>Evaluasie status</u></b>                     |  | <b><u>Evaluation status</u></b>                 |  |
| <b>Tipe-egtheid van ‘n kultivar/variëteit (Y)</b>  | Y as die moederbome van die kultivar by die GVB die karakter eienskappe toon wat vergelyk kan word met die beskrywing van die kultivar. Dit verwys na die bron van materiaal (seleksie) wat vermeerder word vir verskaffing aan kwekerie   | <b>Trueness-to-type of cultivar/variety (Y)</b> | Y if the mother trees of the cultivar at the CFB have shown characteristics which match the description of the cultivar. This refers to the line of material (selection) being multiplied for supply to nurseries.   |
| <b>Boord evaluasie van terrein geskiktheid (Y)</b> | Y as daar inligting oor die kultivar se karakter eienskappe wat verkry is van bevestigde plaaslike boord evaluasies as deel van die bedryf se evaluasie projek ? Dit verwys na ‘n spesifieke seleksie van die kultivar   | <b>Field evaluation of site suitability (Y)</b> | Y if there is information on the cultivar's characteristics that have been derived from validated local field evaluations as part of the industry evaluation project. This refers to specific selections of the cultivars.   |



Voorbeeld van die terminologie gebruik in die SVS Kultivar lys  
 Example of the terminology use in the CIS Cultivar List

| Sitrus<br>Tipe/Species | Kultivar/Variëteits<br>Groep | Kultivar /<br>Variëteit | Afkort.<br><br>Abbr. | Ontwikkeling status<br>Development status                         |                                |                         |                                     |                           | GVB<br>Produksie<br>Kategorie<br><br>CFB<br>Budwood<br>Production<br>Category | Is Kultivar al<br>as tipe-eg<br>verklaar (Y/N)<br><br>Has cultivar<br>been shown<br>to be true-to-<br>type (Y/N) | Is Kultivar al in<br>Boordevaluasie<br>s geëvalueer<br>(Y/N)<br><br>Has Cultivar<br>been Field<br>evaluated (Y/N) | Kultivar<br>Bestuurs<br>Agent<br><br>Cultivar<br>Managemen<br>t Agent | Eienaar<br><br>Owner |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|----------------------|
|                        |                              |                         |                      | Voorwaardelike vrylating aan<br>SGB<br>Provisional release to CFB | Eksperimenteel<br>Experimental | Potensieel<br>Potential | Semi-kommersieel<br>Semi-commercial | Kommersieel<br>Commercial |   |  |   |   |                      |
| Lemoen<br>Orange       | Nawel<br>Navel               | Palmer                  | NP                   |   |                                |                         |                                     | Y                         | 1   | Y  | Y   | None  | Open                 |
|                        |                              | Palmer<br>(selection 3) |                      |   | Y                              |                         |                                     |                           | 3   |  | Y*  |   |                      |
| Lemoen<br>Orange       | Nawel<br>Navel               | Glenora Late            | NGOL                 |   |                                |                         |                                     | Y                         | 2   | Y  | Y*  | Citrogold   | De<br>Kock           |

\*Whereas the cultivar has previously been evaluated, this particular selection has not as yet been field evaluated.

\*Alhoewel die kultivar voorheen al geëvalueer is, is die spesifieke seleksie nog nie in boorde geëvalueer nie.