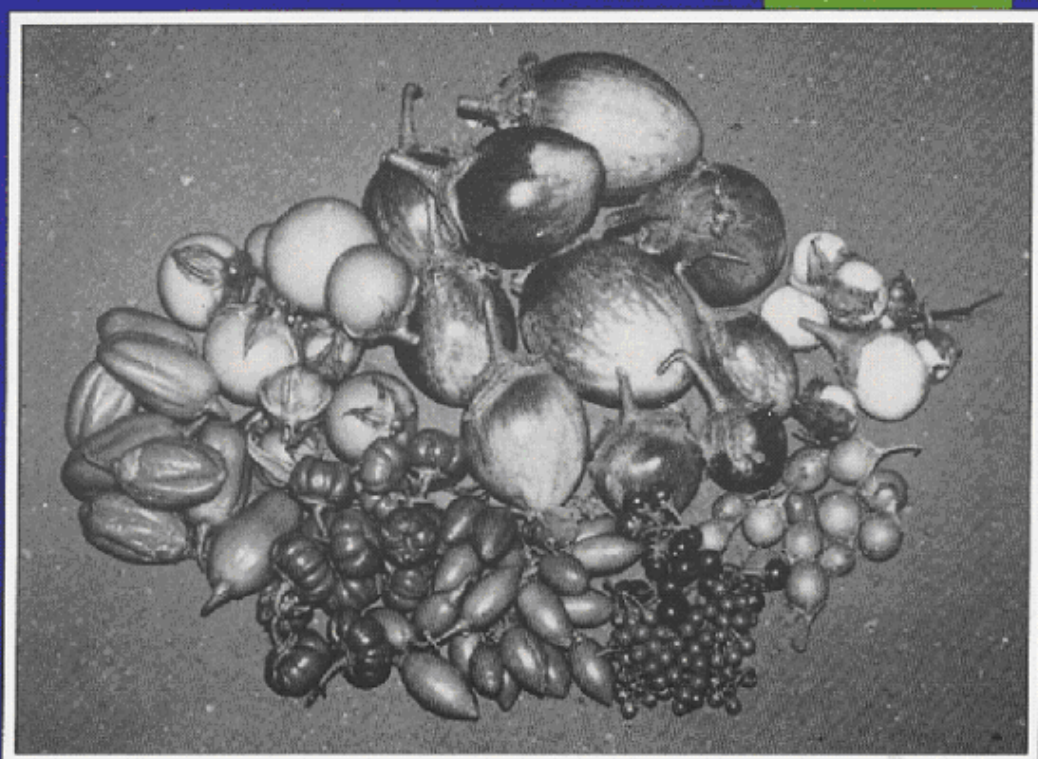


DESCRIPTORS FOR EGGPLANT

IBPGR



INTERNATIONAL
BOARD FOR
PLANT
GENETIC
RESOURCES

DESCRIPTORS FOR EGGPLANT

IBPGR
ROME 1990

The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) is an autonomous international scientific organization under the aegis of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). IBPGR was established by the CGIAR in 1974. The basic function of IBPGR is to promote and coordinate an international network of genetic resources centres to further the collecting, conservation, documentation, evaluation and use of plant germplasm and thereby contribute to raising the standard of living and welfare of people throughout the world. Financial support for the core programme is provided by the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, France, FRG, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank

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PREFACE

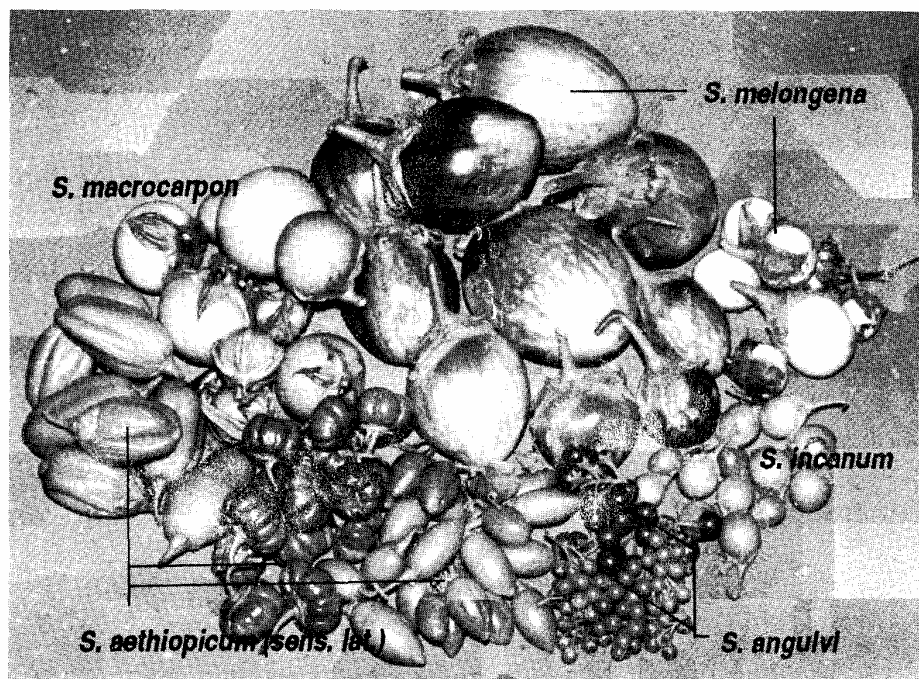
This descriptor list has been prepared in an IBPGR standard format by R.N. Lester and L. Niakan following advice on descriptors and descriptor states from crop experts throughout the world, and after consulting the Russian COMECON Descriptors for Solanum melongena.

The descriptors have been designed for the fruit and leaf vegetables Solanum melongena (Brinjal eggplant or aubergine), S. aethiopicum (scarlet eggplant) and S. macrocarpon (Gboma eggplant) and their wild relatives. Since these plants encompass a wide range of morphological diversity, this descriptor list applies to almost all other Solanum species utilized for fruit (e.g. S. quitoense), leaf vegetable (e.g. S. scabrum) or alkaloid production (e.g. S. aviculare, S. viarum). Only pinnate-leaved vines (e.g. S. muricatum) are not accommodated: for such species the IBPGR Descriptors for Tomato or Potato are more appropriate.

IBPGR encourages the collection of data on the first four categories of this list: 1. Accession; 2. Collection; 3. and 4. Characterization and preliminary evaluation. IBPGR endorses the information in categories 1-4 as the minimum that ideally should be available for any one accession. Other descriptors are given in categories 5 onwards that will enable the simple encoding of further characterization and evaluation data and which can serve as examples for the creation of additional descriptors in the IBPGR form by any user.

Although the suggested coding should not be regarded as the definitive scheme, this format has the full backing of IBPGR and is promoted worldwide. The descriptor list given here provides an international format and thereby produces a universally understood 'language' for all plant genetic resources data. The adoption of this scheme for all data encoding, or at least the production of a transformation method to convert other schemes to the IBPGR format, will produce a rapid, reliable and efficient means for information storage, retrieval and communication. This will greatly assist the utilization of germplasm throughout the international plant genetic resources network. It is recommended, therefore, that information should be produced by closely following the descriptor list with regard to: ordering and numbering descriptors; using the descriptors specified; and using the descriptor states recommended.

Any suggestions for modifications will be welcomed by IBPGR Headquarters, Rome.



Solanum cultigens and ancestors

DESCRIPTOR LIST FOR EGGPLANT

IBPGR now uses the following definitions in genetic resources documentation:

- (i) passport data (accession identifiers and information recorded by collectors);
- (ii) characterization (consists of recording those characters which are highly heritable, can be easily seen by the eye and are expressed in all environments);
- (iii) preliminary evaluation (consists of recording a limited number of additional traits thought desirable by a consensus of users of the particular crop).

Characterization and preliminary evaluation will be the responsibility of the curators, while further characterization and evaluation should be carried out by the plant breeder. The data from further evaluation should be fed back to the curator who will maintain a data file.

The following internationally accepted norms for the scoring or coding of descriptor states should be followed as indicated below:

- (a) measurements are made according to the SI system. The units to be applied are given in square brackets following the descriptor;
- (b) many descriptors which are continuously variable are recorded on a 1-9 scale. The authors of this list have sometimes described only a selection of the states, e.g. 3, 5 and 7 for such descriptors. Where this has occurred the full range of codes is available for use by extension of the codes given or by interpolation between them - e.g. in Section 8 (Pest and disease susceptibility) 1 = extremely low susceptibility and 8 = high to extremely high susceptibility;
- (c) presence/absence of characters are scored as + (present) and 0 (absent);
- (d) for descriptors which are not generally uniform throughout the accession (e.g. mixed collection, genetic segregation) mean and standard deviation could be reported where the descriptor is continuous or mean and 'x' where the descriptor is discontinuous;

2 DESCRIPTORS FOR EGGPLANT

- (e) when the descriptor is inapplicable, '0' is used as the descriptor value, e.g. if an accession does not form flowers, 0 would be scored for the following descriptor

Flower colour

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1 | White |
| 2 | Yellow |
| 3 | Red |
| 4 | Purple |

- (f) blanks are used for information not yet available;
- (g) standard colour charts, e.g. Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, Methuen Handbook of Colour, Munsell Colour Charts for Plant Tissues are strongly recommended for all ungraded colour characters (the precise chart used should be specified in the NOTES descriptor, 11);
- (h) dates should be expressed numerically in the format DDMMYYYY, where

DD - 2 digits to represent the day
MM - 2 digits to represent the month
YYYY - 4 digits to represent the year

PASSPORT

1. ACCESSION DATA

1.1 ACCESSION NUMBER

This number serves as a unique identifier for accessions and is assigned by the curator when an accession is entered into his collection. Once assigned this number should never be reassigned to another accession in the collection. Even if an accession is lost, its assigned number is still not available for re-use. Letters should occur before the number to identify the genebank or national system (e.g. MG indicates an accession comes from the genebank at Bari, Italy; PI indicates an accession within the USA system)

1.2 DONOR NAME

Name of institution or individual responsible for donating the germplasm

1.3 DONOR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Number assigned to accession by the donor

1.4 OTHER NUMBERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ACCESSION

(other numbers can be added as 1.4.3 etc.)

Any other identification number known to exist in other collections for this accession, e.g. USDA Plant Inventory number (not collection number, see 2.1)

1.4.1 Other number 1

1.4.2 Other number 2

1.5 SCIENTIFIC NAME

1.5.1 Genus

1.5.2 Species

1.5.3 Subspecies

1.5.4 Cultivar group

1.6 PEDIGREE/CULTIVAR NAME

Nomenclature and designations assigned to breeder's material

1.7 ACQUISITION DATE

The date in which the accession entered the collection

1.8 DATE OF LAST REGENERATION OR MULTIPLICATION

1.9 ACCESSION SIZE

Approximate number of seeds of accession in collection

1.10 NUMBER OF TIMES ACCESSION REGENERATED

Number of regenerations or multiplications since original collection

1.11 TYPE OF MAINTENANCE

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Vegetative |
| 2 | Seed |
| 3 | Both vegetative and seed |
| 4 | Tissue culture |

2. COLLECTION DATA

2.1 COLLECTOR'S NUMBER

Original number assigned by collector of the sample normally composed of the name or initials of the collector(s) followed by a number. This item is essential for identifying duplicates held in different collections and should always accompany sub-samples wherever they are sent

2.2 COLLECTING INSTITUTE

Institute or person collecting/sponsoring the original sample

2.3 DATE OF COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SAMPLE

2.4 COUNTRY OF COLLECTION OR COUNTRY WHERE CULTIVAR/
VARIETY BRED

Use the 3 letter abbreviations supported by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Copies of these abbreviations are available from IBPGR

Headquarters and have been published in the FAO/IBPGR Plant Genetic Resources Newsletter number 49

2.5 PROVINCE/STATE

Name of the administrative subdivision of the country in which the sample was collected

2.6 LOCATION OF COLLECTION SITE

Number of kilometres and direction from nearest town, and village or map grid reference (e.g. TIMBUKTU 7S BOLA means 7 km south of Timbuktu town in Bola village)

2.7 LATITUDE OF COLLECTION SITE

Degrees and minutes followed by N (north) or S (south), e.g. 1030S

2.8 LONGITUDE OF COLLECTION SITE

Degrees and minutes followed by E (east) or W (west), e.g. 7625W

2.9 ALTITUDE OF COLLECTION SITE [m]

Elevation above sea level in metres

2.10 COLLECTION SOURCE

- 1 Wild
- 2 Farm land
- 3 Farm store
- 4 Backyard
- 5 Village market
- 6 Commercial market
- 7 Institute
- 8 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

2.11 STATUS OF SAMPLE

- 1 Wild
- 2 Weedy
- 3 Breeder's line
- 4 Primitive cultivar/landrace
- 5 Advanced cultivar (bred)
- 6 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

2.12 LOCAL/VERNACULAR NAME

Name given by farmer to cultivar/landrace/weed

2.13 ETHNIC GROUP

Name of tribe or language

2.14 NUMBER OF PLANTS SAMPLED

Approximate number of plants collected in the field to produce this accession

2.15 PHOTOGRAPH

Was a photograph taken of the accession or environment at collection?

0 No

+ Yes

2.16 ORGAN USED

1 Fruit

2 Leaf

3 Fruit primarily and leaf secondarily

4 Leaf primarily and fruit secondarily

2.17 PRIMARY FRUIT USAGE

1 Vegetable

2 Flavouring

3 Medicine

4 Steroid alkaloids

5 Poison for vermin

6 Curdling milk

7 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

2.18 SECONDARY FRUIT USAGE

1 Vegetable

2 Flavouring

3 Medicine

4 Steroid alkaloids

5 Poison for vermin

6 Curdling milk

7 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

2.19 PRIMARY LEAF USAGE

- 1 Vegetable
- 2 Flavouring
- 3 Medicine
- 4 Steroid alkaloids
- 5 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

2.20 SECONDARY LEAF USAGE

- 1 Vegetable
- 2 Flavouring
- 3 Medicine
- 4 Steroid alkaloids
- 5 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11)

2.21 OTHER NOTES FROM COLLECTOR

Collectors will record ecological information. For cultivated crops, cultivation practices such as irrigation, season of sowing, etc. will be recorded

CHARACTERIZATION AND PRELIMINARY EVALUATION

3. SITE DATA

- 3.1 COUNTRY OF CHARACTERIZATION
AND PRELIMINARY EVALUATION
- 3.2 SITE (RESEARCH INSTITUTE)
- 3.3 NAME OF PERSON(S) IN CHARGE OF CHARACTERIZATION
- 3.4 SOWING DATE
- 3.5 FIRST HARVEST DATE
- 3.6 LAST HARVEST DATE

4. PLANT DATA

4.1 VEGETATIVE

4.1.1 Cotyledon colour

- 3 Green
- 5 Light violet
- 7 Violet

4.1.2 Cotyledon length/width ratio

- 1 Very low (<2.0)
- 3 Low (~2.2)
- 5 Intermediate (~2.5)
- 7 High (~3.5)
- 9 Very high (>5.0)

4.1.3 Plant growth habit

- 3 Upright
- 5 Intermediate
- 7 Prostrate

4.1.4 Leaf blade length

- 3 Short (~10 cm)
- 5 Intermediate (~20 cm)
- 7 Long (~30 cm)

4.1.5 Leaf blade width

The maximum width

3	Narrow	(~ 5 cm)
5	Intermediate	(~10 cm)
7	Wide	(~15 cm)

4.1.6 Leaf blade lobing

See Fig. 1

- 1 Very weak
- 3 Weak
- 5 Intermediate
- 7 Strong
- 9 Very strong

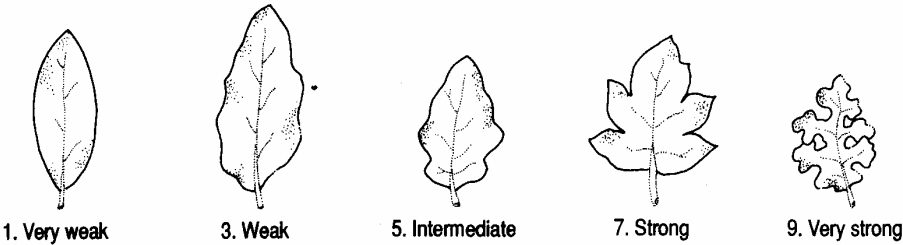


Fig. 1. Leaf blade lobing

4.1.7 Leaf blade tip angle

See Fig. 2

- 1 Very acute (< 15°)
- 3 Acute (~ 45°)
- 5 Intermediate (~ 75°)
- 7 Obtuse (~110°)
- 9 Very obtuse (>160°)



Fig. 2. Leaf blade tip angle

4.1.8 Leaf prickles

Number of leaf prickles on upper surface of the leaf

0	None	
1	Very few	(1-2)
3	Few	(3-5)
5	Intermediate	(6-10)
7	Many	(11-20)
9	Very many	(> 20)

4.1.9 Leaf hairsNumber of hairs per mm² on lower surface of the leaf

1	Very few	(<20)
3	Few	(20-50)
5	Intermediate	(50-100)
7	Many	(100-200)
9	Very many	(>200)

4.2 INFLORESCENCE AND FRUIT

4.2.1 Number of flowers per inflorescence4.2.2 Corolla colour

1	Greenish white	(Methuen 30A2)
3	White	(Methuen 1A1)
5	Pale violet	(Methuen 18A3)
7	Light violet	(Methuen 18A5)
9	Bluish violet	(Methuen 18A7)

4.2.3 Fruit length

From base of calyx to tip of fruit

1	Very short	(< 1 cm)
3	Short	(~ 2 cm)
5	Intermediate	(~ 5 cm)
7	Long	(~10 cm)
9	Very long	(>20 cm)

4.2.4 Fruit breadth

Diameter at broadest part

- | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|
| 1 | Very small | (< 1 cm) |
| 3 | Small | (~ 2 cm) |
| 5 | Intermediate | (~ 3 cm) |
| 7 | Large | (~ 5 cm) |
| 9 | Very large | (>10 cm) |

4.2.5 Fruit length/breadth ratio

See Fig. 3

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Broader than long |
| 3 | As long as broad |
| 5 | Slightly longer than broad |
| 7 | Twice as long as broad |
| 8 | Three times as long as broad |
| 9 | Several times as long as broad |

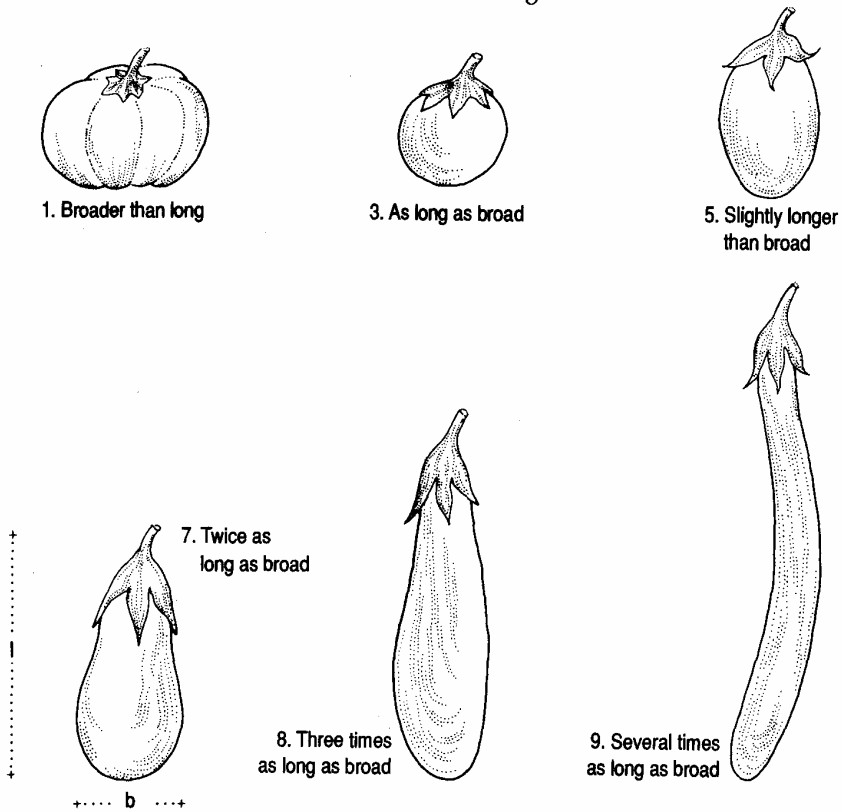


Fig. 3. Fruit length/breadth ratio

4.2.6. Fruit curvature

See Fig. 4

- 1 None (fruit straight)
- 3 Slightly curved
- 5 Curved
- 7 Snake shaped
- 8 Sickle shaped
- 9 U shaped

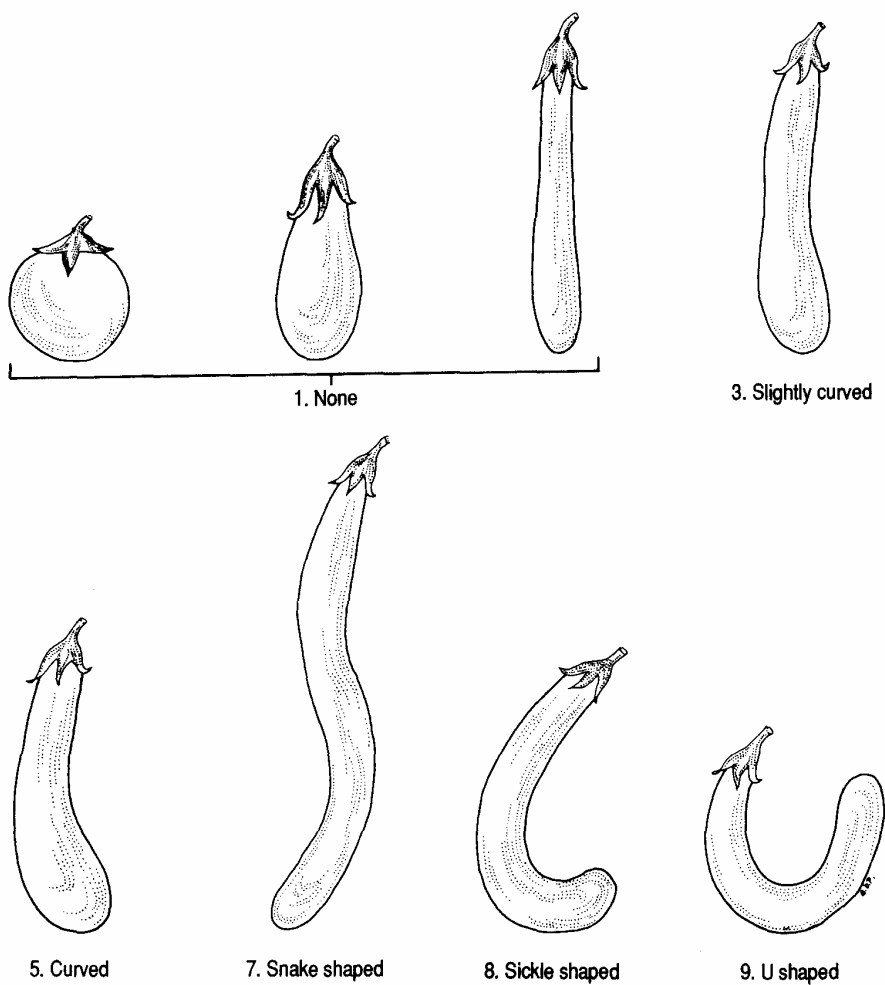


Fig. 4. Fruit curvature

4.2.7 Fruit cross section

- 1 Circular, no grooves
- 3 Elliptic, no grooves
- 5 Few grooves (~4)
- 7 Many grooves (~8)
- 9 Very irregular

4.2.8 Fruit shape

Position of widest part of fruit

- 3 About 1/4 way from base to tip
- 5 About 1/2 way from base to tip
- 7 About 3/4 way from base to tip

4.2.9 Fruit apex shape

- 3 Protruded
- 5 Rounded
- 7 Depressed

4.2.10 Fruit colour at commercial ripeness

- 1 Green (Methuen 27D8)
- 2 Milk white (Methuen 1A2)
- 3 Deep yellow (Methuen 3A8)
- 4 Fire red (Methuen 7A8)
- 5 Scarlet red (Methuen 9A8)
- 6 Lilac grey (Methuen 16C3)
- 7 Purple (Methuen 16D-E8)
- 8 Purple black (Methuen 15F5-8)
- 9 Black

4.2.11 Fruit colour distribution at commercial ripeness

- 1 Uniform
- 3 Mottled
- 5 Netted
- 7 Striped

4.2.12 Fruit colour at physiological ripeness

1	Green	(Methuen 27D8)
2	Deep yellow	(Methuen 3A8)
3	Yellow orange	(Methuen 5A8)
4	Deep orange	(Methuen 6B8)
5	Fire red	(Methuen 7A8)
6	Poppy red	(Methuen 8A8)
7	Scarlet red	(Methuen 9A8)
8	Light brown	(Methuen 7D8)
9	Black	

4.2.13 Fruit flesh density

1	Very loose (spongy)
3	Loose (crumbly)
5	Average density
7	Dense
9	Very dense

4.2.14 Relative fruit calyx length

Measured as percentage of total fruit length

1	Very short	(<10%)
3	Short	(~20%)
5	Intermediate	(~50%)
7	Long	(~70%)
9	Very long	(>75%)

4.2.15 Fruit calyx prickles

Average number of prickles per calyx

0	None	
1	Very few	(< 3)
3	Few	(~ 5)
5	Intermediate	(~10)
7	Many	(~20)
9	Very many	(>30)

4.2.16 Fruit position

- 1 Erect
- 3 Semi-erect
- 5 Horizontal
- 7 Semi-pendant
- 9 Pendant

4.3 SEED

4.3.1 Number of seeds per fruit

- 0 None
- 1 Very few (< 10)
- 3 Few (~ 50)
- 5 Intermediate (~100)
- 7 Many (~300)
- 9 Very many (>500)

4.3.2 Seed colour

- 1 White (Methuen 1A1)
- 2 Light yellow (Methuen 2A4)
- 3 Grey yellow (Methuen 4B3)
- 4 Brownish yellow (Methuen 5C7)
- 5 Brown (Methuen 6D6)
- 6 Brown black (Methuen 7E3)
- 9 Black

4.3.3 Seed size

Diameter

- 3 Small (~2 mm)
- 5 Intermediate (~3 mm)
- 7 Large (~4 mm)

4.3.4 100 seed weight [g]

FURTHER CHARACTERIZATION AND EVALUATION

5. SITE DATA

- 5.1 COUNTRY OF FURTHER CHARACTERIZATION AND EVALUATION
- 5.2 SITE (RESEARCH INSTITUTE)
- 5.3 NAME OF PERSON IN CHARGE OF EVALUATION
- 5.4 SOWING DATE
- 5.5 FIRST HARVEST DATE
- 5.6 LAST HARVEST DATE
- 5.7 STANDARD CULTIVARS

The applied characteristics to be scored require standardization by comparison with recognized cultivars (e.g. Solanum melongena cv. Long Purple). The standard cultivars used will be constant at a given evaluation site or group of sites. Different Solanum crops may require a range of standard varieties for each site or group of sites

5.7.1 Cultivar 1

5.7.2 Cultivar 2 etc.

6. PLANT DATA

6.1 VEGETATIVE

6.1.1 Germination period

Number of days from sowing till first germination

6.1.2 Plant height

At flowering stage

1	Very short	(< 20 cm)
3	Short	(~ 30 cm)
5	Intermediate	(~ 60 cm)
7	Tall	(~100 cm)
9	Very tall	(>150 cm)

6.1.3 Plant breadth

At flowering stage

1	Very narrow	(< 30 cm)
3	Narrow	(~ 40 cm)
5	Intermediate	(~ 60 cm)
7	Broad	(~ 90 cm)
9	Very broad	(>150 cm)

6.1.4 Plant branching

Number of primary branches per plant

1	Very weak	(~ 2)
3	Weak	(~ 5)
5	Intermediate	(~10)
7	Strong	(~20)
9	Very strong	(>30)

6.1.5 Petiole length

0	None	
1	Very short	(< 5 mm)
3	Short	(~ 10 mm)
5	Intermediate	(~ 30 mm)
7	Long	(~ 50 mm)
9	Very long	(>100 mm)

6.1.6 Petiole colour

1	Green
3	Greenish violet
5	Violet
7	Dark violet
9	Dark brown

6.1.7 Leaf blade colour

Upper surface

1	Light green
3	Green
5	Dark green
7	Greenish violet
9	Violet

6.1.8 Leaf yield per plant

(Only for cultivars used as leaf vegetables)

Total fresh weight of leaves

1	Very low	(< 100 g)
3	Low	(~ 200 g)
5	Intermediate	(~ 500 g)
7	High	(~1000 g)
9	Very high	(>2000 g)

6.1.9 Leaf flavour

(Only for cultivars used as leaf vegetables)

3	Bitter
5	Intermediate
7	Sweet

6.1.10 Leaf dry matter percentage6.1.11 Leaf protein content [%]

Measured on a fresh weight basis

6.1.12 Leaf steroidal glyco-alkaloid content

In mg/100 g fresh weight

6.2 INFLORESCENCE AND FRUIT

6.2.1 Flowering time

Number of days from sowing till first flower opening

6.2.2 Number of hermaphrodite flowers per inflorescence

- 1 Only one hermaphrodite flower on each inflorescence
- 2 Only two hermaphrodite flowers on each inflorescence
- 3 Only three hermaphrodite flowers on each inflorescence

- 4 Four or more hermaphrodite flowers on each inflorescence; but some other flowers functionally male
- 5 Four or more hermaphrodite flowers on each inflorescence; no functionally male flowers

6.2.3 Relative style length

In hermaphrodite flowers, the extent to which the style is longer than the stamens

- 3 Short (~1 mm)
- 5 Intermediate (~3 mm)
- 7 Long (~5 mm)

6.2.4 Pollen production

- 0 None
- 3 Low
- 5 Medium
- 7 High

6.2.5 Fruit pedicel length

- 1 Very short (< 5 mm)
- 3 Short (~10 mm)
- 5 Intermediate (~25 mm)
- 7 Long (~50 mm)
- 9 Very long (>75 mm)

6.2.6 Fruit pedicel thickness

- 1 Very thin (< 1 mm)
- 3 Thin (~ 2 mm)
- 5 Intermediate (~ 3 mm)
- 7 Thick (~ 5 mm)
- 9 Very thick (>10 mm)

6.2.7 Fruit pedicel prickles

- 0 None
- 1 Very few (< 3)
- 3 Few (~ 5)
- 5 Intermediate (~10)
- 7 Many (~20)
- 9 Very many (>30)

6.2.8 Number of locules per fruit

6.2.9 Number of fruits per infructescence

6.2.10 Number of fruits per plant

6.2.11 Fruit yield per plant

1	Very low	(< 250 g)
3	Low	(~ 500 g)
5	Intermediate	(~1000 g)
7	High	(~2500 g)
9	Very high	(>5000 g)

6.2.12 Fruit flavour

3	Bitter
5	Intermediate
7	Sweet

6.2.13 Fruit transportability

3	Poor
5	Intermediate
7	Good

6.2.14 Fruit storage suitability

Period of satisfactory storage above 20 °C

3	Short	(2 weeks)
5	Intermediate	(4 weeks)
7	Long	(8 weeks)

6.2.15 Fruit dry matter percentage [%]

6.2.16 Fruit protein content [%]

Measured as percentage of edible portion

6.2.17 Fruit steroidal glyco-alkaloid content

In mg/100 g fresh weight

6.3 SEED

7. STRESS SUSCEPTIBILITY

Coded on a 1-9 scale, where:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 3 | Low susceptibility |
| 5 | Medium susceptibility |
| 7 | High susceptibility |

- 7.1 LOW TEMPERATURE
- 7.2 HIGH TEMPERATURE
- 7.3 DROUGHT
- 7.4 HIGH SOIL MOISTURE
- 7.5 HIGH AIR HUMIDITY
- 7.6 SALINITY
- 7.7 ACIDITY

8. PEST AND DISEASE SUSCEPTIBILITY

Coded on a 1-9 scale, where:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 3 | Low susceptibility |
| 5 | Medium susceptibility |
| 7 | High susceptibility |

8.1 PESTS

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--|
| 8.1.1 | <u>Aphid</u> | (<u>Aphis gossypii</u>) |
| 8.1.2 | <u>Colorado beetle</u> | (<u>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</u>) |
| 8.1.3 | <u>Epilachna beetle</u> | (<u>Epilachna vigintioctopunctata</u>) |
| 8.1.4 | <u>Root-knot nematode</u> | (<u>Meloidogyne arenaria</u>) |
| 8.1.5 | <u>Root-knot nematode</u> | (<u>M. incognita</u>) |
| 8.1.6 | <u>Root-knot nematode</u> | (<u>M. javanica</u>) |

- | | | |
|--------|--|--|
| 8.1.7 | <u>Shoot and fruit borer</u> | (<u>Leucinodes orbonalis</u>) |
| 8.1.8 | <u>Red spider mite</u> | (<u>Tetranychus cinnabarinus</u> or <u>T. urticae</u>) |
| 8.1.9 | <u>White fly</u> | (<u>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</u>) |
| 8.1.10 | <u>Other</u> (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11) | |
- 8.2 FUNGI
- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 8.2.1 | <u>Anthracnose</u> | (<u>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</u>) |
| 8.2.2 | <u>Damping-off</u> | (<u>Rhizoctonia solani</u>) |
| 8.2.3 | <u>Fusarium wilt</u> | (<u>Fusarium oxysporum</u> f.sp. <u>melongenae</u>) |
| 8.2.4 | <u>Grey mould rot</u> | (<u>Botrytis cinerea</u>) |
| 8.2.5 | <u>Leaf spot</u> | (<u>Cercospora melongenae</u>) |
| 8.2.6 | <u>Phomopsis blight</u> | (<u>Phomopsis vexans</u>) |
| 8.2.7 | <u>Sclerotinia disease</u> | (<u>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</u>) |
| 8.2.8 | <u>Verticillium wilt</u> | (<u>Verticillium dahliae</u>) |
| 8.2.9 | <u>Other</u> (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11) | |
- 8.3 BACTERIA
- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 8.3.1 | <u>Bacterial wilt</u> | (<u>Pseudomonas solanacearum</u>) |
| 8.3.2 | <u>Canker</u> | (<u>Corynebacterium michiganense</u>) |
| 8.3.3 | <u>Other</u> (specify in the NOTES descriptor, 11) | |

8.4 VIRUSES etc.

8.4.1 Cucumber mosaic virus8.4.2 Eggplant mosaic virus8.4.3 Little leaf8.4.4 Stolbur

8.4.4.1 Stolbur yellowing

8.4.4.2 Stolbur phyllody

8.4.5 Other (specify in the NOTES descriptor,11)

9. ALLOENZYME COMPOSITION AND ZYMOTYPE

10. CYTOLOGICAL CHARACTERS AND IDENTIFIED GENES

10.1 CHROMOSOME NUMBER

Somatic total

10.2 PLOIDY LEVEL

11. NOTES

Give additional information where descriptor state is noted as 'Other' as, for example, in descriptors 8.1.10, 8.4.5, etc.

Also include here any other relevant information