Symphoricarpos
National protocol: NP/SBE/1

Examination office	Naktuinbouw	
Reference of the protocol	NP/SBE/1	
Date of preparation of the protocol	16/06/2026	
Date of entry into force of the protocol	01/04/2025	
Botanical taxon:	Symphoricarpos Duham. Symphoricarpos albus (L.) S. F. Blake Symphoricarpos ×chenaultii Rehder Symphoricarpos ×doorenbosii Krüssm.	
Common Name (when known):	Snowberry	
Way of propagation of the plants to be examined	Self or cross pollinated seed propagated ☐ Vegetatively propagated ☒	
Number of growing cycles:	1 ☒ 2 ☐ Other ☐ specify	
List of grouping characteristics	Yes ☐ if yes put as annex No ☒	
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	
Uniformity: - 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-type is allowed.		
Table of characteristics	Present ☒ Not available ☐	
Literature (when present, please annex to this document)	Present ☒ Absent ☐	

TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS:

N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
1.	**MG/VG**	**Plant: growth habit**		
PQ	**(a)**	upright		1
		semi-upright		2
		spreading		3
		drooping		4
2.	**MG/VG**	**Plant: height**		
QN	**(a)**	very short		1
		very short to short		2
		short		3
		short to medium		4
		medium		5
		medium to tall		6
		tall		7
		tall to very tall		8
		very tall		9
3.	**VG**	**Young leaf blade: anthocyanin coloration**		
QN	**(a)**	absent or very weak		1
		weak		2
		medium		3
		strong		4
		very strong		5
4.	**MG/VG**	**Leaf blade: length**		
QN	**(b)**	very short		1
		very short to short		2
		short		3
		short to medium		4
		medium		5
		medium to long		6
		long		7
		long to very long		8
		very long		9

N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
5.	**MG/VG**	**Leaf blade: width**		
QN	**(b)**	very narrow		1
		very narrow to narrow		2
		narrow		3
		narrow to medium		4
		medium		5
		medium to broad		6
		broad		7
		broad to very broad		8
		very broad		9
6.	**VG**	**Leaf blade: shape of base**		
PQ	**(b)**	attenuate		1
		acute		2
		obtuse		3
		rounded		4
		truncate		5
7.	**VG**	**Leaf blade: shape of apex**		
PQ	**(b)**	acuminate		1
		obtuse		2
		rounded		3
8.	**VG**	**Leaf blade: lobing**		
QN	**(b)**	absent or weak		1
		medium		2
		strong		3
9.	**VG**	**Leaf blade: color**		
PQ	**(b)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
10.	**VG**	**Leaf blade: variegation**		
QL	**(b)**	absent		1
		present		9

N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
11. (+)	**VG**	**Flower bud: color**		
PQ		RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
12.	**MG/VG**	**Flower: size**		
QN	**(c)**	very small		1
		small		2
		medium		3
		large		4
		very large		5
13. (+)	**VG**	**Flower: ground color**		
PQ	**(c)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
14. (+)	**VG**	**Flower: over color**		
PQ	**(c)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		1
15.	**VG**	**Calyx: anthocyanin coloration**		
QN	**(c)**	absent or very weak		1
		weak		2
		medium		3
		strong		4
		very strong		5
16.	**MG/VG**	**Infructescence: length**		
QN	**(c)**	very short		1
		very short to short		2
		short		3
		short to medium		4
		medium		5
		medium to long		6
		long		7
		long to very long		8
		very long		9

N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
17.	**MG/VG**	**Infructescence: length of fruiting part**		
QN	**(d)**	very short		1
		very short to short		2
		short		3
		short to medium		4
		medium		5
		medium to long		6
		long		7
		long to very long		8
		very long		9
18.	**MG/VG**	**Infructescence: width of fruiting part**		
QN	**(d)**	very narrow		1
		very narrow to narrow		2
		narrow		3
		narrow to medium		4
		medium		5
		medium to broad		6
		broad		7
		broad to very broad		8
		very broad		9
19.	**VG**	**Infructescence: curvature**		
QN	**(d)**	absent or very weak		1
		weak		2
		medium		3
		strong		4
		very strong		5

N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
20.	**MG/VG**	**Infructescence: number of lateral racemes**		
QN	**(d)**	very few		1
		few		2
		medium		3
		many		4
		very many		5
21.	**VG**	**Lateral raceme: attitude**		
QN	**(e)**	erect		1
		erect to semi-erect		2
		semi-erect		3
		semi-erect to horizontal		4
		horizontal		5
22.	**VG**	**Lateral raceme: curvature**		
QN	**(e)**	absent or very weak		1
		weak		2
		medium		3
		strong		4
		very strong		5
23.	**MG/VG**	**Lateral raceme: length**		
QN	**(e)**	very short		1
		very short to short		2
		short		3
		short to medium		4
		medium		5
		medium to long		6
		long		7
		long to very long		8
		very long		9

N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
24.	**MS/VG**	**Lateral raceme: length of fruiting part**		
QN	**(e)**	very short		1
		very short to short		2
		short		3
		short to medium		4
		medium		5
		medium to long		6
		long		7
		long to very long		8
		very long		9
25.	**VG**	**Lateral raceme: density of fruiting part**		
QN	**(e)**	very sparse		1
		sparse		2
		medium		3
		dense		4
		very dense		5
26.	**MG/VG**	**Fruit: size**		
QN	**(f)**	absent or very small		1
		very small to small		2
		small		3
		small to medium		4
		medium		5
		medium to large		6
		large		7
		large to very large		8
		very large		9
27.	**VG**	**Fruit: color on sunny side**		
PQ	**(f)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		
28.	**VG**	**Fruit: color on shaded side**		
PQ	**(f)**	RHS Colour Chart (indicate reference number)		

N°	Stage, Method	Characteristics	Examples	Note
29.	**VG**	**Time of beginning of fruiting**		
QN		very early		1
		early		2
		medium		3
		late		4
		very late		5

EXPLANATIONS ON THE TABLE OF CHARACTERISTICS:

Explanations covering several characteristics

(a) Observations should be made just before flowering.
(b) Observations should be made on fully expanded leaves from the middle third of the stem.
(c) Observations should be made on fully developed flowers on the sunny side.
(d) Observations should be made on fully developed primary infructescences.
(e) Observations should be made on the second lateral raceme from the bottom
(f) Observations should be made on fully developed fruits

Explanations for individual characteristics

Ad. 11: Flower bud: color

Observations should be made on flower buds just before opening.

Ad. 13: Flower: ground color

The ground color is the color that is evenly and continuously distributed across the surface. It is not necessarily the color that covers the largest surface area. When a second color, such as a flush, develops on top of the ground color over time, this second color is considered the over color. The over color is not always the color that covers the smaller surface area.

Ad. 14: Flower: over color

See Ad. 13

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

Dictionary of Gardening: Royal Horticultural Society