9. IRISH POTATO
[Solanum tuberosum L.]

(10 ENTRIES)

Explanatory note of the terms used

1. DENOMINATION AND SYNONYMS
   Variety name and its synonyms

2. GENETIC NATURE
   Improved population, Landrace, Hybrid, Pure line

3. OWNER OR SOURCE AND DATE OF CREATION
   Institution that created the variety or that was the source of the variety and date of creation

4. COUNTRY AND DATE OF REGISTRATION
   Countries in which the variety is registered in the National catalogue or widely spread and date of registration in the national catalogue

5. MAINTAINER
   Institution responsible for the maintenance or maintenance breeding of the variety

6. DAYS TO MATURITY
   Number of days between planting and tuber maturation

7. TUBER SHAPE
   round, short-oval, oval, long-oval, long, very long

8. SKIN COLOUR
   Colour of tuber skin

9. FLESH COLOUR
   Colour of tuber flesh

10. YIELD POTENTIAL
    Tuber production in optimal conditions of production

11. STORABILITY
    Capacity of resistance to storage [Poor = 1 to 2 months, Medium = 2 to 4 months and Good = more than 4 months]

12. OTHER CHARACTERISTICS
    Other major strengths and/or weaknesses (behaviour towards biotic and abiotic stresses: insects, diseases, drought, major organoleptic characteristic…)

List of Irish potato varieties registered in the list A of the West African Catalogue of Plant Species and Varieties

Explanatory note of the terms used

1. DENOMINATION AND SYNONYMS
   Variety name and its synonyms

2. GENETIC NATURE
   Improved population, Landrace, Hybrid, Pure line

3. OWNER OR SOURCE AND DATE OF CREATION
   Institution that created the variety or that was the source of the variety and date of creation

4. COUNTRY AND DATE OF REGISTRATION
   Countries in which the variety is registered in the National catalogue or widely spread and date of registration in the national catalogue

5. MAINTAINER
   Institution responsible for the maintenance or maintenance breeding of the variety

6. DAYS TO MATURITY
   Number of days between planting and tuber maturation

7. TUBER SHAPE
   round, short-oval, oval, long-oval, long, very long

8. SKIN COLOUR
   Colour of tuber skin

9. FLESH COLOUR
   Colour of tuber flesh

10. YIELD POTENTIAL
    Tuber production in optimal conditions of production

11. STORABILITY
    Capacity of resistance to storage [Poor = 1 to 2 months, Medium = 2 to 4 months and Good = more than 4 months]

12. OTHER CHARACTERISTICS
    Other major strengths and/or weaknesses (behaviour towards biotic and abiotic stresses : insects, diseases, drought, major organoleptic characteristic…)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination (Synonyms)</th>
<th>Genetic Nature</th>
<th>Owner or Source and Date of Creation</th>
<th>Country and Date of Registration</th>
<th>Maintainer</th>
<th>Days to Maturity</th>
<th>Tuber Shape</th>
<th>Skin Colour</th>
<th>Flesh Colour</th>
<th>Yield Potential (T/ha)</th>
<th>Storability</th>
<th>Other Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGRIA</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>Kartoffelzucht (Germany)</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>AGRICO</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>Long-oval</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDA</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Togo AGRICO</td>
<td>Tolerant to diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BINTJE</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>KL. de Vries (Netherlands)</td>
<td>Niger, Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td>85-90</td>
<td>Oval</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>25-30</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Susceptible to diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESIREE</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>BV de ZPC Netherlands (1980)</td>
<td>Guinea, Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Mali</td>
<td>80-85</td>
<td>Oval</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Big tubers ; Susceptible to Rhizoctonia solani and to Ptorimea operculla, Susceptible to drought, heat and flooding ; Big tubers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KONDOR</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>J.P.G Königst (Netherlands)</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>AGRICO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-oval</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Pale yellow</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARADONA</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85-90</td>
<td>Pale yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONDIAL</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>D. Biemond (Netherlands)</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>HZPC</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>Long-oval</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Pale yellow</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICOLA</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>Saatzucht Soltau – Bergen (Netherlands)</td>
<td>Senegal, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali</td>
<td>80-90</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellowish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Big tubers ; Susceptible to Rhizoctonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAHEL</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>CIP Perou (1987)</td>
<td>Guinea, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali, Niger, CIP</td>
<td>80-85</td>
<td>Long-oval</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Pale yellow</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Rustic, Susceptible to Rhizoctonia solani , Ptorimea operculla, Susceptible to drought, to heat and to flooding ; Big tubers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. **ONION**

[Allium cepa L.]

(7 ENTRIES)

List of onion varieties registered in the list A of the West African Catalogue of Plant Species and Varieties

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**Explanatory note of the terms used**

1. **DENOMINATION AND SYNONYMS**
   Variety name and its synonyms

2. **GENETIC NATURE**
   Improved population, Landrace, Hybrid, Pure line

3. **OWNER OR SOURCE AND DATE OF CREATION**
   Institution that created the variety or that was the source of the variety and date of creation

4. **COUNTRY AND DATE OF REGISTRATION**
   Countries in which the variety is registered in the National catalogue or widely spread and date of registration in the national catalogue

5. **MAINTAINER**
   Institution responsible for the maintenance or maintenance breeding of the variety

6. **DAYS TO MATURITY**
   Number of days between planting of the seedlings and bulb maturity

7. **BULB SHAPE**
   round, oval, oval-long...

8. **SKIN COLOUR**
   Colour of the external dry skin of the bulb

9. **YIELD POTENTIAL**
   Bulb production in optimal conditions of production

10. **STORABILITY**
    Capacity of resistance to storage [Poor = 1 to 2 months, Medium = 2 to 4 months and Good = more than 4 months]

12. **OTHER CHARACTERISTICS**
    Other major strengths and/or weaknesses (behaviour towards biotic and abiotic stresses : insects, diseases, drought, major organoleptic characteristic...).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Genetic nature</th>
<th>Owner or source and date of creation</th>
<th>Country and date of registration</th>
<th>Maintainer</th>
<th>Days to maturity</th>
<th>Bulb shape</th>
<th>Bulb colour</th>
<th>Yield potential (T/ha)</th>
<th>Storability</th>
<th>Other characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLANC DE GALMI</td>
<td>Improved population</td>
<td>INRAN</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>INRAN</td>
<td>120-140</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Susceptible to Fusarium, Aspergillus, Xanthomonas and the pink root rot ; Susceptible to Thrips and Termites ; Resistant to the root-knot nematode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLANC DE SOUMARANA</td>
<td>Improved population</td>
<td>INRAN</td>
<td>Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso</td>
<td>INRAN</td>
<td>120-180</td>
<td>Oval</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Susceptible to Fusarium, Aspergillus Xanthomonas and the pink root rot, Susceptible to Thrips and Termites ; Resistant to the root-knot nematode ; Good dehydratation aptitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAUNE HATIF DE VALENCE</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>INRA</td>
<td>Mali and Senegal</td>
<td>IER, ISRA</td>
<td>130-150</td>
<td>Oval-Long</td>
<td>Pale Yellow</td>
<td>30 - 40</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Susceptible to Fusarium, to Sclerotinum and to Aspergillus; Susceptible to Thrips. Poor early flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL MALANVILLE</td>
<td></td>
<td>INRAB</td>
<td>Benin, Niger, Nigeria</td>
<td>INRAB</td>
<td>120-125</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Deep violet</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Tolerant to an excess of water during the growing season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED CREOLE</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>CDNRAD, ISRA, IRAG</td>
<td>Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea</td>
<td>CDNRAD, ISRA, IRAG</td>
<td>130-160</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>15 -25</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Tolerance to the pink root rot ; Susceptible to Thrips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS EARLY YELLOW GRANO 502 PRR</td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Mali, Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso, Togo, Nigeria Côte d’Ivoire and Guinea</td>
<td>IER, ISRA, INRAN, INERA, IRAG</td>
<td>140-160</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>30-55</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Tolerant to the pink root rot ; Susceptible to Thrips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIOLET DE GALMI</td>
<td>Improved population</td>
<td>INRAN</td>
<td>Niger, Mali, Burkina, Togo, Mauritania, Guinea, Benin, Senegal, Nigeria</td>
<td>INRAN</td>
<td>120-130</td>
<td>Round and flat at the extremities</td>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>40-45</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Susceptible to Fusarium, Aspergillus, Xanthomonas and to the pink root rot; Resistant to the root-knot nematode ; Very early maturing. Very hot taste appreciated by consumers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. TOMATO
[Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.]

(10 ENTRIES)

List of tomato varieties registered in the list A of the West African Catalogue of Plant Species and Varieties

Explanatory note of the terms used

1. DENOMINATION AND SYNONYMS
Variety name and its synonyms

2. GENETIC NATURE
Improved population, Landrace, Hybrid, Pure line

3. OWNER OR SOURCE AND DATE OF CREATION
Institution that created the variety or that was the source of the variety and date of creation

4. COUNTRY AND DATE OF REGISTRATION
Countries in which the variety is registered in the National catalogue or widely spread and date of registration in the national catalogue

5. MAINTAINER
Institution responsible for the maintenance or maintenance breeding of the variety

6. DAYS TO MATURITY
Number of days between planting of the seedlings and maturity of the first fruits

7. AVERAGE WEIGHT OF A FRUIT
Average weight of a mature fruit

8. TRANSPORTABILITY
Fruit resistance to handling related to the transport

9. YIELD POTENTIAL
Production of marketable fruits in optimal conditions of production

12. OTHER CHARACTERISTICS
Other major strengths and/or weaknesses (behaviour towards biotic and abiotic stresses: insects, diseases, drought, major organoleptic characteristic…)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination (synonyms)</th>
<th>Genetic nature</th>
<th>Owner or source and date of creation</th>
<th>Maintainer</th>
<th>Days to maturity</th>
<th>Average weight of a fruit (g)</th>
<th>Transportability</th>
<th>Yield potential (T/ha)</th>
<th>Other characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CALYPSO</strong></td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>ISRA</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>20-50</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Rustic; Tolerant to Early Blight, to Stemphylium to Verticillium and to Fusarium (race 1 and 2); Susceptible to Helicoverpa armigera and to whitefly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ELGON</strong></td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>Benin</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Resistant to Early Blight, to Stemphylium and to Fusarium; Susceptible to Helicoverpa armigera and to whitefly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLORADADE</strong></td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>ISRA</td>
<td>120-140</td>
<td>40 - 90</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>25-60</td>
<td>Resistant to Early Blight, to Stemphylium and to Fusarium; Susceptible to Helicoverpa armigera and to whitefly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GBAGOVI</strong></td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>ITRA/Togo, Benin</td>
<td>ITRA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resistant to sun scald and to Fusarium; Very susceptible to Helicoverpa and to whitefly Susceptible to TYLCV; Big fruits; Tolerant to heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEINZ 1370</strong></td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>USA, Niger, Mali, and Senegal</td>
<td>INRAN, IER, ISRA</td>
<td>120-140</td>
<td>150 - 250</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>20-70</td>
<td>Resistant to sun scald and to Fusarium; Very susceptible to Helicoverpa and to whitefly Susceptible to TYLCV; Big fruits; Tolerant to heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONGAL F1</strong></td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>TECHNISEM</td>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resistant to Verticillium and Fusarium; Susceptible to early blight, to bacterial wilt, to tomato leaf mould, to Stemphylium and to TYLCV. Susceptible to the root-knot nematode, to Helicoverpa armigera and to whitefly. Production is possible all the year long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROMA VF</strong></td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>USA, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Guinea</td>
<td>IER, INERA, IRAG, INRAN</td>
<td>120-160</td>
<td>50-60</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Resistant to Verticillium and Fusarium; Susceptible to Early Blight, to Stemphtylium; Resistant to Verticillium, blossom-end rot. Production in the rainy season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ROSSOL VFN</strong></td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>INRA</td>
<td>IER, ISRA</td>
<td>80-90</td>
<td>50-70</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>20-45</td>
<td>Resistant to Verticillium and to Fusarium (race 1) Susceptible to blossom-end rot; to Helicoverpa armigera and to whitefly. Production in the rainy season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOM L 4</strong></td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>ISRA/CDH</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Very rustic variety, Susceptible to Early Blight, to tomato leaf mould, to Stemphylium, to TYLCV; Resistant to Verticillium, blossom-end rot and to cracking; Susceptible to the root-knot nematode, to Helicoverpa armigera and to whitefly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XINA</strong></td>
<td>Pure line</td>
<td>ISRA</td>
<td>ISRA</td>
<td>120-140</td>
<td>20-50</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>Very rustic variety, Susceptible to Early Blight, to tomato leaf mould, to Stemphylium, to TYLCV; Resistant to Verticillium, blossom-end rot and to cracking; Susceptible to the root-knot nematode, to Helicoverpa armigera and to whitefly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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West African Catalogue of Plant Species and Varieties

The West African Catalogue of Plant Species and Varieties (COAFEV) is a major tool of seed regulation harmonization that has been implemented by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). It provides a limitative list of varieties or varietal type whose seed may be produced and commercialized within the region. It is the aggregate of the varieties registered in the national catalogues of the Member States. This first version also contains, for a transition phase, the most widely disseminated varieties in the countries of the region. Eleven species are included: pearl millet, sorghum, maize, rice, groundnut, cowpea, yam, cassava, Irish potato, onion and tomato.

The objective of this catalogue is to simplify the procedures required for a variety to be commercialized in West Africa, while at the same time guaranteeing the quality of those varieties. This system will therefore give farmers in the region access to a wider diversity of varieties relevant to West African agriculture.