

	REGISTRATION FORM FOR a CULTIVAR NAME of <i>SALIX</i> L.	FAO - International Poplar Commission (appointed in 2013 as the ICRA for the genus <i>Salix</i>)		
<p style="text-align: center;">Addresses for correspondence:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Julia Kuzovkina University of Connecticut 1376 Storrs Rd. Storrs CT 06269 USA jkuzovkina@uconn.edu </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Lorenzo Vietto CREA-PLF Strada Frassineto 35. 15033 Casale Monferrato (AL) Italy lorenzo.vietto@crea.gov.it </td> </tr> </table>			Julia Kuzovkina University of Connecticut 1376 Storrs Rd. Storrs CT 06269 USA jkuzovkina@uconn.edu	Lorenzo Vietto CREA-PLF Strada Frassineto 35. 15033 Casale Monferrato (AL) Italy lorenzo.vietto@crea.gov.it
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Part 1: Naming the cultivar

Cultivar epithet
Etymology or origin of the epithet
Species/hybrid pedigree (the accepted species names according to the Plant List.: http://www.theplantlist.org/tpl1.1/search?q=Salix)
Sex <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Male Female Bisexual </div>

Other denominations

Trade designations (if necessary for marketing purposes) <div style="text-align: center;"> formally registered by a trademark authority and entitled to bear the sign ® a common-law trademark denoted by the sign ™ </div>
Synonyms/experimental codes used for the identification of the cultivar in the experimental phase

<u>Registrant:</u> Name, e-mail and postal address of person/organization filling out this form 	
Has permission been granted for the cultivar to be registered if not the property of the Registrant? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> Yes No </div>	
<u>Originator:</u> Name, e-mail and postal address of person/organization who originated the cultivar. The Originator is the person who recognizes that a new selection has particular desirable characteristics and merit for cultivation. 	
<u>Breeder:</u> Name, e-mail and postal address of the Breeder if different from above 	
<u>Nominator:</u> Name, e-mail and postal address of person/organization inventing or coining the name 	
<u>Introducer/NurserySource(s):</u> Name, e-mail and postal address of person/organization who first distributed the cultivar 	
<u>Keeper/Archival Repository:</u> Name and address of person/organization in charge of the maintenance of the original plant 	

References to publications of the cultivar epithet and/or description
Reference to the breeder's rights or plant patents (if any)
Reference to the identification tests

References related to the DNA (if any)
Herbarium or collection where the Standard and Standard Duplicates are stored
Awards (date, type of award, and name of the awarding body)

Part 2: Origin of the cultivar

Source of the original plant			
Location of the original plant: _____			
Parent 1	Species, cultivar name or code		
Female	Male	Unknown	
Place of origin when collected from the wild			
Latitude _____		Longitude _____	
Parent 2	Species, cultivar name or code		
Female	Male	Unknown	
Place of origin when collected from the wild			
Latitude _____		Longitude _____	
Information about Parent 3			

Part 3: General Description of the Cultivar

Distinctive characteristics of the cultivar
Related or similar cultivars
Distinct morphological characters with respect to related or similar cultivars
Special merits for a particular purpose

Part 4: Morphological description of the cultivar (optional)

Plant habit and branches

Habit
Height (m)
Stem habit
Bark on the older trunk: color pattern/texture
Branches: brittleness
Branches: color and glaucousness of 1-2 year old stems (recorded in mid-summer or fall using branchlets exposed to sunlight)

Branches: luster of 1-2 year old stems		
dull	shiny	highly glossy
Branches: general hairiness and indumentum type of 1-2 year old stems		
glabrous (or glabrescent: becoming glabrous in age but a few hairs remaining)		
hairy		
type		
Surface and color of 3-5 years old branches after bark is peeled		
smooth	transverse	striate (raised longitudinal ridges)
		density
color		
Branchlets: color and glaucousness of less than 1 year old stems (recorded in mid-summer or fall using branchlets exposed to sunlight)		
Branchlets: luster		
dull	shiny	highly glossy
Branchlet: thickness (measured under the 4th bud from the tip)		
_____ mm		
Branchlet: general hairiness and indumentum density		
glabrous (or glabrescent: becoming glabrous in age but a few hairs remaining)		
hairy density		
type		
Buds: recorded on mature specimens		
relative size	monomorphic	dimorphic
color	the same as branchlet	different from color of branchlet
color		
glabrous pubescent		
hair color		

Leaves

Leaf arrangement		
alternate	subopposite	nearly opposite
Color of the juvenile leaves		
reddish yellowish green color obscured by indumentum		
Morphological characteristics of leaves observed in mid-summer or later:		
Leaf shape (length/width ratio)		
Leaf base		
Leaf margin		
strongly revolute	slightly revolute	flat
entire, with small glands		toothed
Leaf tip (apex)		
Apex angle measured from leaf tip to 0.75 blade length		
angle less than 90 deg. (acute)		angle greater than 90 deg.(obtuse)
Leaf abaxial (lower) surface		
glabrous or glabrescent (becoming glabrous in age but a few hairs remaining) hairy location density		

indumentum type			
hair color			
Leaf adaxial (upper) surface			
glabrous or glabrescent		hairy	
location			
density			
indumentum type			
hair color			
Venation: secondary veins position in mesophyll			
Stipules		prominent rudimentary (small) caducous (dropping off very early)	
Petiole: length	1-5 mm	5-10 mm	>10 mm
Petiole: base			
Presence of glandular dots at the base of a leaf blade			
lacking glands		with spherical glands or lobes	

Flowers

Pattern of flower development (relative time of catkin emergence)	
Flowering also occurs throughout the season by syllepsis	
yes	no
Male flowers	catkin length, mm number of stamens number of nectaries bracts color _____

Filaments	"bracts pubescence"	distinct	connate
Female flowers	catkin length, mm	bracts color	bracts pubescence
Pistils (ovary)	sessile	stipitate (born on a stipe or pedicel)	
	pubescent	glabrous	
Style	connate	partially distinct	distinct
Stigma	entire	two-lobed	

Registrant

Name of Registrant

Signature of Registrant

Place and date

For Registrar use only:				
Received Date	Approved date	Entered in Register	Standards	Photographs

Terms:

Branches – stems more than one year old.

Branchlets – current year stems.

Glabrescent – becoming glabrous in age but a few hairs remaining.

Standard (nomenclatural type) – a specimen or other device to which the name of a cultivar is permanently attached.

Duplicate – a specimen that is a duplicate of the standard specimen (the same date of collection and stage of development), which can be used as a reference specimen if the standard (type) is lost.