	<p align="center">REGISTRATION FORM FOR a CULTIVAR NAME of <i>POPULUS</i> L.</p> <p align="center">Sub-Committee for Nomenclature and Registration</p>	<p>FAO - International Poplar Commission (appointed in 1958 as the ICRA for the genus <i>Populus</i>)</p>		
<p align="center">Addresses for correspondence</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="183 595 592 808"> <p>Lorenzo Vietto CREA-PLF Strada Frassineto 35. 15033 Casale Monferrato (AL) Italy lorenzo.vietto@crea.gov.it</p> </td> <td data-bbox="981 595 1321 808"> <p>Julia Kuzovkina University of Connecticut 1376 Storrs Rd. Storrs CT 06269 USA jkuzovkina@uconn.edu</p> </td> </tr> </table>			<p>Lorenzo Vietto CREA-PLF Strada Frassineto 35. 15033 Casale Monferrato (AL) Italy lorenzo.vietto@crea.gov.it</p>	<p>Julia Kuzovkina University of Connecticut 1376 Storrs Rd. Storrs CT 06269 USA jkuzovkina@uconn.edu</p>
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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=Populus)
Sex (for vegetatively propagated cultivars only) <div> <div>male</div> <div>female</div> <div>bisexual</div> </div>

Other denominations

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

Registrant: Name, e-mail and postal address of person/organization filling out this registration form
Has permission been granted for the cultivar to be registered if not the property of Registrant? <div> <div>yes</div> <div>no</div> </div>
Originator: Name, e-mail and postal address of person/organization who originated the cultivar (breeder, selector)
Nominator: Name, e-mail and postal address of person/organization inventing or coining the name
Introducer/Nursery Source(s): Name, e-mail and postal address of person/organization who first distributed the cultivar
Keeper: Name and address of person/organization in charge of the maintenance of the cultivar

References to publications of epithet and/or description
Reference to breeder's rights or plant patents (if any)
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		
Mother	Species, cultivar name or code	
Place of origin when collected from the wild		
Country	latitude	longitude
Father	Species, cultivar name or code	
Place of origin when collected from the wild		
Country	latitude	longitude

Place of origin (if both parents are unknown)		
Place where open pollinated occurred		
Country	latitude	longitude
Location of the donor tree (in case of vegetative propagation of a spontaneous tree)		
Country	latitude	longitude

Part 3: General Description of the Cultivar

Distinctive characteristics of the cultivar
Related or similar cultivar
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 of adult trees

Crown width (Figure 1)
Stem form

Plant habit and young plants in the nursery

Morphological characteristics of the stem

Cross-section at 3/4 of the height (Figure 2)
<div>circular</div> <div>angular</div> <div>winged</div>
Pilosity of the branchlets
<div>yes</div> <div>no</div>

Morphological characteristics of buds

Position in relation to the stem
<div>applied</div> <div>adpressed</div> <div>divergent</div>
Shape
<div>narrow ovate</div> <div>ovate</div> <div>broad ovate</div>
Color (during vegetative repose)
<div>green</div> <div>red</div> <div>violet</div> <div>brown</div> <div>reddish brown</div>

Morphological characteristics of leaves

Average of at least 20 leaves collected at random from the 6th to the 10th starting from the top of the plant observed in mid-summer or later.

Leaf blade (Figure 3)
<div>lobed</div> <div>not lobed</div>
Color of the upper side of young leaves during bud burst (spring of the 2nd year)

Leaf shape (length/width) or Ratio Length/Width of leaf blade (in percent) (Figure 3)		
Ratio Petiole/Midrib length (in percent) (Figure 3)		
Angle between midrib and 2nd lower lateral vein (Figure 3)		
Leaf base (Figure 4) Number of glands at the base of the leaf blade		
Undulation of the edges of the leaf blade <div> <div>none or slight</div> <div>minor</div> <div>strongly revolute</div> </div> Leaf margin <div> <div>entire, with small glands</div> <div>toothed</div> </div>		
Sinus at the junction of leaf blade with petiole (Figure 5)		
Leaf tip (apex) (Figure 6)		
Leaf abaxial (lower) surface pubescence <div> <div>glabrous or slightly pubescent</div> <div>along veins</div> <div>all over</div> </div> hair color		
Leaf adaxial (upper) surface pubescence <div> <div>glabrous or glabrescent</div> <div>hairy</div> </div> <div> <div>location</div> <div>density</div> </div> hair color		

Stipules	prominent	rudimentary (small)	caducous (dropping off very early)
Petiole length	< 5 cm	5-10 cm	> 10 cm
Presence of glandular dots at the base of a leaf blade	lacking glands with spherical glands or lobes		
Pilosity (or pubescence) of the petiole			

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.

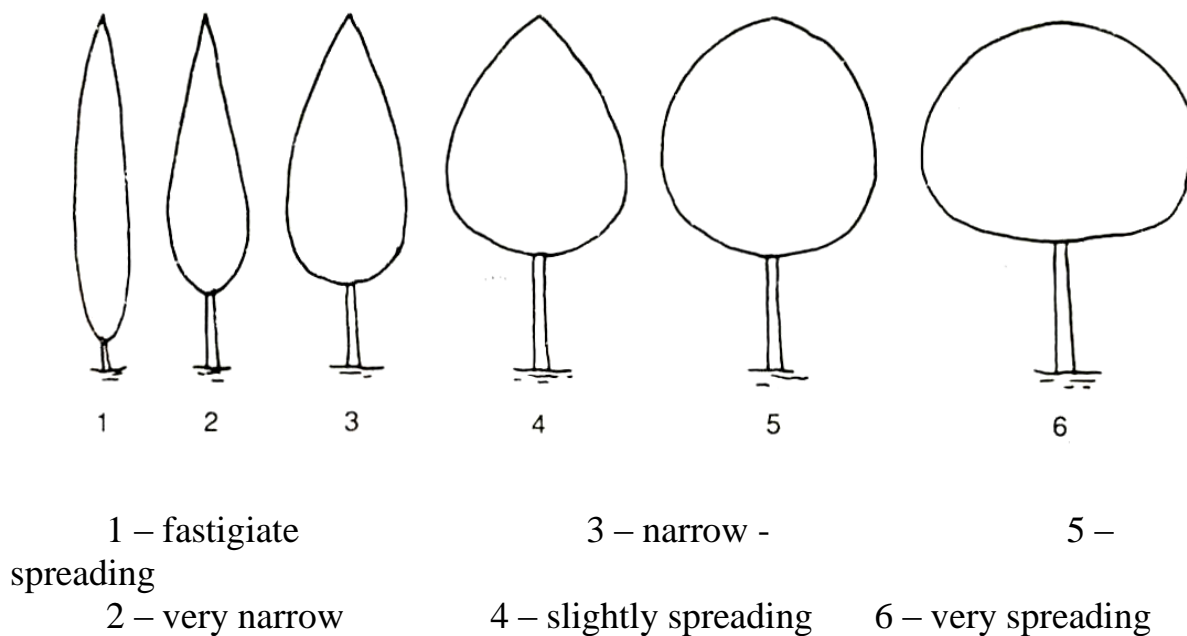
Glabrescent – becoming glabrous in age but a few hairs remaining

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.

Plant habit and branches of adult trees

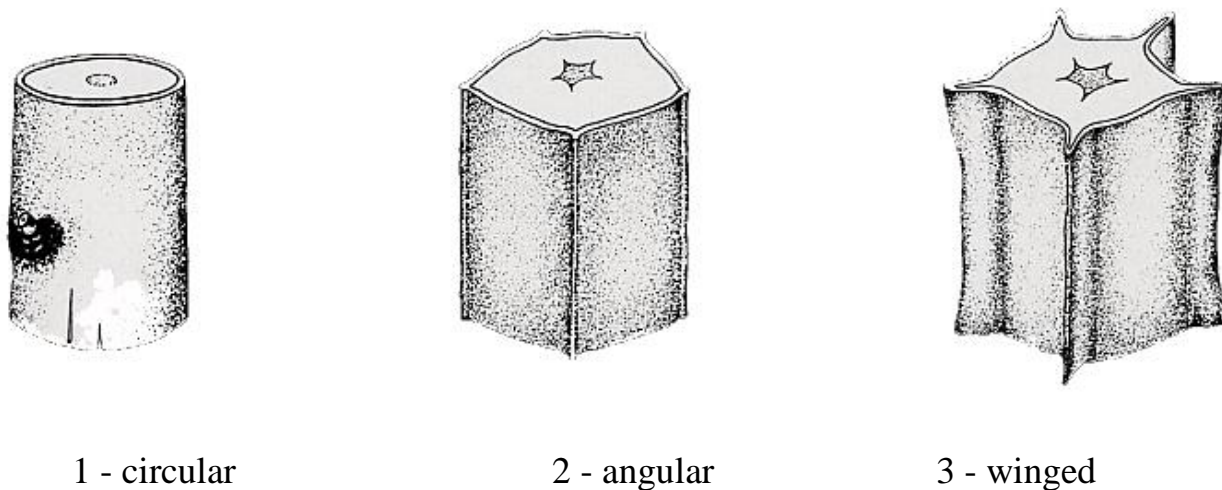
Figure 1 – Crown width
(adopted from UPOV TG/ 21/ 7 (1981))



Plant habit of young plants in the nursery

Morphological characteristics of the stem

Figure 2 - Cross-section of the stem at $\frac{3}{4}$ of the height
(adopted from UPOV TG/ 21/ 7 (1981))



Morphological characteristics of leaves

Figure 3 – General shape of the leaf blade and dimensional parameters
(adopted from UPOV TG/ 21/ 7 (1981))

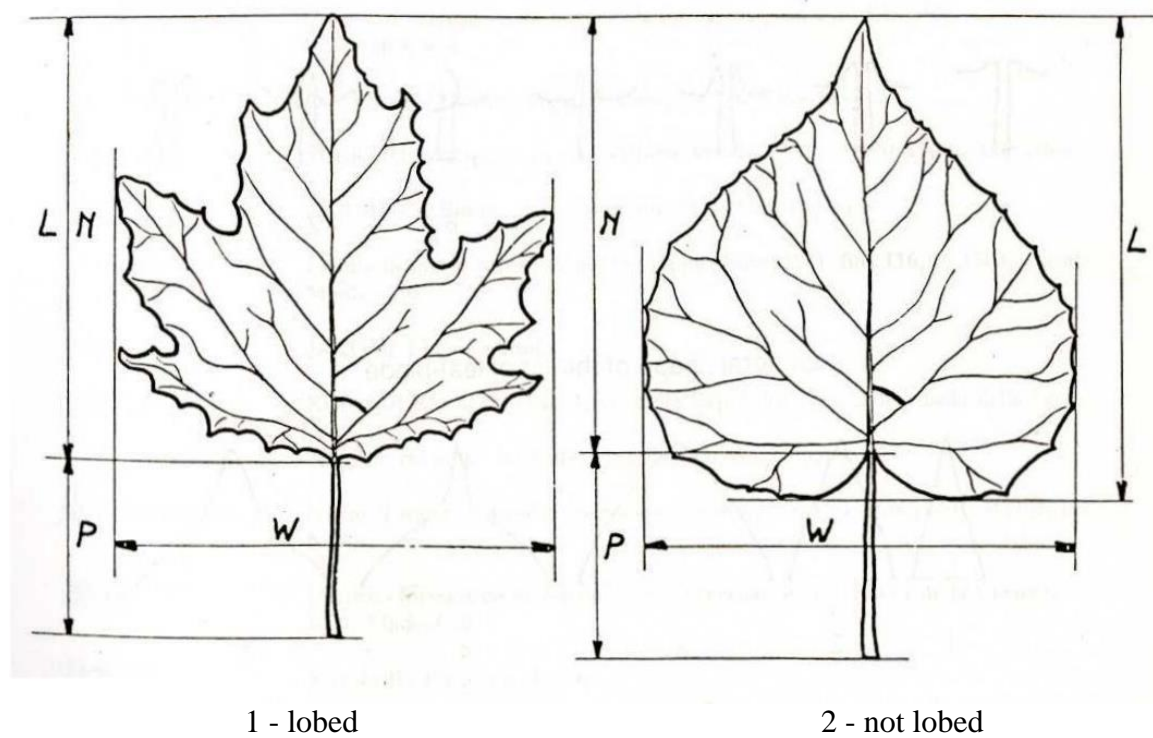
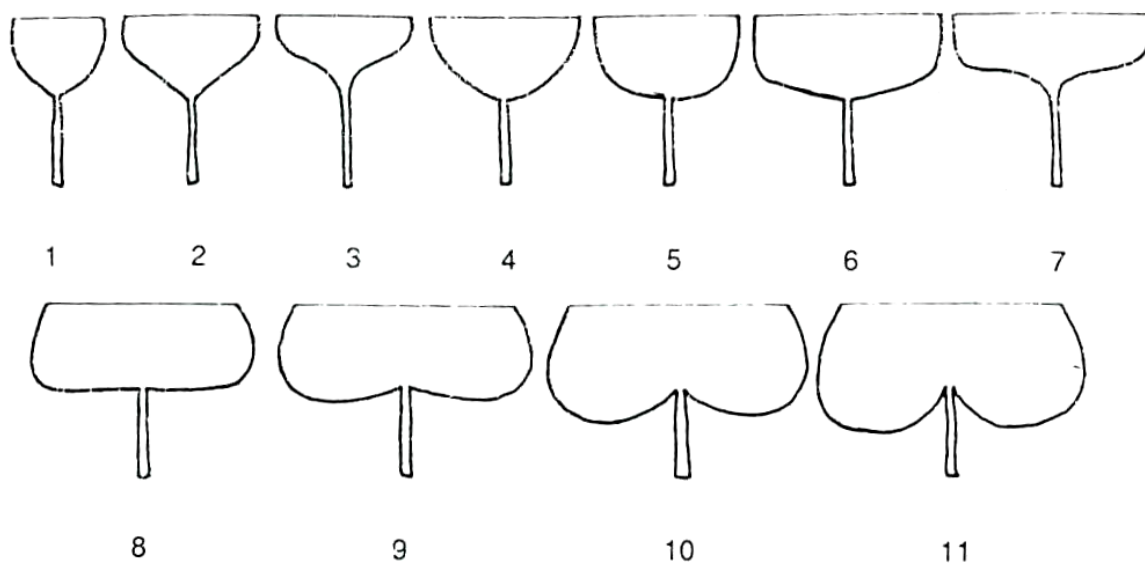
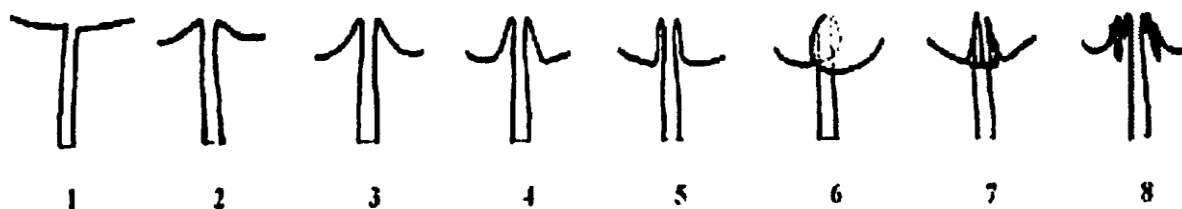


Figure 4 –Shape of the base of the leaf blade
(adopted from UPOV TG/ 21/ 7 (1981))



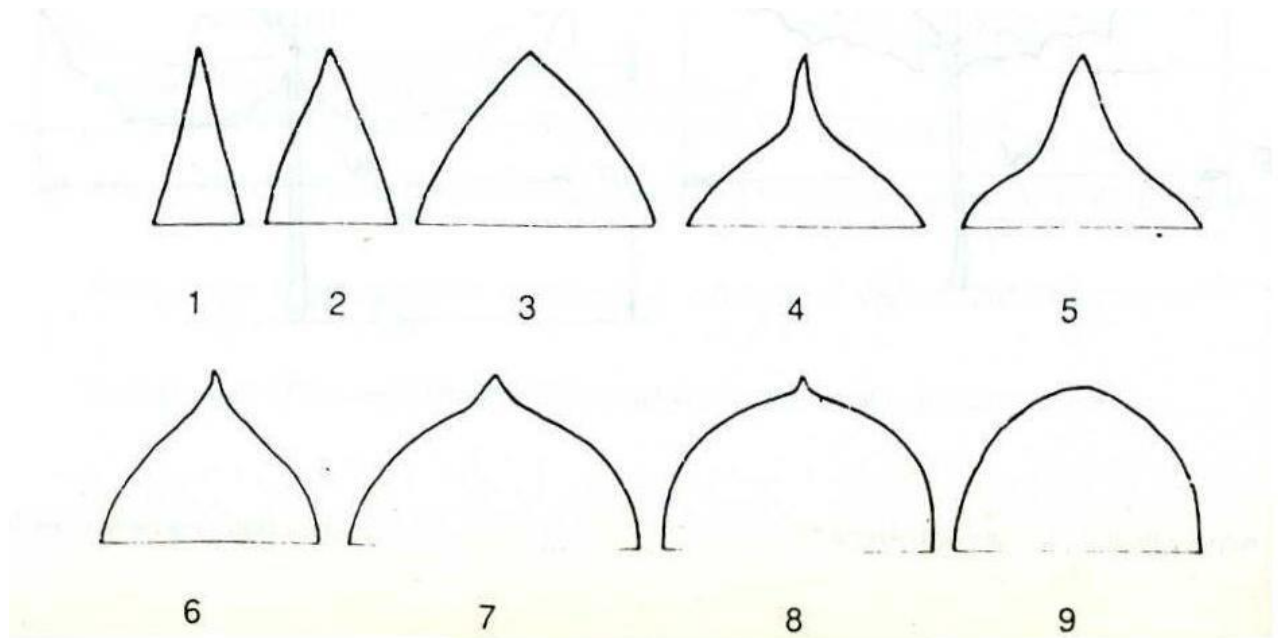
- 1 - wedge-shaped convex 2 - wedge-shaped straight 3 - wedge-shaped concave
4 - broadly wedge-shaped convex 5 - rounded 6 - broadly wedge-shaped straight
7 - broadly wedge-shaped concave 8 - straight 9 - weakly cordate 10 - cordate
11 - distinctly cordate

Figure 5 – General shape of the sinus at the junction of leaf blade with petiole



- 1 - none 2 - shallow 3 - mostly wedge-shaped 4 - deep
5 - with parallel edges 6 - with overlapping edges 7 - pleated 8 - appendiculated

Figure 6 –Shape of the tip (apex) of the leaf blade



1 - very long pointed
convex

2 - long pointed

3 - large pointed

4 - narrow acuminate
concave

5 - broadly acuminate

6 - large pointed

7 - round large pointed

8 - round pointed

9 - blunt