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ON THE QUESTION OF DERIVATIVES ESSENTIALLY PLANT VARIETIES IN THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DIFFERENCE.

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It is performed analysis of concept "essential derivative varieties" against the "initial varieties". This concept is quite problematic in procedure of varieties testing for distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS–test). It is shown possible criterions for determination of essential derivative varieties.

Plant varieties, essential characteristics, essential derivative varieties.

A logic-system-structural, predykatsiynyy and integrated search and analysis established a

1. To summarize definitions held under significant (base-to) featured in varieties understood all identification signs that Viko-rystovuyut qualifying examination grades for this species. Moreover, we can assume that the basic or essential features classes include those that are not designated as identifying, but really there. This assumption applies more varieties that have been created and will be carriers of new evidence relevant to the particular brand.

2. If a new variety, obtained by selection of the initial variety and during the examination they differ in quantitative traits, according to research of many scientists, these signs are polygenic nature of US-padkuvannya. Each such gene is only slightly affected, ie weak effect on the expression of polygenic trait, because variety is derived from the initial variety. Thus, for examination grades are very important in the application of det-grade flax indicate method (methods) obtaining varieties, varieties like him and be sure to specify the features that distinguish the new variety from the original source.

3. If the new variety was obtained by the action of chemical mutagens (controversy-my action) to sort that are protected from further formation of COP-tra

populations and different quantitative characteristics, the new grade will almost always be original. According to the researchers of many chemical mutagens, are soft and form micromutations and large genetic changes in plants synthesize very rare. Thus, significant genetic changes in derivatives sorts of mikromutatsiynym type changes in the initial grades are generally not observed because the difference in the manifestation of quantitative polihen-ing signs on one or even two positions (graduation) is not significant and this difference can be neglected .

4. The original grade obtained physical mutagenesis or compatible influence of physical and chemical mutagens (direct action) and one that is different from the initial variety 1-2 qualitative pronounced signs and stably inherited considered as an exception - growths that can occur as a spontaneous mutation , recombination or induced mutation, that is not inherent features of this species of plants and natural polymorphism such evidence exists. In this case, the probability of a large new variety with respect to the original can not be regarded as essentially original.

5. It was found that the definition of the word "primarily" you can build-in a row, the vast majority are mostly higher in E-swarm, bolshej chastyu - leading them to a common denominator, receives yemo logical-expression - more, that is, more than 50%. So to the original grade was considered not derived substantially relative to the initial variety, he must show different identification codes (major, significant Closed) attributes 51%.

6. The concept of substantial inheritance of characteristics derived variety on the source should be considered from this position - inheritance is considered as the transfer of genetic information from one generation to another plant. Since the basis of this information is the development of signs and evidence of inheritance of traits. A substantial inheritance of characteristics should be interpreted as being derived variety must inherit one half plus sign in order to be considered material derivative or that significant US-padkuvav signs of the initial variety.