

The New Code of Nomenclature

The new International Code of Nomenclature for cultivated Plants was first published in February, 1958. It is a code designed to produce uniform practices throughout the world in the naming of all cultivars - whether of ornamental plants, vegetables, field crops and cereals, or of forest trees. It applies to cultivars, and hybrid groups from which they may be selected, such as rose 'Peace', Lilium 'Golden Sunset', or the 'Worden' grape. It does not apply to scientific names of species or botanical varieties, such as Lilium regale or the Black Hills spruce Picea glauca var. densata - for these, directions of the Code of Botanical Nomenclature must be used.

The new Code was authorized by an International Commission composed of eight persons each for agriculture, forestry, and horticulture. It is in effect now. It is being submitted for endorsement to the three international congresses or organizations representing those interests, but its usage is not contingent on their approval or authorization, since they nominated their representatives for the Commission and the International Union of Biological Sciences appointed them and empowered them to do the job.

What is new in this Code? Does it affect current activities of the special plant societies? What, in particular, should every plantsman know about it?

The present Code is short. It is simpler to use than its predecessor. It is provided with a good index. While there are no changes in the basic principles of the 1953 Code, several changes have been made so that it will be more acceptable to users. Among them are the following.

1. From January 1, 1959 onwards, a new cultivar name, to be legitimate under the Code, must be published with a description, but before this date no description is necessary.

This means that henceforth a name will not be accepted as validly published if merely printed in a list, or if accepted in a registrar's records (with or without a description.) Both name and description must be published.

2. The term cultivar is accepted and used throughout the Code, wherever the term variety was used in earlier editions. Anyone is free, however, to use the term variety if he so wishes.
3. Considerable latitude and authority are given to societies maintaining registration activities. Each registering authority should bring its activities within the framework of the Code, noting that:
 - a. registration is the acceptance of a cultivar name and its inclusion in a register;
 - b. cultivar names may be registered only when in conformance with the Code (provisional registration occurs when a new name is accepted and entered in a register; final registration takes place when it is published with a description);
 - c. permission for registration of a new name must be granted by the originator (the terms originator, describer, and introducer are defined in Art. 54 of the Code).

4. From January 1, 1959 onwards, the following directives become effective:

- a. The name of a new cultivar must be a fancy name, not one in Latin form (earlier names in Latin form are retained, however. [Art. 15]).
- b. A cultivar name must be distinguished from other names, either by placing the abbreviation cv. before it or typographically (e.g., by enclosing it with single quotation marks, or by using upper case capitals) [Art. 16].

Double quotation marks must not be used to identify a cultivar name.
- c. No cultivar name may consist of more than three words (abbreviations or numerals are counted as words), and preferably of not more than two words [Art. 20].
- d. To be acceptable, any catalogue or publication containing a new cultivar name must be clearly dated, at least as to year [Art. 25].
- e. The date of a cultivar name is that of its valid publication [Art. 30]; prior to January 1, 1959, it is that of either publication or acceptance by official registration.
- f. A name must be rejected if published without permission of the originator or introducer of the cultivar [Art. 35].
- g. When a cultivar is introduced from another country, its original name must be used except as provision for transliteration [Art. 36] or for a commercial synonym [Art. 37] may apply.

The Code is provided with an Appendix covering registration of new cultivar names. It is to be noted that these are in the form of recommendations, not directives, for the guidance of registrars so that more uniform practices may result.

Article 21 of the Code lists twelve conditions under which cultivar names published after January 1, 1959 will be inadmissible. These should be known by all concerned.

To the frequent question of what happens to violators of the Code, the answer is, nothing. There is no enforcing agency. There are no penalties, as such. There is, however, the moral responsibility of organizations to consider the Code, to determine whether they will endorse and adopt it, and whether they will ensure that its directives will be followed in their own publications and such registration activities as each may pursue. If this is done, only acceptable cultivar names, and their cultivars, should be admitted in their official shows, should be accepted in competition for any award, or should be accepted in advertising copy.

All persons actively concerned with names and naming of cultivated plants should possess and be familiar with this Code. Copies are available in the U.S.A. and Canada from Dr. Donald Wyman, Secretary of the American Horticultural Council, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. (50 cents, postpaid), or in sterling areas from the Secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London, England.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR CULTIVATED PLANTS

FORMULATED AND ADOPTED BY
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NOMENCLATURE OF CULTIVATED
PLANTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

EDITED BY
THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMISSION

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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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PREFACE

In the introduction to the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants*, published in 1953, Mr. W. T. Stearn gave a scholarly history of codes for the naming of cultivated plants from their beginnings in 1847.

The 1953 Code was formulated and adopted by The International Botanical Congress Committee for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants and The International Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration at the Thirteenth International Horticultural Congress, London, September 1952. Though the Code had been drawn up primarily by those interested in horticulture, agriculturists and foresters welcomed it as a basis for the naming of their crops, and the problem arose of finding a suitable body, on which agriculturists, foresters and horticulturists could all be represented, to take responsibility for future editions.

At the Fourteenth International Horticultural Congress held at Scheveningen in 1955, it was agreed to ask the International Union of Biological Sciences whether the Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants which they had set up under their Division of Botany could undertake this work. The Union readily agreed, and it was decided that the Commission should be enlarged to twenty-four members (with power to co-opt), consisting of approximately equal numbers representing agriculture, forestry and horticulture. The existing Chairman (Dr. Roger de Vilmorin) was confirmed in office, and the remaining members were appointed by the Union; those representing agriculture and forestry after consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Union of Forest Research Organizations respectively, and those representing horticulture on the nomination of the Fourteenth International Horticultural Congress. The Commission now consists of the following members:

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Rapporteur:

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There is an Executive Committee consisting of the three officers, and an Editorial Committee with the following membership: H. R. FLETCHER, J. S. L. GILMOUR, G. H. M. LAWRENCE, E. L. LITTLE JR., G. NILSSON-LEISSNER, R. DE VILMORIN.

The new Commission held its first meeting at the University of Utrecht from 21-23 November 1956, when it considered proposals, received from many organizations and individuals, for the modification of the 1953 Code to improve it generally and to render it equally applicable to agriculture, forestry and horticulture. As a result of this meeting, a first draft for a new Code was widely circulated for comment during 1957. The resulting proposals were considered at a second meeting of the Commission held in London from 4-6 December 1957, and the text now published has been prepared by the Editorial Committee on the basis of decisions taken at that meeting.

The Code becomes effective from the date of its publication, and is submitted for endorsement for horticulture to the Fifteenth International Horticultural Congress to be held at Nice in April 1958, for agriculture to the Food and Agriculture

Organization of the United Nations, and for forestry to the International Union of Forest Research Organizations.

The present Code is considerably shorter than its predecessor, and, it is hoped, more logically arranged and simpler to use, though certain articles, of concern mainly to registration authorities and those naming new cultivars, must necessarily be somewhat technical. There are no alterations in the basic principles of the 1953 Code, but there are several major changes which will, the Commission hopes, make the new Code more acceptable to users. The following are, perhaps, the most important:

(1) *Any* language (instead of only those in Roman characters) may be used for the description of a new cultivar, though there is a strong recommendation to use — or add a translation in — English, French, German, Russian or Spanish.

(2) It is made clear that a cultivar name, to be legitimate under the Code, must, from 1 January 1959 onwards, be published *with a description*, but that, before this date, a description is not necessary.

(3) It is laid down that, while “cultivar” is the technical, international term for what in English is known as a “variety” (“Sorte” in German, “sort” in Scandinavian languages, etc.), anyone is free, without violating the Code, to use his own national term if he so wishes; and this is emphasised by placing “variety” in brackets after “cultivar” throughout the Code. The term “cultivar”, however, is rapidly gaining favour in many groups of cultivated plants, as a convenient and unambiguous word for general use.

(4) A broader view has been taken of the use of “commercial synonyms”. The Commission fully realises that, if the Code is to be generally accepted, account must be taken of all reasonable commercial practices in the crops concerned.

(5) Registration of names by official registration authorities is treated much more fully, and recommendations to such authorities, approved by the Fourteenth International Horticultural Congress, are included as Appendix I. The Commission attaches great importance to registration as a means for stabilizing names, and hopes that authorities will be set up as rapidly as possible to cover all the major cultivated crops (see Appendix II).

(6) The problems arising from re-selected cultivars have been clarified, and the term “strain” and its equivalents have been excluded from the Code.

(7) It is clearly indicated which articles are retroactive, and which apply only to the future.

The Commission is confident that the Code will be widely used all over the world and wishes to encourage the publication of authorized translations and versions adapted to particular crops. As stated on the back of the title page, permission for all such translations and adaptations must be obtained through the publishers, the International Union of Biological Sciences, who will consult the Commission on each application.

The Commission wishes to thank all those who have sent in proposals for the present Code and will welcome further suggestions from any interested organizations and individuals (see Article 56).

The Commission also wishes to thank the University of Utrecht and the Royal Horticultural Society for their generous hospitality during the first and second meetings of the Commission. The Royal Horticultural Society and the American Horticultural Council have already kindly undertaken to distribute the Code in Great Britain and North America respectively; the Commission is grateful for their help, and would welcome that of any other bodies who would undertake a similar

task in other areas. Lastly, the Commission owes a special debt of gratitude to Dr. F. A. STAFLEU, of the International Association for Plant Taxonomy, Utrecht, whose great experience of the Botanical Code has been invaluable in drawing up the final version of the text and in seeing it through the press.

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INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR CULTIVATED PLANTS

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Article 1

Cultivated plants are essential to civilization. It is important, therefore, that a precise, stable, and internationally accepted system should be available for their naming.

Article 2

The *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* governs the use of scientific ("Latin") names for both cultivated and wild plants.

Article 3

The aim of the present Code is to promote uniformity, accuracy and fixity in the naming of agricultural, silvicultural and horticultural cultivars (varieties), (see Arts. 5, 10, and 11), which are normally given fancy names, such as apple 'Cox's Orange Pippin', barley 'Balder', *Juglans regia* 'King', and rose 'Peace'.

The common names of genera and species, such as beech for *Fagus*, potato for *Solanum tuberosum*, hollyhock for *Althaea rosea*, sweet cherry or gean for *Prunus avium*, and rye for *Secale*, are not regulated by this Code.

Article 4

The Articles of this Code are retroactive except when expressly limited.

Article 5

The term *cultivar* (*variety*) denotes an assemblage of cultivated individuals which are distinguished by any characters (morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical, or others) significant for the purposes of agriculture, forestry, or horticulture, and which, when reproduced (sexually or asexually), retain their distinguishing features.

Note. As used in this Code, the terms cultivar and variety are exact equivalents (see Art. 10). In translations or adaptations of the Code for special purposes either term may be used in the text, or if both are used the order of the words "cultivar (variety)" may be reversed.

Article 6

Registration of cultivar (variety) names is of the greatest importance for nomenclatural stability (see Arts. 51-54 and Appendices I and II).

CATEGORIES AND THEIR DESIGNATIONS

MAIN CATEGORIES

Article 7

Cultivated plants are named at three main levels: genus, species, and cultivar (variety).

Article 8

Names at the *genus* (generic) level are:

- a. Ordinary generic names (*Brassica*, *Lilium*, *Malus*, *Pinus*, *Trifolium*).
- b. Names applied to bigeneric hybrids (\times *Heucherella*, \times *Sorbopyrus*, \times *Triticale*) and to multigeneric hybrids (\times *Sanderara*).
- c. Names of graft-chimaeras (sometimes called "graft-hybrids") formed from different genera (+ *Crataegomespilus*).

Article 9

Names of *species* and of interspecific hybrids and graft-chimaeras are combinations consisting of:

- a. For a species, the name of the genus followed by a single specific epithet.
- b. For an interspecific hybrid or graft-chimaera, a formula or a collective name which is either a word of Latin form or a phrase in modern language (see Arts. 38-50).

The *specific name* is a binomial (binary combination), for example, *Lilium regale*; whereas the *specific epithet* is *regale*.

Article 10

Cultivar is an international term for the category known in different countries by different names, for example, "variety" in English, "variété" in French, "variedad" in Spanish, "Sorte" in German, "sort" in the Scandinavian languages and in Russian, "ras" or "varieteit" in Dutch, "razza" in Italian, etc. Anyone is free to use the term cultivar or one of the equivalent terms. When the terms variety, variété and their variants are used in the sense of cultivar, confusion with the term *varietas* should be avoided by a suitable explanation. *Varietas* refers to a botanical category intermediate between species and forma. For the formation and use of cultivar (variety) names see Arts. 15-21.

Example: *Sedum spectabile* 'Brilliant'. The first word (*Sedum*) is on the generic level, being the name of the genus; the second word (*spectabile*) is on the specific level and is known as the specific epithet; and the third word ('Brilliant') is called the cultivar (variety) name.

Article 11

Kinds of Cultivars (Varieties). A cultivar (variety) may be any one of the following kinds of unit:

- a. A *clone* (abbreviated cl.), consisting of uniform material derived from a single individual and propagated entirely by vegetative means, as, for instance, by cuttings, divisions, grafts, etc.

Examples: *Fraxinus excelsior* cl. 'Westhoff's Glorie'; potato cl. 'Bintje'; *Cynodon dactylon* cl. 'Coastal'; *Syringa vulgaris* cl. 'Decaisne'.

- b. A *line*, consisting of a sexually reproducing population of uniform appearance, propagated by seeds or by spores, its stability maintained by selection to a standard.

Examples: *Petunia* 'Rosy Morn'; *Triticum aestivum* 'Marquis'.

- c. An assemblage of individuals (reproducing sexually or by apomixis) showing genetical differences but having one or more characteristics by which it can be differentiated from other cultivars (varieties).

Examples: *Cucurbita* 'Connecticut Field Pumpkin', a recognised cultivar (variety) known to vary markedly as to fruit size and shape, but these variations are not sufficiently distinct

for any group of individuals to warrant cultivar (variety) rank; *Medicago sativa* 'Ranger', the breeder seed of which is derived from intercrossing five seed-propagated lines each maintained under isolation; *Phlox drummondii* 'Sternenzauber', a mixture of different colour forms, all characterised by the same starlike shape of the corolla; *Poa pratensis* 'Primo' (reproduced by apomixis).

d. A uniform group which is a first generation hybrid (F_1) reconstituted on each occasion by crossing two or more breeding stocks maintained either by inbreeding or as clones.

Examples: Onion 'Granex', derived by crossing two other onion cultivars (varieties); maize 'US 13', a double-cross involving four inbred lines.

Article 12

The practice of designating an improved selection of a cultivar (variety) as a strain or equivalent term is not adopted in this Code. Any such selection showing sufficient differences from the parent cultivar (variety) to render it worthy of a name, is to be regarded as a distinct cultivar (variety), (see Rec. 20A).

SUPPLEMENTARY CATEGORIES

Article 13

Groups. Within a species or interspecific hybrid which includes many cultivars (varieties), assemblages of similar cultivars (varieties) may be designated as groups.

Examples: *Tulipa* \times *gesneriana* (Darwin group) 'Bartigon'; *Pisum sativum* (Wrinkle-seeded group) 'Laxton's Progress'; *Beta vulgaris* (Sugar Beet group) 'Klein Wanzleben E'; *Lolium perenne* (Early group) 'Devon Eaver'.

Note. In complex crops (for example, in apples and in some cereals) a hierarchy of categories may be necessary. In such cases the terms at the different levels should be proposed by those concerned with the systematics of the particular crop.

Article 14

The remaining supplementary categories are botanical and are governed by the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*. Some, such as subgenus, sectio (section), or series, are subdivisions of a genus and may be placed in brackets immediately after the generic name.

Examples: *Prunus* (subg. *Cerasus*) *avium* 'Erianne'; *Primula* (sect. *Candelabra*) *japonica* 'Postford White'; *Iris* (ser. *Variegatae*) *laevigata* 'Mottled Beauty'.

Other categories, such as subspecies, convarietas (convariety), varietas (variety), and forma (form), denote subdivisions of a species and may be placed after the specific epithet.

Examples: *Ranunculus acer* subsp. *friesianus* 'Plenus'; *Cucurbita pepo* convar. *citrullina* 'Dahlemer Dauerkürbis'; *Apium graveolens* var. *dulce* 'Golden Selfblanching'; *Fagus sylvatica* f. *atropunicea* 'Riversii'.

FORMATION AND USE OF CULTIVAR (VARIETY) NAMES

Article 15

From 1 January 1959 onwards, the name of a cultivar (variety) must be a fancy name, that is, one markedly different from a scientific name of Latin form.

This does not mean that names of Latin form published or registered before 1 January 1959 must be rejected because they are in Latin form.

Examples of new names (after 1 January 1959): 'Pygmy' but not 'Pygmaeus'; such names as 'Alba', 'Spectabile', 'Fastigiata', 'Prostrata' will not be allowed.

Examples of admissible names published before 1 January 1959: *Tulipa* × *gesneriana* 'Carminea'; *Hibiscus syriacus* 'Totus Albus'; *Hemerocallis* 'Alba Striata'.

Article 16

From 1 January 1959 onwards, a cultivar (variety) name, when directly attached to a scientific or common name, must be distinguished either by placing the abbreviation cv. before it, or typographically, for example, by enclosing it within single quotation marks.

From 1 January 1959 onwards, capital initial letters must be used for all words of a cultivar (variety) name except when national custom demands otherwise.

Note. Double quotation marks must not be used to enclose cultivar (variety) names.

Examples: See Art. 17.

Article 17

Position of the Cultivar (Variety) Name. From 1 January 1959 onwards, a cultivar (variety) name must be attached directly or by implication (for example, in lists of cultivar (variety) names), either to a scientific name or to a common name of the plant concerned, provided the common name is unambiguous.

Examples: *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* cv. Silver Queen; *Paeonia* 'Comte de Choiseul' or 'Comte de Choiseul' peony; potato 'Duke of York'; *Foeniculum vulgare* var. *azoricum* 'Perfektion'.

Syringa vulgaris 'Mont Blanc' or lilac 'Mont Blanc' but not syringa 'Glacier' or 'Glacier' syringa, as syringa is the English name of *Philadelphus*, and *Syringa* is also the scientific name for lilac.

Article 18

Transfer of Cultivar (Variety) Names. The cultivar (variety) name must remain unchanged when the scientific name is changed (for example, by union or division of genera or by adoption of an earlier name), unless the same cultivar (variety) name is already in use in the new position for a different cultivar (variety).

Examples: The following names all refer to the same cultivar (variety): *Scilla hispanica* 'Rose Queen', *S. campanulata* 'Rose Queen', *S. hispanica* var. *campanulata* 'Rose Queen', *Hyacinthoides hispanica* 'Rose Queen', and *Endymion hispanicus* 'Rose Queen'.

Article 19

From 1 January 1959 onwards, within a genus or hybrid genus the same cultivar (variety) name must not be used more than once without permission from the official registration authority, if such exists, (see Art. 51), and only when one or more of the following conditions obtain:

a. That the cultivars (varieties) belong to subdivisions of a genus which are so markedly distinct as to provide wholly different crops. Such duplication should, however, be avoided whenever possible.

Examples: Cherries, plums, and peaches, subdivisions of the genus *Prunus*; cabbage, cauliflower, and mustard, subdivisions of *Brassica*; cucumber and melon, subdivisions of *Cucumis*.

b. That the cultivar (variety) to which the name was first given is no longer known to be in cultivation or already possesses a correct name. This does not apply if the extinct cultivar (variety) is important historically, for example, as an ancestor of existing cultivars (varieties).

Examples: The name *Quercus robur* 'Cucullata' is correct because the earlier use of this name applies to an extinct cultivar (variety).

Cantaloupe 'Silver Netted', not now known to exist, is, on the other hand, an important ancestor of many contemporary cultivars (varieties), and its name must not be used again.

c. That there is no other name so similar as to lead to confusion (see Art. 21i).

Article 20

From 1 January 1959 onwards, a cultivar (variety) name should preferably consist of one or two words and must not consist of more than three words. For purposes of this Article a symbol, an abbreviation, or a numeral is counted as a word (see Art. 21a).

Recommendation 20A

A new cultivar (variety) which originated by selection or by bud-mutation from another cultivar (variety), but which still retains a strong resemblance to it, should, when appropriate, be named to indicate the relationship (see Art. 12).

Examples: Apple 'Crimson Bramley' is a bud-mutant from apple 'Bramley's Seedling'; cabbage 'Wisconsin All Seasons', resistant to the disease "yellows", is a selection from the non-resistant cabbage 'All Seasons'; 'Wisconsin All Seasons Superb' would be inadmissible, as it consists of more than three words.

Article 21

Inadmissible Names. From 1 January 1959 onwards, the following cultivar (variety) names are inadmissible:

a. Names containing numerals or symbols except as established custom requires.

Examples of crops where such names are admissible: sugar cane (for example, 'POJ 2878'); cucumber ('Wisconsin S-M-R 12').

b. The scientific or common name of a genus or the common name of a species.

Examples: Poplar 'Eucalyptus', camellia 'Rose', and plum 'Apricot', since they may be carelessly referred to as *Eucalyptus* 'Poplar', rose 'Camellia', and apricot 'Plum'.

c. Names containing an initial article unless required by linguistic custom.

Examples: 'Colonel' not 'The Colonel', but 'La Rochelle' not 'Rochelle'.

d. Abbreviations at the beginning of a cultivar (variety) name.

Examples: 'George Creelman' not 'G. Creelman'; 'William Thomas' not 'Wm. Thomas'; 'Mount Kisco' not 'Mt. Kisco'.

e. Names containing forms of address liable to be confused.

Examples: Señor and Señora.

f. Excessively long words or phrases.

Examples: 'Centenaire de Rozain-Bourcharlat'; 'Diplomgartenbauinspektor'.

g. Names exaggerating the merits of a cultivar (variety) or which may become inaccurate through the introduction of new cultivars (varieties).

Examples: Tomato 'Earliest of All'; bean 'Longest Possible'.

h. Names that are vaguely descriptive.

Examples: Rose 'Yellow Queen' not rose 'Yellow'; endive 'White Curled' not endive 'Curled'.

i. Names within the same genus likely to be confused.

Examples: 'Beatrice' and 'Beatrix'; 'Charmian' and 'Charmain'; 'Ellen', 'Helen', 'Helena', and 'Hélène'; 'Werner', 'Verner', 'Warner', and 'Warnaer'; 'Darwin' and 'Charles Darwin'.

j. Names resulting in a series of names with the same initial word.

Examples: Rhododendron 'Pink Perfection', 'Pink Cheeks', 'Pink Sensation', etc.; *Rubus* 'Burbank's Thornless', 'Burbank's Everbearing', 'Burbank's Luscious Beauty', etc.

k. Names duplicated in closely related groups which although separated generically by some are placed by others in the same genus (see Art. 19a).

Example: Duplication should be avoided in *Anemone* and *Pulsatilla*, as the latter is included by some botanists in *Anemone*.

l. Names of cultivars (varieties) of hybrid origin formed by combining parts of the Latin epithets of the parent species.

Example: 'Salujapica' must not be used as a cultivar (variety) name for a hybrid between *Camellia japonica* and *C. saluenensis* (see also Art. 41).

PUBLICATION, PRIORITY, AND REJECTION OF CULTIVAR (VARIETY) NAMES

DEFINITIONS

Article 22

A *legitimate name* is one in accordance with the Articles of this Code.

An *illegitimate name* is one that is contrary to the Articles of this Code. Names contrary to a Recommendation are not on that account illegitimate.

The *correct name* is the earliest legitimate name available except as provided otherwise by Arts. 19b. and 31-35.

Valid publication is publication in accordance with Arts. 24-27.

Note. In this Code, unless otherwise indicated, the word publication means valid publication.

Article 23

Legitimate Names. In order to be legitimate, names given before 1 January 1959 must either be validly published or accepted by an official registration authority (see Arts. 51-54).

In order to be legitimate, names published after 1 January 1959 must be validly published in accordance with Arts. 24-27.

PUBLICATION

Article 24

Valid Publication. In order to be valid, publication is effected by the distribution to the public of printed or similarly duplicated matter.

Note. For the purpose of this Article, printed or similarly duplicated matter is defined as reading matter multiplied by any mechanical or graphic process whereby

a number of identical, legible, indelible copies are made from the original. Hand-written material, even though reproduced mechanically or graphically, and newspapers are excluded.

Recommendation 24A

Copies of publications containing new names should be sent to the appropriate registration authorities and to suitable libraries.

Article 25

Dating of Publication. From 1 January 1959 onwards, the publication containing the name must be clearly dated, at least as to year.

Article 26

In order to be valid, the publication of a cultivar (variety) name after 1 January 1959 must be accompanied by a description or by a reference to a previously published description (see Art. 17).

Recommendation 26A

The description should, when possible, contain particulars to distinguish the cultivar (variety) from related cultivars (varieties) or, when this cannot be done, to place the cultivar (variety) in an accepted classification if available. Parentage, history, and name of originator or introducer should be stated when known.

Recommendation 26B

Whenever possible an illustration should be provided with the description.

Recommendation 26C

When appropriate a preserved specimen and/or a coloured illustration should be deposited in a public herbarium and be cited in the description.

Article 27

Any language may be used for the description required for valid publication.

Recommendation 27A

It is strongly recommended that English, French, German, Russian, or Spanish be used, or that a translation or summary of the description in one of these languages be provided.

PRIORITY

Article 28

The naming of cultivars (varieties) is based on priority of publication except when expressly limited (see Arts. 30-35).

Article 29

Starting Points. Valid publication of cultivar (variety) names is treated as beginning as follows:

a. From a list published or designated by an international registration authority (see Art. 51).

b. When no international registration authority exists, from a publication adopted by the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants after consultation with appropriate organizations.

c. In the absence of an approved publication, from Philip Miller's *Gardener's Dictionary*, Ed. 6, 1752.

This edition of Miller's work is the first comprehensive treatment of cultivated plants immediately preceding Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum*, Ed. 1, 1753.

Article 30

The date of a cultivar (variety) name is:

a. Before 1 January 1959, that of its valid publication or of its official registration, the earlier date taking precedence.

b. From 1 January 1959 onwards, that of its valid publication.

Article 31

Exceptions to Priority. When a generally established cultivar (variety) name competes with an earlier name, the former is retained if the use of the latter would lead to confusion. Such action may be taken only with the approval of the official registration authority, if such exists.

REJECTION OF NAMES

Article 32

A name is to be rejected:

a. If it is illegitimate (see Arts. 22 and 23).

b. When Arts. 19b, 31, 33, 34, and 35 apply.

Recommendation 32A

Synonyms (rejected names) should be recorded in the official registration lists and other appropriate places.

Article 33

When confusion is caused by the use of the same name for two or more widely grown cultivars (varieties) in the same genus, the official registration authority, if such exists, must decide for which cultivar (variety) the name is to be retained (see also Art. 19).

Recommendation 33A

When synonyms resulting from the application of the above article are listed, the following method is recommended: 'Jane Brown' (formerly 'John Smith', a name retained for another cultivar).

Article 34

A cultivar (variety) name is rejected if, owing to an error by the namer, it includes a word indicating that it belongs to an unrelated assemblage of cultivars (varieties).

Example: Cherry 'Kochs Verbesserte Ostheimer' is not in fact an Ostheimer and should therefore be known by the next oldest name, 'Podbielski'.

Article 35

From 1 January 1959 onwards, a name must be rejected if published without the permission of the originator or introducer of the cultivar (variety), (see Art. 54).

TRANSLATIONS, TRANSLITERATIONS, AND COMMERCIAL SYNONYMS

Article 36

When a cultivar (variety) is introduced into another country, its original name is normally retained. However, when there are linguistic and other difficulties, translation, transliteration, or change of name (commercial synonym, see Art. 37) is allowed. From 1 January 1959 onwards, however, personal names must not be translated. A translation or transliteration is the same name as the original in a different form and dates from the original publication. The first legitimate available translation or transliteration is the correct one in a particular language or alphabet, respectively.

Examples: Cucumber 'Noa's Forcing' is a translation of Gurke 'Noas Treib'; Savoy cabbage 'Eisenkopf' is translated into English as 'Ironhead', into French as 'Tête de Fer', into Swedish as 'Järnhuvud'.

'Charles' must not be altered to 'Karl' or 'Karel'; 'San Pietro' must not be altered to 'Saint Peter', 'Sankt Peter', or 'Saint Pierre'.

'Amanogawa', a cultivar (variety) of *Prunus serrulata*, is the transliteration into the Roman alphabet from Japanese script. Hence the later English translations 'Celestial River' and 'Milky Way' are inadmissible.

Article 37

A *commercial synonym* is an alternative legitimate name for a cultivar (variety) to be used only:

- a. When the original name is not commercially acceptable in another area, and
- b. When the synonym has been approved by the originator of the cultivar (variety), and by the official registration authority, if such exists.

A name is not commercially acceptable when it is difficult to pronounce, or when the original name or a translation would have a different connotation or implication.

Examples: The rose 'Mevrouw van Straaten-van Nes' from the Netherlands has a commercial synonym 'Van Nes' in Great Britain; the French translations of the names rose 'Gold Lass' or 'Golden Lady' would have undesirable connotations.

COLLECTIVE NAMES OF CULTIVARS (VARIETIES) OF HYBRID ORIGIN

Article 38

When cultivars (varieties) of interspecific hybrid origin which are of the same parentage are grouped together, they are designated by a combination consisting of a generic name and a formula or by a combination of a generic name and a collective name (see Arts. 8 and 9).

Article 39

A *formula* consists of the scientific or cultivar (variety) names of the parents connected by the multiplication sign (\times).

Recommendation 39A

The order of the names may be either alphabetical (as in this Code), or, when the female parent is known, with the name of the female parent first. The male (σ) and female (ϕ) signs may be added if desired. The method used in any publication should be clearly stated.

Article 40

A *collective name* must be either a word of Latin form preceded by the multiplication sign (\times) or a phrase in modern language. Such a phrase must contain a word such as "hybrid", "hybrids", "cross", "crosses", "grex" (abbreviated g., Latin for swarm or flock), etc., indicating the collective nature of the unit.

All plants derived from the same two or more species, including all generations and back crosses distinguishable from the parents, must have the same collective name.

Examples: See Art. 41.

Article 41

A collective name in Latin form must be published with a Latin diagnosis and in combination with a generic name. It is subject to the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (ed. 1956, Arts. 40 and H 1-5).

Examples: All hybrid cultivars (varieties) derived from *Camellia japonica* and *C. saluenensis*, for example 'Donation', are designated by the formula *C. japonica* \times *C. saluenensis* or by the collective name in Latin form *Camellia* \times *williamsii*. 'Donation' may therefore be listed as *Camellia japonica* \times *C. saluenensis* 'Donation', *Camellia* \times *williamsii* 'Donation', or merely *camellia* 'Donation'. *Lilium* \times *sulphurgale* is the collective name for hybrids between *Lilium regale* and *L. sulphureum*.

Article 42

A collective name in a modern language must be distinguished typographically from the generic name to which it is attached, usually by printing the generic name in italics.

Example: *Lilium* Bellingham Hybrids is a collective name in modern language for interspecific hybrids between *Lilium humboldtii* and *L. pardalinum*.

Note 1. A collective name in modern language, if it is followed by a cultivar (variety) name, is usually placed in brackets, for example, *Lilium* (Bellingham Hybrids) 'Shuksan', *Rosa* (Hybrid Tea) 'Richmond', *Cattleya* (Fabia g.) 'Prince of Wales'. The brackets may be omitted, and, in a context where the status of the collective name is clear, the word grex or its abbreviation may also be omitted, for example, *Cattleya* Fabia 'Prince of Wales'.

Note 2. In certain groups names such as *Rhododendron* 'Jalisco' var. 'Eclipse' have been used where 'Jalisco' stands for a collective name and 'Eclipse' for a cultivar (variety) name. This procedure being incorrect, the name should be written *Rhododendron* (Jalisco grex) 'Eclipse', or *Rhododendron* (Jalisco Hybrids) 'Eclipse'.

Article 43

The use of the name of only one parent species as part of a collective name in the form of a phrase is permissible only when the other parent is unknown or of

complex or uncertain origin and when the hybrid group has well-marked characters of the species whose name is used.

Example: *Rhododendron Fortunei* Hybrids.

Article 44

When the name of the first cultivar (variety) of an interspecific hybrid has later been used as part of the collective name of the hybrid, the name must be retained for the first cultivar (variety).

Example: *Rhododendron* (Jalisco grex) 'Jalisco'.

Article 45

When a cultivar (variety) of an interspecific hybrid is introduced into cultivation, it must be given a cultivar (variety) name in addition to the collective name or formula, even if only one cultivar (variety) of the hybrid is concerned.

Example: When the first cultivar (variety) of *Viburnum* \times *bodnantense* (*V. fragrans* \times *V. grandiflorum*) was introduced into cultivation, it was not given a cultivar (variety) name. In order to distinguish it from other forms of the same parentage, the name 'Dawn' was later given to it.

GRAFT-CHIMAERAS

Article 46

Graft-chimaeras (sometimes called "graft-hybrids") are composed of tissues from two different plants, stock and scion, and are not sexual hybrids. Graft-chimaeras are designated by a formula or by a name.

Article 47

The formula of a graft-chimaera consists of the names of the two "parents" in alphabetical order connected by the addition sign (+).

Examples: *Cytisus purpureus* + *Laburnum anagyroides*; *Syringa* \times *chinensis* + *S. vulgaris*.

Article 48

When the components of a graft-chimaera belong to the same genus, the name must consist of the generic name followed by an addition sign (+) and an epithet.

Example: *Syringa* + *correlata* (*Syringa* \times *chinensis* + *S. vulgaris*).

Article 49

When the components of a graft-chimaera belong to different genera, the name must consist of a new "generic" name formed by combining the generic names of the components, preceded by an addition sign (+) and followed by an epithet. These names and epithets must not be the same as those of hybrids.

Examples: + *Crataegomespilus dardarii* (*Crataegus monogyna* + *Mespilus germanica*), but \times *Crataemespilus gillottii* (*Crataegus monogyna* \times *Mespilus germanica*); *Cytisus* + *adamii* (*Cytisus laburnum* + *C. purpureus*) or, if the components are considered generically distinct, + *Laburnocytisus adamii* (*Cytisus purpureus* + *Laburnum anagyroides*).

Article 50

The same two components may build a graft-chimaera in more than one way.

These different graft-chimaeras must be designated by the same formula or name but must be named as distinct cultivars (varieties), (see Art. 45).

Examples: +*Crataegomespilus dardarii* 'Jules d'Asnières'; *Solanum* +*tubingense* 'Koelreuterianum'.

REGISTRATION OF CULTIVAR (VARIETY) NAMES

Article 51

Registration is the acceptance of a cultivar (variety) name by an official registration authority and the inclusion of this name in a register (see Appendices I and II).

Note 1. An official registration authority is any international or national organization or agency so designated either by appointment or by agreement with those concerned.

Examples: The International Poplar Commission appointed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for forestry cultivars (varieties) in the genus *Populus*; The Royal Horticultural Society, London, which is the International Registration Authority for *Rhododendron* (including azaleas), appointed by the International Horticultural Congress; The American Society for Horticultural Science for fruits and vegetables in the United States; and the Board for the Breeder's Rights (Raad voor het Kwekersrecht), which is the Dutch registration authority for cultivar (variety) names in agricultural crops in the Netherlands.

Note 2. Acceptance of a name for registration does not imply judgment on the distinctness of the cultivar (variety) from others. The testing of cultivars (varieties) is of the greatest importance and should, when possible, be carried out before a name is submitted for registration, but it is emphasised that registration is independent of testing.

Note 3. When international and national authorities are both registering cultivar (variety) names in the same crop, the registration of a name by a national authority is subject to confirmation by the international authority.

Article 52

Cultivar (variety) names may be registered only when in accordance with the Articles of this Code.

Article 53

A registration authority must have evidence that permission for registration of the cultivar (variety) name has been granted by the originator.

Article 54

For purposes of this Code, the *originator* is the person or agency producing the new cultivar (variety). The *describer* is the person or agency first validly publishing a name. The *introducer* is the person or agency first making a cultivar (variety) available.

Note 1. In some crops there may be no single introducer for a cultivar (variety) when the latter has been released to many potential introducers.

Note 2. When a cultivar (variety) having a legitimate name in one country is later introduced into another country under a commercial synonym (see Art. 37), the person or agency first validly publishing the commercial synonym is the introducer of the plant under the latter name.

TRADE-MARKS

Article 55

In certain countries cultivars (varieties) are designated by trade-marks established by law. Trade-marks may be included in registration lists only with the permission of the holders and must be clearly indicated by the sign (®).

MODIFICATION OF THE CODE

Article 56

This Code may be modified only by action of the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Proposals for amendment should be sent to the Secretary of the Commission, at the Botany Division, International Union of Biological Sciences.*

APPENDIX I

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

1. Registration authorities should require that names submitted for registration be accompanied by the following particulars:

- a. The name and nationality of the originator and/or introducer.
- b. The name of the describer or namer when the cultivar (variety) has been previously described or named.
- c. The name of the owner of the parental plant of a new bud-mutant (sport).
- d. The year in which the name was registered or published.
- e. The parentage when known.
- f. Particulars of testing.
- g. Awards received, with dates.
- h. A description in English, French, German, Russian, or Spanish, including, where applicable, details of colour (with reference to colour chart used), classification, chromosome data, etc.

2. A registration fee should be charged by an international registration authority in consultation with the national organizations or agencies concerned.

3. Registration authorities should compile and publish lists of cultivar (variety) names. These lists should include:

- a. The names of all the cultivars (varieties) in cultivation (see, however, Art. 55), giving for each name the particulars enumerated under 1.
- b. The names of all the cultivars (varieties) which, although no longer cultivated, are of historical importance, for example, as ancestors of existing cultivars (varieties).
- c. All known synonyms.

* 106 Lange Nieuwstraat, Utrecht, Netherlands.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

February 1958

1. The following International Registration Authorities were appointed by the Fourteenth International Horticultural Congress, Scheveningen, 1956:

Koninklijke Algemene Vereniging voor Bloembollencultuur (Royal General Dutch Bulb Growers Society), 45, Wilhelminastraat, Haarlem, Holland.

Tulipa; Hardy bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants (excluding *Dahlia*, *Gladiolus*, *Lilium* and *Narcissus*).

American Horticultural Council, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain 30, Mass., U.S.A. (acting on behalf of the following specialist societies)

The American Iris Society

Iris (excluding bulbous irises).

The Holly Society of America

Ilex

The American Rose Society

Rosa

The Hemerocallis Society of America

Hemerocallis

The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

Narcissus; *Rhododendron* (including *Azalea*); *Delphinium* (perennials only).

The National Chrysanthemum Society, 83, Chesterfield Road, Barnet, Herts., England.

Chrysanthemum (perennials only).

2. The following International Registration Authority has been appointed by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations:

The International Poplar Commission, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

Forestry cultivars (varieties) of the genus *Populus*.

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