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of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

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Review of the texts of the standards

aligned with the 2009 Standard Layout

UNECE Standard FFV-29 concerning the marketing and commercial quality control of plums

Submitted by the secretariat

I. Definition of produce

This standard applies to plums of varieties (cultivars) grown from:

- *Prunus domestica* L. ssp. *domestica*
- *Prunus domestica* L. ssp. *insititia* (L.) C. K. Schneid
- *Prunus domestica* L. ssp. *italica* (Borkh.) Gams
- *Prunus domestica* L. ssp. *syriaca* (Borkh.) Janch.
- *Prunus salicina* Lindl.

to be supplied fresh to the consumer, plums for industrial processing being excluded.

II. Provisions concerning quality

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements for plums at the export-control stage after preparation and packaging.

However, if applied at stages following export, products may show in relation to the requirements of the standard:

- a slight lack of freshness and turgidity
- for products graded in classes other than the "Extra" Class, a slight deterioration due to their development and their tendency to perish.

The holder/seller of products may not display such products or offer them for sale, or deliver or market them in any manner other than in conformity with this standard. The holder shall be responsible for observing such conformity..

A. Minimum requirements

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the plums must be:

- intact
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter
- practically free from pests
- free from damage caused by pests affecting the flesh
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

The plums must be sufficiently developed and display satisfactory ripeness.

The development and condition of the plums must be such as to enable them:

- to withstand transportation and handling
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Classification

Plums are classified in three classes, as defined below:

(i) "Extra" Class

Plums in this class must be of superior quality. In shape, development and colouring they must be characteristic of the variety.

They must be:

- practically covered by their bloom, according to variety
- of firm flesh.

They must be free from defects, with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

(ii) Class I

Plums in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety.

The following slight defects, however, may be allowed, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- a slight defect in shape
- a slight defect in development
- slight defects in colouring
- skin defects of elongated shape must not exceed in length one-third of the maximum diameter of the fruit. In particular, healed cracks may be allowed for "Golden gage" varieties¹
- other skin defects of which the total area affected must not exceed one-sixteenth of the whole surface.

(iii) Class II

This class includes plums that do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The following defects may be allowed, provided the plums retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defects in shape
- defects in development
- defects in colouring
- skin defects of which the total area affected must not exceed one-quarter of the whole surface.

III. Provisions concerning sizing

Size is determined by the maximum diameter of the equatorial section.

The minimum sizes shall be as follows:

	"Extra" and I	II
Large-fruited varieties ²	35 mm	30 mm
Other varieties	28 mm	25 mm
Mirabelles and Damsons	20 mm	17 mm

To ensure uniformity in size in the "Extra" Class, the range in size between produce in the same package shall not exceed 10 mm.

¹ Definition: Gages (Green Apricots, Dauphines, Greengages) having a green skin with a yellowish sheen.

² See list annexed to this standard.

IV. Provisions concerning tolerances

At all marketing stages, tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each lot for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances

(i) "Extra" Class

A total tolerance of 5 per cent, by number or weight, of plums not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class I is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 0.5 per cent in total may consist of produce satisfying the requirements of Class II quality.

(ii) Class I

A total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of plums not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class II is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 1 per cent in total may consist of produce satisfying neither the requirements of Class II quality nor the minimum requirements, or of produce affected by decay. Within this tolerance of 10 per cent, not more than 2 per cent in total may consist of split and/or worm eaten fruit.

(iii) Class II

A total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of plums satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements is allowed. Within this tolerance, not more than 2 per cent in total may consist of produce affected by decay. Within this tolerance of 10 per cent, not more than 4 per cent in total may consist of split and/or worm-eaten fruit.

B. Size tolerances

For all classes (if sized): a total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of plums deviating from the minimum size or the size stated on the package, the deviation not exceeding 3 mm above or below.

V. Provisions concerning presentation

A. Uniformity

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only plums of the same origin, variety, quality and size (if sized), and for the "Extra" Class, the contents must also be uniform in colour.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging

Plums must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications, is allowed, provided the printing and labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

VI. Provisions concerning marking

Each package³ must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside:

A. Identification

Packer and/or dispatcher/shipper:

Name and physical address (e.g. street/city/region/postal code and, if different from the country of origin, the country) or a code mark officially recognized by the national authority⁴.

B. Nature of the produce

- "Plums" if the contents are not visible from the outside
- Name of the variety.

C. Origin of the produce

- Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications

- Class
- Size (if sized) expressed in minimum and maximum diameter.

E. Official control mark (optional)

³ According to the Geneva Protocol, footnote 2, "Package units of produce prepacked for direct sale to the consumer shall not be subject to these marking provisions but shall conform to the national requirements. However, the markings referred to shall in any event be shown on the transport packaging containing such package units".

⁴ The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. However, in the case where a code mark is used, the reference "packer and/or dispatcher (or equivalent abbreviations)" has to be indicated in close connection with the code mark, and the code mark should be preceded by the ISO 3166 (alpha) country/area code of the recognizing country, if not the country of origin.

Annex

List of varieties

Some of the varieties listed in the following may be marketed under names for which trademark protection has been sought or obtained in one or more countries. Names believed by the United Nations to be varietal names are listed in the first column. Other names by which the United Nations believes the variety may be known are listed in the second column. Neither of these two lists is intended to include trademarks. References to known trademarks have been included in footnotes for information only. The absence of a trade mark in the footnotes does not constitute any indication that there is no registered/pending trademark for such a variety.⁵

⁵ Some of the varietal names listed in the first column may indicate varieties for which patent protection has been obtained in one or more countries. Such proprietary varieties may only be produced or traded by those authorized by the patent holder to do so under an appropriate license. The United Nations takes no position as to the validity of any such patent or the rights of any such patent holder or its licensee regarding the production or trading of any such variety.

The United Nations endeavoured to ensure that no trademark names are listed in the table. However, it is the responsibility of any trademark owner to notify the United Nations promptly if a trademark name has been included in the table and to provide the United Nations (see address below) with an appropriate varietal, or generic name for the variety as well as adequate evidence ownership of any applicable patent or trademark regarding such variety. Provided that no further information is needed from the trademark holder, the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards will change the list accordingly at the session following receipt of the information. The United Nations takes no position as to the validity of any such trademarks or the rights of any such trademark owners or their licensees.

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Non-exhaustive list of large-fruited varieties of *Prunus domestica*

Variety	
Cultivar and/or trade name	Synonyms
Aleksona	
Apple	
Ariel	
Belle de Louvain	Bella di Lovanio
Bernardina	
Bluefre	Blue Fré
Cacanska lepotica	Belle de Cacak, Cacaks Beauty, Cacaks Schöne
Cacanska najbolja	Meilleure de Cacak, Cacaks Beste
Cacanska rana	Précoce de Cacak, Cacaks Frühe
California Blue	California Blu
Carpatin	
Centenar	
Coe's Golden Drop	
De Fraile	Fraila
Denniston Superb	
Edwards	Colbus
Emma Leppermann	
Empress	
Erfdeel	
Giant	Burbank Giant Prune
Grand Prix	Grand Prize
Hall	
Harris Monarch	Harris
Heron	
Impérial Epineuse	
Janand	
Jefferson	Jefferson's Gage
Jori's Plum	
Jubileum	
June Blood	
Magna Glauca	
Manns Number One	
Marjorie's Seedling	
Merton Gage	Merton, Mereton
Merton Gem	
Monarch	
Monsieur hâif	Early Orleans
Nueva Extremadura	
Oneida	
Ontario	Ontariopflaume
Pitestean	

Variety	
Cultivar and/or trade name	Synonyms
Pond's Seedling	
President	
Prince Engelbert	
Prince of Wales	Prince de Galles
Prof. Collumbien	
Prune Martin	
Queen's Crown	Cox's Emperor
Quetsche Blanche de Létricourt	Quetsche Dr. Létricourt
Rausve	
Regina Claudia Mostruosa	
Regina d'Italia	
Reine-Claude d'Althan	Falso
Reine-Claude d'Oullin's	Oullin's Gage
Seneca	
Skalve	
Staro vengrine	
Sugar Prune	
Sultan	
Swan Gage	
Tragedy	
Utility	Laxton's Utility
Valor	
Victoria	
Vision	
Washington	
Zimmers Frühzwetsche	

Non-exhaustive list of large-fruited varieties of *Prunus salicina*

Variety	
Cultivar and/or trade name	Synonyms
Allo	
Andy's Pride	
Angeleno	
Autumn Giant	
Autumn Pride	
Beaut Sun	
Beauty	Beaty
Bella di Barbiano	
Black Amber	
Black Beaut	
Black Gold	
Black Rosa	
Black Royal	
Black Star	
Black Sun	
Burbank	
Burmosa	
Calita	
Casselman	Kesselman
Catalina	
Celebration	
Centenaria	
Del Rey Sun	
Delbarazur	
Dolar	
Eclipse	
Eldorado	
Eric Sun	
Flavor King	
Formosa	
Fortune	
Friar	
Frontier	
Gavearli	
Gaviota	
Globe Sun	
Goccia d'Oro	
Golden Japan	Shiro
Golden King	
Golden Kiss	
Golden Plum	
Goldsweet 4	
Grand Rosa	

Variety	
Cultivar and/or trade name	Synonyms
Green Sun	
Hackman	
Harry Pickstone	
Howard Sun	
Kelsey	
Lady Red	
Lady West	
Laetitia	
Laroda	
Larry Ann	Larry Anne, Tegan Blue, Freedom
Late Red	
Late Santa Rosa	
Linda Rosa	
Mariposa	Improved Satsuma, Satsuma Improved
Methley	
Midnight Sun	
Morettini 355	Cœur de Lion
Narrabeen	
Newyorker	
Nubiana	
Obilnaja	
October Sun	
Original Sun	
Oro Miel	
Ozark Premier	Premier
Pink Delight	
Pioneer	
Queen Ann	
Queen Rosa	
Red Beaut	
Red Rosa	
Red Sweet	
Redgold	
Redroy	
Reubennel	Ruby Nel
Royal Black	
Royal Diamond	
Royal Garnet	
Royal Star	
Roysum	
Ruby Blood	
Ruby Red	
Sangue di Drago	
Santa Rosa	
Sapphire	
Satsuma	

Variety	
Cultivar and/or trade name	Synonyms
Simka	
Sir Prize	Akihime
Songold	
Southern Belle	
Southern Pride	
Souvenir	
Souvenir II	
Spring Beaut	
Starking Delicious	
Stirling	
Suplumeleven ⁶	
Suplumthirteen	
Suplumtwelve	
Susy	
TC Sun	
Teak Gold	
Top Black	
Tracy Sun	
Wickson	
Yakima	
Yellow Sun	
Zanzi Sun	

Adopted 1961

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The OECD Scheme for the Application of International Standards for Fruit and Vegetables has published an explanatory illustrated brochure on the application of this standard. The publication may be obtained from the OECD bookshop at: www.oecdbookshop.org.

⁶ The proprietary trademark “Black Diamond®” may only be used for the marketing of fruit from this variety with the express authorization of the trademark owner.