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## ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

COMMITTEE FOR TRADE, INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Working Party on Standardization of
Perishable Produce and Quality Development

Specialized Section on Coordination of
Standardization of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Forty-eighth session, Geneva, 23 to 26 April 2002

## REPORT OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH SESSION

## Addendum 2

Note by the Secretariat : This document contains the new UNECE standard for Apples which was created on the basis of the existing UNECE Standard for Apples and Pears. The text is proposed to the Working Party for adoption. Changes to the existing standard on Apples and Pears have been marked with strikeouts for deleted text and bold for new text.

UNECE STANDARD FFV-50
concerning the marketing and commercial quality control of

APPLESAND PEARS
moving in international trade between and to
UN/ECE member countries

## I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE

This standard applies to apples pears of varieties (cultivars) grown from Malus domestica Borkh. and
 excluded.

## II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY

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

## A. Minimum requirements

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, apples-and pears 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
- practically free from damage caused by pests
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

In addition, they must have been carefully picked.
The development and condition of the apples pears must be such as to enable them:

- to continue their mattring ripening process and to reach the degree of mattrity ripeness required in relation to the varietal characteristics ${ }^{1}$
- to withstand transport and handling, and
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

[^0]
## B. Classification

Apples-and pears are classified in three classes defined below:

## (i) "Extra" Class

Apples and pears in this class must be of superior quality. In shape, size and colouring they must be characteristic of the variety ${ }^{2}$ and the stalk must be intact.

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

Pears must not be gritty.
(ii) Class I

Apples-and pears in this class must be of good quality. In shape, size and colouring they must be characteristic of the variety. ${ }^{2}$

The flesh must be perfectly sound.
The following slight defects, however, may be allowed, on individual fruit 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
- a slight defect in colouring
- $\quad$ slight skin defects which must not extend over more than:
- $\quad 2 \mathrm{~cm}$ in length for defects of elongated shape
- $\quad 1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ of total surface area for other defects, with the exception of scab (Venturia inaequalis), which must not extend over more than $0.25 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ cumulative in area.
- $\quad$ slight bruising not exceeding $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ in area and not discoloured.

For apples t-The stalk may be missing, provided the break is clean and the adjacant skin is not damaged. For pears the stalk may be slightly damaged.

## Pears must not be gritly.

[^1]
## (iii) Class II

This class includes apples-and pears which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above. ${ }^{2}$

The flesh must be free from major defects.
The following defects are allowed provided the fruit retains its essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation.

- defects in shape
- defects in development
- defects in colouring
- skin defects which must not extend over more than:
- $\quad 4 \mathrm{~cm}$ in length for defects of elongated shape
- $\quad 2.5 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ total surface area for other defects, including slightly discoloured bruising, with the exception of scab (Venturia inaequalis), which must not extend over more than $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ cumulative in area.
- slight bruising not exceeding $1.5 \mathbf{c m}^{2}$ in area which may be slightly discoloured.


## III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

Size is determined by maximum diameter of the equatorial section or by weight. However, when sizing by weight, the minimum weight must ensure all fruit, as appropriate, meet the minimum diameter sizes listed below:

A minimum size ${ }^{3}$ by diameter is required ${ }^{4}$ for each class as follows:

|  | Extra | Class I | Class II |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Apples |  |  |  |
| Large fruited varieties | 65 mm | 60 mm | 60 mm |
| Other varieties | 60 mm | 55 mm | 50 mm |
| Pears |  |  |  |
| Large fruited varieties | 60 mm | 55 mm | 55 mm |
| Other varieties | 55 mm | 50 mm | 45 |
|  |  |  |  |

${ }^{3}$ The European Community and Slovakia have adopted larger minimum sizes for apples as follows:

Large fruited varieties:
Other varities:

70 mm fro "Extra" Class; 65mm for Classes I and II
60 mm for "Extra" Class; 55 mm for Classes I and II
${ }^{4}$ New Zealand, Chile and South Africa do not consider there to be an effective correlation between fruit sized by weight and the requirements for minimum diameter. New Zealand will propose that separate minimum requirements for weight sizing be included in the standard once further data has been obtained on this and the related issue of maturity requirements.

Exceptionally, and for summer pears included in the Annex of this standard, no minimum size will be laid down for consignments dispatehed between-10 June and 31 July (inclusive) of any year.

To ensure there is uniformity of size within a package, the difference in diameter between fruit in the same package shall be limited to: 5

- $\quad 5 \mathrm{~mm}$ for "Extra" Class fruit and for Class I and II fruit packed in rows and layers ${ }^{6}$
- $\quad 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ for Class I fruit packed loose in bulk in the package or in consumer prepackages. ${ }^{7}$

For fruit sized according to weight, the difference in weight between fruit in the same package shall be limited to;

- $\quad \mathbf{2 0 \%}$ of the average individual fruit weight in the package for Class Extra and for Class I and II fruit packed in rows and layers
- $\quad \mathbf{2 5 \%}$ of the average individual fruit weight in the package for Class I fruit packed loose in the package or in consumer packages.

There is no sizing uniformity limit for Class II fruit packed loose in bulk in the package or in consumer pre-packages.

## IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

## A. Quality tolerances

(i) "Extra" Class

5 per cent by number or weight of apples-or pears not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class I or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class.
(ii) Class I

10 per cent by number or weight of apples-or pears not satisfying the requirements of the class, but meeting those of Class II or, exceptionally, coming within the tolerances of that class. However, pears without stalks are not included in this tolerance.

[^2]
## (iii) Class II

10 per cent by number or weight of apples-or pears-satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements, with the exception of produce affected by rotting or any other deterioration rendering it unfit for consumption.

Within this tolerance, a maximum of 2 per cent by number or weight of fruit is allowed which shows the following defects:

- serious attacks of cork (bitter pit) or water-core
- slight damage or unhealed cracks
- very slight traces of rot
- presence of internal feeding pests and/or damage to the flesh caused by pests.


## B. Size tolerances

For all classes:
(a) for fruit which is subject to the rules of uniformity, 10 per cent by number or weight of fruit corresponding to the size immediately above or below that marked on the package, with, for fruit classified in the smallest grade allowed a maximum variation of 5 mm below the minimum;
(b) for fruit which is not subject to the rules of uniformity, 10 per cent by number or weight of fruit below the minimum size laid down, with a maximum variation of 5 mm below the minimum size.

## V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION

## A. Uniformity

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only apples-or pears of the same origin, variety, quality, and size (if sized) and the same degree of ripeness.

In the case of the "Extra" Class, uniformity also applies to colouring.
The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.
Uniformity of variety and origin are is not required for apples in consumer packages prepacked units of a net weight not exceeding 5 kg . If different varieties of apples are sold in the same package, uniformity of origin is not required.

## B. Packaging

The apples and pears must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly. In particular, consumer packages of a net weight exceeding 3 kg shall be sufficiently rigid to ensure proper protection of the produce.

The materials used inside the package must be new, 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 or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

## C. Presentation

For "Extra" Class fruit must be packed in layers.

## VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING

Each package ${ }^{8}$ must bear the following particulars, in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked, and visible from the outside:

## A. Identification

Packer ) Name and address or
and/or ) officially issued or
Dispatcher ) accepted code mark. ${ }^{9}$

## B. Nature of produce

- "Apples"-or "pears", if the contents are not visible from the outside
- $\quad$ Name of the variety-or varieties (where appropriate)

In the case of consumer packages containing a mixture of apples of different varieties, names of the different varieties.

## C. Origin of produce

- Country of comntries (where appropriate)-of origin and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.
In the case of consumer packages containing a mixture of varieties of apples of different origins, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the variety concerned.

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## D. Commercial specifications

- Class
- Size, or for fruit packed in rows and layers, number of units.

If identification is by the size, this should be expressed:
(a) for produce subject to the uniformity rules, as minimum and maximum diameters or weight;
(b) for produce not subject to the uniformity rules, the diameter or weight of the smallest fruit in the package.

## E. Official control mark (optional)

Published 2002*
*This text was previously part of a combined standard for apples and pears (FFV-01), published 1960 with revisions 1996, 2000. An explanatory brochure for this standard was published by the OECD.Scheme.

## ANNEX

1. Colouring, Russeting and Size Criteria for Apples, Colour Groups and Codes

| Colour group | A | B | C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | varieties with total surface area of red colouring characteristic of the variety | larieties with total surface area of mixed red colouring characteristic of the variety | striped  varieties, <br> total surface area of <br> slightly red coloured, <br> blushed or striped <br> characteristic of the variety   |
| Class Extra | 3/4 | 1/2 | 1/3 |
| Class | 1/2 | 1/3 | 1/10 |
| Class II | 1/4 | 1/10 | - |

## 2. Russeting Criteria for Apples

$\mathbf{R}=$ Variety for which russeting is a characteristic of the skin and is not a defect if it corresponds to the typical appearance of the variety.

For varieties not marked with an " R " in the list below, rusetting is allowed within the following limits


## 3. Size Criteria for Apples

$\mathbf{L}=$ Large fruited variety

Non-Exhaustive List of Apple Varieties ${ }^{10}$

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 are intended to include trademarks. References to known trademarks have been included in the third column for information only. ${ }^{11}$

| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour <br> group | Russeting | Size |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbondanza |  |  | 6 |  |  |
| African Red |  | African Carmine ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | B |  |  |
| Akane | Tohoku 3 | Primerouge ® | B |  |  |
| Alborz Seedling |  |  | C |  |  |
| Aldas |  |  | B |  |  |
| Alice |  |  | B |  |  |
| Alkmene | Early Windsor |  | $C$ |  |  |

${ }^{10}$ Fruits of varieties that are not part of the list must be graded according to their varietal characteristics. Coloured and/or large fruited varieties as well as those showing a characteristic russeting should be included in the list to provide information about the varietal characteristics. The update of the list may be requested through the Specialized Section for the Standardization of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.
${ }^{11}$ Disclaimer:
(1) 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.
(2) The United Nations endeavoured to ensure that no trademark names are listed in columns 1 and 2 of 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 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 so that the list can be amended. 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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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alwa |  |  | B |  |  |
| Altländer |  |  |  |  | L |
| Amorosa |  |  | B |  |  |
| Angold |  |  | C |  | L |
| Apollo | Beauty of Blackmoor |  | C |  | L |
| Arkcharm | Arkansas No 18, A 18 |  | C |  | L |
| Arlet |  |  | B | R | L |
| Aroma |  |  | C |  |  |
| Red coloured mutants of Aroma e.g. <br> Amorosa |  |  | B <br> B |  |  |
| Ashmead's Kernel |  |  |  | R |  |
| Auksis |  |  | B |  |  |
| Belfort | Pella |  | B |  |  |
| Belle de Boskoop and mutations mutants |  |  |  | R | L |
| Belle fleur double |  |  |  |  | L |
| Berlepsch | Freiherr von Berlepsch |  | C |  |  |
| Berlepsch rouge | Red Berlepsch, Roter Berlepsch |  | B |  |  |
| Bismarck |  |  |  |  | L |
| Black Ben Davis |  |  | A |  | L |
| Black Stayman |  |  | A |  | L |
| Blenheim |  |  |  |  | L |
| Blushed Golden |  |  |  |  | L |
| Bohemia |  |  | B |  | L |
| Boskoop rouge | Red Boskoop, Roter Boskoop |  | B | R | L |
| Braeburn and mutants |  |  | B |  | L |
| Red coloured mutants of Braeburn e.g. <br> Annaglo <br> Hidala |  | Hillwell ${ }^{\text {® }}$ | A <br> A <br> A |  | L |

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Joburn |  | Aurora ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, Red <br> Braeburn ${ }^{\text {™ }}$, <br> Southern Rose ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | $\mathrm{A}$ |  | L |
| Lochbuie Red Braeburn |  |  | A |  | L |
| Mahana Red |  | Redfield (6) | A |  | L |
| Mariri Red |  | Eve $^{\text {TM }}$, Red Braeburn ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, <br> Southern Rose ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | A |  | \|L |
| Redfield |  | Red Braeburn ${ }^{\text {™ }}$, <br> Southern Rose ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | A |  | L |
| Royal Braeburn |  |  | A |  | L |
| Bramley's Seeding | Bramley, Triomphe de Kiel |  |  |  | L |
| Brettacher Samling |  |  |  |  | L |
| Calvilles, Groupe des |  |  |  |  | L |
| Cardinal |  |  | B |  |  |
| Garmio |  |  | A |  |  |
| Carola | Kalco |  | C |  | L |
| Casanova de-Alcobaga |  |  | G |  |  |
| Caudle |  | Cameo ${ }^{\text {mix }}$ | B |  |  |
| Charden |  |  |  |  | L |
| Charles Ross |  |  |  |  | L |
| Chata Encamada |  |  | G |  |  |
| Civni |  | Rubens (8) | B |  |  |
| Commercie |  |  | G |  |  |
| Coromandel Red | Corodel |  | A |  | L |
| Cortland |  |  | B |  | L |
| Cox's Orange Pippin and mutants" | Cox orange |  | C | R |  |
| Red coloured mutants of Cox's Orange Pippin e.g. <br> Cherry Cox |  |  | B <br> B | R <br> R |  |
| Coxpemma |  |  |  |  | b |
| Crimson Bramley |  |  |  |  | L |

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cripps Pink |  | Pink Lady ${ }^{\text {(8) }}$ | C |  | 4 |
| Cripps Red |  | Sundowner ${ }^{\text {n* }}$ | A |  | $\downarrow$ |
| Cumha | Riscadinha |  | 6 |  |  |
| Dalili |  | Ambassy (8) | C |  | L |
| Delblush |  | Tentation (B) | c |  | L |
| Delcorf and mutants e. g. <br> Dalili <br> Monidel |  | Delbarestivale (3) <br> Ambassy ( ${ }^{\text {(B) }}$ |  |  | L <br> L L |
| Delgollune |  | Delbard Jubilé (8) | B |  | L |
| Delicious ordinaire | Ordinary Delicious |  | B |  |  |
| Delicious Pitafa |  |  | B |  | $t$ |
| Deljeni |  | Primgold (3) |  |  | L |
| Delikates |  |  | B |  |  |
| Delor |  |  | C |  | L |
| Democrat |  |  | A |  | $b$ |
| Discovery |  |  | C |  |  |
| Dunn's Seedling |  |  |  | R |  |
| Dykmanns Zoet |  |  | C |  |  |
| Egremont Russet |  |  |  | R |  |
| Elan |  |  |  |  | L |
| Elise | Red Delight | Roblos (8) | A |  | L |
| Ellison's orange | Ellison |  | C |  | $L$ |
| Elstar and mutants e.g. <br> Daliter <br> Elshof <br> Elstar Armhold <br> Elstar Reinhardt |  | Elton ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & C \\ & C \\ & C \\ & C \end{aligned}$ | R |  |
| Red coloured mutants of Elstar e.g. <br> Bel-EI <br> Datiest |  | Red Elswout ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$ Elista ${ }^{\text {ru }}$ | B <br> B <br> B |  |  |

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goedhof <br> Red Elstar <br> Valstar |  | Elnica ${ }^{\text {zu* }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} \\ & \mathbf{B} \\ & \mathbf{B} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Finkenwerder Herbstprinz |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| Empire |  |  | A |  |  |
| Falstaff |  |  | C |  |  |
| Fiesta | Red Pippin |  | C |  |  |
| Florina |  | Querina * | B |  | L |
| Fortune |  |  |  | R |  |
| Fuji and mutants |  |  | B |  | L |
| Gala |  |  | C |  |  |
| Red coloured mutants of Gala e.g. <br> Baigent <br> Galaxy |  | Brookfield (8) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A} \\ & \mathbf{A} \\ & \mathbf{A} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Mitchgla <br> Obrogala <br> Regala <br> Regal Prince <br> Tenroy |  | Mondial Gala (8) <br> Gala Must (8) <br> Royal Gala (8) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A} \\ & \mathbf{A} \\ & \mathbf{A} \\ & \mathbf{A} \\ & \mathbf{A} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Garcia |  |  |  |  | L |
| Gelber Edelapfet |  |  |  |  | 6 |
| Ginger Gold |  |  |  |  | L |
| Glorie won Holland |  |  |  |  | $t$ |
| Gloster 69 |  |  | B |  | L |
| Goldbohemia |  |  |  |  | L |
| Golden Delicious and mutants |  |  |  |  | L |
| Golden Russet |  |  |  | R |  |
| Golden Supreme | Gradigold, Golden Extreme |  |  |  | L |
| Goldrush | Coop 38 |  |  |  | L |

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goldstar |  |  |  |  | L |
| Graham | Graham-Reyal Jubilé |  |  |  | 4 |
| Granny Smith |  |  |  |  | L |
| Gravenstein rouge | Red Gravenstein, Roter Gravensteiner |  | B |  | L |
| Gravensteiner | Gravenstein |  |  |  | L |
| Greensleeves |  |  |  |  | L |
| Grossherzog Friedrich ven Baden |  |  |  |  | $b$ |
| Havelgold |  |  | C |  | 1. |
| Hemma |  |  |  |  | $L_{0}$ |
| Holsteiner Cox and mutants | Holstein |  |  | R |  |
| Holstein rouge | Red Holstein, Roter Holsteiner Cox |  | C | R |  |
| Honeycrisp |  | Honeycrunch (8) | C |  | L |
| Honey gold |  |  |  |  | L |
| Horneburger |  |  |  |  | L |
| Howgate Wonder | Manga |  |  |  | L |
| Idared |  |  | B |  | $L$ |
| Imperatore | Emperor Alexander |  | $G$ |  | $b$ |
| Ingrid Marie |  |  | B | R |  |
| Isbranica |  |  | C |  |  |
| Jacob Fisher |  |  |  |  | L |
| Jacques Lebel |  |  |  |  | $L$ |
| Jamba |  |  | C |  | L |
| James Grieve and mutants |  |  |  |  | $L$ |
| James Grieve rouge |  | Red James Grieve | B |  | $L$ |
| Jarka |  |  | C |  | L |
| Jerseymac |  |  | B |  |  |
| Jester |  |  |  |  | L |

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jonagold ${ }^{\text {a) }}$ and mutants e. g. <br> Crowngold <br> Daligo <br> Daliguy <br> Dalijean | Jonasty <br> Jonamel |  | C C C C C |  | L <br> L <br> L <br> L <br> L |
| Jonagold 2000 <br> Jonabel <br> Jonabres <br> King Jonagold <br> New Jonagold <br> Novajo <br> Schneica <br> Wilmuta | Excel <br> Fukushima <br> Veulemanns <br> Jonica |  | C <br> C <br> C <br> C <br> C <br> C <br> C <br> C |  | L <br> L <br> L <br> L <br> L. <br> L <br> L <br> $L$ |
| Jonagored and similar coloured mutants of Jonagold e. g. <br> Decosta <br> Jomured <br> Jonagold Boerekamp <br> Jomar <br> Jonagored Supra <br> Jonaveld <br> Primo <br> Romagold <br> Rubinstar <br> Red Jonaprince | Van de Poel <br> Surkijn <br> Lichtenauer | Early Queen (B) <br> Marnica ( ${ }^{(1)}$ <br> First Red ${ }^{\circledR}$ <br> Wilton's ${ }^{(®)}$, Red Prince ( ${ }^{(8)}$ | A A A A A A A A A A A A |  |  |
| Jonalord |  |  | C |  |  |
| Jonathan |  |  | B |  |  |

${ }^{\text {a) }}$ However, for the variety Jonagold at least one-tenth of the surface of the fruit in Class II must be striped with red colouring

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Julia |  |  | B |  |  |
| Jupiter |  |  |  |  | L |
| Karmijn de Somaville |  |  | C | R | L |
| Katja | Katy |  | B |  |  |
| Kent |  |  |  | R |  |
| Kidd's Orange Red |  |  | C | R |  |
| Kim |  |  | B |  |  |
| King David |  |  | A |  |  |
| Kennigin | The Queen |  |  |  | 6 |
| Lady Williams |  |  | B |  | $L$ |
| Lane's Prince Albert |  |  |  |  | L |
| Late Top Red |  |  | A |  | L |
| Laxton's Superb |  |  | C | R |  |
| Lemen-Apfet | temeenappet |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ |
| Ligol |  |  | B |  | 1 |
| Lobo |  |  | B |  |  |
| Lodel |  |  | A |  |  |
| Lord Lambourne |  |  | C |  |  |
| Maigold |  |  | B |  | 1 |
| Mantetrouge | Red Mantet |  | G |  |  |
| McIntosh Red |  |  | B |  |  |
| Melodie |  |  | B |  | L |
| Melrose |  |  | C |  | L |
| Meridian |  |  | C |  |  |
| Alingan | Peromingan, Mingana |  |  | P |  |
| Moonglo |  |  | C |  |  |
| Morgenduft | Rome Beaty <br> Imperatore |  | B |  | L |
| Musch |  |  |  |  | $\pm$ |
| Mutsu |  | Crispin (8) |  |  | L |
| Normanda |  |  | C |  | L |
| Notarapfel | Notaris Notarisappet |  |  |  | $b$ |
| Nueva Europa |  |  | C |  |  |

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nueva Orleans |  |  | B |  | L |
| Odin |  |  | B |  |  |
| Otdenbury |  |  | 6 |  |  |
| Ontario |  |  | B |  | L |
| Oregon |  |  | A |  | t |
| Orlovskoje polosatoje |  |  | C |  |  |
| Otelt |  |  | B |  |  |
| Ozarkgold Ozark Gold |  |  |  |  | L |
| Pater-4. Elsen |  |  |  |  | $b$ |
| Paula Red |  |  | B |  |  |
| Pero de Cirio |  |  |  |  | L |
| Pero Mingan |  |  |  |  | $t$ |
| Piglos |  |  | B |  | $L$ |
| Pikant |  |  | B |  | L |
| Pikkolo |  |  | C |  |  |
| Pilot |  |  | C |  |  |
| Pimona |  |  | C |  |  |
| Pinova |  | Corail (8) | C |  | b |
| Pirella |  | Pirol (3) | B |  | $L$ |
| Piros |  |  | C |  | $L$ |
| Pomme-Raisin |  |  | 6 |  |  |
| Rafzubex |  | Rubinette (8) Rosso | A |  |  |
| Rafzubin |  | Rubinette (8) | C |  |  |
| Rajka |  |  | B |  |  |
| Rambour d'hiver |  |  |  |  | L |
| Rambour Franc |  |  | B |  |  |
| Reanda |  |  | B |  | L |
| Rebella |  |  | C |  | $L$ |
| Red Delicious and mutants e.g. <br> Erovan <br> Fortuna Delicious | Early Red One |  | A |  | L |

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oregon | Oregon Spur Delicious |  |  |  |  |
| Otage |  |  | A |  | L |
| Red King |  |  | $\mid \mathbf{A}$ |  | L |
| Red Spur |  |  | A |  | L |
| Red York |  |  | $\mathbf{A}$ |  | L |
| Richared |  |  | A |  | L |
| Royal Red |  |  | A |  | L |
| Shotwell Delicious |  |  | A |  | L |
| Stark Delicious |  |  | A |  | L |
| Starking |  |  | $A$ |  | $\mathrm{L}$ |
| Starkrimson |  |  | A |  | L |
| Starkspur |  |  | A |  | $L$ |
| Topred |  |  | A |  | $L$ |
| Well Spur |  |  |  |  |  |
| Red Dougherty |  |  | A |  |  |
| Red Rome |  |  | A |  |  |
| Redkroft |  |  | A |  |  |
| Regal |  |  | A |  |  |
| Regina |  |  | B |  | $L$ |
| Reglindis |  |  | C |  | L |
| Reine des Reinettes | Gold Parmoné, Goldparmäne |  | C |  |  |
| Reineta Encarnada |  |  | B |  |  |
| Reineta Rojadel Reinette Rouge du Canada |  |  | B |  | L |
| Remetta Reinette de Orleans |  |  |  |  | L |
| Reinette Blanche du Canada | Reinette du Canada, Canada Blanc, Kanadarenette |  |  | R | L |
| Reinette de France |  |  |  |  | L |
| Reinette de Landsberg |  |  |  |  | L |
| Reinette 全年itie |  |  | A |  |  |

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reinettegrise |  |  |  | R | $t$ |
| Reinette grise du Canada | Graue <br> Kanadarenette |  |  | R | L |
| Relinda |  |  | C |  |  |
| Remo |  |  | B |  |  |
| Renora |  |  | B |  | L |
| Resi |  |  | B |  |  |
| Resista |  |  |  |  | L |
| Retina |  |  | B |  | L |
| Rewena |  |  | B |  | L |
| Roja de Benejama | Verruga, Roja del Valle, Clavelina |  | A |  |  |
| Rome Beauty | Belle de Rome, Rome |  | B |  |  |
| Rosana |  |  | B |  | L |
| Rose-de Beme |  |  | A |  |  |
| Rose de Caldaro | Kalteref |  | 6 |  |  |
| Royal Beaut |  |  | A |  | $L$ |
| Rubin |  |  | C |  | L |
| Rubinola |  |  | B |  | L |
| Sutre-Gamerse | Gamerse zure |  |  |  | 4 |
| Sciearly |  | Pacific Beauty ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | A |  |  |
| Scifresh |  | Jazz ${ }^{\text {T* }}$ | B |  |  |
| Sciglo |  | Southern Snap ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | A |  |  |
| Sciray |  |  | A |  |  |
| Scired |  | Pacific Queen ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ | A | R |  |
| Sciros |  | Pacific Rose ${ }^{\text {ru* }}$ | A |  | $L$ |
| Selena |  |  | B |  | $L$ |
| Septer |  |  |  |  | $t$ |
| Shampion |  |  | B |  | L |
| Signe THiliseh |  |  |  |  | t |
| Sinap Orlovskij |  |  |  |  | L |
| Snygold | Earlygold |  |  |  | L |
| Sommerregent |  |  | C |  |  |

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| Variety | Synonyms | Tradenames | Colour group | Russeting | Size |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spartan |  |  | A |  |  |
| Splendour |  |  | A |  |  |
| St. Edmunds Pippin |  |  |  | R |  |
| Statapfet |  |  | B |  |  |
| Starks's Earliest |  |  | C |  |  |
| Staris | Staris |  | A |  |  |
| Stayman Winesap |  |  | B |  | $t$ |
| Staymared | Staymanted, Red Stayman |  | A |  | 6 |
| Sturmer Pippin |  |  |  | R |  |
| Summerred |  |  | B |  |  |
| Sunrise |  |  | A |  |  |
| Sunset |  |  |  | R |  |
| Suntan |  |  |  | R | L |
| Sweet Caroline |  |  | C |  | L |
| Topaz |  |  | B |  |  |
| Torene |  |  |  | R |  |
| Transparente-de-Croncels | Croncels |  |  |  | $b$ |
| Triomphe de Luxembourg |  |  |  |  | $b$ |
| Tydeman's Early Worcester | Tydeman's Early |  | B |  | L |
| Vista Bella | Bellavista |  | B |  |  |
| Wagener |  |  | B |  |  |
| Wealthy |  |  | B |  |  |
| Winesap | Winter Winesay |  | A |  |  |
| Winston |  |  | G |  |  |
| Winter Banana |  |  |  |  | b |
| Worcester Pearmain |  |  | B |  |  |
| Yellow Newton | Albermarle Pippin |  |  | R |  |
| York |  |  | B |  |  |
| Zabergäurenette |  |  |  |  | 1. |
| Zigemerin |  |  |  |  | $b$ |


[^0]:    ${ }^{l}$ Due to varietal characteristics of the Fuji variety concerning maturity at harvest, radial watercore is permitted providing it is contained within the vascular bundles of each fruit.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ The criteria for colouring and russeting as well as a non-exhaustive list of varieties are set out in the Annex of this standard.

[^2]:    5Reservation from Chile concerning the Fuij variety.
    ${ }^{6}$ However, for apples of the varieties Bramley's Seedling (Bramley, Triomphe de Kiel) and Horneburger, the difference in diameter may amount to 10 mm .
    ${ }^{7}$ However, for apples of the varieties Bramley's Seedling (Bramley, Triomphe de Kiel) and Horneburger the difference in diameter may amount to 20 mm .

[^3]:    ${ }^{8}$ Consumer packages Package units of produce prepacked for direct sate 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.
    ${ }^{9}$ 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.

