# ARACNE:

"ADVOCATING THE ROLE OF SILK ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AT NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN SCALE"

aracne
ADVOCATING THE ROLE OF SILK ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AT NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN SCALE

Funded by the European Union

**This project is funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under the Grant Agreement No 101095188**

## Deliverable 1.3

## Guidance model to collect mulberry samples

Version 1.0

| | |
|---|---|
| **Due date:** | 31/03/2023 |
| **Submission date:** | 14/04/2023 |
| **Deliverable leader:** | UM |
| **Author:** | Andreja Urbanek Krajnc, Martin Kozmos (University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences Name) |

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**Dissemination Level**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☒ | **PU:** | Public |
| ☐ | **SEN:** | Sensitive |
| ☐ | **PP:** | Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services) |
| ☐ | **RE:** | Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services) |
| ☐ | **CO:** | Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services) |

## Abstract

This document provides a guidance model about the importance of the collecting process of the mulberry samples. It also illustrates the rules about the tree preservation and provides a general guide for tree protection.

It includes a specification guide and manual to correctly use the *Morus sp. census application*. The guide shows how to use this application in order to help the user to enter and list specimens of mulberry trees found in the field throughout Europe.

This guide and manual will be of support both for the schools' activities as well as for the preparatory phase of mulberry samples collection. These activities are necessary to develop the knowledge bank for the benefit of the European Silk Innovation Ecosystem which is one of the main objectives of the ARACNE project.

# Partners involved in the document

| Participant n. | Participant organisation name | Short name | Check if involved |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Coordinator | Consiglio per la Ricerca in Agricoltura e l'Analisi dell'Economia Agraria | CREA | X |
| 2 | Iniziativa Cube S.r.l. | INI | |
| 3 | Lepl State Silk Museum | SSM | |
| 4 | Nauchen Tsentar Po Bubarstvo Vratsa | SCS | |
| 5 | Piraeus Bank Group Cultural Foundation | PIOP | |
| 6 | Univerza V Mariboru | UM | X |
| 7 | Ethniko Kai Kapodistriako Panepistimio Athinon | NKUA | |
| 8 | Instituto Murciano de Investigacion y Desarrollo Agrario y Medioambiental (IMIDA) | IMIDA | |
| 9 | D'orica S.r.l. Società Benefit | DOR | |
| 10 | Chemins De La Soie - Des Cevennes aux Alpujarras | ASSOIE | |
| 11 | Sericyne | SER | |
| 12 | Universita degli Studi di Padova | UNIPD | |
| 13 | Council Of Europe - Conseil de L'europe | COE | |
| 14 | Mouseio Technis Metaxiou | ASMS | |

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# 1. Description of the project

ARACNE project focuses on the cultural heritage of the European silk production and its preservation, protection and valorisation; it aims at reinvigorating traditional skills through the adaptive reuse of the common cultural and artistic legacy and at shaping a silk-linked European cultural identity.

The production and the past and present development of the silk sector can be again the common basis for a future European Silk Route intended as a cultural itinerary across Europe. To create a wide and well-connected network that, starting from the historical path followed by Marco Polo in his travels to East, even includes the routes of production and commercialization of silk in Europe in the following centuries, we aim to:

- Bring back silk production in vogue by reconstructing a resilient and innovative silk ecosystem that retraces the concerned European countries and promotes traditions, architecture, and both tangible and intangible heritages. The consolidation of a European Silk Route will encourage links and shared activities among European cities and regions to strengthen the preservation and protection of their culture and promote innovations in production and trade;
- Contribute to improve skills and competitiveness of silk-related European Cultural and Creative Industries through the renewal, co-development and the implementation of human-centered and place-specific silk-based cultural products, processes and service innovations, leveraging on digital applications and cutting-edge technologies, to foster the transition to more sustainable business models, and promote economic and social growth, and strengthen the reputation of European countries abroad.

## 1.1 ARACNE specific objectives

The overarching goal of ARACNE is to create a wide and well-connected Silk Innovation Ecosystem that, starting from the historical path followed by Marco Polo in his travels to East, also includes the routes of production and commercialization of silk in Europe in the following centuries. An innovation ecosystem is an interconnected network of quadruple helix stakeholders, including academia, industry and different levels of the public sector and civil society. This multi-level approach applies a systemic and bottom-up approach to creating research, innovation and knowledge. Silk Innovation Ecosystem includes every stakeholder and innovator in the cultural silk value chain even if not participating directly in the project activities. The production and, more in general, the past and present development of the silk sector in the ARACNE Consortium countries represent the common thread for the future "European Silk Route" as a cultural itinerary across Europe, to boost the European values in relation to the silk arts and CH for the benefit, prosperity, peace of our societies. To this aim, the project will explore the CCIs' capacities to create a cultural and artistic niche market where silk produced within EU boundaries will be valued as a distinct immaterial asset; on the other hand, the ambition is to contribute to stop the loss of technical, traditional and

cultural know-how and skills that accompanied the decline of this fiber production and that is detrimental exactly to those CCIs which might be active in fashion, art, design and product communication. In fact, the so-called "Silk Road" is generally associated to its Asian origin; however, its European ramifications were fundamental for the development of Europe as we know it today. More in general, the silk production (silkworm rearing, mulberry cultivation, silk reeling), originated from Asia but subsequently spread to Europe and developed strongly in the Mediterranean and Balkan regions. Bringing back silk production in vogue by reconstructing a resilient and innovative Silk Route that retraces the European countries and enhances traditions, architecture, tangible, and intangible heritage will demonstrate that silk, as a cultural legacy, can contribute to develop the European economy and enrich our society. In this context, ARACNE covers several sectors linked to content creation, conservation, exploitation, management, fruition, diffusion related to the silk historical, artistic and environmental resources and assets. The ambition of ARACNE will be reached through a set of specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-constrained (SMART) specific objectives:

**Objective 1:** Enhancement of knowledge and memory for the renaissance of a European Silk Innovation Ecosystem;

**Objective 2:** Co-creation of human-centred and place specific creative silk-based solutions leveraging on digital and cutting-edge technologies;

**Objective 3:** Implementation of innovative strategies and business, governance and financing models for the involved CCIs organisations and SMEs, building on previous research;

**Objective 4:** Support the establishment of a cultural European Silk Route, based on the tangible and intangible silk cultural heritage and landscapes;

**Objective 5:** Raise awareness of ARACNE results and impacts among different stakeholders of the territories and CCIs of the silk sector and raise the expectation for the constitution of a European Silk Route in support to the European silk CH and silk CCIs;

**Objective 6:** Enhance the European cultural identity and strengthen European competitiveness for a more resilient post-crisis society;

**Objective 7:** Contribution to the European Green Deal, the New European Bauhaus and the Sustainable Development Goals.

# 2. Introduction

## 2.1 Objective of the deliverable

This deliverable provides a guidance model about the importance of the collecting process of the mulberry samples. It also illustrates the rules about the tree preservation and provides a general guide for tree protection.

Moreover, it includes a specification guide and manual to correctly use the *Morus sp. census application*. The guide shows how to use this application in order to help the user to enter and list specimens of mulberry trees found in the field throughout Europe. This guide and manual will be of support both for the schools' activities as well as for the preparatory phase of mulberry samples collection.

This deliverable is an important part of the Work package n.1 – Development of the knowledge bank for the benefit of the European Silk Innovation Ecosystem – which aims to build the project knowledge bank for the Silk Innovation Ecosystems in Cevennes, Murcia, Padua, Soufli, Tbilisi, Vratsa, and in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy for a better understanding of European silk-related arts, culture, genetics, landscape, production, industrial and built heritage and values.

## 2.2 Document structure

The following document is organized into five different chapters:

1. Description of the project;
2. Sampling for shoot descriptions and woody cuttings establishment;
3. Tree Preservation Rules;
4. General guide for tree protection;
5. Guide and manual to correctly use the *Morus sp. census application*

Acronyms are provided at the end of the document.

# 3. Sampling for shoot descriptors and woody cuttings establishment

Sampling of old mulberry cultivars for propagation of woody cuttings or grafting should be done in late January and February at the bud dormancy stage. The swollen bud stage is no longer suitable for vegetative propagation or grafting. Preferably, old local mulberry trees with a circumference of > 300 cm should be taken.

Shoots from the current year (annual) with dormant (non-swollen) buds should be taken directly at the shoot base. The best rooting success is achieved with shoots 0.8-1.5 cm in diameter.

The recommended shoot size corresponds to the length of 6 internodes (at least 4 internodes) from the shoot base.

**Figure 1** - Example of shoots with 0.8-1.5 cm in diameter (left). Example of poor vigour annual shoots (right).

**Remark**: Unpruned trees or trees with low vigour or low annual shoot length / diameter are less suitable for propagation by woody-cuttings and should be propagated by preparing green cuttings at the end of June.

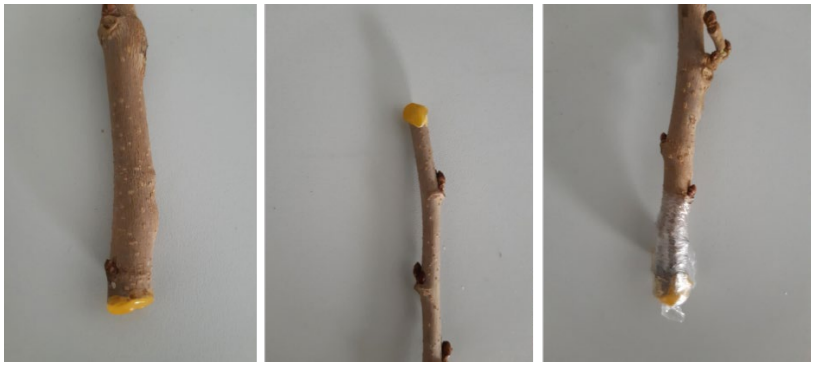

**Figure 2** - Sealing of cut edges with grafting wax.

The amount of plant material to be supplied by the partner is 5-10 shoots per genotype. Shoots should be visibly healthy and not affected by any important pest or disease.

The cut surfaces should be sealed with grafting wax and thoroughly wrapped with stretch foil and additionally the whole material should be wrapped with another layer of bubble foil.

The material should be marked with the same identification number as entered in the application - *Morus*APP.

**Figure 3** - Wrapping with stretch foil.

Please make two different dispatches with the same genotypes and send the material to the addresses of UM and CREA below:

University of Maribor
Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences
Botany and Plant Physiology
dr. Andreja Urbanek Krajnc
Pivola 10
2311 Hoče
Slovenia
E-mail: andreja.urbanek@um.si

Centro di Ricerca per l'Agricoltura e l'Ambiente - Laboratorio Gelsibachicoltura
dr. Silvia Cappellozza
Via Eulero 6a
35143 Padua
Italy
E-mail: silvia.cappellozza@crea.gov.it

# 4. Tree Preservation Rules

A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority at national level to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodland in the interests of amenity. Natural values are defined and protected by national regulations, not by the EU.

General protection guidelines for the implementation of interventions and activities related to natural values are laid down in the Regulation on Types of Natural Resources (for Slovenia: http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=URED2354).

More detailed protection guidelines for natural values are set out in the Regulation on Identification and Protection of Natural Resources (for Slovenia: http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/pregledPredpisa?id=PRAV6035).

The most important criterion for the classification of a tree in the register of natural values is the circumference of the trunk (CBH, circumference at breast height). The criterion diameter/height by tree species is defined by the internal rules, which are elaborated in cooperation with several experts at the national level. In addition to diameter, the criteria are tree height, age, exceptional habitus, ecosystem and scientific research, and importance for cultural heritage. It is considered that the thickness of the tree or its height are of crucial importance and the criterion circumference and height can be reduced by 20 (30) % if the other criteria are expressed and recognised.

In the case of Slovenia, the regional unit of the Institute for Nature Conservation proposes the trees for inclusion in the Register of natural values of Slovenia, the proposal is first approved by the central unit of the INC, followed by the Ministry.

Trees in the form of mulberry plantations and rows can generally have the status of a natural value, in which case the dimensions of the trees are of secondary importance. Most parks/tree rows are under the auspices of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Slovenia.

For both species, the black and the white mulberry, the trunk circumference of 315 cm is currently considered the limiting criterion for registration as a tree of natural value.

# 5. General guide for tree protection

During the inventory, check whether trees with a trunk circumference of > 300 cm are protected by a tree protection ordinance. We need to make owners aware of why old mulberry trees are important.

- General guideline for owners of old mulberry trees:
  - Trees with poor growth should be preserved if possible, including dead trees.
  - Consider alternatives, such as reducing the tree canopy, before making a decision that may result in a century-old tree being felled.
  - Owners should leave fallen branches and use them to protect trunks and roots from stock.
  - Aim for a population of trees of different ages to create a sustainable supply of ancient trees for the future.
  - Plant more mulberry trees of local origin, adapted to the site while respecting historical features and landscaping.
  - Mark and protect new trees in hedgerows.

There are volunteer groups or local community organisations and arborists who can help with conservation.

The loss of historic mulberry trees seems to be very high in some places, leading to general genetic erosion. Therefore, we should work towards planting new generations of old tree descendants. Every single remaining old tree is important. and the replacement of trees is essential.

Old mulberry trees are historical landmarks and give local character to many of our most valuable landscapes, therefore their preservation should be of great importance to local as well as to national society.

# ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| [CBH] | Circumference at breast height |
| [INC] | Institute for Nature Conservation |

# ANNEX: Specification guide and manual to correctly use the Morus sp. Census application

# ARACNE:

"ADVOCATING THE ROLE OF SILK ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AT NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN SCALE"

# Specification guide and manual to correctly use the *Morus* sp. Census application

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## Abstract

ARACNE aims to build a knowledge bank for the Silk Innovation Ecosystems in Cevennes, Murcia, Padua, Soufli, Tbilisi, Vratsa, and in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy for a better understanding of European silk-related arts, culture, genetics, landscape, production, industrial and built heritage and values. For this reason, the project aims to identify the old mulberry tree varieties scattered in various germplasm collections in different European countries, considering all the taxonomical and phytogeographical information, their morphological characteristics and all the possible diseases and pests.

An application is necessary for this purpose as it will allow the collection of significant amounts of data and the possibility of being able to use and disseminate them among schools and communities.

This guide provides all the necessary information to use the *Morus*APP which was created to identify old mulberry (Morus sp.) varieties in the different European countries by entering visual observations of individual mulberry trees.

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# 1. Introduction

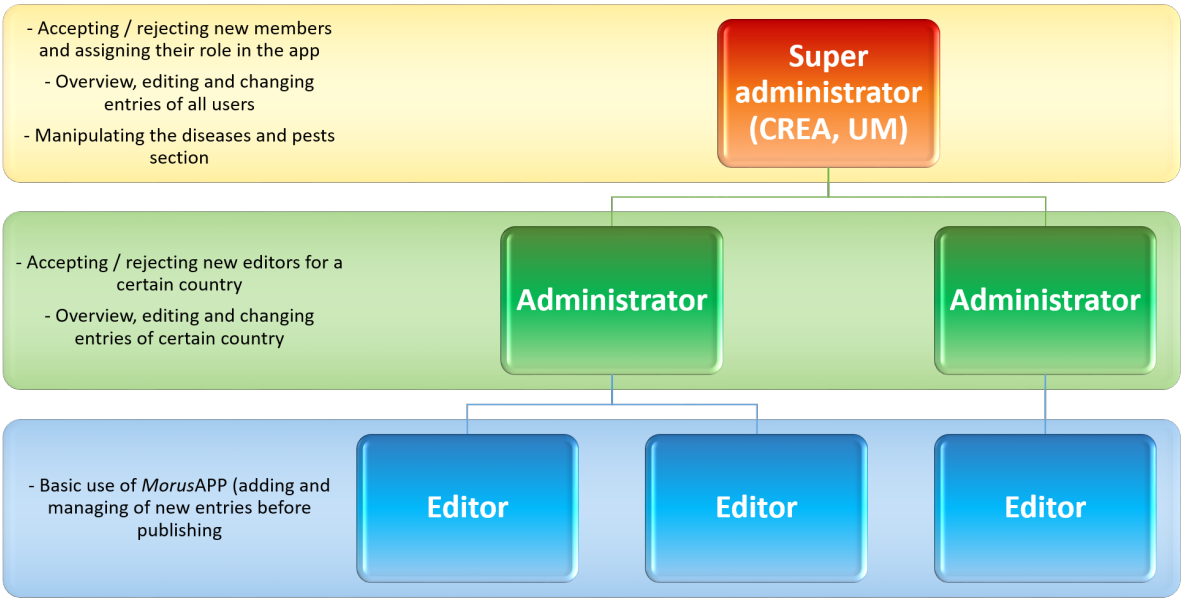
The application – MorusAPP was created with the aim of identifying old mulberry (Morus sp.) varieties in the different European countries by entering visual observations of individual mulberry trees; these could be used to characterise them in sufficient detail, allowing project partners to determine morphotypes of the same species and providing data required to perform advanced statistical analyses. In the application, taxonomic and phytogeographical information, accessibility and number of trees, tree growth habit, tree vigour, pruning practises, trunk shape, morphological characteristics of shoots, leaves and reproductive structures, and observations on diseases and pests will be possibly recorded according to mulberry descriptors, which are basically adapted after 1-3.

The application is conceived to enable the editor to use it in a simple, transparent and at the same time comprehensive way. Through this application, we aim to raise awareness of the importance of the mulberry tree, both in society and in nature, and to preserve genotypes with a long and rich history.

The application allows the user to enter and list specimens of mulberry trees found in the field throughout Europe. Supporting schematic and pictorial information helps the user in choosing which specific parameters to enter. Descriptors, which are designed to create a comprehensive representation of an individual specimen, are provided with images / schemes and remarks for each option. The user can also make decisions with the aid of pre-built schemes with supporting images. In this way, the application can be used by anyone who is interested in this type of subject and wants to contribute to the conservation and enrichment of the existing mulberry genetic pool.

Every entry has the option to be saved while still editable. All these entries can be published after sampling and editing by the editor has been completed. After publication, only administrators and super administrators can edit the entries. The application uses GPS on mobile applications to determine the locations of trees and enter them on the map.

# 2. Roles in the system




User's roles and levels of access in the system:

i. Editor:

1. In general, the basic ability to use the application
2. The chance of entering and managing his/her own entries
3. The possibility of viewing the entries of other editors of the same partner country, without the possibility of changing those entries
4. Editing and changing the user's data while they are stored in the database

ii. Administrator:

1. Acceptance / rejection of newly registered users at the level of the individual partner countries
2. Entering and managing the user's entries and the entries of all editors of the same country
3. Possibility of editing and changing all entries of the same country after they have been saved in the database
4. Chance of observing all entries of all involved countries, in their entirety, through a pie chart

iii. Super-administrator:

1. Acceptance / rejection of newly registered users (for all included countries)
2. Assigning administrative functions to leading users of individual countries

3. Entering and managing the users' entries, entries of all editors of the users' country and entries of all administrators and editors of other countries
4. Changing all recorded entries after saving them into the database
5. Possibility of adding or removing current mulberry pests and diseases
6. Option to promote an editor to the administrator's role and vice versa for any country
7. The possibility to review and edit all the users of the application

# 3. Mandatory and optional entries for *Morus*APP

1 Mandatory data to be entered in the application:

- 1.1 Species
- 1.2 Identification number
- 1.3 Accessibility
- 1.4 Geographical origin
- 1.5 Number of individuals at the location
- 1.6 Tree growth habit
- 1.7 Pruning management
- 1.8 Tree vigour

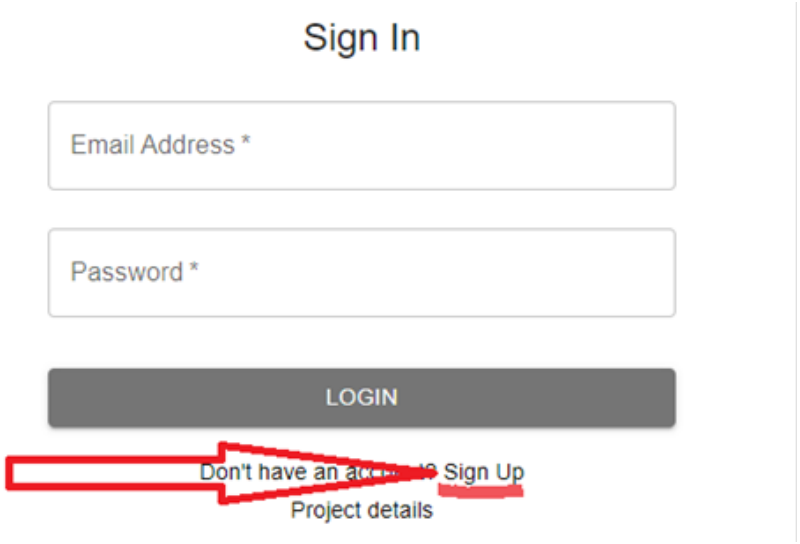
2 Other not mandatory descriptors:

- 2.1 Varietal name
- 2.2 Trunk circumference
- 2.3 Tree growth habit
- 2.4 Trunk
  - 2.4.1 Trunk colour
  - 2.4.2 Trunk irregularities / damage
- 2.5 Shoots
  - 2.5.1 Colour of one-year-old shoot
  - 2.5.2 Lenticel density
  - 2.5.3 Lenticel shape
  - 2.5.4 Buds
    - 2.5.4.1 Shape
    - 2.5.4.2 Colour
- 2.6 Leaves
  - 2.6.1 Phyllotaxis
  - 2.6.2 Leaf shape (lobation / heterophylly)
  - 2.6.3 Leaf blade (ratio; lenght:width)

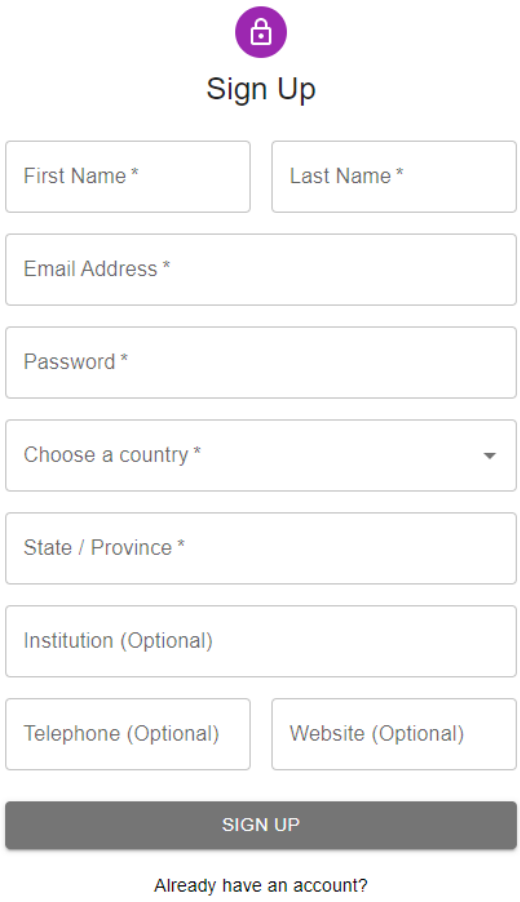
2.6.4 Petiole
2.6.5 Shape of leaf base
2.6.6 Shape of leaf apex
2.6.7 Leaf blade tip
2.6.8 Leaf blade margin
2.6.9 Leaf hairiness (abaxial surface)
2.6.10 Leaf glossiness (adaxial surface)
2.7 Reproductive structures
2.7.1 Sexual dimorphismus
2.7.2 Inflorescence types
2.7.3 Stigma persistency
2.8 Infructescence
2.8.1 Infructescence peducle lenght
2.8.2 Colour of infructescence
2.8.3 Taste of infructescence
2.8.4 Shape of infructescence
2.8.5 Uniformity of infructescence ripening
2.9 Diseases
2.9.1 Fungal leaf spot
2.9.2 Bacterial leaf spot/mulberry blight (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *mori*)
2.9.3 Soft rot (*Pectobacterium carotovorum*)
2.9.4 Ringspot virus
2.10 Pests
2.10.1 Mulberry moth (*Hyphantria cunea*)
2.10.2 Thrips (5 species)
2.10.3 Scale insects (*Hemiptera*)
2.10.4 Mealy bugs (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*)
2.10.5 Hairy caterpillar (*Spilarctia obliqua*)
2.10.6 Jassids (*Empoasca flavescens*)

# 4. Login page

## 4.1 Register

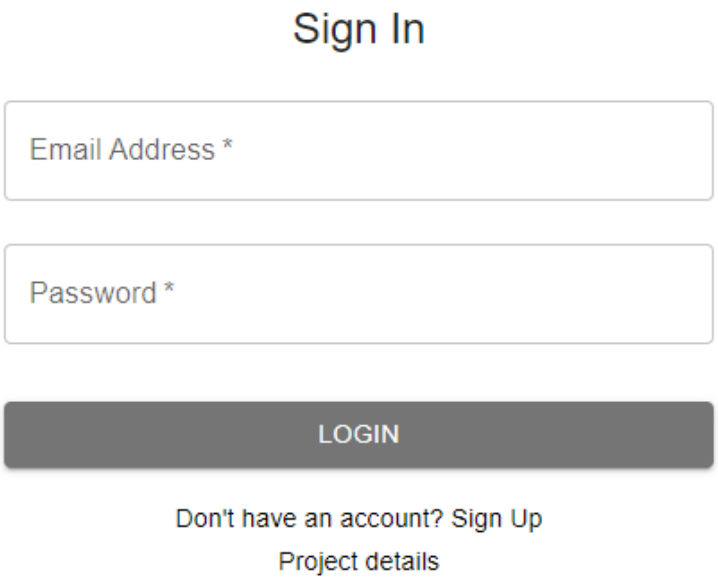



- Click on the **Sign Up** button in the lower right end.



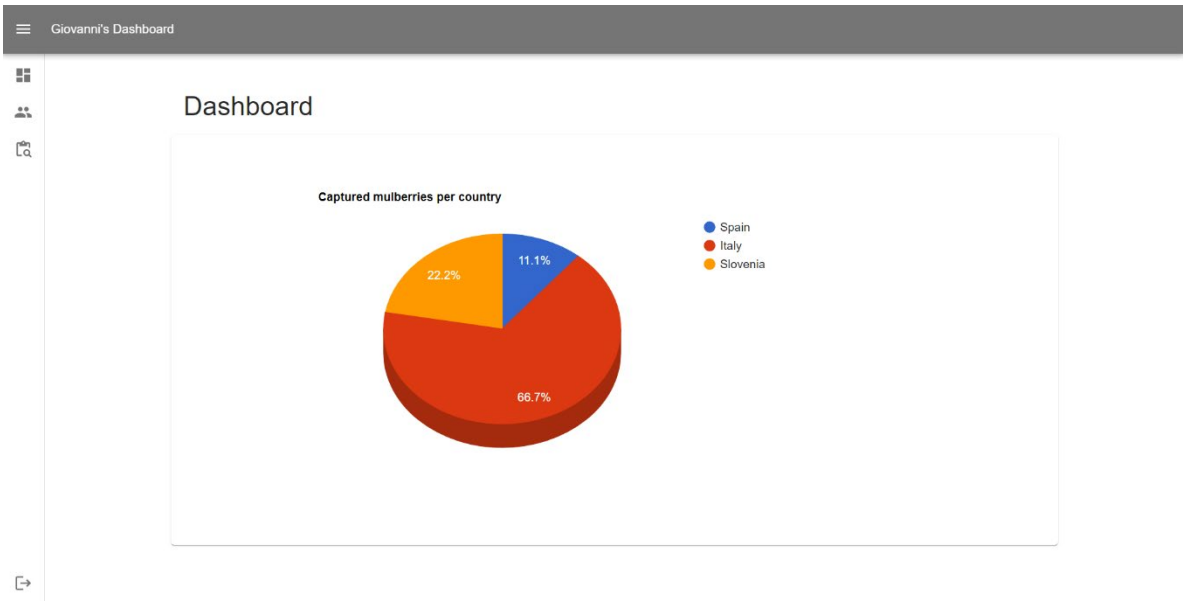

- Fill in your personal information to register new account. Fields marked with * are compulsory for successful registration. The newly registered member then needs to be confirmed and accepted by the Administrator or Super-administrator.

## 4.2 Sign in




- Sign In with registered details (E-mail Address and Password) to get started.

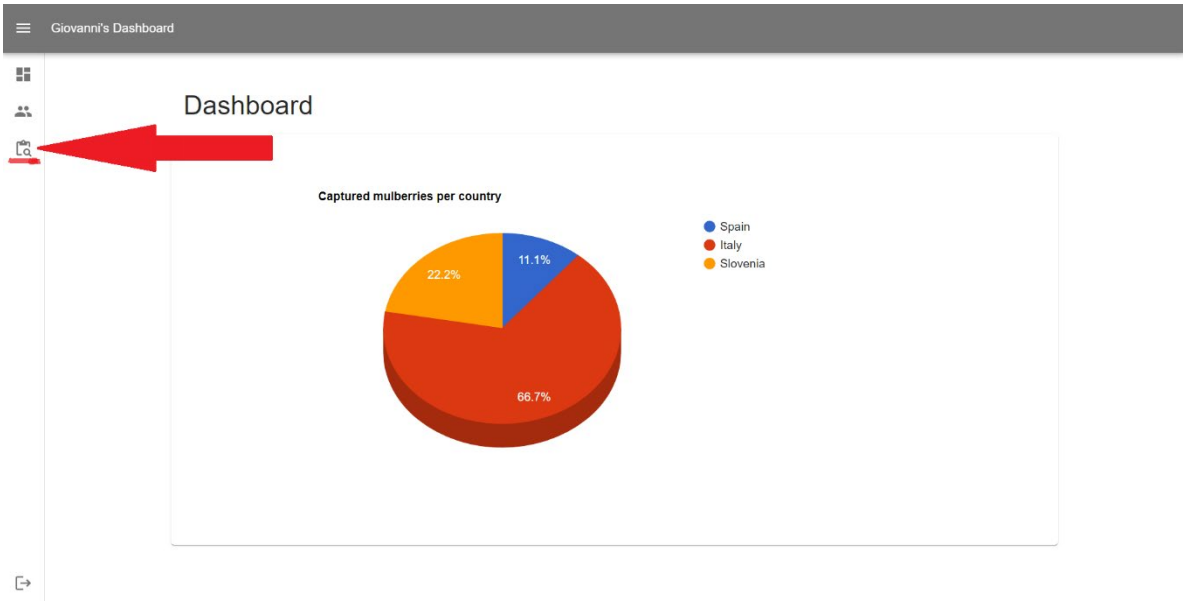
## 4.3 First page



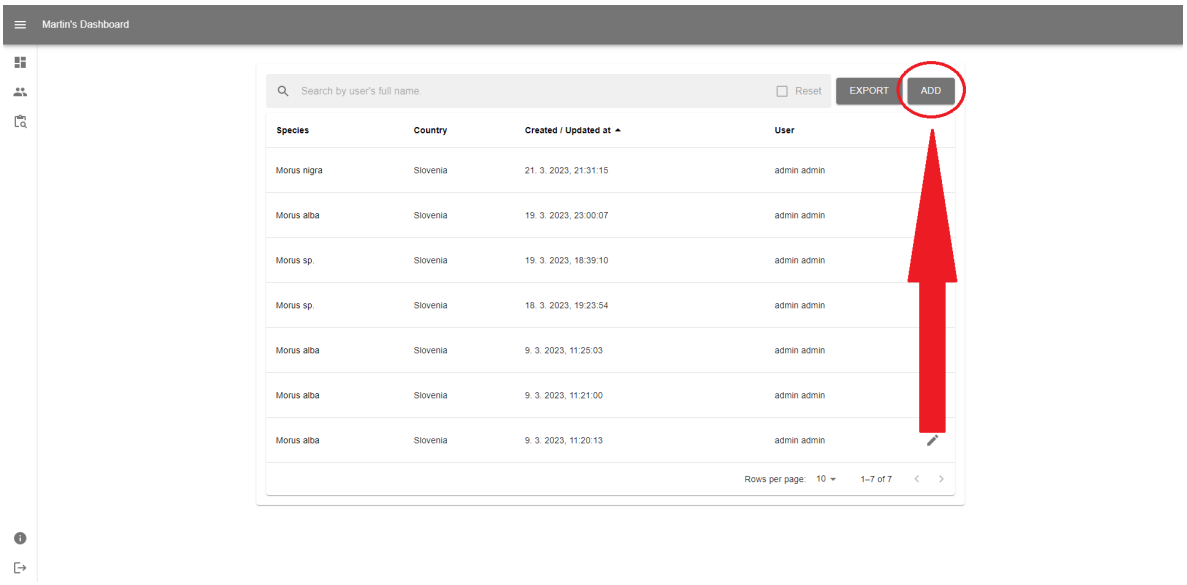

- The first page contains graphical overview of the specimens entered so far by country.

## 4.4 Getting started

- To start with a new entry, you must first click on the third icon on the left.

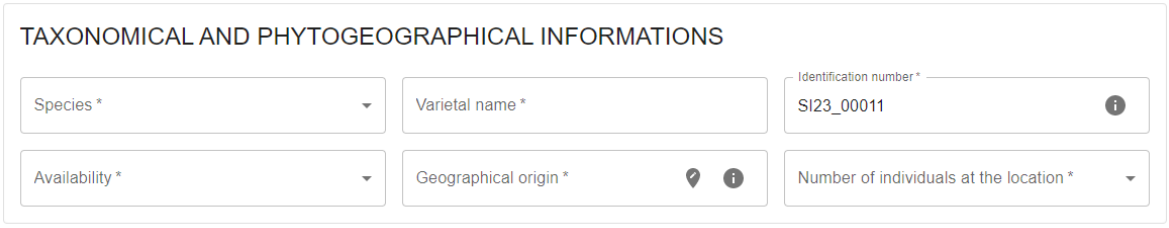



- Then click on the button ADD to start the new entry



# Defined categories and entries:

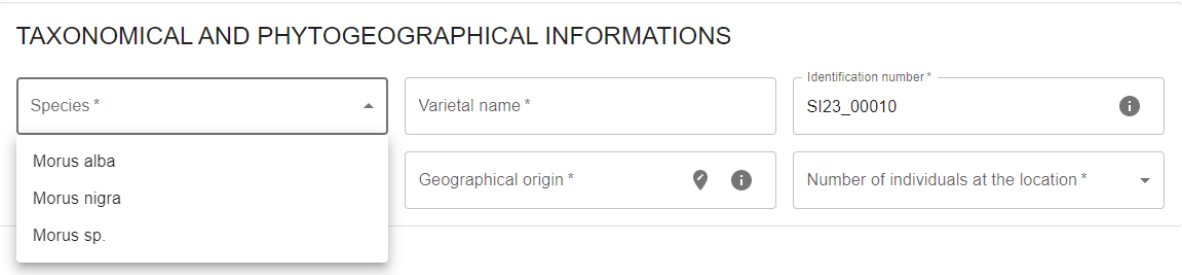
## 5. Taxonomical and phytogeographical information




### 5.1 Species (mandatory)

- *Morus alba*
- *Morus nigra*
- *Morus* sp.

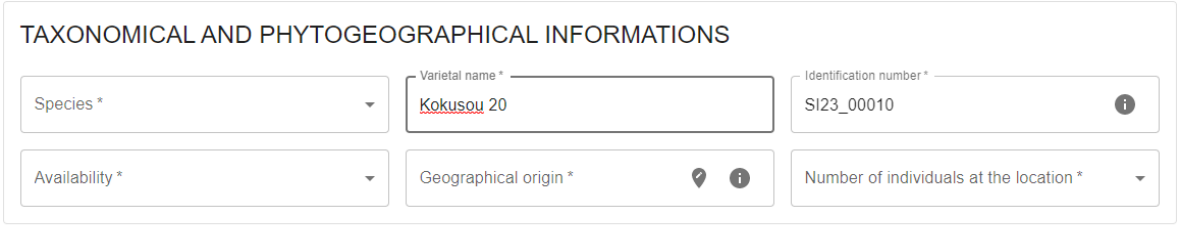
- The entries are statistically presented in form of a pie chart (SI, CREA sees the entries of all countries, the others each see the number of trees of their own country).




### 5.2 Varietal name (not mandatory)

- Kokusou 20, or 21 or 27 or 70

* Example of input field; manual entry

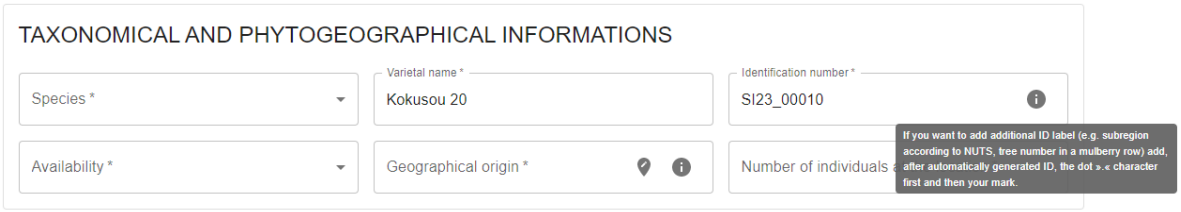


## 5.3 Identification number (mandatory)

- Example of input field: **SI23_011.1 ***

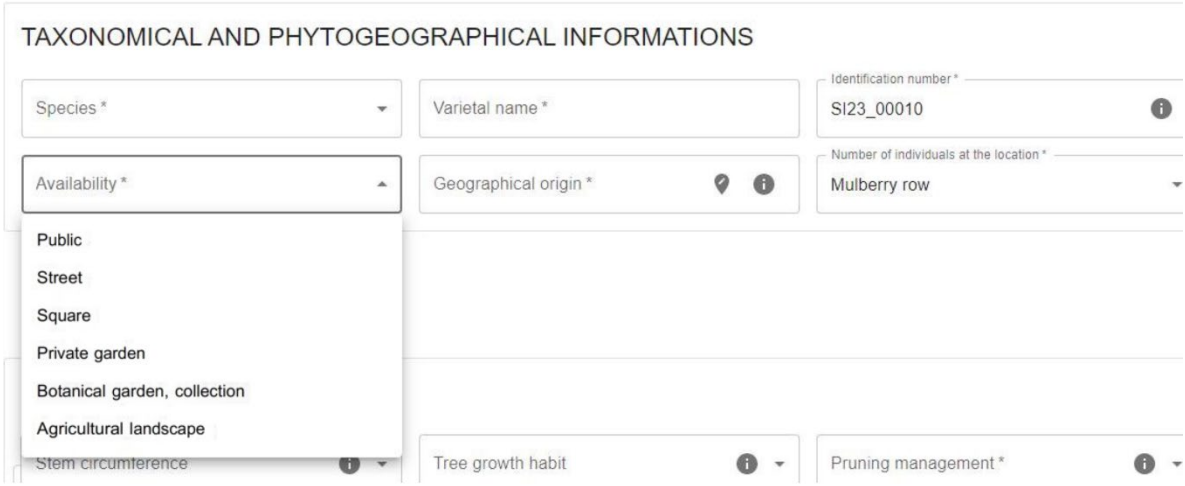
* – **SI** represents abbreviation of the country; e.g. SI – Slovenia
– **23** represents the year of sampling; e.g. 23 – Sample of this entry was take in 2023
– **011.1** represents the serial number of the entry; e.g. 011.1 – This entry is 11th in a row and the decimal points indicates that it is a multiple tree site. The number after decimal point indicates the successive number of the sampled tree.

The identification number is automatically generated and bound to the database, thus avoiding duplicate entries or numerical errors. After the automatically generated part of the ID number, there is also a field for manual input to add your own markings (e.g., sub-categorisation by region would be advisable, example NUTS codes).




## 5.4 Accessibility (mandatory)

- Public
- Street
- Square/circle
- Private garden
- Botanical garden, collection
- Agricultural landscape

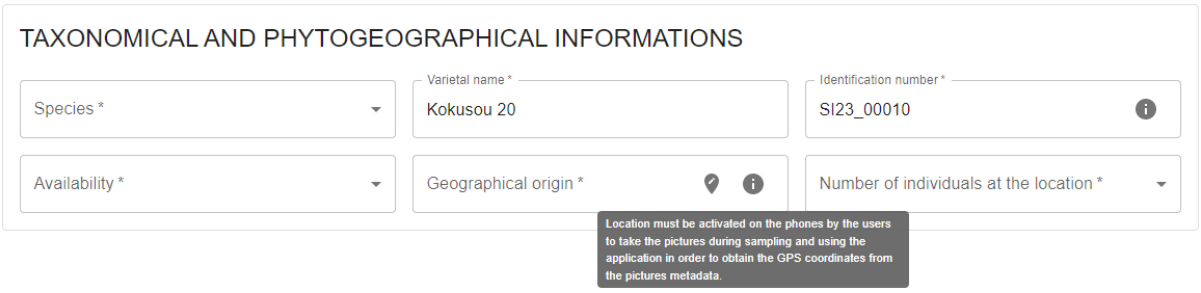



## 5.5 Geographical origin* (mandatory)

- 46.5084374, 15.6210907

- The program enters the WGS-84 coordinates (decimal numbers) automatically based on the location
- The user can subsequently change/enter the coordinates in case of incorrect/missing entry
- This function can be used everywhere, without internet connection

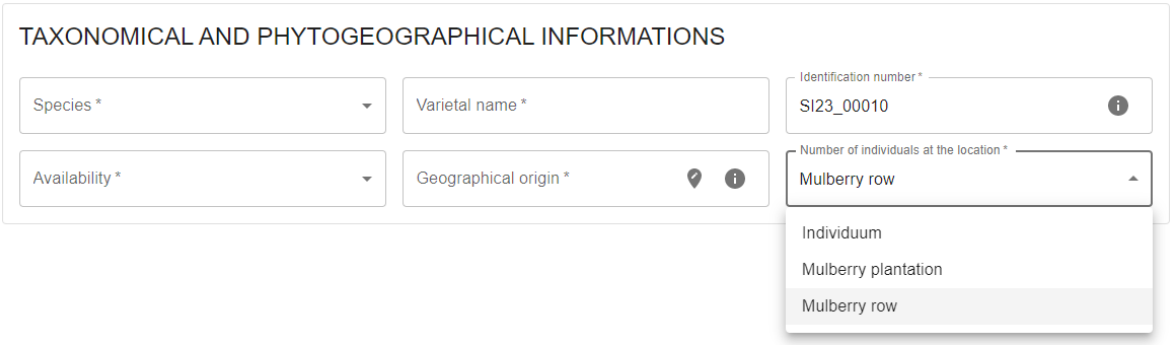
* "**Location**" must be activated on the phones by the users to take the pictures during sampling and using the application in order to obtain the GPS coordinates from the pictures metadata.




## 5.6 Number of individuals at the location (mandatory)

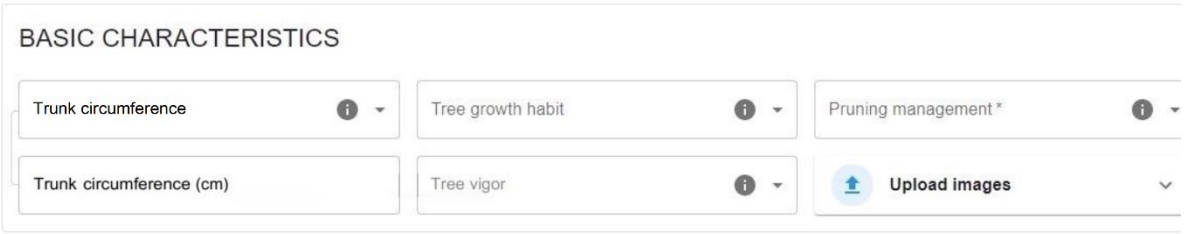
- Individuum

- Mulberry plantation
- Mulberry row




# 6. Morphological characteristics

## 6.1 Basic characteristics



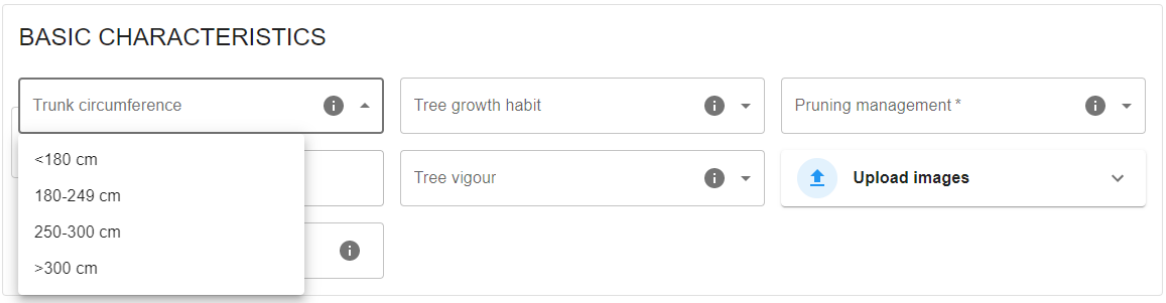

### 6.1.1 Trunk circumference (CBH, cm)* (not mandatory)

- < 180 cm
- 180-249 cm
- 250-300 cm
- >300 cm
- _____ (Fill in; numeric, non-decimal)

* Circumference of the specimen is taken at breast height;

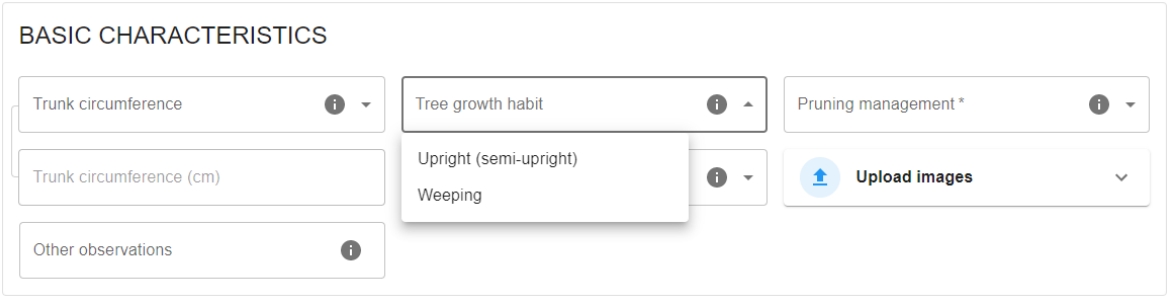
If the tree is of low form or irregularly shaped, the height should be individually measured at the representative diameter.

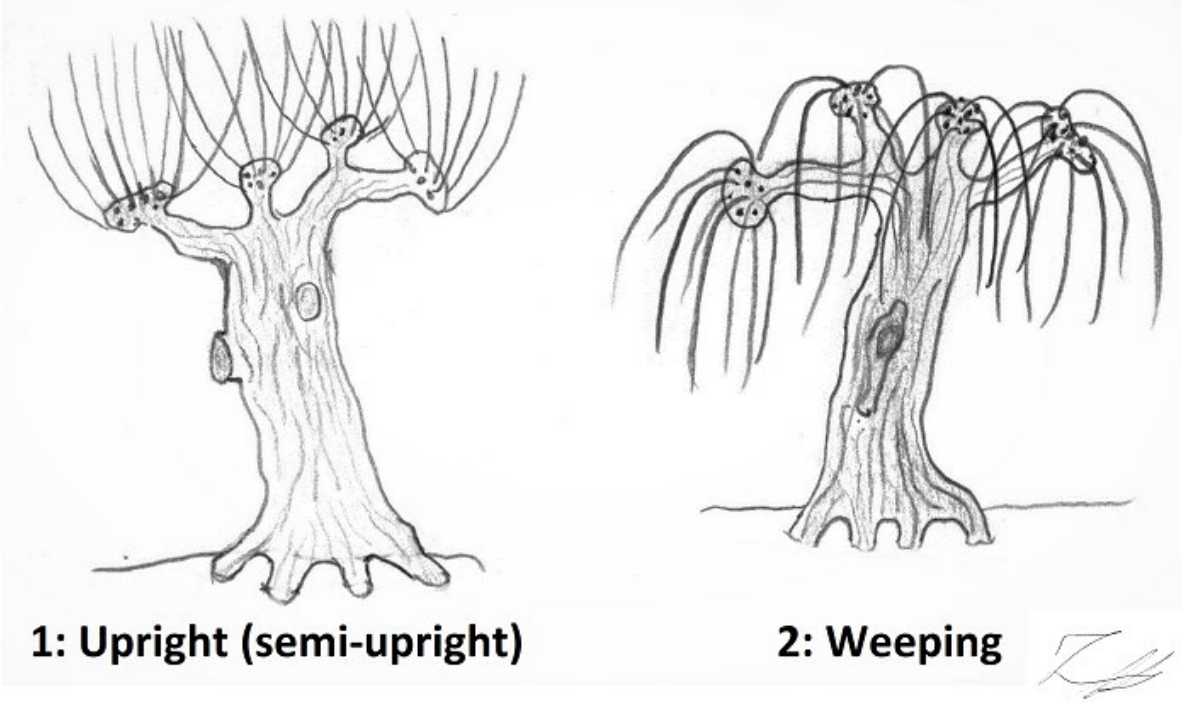
Final number of recorded mulberry trees is visualized in form of a pie chart (SI and CREA can see entries of all partners, other partners can only see the number of trees of their own country).




### 6.1.2 Tree growth habit* (not mandatory)

- Upright (semi-upright)
- Weeping

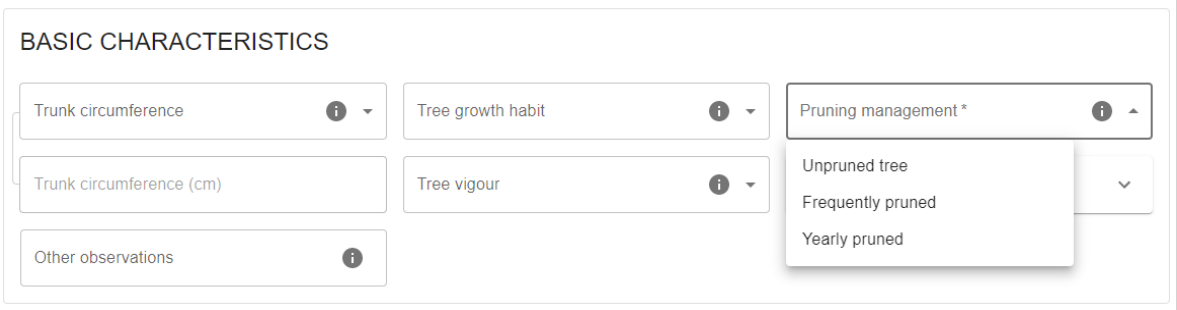





* The user should upload a photo of tree habitus (1 photo).

### 6.1.3 Pruning management (mandatory)

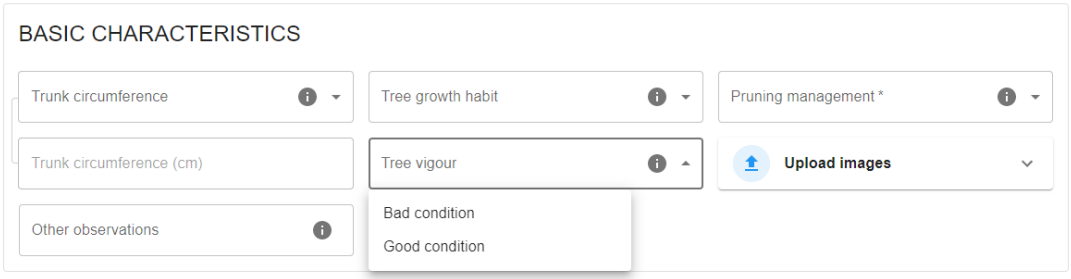
- Unpruned tree
- Frequently pruned
- Yearly pruned tree



**1: Unpruned tree** **2: Frequently pruned** **3: Yearly pruned**

### 6.1.4 Tree vigour (mandatory)

- Bad condition
- Good condition



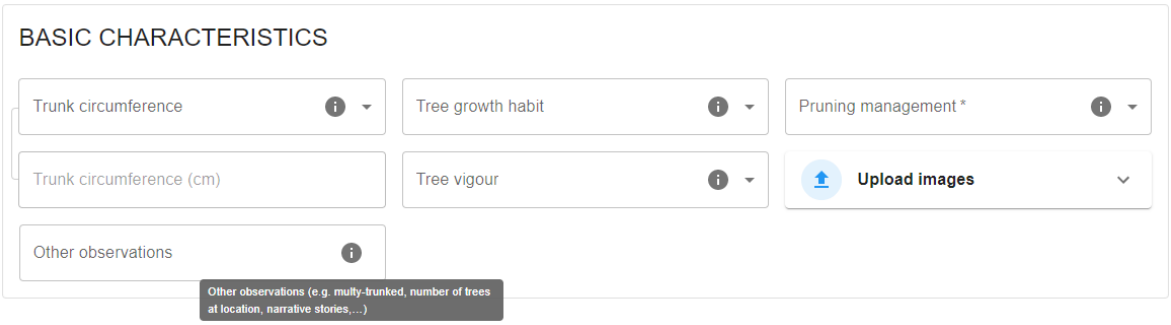
**1: Bad condition** **2: Good condition**

### 6.1.5 Other observations

(e.g. multi-trunked tree, number of trees at location, narrative stories,…)(not mandatory):

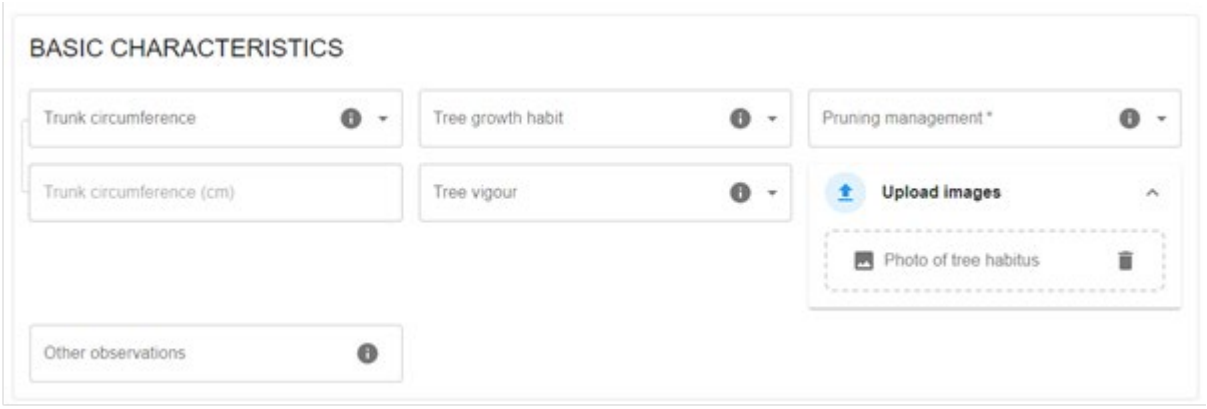
The user should enter further specific observations about the tree and the site in text form.

- [ ]

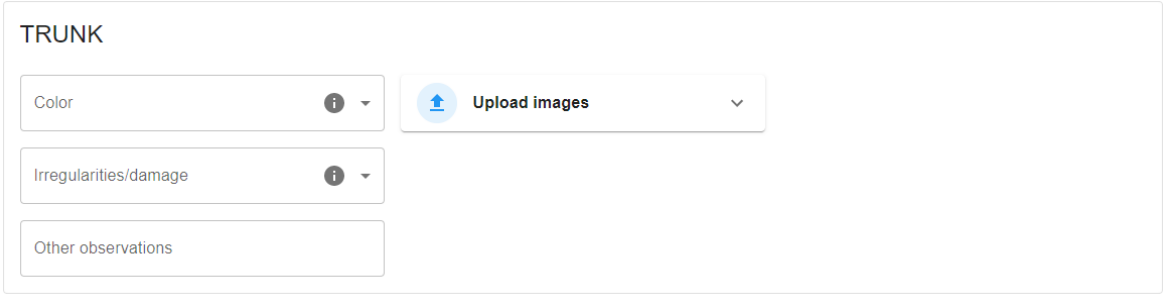



### 6.1.6 Upload images

The user should upload one image of the tree habitus showing trunk circumference, tree growth habit, pruning management and tree vigour (1 photo).

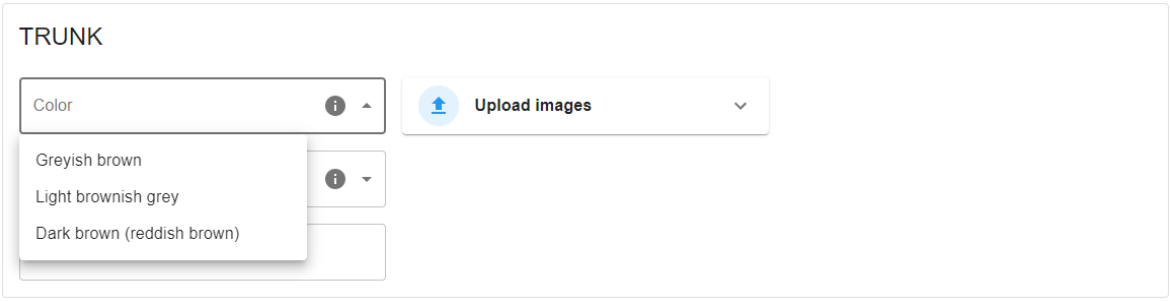



## 6.2 Trunk



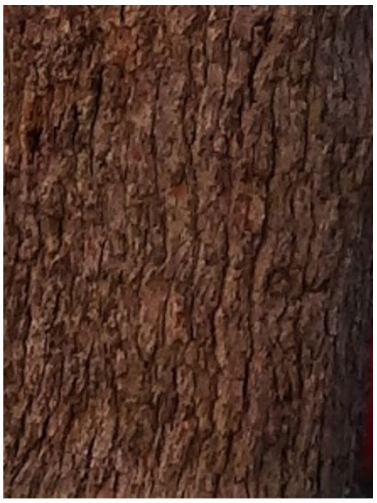
### 6.2.1 Trunk colour* (not mandatory)

- Greyish brown
- Light brownish grey
- Dark brown (reddish brown)



**1: Greyish brown**

**2: Light brownish grey**

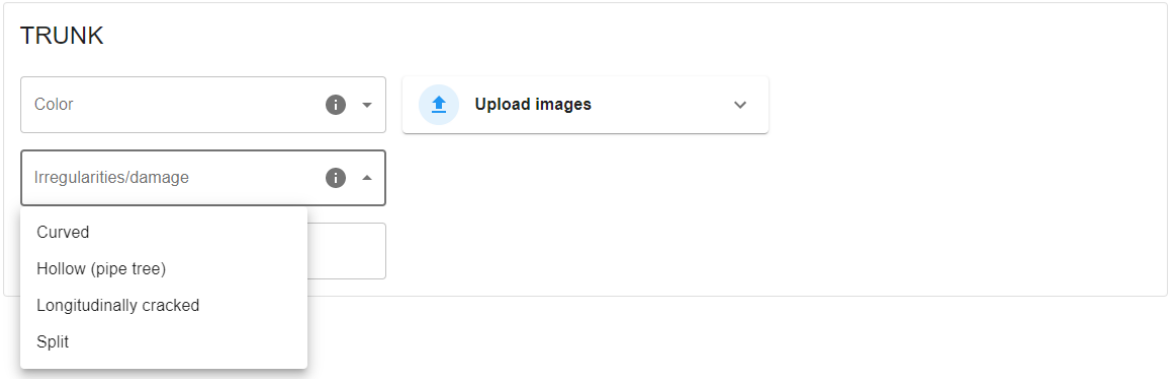


**3: Dark brown (reddish brown)**

* Further explanations regarding colour can be found at UPOV HERE

### 6.2.2 Trunk irregularities/damage (not mandatory)

- Curved
- Hollow (pipe tree)
- Longitudinally cracked
- Split



1: Curved

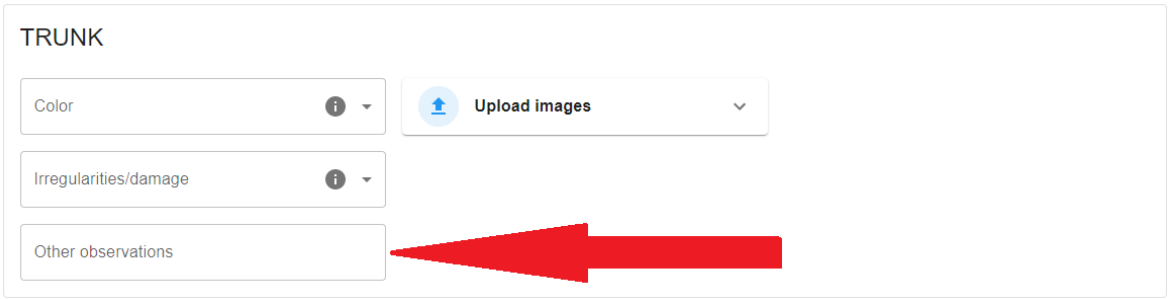
2: Hollow

3: Longitudally cracked

4: Split

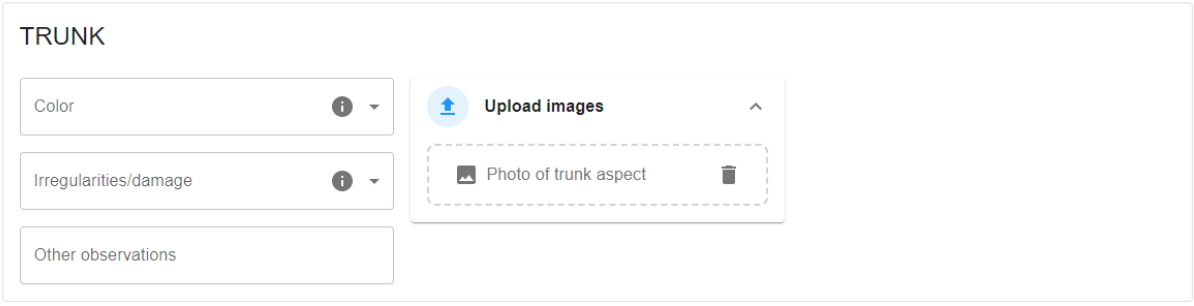
### 6.2.3 Other observations

The user should enter additional details about tree trunk.



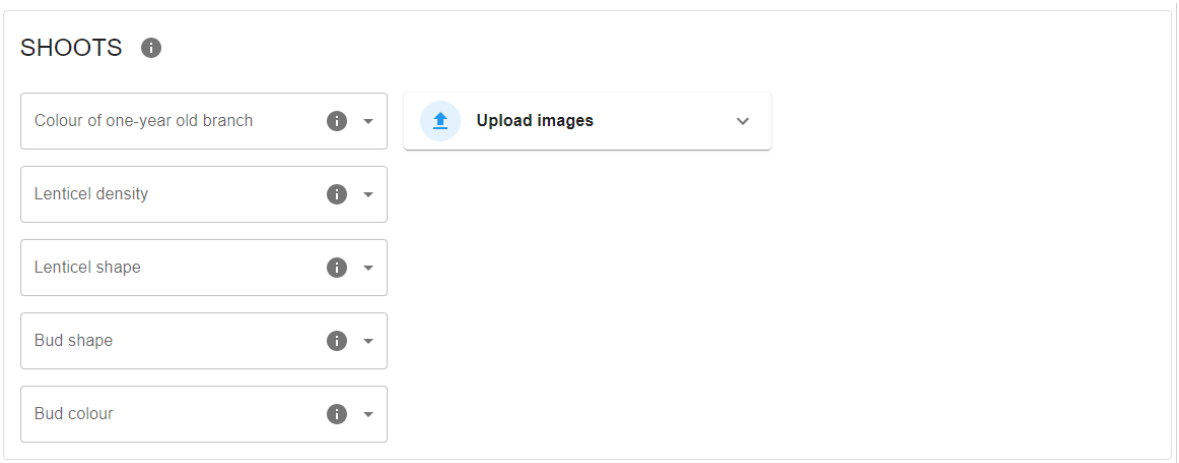

### 6.2.4 Upload images

The user should upload a photo of a trunk, best representing trunk characteristics (1 photo).



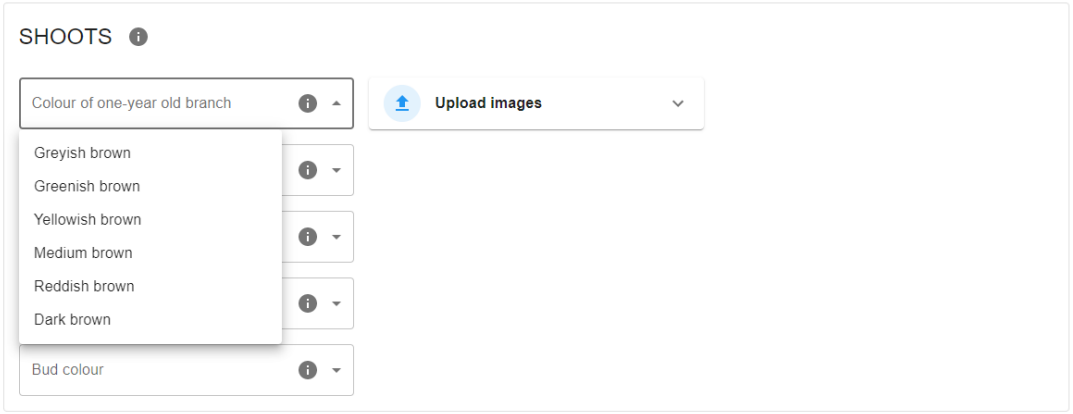

## 6.3 Shoots

Observations on shoots and buds should be made during winter dormancy. Lenticels can be identified as raised circular, oval, or elongated areas in the bark/rhytidome and are important for peridermal transpiration. Lenticels and bark colour should be observed on the first third of the current year's shoots, on internodes with already evenly developed rhytidome, usually on yearly pruned trees between the 5th and 7th internode of the shoot base.



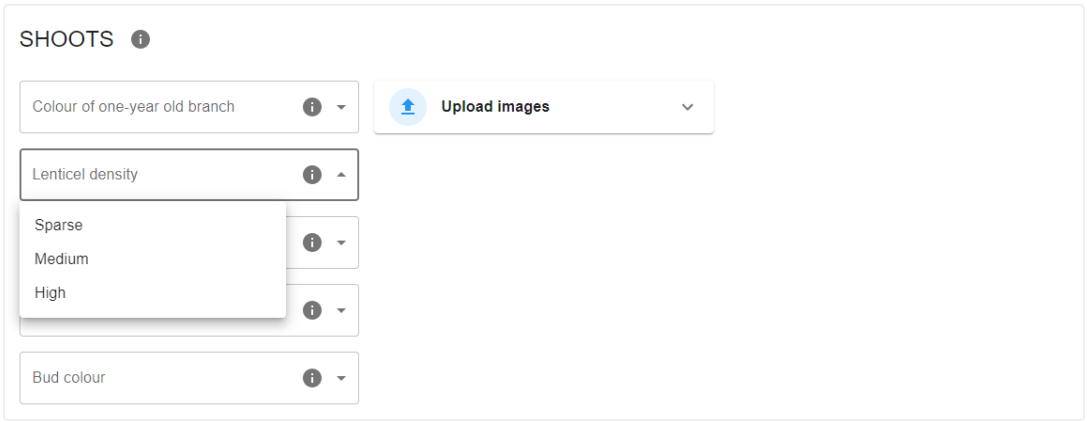

### 6.3.1 Colour of one-year old branch (not mandatory)

- Greyish brown
- Greenish brown
- Yellowish brown
- Medium brown
- Reddish brown
- Dark brown



### 6.3.2 Lenticel density (not mandatory)

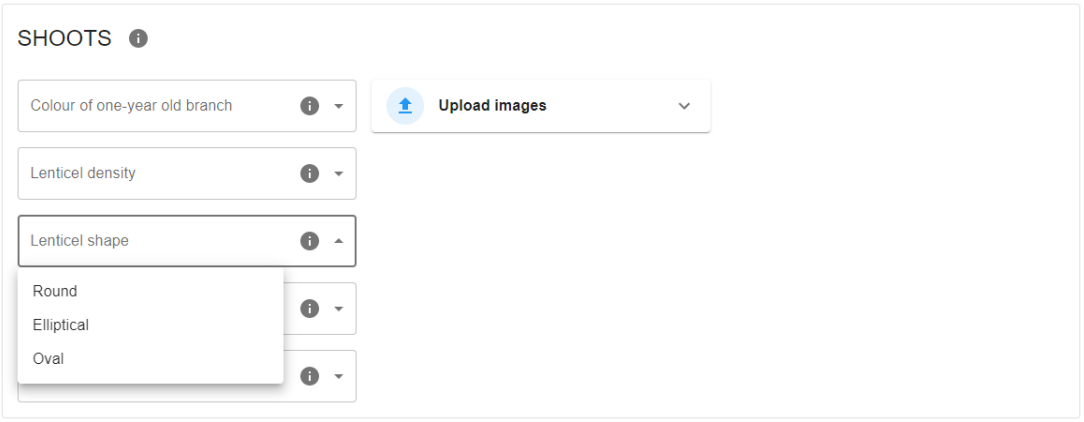
- Sparse
- Medium
- High

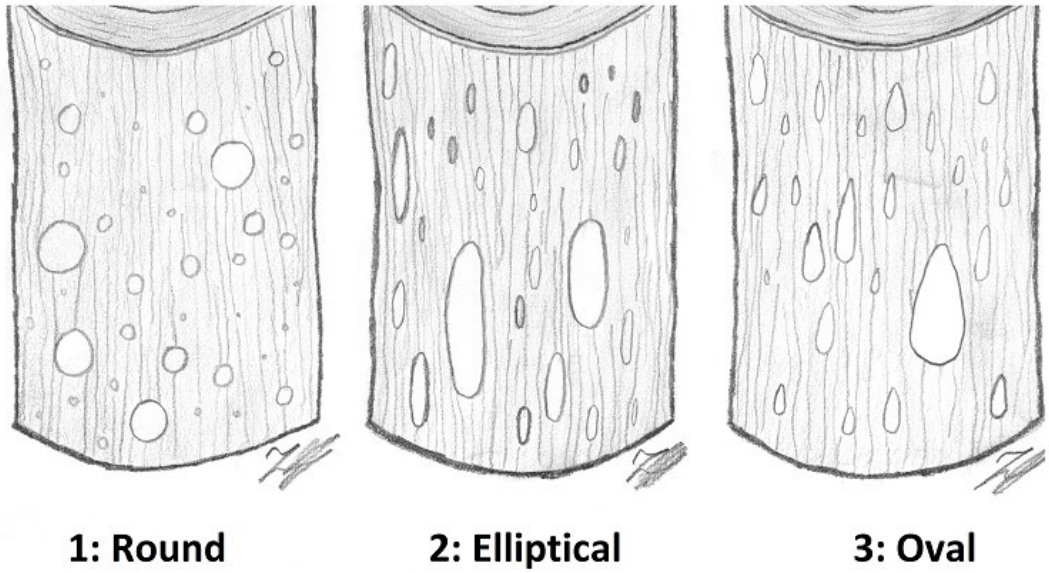


### 6.3.3 Lenticel shape* (not mandatory)

- Round
- Elliptical
- Oval

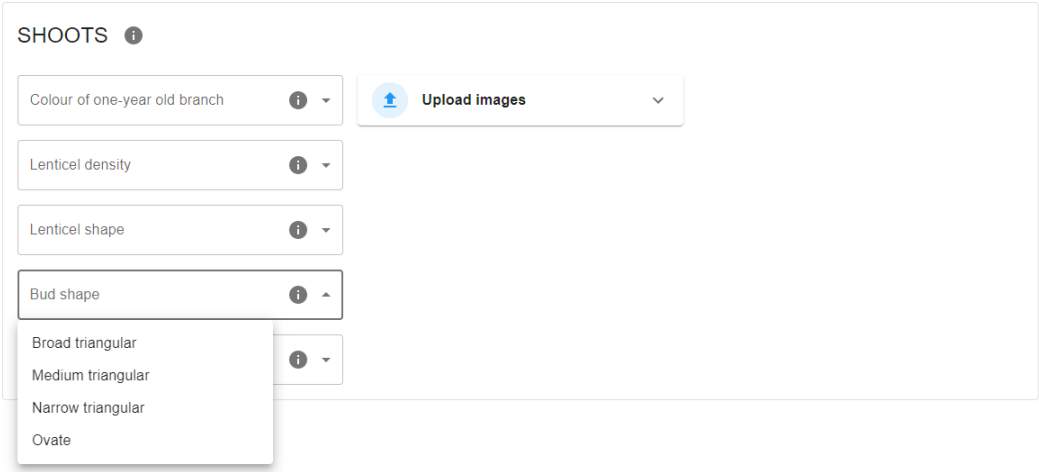
* The user should focus on fully developed lenticels of the current-year shoot.

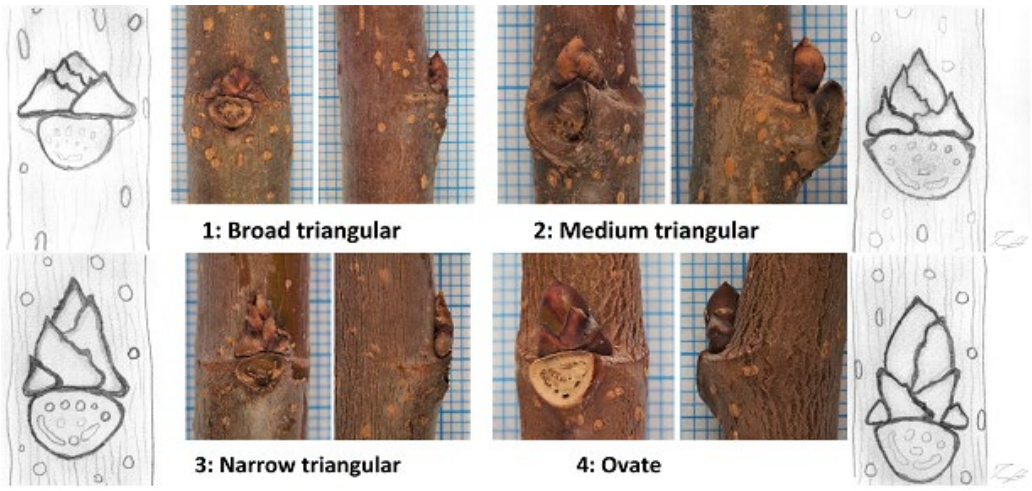





### 6.3.4 Bud shape (not mandatory)

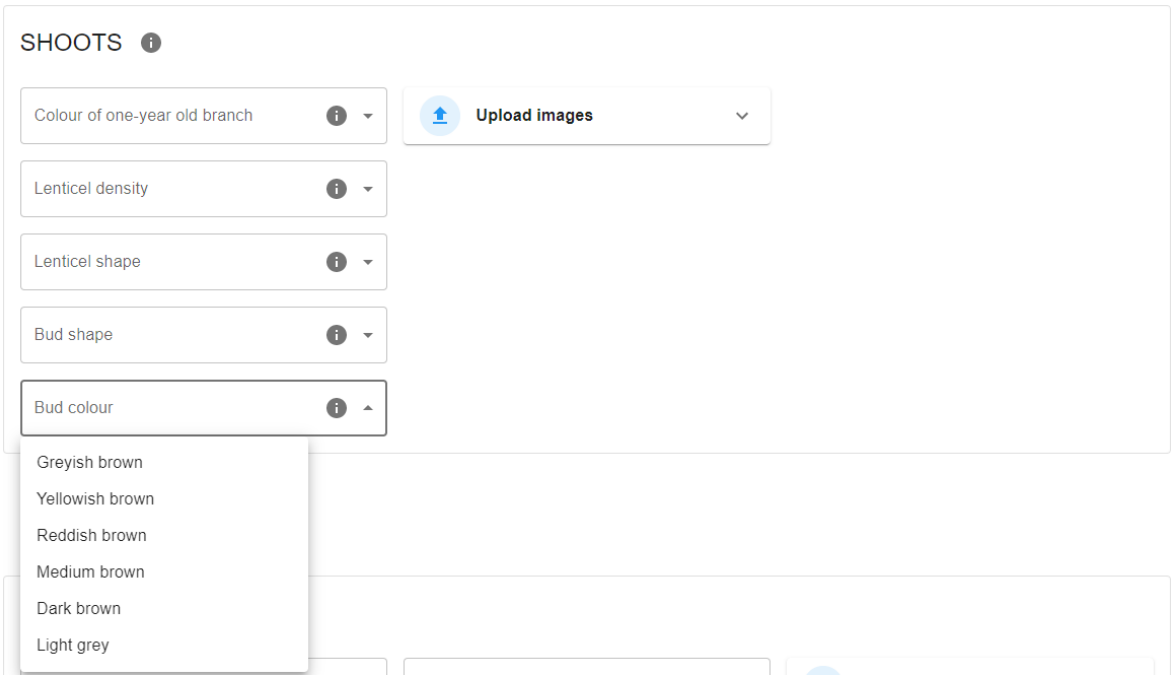
- Broad triangular (Example: Atsubamidori, Filippine, Shin-Ichinose)
- Medium triangular (Example: Cattaneo fem., Florio, Ichinose, Kenmochi, Morettiana)
- Narrow triangular (Example: Wasemidori)
- Ovate (Example: Negoyatakasuke)






### 6.3.5 Bud colour (not mandatory)

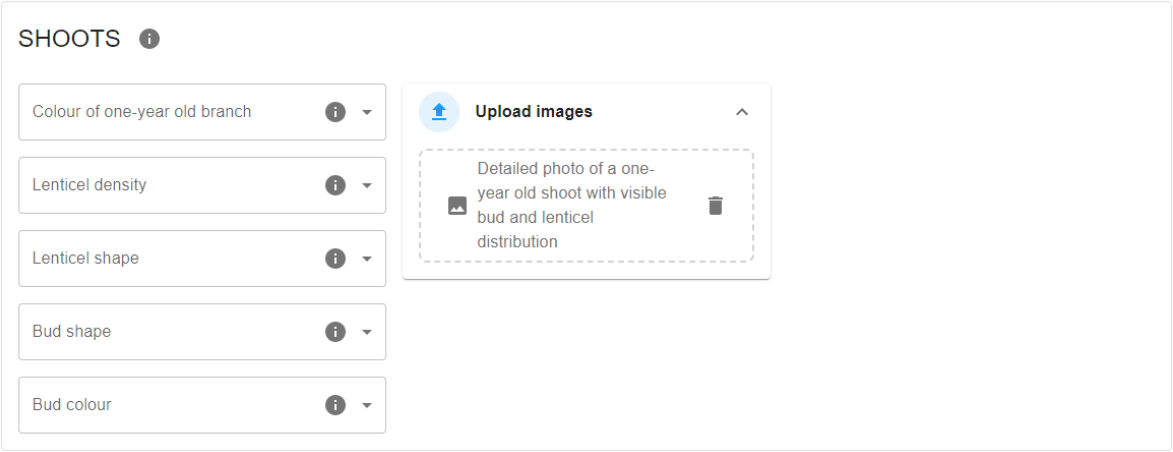
- Greyish brown (Example: Atsubamidori)
- Yellowish brown (Example: Kokuso 27)
- Reddish brown (Example: Ichibei)
- Medium brown (Example: Ichinose)
- Dark brown (Example: Kenmochi)
- Light grey (Example: Shin-Ichinose, Shiromeroso)



1: Greyish brown 2: Yellowish brown 3: Reddish brown 4: Medium brown 5: Dark brown 6: Light grey

### 6.3.6 Upload images

The user should upload a photo of a shoot, best representing bud and lenticel characteristics (1 photo)

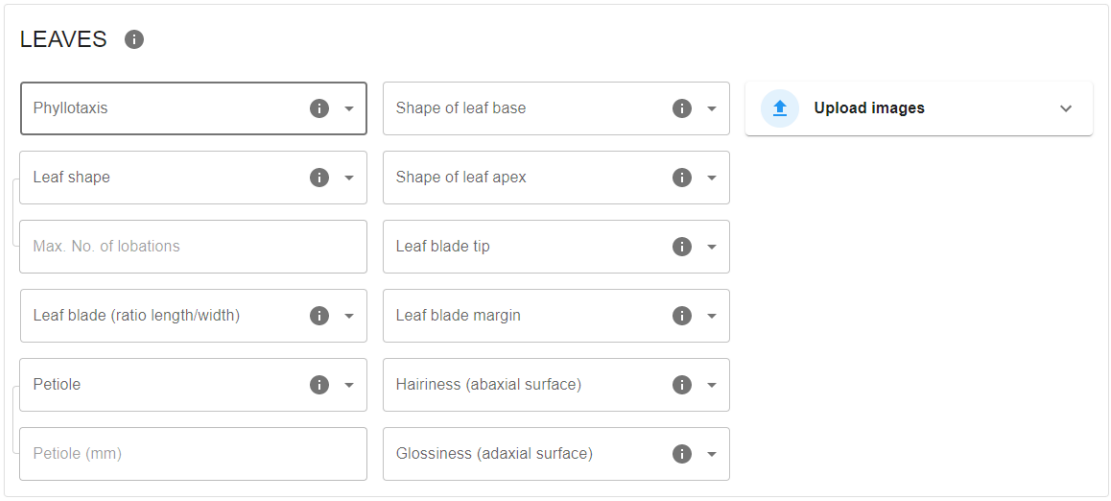



## 6.4 Leaves

Observations on the leaves should be made on the largest/fully developed leaves on the upper third of the shoots*.

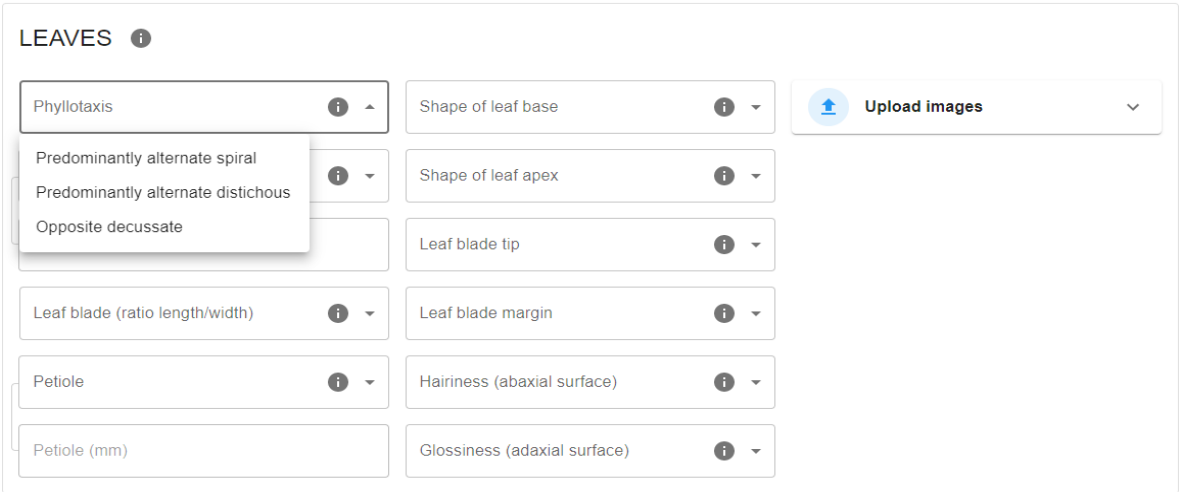
* 1 If the shoots started to grow at the beginning of vegetation period, observations should be carried out from the beginning of July to the mid of September.

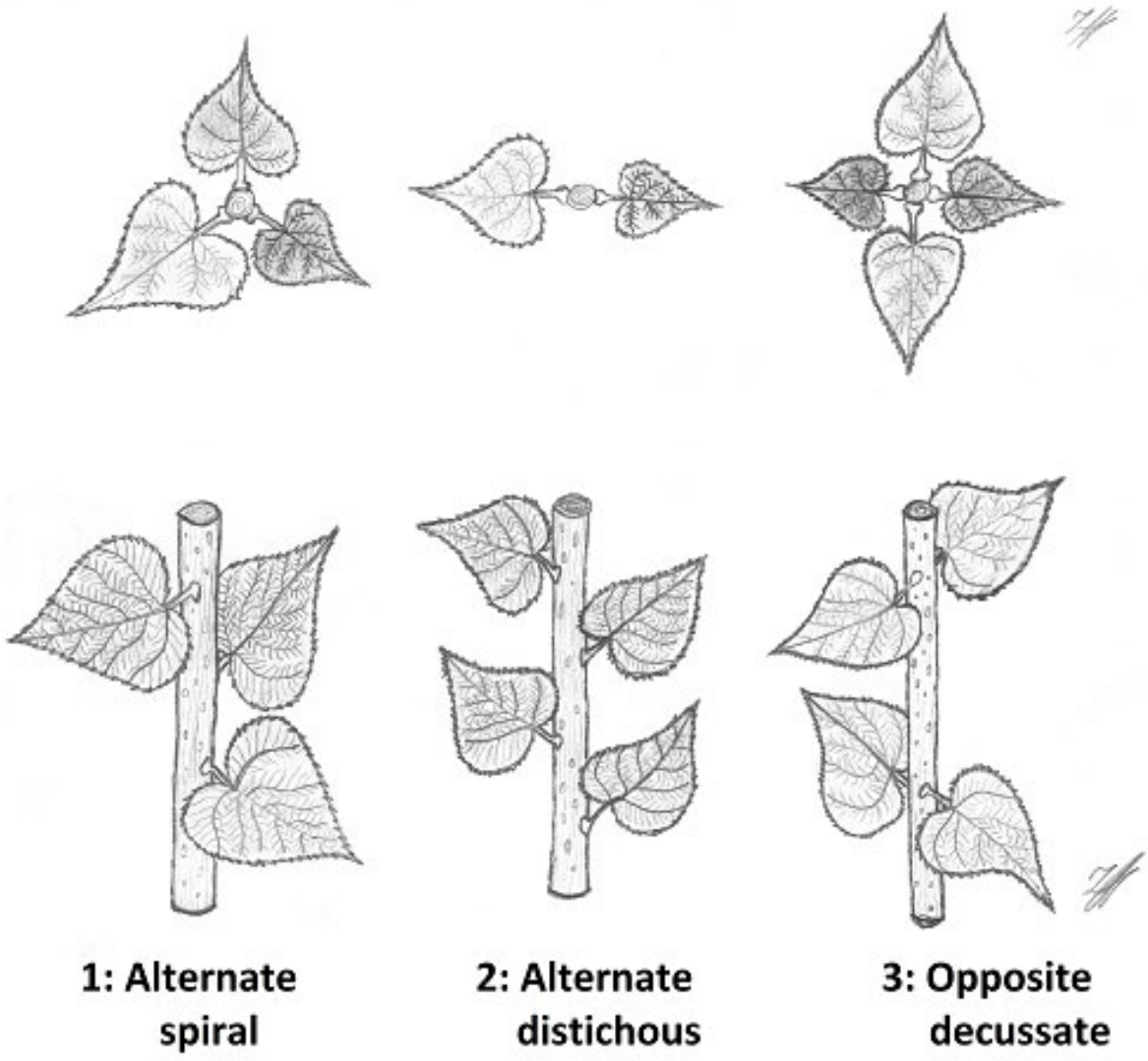
2 If the shoots started to grow after spring harvesting, observations should be carried out in September.




### 6.4.1 Phyllotaxis (not mandatory)

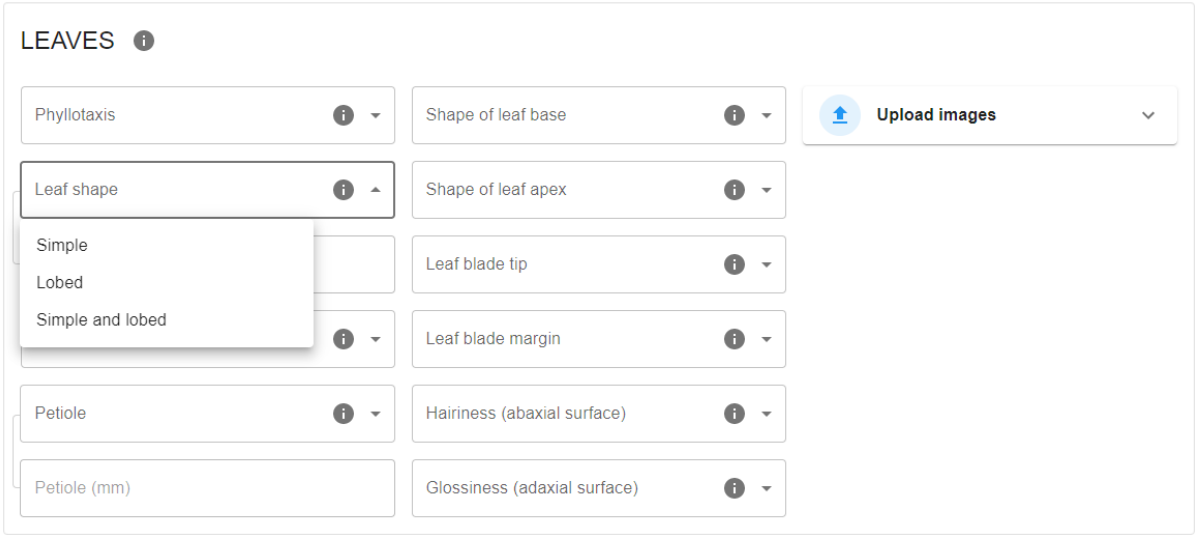
- Predominantly alternate spiral
- Predominantly alternate distichous
- Opposite decussate

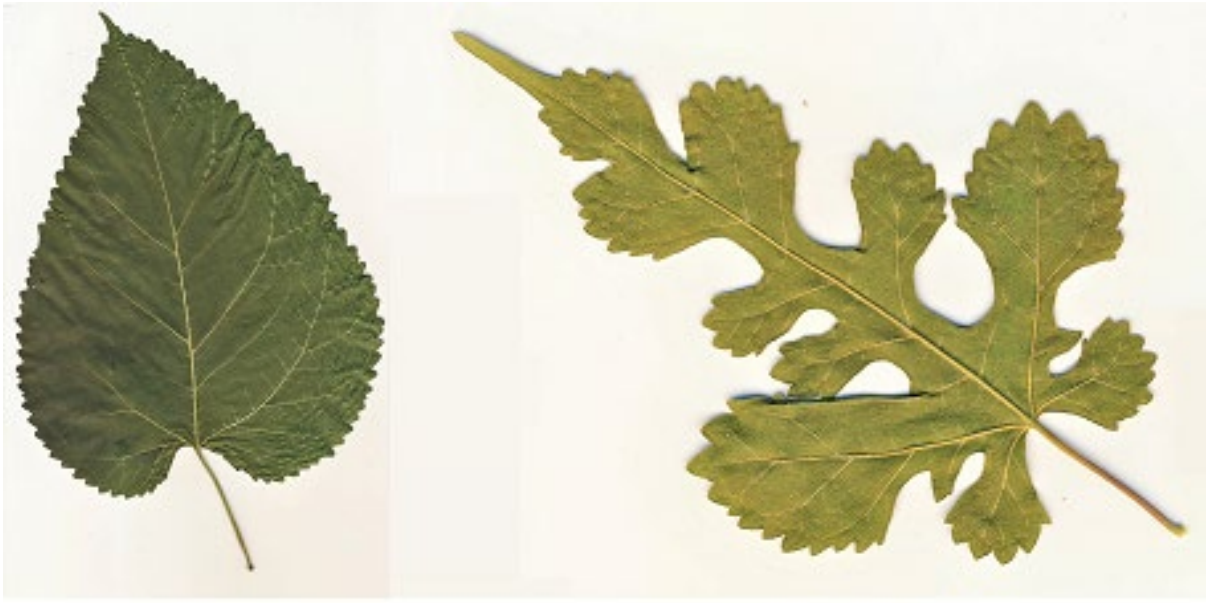





### 6.4.2 Leaf shape (lobation/heterophylly) (not mandatory)

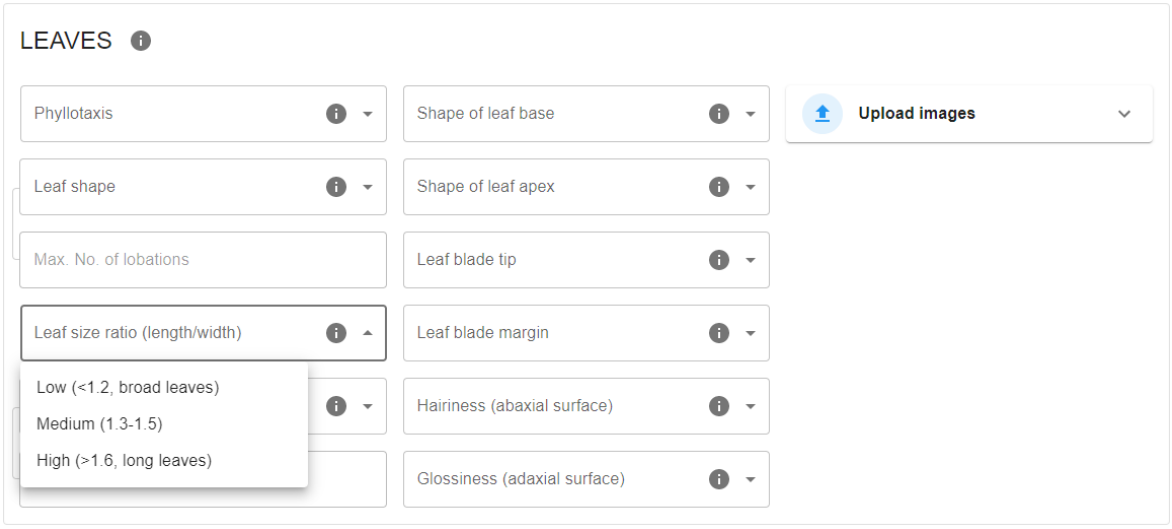
- Simple
- Lobed
- Simple and lobed

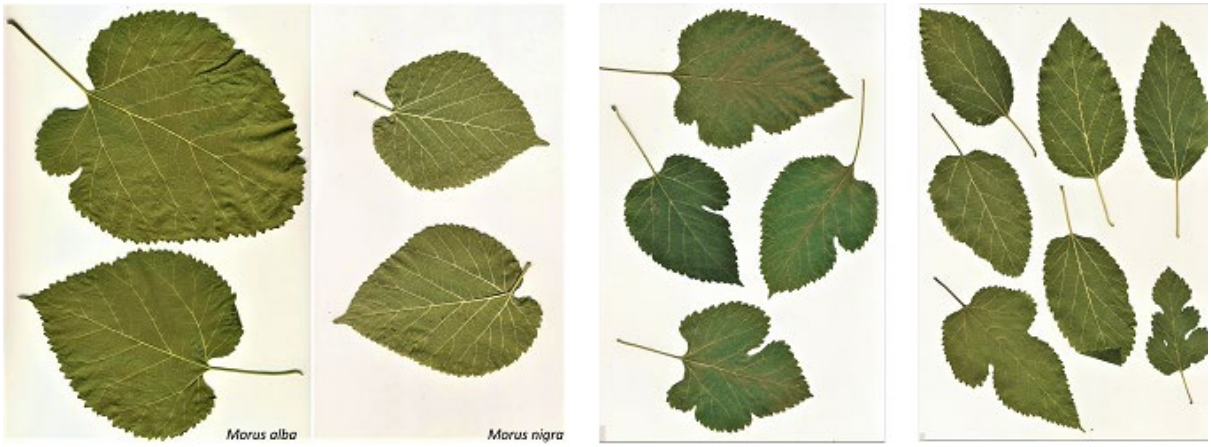



### 6.4.3 Leaf size ratio (length/width) (not mandatory)

- Low (<1.2, broad leaves)
- Medium (1.3-1.5)
- High (>1.6, long leaves)



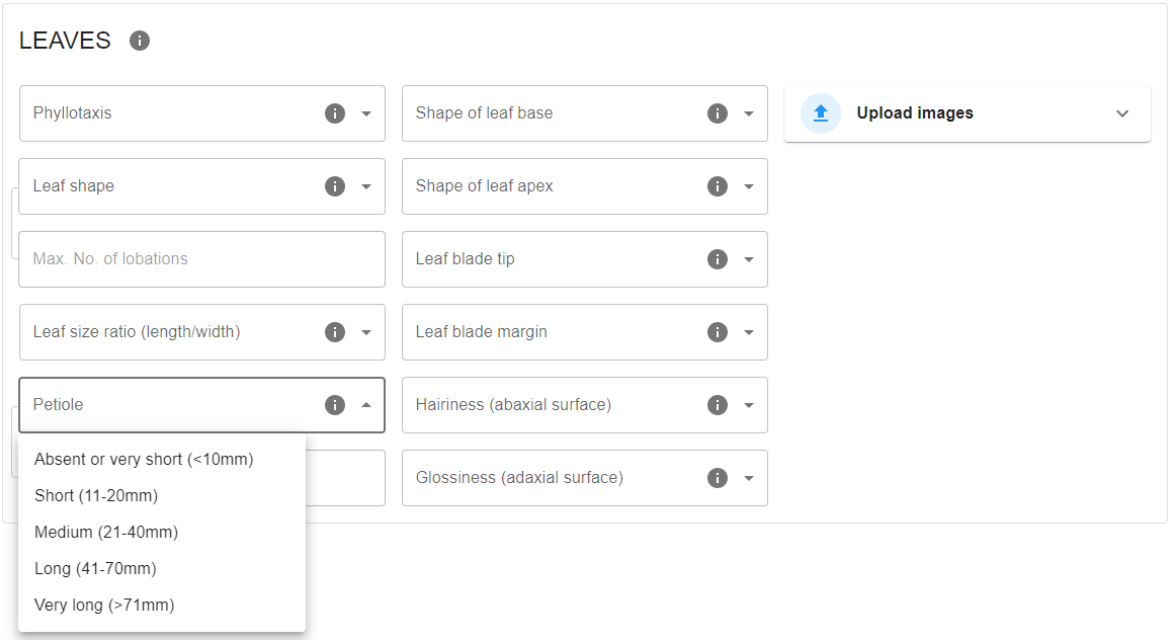




**1: Low/broad** **2: Medium** **3: High/long**

### 6.4.4 Petiole (not mandatory)

- Absent or very short (< 11 mm) (Example: Jikunashi)
- Short (11-20 mm) (Example: Queensland Black, Rougetto, Sanchutakasuke)
- Medium (21-40 mm) (Example: Arancina, Ascolana, Ichinose, Kenmochi)
- Long (41-70 mm) (Example: Indiana, Kokka, Shiromekeiso)
- Very long (>70 mm) (Example: Nervosa)
- _____*

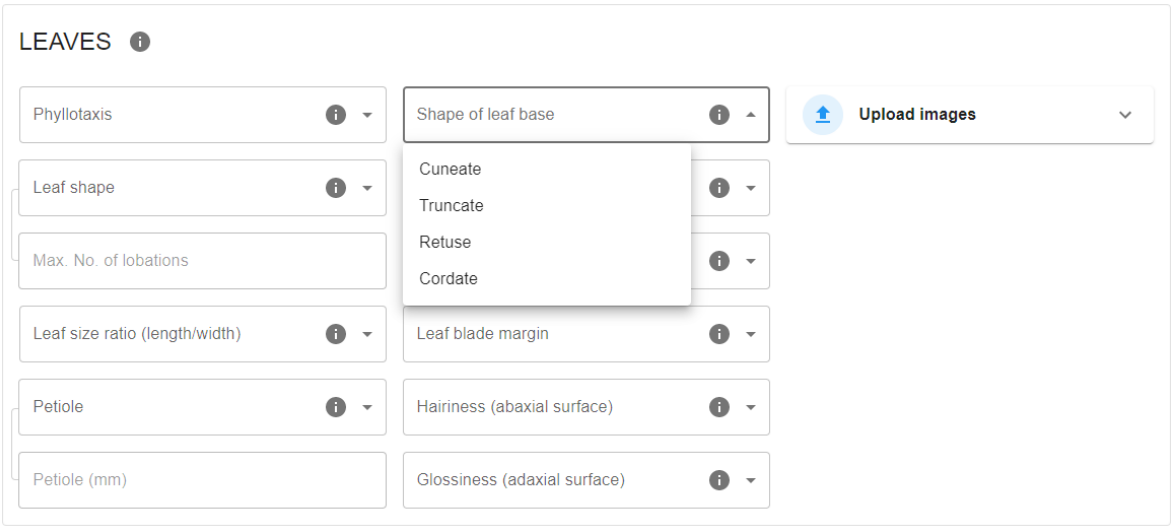
*Entered manually in milimetres (mm)

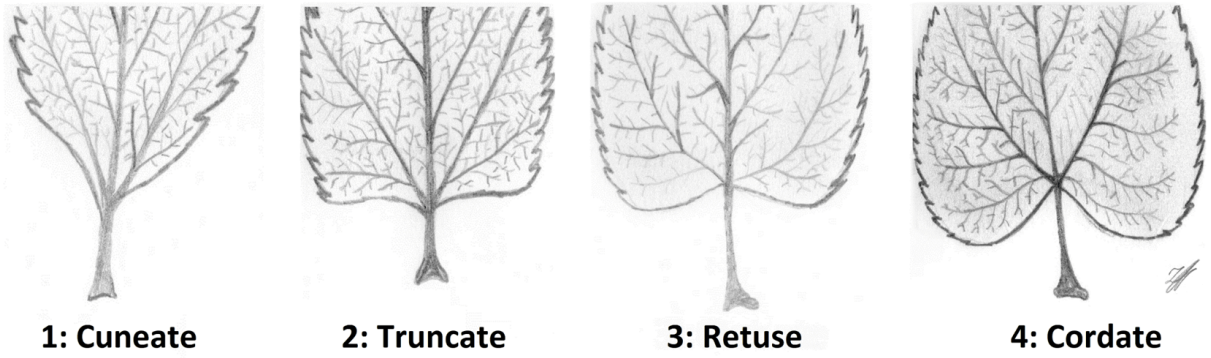


**1: Very short/absent** **2: Short** **3: Medium** **4: Long** **5: Very long**

### 6.4.5 Shape of leaf base (not mandatory)

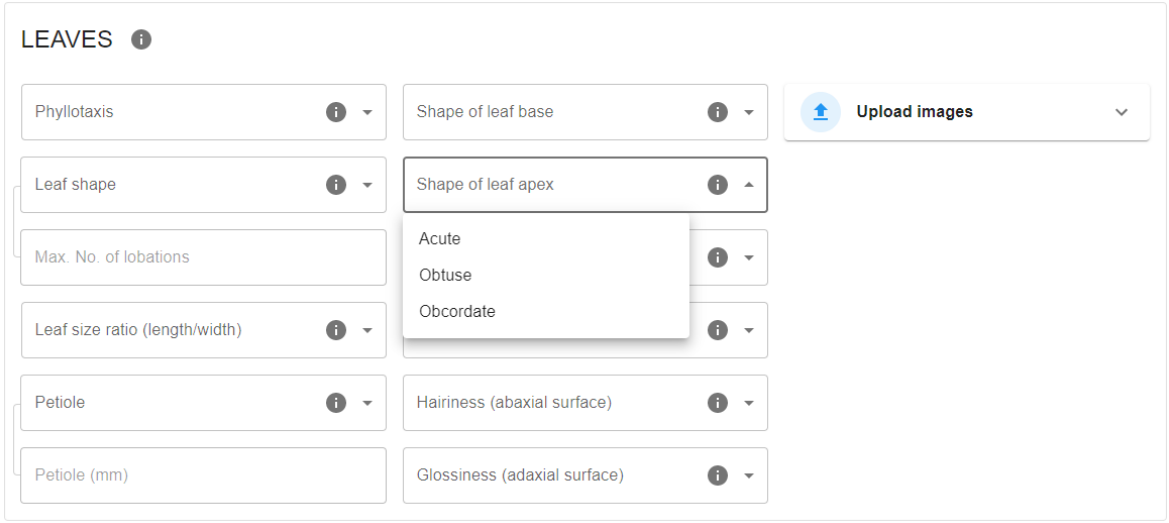
- Cuneate (Example: Nervosa, Popberry)
- Truncate (Example: Goshoerami, Jumonji, Kokuso 70, Negoyatakasuke)
- Retuse (Example: Kenmochi, Restelli, Rosa di Lombardia)
- Cordate (Example: Arancina, Ichinose, Romana rabelaire)

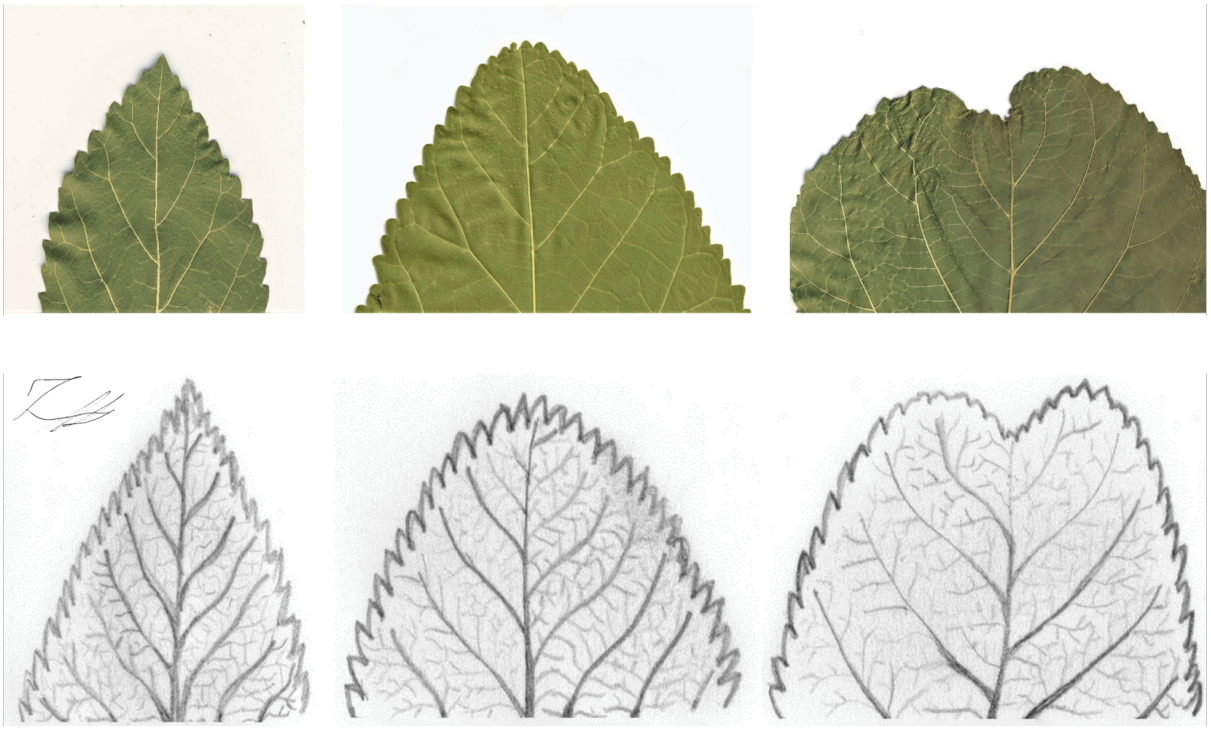





### 6.4.6 Shape of leaf apex (not mandatory)

- Acute (Example: Ichinose)
- Obtuse (Example: Jikunashi)
- Obcordate (Example: Niken)

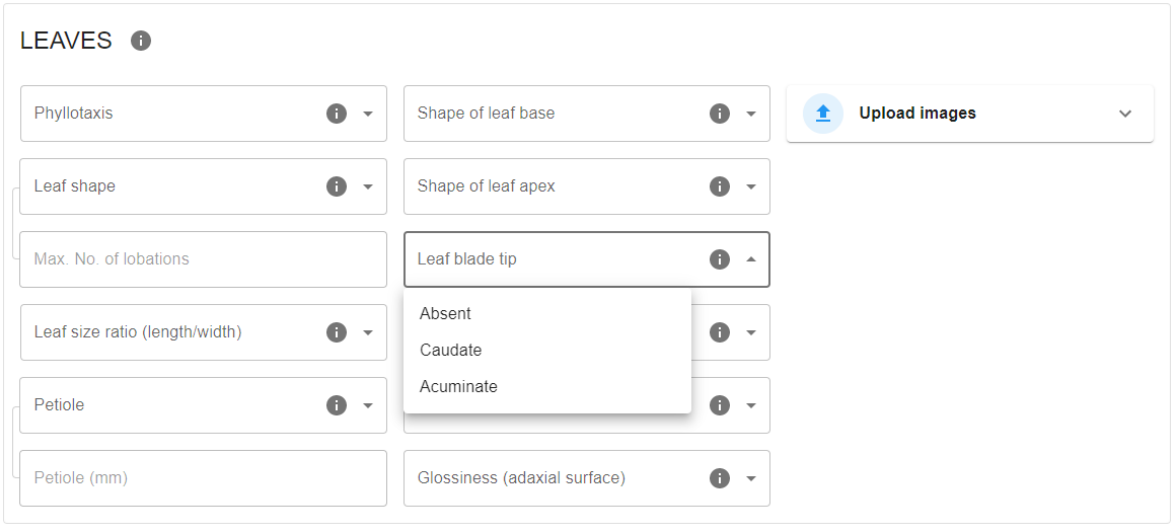


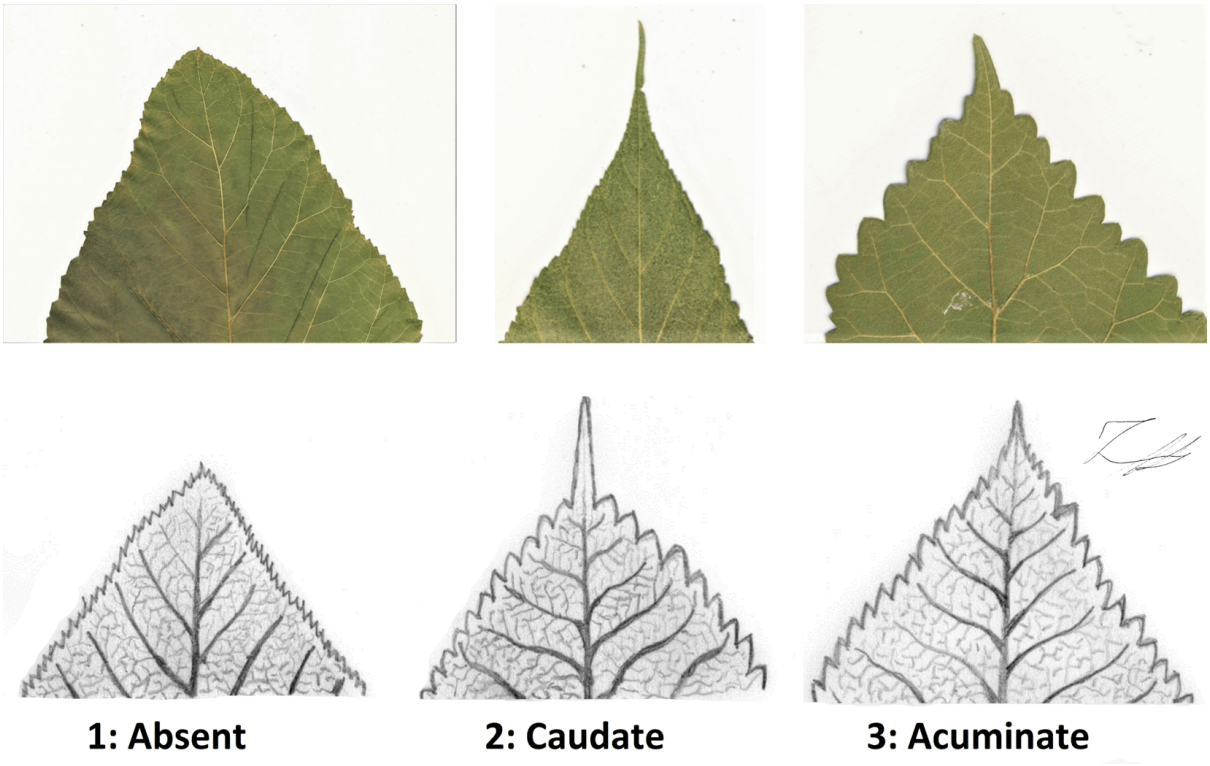



**1: Acute** **2: Obtuse** **3: Obcordate**

### 6.4.7 Leaf blade tip (not mandatory)

- Absent (Example: Romana rabelaire, Rougetto)
- Caudate (Example: Ascolana, Florio, Fukayuki, Takinokawa)
- Acuminate (Example: Indiana, Kenmochi, Limoncina)

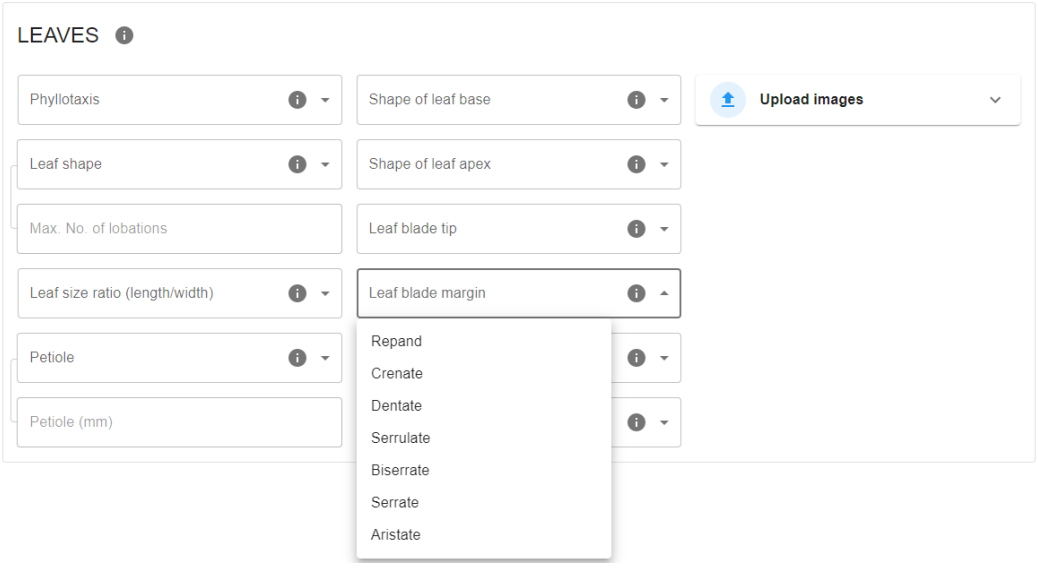


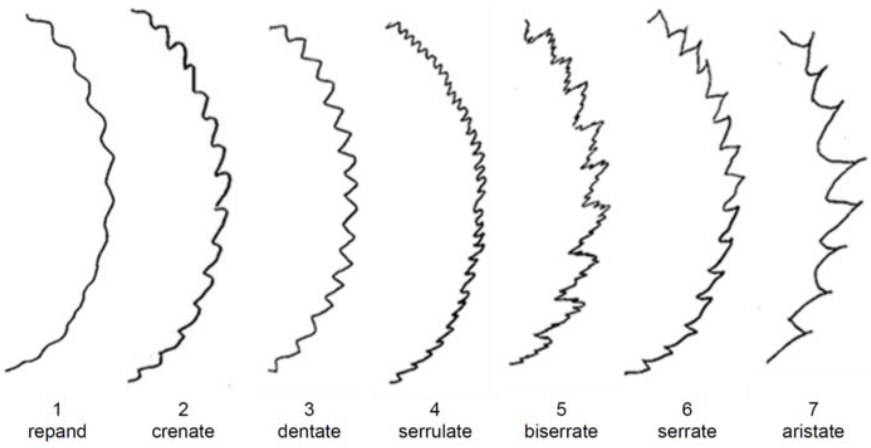




### 6.4.8 Leaf blade margin (not mandatory)

- Repand (Example: Ichinose)
- Crenate (Example: Kairyo-Roso, Kanmasari, Limoncina, Rougetto, Shin-Ichinose)
- Dentate (Example: Ascolana, Fukushimaoha, Restelli)
- Serrulate (Example: Kenmochi, Oshimaso, Planifolia)

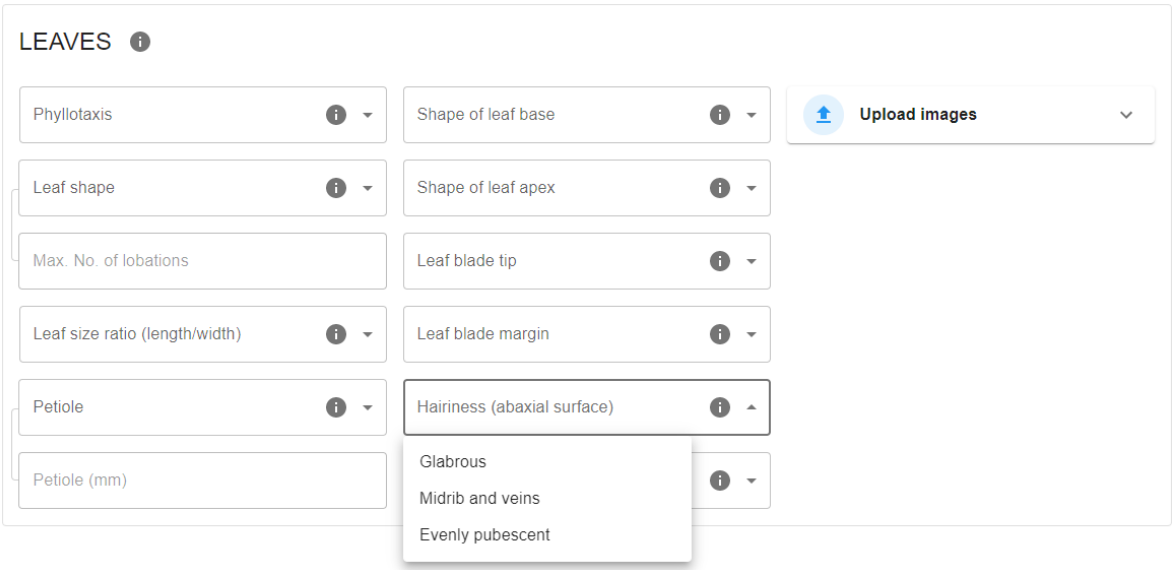
- Biserrate (Example: Florio)
- Serrate (Example: Akameroso, Hicks Fancy)
- Aristate (Example: Nervosa)

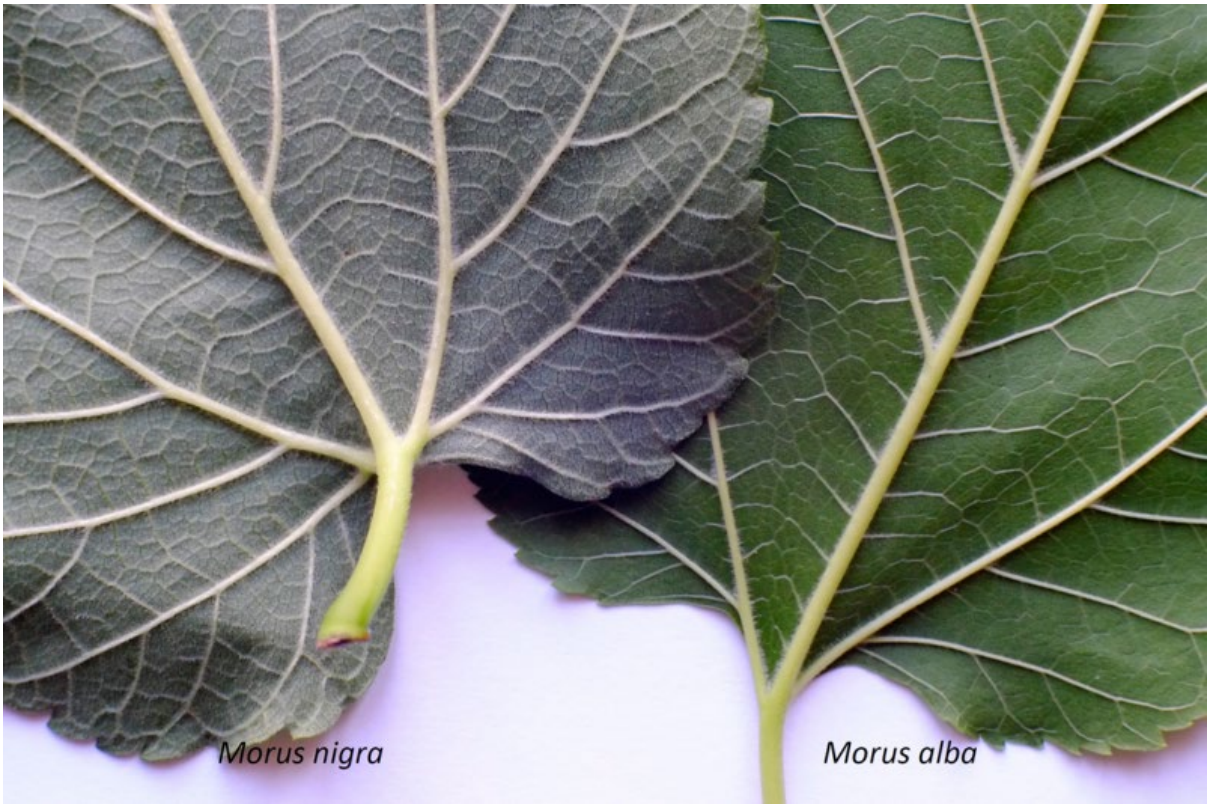



### 6.4.9 Hairiness (abaxial surface) (not mandatory)

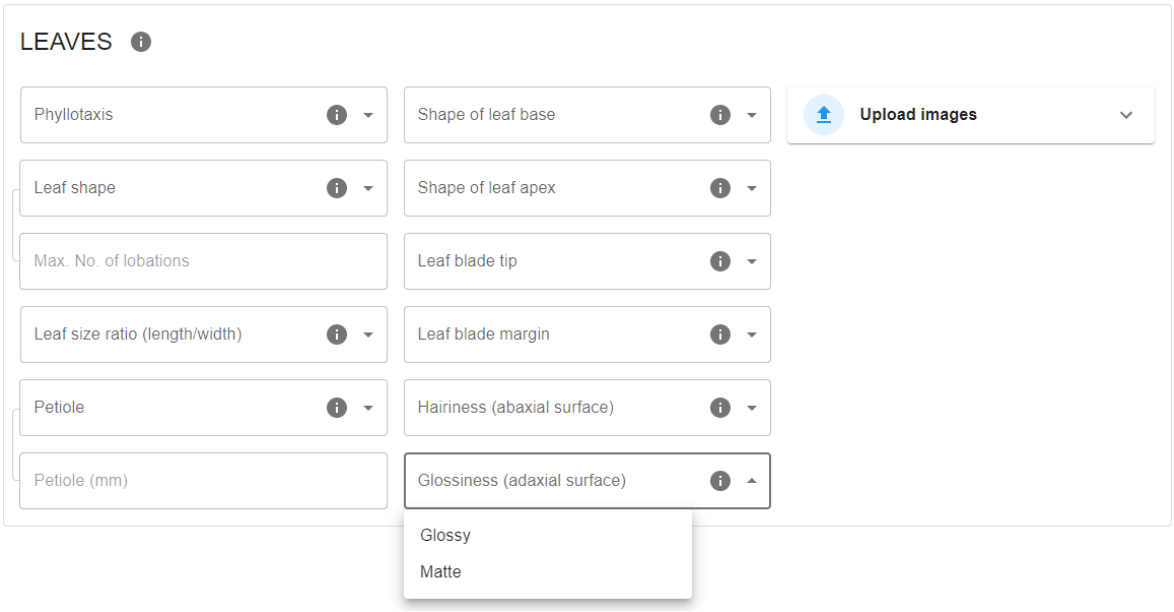
- Glabrous
- Midrib and veins
- Evenly pubescent




## 6.4.10 Glossiness (adaxial surface) (not mandatory)

- Glossy
- Matt



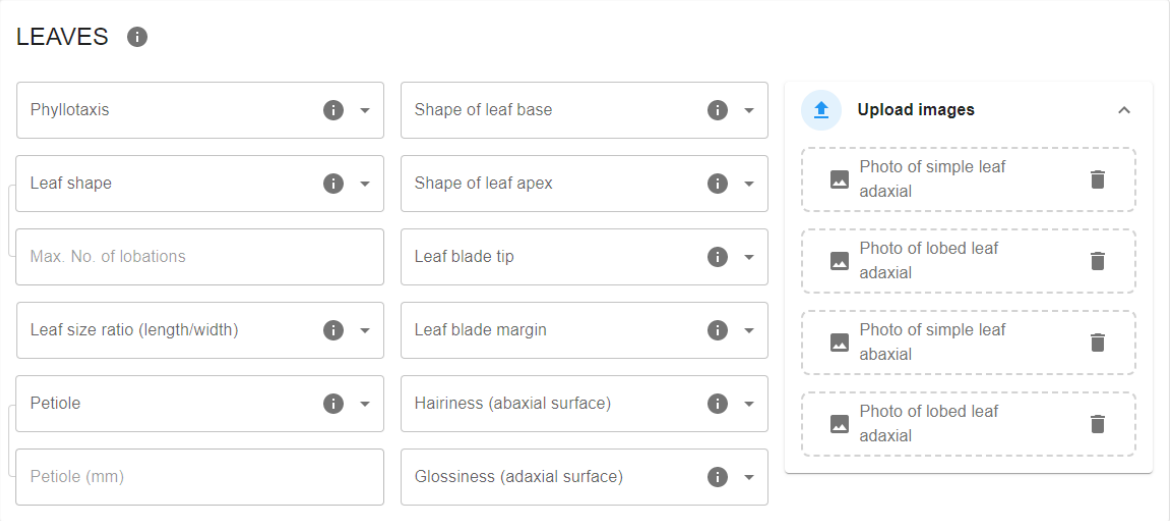
1: Glossy 2: Matt

### 6.4.11 Upload images

**Leaf photo (whole leaf with petiole, abaxial and adaxial side)*** (not mandatory):

* 2 to 4 images will be attached by the user according to the options above:

- Photo simple leaf, adaxial side
- Photo simple leaf, abaxial side
- Photo lobed leaf, adaxial side
- Photo lobed leaf, abaxial side



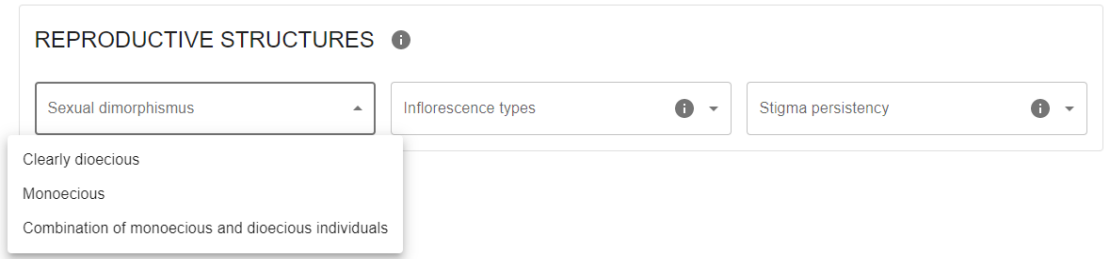

## 6.5 Reproductive structures

Observations on the inflorescences should be made at the time of full flowering.

### 6.5.1 Sexual dimorphismus* (not mandatory)

- Clearly dioecious
- Monoecious
- Combination of monocious and dioecious individuals

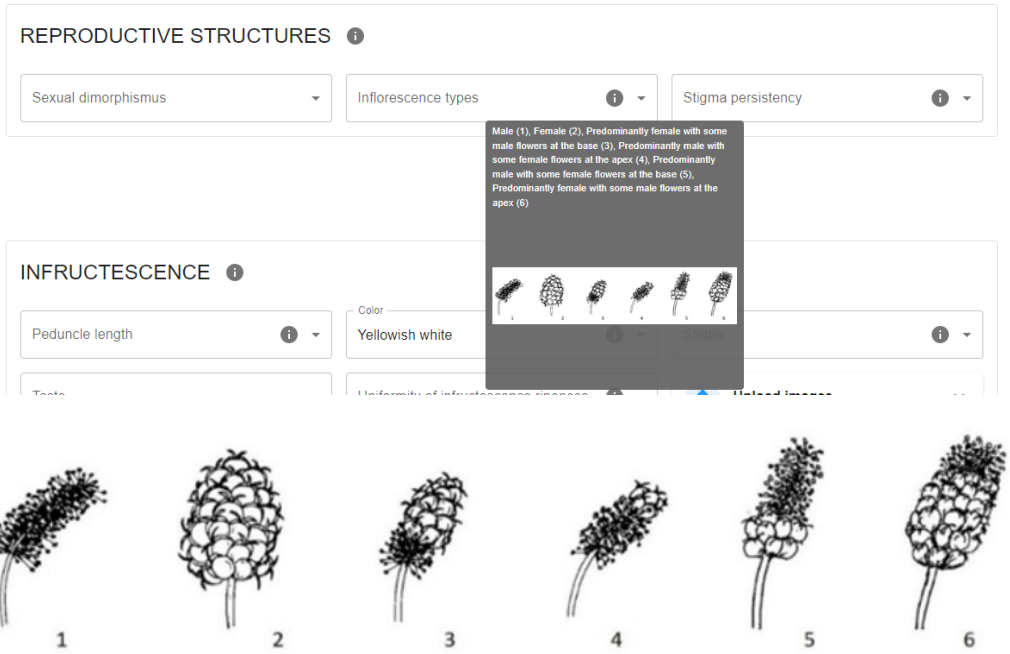
* – **Dioecious**: male and female inflorescence on different individuals, no hermaphrodite inflorescences
– **Monoecious**: female, male, or/and hermaphrodite inflorescences on the same individuals



### 6.5.2 Inflorescence types* (not mandatory)

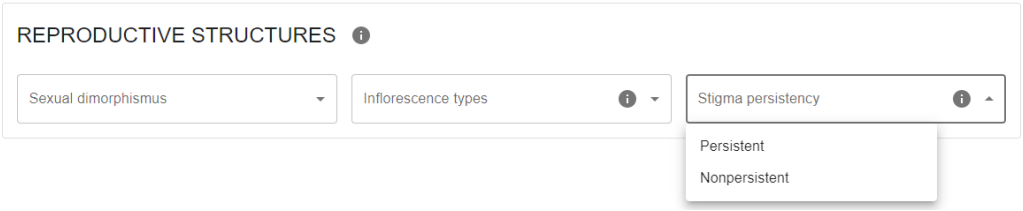
- Male (1)
- Female (2)
- Predominantly female with some male flowers at the base (3)
- Predominantly male with some female flowers at the apex (4)
- Predominantly male with some female flowers at the base (5)
- Predominantly female with some male flowers at the apex (6)

* Chosen from 6 influorescence possibilities, supported by scheme (male, female and 4 hermaphrodite options)




### 6.5.3 Stigma persistency at fruit ripening process (not mandatory)

- Persistent
- Nonpersistent

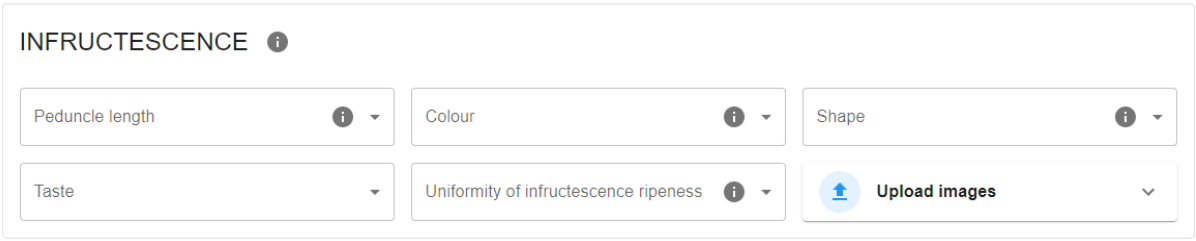


**1: Persistent** **2: Nonpersistent**

## 6.6 Infructescence

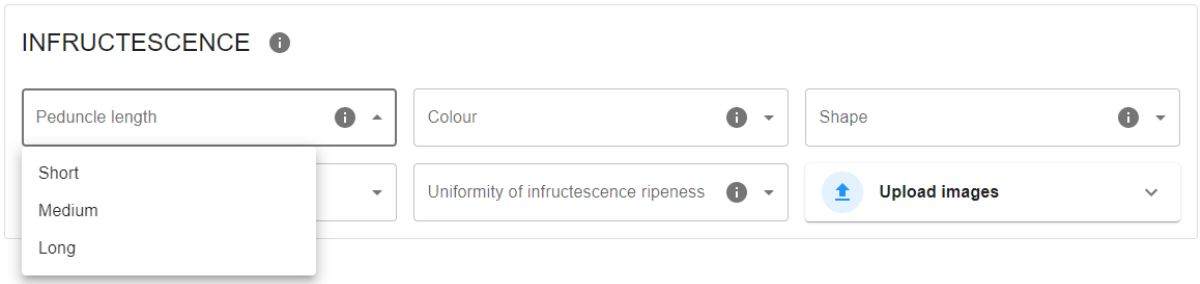
Observations on the infructescence should be made at the time of full maturity.

- The user should upload a photo of infructescence (1 photo).




### 6.6.1 Infructescence peduncle length (not mandatory)

- Short (Example: Ascolana, Giazzola, Lalaberry)
- Medium (Example: Cattaneo fem., Ichinose, Kenmochi)
- Long (Example: Kozaemon, Platanoide)



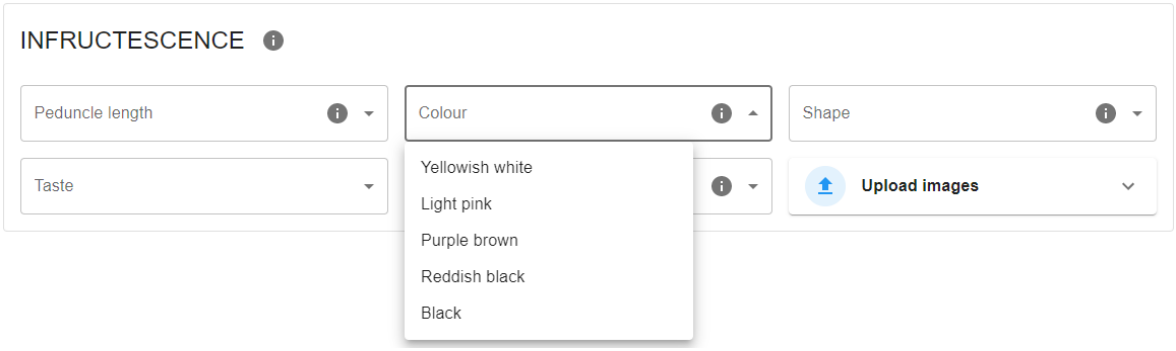
**1: Short**

**2: Medium**

**3: Long**

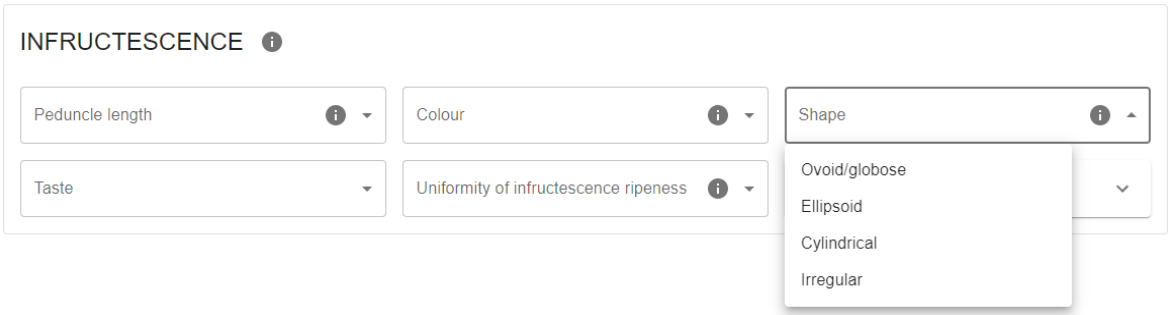
### 6.6.2 Colour of infructescence (not mandatory)

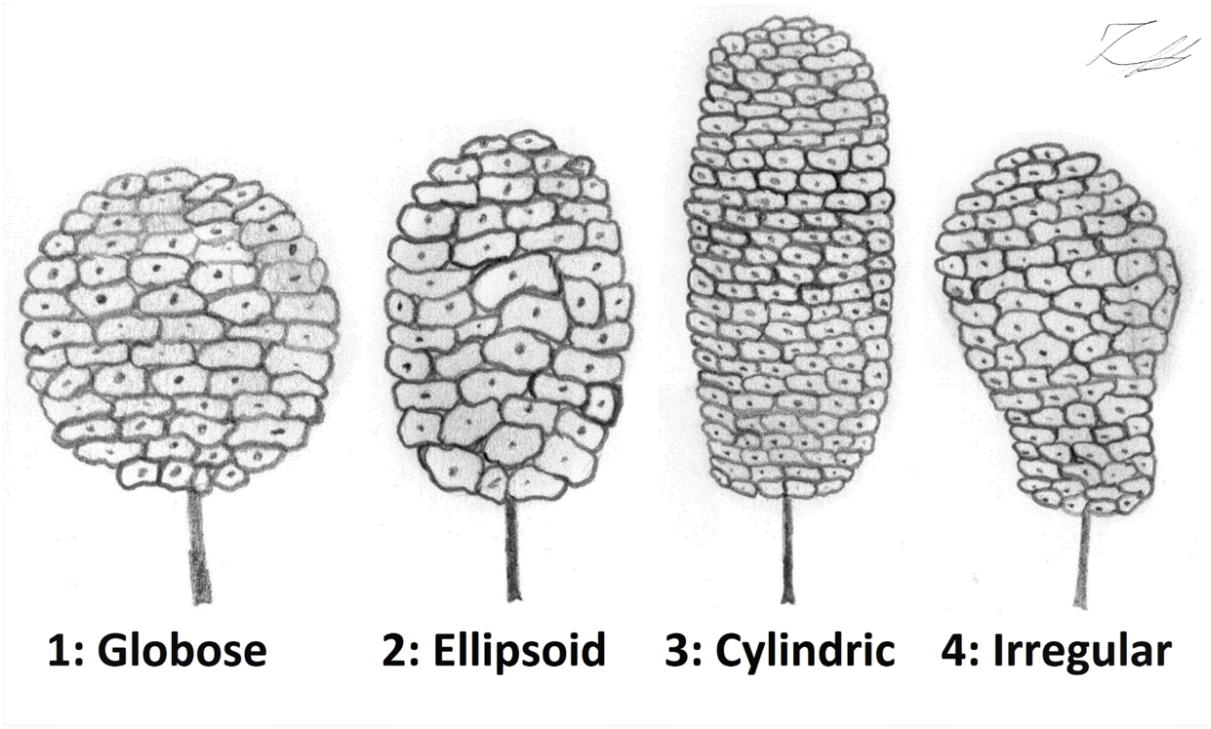
- Yellowish white
- Light pink
- Purple brown
- Reddish black
- Black



### 6.6.3 Infructescence shape (not mandatory)

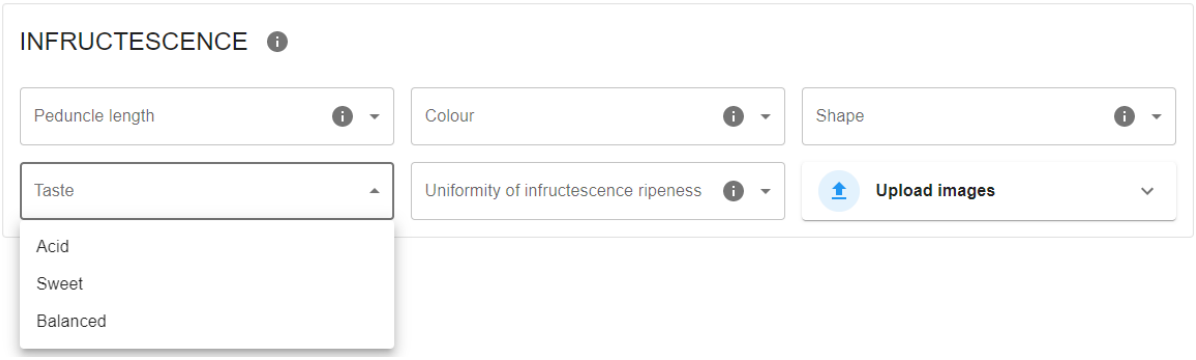
- Ovoid/globose (Example: Piramidale)
- Ellipsoid (Example: Ascolana, Florio, Lalaberry)
- Cylindrical (Example: Cattaneo fem., Ichinose, Kenmochi, Kokka, Platanoide)
- Irregular






### 6.6.4 Taste of infructescence (not mandatory)

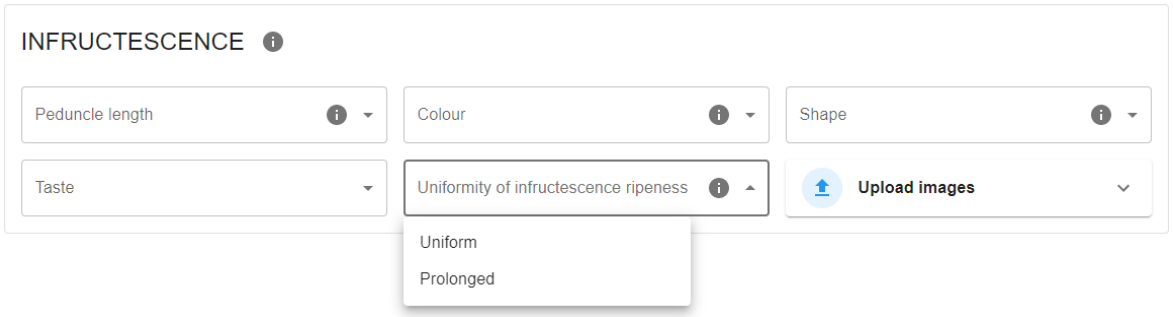
- Acidic
- Sweet
- Balanced




### 6.6.5 Uniformity of infructescence ripeness* (not mandatory)

- Uniform
- Prolonged

* Ripe means that the infructescences can be easily detached. Prolonged ripeness means that the infructescences can be observed in different stages of development, e.g. from pale green to ivory/light pink; from light red to dark red/black on the same observed specimen.

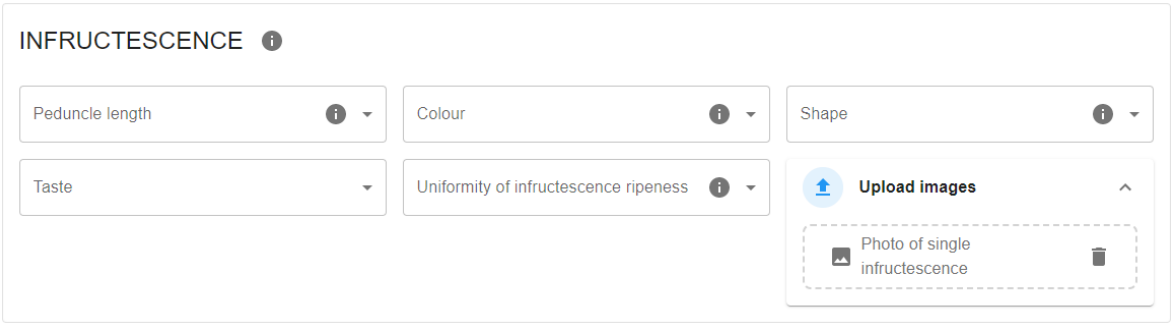


1: Uniform ripeness

2: Prolonged ripeness

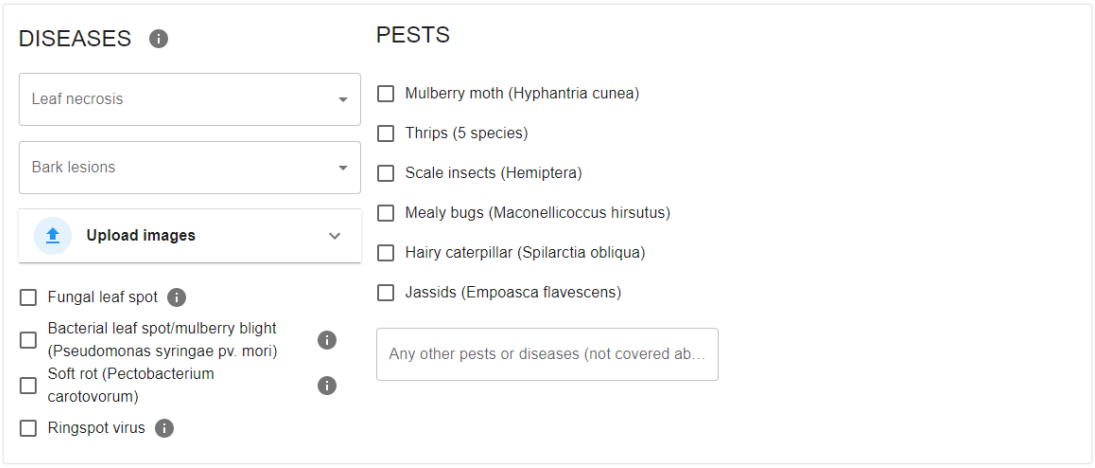
### 6.6.6 Upload images

The user should upload a photo of a single infructescence (1 photo).



# 7. Diseases and pests

This section is dedicated to the current diseases and pests affecting the mulberry *Morus* sp. It is shaped according to the current status of the main diseases and pests that occur in the EU and have to be reported to EPPO Pest Reporting. The most important symptoms can be selected via a drop-down menu, certain diseases and pests are offered as checkboxes, so that multiple selections are possible. New diseases can be added via the "Fill in text" option and approved by the general administrator in the main menu.



1: Bark lesions

2: Ringspot virus

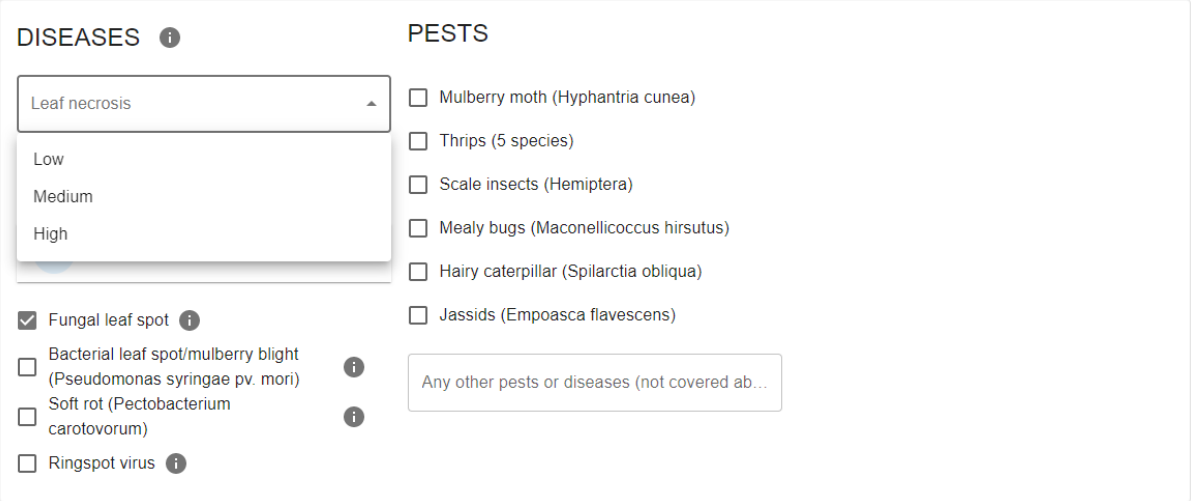
3: Moth

## 7.1 Diseases (not mandatory)

User should focus on incidence of leaf necrosis and bark lesions symptoms.

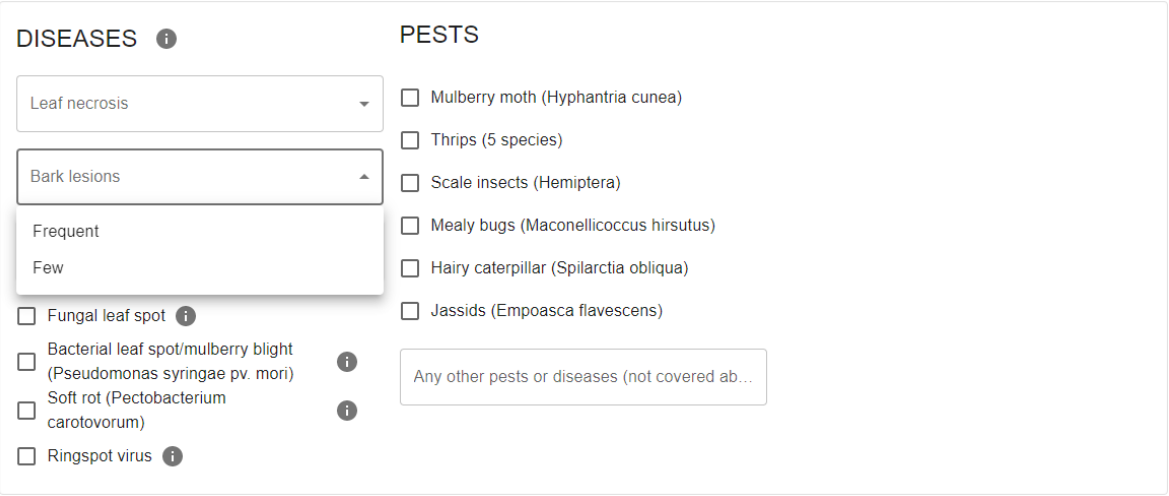
### 7.1.1 Leaf necrosis

The user should make a decision about the severity of the necrotic leaf lesions.



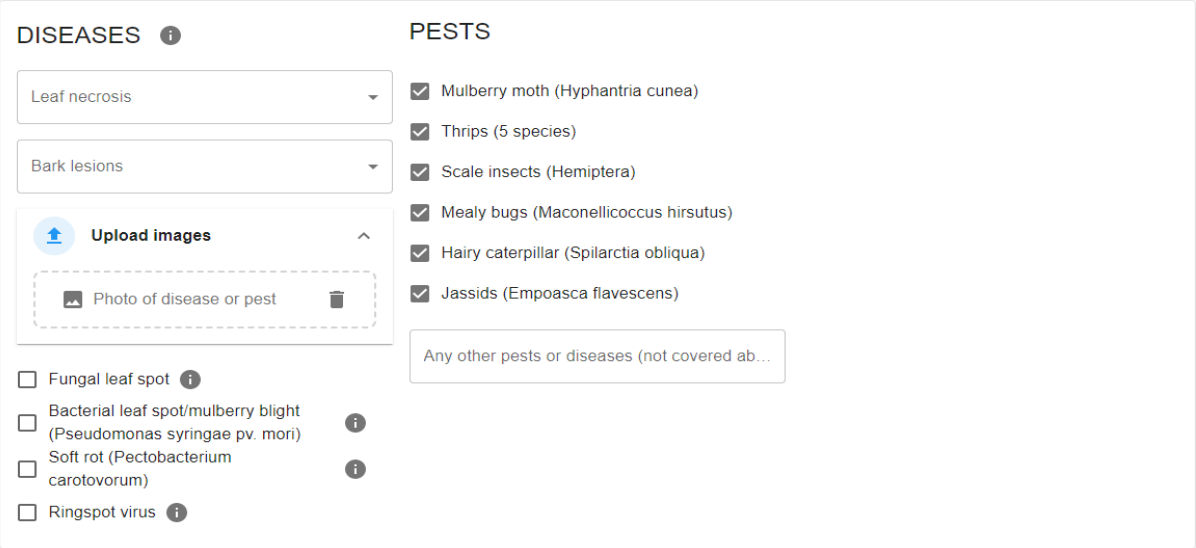

### 7.1.2 Bark lesion

The user should make a decision about the occurrence of bark lesions.



### 7.1.3 Upload images

The user should upload a photo of the infected/infested part of the plant, clearly showing all the characteristics of the symptoms/damage (one photo).




Advanced user can also choose among different types of diseases and pests:

### 7.1.4 Fungal leaf spot

Necrotic spots with light-coloured (whitish) centres and dark margins surrounded by a halo of light green to yellow tissue. Veins become dark. In the centre small pin point black dots can be seen*.

### 7.1.5 Bacterial leaf spot/mulberry blight (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *mori*)

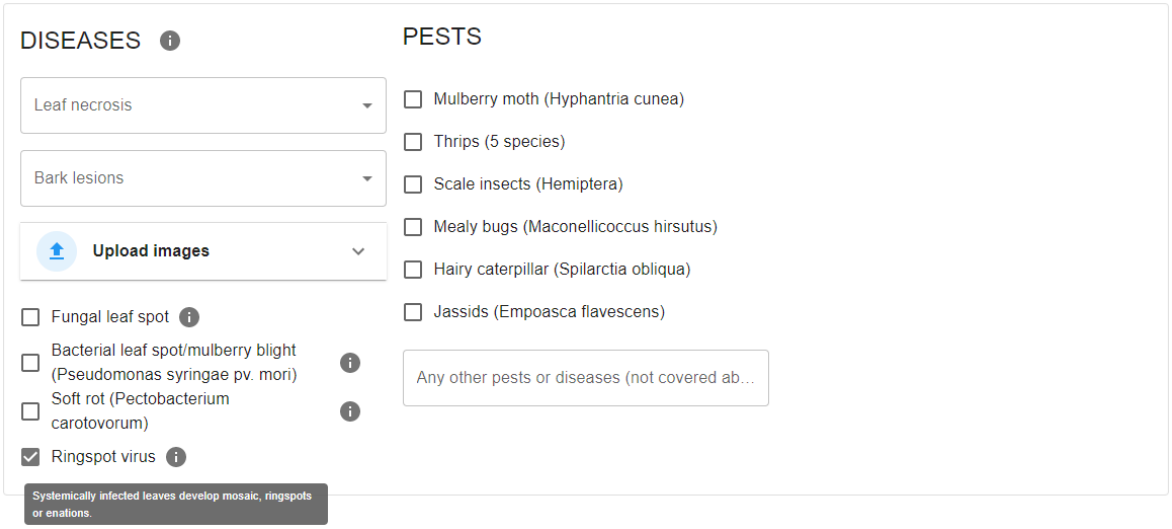
Dieback of the twigs. On the blade, midrib and veins of the young leaves, angular irregularly shaped brown to black spots develop, surrounded by yellow hallo. The rapidly expanding leaves may become curled or distorted. Long ragged cancers develop on the infected young shoots, which often die*.

### 7.1.6 Soft rot (*Pectobacterium carotovorum*)

Nonsprouting of the overwintering shoot in early spring and soft rot of the young shoot in middle or late spring*.

### 7.1.7 Ringspot virus

Systemically infected leaves develop mosaic, ringspots or enations*.




## 7.2 PESTS (not mandatory)

7.2.1 Mulberry moth (*Hyphantria cunea*)
7.2.2 Thrips (5 species)
7.2.3 Scale insects (*Hemiptera*)
7.2.4 Mealy bugs (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*)
7.2.5 Hairy caterpillar (*Spilarctia obliqua*)
7.2.6 Jassids (*Empoasca flavescens*)
7.2.7 Any other pests (not covered above):

- _____*

* Example of input field; manual entry

# ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| [CBO] | Circumference of the specimen is taken at breast height |
| [EPPO] | European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization |
| [EU] | European Union |
| [GPS] | Global Positioning System |
| [ID] | Identification |

# References


1. UPOV, INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS, Mulberry, *Morus* L., UPOV Code: https://www.upov.int/meetings/en/doc_details.jsp?meeting_id=55671&doc_id=501796
2. EURISCO: https://eurisco.ipk-gatersleben.de/apex/eurisco_ws/r/eurisco/home
3. Grin Global: https://npgsweb.ars-grin.gov/gringlobal/descriptors
4. iNaturalist (registration needed): https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/139346065
5. IPNI-International Plant Names Index: https://www.ipni.org/
6. KEW Plants of the World online: https://powo.science.kew.org/