



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Plant Varieties Journal

July 2012 / Number 84

THE PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS OFFICE

Correspondence with the PBRO should be addressed to:

The Plant Breeders' Rights Office
Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

General inquiries on Plant Breeders' Rights should be directed to the staff of the PBRO.

They can be contacted by facsimile at (613) 773-7261,
or directly using the telephone numbers or email addresses listed below.

Visit our website at:

<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/pbrpov/pbrpove.shtml>

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**DEADLINE FOR OCTOBER 2012 ISSUE
IS AUGUST 10, 2012**

**DEADLINE FOR JANUARY 2013 ISSUE IS
NOVEMBER 9, 2012**

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Canada



GRANTS OF RIGHTS

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ALSTROEMERIA

(*Alstroemeria*)

► **Holder:** Van Zanten Plants B.V.,
Aalsmeer, Netherlands

Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited,
Langley, British Columbia

Certificate number: 4303

Date granted: 2012/04/11

Application number: 09-6747

Application date: 2009/03/17 (priority claimed)

Approved denomination: 'Zalsatal'

BARLEY

(*Hordeum vulgare*)

► **Holder:** Busch Agricultural Resources
LLC, Fort Collins, Colorado,
United States of America

Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Certificate number: 4319

Date granted: 2012/06/07

Application number: 10-6935

Application date: 2010/04/12

Approved denomination: 'Innovation'

CANOLA

(*Brassica napus*)

► **Holder:** DL Seeds Inc., Morden,
Manitoba

Certificate number: 4313

Date granted: 2012/05/24

Application number: 10-7089

Application date: 2010/10/27

Approved denomination: '1918'

► **Holder:** Lantmännen SW Seed AB &
Norddeutsche Pflanzenzucht,
Hohenlieth, Germany

Agent in Canada: Lantmännen SW Seed Ltd.,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Certificate number: 4302

Date granted: 2012/04/10

Application number: 10-6940

Application date: 2010/04/22

Approved denomination: 'MSL SW 872C RR'

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc.,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Certificate number: 4306

Date granted: 2012/05/09

Application number: 10-7032

Application date: 2010/07/08

Approved denomination: 'PR9CN408'

**Expiry date for
exemption from
compulsory licensing:** 2014/05/09

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc.,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Certificate number: 4307

Date granted: 2012/05/09

Application number: 10-7034

Application date: 2010/07/08

Approved denomination: 'PR9CN411'

**Expiry date for
exemption from
compulsory licensing:** 2014/05/09

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc.,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Certificate number: 4308

Date granted: 2012/05/09

Application number: 10-7036

Application date: 2010/07/08

Approved denomination: 'PR9CN416'

**Expiry date for
exemption from
compulsory licensing:** 2014/05/09

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► **Holder:** Norddeutsche Pflanzenzucht
Hans-Georg Lembke KG,
Holtsee, Germany

Agent in Canada: DL Seeds Inc., Morden,
Manitoba

Certificate number: 4314
Date granted: 2012/06/06
Application number: 07-5835
Application date: 2007/04/03
Approved denomination: 'Rugby'

CINERARIA (*Senecio*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario

Certificate number: 4342
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 11-7293
Application date: 2011/05/20
Approved denomination: 'Sunseneribuba'

DIASCIA (*Diascia barberae*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario

Certificate number: 4326
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6846
Application date: 2010/02/18
Approved denomination: 'Dala Depsam'
Trade name: Darla Deep Salmon '11

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario

Certificate number: 4327
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6847
Application date: 2010/02/18
Approved denomination: 'Dala Triwhi'
Trade name: Darla White '11

FABA BEAN (*Vicia faba*)

► **Holder:** Norddeutsche Pflanzenzucht
Hans-Georg Lembke KG,
Holtsee, Germany

Agent in Canada: DL Seeds Inc., Morden,
Manitoba

Certificate number: 4315
Date granted: 2012/06/06
Application number: 10-6983
Application date: 2010/05/05
Approved denomination: 'Tabasco'

GRAPEVINE (*Vitis*)

► **Holder:** Viticulture A&M Inc., St-Paul
D'Abbotsford, Quebec

Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario

Certificate number: 4310
Date granted: 2012/05/11
Application number: 06-5522
Application date: 2006/04/26
Approved denomination: 'Frontenac M1'
Trade name: Frontenac blanc

LOBELIA (*Lobelia erinus*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario

Certificate number: 4328
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6823
Application date: 2010/02/09
Approved denomination: 'Lobstrahob'
Trade name: Techno Heat Light Blue '11

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario

Certificate number: 4329
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6849
Application date: 2010/02/18
Approved denomination: 'Tec Travio'
Trade name: Techno Heat Violet '11

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NEMESIA (*Nemesia*)

► **Holder:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Certificate number: 4345
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6835
Application date: 2010/02/09
Approved denomination: 'Intraigoldtwo'
Trade name: Sunsatia Lemon Imp

► **Holder:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Certificate number: 4346
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6836
Application date: 2010/02/09
Approved denomination: 'Intrairedtwo'
Trade name: Sunsatia Cranberry Imp

► **Holder:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Certificate number: 4347
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6837
Application date: 2010/02/09
Approved denomination: 'Intraiwhitwo'
Trade name: Sunsatia Coconut Imp

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium xhortorum*)

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Certificate number: 4349
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 08-6241
Application date: 2008/03/28
Approved denomination: 'KLEPZ08220'

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Certificate number: 4350
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 08-6242
Application date: 2008/03/28
Approved denomination: 'KLEPZ08224'

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium peltatum*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Certificate number: 4330
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 09-6518
Application date: 2009/03/09
Approved denomination: 'Fisblirange'
Trade name: Red Blizzard '11

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Certificate number: 4331
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 09-6519
Application date: 2009/03/09
Approved denomination: 'Fisrubito'
Trade name: Temprano Red '11

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Certificate number: 4332
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 09-6507
Application date: 2009/02/11
Approved denomination: 'Fix 137'
Trade name: Cascade White

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Certificate number: 4348
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 08-6244
Application date: 2008/03/28
Approved denomination: 'KLEPP08207'

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► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4333
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 09-6780
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: 'Zopflair'

PETUNIA (*Petunia ×hybrida*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4322
Date granted: 2012/06/20
Application number: 10-6921
Application date: 2010/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Balpephan'
Trade name: Phantom

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4323
Date granted: 2012/06/20
Application number: 10-6922
Application date: 2010/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Balpepin'
Trade name: Pinstripe

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4324
Date granted: 2012/06/20
Application number: 10-6923
Application date: 2010/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Balpevac'
Trade name: Black Velvet

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4325
Date granted: 2012/06/20
Application number: 10-6924
Application date: 2010/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Balsunmibu'
Trade name: Suncatcher Midnight Blue

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4334
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6826
Application date: 2010/02/09
Approved denomination: 'Petdero'
Trade name: Sanguna Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4335
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6827
Application date: 2010/02/09
Approved denomination: 'Petlilav'
Trade name: Whispers Lavender Eye

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4336
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6829
Application date: 2010/02/09
Approved denomination: 'Petrewis'
Trade name: Whispers Red '11

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4337
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6850
Application date: 2010/02/18
Approved denomination: 'Pic Litpina'
Trade name: Picnic Light Pink

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► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4343
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6856
Application date: 2010/02/25
Approved denomination: 'Sunsurfcopaka'
Trade name: Surfinia Bouquet Red

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4344
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6857
Application date: 2010/02/25
Approved denomination: 'Sunsurfcopavio'
Trade name: Surfinia Patio Indigo

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4351
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6872
Application date: 2010/02/25
Approved denomination: 'USTUN29801'
Trade name: Supertunia Indigo Charm

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4352
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 10-6873
Application date: 2010/02/25
Approved denomination: 'USTUN34803'
Trade name: Supertunia Sangria Charm

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4338
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 09-6508
Application date: 2009/02/11
Approved denomination: 'Fiscarltez'

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Fredericton, New
Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4316
Date granted: 2012/06/07
Application number: 10-6972
Application date: 2010/05/03
Approved denomination: 'Bayside Red'

► **Holder:** Cygnet Potato Breeders Ltd.,
Kinross, Scotland, United
Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Eric C. Robinson Inc., Albany,
Prince Edward Island
Certificate number: 4311
Date granted: 2012/05/16
Application number: 06-5571
Application date: 2006/08/24
Approved denomination: 'Isle of Jura'

► **Holder:** Cornell University, Ithaca,
New York, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: La Patate Lac-St-Jean,
Péribonka, Quebec
Certificate number: 4354
Date granted: 2012/06/24
Application number: 07-5920
Application date: 2007/05/30
Approved denomination: 'Lamoka'

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► **Holder:** SunRise Produce, Alliston, Ontario
Certificate number: 4301
Date granted: 2012/04/20
Application number: 08-6330
Application date: 2008/05/06
Approved denomination: 'SP213'

► **Holder:** Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, United States of America
Agent in Canada: La Patate Lac-St-Jean, Péribonka, Quebec
Certificate number: 4353
Date granted: 2012/06/24
Application number: 07-5919
Application date: 2007/05/30
Approved denomination: 'Waneta'

ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4309
Date granted: 2012/05/10
Application number: 06-5243
Application date: 2006/02/23
Approved denomination: 'KORhedani'
Trade name: Kiss Kordana
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2014/05/10

SAXIFRAGE (*Saxifraga* × *arendsii*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4339
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 07-5737
Application date: 2007/02/19
Approved denomination: 'Rockred'
Trade name: Touran Deep Red

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4340
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Application number: 07-5738
Application date: 2007/02/19
Approved denomination: 'Rockrose'
Trade name: Touran Neon Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4341
Date granted: 2012/06/23
Application number: 07-5739
Application date: 2007/02/19
Approved denomination: 'Rockwhite'
Trade name: Touran White

TOMATO (*Solanum lycopersicum* var. *lycopersicum*)

► **Holder:** Enza Zaden Beheer B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4305
Date granted: 2012/05/08
Application number: 09-6635
Application date: 2009/04/28
Approved denomination: 'Annamay'
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2014/05/08

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Holder:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 4317
Date granted: 2012/06/07
Application number: 09-6656
Application date: 2009/06/02
Approved denomination: 'CDC Kernen'

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► **Holder:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg,
Manitoba
Certificate number: 4318
Date granted: 2012/06/07
Application number: 09-6647
Application date: 2009/05/12
Approved denomination: 'CDC NRG003'

► **Holder:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina,
Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4312
Date granted: 2012/05/17
Application number: 09-6655
Application date: 2009/06/02
Approved denomination: 'CDC Stanley'

► **Holder:** Agrigenetics, Inc. (A division
of Dow AgroSciences Inc.),
Indianapolis, Indiana, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Hyland Seeds (A division of
Dow AgroSciences, Inc.),
Ailsa Craig, Ontario
Certificate number: 4321
Date granted: 2012/06/14
Application number: 09-6660
Application date: 2009/06/09
Approved denomination: 'HY116-SRW'

► **Holder:** Agrigenetics, Inc. (A division
of Dow AgroSciences Inc.),
Indianapolis, Indiana, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Hyland Seeds (A division of
Dow AgroSciences, Inc.),
Ailsa Craig, Ontario
Certificate number: 4320
Date granted: 2012/06/14
Application number: 09-6659
Application date: 2009/06/09
Approved denomination: 'HY124-HRS'

► **Holder:** Syngenta Canada, Inc.,
Morden, Manitoba
Certificate number: 4304
Date granted: 2012/04/24
Application number: 10-7015
Application date: 2010/06/23
Approved denomination: 'SY985'



APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

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APPLE (*Malus domestica*)

- **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Application number:** 12-7645
- Application date:** 2012/06/28
- Proposed denomination:** 'AAC Eversweet'
- **Applicant:** Roland Joannin, St-Joseph-du-Lac, Quebec
- Application number:** 12-7624
- Application date:** 2012/06/07
- Proposed denomination:** 'Rosinette'
- Protective direction granted:** 2012/06/07

ASPEN, TREMBLING (*Populus tremuloides*)

- **Applicant:** Bron and Sons Nursery Company, Grand Forks, British Columbia
- Application number:** 12-7590
- Application date:** 2012/04/10
- Proposed denomination:** 'Prairie Skyrise'

AUBRIETA (*Aubrieta*)

- **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Application number:** 12-7625
- Application date:** 2012/06/07
- Proposed denomination:** 'ABRZ0001'

- **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Application number:** 12-7626
- Application date:** 2012/06/07
- Proposed denomination:** 'ABRZ0002'

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)

- **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Brandon, Manitoba
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Application number:** 12-7593
- Application date:** 2012/04/20
- Proposed denomination:** 'AAC Synergy'
- **Applicant:** Busch Agricultural Resources LLC, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Busch Agricultural Resources Inc. Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Application number:** 12-7609
- Application date:** 2012/05/09
- Proposed denomination:** 'ABI Voyager'
- Protective direction granted:** 2012/05/09
- **Applicant:** Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Lacombe, Alberta
- Agent in Canada:** Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Application number:** 12-7631
- Application date:** 2012/06/07
- Proposed denomination:** 'Breton'
- **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- Application number:** 12-7598
- Application date:** 2012/04/20
- Proposed denomination:** 'CDC Clear'

BLUE HONEYSUCKLE
(*Lonicera caerulea*)

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 12-7637
Application date: 2012/06/13
Proposed denomination: 'Aurora'

CAMPANULA
(*Campanula portenschlagiana*)

► **Applicant:** Gartneriet Rosa Danica A/S,
Marslev, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 12-7587
Application date: 2012/04/10
Proposed denomination: 'B10082'

► **Applicant:** Gartneriet Rosa Danica A/S,
Marslev, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 12-7588
Application date: 2012/04/10
Proposed denomination: 'L10018'

► **Applicant:** Gartneriet Rosa Danica A/S,
Marslev, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 12-7589
Application date: 2012/04/10
Proposed denomination: 'L10061'

► **Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM A/S, Odense
N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 12-7642
Application date: 2012/06/28
Proposed denomination: 'PKMP10'

CAMPANULA
(*Campanula takesimana*)

► **Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM A/S, Odense
N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 12-7643
Application date: 2012/06/28
Proposed denomination: 'PKMTAK2'

CANDYTUFT
(*Iberis sempervirens*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7627
Application date: 2012/06/07
Proposed denomination: 'IBSZ0001'

CEDAR
(*Thuja occidentalis*)

► **Applicant:** Gurjit Sidhu, Mission, British
Columbia
Application number: 12-7632
Application date: 2012/06/08
Proposed denomination: 'Thusid2'

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7646
Application date: 2012/06/29
Proposed denomination: 'CIDZ0039'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7647
Application date: 2012/06/29
Proposed denomination: 'CIDZ0043'

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7648
Application date: 2012/06/29
Proposed denomination: 'CIDZ0044'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7649
Application date: 2012/06/29
Proposed denomination: 'CIDZ0045'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7650
Application date: 2012/06/29
Proposed denomination: 'CIDZ0046'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7651
Application date: 2012/06/29
Proposed denomination: 'CIDZ0047'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7652
Application date: 2012/06/29
Proposed denomination: 'CIDZ0048'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7653
Application date: 2012/06/29
Proposed denomination: 'CIDZ0049'

CUCUMBER (*Cucumis sativus*)

► **Applicant:** Rijk Zwaan Zaaideelt en
Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier,
Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Rijkz Zwaan Export B.V.,
Beamsville, Ontario
Application number: 12-7610
Application date: 2011/05/23 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: 'Micah'

DAPHNE (*Daphne x burkwoodii*)

► **Applicant:** J.C. Bakker & Sons Nursery
Ltd., St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 12-7636
Application date: 2012/06/13
Proposed denomination: 'Lunar Eclipse'

FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum*)

► **Applicant:** Viterra Inc., Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan
Application number: 12-7640
Application date: 2012/06/25
Proposed denomination: '06-61-F6-101'

HUCKLEBERRY (*Vaccinium ovatum*)

► **Applicant:** Gurjit Sidhu, Mission, British
Columbia
Application number: 12-7633
Application date: 2012/06/08
Proposed denomination: 'Vacsid1'

MANDEVILLA (*Mandevilla*)

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7583
Application date: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: 'Sunpararosta'

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7584
Application date: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: ‘Sunparaswepi’

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7585
Application date: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: ‘Sunparavelre’

OAT (*Avena sativa*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7592
Application date: 2012/04/13
Proposed denomination: ‘AAC Bullet’

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7635
Application date: 2012/06/12
Proposed denomination: ‘AAC Roskens’

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Kanata,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7597
Application date: 2012/04/20
Proposed denomination: ‘CDC Haymaker’

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7634
Application date: 2012/06/12
Proposed denomination: ‘Optimum’

PEAR (*Pyrus communis*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7644
Application date: 2012/06/28
Proposed denomination: ‘AAC Green Lantern’

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7613
Application date: 2012/05/24
Proposed denomination: ‘PEQZ0006’

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Fredericton, New
Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7602
Application date: 2012/04/30
Proposed denomination: ‘AAC Madam Blue’
**Protective direction
granted:** 2012/04/30

► **Applicant:** Agroplant Holland B. V.,
Medemblik, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Real Potatoes Ltd., Cornwall,
Prince Edward Island
Application number: 12-7607
Application date: 2012/05/01
Proposed denomination: ‘Actrice’

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Oregon State University,
Washington State University,
University of Idaho & USDA,
Corvallis, Oregon, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 12-7617
Application date: 2012/05/29
Proposed denomination: ‘AmaRosa’

► **Applicant:** Irish Potato Marketing
Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 12-7600
Application date: 2012/04/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cristina’

► **Applicant:** The New Zealand Institute for
Plant and Food Research Ltd.,
Auckland, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7641
Application date: 2012/06/27
Proposed denomination: ‘Crop 33’
**Protective direction
granted:** 2012/06/27

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B. V. & J.
Darwinkel, Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: HZPC-Americas Corp.,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward
Island
Application number: 12-7623
Application date: 2012/06/01
Proposed denomination: ‘Dione’

► **Applicant:** Saatzeit Fritz Lange KG,
Germany
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc.,
Spruce Grove, Alberta
Application number: 12-7582
Application date: 2012/04/02
Proposed denomination: ‘Estrella’

► **Applicant:** Saatzeit Fritz Lange KG,
Germany
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc.,
Spruce Grove, Alberta
Application number: 12-7581
Application date: 2012/04/02
Proposed denomination: ‘Fioretta’

► **Applicant:** Grampian Growers Ltd.,
United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 12-7639
Application date: 2012/06/25
Proposed denomination: ‘Gemson’

► **Applicant:** Agrico Cooperation u. a.,
Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd.,
Edmonton, Alberta
Application number: 12-7591
Application date: 2012/04/12
Proposed denomination: ‘Gourmandine’

► **Applicant:** Irish Potato Marketing
Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 12-7599
Application date: 2012/04/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Infinity’

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B.V., Joure,
Netherlands
Agent in Canada: HZPC-Americas Corp.,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward
Island
Application number: 12-7621
Application date: 2012/06/01
Proposed denomination: ‘Ivory Russet’

► **Applicant:** SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH &
Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 12-7614
Application date: 2012/05/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Natascha’

► **Applicant:** State of Oregon, by and
through the State Board of
Higher Education on behalf of
Oregon University, Corvallis,
Oregon, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 12-7616
Application date: 2012/05/29
Proposed denomination: ‘Sage Russet’

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: HZPC-Americas Corp., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Application number: 12-7622
Application date: 2012/06/01
Proposed denomination: 'Sundance'

► **Applicant:** SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 12-7615
Application date: 2012/05/24
Proposed denomination: 'Toscana'

RADISH (*Raphanus sativus*)

► **Applicant:** Enza Zaden Beheer B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 12-7619
Application date: 2011/06/23 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: 'Pearl'

ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Fåborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7608
Application date: 2012/05/02
Proposed denomination: 'Evera607'

SAXIFRAGE (*Saxifraga × arendsii*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7628
Application date: 2012/06/07
Proposed denomination: 'SAXZ0008'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7629
Application date: 2012/06/07
Proposed denomination: 'SAXZ0009'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7630
Application date: 2012/06/07
Proposed denomination: 'SAXZ0010'

STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria ×ananassa*)

► **Applicant:** Peter Stoppel, Kressbronn, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7620
Application date: 2012/06/01
Proposed denomination: 'Malwina'
Protective direction granted: 2012/06/01

SWEET ALYSSUM (*Lobularia*)

► **Applicant:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7638
Application date: 2012/06/21
Proposed denomination: 'Inlbupripr'

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Morden, Manitoba
Application number: 12-7606
Application date: 2012/05/01
Proposed denomination: 'BW918'

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Swift Current,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7594
Application date: 2012/04/20
Proposed denomination: 'BW931'

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Swift Current,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7595
Application date: 2012/04/20
Proposed denomination: 'BW932'

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: FP Genetics Inc., Regina,
Saskatchewan
Application number: 12-7586
Application date: 2012/04/10
Proposed denomination: 'CDC Plentiful'

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7604
Application date: 2012/04/30
Proposed denomination: 'HW021'

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Swift Current,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7596
Application date: 2012/04/20
Proposed denomination: 'HY1312'

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7603
Application date: 2012/04/30
Proposed denomination: 'PT457'

► **Applicant:** Monsanto Technology, LLC,
St. Louis, Missouri, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: C & M Seeds, Palmerston,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7618
Application date: 2012/05/30
Proposed denomination: 'WB425'

► **Applicant:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International,
Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Caledon,
Ontario
Application number: 12-7612
Application date: 2012/05/23
Proposed denomination: 'XW10Q'

WHEAT (*Triticum turgidum* subsp. *durum*)

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina,
Saskatchewan
Application number: 12-7611
Application date: 2012/05/11
Proposed denomination: 'DT562'

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Swift Current,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7605
Application date: 2012/05/01
Proposed denomination: 'DT813'

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Swift Current,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 12-7601
Application date: 2012/04/30
Proposed denomination: 'DT818'



CHANGES

APPLICATIONS ABANDONED

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

- **Applicant:** SunRise Produce, Alliston, Ontario
- Application number:** 08-6329
Application date: 2008/05/06
Date abandoned: 2012/02/06
Proposed denomination: 'SP23'
- **Applicant:** SunRise Produce, Alliston, Ontario
- Application number:** 08-6328
Application date: 2008/05/06
Date abandoned: 2012/02/06
Proposed denomination: 'SP241'

SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

- **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario
- Application number:** 08-6354
Application date: 2008/05/30
Date abandoned: 2011/12/07
Proposed denomination: 'S13-D2'
- **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario
- Application number:** 08-6355
Application date: 2008/05/30
Date abandoned: 2011/12/07
Proposed denomination: 'S17-B5'
- **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario
- Application number:** 08-6358
Application date: 2008/06/02
Date abandoned: 2011/12/07
Proposed denomination: 'S23-H2'

- **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario
- Application number:** 08-6356
Application date: 2008/05/30
Date abandoned: 2011/12/07
Proposed denomination: 'S27-C4'

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

ANGELONIA (*Angelonia angustifolia*)

- **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Application number:** 11-7226
Application date: 2011/03/22
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/18
Proposed denomination: 'Balarcasp'
Trade name: AngelMist Raspberry

AZALEA (*Rhododendron*)

- **Applicant:** Hortibreed NV, Lochristi, Belgium
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
- Application number:** 07-5833
Application date: 2007/04/02
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/27
Proposed denomination: 'HORT9201'
Trade name: Carmen Rosy

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus*)

► **Applicant:** Lantmännen SW Seed AB & Norddeutsche Pflanzenzucht, Hohenlieth, Germany
Agent in Canada: Lantmännen SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 10-6981
Application date: 2010/05/04
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/03
Proposed denomination: 'MSL SW 880C RR'

► **Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 10-7031
Application date: 2010/07/08
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/27
Proposed denomination: 'PR9CN407'

► **Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 10-7035
Application date: 2010/07/08
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/10
Proposed denomination: 'PR9CN413'

► **Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 10-7037
Application date: 2010/07/08
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/10
Proposed denomination: 'PR9CN417'

CHERRY
(*Prunus avium*)

► **Applicant:** Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen GmbH, Ellerbek, Germany
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 02-2976
Application date: 2002/01/15
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/16
Proposed denomination: 'Piku 3'

COLEUS
(*Solenostemon scutellarioides*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 10-6842
Application date: 2010/02/18
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: 'Mos Burvet'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 10-6844
Application date: 2010/02/18
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: 'Mos Rosbast'

DAYLILY
(*Heemerocallis*)

► **Applicant:** Centerton Nursery, Inc., Bridgeton, New Jersey, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 10-6886
Application date: 2010/03/15
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: 'Endless Heart'

KALANCHOË
(*Kalanchoe humilis*)

► **Applicant:** Knud Jepsen A/S, Hinnerup, Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 09-6704
Application date: 2009/07/29
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: 'Desert Surprise'

CHANGES

MANDEVILLA (*Mandevilla sanderi*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6147
Application date: 2008/01/28
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: 'Fisrix Whit'
Trade name: Rio White

NEMESIA (*Nemesia*)

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-6910
Application date: 2010/03/30
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: 'KLENH10726'

SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva,
Ontario
Application number: 09-6707
Application date: 2009/08/10
Date withdrawn: 2012/05/29
Proposed denomination: 'S09-L6'

VERBENA (*Verbena ×hybrida*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 11-7309
Application date: 2011/06/07
Date withdrawn: 2012/04/05
Proposed denomination: 'VEAZ0010'

CHANGE OF APPLICANT

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (*Diervilla sessilifolia*)

► **Former Applicant:** Cornell University, Ithaca,
New York, United States of
America
Applicant: Cornell University and
Landscape Plant Development
Center, Ithaca, New York,
United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 09-6607
Application date: 2009/04/09
Proposed denomination: 'LPDC Podaras'

CHANGE OF DENOMINATION

CRANBERRY (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*)

► **Applicant:** Wisconsin Alumni Research
Foundation, Madison,
Wisconsin, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: Goudreau Gage Dubuc,
Montréal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7344
Application date: 2010/07/29 (priority claimed)
**Previously proposed
denomination:** 'Sundance'
Proposed denomination: 'WI92-A-X15'

POTATO
(Solanum tuberosum)

- **Applicant:** Colorado State University
Research Foundation, Fort
Collins, Colorado, United
States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Application number:** 12-7520
Application date: 2012/02/22
**Previously proposed
denomination:** ‘AAC CV98112-3’
Proposed denomination: ‘Alta Cloud’
- **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Fredericton, New
Brunswick
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Application number:** 12-7469
Application date: 2012/01/03
**Previously proposed
denomination:** ‘AAC V1270-1’
Proposed denomination: ‘Alta Strong’

WHEAT
(Triticum aestivum)

- **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Swift Current,
Saskatchewan
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Application number:** 11-7268
Application date: 2011/04/29
**Previously proposed
denomination:** ‘BW901’
Proposed denomination: ‘AAC Bailey’

PROTECTIVE DIRECTION WITHDRAWN
POTATO
(Solanum tuberosum)

- **Applicant:** Irish Potato Marketing
Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
- Agent in Canada:** Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
- Application number:** 08-6342
Application date: 2008/05/16
Proposed denomination: ‘Electra’
**Protective direction
withdrawn:** 2012/04/20
- **Applicant:** Europlant Pflanzenzucht
GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
- Application number:** 09-6741
Application date: 2009/10/13
Proposed denomination: ‘Europrima’
**Protective direction
withdrawn:** 2012/05/02
- **Applicant:** Irish Potato Marketing
Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
- Agent in Canada:** Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
- Application number:** 08-6279
Application date: 2008/04/04
Proposed denomination: ‘Kikko’
**Protective direction
withdrawn:** 2012/04/20
- **Applicant:** Irish Potato Marketing
Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
- Agent in Canada:** Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
- Application number:** 08-6280
Application date: 2008/04/04
Proposed denomination: ‘Nectar’
**Protective direction
withdrawn:** 2012/04/20

CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 08-6464
Application date: 2008/10/30
Proposed denomination: 'Romeo'
Protective direction withdrawn: 2012/04/20

► **Applicant:** Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 08-6281
Application date: 2008/04/04
Proposed denomination: 'Savanna'
Protective direction withdrawn: 2012/04/20

► **Applicant:** Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 08-6326
Application date: 2008/05/01
Proposed denomination: 'Setanta'
Protective direction withdrawn: 2012/04/20

RASPBERRY (*Rubus idaeus*)

► **Applicant:** The New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 11-7263
Application date: 2011/04/20
Proposed denomination: 'NR7'
Protective direction withdrawn: 2012/05/17

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Applicant:** NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Seed Depot Corporation, Pilot Mound, Manitoba
Application number: 12-7515
Application date: 2012/02/15
Proposed denomination: 'Barlow'
Protective direction withdrawn: 2012/04/18

RIGHTS REVOKED

ARGYRANTHEMUM (*Argyranthemum frutescens*)

► **Holder:** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Macquarie Fields, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 2363
Date granted: 2006/01/18
Date rights revoked: 2012/06/05
Denomination: 'Supalight'

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Holder:** HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Certificate number: 0420
Date granted: 1997/12/30
Date rights revoked: 2012/05/24
Denomination: 'Asterix'

CHANGES

TRITICALE (×*Triticosecale*)

► **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 1693
Date granted: 2003/12/15
Date rights revoked: 2012/05/08
Denomination: 'Bobcat'

RIGHTS SURRENDERED

ALSTROEMERIA (*Alstroemeria*)

► **Holder:** Van Zanten Plants B.V., Aalsmeer, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1795
Date granted: 2004/05/13
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/25
Approved denomination: 'Zanvedere'
Trade name: Belvedere

► **Holder:** Van Zanten Plants B.V., Aalsmeer, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1796
Date granted: 2004/05/13
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/25
Approved denomination: 'Zanvelvet'
Trade name: Red Velvet

ANGELONIA (*Angelonia angustifolia*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3845
Date granted: 2010/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/05
Approved denomination: 'Cas Lavener'
Trade name: Carita Cascade Lavender

ANTHURIUM (*Anthurium andraeanum*)

► **Holder:** De Stichting Rijn-Fever, De Lier, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3525
Date granted: 2009/05/25
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'Barmodu'

BEGONIA (*Begonia boliviensis*)

► **Holder:** The New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Limited, Havelock North, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Kirby Eades Gale Baker, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 3528
Date granted: 2009/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2012/05/17
Approved denomination: 'Nzcone'
Trade name: Bonfire

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

► **Holder:** Japan Agribio Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3293
Date granted: 2008/08/29
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'Kirifu-24'
Trade name: Milky Way Blue Improved

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana*)

► **Holder:** Ball FloraPlant-a division of
Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 0643
Date granted: 1999/06/07
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/20
Approved denomination: 'BFP-7812'
Trade name: Fiesta White

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia*)

► **Holder:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen
GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3246
Date granted: 2008/07/03
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'Inuppear'

► **Holder:** Japan Agribio Company,
Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2793
Date granted: 2007/06/08
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'Kirine-12'
Trade name: Angelart Peach

► **Holder:** Japan Agribio Company,
Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2792
Date granted: 2007/06/08
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'Kirine-9'
Trade name: Angelart Melon

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia fruticans*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3498
Date granted: 2009/05/25
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/05
Approved denomination: 'Cnem Bule'
Trade name: Confection Blue

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2450
Date granted: 2006/07/06
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'Nemhrpur'
Trade name: Safari Violet Rose

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis*)

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2159
Date granted: 2005/07/19
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'KLEO03101'
Trade name: FlowerPower Purple

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3231
Date granted: 2008/06/06
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'KLEOE05524'
Trade name: FlowerPower Yellow

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2783
Date granted: 2007/06/08
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/05
Approved denomination: ‘Osjaseclipur’
Trade name: Jamboana Light Purple Spoon

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3222
Date granted: 2008/05/29
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/05
Approved denomination: ‘Tra Yelbic’
Trade name: Tradewinds Yellow Bicolor

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium* × *hortorum*)

► **Holder:** Klemm & Sohn GmbH & Co.
KG, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1190
Date granted: 2002/06/07
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: ‘Klecona’
Trade name: Arcona 2000

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3503
Date granted: 2009/05/25
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: ‘KLEPZ05129’

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3505
Date granted: 2009/05/25
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: ‘KLEPZ05141’

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3868
Date granted: 2010/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: ‘KLEPZ07197’

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3869
Date granted: 2010/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: ‘KLEPZ07202’

► **Holder:** Klemm & Sohn GmbH & Co.
KG, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1191
Date granted: 2002/06/07
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: ‘Klesatha’
Trade name: Samantha

PETUNIA (*Petunia* × *hybrida*)

► **Holder:** Japan Agribio Company,
Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2876
Date granted: 2007/08/17
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: ‘Kirimaji Double Blue
Velvet’
Trade name: Double Wave Blue Velvet

CHANGES

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3803
Date granted: 2010/02/25
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/05
Approved denomination: 'NPCW05102'
Trade name: Valentine

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 3779
Date granted: 2010/02/22
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/07
Approved denomination: 'AR2006-1'

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 3780
Date granted: 2010/02/22
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/07
Approved denomination: 'AR2006-2'

► **Holder:** SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Certificate number: 3244
Date granted: 2008/06/26
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/05
Approved denomination: 'Astoria'

► **Holder:** SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Certificate number: 1852
Date granted: 2004/07/12
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/27
Approved denomination: 'Baltica'

► **Holder:** SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Certificate number: 1851
Date granted: 2004/07/12
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/27
Approved denomination: 'Velox'

ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Holder:** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0908
Date granted: 2001/02/02
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/17
Approved denomination: 'Ausham'
Trade name: Geoff Hamilton

SCAEVOLA (*Scaevola aemula*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3850
Date granted: 2010/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/05
Approved denomination: 'Bomy Laver'
Trade name: Bombay Lavender

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*)

► **Holder:** C.M. Arisz, Beverwijk, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2424
Date granted: 2006/04/12
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/06
Approved denomination: 'Marleen'

CHANGES

TORENIA (*Torenia*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3878
Date granted: 2010/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'Sunrenirafuji'
Trade name: Summer Wave Large Silver

TORENIA (*Torenia fournieri*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3852
Date granted: 2010/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/05
Approved denomination: 'Tor Bule'
Trade name: Torrie Blue

VERBENA (*Verbena ×hybrida*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2125
Date granted: 2005/06/09
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/20
Approved denomination: 'Balazgagic'
Trade name: Aztec Grape Magic

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1817
Date granted: 2004/06/04
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/20
Approved denomination: 'Balazsilma'
Trade name: Aztec Silver Magic

VIOLA (*Viola cornuta*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3518
Date granted: 2009/05/25
Date rights surrendered: 2012/06/22
Approved denomination: 'Sunviopapu'
Trade name: Violina Purple Blue

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Swift Current,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 1801
Date granted: 2004/05/17
Date rights surrendered: 2012/04/30
Approved denomination: 'Lovitt'



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

APPLE

APPLE

(*Malus domestica*)

Proposed denomination: 'Orangoutang'
Application number: 11-7322
Application date: 2011/07/18
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: Charles G. Embree, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
 David Crowe, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Northern Spy', 'Empire' and 'McIntosh'

Summary: *The pubescence on the distal half of the one-year-old shoot in 'Orangoutang' is dense to very dense while it is sparse in 'Northern Spy' and 'Empire'. 'Orangoutang' has a larger leaf than 'McIntosh'. The fruit of 'Orangoutang' is very large while the fruit is medium sized for 'Empire' and small for 'McIntosh'. 'Orangoutang' has absent or very weak bloom on the skin of the fruit while it is moderate in 'McIntosh' and strong in 'Northern Spy' and 'Empire'. The flesh of the fruit of 'Orangoutang' is very firm while it is a soft in 'Empire' and 'McIntosh'. The time of eating maturity for 'Orangoutang' is late to very late while it is mid season for 'Empire' and 'McIntosh'.*

Description:

TREE: strong vigour, ramified, upright to spreading growth habit, bearing on spurs and long shoots

ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: thick, reddish and dark brown on sunny side, dense to very dense pubescence on distal half of shoot, few to medium number of lenticels

LEAF: upwards attitude in relation to shoot, medium length/width ratio, medium green, serrate margin on upper half, medium pubescence on lower side

PETIOLE: small to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration at base

FLOWER: predominantly yellowish pink and dark pink at balloon stage, overlapping arrangement of petals, stigma at the same level as anthers, begins flowering mid-season

YOUNG FRUIT: absent or very small extent of anthocyanin overcolour

FRUIT: very large, medium height/diameter ratio, globose and conic shape, moderate ribbing, strong crowning at calyx end, medium-sized eye, medium length sepals, late harvest maturity and late to very late eating maturity

FRUIT SKIN: absent or weak glaucosity, absent or weak greasiness, yellow green ground colour, medium size area of russet around stalk attachment, absent or small area of russet on cheeks and around eye basin, medium to many lenticels, medium to large sized lenticels

OVERCOLOUR: small to medium area, light orange red hue, medium striped pattern

STALK: medium to thick thickness

STALK CAVITY: deep, medium to broad width

EYE BASIN: deep, broad

FRUIT FLESH: very firm, cream and yellowish, fully open aperture of locules in transverse section

FRUIT QUALITY: distinct acidity during storage

DISEASE & PEST REACTION: moderately susceptible to apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), moderately susceptible to rosy apple aphid (*Dysaphis plantaginea*), susceptible to apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) codling moth (*Laspyresia pomonella*) and European red mite (*Panonychus ulmi*)

Origin and Breeding: 'Orangoutang' (experimental designation KAS 46) is the result of the cross made by Dr. A. D. Crowe in 1985 between 'Granny Smith' and the Kentville seedling S13-35-53 at the Atlantic Food & Horticultural Research Centre in Kentville, Nova Scotia. Preliminary selections were done by Dr. Crowe until his retirement in 1987. Seedlings from the

original cross were planted in 1987. KAS 46 was selected by C. Embree, newly propagated and planted in a comparative trial in block 140 in 1999. Selection criteria since then were for precocity, fruit size, colour, volume of yield, storage traits and fruit quality characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted at the Atlantic Food & Horticulture Research Centre in Kentville, Nova Scotia during the 2010 growing season. Trees were planted in a row with a 2.1 metre spacing between trees within the row and 6.1 metre spacing between the rows. There were 5 trees of 'Orangoutang', 'McIntosh' and 'Northern Spy' and 4 trees of 'Empire'. Trees of 'Orangoutang', 'McIntosh' and 'Empire' were on M26 rootstock while 'Northern spy' was on C655 rootstock.

Comparison table for 'Orangoutang'

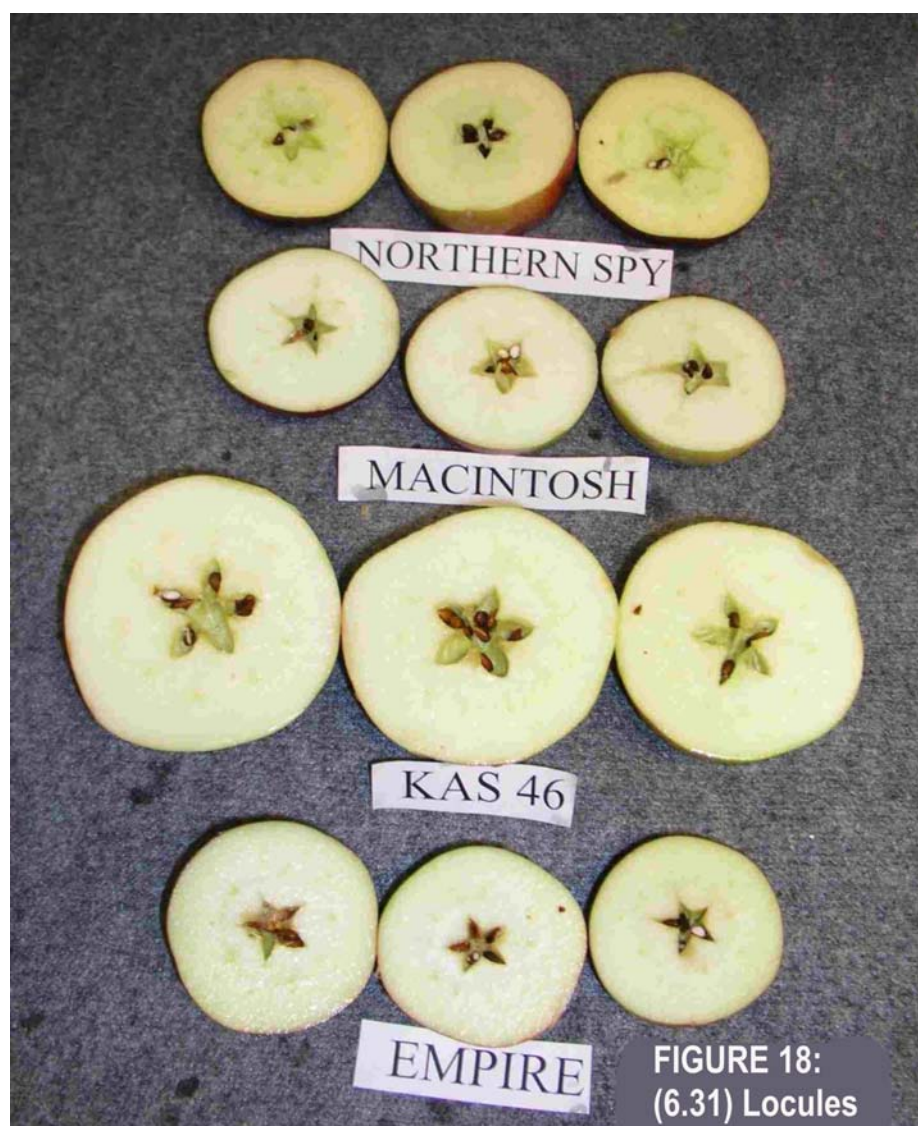
	'Orangoutang'	'Northern Spy'*	'Empire'*	'McIntosh'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>				
mean	9.91	9.75	10.20	7.32
std. deviation	1.12	1.46	1.57	1.03
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>				
mean	6.65	6.44	7.40	5.48
std. deviation	0.96	1.19	1.09	0.79
<i>Fruit height (cm)</i>				
mean	8.25	7.25	6.45	5.83
std. deviation	0.68	0.50	0.49	0.16
<i>Fruit diameter (cm)</i>				
mean	8.93	8.53	7.80	6.54
std. deviation	0.44	0.31	0.27	0.25

*reference varieties



FIGURE 17: (6.6) Fruit calyx view

Apple: 'Orangoutang' (KAS 46) (second from top) with reference varieties 'Northern Spy' (top), 'Macintosh' (second from bottom) and 'Empire' (bottom)



Apple: 'Orangoutang' (KAS 46) (second from bottom) with reference varieties 'Northern Spy' (top), 'MacIntosh' (second from top) and 'Empire' (bottom)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

BEAN

BEAN

(*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

Proposed denomination: 'ND-307'
Application number: 09-6608
Application date: 2009/04/14
Applicant: NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Legumex Walker Canada Inc., Morden, Manitoba
Breeder: Ken Grafton, NDSU, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Maverick' and 'Windbreaker'

Summary: 'ND-307' has short guides whereas 'Windbreaker' has medium length guides. The intensity of green colour of the leaves of 'ND-307' is medium whereas it is dark on 'Maverick'. 'ND-307' flowers mid-season whereas 'Maverick' flowers early. The hilum ring on 'ND-307' is orange whereas it is yellow on both reference varieties.

Description:

PLANT: dwarf growth type, semi-determinate, short guides, flowers mid-season

LEAF: medium green

FLOWER: white standard and wings

POD: elliptic shape in cross section, green ground colour, stringiness of ventral suture absent, secondary colour brown

SEED: pinto type, two colours, main colour beige, orange hilum ring

SECONDARY COLOUR: brown

DISEASE REACTION: Resistance to Bean common mosaic virus (BCMV) is mosaic and blackroot development absent, resistant to rust (*Uromyces appendiculatus*) races 47 and 53.

Origin and Breeding: 'ND-307', tested as ND010307, is a selection from the cross USPT-CBB-3 / Matterhorn // Maverick. The final cross took place in the spring of 1999 in a greenhouse in Fargo, North Dakota. The F1 population (99-049) was grown in the field in Fargo, North Dakota in 1999. The F2 population was grown in a nursery near Hatton, North Dakota in 2000. Single plant selections were made in the F2 based on plant architecture, pod load, plant vigour, maturity and lack of foliar diseases. The F2:3 line (99-049-03) was grown in an off-season nursery in Isabela, Puerto Rico during the winter of 2000-2001 and was selected for vigour, productivity, lack of visible foliar pathogens and maturity. The row was harvested in bulk as F2:4 seed and was entered into a pinto preliminary yield test at Erie and Hatton, North Dakota in 2001. Simultaneous evaluation for reaction to Bean Common Mosaic Virus and bean rust were made in a greenhouse in Fargo, North Dakota. Continued evaluation from 2002-2007 in advanced yield trials at multiple sites in North Dakota and other states verified agronomic performance.

Tests and Trials: The tests and trials for 'ND-307' were conducted at Morden, Manitoba during the summers of 2010 and 2011. Trials consisted of 3 replicates per variety, consisting of 4 rows per replicate, measuring approximately 5 metres in length, with a row spacing of approximately 60 cm. Plants were spaced about 5 cm apart in the rows. Height data was extracted from the 2010 and 2011 Manitoba Dry Bean Cooperative Registration Trials.



Bean: 'ND-307' (centre) with reference varieties 'Maverick' (left) and 'Windbreaker' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Stampede'
Application number: 09-6609
Application date: 2009/04/14
Applicant: NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Legumex Walker Canada Inc., Morden, Manitoba
Breeder: Ken Grafton, NDSU, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Maverick' and 'Windbreaker'

Summary: 'Stampede' has short guides whereas 'Windbreaker' has medium length of guides. The intensity of green colour of the leaves of 'Stampede' is medium whereas it is dark on 'Maverick'. The plants of 'Stampede' are taller than those of 'Maverick'. 'Stampede' flowers early in the season whereas 'Windbreaker' flowers mid-season.

Description:

PLANT: dwarf growth type, semi-determinate, short guides, flowers early

LEAF: medium green

FLOWER: white standard and wings

POD: elliptic shape in cross section, green ground colour, stringiness of ventral suture absent, secondary colour brown

SEED: pinto type, two colours, main colour beige, yellow hilum ring

SECONDARY COLOUR: brown

Origin and Breeding: ‘Stampede’, tested as ND020351, is a selection from the cross 94-029-01-01 / BDM-RMR-14. The final cross took place in the fall of 1998 in a greenhouse in Fargo, North Dakota. The F1 population (99-182) was grown in an off-season nursery near Blenheim, New Zealand during the winter of 1999-2000. The F2 population was grown in a nursery near Hatton, North Dakota in 2000. Single plant selections were made in the F2 based on plant architecture, pod load, plant vigour, maturity and lack of foliar diseases. The F2:3 line (99-182-05) was grown in a row arrangement in an off-season nursery in Isabela, Puerto Rico during the winter of 2000-2001 and was further selected for vigour, productivity, lack of visible foliar pathogens and maturity. The row was harvested in bulk as F2:4 seed and was entered into a pinto preliminary yield test at Erie, Hatton and Johnstown, North Dakota in 2001. The F4:5 selection was designated ND020351 and grown in an off-season nursery near Isabella, Puerto Rico in the winter of 2001. Simultaneous evaluation for reaction to Bean Common Mosaic Virus and bean rust were made in a greenhouse in Fargo, North Dakota. Continued evaluation from 2002-2007 in advanced yield trials at multiple sites in North Dakota and other states verified agronomic performance.

Tests and Trials: The tests and trials for ‘Stampede’ were conducted at Morden, Manitoba during the summers of 2010 and 2011. Trials consisted of 3 replicates per variety, consisting of 4 rows per replicate, measuring approximately 5 metres in length, with a row spacing of approximately 60 cm. Plants were spaced about 5 cm apart in the rows. Height data was extracted from the 2010 and 2011 Manitoba Dry Bean Cooperative Registration Trials.

Comparison table for ‘Stampede’

	‘Stampede’	‘Maverick’*	‘Windbreaker’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean 2010	64	54	n/a
mean 2011	86	77	79

*reference varieties



Bean: ‘Stampede’ (centre) with reference varieties ‘Maverick’ (left) and ‘Windbreaker’ (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CANOLA

CANOLA (*Brassica napus*)

Proposed denomination: 'PR9CN410'
Application number: 10-7033
Application date: 2010/07/08
Applicant: Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'PPS98-274', 'PPS02-364' and '5030'

Summary: 'PR9CN410' has a shorter silique than 'PPS98-274'. The pedicel of 'PR9CN410' is shorter than 'PPS98-274'. 'PR9CN410' has a shorter plant height at maturity than '5030'. The oil content as a percentage in whole dried seed in 'PR9CN410' is higher than in 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. 'PR9CN410' has a lower protein content as a percentage of dried oil free meal than the reference varieties. The resistance to black leg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage *Phoma lingam*) for 'PR9CN410' is moderately resistant while the reference varieties are resistant.

Description:

PLANT: male fertile restorer line, spring seasonal type, short to medium height at maturity

COTYLEDON: very narrow to narrow, short

LEAF: medium green, medium number of lobes, rounded to sharp margin, medium density of medium depth dentations, medium to long, narrow to medium width, medium length petiole

FLOWER PETALS: yellow, medium to long, medium width

SILIQUE: semi-erect attitude, short to medium length, medium length beak, medium length pedicel

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair to good resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.02% of total fatty acids, oil content is 49.03% of whole dried seed, protein is 22.3% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (10.9 $\mu\text{mol/gm}$)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*) and resistant to White Rust (*Albugo candida*, races 7a & 2v)

Origin and Breeding: 'PR9CN410' is a restorer inbred line used in F1 hybrid production, that contains the Rf3 gene construct in homozygous state. 'PR9CN410' is a doubled haploid line that was produced in Canada in 2007. It was selected in 2008 on the basis of fertility restoration of numerous male sterile lines and expression of tolerance to glufosinate ammonium herbicide. Other selection criteria included height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile, glucosinolate content and combining ability.

Tests and Trials: Trials were conducted in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan during the summers of 2009 and 2010. In 2009, the trial was setup with 3 replicates arranged in a RCB design. In 2010, the trial setup was 3 replicates arranged in lattice design. Each year the plots consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm.

Comparison table for 'PR9CN410'

	'PR9CN410'	'PPS98-274'*	'PPS02-364'*	'5030'*
<i>Siliqua length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.4)	56.9	68.0	62.0	59.8
std. deviation	4.8	5.4	6.0	5.3
<i>Pedicle length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.61)	19.5	23.3	17.4	19.4
std. deviation	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.0
<i>Plant height at maturity (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=19)	122	139	123	142
std. deviation	7.8	9.0	8.0	10.4
<i>Oil content in whole dried seed (%)</i>				
mean 2009	50.65	45.91	49.24	48.47
mean 2010	47.41	44.35	45.94	43.28
<i>Protein content of dried oil free meal (%)</i>				
mean 2009	22.21	26.95	25.09	26.30
mean 2010	22.30	26.26	24.39	26.65

*reference varieties



Canola: 'PR9CN410' (left) with reference varieties 'PPS98-274' (centre left), 'PPS02-364' (centre right) and '5030' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CHRYSANTHEMUM

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(*Chrysanthemum* ×*morifolium*)

Proposed denomination: 'Bold Yonew York'
Trade name: Bold New York
Application number: 09-6564
Application date: 2009/03/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yonew York' (New York)

Summary: *The main colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'Bold Yonew York' is violet with darker violet at the apex while the main colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yonew York' is white. The secondary colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'Bold Yonew York' is light blue violet and white in a flushed pattern at the base while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yonew York' is light blue violet in a flushed pattern throughout. The inner side of the ray florets of 'Bold Yonew York' from the inner rows is violet with darker violet at the apex while the inner side of the ray florets from the inner rows of 'Yonew York' is white with blue pink at the apex.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe very long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus deep with parallel to converging margins, base obtuse to truncate, upper side medium green with absent or weak glossiness, medium number of deep margin indentations

FLOWER: many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud violet (RHS 75B) with lighter violet (RHS 75D) at base, daisy-eyed double head type

RAY FLORETS: dense, predominantly ligulate type with quill-like secondary type, upper surface smooth to weakly keeled, two or more keels, short corolla tube, weakly concave to flat profile in cross section at widest point, moderately involute margin at basal quarter, weak to medium reflexing of longitudinal axis at distal quarter, ray florets from inner rows straight along longitudinal axis, tip emarginate to dentate

RAY FLORET - INNER SIDE: violet (RHS 75B) with darker violet (RHS 75A) at apex, secondary colour light blue violet (RHS 69D) and white (RHS NN155D) at basal quarter, secondary colour in a flushed pattern, ray florets from inner row violet (RHS 75B-C) with darker violet (RHS 75A) at apex

DISC: green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellowish green at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bold Yonew York' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yonew York'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in December 2006 in Fort Myers, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for growth habit, flowering response time, flower form and colour, suitability for year round production and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida in March 2007.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bold Yonew York' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bold Yonew York'

	'Bold Yonew York'	'Yonew York'*
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret from outer rows (RHS)</i>		
main	75B with 75A at apex	NN155D
secondary	69D, NN155D at base	69C
tertiary	N/A	9A (streaks)
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret from inner rows (RHS)</i>		
main	75B-C with 75A at tip	NN155D with 64D at tip

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Bold Yonew York' (left) with reference variety 'Yonew York' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Bold Yonew York' (left) with reference variety 'Yonew York' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Dark Yochatham'
Trade name: Dark Chatham
Application number: 08-6275
Application date: 2008/04/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Deep Yopresidio' (Deep Presidio)

Summary: *The leaf of 'Dark Yochatham' is shorter than the leaf of 'Deep Yopresidio'. The flower head of 'Dark Yochatham' is smaller in diameter than the flower head of 'Deep Yopresidio'. The ray floret of 'Dark Yochatham' is shorter in length than the ray floret of 'Deep Yopresidio'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium to deep with parallel to converging margins, base mainly truncate, upper side medium to dark green with no glossiness, medium number of deep margin indentations

FLOWER: many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud violet (RHS 75B), double head type

RAY FLORETS: dense, predominantly ligulate type, upper surface with two keels, short corolla tube, mostly flat to weakly convex in cross section at widest point, flat margin, straight along longitudinal axis, ray florets from inner rows with weak incurving along longitudinal axis at distal half, tip emarginate to dentate

RAY FLORET - INNER SIDE: violet (RHS 75B), secondary colour darker violet (RHS 75A) in a mottled pattern throughout with blue pink (RHS N74D/72D) at base, inner rows blue pink (RHS N74D) with darker blue pink (RHS 72D) at veins

RAY FLORET - OUTER SIDE: violet (RHS 75C) to light blue violet (RHS 76C).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Dark Yochatham' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yochatham'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in March 2005 in Fort Myers, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for compact growth habit, branching, flowering response time, flower form and colour, excellent flower production and suitability for centre bud production. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida in June 2005.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Dark Yochatham' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 9, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Dark Yochatham'

	'Dark Yochatham'	'Deep Yopresidio'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.5	7.9
std. deviation	0.41	0.70
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.0	9.4
std. deviation	0.38	0.65
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.8	4.0
std. deviation	0.13	0.23

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Dark Yochatham' (left) with reference variety 'Deep Yopresidio' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Dark Yochatham' (left) with reference variety 'Deep Yopresidio' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Orange Yochatham'
Trade name: Orange Chatham
Application number: 08-6274
Application date: 2008/04/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Durango Improved'

Summary: *The leaf of 'Orange Yochatham' is shorter and narrower than the leaf of 'Durango Improved'. The flower head of 'Orange Yochatham' is smaller in diameter than the flower head of 'Durango Improved'. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Orange Yochatham' is yellow brown with brown to orange brown secondary colour while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Durango Improved' is orange brown to brown with yellow secondary colour.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, medium branching density, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude, medium to long length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long to very long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus deep with parallel margins, base obtuse to truncate, upper side medium to dark green with weak glossiness, medium number of deep margin indentations

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud yellow brown (RHS N167C) overlaid with orange brown (RHS 172C), double head type

RAY FLORETS: dense, predominantly ligulate type, upper surface with two keels, short to medium corolla tube, flat to weakly convex profile in cross section at widest point, flat to weakly revolute margin at distal half, weak reflexing of longitudinal axis at distal quarter, ray florets from inner rows weakly incurved to straight along longitudinal axis at distal quarter, tip emarginate to dentate

RAY FLORET - INNER SIDE: yellow brown (RHS N167C) with brown to orange brown (RHS 172B-C) secondary colour at basal three quarters distributed in a mottled pattern, ray florets from inner rows brown to orange brown (RHS 171A-B) with under tones of light yellow brown (RHS 163B)

RAY FLORET - OUTER SIDE: light yellow (RHS 12C) with an underlay of orange brown (RHS 170D/171D)

DISC: absent or very small diameter relative to head diameter, green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Orange Yochatham' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yochatham'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in March 2005 in Fort Myers, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for compact growth habit, branching, flowering response time, flower form and colour, excellent flower production and suitability for centre bud production. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida in June 2005.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Orange Yochatham' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 9, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Orange Yochatham'

	'Orange Yochatham'	'Durango Improved'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.8	8.2
std. deviation	0.48	0.37
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.9	4.8
std. deviation	0.26	0.24
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.2	7.3
std. deviation	0.33	0.30
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main	N167C	168A-B, as dark as 171A-B
secondary	172B-C	12B

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Orange Yochatham' (left) with reference variety 'Durango Improved' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Orange Yochatham' (left) with reference variety 'Durango Improved' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Red Yosonoma'
Trade name: Red Sonoma
Application number: 08-6272
Application date: 2008/04/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Red Yoauburn' (Red Auburn)

Summary: *The plant of 'Red Yosonoma' is wider than the plant of 'Red Yoauburn'. The plant growth habit of 'Red Yosonoma' is semi-upright while the growth habit of 'Red Yoauburn' is upright. The ray floret of 'Red Yosonoma' is narrower than the ray floret of 'Red Yoauburn'. The main colour on the inner side of the ray floret is dark purple red for 'Red Yosonoma' while it is red for 'Red Yoauburn'. The outer side of the ray floret is brown purple with light red pink for 'Red Yosonoma' while the outer side of the ray floret of 'Red Auburn' is light yellow with an overlay of brown red and yellow green at the base.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long to very long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus deep with diverging to parallel margins, base obtuse, upper side dark green with no glossiness, medium number of deep margin indentations

FLOWER: outer side of bud brown purple (RHS 186A) with yellow, semi-double daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: 2-3 rows, predominantly ligulate type, basal part ascending in attitude, short to medium corolla tube, flat in cross section at widest point, flat margin, weak reflexing of longitudinal axis at distal quarter, tip emarginate and mamillate, inner side dark purple red (RHS 53A), outer side brown purple (RHS 186B) in a mottled pattern with light red pink (RHS 39C) at margin

DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed, green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, medium yellow at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Red Yosonoma' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yosonoma'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in December 2005 in Fort Myers, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for strong vigorous growth, foliage characteristics, flowering response time, flower form and colour, excellent flower production and suitability for production as a natural spray-type variety. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida in March 2006.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Red Yosonoma' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 7, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Red Yosonoma'

	'Red Yosonoma'	'Red Yoauburn'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	46.0	40.3
std. deviation	2.36	2.21
<i>Ray floret width (cm)</i>		
mean	0.6	1.2
std. deviation	0.07	0.05
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side	53A	45A
outer side	186B (mottled) with 39C at margin	11B with 181D overlay, 4C at base

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Red Yosonoma' (left) with reference variety 'Red Yoauburn' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Red Yosonoma' (left) with reference variety 'Red Yoauburn' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Red Yosonoma' (left) with reference variety 'Red Yoauburn' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunny Yomistique'
Trade name: Sunny Mistique
Application number: 08-6442
Application date: 2008/10/02
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yolissette' (Lisette)

Summary: *The plant of 'Sunny Yomistique' is shorter than the plant of 'Yolissette'. The leaf of 'Sunny Yomistique' is longer and wider than the leaf of 'Yolissette'. The leaf of 'Sunny Yomistique' has few margin indentations while the leaf of 'Yolissette' has a medium number of margin indentations. The flower head of 'Sunny Yomistique' is larger in diameter than the flower head of 'Yolissette'. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Sunny Yomistique' is yellow green with yellow at the apex while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yolissette' is dark yellow. At anther dehiscence, the disc of 'Sunny Yomistique' is yellow orange while the disc of 'Yolissette' is yellow green.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, medium branching density, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe medium to long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium to deep with diverging margins, base obtuse, upper side dark green with weak glossiness, few medium depth margin indentations

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud yellow (RHS 3C) with darker yellow (RHS 2A) at base, single daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: one row, predominantly ligulate type, horizontal attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, very short to short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, flat margin, straight along longitudinal axis, tip emarginate, dentate and mamillate

RAY FLORET: inner side yellow green (RHS 4C) with yellow (RHS 5C) at apex and upper veins, outer side yellow (RHS 3C)

DISC: medium diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed in cross section, medium yellow before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellow orange at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety ‘Sunny Yomistique’ originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety ‘Frosty Yomistique’. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in February 2007 in Fort Myers, Florida, USA. Selection was based on flower colour and form, flowering response time, excellent branching, uniform and compact habit, foliage characteristics and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida in May 2007.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Sunny Yomistique’ were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 16, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 11 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety on November 3, 2011 and the reference variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sunny Yomistique’

	‘Sunny Yomistique’	‘Yolisette’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	14.8	17.1
std. deviation	0.55	1.02
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.1	4.2
std. deviation	0.28	0.33
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	2.7
std. deviation	0.30	0.24
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.2	2.4
std. deviation	0.12	0.09
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side	4C, 5C at apex	6A (darker than)
outer side	3C	6C

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Sunny Yomistique' (left) with reference variety 'Yolisette' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Sunny Yomistique' (left) with reference variety 'Yolisette' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Sunny Yomistique' (left) with reference variety 'Yolisette' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Syncin Pueblo'
Trade name: Cinnamon Pueblo
Application number: 09-6762
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yoauburn' (Auburn)

Summary: *The flower head of 'Syncin Pueblo' is smaller in diameter than the flower head of 'Yoauburn'. The margin of the ray floret of 'Syncin Pueblo' is weakly to moderately revolute while the margin of the ray floret of 'Yoauburn' is weakly involute. The ray floret of 'Syncin Pueblo' is shorter in length than the ray floret of 'Yoauburn'. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Syncin Pueblo' is an overall darker colour than the ray floret of 'Yoauburn'. The disc of 'Syncin Pueblo' is green before anther dehiscence while it is yellowish to light yellow for 'Yoauburn'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe medium to long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium to deep with parallel to converging margins, base obtuse to rounded, upper side medium to dark green with absent or weak glossiness, medium number of deep margin indentations

FLOWER: many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud orange brown (RHS 170C/172D) with brown red (RHS 181C) tones, semi-double daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: few rows, predominantly ligulate type, moderately ascending to horizontal attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, short corolla tube, weakly concave to flat profile in cross section at widest point, weakly to

moderately revolute margin at middle half, straight to weak reflexing of longitudinal axis at distal quarter, tip rounded, emarginate and dentate

RAY FLORET - INNER SIDE: main colour red (RHS 42A), secondary colour orange brown (RHS 169B-C) with yellow orange (RHS 13B) tones in a solid or nearly solid flushed pattern throughout, tertiary colour yellow (RHS 6A) in a solid or nearly solid pattern at base

RAY FLORET - OUTER SIDE: light yellow (RHS 12C) with yellow green (RHS 4C) at base and undertones of orange brown (RHS 179C)

DISC: small to medium diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed, green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellowish green at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Syncin Pueblo' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yopueblo'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in November 2008 in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection was based on flower colour, plant habit and flowering response time.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Syncin Pueblo' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 16, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Syncin Pueblo'

	'Syncin Pueblo'	'Yoauburn'*
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.3	7.4
std. deviation	0.27	0.46
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.9	3.6
std. deviation	0.10	0.18
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side - main	42A	42B
inner side - secondary	169B-C, 13B tones	13B
inner side - tertiary	6A	N/A
outer side	12C, 4C at base, 179C undertones	11B, 4C at base, 31C-D undertones

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Syncin Pueblo' (left) with reference variety 'Yoauburn' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Syncin Pueblo' (left) with reference variety 'Yoauburn' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Syncin Pueblo' (left) with reference variety 'Yoauburn' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Syngold Emporia'
Trade name: Golden Emporia
Application number: 09-6764
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yochesapeake' (Chesapeake)

Summary: *The leaf of 'Syngold Emporia' has an obtuse base while the leaf of 'Yochesapeake' has a truncate base. The ray floret of 'Syngold Emporia' is predominately a spatulate type while the ray floret of 'Yochesapeake' is a ligulate type. The corolla tube is medium to long for 'Syngold Emporia' while it is very short for 'Yochesapeake'. The ray floret is narrower for 'Syngold Emporia' than for 'Yochesapeake'. The inner side of the ray floret is a darker yellow for 'Syngold Emporia' than for 'Yochesapeake'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, upright to semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium to deep with converging margins, base obtuse, upper side medium to dark green with absent or weak glossiness, many deep margin indentations

FLOWER: many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud light yellow (RHS 10A) with yellow (RHS 12A) at tip, semi-double daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: two rows, predominantly spatulate type, moderately ascending attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, medium to long corolla tube, oblate profile of tube, straight along longitudinal axis, tip emarginate, dentate and mamillate

RAY FLORET: inner side yellow (RHS 9A), outer side light yellow (RHS 8B) with yellow (RHS 7B) towards margin

DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, indented to slightly domed in cross section, green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellowish green at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Syngold Emporia' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in February 2002 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was designated YB-F0125, a proprietary seedling with grainy orange flower colour and the male parent was designated YB-6604, a proprietary seedling with yellow flower colour. The resultant seed was sown in Alva, Florida, USA and the new variety was selected as a single plant from the progeny in February 2006 in Alva, Florida. The selection criteria included flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Syngold Emporia' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 16, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Syngold Emporia'

	'Syngold Emporia'	'Yochesapeake'*
<i>Ray floret width (cm)</i>		
mean	0.8	1.1
std. deviation	0.10	0.09
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side	9A	6A (brighter than)

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Syngold Emporia' (left) with reference variety 'Yochesapeake' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Syngold Emporia' (left) with reference variety 'Yochesapeake' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Synhony Durango'
Trade name: Honey Durango
Application number: 09-6765
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Durango Improved'

Summary: *The leaf of 'Synhony Durango' is wider than the leaf of 'Durango Improved'. The flower head of 'Synhony Durango' is larger in diameter than the flower head of 'Durango Improved'. The main colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'Synhony Durango' is yellow with tones of light red pink while the main colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'Durango Improved' is orange brown. The outer side of the ray floret is yellow to light yellow for 'Synhony Durango' while it is light yellow with an underlay of brown red for 'Durango Improved'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, medium branching density, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards attitude, medium to long length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium in depth with parallel to converging margins, base rounded to truncate, upper side dark green with absent or weak glossiness, medium to many deep margin indentations

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud yellow (RHS 8A) overlaid with orange brown to orange pink (RHS 31C-D), double head type

RAY FLORETS: medium density, predominantly ligulate type with some spatulate types, upper surface with two keels, very short to short corolla tube, weakly convex profile in cross section at widest point, flat margin, straight along longitudinal axis, ray florets from inner rows moderately incurved along longitudinal axis at distal half, tip emarginate and dentate

RAY FLORET: inner side yellow (RHS 9A) with light red pink (RHS 36C-D) tones, outer side yellow to light yellow (RHS 8A-B)

DISC: absent or very small diameter relative to head diameter, flat in cross section, green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Synhony Durango' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Yodurango'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in February 2007 in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit and rapid flowering response time.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Synhony Durango' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 9, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Synhony Durango'

	'Synhony Durango'	'Durango Improved'*
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	5.6	4.8
std. deviation	0.49	0.24
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	8.2	7.3
std. deviation	0.43	0.30
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side - main	9A with 36C-D tones	168A-B, as dark as 171A-B
inner side - secondary	N/A	12B
outer side	8A-B	10C with 181D underlay

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Synhony Durango' (left) with reference variety 'Durango Improved' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Synhony Durango' (left) with reference variety 'Durango Improved' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Synhony Durango' (left) with reference variety 'Durango Improved' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Synyel Lucien'
Trade name: Yellow Lucienne
Application number: 09-6773
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunny Yomistique' (Sunny Mistique)

Summary: *The plant of 'Synyel Lucien' is taller than the plant of 'Sunny Yomistique'. The leaf of 'Synyel Lucien' has parallel and converging margins of the lowest lateral sinus while the leaf of 'Sunny Yomistique' has diverging margins of the lowest lateral sinus. The base of the leaf of 'Synyel Lucien' is truncate and asymmetrical while the base of the leaf blade of 'Sunny Yomistique' is obtuse. The flower head of 'Synyel Lucien' is semi-double while the flower head of 'Sunny Yomistique' is single. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Synyel Lucien' is yellow while it is yellow-green for 'Sunny Yomistique'. The outer side of the ray floret is a darker yellow for 'Synyel Lucien' than for 'Sunny Yomistique'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus deep with parallel to converging margins, base truncate and asymmetric, upper side dark green with weak glossiness, few medium depth margin indentations

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud yellow (RHS 3C), semi-double daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: two to three rows, predominantly ligulate type, moderately ascending to horizontal attitude, upper surface with two keels, absent or very short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section, flat margin, straight along longitudinal axis, tip dentate and mamillate

RAY FLORET: inner side yellow (RHS 5B) with darker yellow (RHS 5A) at apex and upper veins, outer side yellow (RHS 7D)

DISC: medium diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed in cross section, green to yellowish before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellow orange at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Synyel Lucien' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in May 2004 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was designated YB-A5357, a proprietary seedling with orange flower colour and the male parent was designated YB-A8601, a proprietary seedling with light bronze flower colour. The resultant seed was sown in September 2004 Alva, Florida, USA and the new variety was selected as a single plant from the progeny in March 2005. The selection criteria included flower colour and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Synyel Lucien' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 16, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 11 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 3, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Synyel Lucien'

	'Synyel Lucien'	'Sunny Yomistique'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	17.3	14.8
std. deviation	0.55	0.55
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side	5B, 5A at apex	4C, 5C at apex
outer side	7D	3C

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Synyel Lucien' (left) with reference variety 'Sunny Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Synyel Lucien' (left) with reference variety 'Sunny Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Synyel Lucien' (left) with reference variety 'Sunny Yomistique' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'White Yomistique'
Trade name: White Mistique
Application number: 08-6443
Application date: 2008/10/02
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sylvie Improved'

Summary: *The leaf of 'White Yomistique' is longer than the leaf of 'Sylvie Improved'. The flower head of 'White Yomistique' is single while the flower head of 'Sylvie Improved' is semi-double. The flower head diameter is larger for 'White Yomistique' than for 'Sylvie Improved'. The ray floret of 'White Yomistique' is longer than the ray floret of 'Sylvie Improved'. The disc diameter is larger for 'White Yomistique' than for 'Sylvie Improved'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe medium to long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium to deep with mostly diverging margins, base obtuse, upper side dark green with weak glossiness, few to medium number of medium depth margin indentations

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud white to light yellow (RHS 4D), single daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: one to two rows, predominantly ligulate type, horizontal attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, absent or very short corolla tube, flat in cross section at widest point, flat margin, straight along longitudinal axis, tip dentate to mamillate

RAY FLORET: inner side white (RHS NN155D), outer side white (RHS NN155C)

DISC: medium diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed, yellow green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellow orange after anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'White Yomistique' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Frosty Yomistique'. The variety was discovered and selected by the breeder in February 2007 in Fort Myers, Florida, USA. Selection was based on criteria for flower form and colour, flowering response time, excellent branching, compact habit, foliage characteristics and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida in May 2007.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'White Yomistique' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 16, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 11 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety on November 3, 2011 and the reference variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'White Yomistique'

	'White Yomistique'	'Sylvie Improved'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.7	4.3
std. deviation	0.52	0.24
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.5	2.6
std. deviation	0.09	0.19
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.5	1.1
std. deviation	0.05	0.09
<i>Disc diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	1.4	0.9
std. deviation	0.05	0.08

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'White Yomistique' (left) with reference variety 'Sylvie Improved' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'White Yomistique' (left) with reference variety 'Sylvie Improved' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'White Yomistique' (left) with reference variety 'Sylvie Improved' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yoadelle'
Trade name: Adelle
Application number: 08-6444
Application date: 2008/10/02
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sylvie Improved'

Summary: *The leaf of 'Yoadelle' has diverging margins of the lowest lateral sinus while the leaf of 'Sylvie Improved' has touching to overlapping margins of the lowest lateral sinus. The flower head of 'Yoadelle' is single while the flower head of 'Sylvie Improved' is semi-double. The flower head of 'Yoadelle' is larger in diameter than the flower head of 'Sylvie Improved'. The ray florets of 'Yoadelle' are predominantly spatulate with a long corolla tube while the ray florets of 'Sylvie Improved' are ligulate with an absent to very short corolla tube. The ray floret is longer for 'Yoadelle' than for 'Sylvie Improved'. The disc diameter is larger for 'Yoadelle' than for 'Sylvie Improved'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude, medium to long relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium in depth with diverging margins, base obtuse to truncate, upper side dark green with weak glossiness, margin indentations medium in depth and few in numbers

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud white (RHS NN155D), single daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: one row, predominantly spatulate type with occasional ligulate types, horizontal attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, long corolla tube, corolla tube oblate in profile, straight along longitudinal axis, mamillate tip

RAY FLORET: inner and outer side white (RHS NN155D)

DISC: small to medium in diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed, yellowish before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellow orange at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yoadelle' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in February 2004 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A0900 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A7015. The new variety was selected in February 2005 in Fort Myers, Florida. The selection criteria included flower form, size and colour, flowering response time, spreading growth habit, strong stems and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, USA in May 2005.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yoadelle' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 16, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 11 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety on November 3, 2011 and the reference variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yoadelle'

	'Yoadelle'	'Sylvie Improved'*
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	2.6
std. deviation	0.20	0.19
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.5	1.1
std. deviation	0.09	0.09
<i>Disc diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	1.2	0.9
std. deviation	0.04	0.08
*reference variety		



Chrysanthemum: 'Yoadelle' (left) with reference variety 'Sylvie Improved' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yoadelle' (left) with reference variety 'Sylvie Improved' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yoadelle' (left) with reference variety 'Sylvie Improved' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yoessex'
Trade name: Essex
Application number: 08-6270
Application date: 2008/04/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yolompoc' (Lompoc)

Summary: *The plants of 'Yoessex' are shorter and wider than the plants of 'Yolompoc'. The flower head of 'Yoessex' is larger in diameter than the flower head of 'Yolompoc'. The ray floret of 'Yoessex' is longer than the ray floret of 'Yolompoc'. The disc of 'Yoessex' is mostly green before anther dehiscence while the disc of 'Yolompoc' is light yellow.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe medium in length relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium to deep with diverging to parallel margins, base obtuse to truncate, upper side medium to dark green with absent or weak glossiness, medium number of medium depth margin indentations

FLOWER: many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud purple (RHS 64A), semi-double daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: one to two rows, predominantly ligulate type, moderately ascending attitude, upper surface with two keels, very short to short corolla tube, weakly concave profile in cross section, flat margin, weak reflexing along longitudinal axis at distal quarter, tip emarginate and dentate

RAY FLORET: inner side purple (RHS 70B) with a darker purple (RHS 71A-B) overlay, outer side blue pink (RHS N74D) with light blue violet (RHS 76C) along margins

DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed in cross section, mostly green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, light yellow at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yoessex' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in February 2003 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A2654 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A2409. The new variety was selected in Fort Myers, Florida, USA, in November 2003. The selection criteria included compact growth habit, strong stems, flowering response time, flower form and colour, and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, USA in February 2004.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yoessex' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 7, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yoessex'

	'Yoessex'	'Yolompoc'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	24.0	31.0
std. deviation	2.36	2.08
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	46.0	37.9
std. deviation	3.68	1.96
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.7	6.4
std. deviation	0.48	0.42
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.7	3.1
std. deviation	0.17	0.13

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yoessex' (left) with reference variety 'Yolompoc' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yoessex' (left) with reference variety 'Yolompoc' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yogrand Rapids'
Trade name: Grand Rapids
Application number: 09-6566
Application date: 2009/03/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Dazzling Yonew York' (Dazzling New York)

Summary: *The terminal leaf lobe of 'Yogrand Rapids' is medium in length relative to the leaf length while the terminal lobe of 'Dazzling Yonew York' is very long. The outer side of the flower bud of 'Yogrand Rapids' is brown purple with light yellow orange tones while the flower bud of 'Dazzling Yonew York' is orange brown to orange pink with light yellow at the base. The flower head of 'Yogrand Rapids' is larger in diameter than the flower head of 'Dazzling Yonew York'. The ray floret of 'Yogrand Rapids' is longer than the ray floret of 'Dazzling Yonew York'. The outer side of the ray floret of 'Yogrand Rapids' is light yellow orange with an overlay of brown purple while the outer side of the ray floret of 'Dazzling Yonew York' is light yellow with an overlay of orange at the tip.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude

LEAF: terminal lobe medium in length relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium to deep with diverging margins, base obtuse, upper side medium green with absent or weak glossiness, low number of deep margin indentations

FLOWER: many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud brown purple (RHS 185C-D) with yellow tones and light yellow orange (RHS 18B) in middle zone, daisy-eyed double head type

RAY FLORETS: dense, predominantly ligulate type with some incurved types, upper surface with two keels, very short corolla tube, moderately concave profile in cross section at widest point, weakly involute at basal quarter to flat margin, straight along longitudinal axis, ray florets from inner rows with weak to medium incurving along longitudinal axis at distal half, tip emarginate, dentate and mamillate

RAY FLORET: inner side light yellow (RHS 8B), outer side light yellow orange (RHS 18B) with overlay of brown purple (RHS 185D), ray florets from inner rows yellow (RHS 6C) on inner side and light yellow (RHS 8C) with brown purple (RHS 185B-C) at tip and flushed throughout on outer side

DISC: flat in cross section, yellow green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellow green at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yogrand Rapids' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in May 2005 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A9207 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A8021. The new variety was selected in December 2005 in Fort Myers, Florida. The selection criteria included good plant strength, flowering response time, flower form and colour, suitability for production and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, USA in March 2006.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yogrand Rapids' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yogrand Rapids'

'Yogrand Rapids'		'Dazzling Yonew York'*
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.5	5.6
std. deviation	0.47	0.23
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	2.3
std. deviation	0.19	0.22
<i>Colour of flower bud (RHS)</i>		
outer side	185C-D, 18B tones in middle	179C-D with 8B at base
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side	8B	6A
outer side	18B, 185B-C at tip and flushed throughout	8B with 31C-D overlay, N34C at tip

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yogrand Rapids' (left) with reference variety 'Dazzling Yonew York' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yogrand Rapids' (left) with reference variety 'Dazzling Yonew York' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yogrand Rapids' (left) with reference variety 'Dazzling Yonew York' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yogreen Valley'
Trade name: Green Valley
Application number: 08-6469
Application date: 2008/11/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Peter Wain, Southampton, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'Yobrunswick' (Brunswick)

Summary: *The plants of 'Yogreen Valley' are shorter and narrower than the plants of 'Yobrunswick'. The flower head of 'Yogreen Valley' is smaller in diameter than the flower head of 'Yobrunswick'. There are four to five rows of ray florets for 'Yogreen Valley' while there are one to two rows for 'Yobrunswick'. The ray florets of 'Yogreen Valley' are quilled while the ray florets of 'Yobrunswick' are mostly spatulate. The ray floret of 'Yogreen Valley' is shorter than the ray floret of 'Yobrunswick'. The inner and outer side of the ray floret is yellow green for 'Yogreen Valley' while it is white for 'Yobrunswick'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, upright to semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude, short length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe medium in length relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium in depth with diverging margins, base acute to obtuse, upper side medium green with absent or weak glossiness, medium number of deep margin indentations

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud yellow green (RHS 150B), semi-double daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: four to five rows, predominantly quilled type, moderately ascending attitude of basal part, very long corolla tube, flattened to triangular profile of tube, weak incurving of longitudinal axis at distal quarter, tip emarginate, dentate and mamillate

RAY FLORET: inner side yellow green (RHS 150D), outer side yellow green (RHS 154D)

DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed in cross section, green to yellowish before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellow orange at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yogreen Valley' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in January 2004 in Fareham, Hampshire, United Kingdom. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated P888G 3 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated P806G 1. The new variety was selected in September 2004 in Fareham, United Kingdom. The selection criteria included flower colour, flowering response time, flower form, foliage size and production characteristics. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in Fareham, United Kingdom in December 2004.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yogreen Valley' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yogreen Valley'

	'Yogreen Valley'	'Yobrunswick'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	26.5	29.0
std. deviation	1.33	0.90
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	38.7	47.5
std. deviation	2.54	2.55

Flower head diameter (cm)

mean	6.0	8.6
std. deviation	0.21	0.47

Ray floret length (cm)

mean	3.1	4.3
std. deviation	0.16	0.24

Colour of ray floret (RHS)

inner side	150D	NN155B
outer side	154D	NN155B

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yogreen Valley' (left) with reference variety 'Yobrunswick' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yogreen Valley' (left) with reference variety 'Yobrunswick' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yohudson Bay'
Trade name: Hudson Bay
Application number: 08-6269
Application date: 2008/04/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yosun City' (Point Pelee)

Summary: *The flower head of 'Yohudson Bay' is semi-double while the flower head of 'Yosun City' is single. The ray floret of 'Yohudson Bay' is shorter and wider than the ray floret of 'Yosun City'. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Yohudson Bay' is dark purple red with yellow at the basal three quarters while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yosun City' is dark purple red with bright yellow at the basal half along the margins only. The outer side of the ray floret of 'Yohudson Bay' is yellow green with brown purple at the apex area while the outer side of the ray floret of 'Yosun City' is light yellow with dark purple red to brown purple at the apex area.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus deep with converging margins, base truncate, upper side medium green with weak glossiness, margin indentations deep and many in number

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, semi-double daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: two to three rows, predominantly ligulate type, horizontal to moderately descending attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, very short to short corolla tube, weakly concave in cross section at widest point, margin flat, weak reflexing along longitudinal axis at distal quarter, emarginate and dentate tip

RAY FLORET: inner side dark purple red (RHS 60A) with yellow (RHS 3C) secondary colour at basal three quarters in solid or nearly solid pattern, outer side yellow green (RHS 3D) with brown purple (RHS 186A) at tip

DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed, green to yellowish before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, medium yellow at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yohudson Bay' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in February 2003 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A2579 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-5465. The new variety was selected in November 2003 in Fort Myers, Florida. The selection criteria included compact growth habit, strong stems, flowering response time, flower form and colour, and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, USA in February 2004.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yohudson Bay' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants of each variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yohudson Bay'

	'Yohudson Bay'	'Yosun City'*
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.2	4.0
std. deviation	0.20	0.17
<i>Ray floret width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.0	0.7
std. deviation	0.05	0.05
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side - main	60A	46A
inner side - secondary	3C	6A (brighter than)
outer side	3D with 186A at tip	8B with 185A-B at tip

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yohudson Bay' (left) with reference variety 'Yosun City' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yohudson Bay' (left) with reference variety 'Yosun City' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yohudson Bay' (left) with reference variety 'Yosun City' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yojuneau'
Trade name: Juneau
Application number: 08-6268
Application date: 2008/04/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'White Blush'

Summary: *The plants of 'Yojuneau' are shorter than the plants of 'White Blush'. The growth habit is upright for 'Yojuneau' while it is semi-upright for 'White Blush'. The lowest lateral sinus of the leaf of 'Yojuneau' is deep with parallel margins while the lower lateral sinus of the leaf of 'White Blush' is medium in depth with diverging margins. The outer side of the flower bud of 'Yojuneau' is white while it is yellow green for 'White Blush'. The flower head of 'Yojuneau' is smaller in diameter than the flower head of 'White Blush'. The ray floret of 'Yojuneau' is shorter than the ray floret of 'White Blush'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe medium to long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus deep with parallel margins, base obtuse and truncate, upper side dark green with weak glossiness, margin indentations deep and many in number

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud white (RHS 155A), semi-double daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: two to three rows, predominantly ligulate type, moderately ascending attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, very short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, flat margin, straight along longitudinal axis, dentate and mamillate tip

RAY FLORET: inner and outer side white (RHS NN155D)

DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed in cross section, green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, medium yellow at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yojuneau' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in February 2003 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was the variety 'Yodurban' and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A1635. The new variety was selected in November 2003 in Fort Myers, Florida. The selection criteria included growth habit, strong stems, flowering response, flower form and colour, immature disc colour, absence of pollen and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, USA in February 2004.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yojuneau' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yojuneau'

	'Yojuneau'	'White Blush'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	28.4	31.3
std. deviation	1.01	1.62
<i>Colour of flower bud (RHS)</i>		
outer side	155A	4C
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.1	8.3
std. deviation	0.35	0.34
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.5	4.0
std. deviation	0.17	0.25

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yojuneau' (left) with reference variety 'White Blush' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yojuneau' (left) with reference variety 'White Blush' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yolake Placid'
Trade name: Lake Placid
Application number: 08-6445
Application date: 2008/10/02
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yonew York' (New York)

Summary: *The leaf margin of 'Yolake Placid' has many indentations while the leaf blade of 'Yonew York' has a medium number of indentations. The ray floret of 'Yolake Placid' has a weakly convex profile in cross section while the ray floret of 'Yonew York' has a strongly concave profile. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Yolake Placid' have no secondary colour while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yonew York' has a blush of light blue violet secondary colour. The ray florets from the inner rows of 'Yolake Placid' are white with violet and blue pink at the apex while the ray florets from the inner rows of 'Yonew York' are white with blue pink at the apex.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, upright to semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards attitude, medium to long relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long to very long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus deep with parallel to converging margins, base obtuse and truncate, upper side medium green with absent or weak glossiness, many deep margin indentations

FLOWER: many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud violet (RHS 75B), daisy-eyed double head type

RAY FLORETS: dense, predominantly ligulate type with incurved secondary type, upper surface with two or more keels, short corolla tube, weakly convex in cross section at widest point, weakly involute margin at distal quarter, straight to weak reflexing along distal half of longitudinal axis, ray florets from inner rows with medium incurving along longitudinal axis at distal half, tip emarginate to dentate

RAY FLORET: inner side white (RHS NN155D) with occasional violet (RHS 75A) streaks, outer side white (RHS NN155D) with a blush of light blue violet (RHS 76C), inner side of ray florets from inner rows white (RHS NN155D) with violet (RHS 75A) and blue pink (RHS N74D) at tip

DISC: green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellowish green at anther dehiscence.

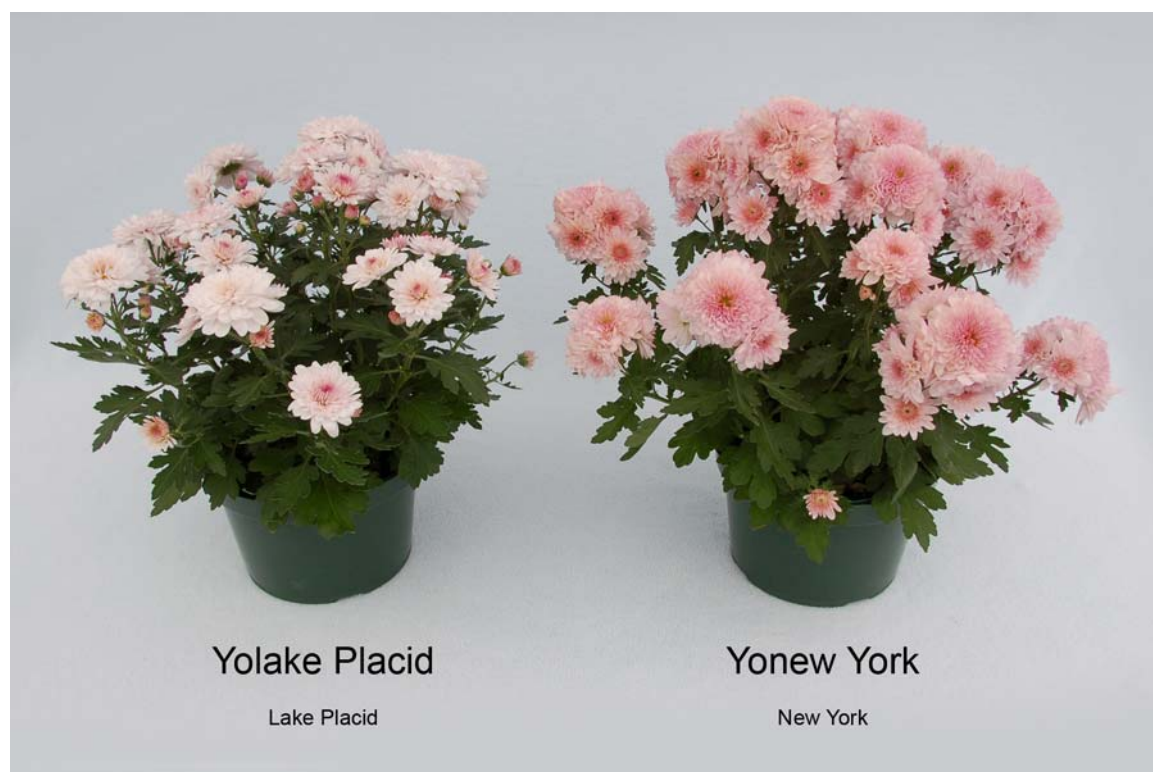
Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yolake Placid' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in February 2003 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A3813 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A3951. The new variety was selected in November 2004 in Fort Myers, Florida. The selection criteria included flower colour and form, flowering response time, suitability for production, spreading growth habit, strong stems and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, USA in February 2005.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yolake Placid' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yolake Placid'

	'Yolake Placid'	'Yonew York'*
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side - main	NN155D, occasional streaks of 75A	NN155D
inner side - secondary	N/A	69C
Colour of ray floret from inner row (RHS)		
inner side	NN155D with 75A - N74D tip	NN155D with 64D tip

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yolake Placid' (left) with reference variety 'Yonew York' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yolake Placid' (left) with reference variety 'Yonew York' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yopueblo'
Trade name: Pueblo
Application number: 08-6271
Application date: 2008/04/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yoauburn' (Auburn)

Summary: *The leaf of 'Yopueblo' is shorter and narrower than the leaf of 'Yoauburn'. The flower head of 'Yopueblo' is smaller in diameter than the flower head of 'Yoauburn'. The ray florets are shorter in length for 'Yopueblo' than for 'Yoauburn'. The inner side of the ray floret of 'Yopueblo' is orange brown with yellow orange secondary colour while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yoauburn' is red with orange yellow secondary colour and yellow tertiary colour. The disc of 'Yopueblo' is more indented than the disc of 'Yoauburn'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards to horizontal attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium to deep with parallel margins, base obtuse, upper side dark green with absent or weak glossiness, medium to many deep margin indentations

FLOWER: many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud yellow brown (RHS N167C) with light yellow brown (RHS 162C) at opening, semi-double daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: few rows, predominantly ligulate type, moderately ascending attitude of basal part, upper surface with two keels, short corolla tube, ranging from weakly concave to flat to weakly convex profile in cross section at widest point, flat margin, straight along longitudinal axis at distal quarter, tip emarginate, dentate and mamillate

RAY FLORET - INNER SIDE: orange brown (RHS 34B-C) with yellow orange (RHS 13A) secondary colour at distal quarter and distributed throughout in a flushed pattern and in diffuse stripes, tertiary colour yellow (RHS 9A) in a solid or nearly solid pattern at base

RAY FLORET - OUTER SIDE: light yellow (RHS 10B-C) with undertones of orange (RHS 26D)

DISC: small to medium diameter relative to head diameter, indented to flat profile in cross section, green to yellowish before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellowish green at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yopueblo' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in January 2004 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A4929 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A3803. The new variety was selected in Fort Myers, Florida, USA in March 2005. The selection criteria included growth habit, strong stems, flowering response time, flower form and colour and excellent post production longevity. Asexual reproduction by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida in June 2005.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yopueblo' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 16, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yopueblo'

	'Yopueblo'	'Yoauburn**'
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.3	8.9
std. deviation	0.36	0.47
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.9	5.1
std. deviation	0.17	0.48

Flower head diameter (cm)

mean	6.2	7.4
std. deviation	0.24	0.46

Ray floret length (cm)

mean	3.0	3.6
std. deviation	0.19	0.18

Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)

main	34B-C	42B
secondary	13A	13B
tertiary	9A	N/A

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yopueblo' (left) with reference variety 'Yoauburn' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yopueblo' (left) with reference variety 'Yoauburn' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yosanta Cruz'
Trade name: Santa Cruz
Application number: 09-6567
Application date: 2009/03/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Fire Island'

Summary: *The leaf of 'Yosanta Cruz' is wider than the leaf of 'Fire Island'. The flower head of 'Yosanta Cruz' is smaller in diameter and single while the flower head of 'Fire Island' is semi-double. The ray florets of 'Yosanta Cruz' are shorter than the ray florets of 'Fire Island'. The secondary colour on the ray floret of 'Yosanta Cruz' is distributed at the tip and in a very small band at the base while the secondary colour on the ray floret of 'Fire Island' is distributed at the basal half, becoming diffuse where it transitions to the main colour.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, green stem

PETIOLE: moderately upwards attitude, medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: terminal lobe medium to long relative to leaf length, lowest lateral sinus medium to deep with parallel to converging margins, base obtuse to truncate, upper side medium green with weak glossiness, many deep margin indentations

FLOWER: medium to many flower heads per plant, outer side of bud brown red (RHS 182A) with yellow (RHS 6A) at tip, single daisy head type

RAY FLORETS: one to two rows, predominantly ligulate type, moderately ascending attitude of basal part, very short to short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, flat margin, weak reflexing along longitudinal axis at distal quarter, tip emarginated, dentate, mamillate and obtuse

RAY FLORET: inner side red (RHS 45A) to dark purple red (RHS 46A) with yellow (RHS 3A) secondary colour at tip and in a very small band at base, secondary colour in a solid or nearly solid pattern, outer side yellow (RHS 5C) with streaks of brown red (RHS 181B-C)

DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed in cross section, green before anther dehiscence with no dark spot at centre, yellowish green at anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Yosanta Cruz' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in January 2004 in Salinas, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A7399 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated YB-A7002. The new variety was selected in December 2005 in Fort Myers, Florida, USA. The selection criteria included growth habit, flowering response time, flower form and colour, and suitability for production. Asexual reproduction of the variety by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida in March 2006.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Yosanta Cruz' were conducted in a greenhouse trial during the Fall of 2011 in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. On August 8, 2011, fifty unrooted cuttings were directly stuck into 15 cm pots, with 5 cuttings per pot. The trial included a total of 10 pots of each variety spaced 30 cm apart. Plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 7, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yosanta Cruz'

	'Yosanta Cruz'	'Fire Island'*
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	4.8	3.8
std. deviation	0.56	0.35
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.2	8.2
std. deviation	0.37	0.57
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	3.8
std. deviation	0.19	0.22
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main	45A/46A	46A
secondary	3A	6A

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Yosanta Cruz' (left) with reference variety 'Fire Island' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yosanta Cruz' (left) with reference variety 'Fire Island' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Yosanta Cruz' (left) with reference variety 'Fire Island' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

FABA BEAN

FABA BEAN*(Vicia faba)***Proposed denomination:** 'Taifun'**Application number:** 11-7319**Application date:** 2011/07/11**Applicant:** Norddeutsche Pflanzenzucht Hans-Georg Lembke KG, Holtsee, Germany**Agent in Canada:** DL Seeds Inc., Morden, Manitoba**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Fatima' and 'Snowbird'

Summary: *The flowers of 'Taifun' are shorter than those of 'Fatima'. There is no melanin spot on the wing of 'Taifun' whereas there is a black melanin spot on the wing of 'Fatima'. There is no anthocyanin colouration on the standard of 'Taifun' whereas 'Fatima' has a medium to large extent of anthocyanin colouration on the standard. The pod attitude of 'Taifun' is semi-erect whereas it is erect on 'Fatima' and 'Snowbird'. The pods of 'Taifun' are longer than those of both reference varieties.*

Description:

PLANT: determinate growth type, flowers mid to late season, matures early to mid-season

FOLIAGE: medium green

FLOWER: melanin spot absent on wing, anthocyanin colouration absent on standard

POD: semi-erect attitude, brown black colour at maturity

SEED: beige colour of testa immediately after harvest

Origin and Breeding: From 1998 to 2003, crosses and selection up to the F5 lines were conducted using the pedigree and single seed descent methods. In 2004, multi-locational performance tests of the F6 lines were carried out to select the best component lines for the synthetic production of 'Taifun' (tested as 'NPZ6-7530'). In 2005, 5 of the best component lines, NPZ3-7410, NPZ2-7540, NPZ2-7560, NPZ2-7510 and NPZ3-7401 were mechanically mixed and subsequently outcrossed with each synthetic generation grown (2006 and 2007). Replicated multi-locational yield trials were conducted in 2008. 'Taifun' was tested privately in Co-op trials in 2009 and in the Western Canada Canola/Rapeseed Recommending Committee Co-op Trials during the 2010 growing season.

Tests and Trials: The tests and trials for 'Taifun' were conducted at the DL Seeds Sun Valley Research Farm in Morden, Manitoba during the summers of 2010 and 2011. Plots consisted of 3 replicates/variety arranged in a RCB design with each replicate consisting of 6 rows, measuring 6.0 meters in length with a row spacing of 17 centimeters. Plots were spaced approximately 0.3 meters apart. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 46 measurements per variety per year.

Comparison table for 'Taifun'

	'Taifun'	'Fatima'*	'Snowbird'*
<i>Flower length (cm)</i>			
mean 2010	2.527	2.637	2.45
std. deviation	0.179	0.258	0.113
mean 2011	2.622	2.921	2.619
std. deviation	0.225	0.257	0.215
<i>Pod length (cm)</i>			
mean 2010	7.449	6.411	7.054
std. deviation	0.776	0.638	0.755
mean 2011	6.731	5.314	6.425
std. deviation	0.874	0.759	0.801

*reference varieties



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

OAT

OAT

(*Avena sativa*)

Proposed denomination: 'Stride'
Application number: 11-7271
Application date: 2011/04/29
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: Jennifer Mitchell Fetch, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Varieties used for comparison: 'Pinnacle' and 'Leggett'

Summary: The plants of 'Stride' are taller and have longer panicles than those of 'Leggett'. 'Stride' has a lighter 1000 kernel weight than both reference varieties. 'Stride' is resistant to two races of crown rust (*Puccinia coronata*), LRGB (CR254) and NTGG (CR258), whereas 'Pinnacle' is susceptible to both races.

Description:

SEEDLING (5-9 tiller stage): spring oat, erect to semi-erect growth habit as juvenile, very sparse to dense pubescence of lower leaf sheath, absent to very sparse pubescence of lower leaf blade

LEAF (at booting stage): medium green, absent to sparse pubescence of margin, weak to moderate intensity of glaucosity at green stage, absent to low frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves

CULM: sparse to dense hairiness above and below upper node

PANICLE (shortly after heading): medium density, ranging from 30 to more than 45 degree angle between rachis and dominant side branch, no hairs or spines on the lowest node

PANICLE BRANCHES: equilateral/symmetrical orientation, semi-erect to horizontal attitude

SPIKELET: medium glaucosity of glumes, fracture type separation of lower florets, nodding attitude

RACHILLA: medium length between primary and secondary florets, very short to long grooves, no pubescence

LEMMA: weak glaucosity, medium sized lateral overlap on palea, white at maturity, absent or very sparse pubescence on lateral and dorsal surfaces, absent or very weak tendency to be awned

KERNEL (primary kernels from upper spikelets): hulled, basal hairs may be absent or present, when present basal hairs are short, white, two per spikelet, pointed to rounded scutellum tip, medium sized scutellum, medium density of pubescence on groat

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair to good lodging resistance, day length sensitive, 16.2% protein content, 7.9% lipid content, 5.3% gum (betaglucan) content

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Black loose smut (*Ustilago avenae*) races A13, 60 and 617, Covered smut (*Ustilago kollerii*); and Crown rust (*Puccinia coronata*) races LRGB (CR254) and NTGG (CR258), moderately resistant to Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium* spp.), susceptible to Barley yellow dwarf virus, and highly susceptible to Crown rust (*Puccinia coronata*) race BRBG-94 (CR257)

Origin and Breeding: 'Stride' (experimental designation 'OT2069') is a white hulled, spring oat variety that originated from a cross made at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Cereal Research Centre (CRC) in Winnipeg, Manitoba. During the fall of 2003, the cross was made between two high yielding 'Pinnacle' sibs postulated to carry crown rust resistance genes 'Pc94' and 'Pc96'. During the winter of 2004, 10 of the 23 seeds produced from the cross were increased in the greenhouses at the Cereal Research Centre. From 2004 to 2008, continuous selections were made at a number of winter and summer nurseries where plants with acceptable height, early maturity, and resistance to lodging, smut, oat crown rust and oat stem rust were selected. At each filial generation, plump seed with no awns and white hulls were selected. In 2009, 220 rows were planted in isolation at Portage la Prairie in Manitoba. 212 uniform lines were selected and planted as progeny line breeder plots in

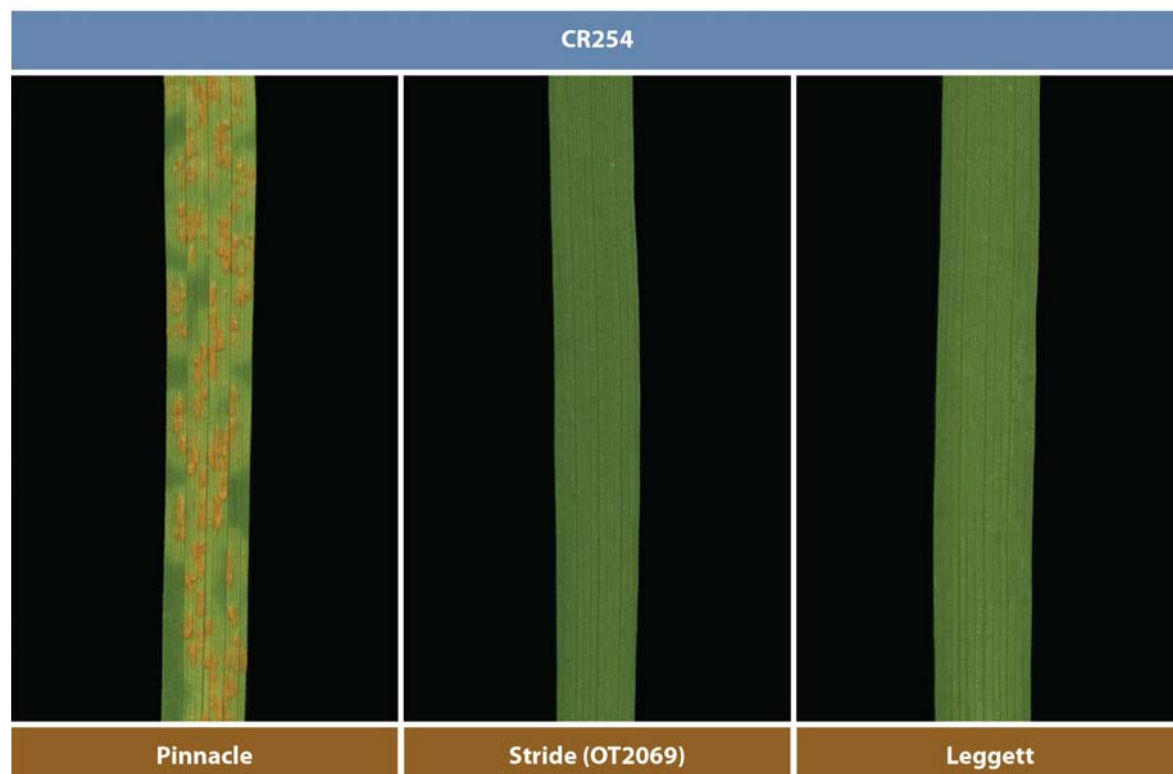
2010 at Indian Head in Saskatchewan. From these, 208 lines were selected for their uniformity and constituted the breeder seed.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Stride' were conducted at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's plots located at the Manitoba Crop Development Centre in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, during the summers of 2010 and 2011. The size of the plots was 3.250 square metres and consisted of 5 experimental rows with 2 winter wheat guard/border rows. Each row was 4.27 metres long and the rows were spaced 15.24 cm apart. The varieties were planted in 4 replications with an approximate plant density of 1200 plants per variety per plot.

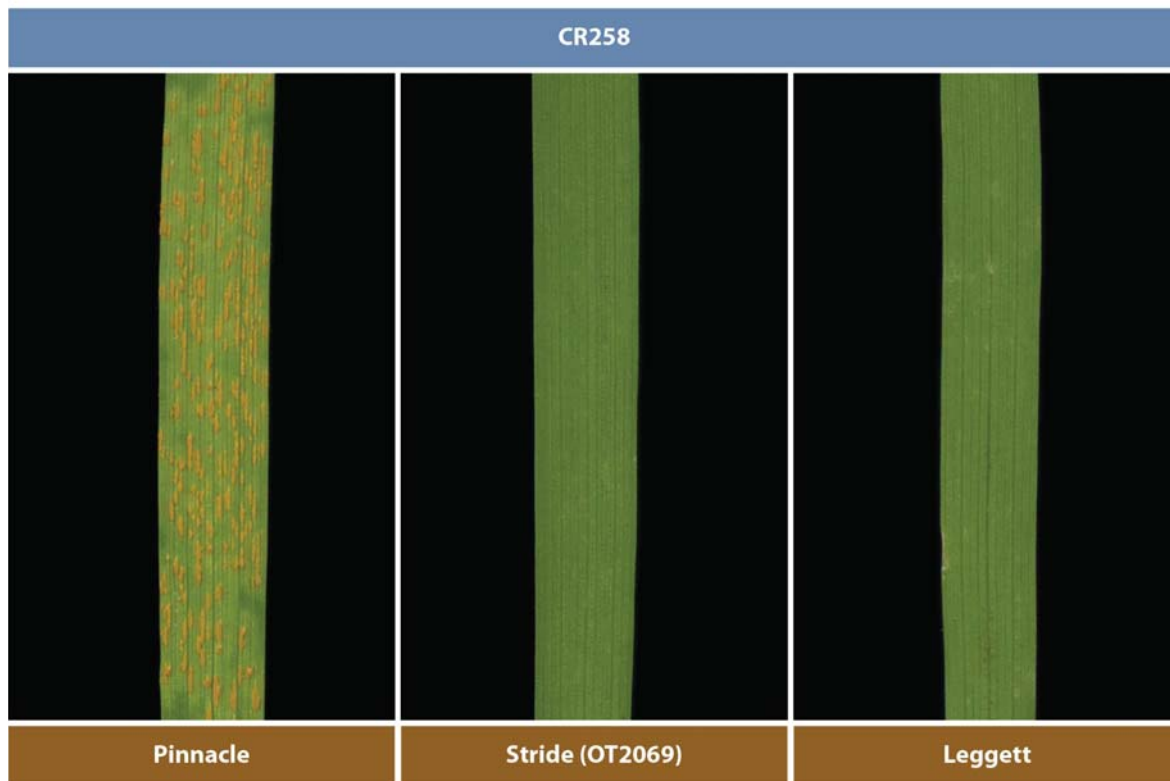
Comparison table for 'Stride'

	'Stride'	'Pinnacle'*	'Leggett'*
<i>Plant height (including panicle) (cm)</i>			
mean	116.10	116.38	110.65
std. deviation	9.170	7.804	8.123
<i>Panicle length (cm)</i>			
mean	19.34	19.81	17.14
std. deviation	1.525	1.147	1.449
<i>Kernel weight (grams per 1000 kernels)</i>			
2010	28.9	31.0	31.2
2011	30.5	31.4	33.4

*reference varieties



Oat: 'Stride' (center) with reference varieties 'Pinnacle' (left) and 'Leggett' (right)



Oat: 'Stride' (center) with reference varieties 'Pinnacle' (left) and 'Leggett' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PEAR

PEAR

(*Pyrus communis*)

Proposed denomination: 'Figurine'
Application number: 11-7321
Application date: 2011/07/18
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: Charles G. Embree, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
David Crowe, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Clapp's Favourite' and 'Bartlett'

Summary: *The tree of 'Figurine' has very strong branching while it is medium to strong in 'Clapp's Favourite' and medium in 'Bartlett'. 'Figurine' has a shorter leaf than in 'Clapp's Favourite' and a longer petiole than in 'Bartlett'. Flowering begins mid season for 'Figurine' while it is early for 'Bartlett'. 'Figurine' has a small fruit size while it is medium to large in 'Clapp's Favourite'. 'Figurine' has an absent or very small amount of russetting around the eye basin and on the cheeks of the fruit while there is a medium amount in those areas for 'Bartlett'. The depth of the stalk cavity in 'Figurine' is moderate while it is absent or very shallow in 'Clapp's Favourite'. 'Figurine' has a deep eye basin while it is shallow in 'Clapp's Favourite' and shallow to medium depth in 'Bartlett'.*

Description:

TREE: medium to strong vigour, very strong branching, spreading habit, beginning of flowering is mid-season, time of maturity for consumption is middle to late

ONE YEAR OLD SHOOTS: straight, orange brown colour on sunny side, few to medium number of lenticels

VEGETATIVE BUD: acute apex, in relation to the shoot it is adpressed to slightly held out, medium to large bud support

YOUNG SHOOTS: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of growing tip, sparse pubescence on upper third

LEAF: upwards attitude in relation to shoot, small to medium length/width ratio, acute base, acute apex, medium length of pointed tip, bluntly serrated shallow to medium depth incisions of the margin, medium curvature of longitudinal axis

PETIOLE: stipules absent

FLOWER: bud mainly on long shoots, stigma below level of stamens

SEPALs: recurved in relation to corolla, erect at harvest

PETALs: not touching, small, circular and ovate, truncate to cordate base, short claw

FRUIT: small length/diameter ratio, position of maximum diameter is clearly towards the calyx, small size, symmetric in longitudinal cross section, concave to straight profile to sides, absent to very small area of russet on cheeks

SKIN: yellow ground colour, small amount of orange red over colour

STALK: thin to medium thickness, weak curvature, oblique attitude in relation to axis of the fruit, medium depth stalk cavity, absent or very small area of russet around stalk attachment

EYE BASIN: deep, medium to broad width at harvest, smooth relief of area around at harvest, absent or very small area of russet around eye basin

FLESH: fine texture, medium to firm firmness, dry to medium juiciness

SEED: round to ovate

Origin and Breeding: 'Figurine' (experimental designation KP-6) is the result of the cross made by Dr. A. D. Crowe in 1965 between 'Ovid' and 'Beurré Fourqueray' at the Atlantic Food & Horticultural Research Centre in Kentville, Nova Scotia. Seedlings from the original cross were planted in 1966 where Dr. Crowe conducted primary selections until his retirement in 1987. KP-6 was selected by C. Embree, newly propagated and planted in a comparative trial in 1996. Selection criteria since 1996 were precocity, fruit size, colour, volume of yield and fruit quality characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted at the Atlantic Food & Horticulture Research Centre in Kentville, Nova Scotia during 2011 and 2012 growing seasons. 5 trees of each variety were planted in 1996 on a Bartlett seedling rootstock in Block 126 of the second test orchard. Trees were planted in a row with a 3 meter spacing between trees within the row and 4.75 meter spacing between the rows.

Comparison table for 'Figurine'

	'Figurine'	'Clapp's Favourite'*	'Bartlett'*
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>			
mean	65.04	80.45	66.56
std. deviation	6.43	8.72	9.98
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	32.40	36.57	17.51
std. deviation	13.28	7.48	3.54

*reference varieties



Pear: 'Figurine' (KP-6) (left) with reference varieties 'Clapp's Favourite' (centre) and 'Bartlett' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

POTATO

POTATO

(*Solanum tuberosum*)

Proposed denomination: 'Antina'
Application number: 08-6211
Application date: 2008/03/07
Applicant: Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Böhm Nordkartoffel Agrarproduktion OHG, Lüneburg, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Antina' has an ovoid shape with a medium number of root tips while the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' is spherical in shape with few root tips. 'Antina' has medium pubescence on the tip of the lightsprout while it is sparse in 'Yukon Gold'. The plant foliage structure of 'Antina' is a stem type while it is an intermediate type in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Antina' has a leaf with intermediate openness while it is open in 'Yukon Gold'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant is high for 'Antina' while it is medium in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Antina' has a large inflorescence while it is small to medium sized in 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle in 'Antina' is medium while it is absent or very low in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Antina' has a large corolla while it is medium sized in 'Yukon Gold'. The corolla of 'Antina' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration while it is a high for 'Yukon Gold'. The anthocyanin in the corolla is absent or very weak in intensity for 'Antina' while it is weak to medium for 'Yukon Gold'. 'Antina' matures very late while 'Yukon Gold' matures early to mid-season.*

Description:

PLANT: stem type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, very late maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: medium size outline, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, very low to low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, large, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: large, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent or very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval, medium to dark yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, low to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small to medium size in relation to base, closed habit, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Antina' is the result of the cross made in 1996 between 'Pepo' and K335/89/447 at Ebstorf, Germany. Selection criteria included positive agronomic characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: 'Antina' (left) with reference variety 'Yukon Gold' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Anuschka'
Application number: 08-6228
Application date: 2008/03/19
Applicant: Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Böhm Nordkartoffel Agrarproduktion OHG, Lüneburg, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: The light sprout of 'Anuschka' is ovoid with a medium number of root tips while the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' is spherical with a few root tips. 'Anuschka' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the tip of the light sprout while it is medium in 'Yukon Gold'. The leaf of 'Anuschka' is light green with an intermediate openness and weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets while the leaf of 'Yukon Gold' is medium green, open and has a medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets. 'Anuschka' has a high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the midrib of the upper side of the leaf while it is absent to very low in 'Yukon Gold'. The second pair of lateral leaflets in 'Anuschka' are large while they are medium sized in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Anuschka' has a low to medium frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets while it is absent or very low in 'Yukon Gold'. The waviness of the margin of the leaflet of 'Anuschka' is medium while it is very weak to weak in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Anuschka' has a shorter plant height than 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'Anuschka' is low to medium while it is medium to high in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Anuschka' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla while it is high in 'Yukon Gold'. The colour at the base of the eye on the tuber in 'Anuschka' is yellow while it is red in 'Yukon Gold'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: medium size outline, intermediate openness, weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, light green, high extent and very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, low to medium frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: medium waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium to high frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long oval, medium to dark yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Anuschka' is the result of the cross made in 1993 between 'Leyla' and 'Marabel' at Bavaria, Germany. Selection criteria included positive agronomic characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Anuschka'

	'Anuschka'	'Yukon Gold'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	53.7	62.8
std. deviation	2.5	1.8
*reference variety		



Potato: 'Anuschka' (left) with reference variety 'Yukon Gold' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Arbor Globe'
Application number: 11-7257
Application date: 2011/04/05
Applicant: Privar Farm Inc., North Wiltshire, Prince Edward Island
Breeder: Joyce & Robert Coffin, Privar Farm Inc., North Wiltshire, Prince Edward Island

Varieties used for comparison: 'Atlantic' and 'Superior'

Summary: 'Arbor Globe' has a large lightsprout with many root tips while the reference varieties have medium sized light sprouts with few root tips. The base of the lightsprout in 'Arbor Globe' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent or low proportion of blue while 'Atlantic' has strong intensity of anthocyanin with a medium proportion of blue and 'Superior' has strong intensity with a medium proportion of blue. The base of the light sprout of 'Arbor Globe' has medium pubescence while 'Superior' has absent or very sparse pubescence. The lightsprout tip of 'Arbor Globe' has an intermediate habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and medium pubescence while the light sprout tip of 'Atlantic' has an intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence and the light sprout tip of 'Superior' has a closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and sparse pubescence. 'Arbor Globe' has a taller plant height than 'Atlantic'. 'Arbor Globe' has an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla while it is medium in the reference varieties. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla in 'Arbor Globe' is absent or very low while it is high in 'Atlantic' and medium for 'Superior'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, spreading growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium sized outline, open, weak presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent to very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent or very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: round to short oval shape, cream coloured flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: large, ovoid, many root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Arbor Globe' (experimental designation PR90-18-3) is the result of a cross made in 1990 between 'LaBelle' and ND860-2 at Privar Farm Inc., North Wiltshire, Prince Edward Island. 'LaBelle' was released by Louisiana State University and ND860-2 was a seedling from North Dakota State University. Selection criteria included vigorous growth habit, maturity, high pay yields, attractive tubers, high dry matter content, good eating quality and good processing quality for both chips and fries.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Arbor Globe'

	'Arbor Globe'	'Atlantic'*	'Superior'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	59.6	43.6	55.9
std. deviation	1.4	1.7	1.0

*reference varieties



Potato: 'Arbor Globe' (left) with reference varieties 'Atlantic' (centre) and 'Superior' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Belvedere'
Application number: 11-7152
Application date: 2011/01/18
Applicant: Konst Research BV, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: Konst Research BV, Netherlands

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Laura'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Belvedere' is medium in size and spherical in shape while the lightsprout of 'Laura' is small and ovoid. The base of the lightsprout of 'Belvedere' has a medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin and dense pubescence while the base of the lightsprout of 'Laura' has an absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin and medium pubescence. The lightsprout tip of 'Belvedere' has medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration and medium pubescence while the lightsprout tip of 'Laura' has strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and sparse pubescence. 'Belvedere' has a high to very high extent of anthocyanin colouration along its stem while it is medium in 'Laura'. The plant height of 'Belvedere' is shorter than 'Laura'. The inflorescence of 'Belvedere' is large and has a high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle while the inflorescence of 'Laura' is small with an absent to low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle. 'Belvedere' has a medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla while it is weak in 'Laura'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla in 'Belvedere' is high while it is low for 'Laura'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: high to very high extent of anthocyanin colouration along full length

LEAVES: medium to large outline, intermediate openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, dark green, high to very high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, very low to low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, large, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium to large, high extent of medium of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin strong in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long oval shape, dark yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, spherical, medium number of root tips, short to medium lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, strong pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Belvedere' (experimental designation KO 971021R) is the result of a cross made in 1994 between 'Solara' and KO 921928 at the Konst Research Station, Hoofdweg, Holland. Selection criteria included high tuber set, good tuber shape and uniformity, good size and dry matter content.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Belvedere'

	'Belvedere'	'Laura'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	55.1	63.9
std. deviation	2.6	1.5
*reference variety		



Potato: 'Belvedere' (left) with reference variety 'Laura' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Canela Russet'
Application number: 08-6454
Application date: 2008/10/16
Applicant: Colorado Certified Potato Growers' Assn., Inc., Sanford, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: David Holm, Colorado State University, Center, Colorado, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Russet Norkotah'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Canela Russet' is spherical in shape with a medium number of root tips while the lightsprout of 'Russet Norkotah' is ovoid with a few root tips. The base of the lightsprout of 'Canela Russet' has medium to dense pubescence while it is sparse for 'Russet Norkotah'. 'Canela Russet' has absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the tip of the lightsprout while it is weak in 'Russet Norkotah'. The plant foliage structure of 'Canela Russet' is an intermediate type while it is a leaf type for 'Russet Norkotah'. 'Canela Russet' has an upright growth habit while it is semi-upright in 'Russet Norkotah'. The leaf of 'Canela Russet' is open while it is intermediate openness in 'Russet Norkotah'. 'Canela Russet' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud while it is high for 'Russet Norkotah'. The plant height of 'Canela Russet' is taller than 'Russet Norkotah'. 'Canela Russet' has a medium frequency of inflorescences per plant while it is low in 'Russet Norkotah'. The maturity of 'Canela Russet' is medium to late while it is early to medium for 'Russet Norkotah'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, upright growth habit, medium to late maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium size outline, open, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent to low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: absent or very weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium to strong glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, small, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent or very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: reddish brown, yellow at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: small, spherical, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, very weak to weak pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Canela Russet' is the result of the cross made in 1992 between A8343-12 and A8784-3 at the University of Idaho Research and Extension Centre, Aberdeen, Idaho. Selection criteria included yield potential, high percentage of US#1 tubers, exceptional attractive tuber type, resistance to internal and external grade defects and long tuber dormancy.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Canela Russet'

	'Canela Russet'	'Russet Norkotah'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	41.8	36.8
std. deviation	2.4	1.7

*reference variety



Potato: 'Canela Russet' (left) with reference varieties 'Russet Norkota' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Colorado Rose'
Application number: 08-6457
Application date: 2008/10/16
Applicant: Colorado Certified Potato Growers' Assn., Inc., Sanford, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: David Holm, Colorado State University, Center, Colorado, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Red LaSoda'

Summary: The lightsprout of 'Colorado Rose' is large while it is medium sized in 'Red LaSoda'. 'Colorado Rose' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the base of the lightsprout while it is very strong in 'Red LaSoda'. The tip of the lightsprout of 'Colorado Rose' is small in relation to the base, has an intermediate habit and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration while the tip of the lightsprout of 'Red LaSoda' is medium in size, has a closed habit and strong intensity of anthocyanin. 'Colorado Rose' has a weak presence of secondary leaflets while 'Red LaSoda' has a medium presence. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side of the leaf in 'Colorado Rose' is high while it is medium for 'Red LaSoda'. 'Colorado Rose' has a large second pair of lateral leaflets while they are medium sized in 'Red LaSoda'. The waviness of the margin of the leaflet of 'Colorado Rose' is weak while it is absent or very weak in 'Red LaSoda'. 'Colorado Rose' has a shorter plant height than 'Red LaSoda'. The maturity of 'Colorado Rose' is late while it is early to medium for 'Red LaSoda'. The eyes on the tuber of 'Colorado Rose' are shallow while they are deep for 'Red LaSoda'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate to leaf type foliage structure, upright to semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: medium to large outline, intermediate openness, weak presence of secondary leaflets, medium to dark green, high extent and medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, small to medium size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: large, high to very high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin strong in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: large, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, intermediate habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Colorado Rose' is the result of the cross made in 1989 between NDTX9-1068-11R and DT6063-1R at the San Luis Valley Research Centre, Colorado State University, Centre, Colorado. Selection criteria included yield potential, exceptional attractive tuber type, and skin colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Colorado Rose'

	'Colorado Rose'	'Red LaSoda'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	37.4	48.6
std. deviation	1.8	1.6

*reference variety



Potato: 'Colorado Rose' (left) with reference variety 'Red LaSoda' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Cyrano'
Application number: 08-6387
Application date: 2008/06/18
Applicant: HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Rian Stekelenburg, HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The base of the lightsprout of 'Cyrano' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a high proportion of blue while the base of the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' has medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin with an absent to low proportion of blue. 'Cyrano' has sparse pubescence at the base of the lightsprout while it is dense for 'Yukon Gold'. The tip of the lightsprout of 'Cyrano' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and medium to dense pubescence while the tip of the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' has medium intensity of anthocyanin with sparse pubescence. 'Cyrano' has anthocyanin colouration only at the base of the stem while it is along the entire stem in 'Yukon Gold'. The leaf of 'Cyrano' has intermediate openness while it is open in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Cyrano' has medium to strong glossiness on the upper side of the leaflet while it is dull to medium glossiness in 'Yukon Gold'. The plant height of 'Cyrano' is shorter than in 'Yukon Gold'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate to leaf type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration at the base only

LEAVES: small to medium outline, intermediate openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, very low to low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium to strong glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on inner side, anthocyanin medium in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long oval, light yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large, spherical, root tips few in number, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed to intermediate habit, very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Cyrano' is the result of a cross made in 1991 between 'Goldstar' and HO86E423 at HZPC, Metslawier, The Netherlands. The selection criteria included yield, external quality and resistance to diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Cyrano'

	'Cyrano'	'Yukon Gold'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	51.0	62.8
std. deviation	3.8	1.8

*reference variety



Potato: 'Cyrano' (left) with reference variety 'Yukon Gold' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Delphine'
Application number: 10-6906
Application date: 2010/03/22
Applicant: Saatzeit Fritz Lange KG, Germany
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: Frank Lange, Saatzeit Fritz Lange KG, Germany
 Winfried Lange, Saatzeit Fritz Lange KG, Bad Schwartau, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Chieftain'

Summary: *The proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration of the lightsprout base of 'Delphine' is medium while it is absent or low in 'Chieftain'. The lightsprout tip of 'Delphine' is medium sized in relation to the base with very sparse pubescence while it is small in 'Chieftain' with dense pubescence. 'Delphine' has a few root tips on the lightsprout while 'Chieftain' has a medium number. The foliage structure of 'Delphine' is an intermediate type while it is a leaf type in 'Chieftain'. 'Delphine' has a taller plant height than 'Chieftain'. 'Delphine' has a medium sized leaf with an open leaf outline while the leaf of 'Chieftain' is large with intermediate openness. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side of the leaf in 'Delphine' is very high while it is high in 'Chieftain'. 'Delphine' has a medium to high frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets while it is absent or very low in 'Chieftain'. The pubescence of the blade at the apical rosette of 'Delphine' is present while it is absent for 'Chieftain'. 'Delphine' has a low frequency of inflorescences per plant while it is high in 'Chieftain'. The inflorescence of 'Delphine' is small and has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle while the inflorescence of 'Chieftain' is medium sized with a high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle. 'Delphine' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla while it is medium to strong in 'Chieftain'. 'Delphine' has a medium to dark yellow flesh of the tuber while it is white in 'Chieftain'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, upright to semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: high to very high extent of anthocyanin colouration along full length

LEAVES: medium size outline, open, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium to dark green, very high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, medium to high frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: very weak to weak waviness of margin, deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: large, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long oval, medium to dark yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium size, ovoid, root tips few in number, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

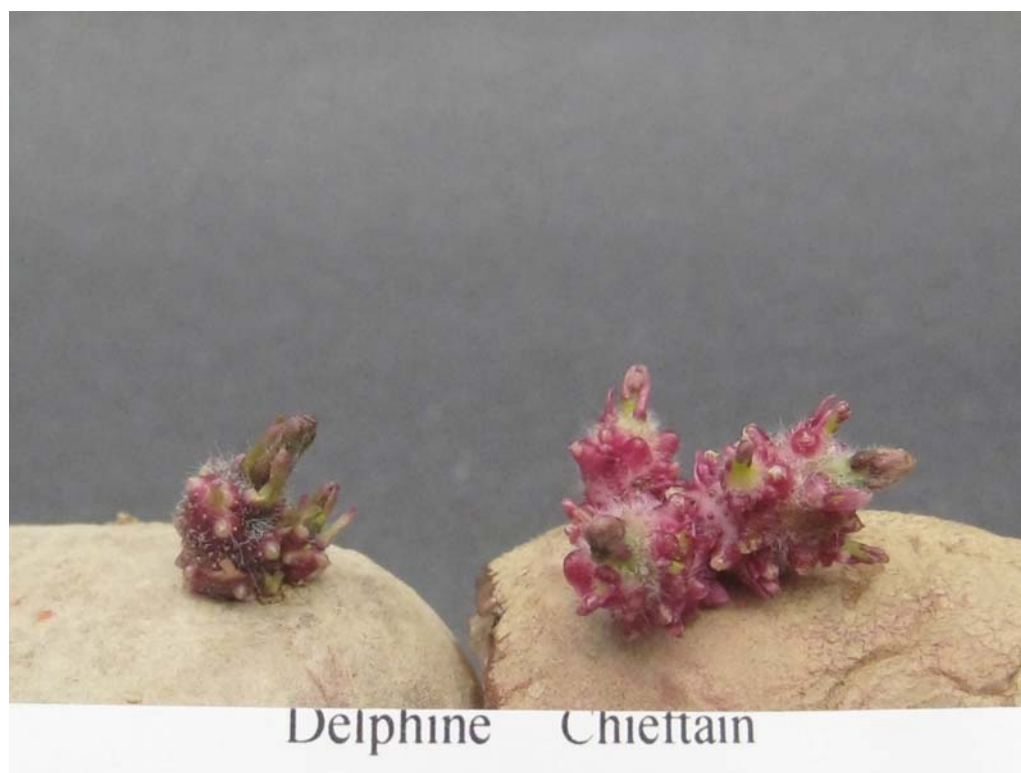
Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Delphine’ is the result of the cross made in 1994 between KE 48 and ‘Caesar’ at Bad Schwartau, Germany. The selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for ‘Delphine’

	‘Delphine’	‘Chieftain’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	60.3	54.5
std. deviation	2.5	1.0

*reference variety



Potato: 'Delphine' (left) with reference variety 'Chieftain' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Goldfinger'
Application number: 09-6743
Application date: 2009/10/13
Applicant: HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Rian Stekelenburg, HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Annabelle'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Goldfinger' has a medium number of root tips and medium length lateral shoots while the lightsprout of 'Annabelle' has few root tips and short lateral shoots. The base of the lightsprout of 'Goldfinger' has a medium amount of blue in the anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence while the base of the lightsprout of 'Annabelle' has an absent to low amount of blue in the anthocyanin and medium pubescence. The lightsprout tip of 'Goldfinger' is small in relation to the base, has a closed habit, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration and absent or sparse pubescence while the lightsprout tip of 'Annabelle' is medium in size in relation to the base, has an intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem of 'Goldfinger' is absent or very low while it is medium and along the entire stem for 'Annabelle'. The frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets in 'Goldfinger' is absent or very low while it is high in 'Annabelle'. The maturity of 'Goldfinger' is very late while it is medium to late for 'Annabelle'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, very late maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium to large outline, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, very low to low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, dull to medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, absent to very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium to large size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent or very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: very long, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, medium length lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Goldfinger' is the result of the cross made in 1993 between 'Exquisa' and 'Monalisa' at HZPC Research, Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included yield, internal and external quality and resistance against diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Goldfinger'

	'Goldfinger'	'Annabelle'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	55.7	42.0
std. deviation	4.7	1.2

*reference variety



Potato: 'Goldfinger' (left) with reference variety 'Annabelle' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Kikko'
Application number: 08-6279
Application date: 2008/04/04
Applicant: Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Teagasc Crops Research Centre, Carlow, Ireland

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Kikko' has an ovoid shape with a medium number of root tips while the lightsprout of 'Yukon Gold' is spherical with a few root tips. The lightsprout base of 'Kikko' has medium pubescence while it is dense in 'Yukon Gold'. The location of the anthocyanin on the stem in 'Kikko' is halfway up while it is along the entire stem in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Kikko' has a closed leaf while it is open in 'Yukon Gold'. The glossiness on the leaflet of 'Kikko' is medium to glossy while it is dull to medium in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Kikko' has an absent to a very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud while it is medium to high in 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inside of the corolla of 'Kikko' is absent to very low while it is high for 'Yukon Gold'. The intensity of the anthocyanin on the inner side of the corolla is absent to very weak for 'Kikko' while it is weak to medium for 'Yukon Gold'. 'Kikko' matures very late while 'Yukon Gold' has early to medium maturity.*

Description:

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure, upright growth habit, very late maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up

LEAVES: medium size outline, closed, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium to glossy upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, absent to very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent or very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long oval, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Kikko' is the result of the cross made in 1993 between 'Slaney' and C1992/42 at the Teagasc Oak Park Research Centre, Carlow, Co. Carlow, Ireland. The selection criteria included earliness, skin finish quality, disease resistance, yield and taste.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: 'Kikko' (left) with reference variety 'Yukon Gold' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Lady Amarilla'
Application number: 09-6788
Application date: 2009/12/22
Applicant: C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: AFM Heselmans, C. Meijer B.V., Rilland, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Bintje'

Summary: *The density of pubescence at the base of the lightsprout for 'Lady Amarilla' is medium while it is sparse for 'Bintje'. 'Lady Amarilla' has a small sized tip of the lightsprout in relation to the base while it is medium sized for 'Bintje'. The habit of the lightsprout tip in 'Lady Amarilla' is intermediate while it is closed for 'Bintje'. The lightsprout tip of 'Lady Amarilla' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence while the light sprout tip of 'Bintje' has medium intensity of anthocyanin and medium pubescence. The lightsprout of 'Lady Amarilla' has a medium number root tips while they are few in number for 'Bintje'. 'Lady Amarilla' has a second pair of lateral leaflets that are large while they are medium sized for 'Bintje'. The frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets in 'Lady Amarilla' is low while it is absent or very low for 'Bintje'. The upper side of the leaflet of 'Lady Amarilla' is medium to glossy while it is dull to medium for 'Bintje'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'Lady Amarilla' is absent or very low while it is high for 'Bintje'. 'Lady Amarilla' has an absent or very low frequency of inflorescences per plant while 'Bintje' has a medium frequency. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle of 'Lady Amarilla' is absent or very low while it is medium for 'Bintje'. 'Lady Amarilla' has a medium sized corolla while it is small for 'Bintje'. 'Lady Amarilla' has medium maturity while 'Bintje' has late maturity. The colour of the skin of the tuber of 'Lady Amarilla' is light beige while it is yellow for 'Bintje'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along full length

LEAVES: large outline, intermediate openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak to medium waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium to glossy upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: very low frequency per plant, small, absent to very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent to very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent to very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long oval shape, medium to dark yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, intermediate habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, strong pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Lady Amarilla' is the result of the cross made in 1996 between 'Agria' and 'Hermes' at Rilland, The Netherlands. The selection criteria included yield, appearance, maturity, disease resistance and quality characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: 'Lady Amarilla' (left) with reference variety 'Bintje' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Lady Blanca'
Application number: 09-6787
Application date: 2009/12/22
Applicant: C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: AFM Heselmans, C. Meijer B.V., Rilland, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: 'Lady Blanca' has an ovoid shaped lightsprout with sparse to medium pubescence at the base while 'Yukon Gold' has a spherical light sprout with dense pubescence at the base. The tip of the lightsprout of 'Lady Blanca' has an intermediate habit, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence while the tip of the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' has a closed habit, medium anthocyanin colouration and sparse pubescence. 'Lady Blanca' has a semi-upright to spreading growth habit while it is upright to semi-upright for 'Yukon Gold'. The leaf of 'Lady Blanca' has a closed to intermediate openness while it is open for 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the mid rib of the upper side of the leaf in 'Lady Blanca' is medium while it is absent or very low for 'Yukon Gold'. The intensity of anthocyanin on the mid rib is medium for 'Lady Blanca' while it is absent or very weak for 'Yukon Gold'. 'Lady Blanca' has a large second pair of lateral leaflets while they are medium sized for 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'Lady Blanca' is absent or very low while it is medium to high for 'Yukon Gold'. 'Lady Blanca' has a shorter plant height than 'Yukon Gold'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant for 'Lady Blanca' is very low to low while it is medium for 'Yukon Gold'. 'Lady Blanca' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle while it is absent or very low for 'Yukon Gold'. The skin colour of the tuber for 'Lady Blanca' is red while it is yellow for 'Yukon Gold'.

Description:

PLANT: leaf type foliage structure, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up

LEAVES: large outline, closed to intermediate openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower to broad as long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: very low to low frequency per plant, small, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on inner side, anthocyanin medium to high in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few in number, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, strong pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Lady Blanca' is the result of the cross made in 1996 between 'Lady Olympia' and CMK1991-088-016 at Rilland, The Netherlands. The selection criteria included yield, appearance, maturity, disease resistance and quality characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Lady Blanca'

	'Lady Blanca'	'Yukon Gold'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	53.7	62.8
std. deviation	1.1	1.8

*reference variety



Potato: 'Lady Blanca' (left) with reference variety 'Yukon Gold' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Marilyn'
Application number: 09-6744
Application date: 2009/10/13
Applicant: HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Rian Stekelenburg, HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Annabelle'

Summary: *The light sprout of 'Marilyn' has a spherical shape while it is ovoid in 'Annabelle'. The light sprout base of 'Marilyn' has strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence while the light sprout base of 'Annabelle' has medium intensity of anthocyanin and medium pubescence. The tip of the light sprout of 'Marilyn' has medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration and medium pubescence while the tip of the light sprout of 'Annabelle' has weak intensity of anthocyanin and dense pubescence. 'Marilyn' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration at the base of the stem while 'Annabelle' has a medium extent along the whole stem. The leaf of 'Marilyn' has a large outline with a closed to intermediate openness and medium green colour while the leaf of 'Annabelle' is medium sized and open with a light green colour. 'Marilyn' has a medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets while it is weak in 'Annabelle'. The frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets in 'Marilyn' is absent or very low while it is high in 'Annabelle'. 'Marilyn' has a taller plant height than 'Annabelle'. The corolla of 'Marilyn' is small while it is medium sized in 'Annabelle'. 'Marilyn' has a tuber with medium depth eyes while they are shallow on the tuber of 'Annabelle'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate to leaf type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration at base only

LEAVES: large outline, closed to intermediate openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: very weak to weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: small, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent to very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, spherical, root tips few in number, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, low to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Marilyn' is the result of the cross made in 1995 between 'Nicola' and 'Pomfine' at HZPC Research, Metslawier, The Netherlands. The selection criteria included yield, internal and external tuber quality and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Marilyn'

	'Marilyn'	'Annabelle'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	51.5	42.0
std. deviation	2.8	1.2

*reference variety



Potato: 'Marilyn' (left) with reference variety 'Annabelle' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Miranda'
Application number: 08-6133
Application date: 2008/01/14
Applicant: SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Torsten Spill, SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Princess'

Summary: The lightsprout of 'Miranda' is medium to large in size, broad cylindrical in shape and has a medium number of root tips while the lightsprout of 'Princess' is small to medium in size, conical in shape and has a few root tips. 'Miranda' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout while it is weak in 'Princess'. The size of the tip of the lightsprout in relation to the base in 'Miranda' is small while it is medium for 'Princess'. 'Miranda' has a lightsprout tip with a closed habit while it is intermediate in 'Princess'. The plant foliage structure of 'Miranda' is an intermediate type while it is a leaf type in 'Princess'. 'Miranda' has a leaf with an intermediate openness while it is open in 'Princess'. 'Miranda' has a taller plant height than 'Princess'. The tuber of 'Miranda' has medium depth eyes while they are shallow for 'Princess'. 'Miranda' has a yellow skin colour while it is light beige in 'Princess'. The anthocyanin colouration of the skin in reaction to light in 'Miranda' is medium while it is absent to very weak in 'Princess'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, upright to semi-upright growth habit, early maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium to large outline, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak to medium waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium to high frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent to very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long oval, light yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large size, broad cylindrical, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, very sparse to sparse pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Miranda' is the result of a cross made in 1992 between 'Agria' and AG 84-009 at the breeding station in Windeby, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The selection criteria included high yield, high resistances to main diseases and medium to high starch content feasible also for fry production.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Miranda'

	'Miranda'	'Princess'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	48.8	43.9
std. deviation	2.0	1.0

*reference variety



Potato: 'Miranda' (left) with reference variety 'Princess' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Musica'
Application number: 10-7095
Application date: 2010/12/01
Applicant: C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: J.P.M. Muijsers, C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: ' Bintje' and 'Agria'

Summary: *The base of the lightsprout of 'Musica' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent or low proportion of blue and very sparse to sparse pubescence while the base of the light sprout of 'Bintje' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a medium proportion of blue and sparse pubescence and the base of the light sprout of 'Agria' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a high proportion of blue and dense pubescence. 'Musica' has a lightsprout tip that has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration with sparse pubescence while 'Bintje' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with medium pubescence and 'Agria' has a very strong intensity with sparse pubescence. The lightsprout of 'Musica' has a small sized tip in relation to the base with a medium number of root tips while 'Bintje' has a medium sized tip with few root tips and 'Agria' has a small sized tip with few root tips. 'Musica' has an absent to very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem while 'Bintje' has a low to medium extent along the entire stem and 'Agria' has a medium extent along the entire stem. 'Musica' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud while it is high in 'Bintje'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant is very low to low for 'Musica' while it is medium for 'Bintje' and high for 'Agria'. 'Musica' has an absent to very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle while it is medium in 'Bintje'. 'Musica' has an early to medium maturity while it is late for 'Bintje' and medium to late for 'Agria'. The tuber flesh colour for 'Musica' is medium yellow while it is light yellow in 'Bintje' and dark yellow for 'Agria'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate to leaf type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, early to medium maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium to large sized outline, intermediate openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: absent or very weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, dull on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: very low to low frequency per plant, small size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent or very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long oval, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, very sparse to sparse pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Musica' is the result of the cross made in 1997 between CMK1993-042-005 and 'Lady Christl' at Rilland, The Netherlands. The selection criteria included yield, appearance, maturity, disease resistance and quality characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: 'Musica' (left) with reference varieties 'Bintje' (centre) and 'Agria' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Nectar'
Application number: 08-6280
Application date: 2008/04/04
Applicant: Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Teagasc Crops Research Centre, Carlow, Ireland

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Nectar' is ovoid in shape with a medium number of root tips while the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' is spherical with few root tips. 'Nectar' has a lightsprout base with a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and medium pubescence while the light sprout base of 'Yukon Gold' has a medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin with dense pubescence. The tip of the lightsprout in 'Nectar' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration and medium pubescence while the tip of the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' has medium intensity of anthocyanin with sparse pubescence. 'Nectar' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem while the stem of 'Yukon Gold' has a low to medium extent of anthocyanin. 'Nectar' has a taller plant height than 'Yukon Gold'. The leaf of 'Nectar' has a closed to intermediate openness while it is open in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Nectar' has a low frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets while it is absent or very low in 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'Nectar' is absent or very low while it is medium to high in 'Yukon Gold'. The corolla of 'Nectar' is large with an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side while the corolla of 'Yukon Gold' is medium sized with a large extent of anthocyanin. The anthocyanin on the inner side of the corolla of 'Nectar' is absent or very weak in intensity while it is weak to medium for 'Yukon Gold'. The time of maturity in 'Nectar' is late while it is early to medium for 'Yukon Gold'.*

Description:

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure, upright to semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium size outline, closed to intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower to as broad than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: very weak to weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: large, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent to very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval, medium to dark yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, red at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Nectar' is the result of the cross made in 1992 between 'Famosa' and 'Red Cara' at the Teagasc Oak Park Research Centre, Carlow, Co. Carlow, Ireland. The selection criteria included earliness, skin finish quality, disease resistance, yield and taste.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Nectar'

	'Nectar'	'Yukon Gold'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	72.7	62.8
std. deviation	3.9	1.8

*reference variety



Potato: 'Nectar' (left) with reference variety 'Yukon Gold' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Orchestra'
Application number: 10-7094
Application date: 2010/12/01
Applicant: C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: J.P.M. Muijsers, C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bintje' and 'Agria'

Summary: The base of the light sprout of 'Orchestra' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent to low proportion of blue while the reference varieties have a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a high proportion of blue. 'Orchestra' has a light sprout tip that is small in size in relation to the base while in 'Bintje' it is medium sized in relation to the base. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the light sprout tip for 'Orchestra' is weak while it is

medium for 'Bintje' and very strong for 'Agria'. 'Orchestra' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem while it is a medium extent along the entire stem for 'Agria'. 'Orchestra' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud while it is absent or very low in 'Agria' and high for 'Bintje'. 'Orchestra' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle while it is medium for 'Bintje'. The corolla of 'Orchestra' is medium sized while it is small in 'Bintje'. 'Orchestra' has a medium maturity while it is late for 'Bintje'. 'Orchestra' has a medium yellow tuber flesh while it is light yellow in 'Bintje' and dark yellow in 'Agria'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, upright to semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up

LEAVES: medium sized outline, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium to dark green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, very low to low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on inner side, anthocyanin absent or very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long oval, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few in number, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed to intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Orchestra' is the result of a cross made in 1996 between 'Maradonna' and 'Cupido' at Rilland, The Netherlands. The selection criteria included yield, appearance, maturity, disease resistance and quality characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: 'Orchestra' (left) with reference varieties 'Bintje' (centre) and 'Agria' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Owyhee Russet'
Application number: 09-6742
Application date: 2009/10/13
Applicant: State of Oregon, by and through the State Board of Higher Education on behalf of Oregon University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Isabel Vales, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Ranger Russet'

Summary: *The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout in 'Owyhee Russet' is strong while it is weak to medium in 'Ranger Russet'. 'Owyhee Russet' has a lightsprout tip with an intermediate habit while it is a closed habit in 'Ranger Russet'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem of 'Owyhee Russet' is low while it is absent to very low in 'Ranger Russet'. 'Owyhee Russet' has a weak presence of secondary leaflets while it is medium in 'Ranger Russet'. The waviness of the margin of the leaflet in 'Owyhee Russet' is weak to medium while it is absent or very weak in 'Ranger Russet'. 'Owyhee Russet' has shallow veins on the leaflet while they are medium depth in 'Ranger Russet'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud in 'Owyhee Russet' is medium while it is high in 'Ranger Russet'. 'Owyhee Russet' has a taller plant height than 'Ranger Russet'.*

Description:

PLANT: leaf type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along entire length

LEAVES: small size outline, open openness, weak presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: small to medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak to medium waviness of margin, shallow veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium to high frequency per plant, small to medium size, low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin weak to medium in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: reddish brown, yellow at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, broad cylindrical, root tips few in number, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

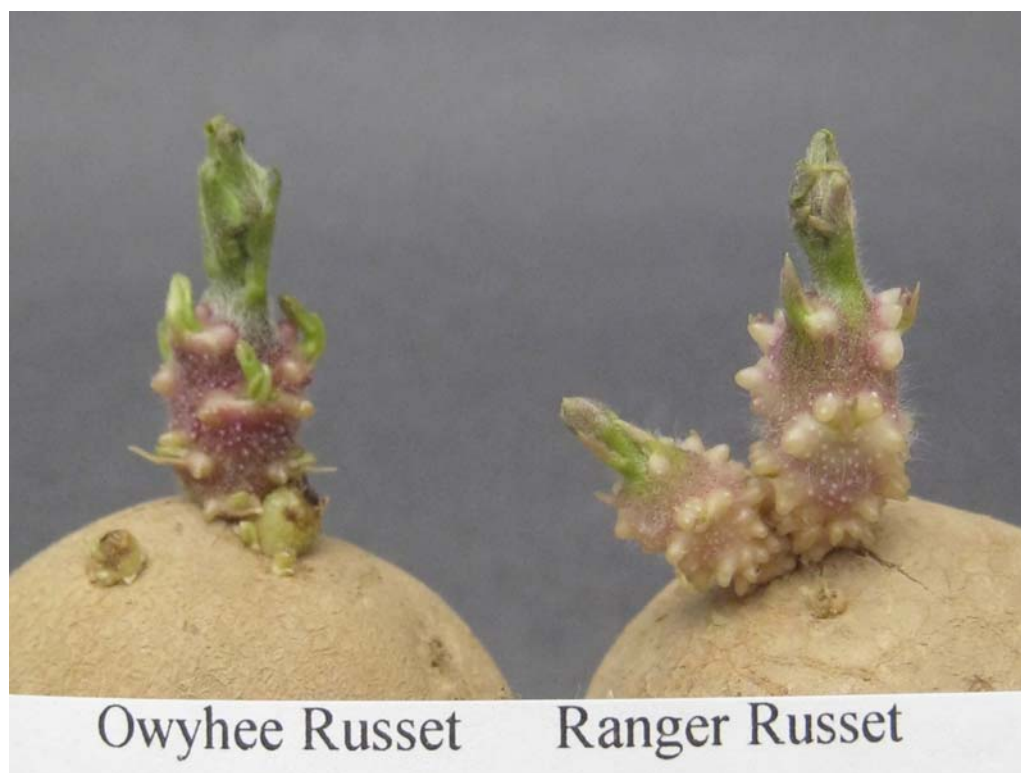
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Owyhee Russet' is the result of the cross made in 1996 between A89384-10 and A89512-3 at Aberdeen, Idaho. The selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological and storage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Owyhee Russet'

	'Owyhee Russet'	'Ranger Russet'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	44.9	41.9
std. deviation	1.0	1.8
*reference variety		



Potato: 'Owyhee Russet' (left) with reference variety 'Ranger Russet' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Parella'
Application number: 09-6782
Application date: 2009/11/13
Applicant: HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Rian Stekelenburg, HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Kennebec'

Summary: The base of the lightsprout of 'Parella' has strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with medium to dense pubescence while the base of the light sprout of 'Kennebec' has weak intensity of anthocyanin and sparse pubescence. 'Parella' has few root tips on the lightsprout while 'Kennebec' has a medium number. The habit of the tip of the lightsprout of 'Parella' is intermediate while it is closed in 'Kennebec'. The lightsprout tip of 'Parella' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and medium to dense pubescence while the lightsprout tip of 'Kennebec' has absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin with sparse pubescence. The foliage structure in 'Parella' is an intermediate type while it is a leaf type in 'Kennebec'. 'Parella' has a medium sized leaf outline while it is large in 'Kennebec'. The presence of secondary leaflets in 'Parella' is medium while it is weak in 'Kennebec'. 'Parella' has a medium sized second pair of lateral leaflets while they are large for 'Kennebec'. The frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets in 'Parella' is low while it is absent or very low in 'Kennebec'. 'Parella' has a medium sized inflorescence while it is small in 'Kennebec'. The tuber shape in 'Parella' is long oval while it is short oval to oval for 'Kennebec'. 'Parella' has medium anthocyanin colouration of the skin of the tuber in reaction to light while it is strong to very strong in 'Kennebec'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, medium to late maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium size outline, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower to as broad than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: very weak to weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent to very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long oval, white to cream coloured flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye

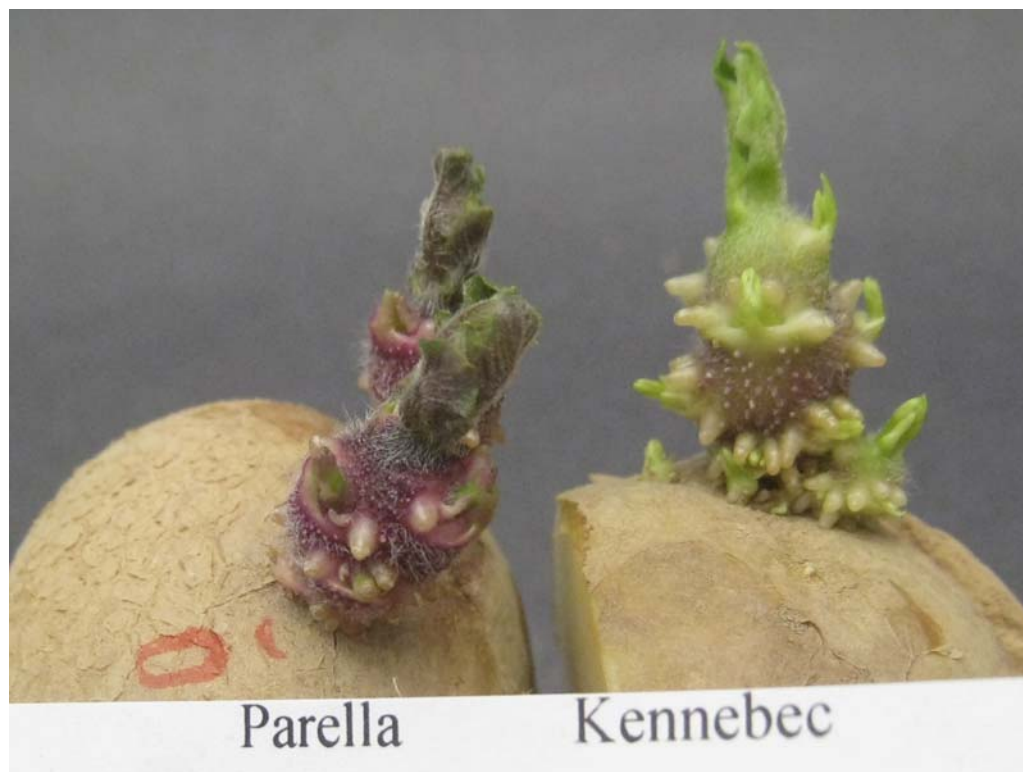
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few in number, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, low to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Parella' (experimental designation HZ-97-92) is the result of the cross made in 1996 between RZP 90-2465 and RZ-87-44 at HZPC Research in Metslawier, The Netherlands. The selection criteria included yield, internal and external tuber quality and resistance to diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: 'Parella' (left) with reference variety 'Kennebec' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Purple Majesty'
Application number: 08-6456
Application date: 2008/10/16
Applicant: Colorado Certified Potato Growers' Assn., Inc., Sanford, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: David Holm, Colorado State University, Center, Colorado, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'All Blue'

Summary: *'Purple Majesty' has a large, narrow cylindrical lightsprout while 'All Blue' has a medium sized, conical lightsprout. The tip of the lightsprout in 'Purple Majesty' has an open habit while it is intermediate in 'All Blue'. 'Purple Majesty' has a semi-upright plant growth habit while it is spreading in 'All Blue'. The waviness of the margin of the leaflet in 'Purple Majesty' is medium while it is weak in 'All Blue'. 'Purple Majesty' has a high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud while it is medium in 'All Blue'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant in 'Purple Majesty' is high while it is medium in 'All Blue'. 'Purple Majesty' has a medium sized inflorescence while it is small in 'All Blue'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle of the inflorescence in 'Purple Majesty' is low while it is high in 'All Blue'. 'Purple Majesty' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla while it is high in 'All Blue'. The depth of the eyes on the tuber of 'Purple Majesty' is shallow while it is medium in 'All Blue'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, early to medium maturity

STEM: high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: medium size outline, open openness, weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, very low to low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: medium waviness of margin, medium depth veins, dull to medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent to very weak in intensity with a high proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval, blue parti colour flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow

TUBER SKIN: blue, blue at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: large, narrow cylindrical, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, open habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Purple Majesty' (experimental designation CO94165-3P/P) is the result of the cross made in 1994 between 'All Blue' and ND2008-2 at the San Luis Valley Research Centre, Colorado State University, Centre, Colorado. The selection criteria included yield potential, exceptional attractive tuber type and skin colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: 'Purple Majesty' (left) with reference variety 'All Blue' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Red Lady'
Application number: 09-6682
Application date: 2009/07/10
Applicant: SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Torsten Spill, SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Rosara'

Summary: 'Red Lady' has a broad cylindrical lightsprout shape while it is ovoid in 'Rosara'. The plant growth habit of 'Red Lady' is upright while it is semi-upright to spreading in 'Rosara'. 'Red Lady' has a high to very high extent of strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side of the leaf while 'Rosara' has a low extent of weak anthocyanin colouration. The frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets in 'Red Lady' is medium while it is absent or very low in 'Rosara'. 'Red Lady' has a high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle of the inflorescence while it is low in 'Rosara'. The corolla of 'Red Lady' is medium in size while it is large in 'Rosara'. 'Red Lady' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla while it is weak to medium in 'Rosara'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, upright growth habit, medium to late maturity

STEM: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: medium size outline, open openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium to dark green, high to very high extent and strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, medium frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak to medium waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium to glossy upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency per plant, small to medium size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin strong in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long oval, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large, broad cylindrical, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, low to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Red Lady’ is the result of the cross made in 1994 between YP-86-150 and ‘Velox’ at the breeding station in Windeby, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The selection criteria included leaf type, maturity, tuber quality and yield.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: ‘Red Lady’ (left) with reference variety ‘Rosara’ (right)

Proposed denomination: ‘Red Sunset’

Application number: 10-6816

Application date: 2010/02/05

Applicant: State of Oregon, by and through the State Board of Higher Education on behalf of Oregon University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States of America

Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Isabel Vales, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Norland'

Summary: 'Red Sunset' has a narrow cylindrical lightsprout while it is ovoid in 'Norland'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout in 'Red Sunset' is medium while it is strong in 'Norland'. 'Red Sunset' has a lightsprout tip that is small in relation to the base with a closed habit while it is medium sized with an intermediate habit in 'Norland'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the tip of the lightsprout in 'Red Sunset' is strong while it is weak to medium in 'Norland'. 'Red Sunset' has an intermediate type foliage structure while 'Norland' has a leaf type. The leaf of 'Red Sunset' has a small sized outline and a weak presence of secondary leaflets while it is medium in size with medium presence of secondary leaflets in 'Norland'. The plant height of 'Red Sunset' is shorter than in 'Norland'. 'Red Sunset' has a flower bud with a high extent of anthocyanin colouration while it is low in 'Norland'. The corolla of 'Red Sunset' has a very high extent of strong anthocyanin colouration while 'Norland' has a high extent of medium intensity anthocyanin. The maturity of 'Red Sunset' is early to medium while it is very early to early for 'Norland'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, early to medium maturity

STEM: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: small outline, intermediate to open openness, weak presence of secondary leaflets, dark green, medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: small to medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, very high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin strong in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: round to short oval, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, narrow cylindrical, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Red Sunset' is the result of the cross made in 1993 between NDO3503-5 and 'Mazama' at Aberdeen, Idaho. The selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, morphological characteristics and storage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Red Sunset'

	'Red Sunset'	'Norland'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	34.0	46.4
std. deviation	1.2	1.3

*reference variety



Potato: 'Red Sunset' (left) with reference variety 'Norland' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Rio Grande Russet'
Application number: 08-6455
Application date: 2008/10/16
Applicant: Colorado Certified Potato Growers' Assn., Inc., Sanford, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick

Varieties used for comparison: 'Russet Norkotah' and 'Russet Burbank'

Summary: The lightsprout of 'Rio Grande Russet' is large, narrow cylindrical and has many root tips while the lightsprout of 'Russet Norkotah' is small to medium, ovoid with few root tips and the light sprout of 'Russet Burbank' is medium in size, spherical and has few root tips. 'Rio Grande Russet' has medium pubescence at the base of the lightsprout while it is sparse in 'Russet Norkotah' and dense in 'Russet Burbank'. The size of the lightsprout tip in relation to the base in 'Rio Grande Russet' is small while it is medium sized in the reference varieties. The light sprout tip of 'Rio Grande Russet' has medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence while the lightsprout tip of 'Russet Norkotah' has weak intensity of anthocyanin and sparse pubescence and 'Russet Burbank' has weak intensity of anthocyanin with medium pubescence. 'Rio Grande Russet' has anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem while 'Russet Norkotah' does not. The plant height of 'Rio Grande Russet' is taller than 'Russet Norkotah'. 'Rio Grande Russet' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud while it is high in 'Russet Norkotah'. 'Rio Grande Russet' has a high frequency of inflorescences per plant while it is low in 'Russet Norkotah' and low to medium in 'Russet Burbank'. The inner side of the corolla of 'Rio Grande Russet' has a high extent of weak to medium anthocyanin colouration while the reference varieties have no anthocyanin in the corolla. 'Rio Grande Russet' has a medium to late maturity while it is early to medium in 'Russet Norkotah' and late to very late in 'Russet Burbank'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, upright growth habit, medium to late maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: small outline, open openness, weak presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, high extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: small to medium size, as broad as long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: medium to strong waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, dull to medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin weak to medium in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth

TUBER SKIN: reddish brown, yellow at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: large, narrow cylindrical, many root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Rio Grande Russet' (experimental designation AC89536-5RU) is the result of the cross made in 1989 between 'Butte' and A8469-5 at the University of Idaho Research and Extension Centre, Aberdeen, Idaho. The selection criteria included vine vigour, tuber shape, tuber colour, tuber quality and lack of defects.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Rio Grande Russet'

	'Rio Grande Russet'	'Russet Norkotah'*	'Russet Burbank'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	48.9	36.8	49.4
std. deviation	1.2	1.7	1.0

*reference varieties



Potato: 'Rio Grande Russet' (left) with reference varieties 'Russet Norkotah' (centre) and 'Russet Burbank' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Romeo'
Application number: 08-6464
Application date: 2008/10/30
Applicant: Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Teagasc Crops Research Centre, Carlow, Ireland

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Chieftain'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Romeo' is large while it is medium sized in 'Chieftain'. The lightsprout base of 'Romeo' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a medium proportion of blue and absent or very weak pubescence while 'Chieftain' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin with an absent to low proportion of blue and medium pubescence. The tip of the lightsprout of 'Romeo' has an intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and sparse pubescence while the tip of the light sprout of 'Chieftain' has a closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin and dense pubescence. 'Romeo' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud while it is low in 'Chieftain'. The corolla of 'Romeo' is small with a medium extent of weak to medium anthocyanin colouration while the corolla of 'Chieftain' is medium to large with a high extent of medium to strong anthocyanin. 'Romeo' matures very late while 'Chieftain' matures medium to late. The plant height of 'Romeo' is taller than 'Chieftain'. 'Romeo' has a cream coloured tuber flesh while it is white in 'Chieftain'.*

Description:

PLANT: leaf type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, very late maturity

STEM: high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: large outline, intermediate to open openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, dark green, high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: very large, as broad as long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, glossy on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: small, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin weak to medium in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval, cream coloured flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: large, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Romeo' is the result of the cross made in 1997 between 'Ambo' and 'Rooster' at the Teagasc Oak Park Research Centre, Carlow, Co. Carlow, Ireland. The selection criteria included earliness, skin finish quality, disease resistance, yield and taste.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Romeo'

	'Romeo'	'Chieftain'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	59.0	54.5
std. deviation	3.9	1.0

*reference variety



Potato: 'Romeo' (left) with reference variety 'Chieftain' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Saphire'
Application number: 09-6653
Application date: 2009/06/02
Applicant: KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Peter Oldenkamp, Van Rijn - KWS B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Bintje'

Summary: 'Saphire' has a large lightsprout with a medium number of root tips while 'Bintje' has a medium sized lightsprout with few root tips. The proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration of the lightsprout for 'Saphire' is medium while it is high for 'Bintje'. 'Saphire' has medium to dense pubescence at the base of the lightsprout while it is sparse for 'Bintje'. The size of the tip of the lightsprout in relation to the base for 'Saphire' is small while it is medium for 'Bintje'. 'Saphire' has a lightsprout tip with an intermediate habit while it is closed for 'Bintje'. The pubescence of the lightsprout tip for 'Saphire' is dense while it is medium for 'Bintje'. 'Saphire' has absent or very weak waviness of the margin of the leaflet while it is weak in 'Bintje'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant for 'Saphire' is high while it is medium for 'Bintje'. 'Saphire' has a medium sized corolla while it is small for 'Bintje'. The plant maturity for 'Saphire' is very late while it is late for 'Bintje'. 'Saphire' has a short oval to oval shaped tuber while it is long oval for 'Bintje'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate to leaf type foliage structure, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, very late maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: large outline, intermediate to open openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium to large size, low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent to very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval, light to medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: large, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, intermediate habit, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Saphire' is the result of the cross made in 1991 between 'Bydand' and 'Caesar' at the Van Rijn-KWS B. V., breeding station in Emmeloord, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: 'Saphire' (left) with reference variety 'Bintje' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Savanna'
Application number: 08-6281
Application date: 2008/04/04
Applicant: Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Teagasc Crops Research Centre, Carlow, Ireland

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Superior'

Summary: *The lightsprout base of 'Savanna' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent or low proportion of blue while 'Superior' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a medium proportion of blue. 'Savanna' has medium pubescence at the base of the lightsprout while it is absent or very weak in 'Superior'. The lightsprout tip of 'Savanna' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration while it is strong in 'Superior'. 'Savanna' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla while it is medium extent in 'Superior'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla for 'Savanna' is absent or very weak while it is medium in 'Superior'. 'Savanna' matures late while 'Superior' has early to medium maturity.*

Description:

PLANT: stem type foliage structure, spreading growth habit, late maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along full length

LEAVES: medium size outline, intermediate to open openness, weak presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small, very low to low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium to large, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent or very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval shape, cream coloured flesh

TUBER EYES: very shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, few root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Savanna' is the result of the cross made in 1993 between 'Famosa' and 'Atlantic' at the Teagasc Oak Park Research Centre, Carlow, Co. Carlow, Ireland. The selection criteria included earliness, skin finish quality, disease resistance, yield and taste.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.



Potato: 'Savanna' (left) with reference variety 'Superior' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Soprano'
Application number: 09-6480
Application date: 2009/01/21
Applicant: C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: J.P.M. Muijers, Meijer Seedpotatoes and Research B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Bintje'

Summary: *The base of the lightsprout of 'Soprano' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent or very low proportion of blue and dense to very dense pubescence while the base of the lightsprout of 'Bintje' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a high proportion of blue and sparse pubescence. 'Soprano' has a lightsprout tip that is smaller in size in relation to the base and sparse pubescence while for 'Bintje' it is medium sized in relation to the base with medium pubescence. The lightsprout of 'Soprano' has a medium number of root tips while there are few for 'Bintje'. The midrib on the upper side of the leaf of 'Soprano' has an absent or very low extent of very weak anthocyanin colouration while the midrib of 'Bintje' has a low extent of weak anthocyanin colouration. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'Soprano' is absent or very low while it is high for 'Bintje'. 'Soprano' has a taller plant height than 'Bintje'. 'Soprano' has a low frequency of inflorescences per plant while 'Bintje' has a medium frequency. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle of 'Soprano' is absent or very low while it is medium for 'Bintje'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, medium to late maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up

LEAVES: large outline, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: very weak to weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: small, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent or very weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long oval to long, light to medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense to very dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Soprano’ is the result of a cross made in 1996 between ‘Spunta’ and CMK1990-002-002 at Rilland, The Netherlands. The selection criteria included yield, appearance, maturity, disease resistance and quality characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for ‘Soprano’

	‘Soprano’	‘Bintje’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	58.5	52.5
std. deviation	1.2	2.1

*reference variety



Potato: 'Soprano' (left) with reference variety 'Bintje' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sylvana'
Application number: 09-6687
Application date: 2009/07/15
Applicant: HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: W.R.L. Scholtens, Scholtens, W.R.L., Argentina

Variety used for comparison: 'Fabula'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Sylvana' has a few root tips while there are a medium number for 'Fabula'. 'Sylvana' has a medium frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets while it is absent or very low in 'Fabula'. 'Sylvana' has a shorter plant height than 'Fabula'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'Sylvana' is medium to high while it is low for 'Fabula'. The corolla of 'Sylvana' is large while it is medium sized in 'Fabula'. 'Sylvana' has a high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla while it is low for 'Fabula'.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright growth habit, medium to late maturity

STEM: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: large outline, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, medium frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette present

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, absent to very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: large, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin medium in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval, light yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few in number, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Sylvana' is the result of a cross made in 1995 between 'Fabula' and 'Xantia' at HZPC R&D, Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included yield, internal and external quality, resistance to diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Sylvana'

	'Sylvana'	'Fabula'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	43.8	55.6
std. deviation	1.1	0.8

*reference variety



Potato: 'Sylvana' (left) with reference variety 'Fabula' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Verdi'
Application number: 08-6229
Application date: 2008/03/20
Applicant: SaKa Pflanzenzucht GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Willi Zimmermann, UNIPLANTA Saatzeit KG, Niederarnbach, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Snowden' and 'Atlantic'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Verdi' is conical with a few root tips while it is ovoid with a medium number of root tips in 'Snowden' and spherical to ovoid with a few root tips for 'Atlantic'. 'Verdi' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout while it is weak in 'Snowden'. The tip of the lightsprout in relation to the base is larger for 'Verdi' while it is small to medium in 'Snowden' and medium sized in 'Atlantic'. 'Verdi' has a lightsprout tip with an intermediate habit while it is closed in 'Snowden'. The lightsprout tip of 'Verdi' has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and medium pubescence while the lightsprout tip of 'Snowden' has absent or very weak anthocyanin with absent or very sparse pubescence and the lightsprout tip of 'Atlantic' has weak anthocyanin and dense pubescence. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem of 'Verdi' is medium while there is absent or a very low extent in the reference varieties. 'Verdi' has a taller plant height than the reference varieties. The inner side of the corolla of 'Verdi' has a high extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration while the corolla of 'Snowden' has an absent or very low extent of very weak anthocyanin.*

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, medium to late maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAVES: medium size outline, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large size, as broad as long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium size, absent to very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium to large size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin medium in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval, cream coloured flesh

TUBER EYES: medium to deep

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, conical, root tips few in number, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: large size in relation to base, intermediate habit, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Verdi' is the result of the cross made in 1994 between 'Tomensa' and 'Diana' at the breeding station in Niederarnbach, Bavaria, Germany. The selection criteria included disease resistance, yield, starch content and low temperature storability.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Verdi'

	'Verdi'	'Snowden'*	'Atlantic'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	63.3	58.6	43.6
std. deviation	1.7	1.3	1.7

*reference varieties



Potato: 'Verdi' (left) with reference varieties 'Snowden' (centre) and 'Atlantic' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Yellow Star'
Application number: 11-7153
Application date: 2011/01/18
Applicant: Konst Research BV, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: Konst Research BV, Netherlands

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: The lightsprout base of 'Yellow Star' has medium pubescence and a medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration while the lightsprout base of 'Yukon Gold' has dense pubescence and an absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration. The lightsprout tip of 'Yellow Star' has an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and medium pubescence while the lightsprout tip of 'Yukon Gold' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration and sparse pubescence. The extent of anthocyanin colouration in the stem of 'Yellow Star' is absent to very low while it is low to medium in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Yellow Star' has a shorter plant height than 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'Yellow Star' is absent to very low while it is medium to high in

'Yukon Gold'. 'Yellow Star' has a corolla with an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration while it is weak to medium in 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla of 'Yellow Star' is absent or very low while it is high in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Yellow Star' has a yellow colour at the base of the eye of the tuber while it is red in 'Yukon Gold'.

Description:

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium sized outline, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLET: weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, absent or low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent to low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, anthocyanin absent to weak in intensity with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long oval, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, strong anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, spherical, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: large size in relation to base, closed habit, absent to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Yellow Star' (experimental designation KN 04-01-01) is the result of a cross made in 2001 between 'Fianna' and 'Yukon Gold' at the Konst Research Station, Hoofdweg, Holland. Selection criteria included high tuber count, good tuber shape and uniformity, good size and early maturity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the 2011 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 0.9 meters.

Comparison table for 'Yellow Star'

	'Yellow Star'	'Yukon Gold'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	55.3	62.8
std. deviation	3.6	1.8

*reference variety



Potato: 'Yellow Star' (MK04-01-01) (left) with reference variety 'Yukon Gold' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SKIMMIA

SKIMMIA*(Skimmia japonica)*

Proposed denomination: 'Magic Marlot'
Application number: 06-5582
Application date: 2006/10/02
Applicant: Van Son & Koot Holding B.V., Kaatsheuvel, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Johannes A. M. Koot, Van Son & Koot Holding B.V., Kaatsheuvel, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Marlot'

Summary: *The plants and leaf blades of 'Magic Marlot' are smaller than those of 'Marlot'. The upper side of the leaf blade for 'Magic Marlot' is brown green to green grey with white variegation while that of 'Marlot' is dark green to green grey with no variegation. The lower side of the leaf blade of 'Magic Marlot' is grey green while that of 'Marlot' is light green. The inflorescence of 'Magic Marlot' are smaller than those of 'Marlot'.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, perennial, bushy-rounded growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very weak pubescence

LEAF: alternate and whorled arrangement, simple type

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, acute apex, cuneate and attenuate base, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, brown green to green grey (RHS 189A-189B/C) on upper side, grey green on lower side, white (RHS 155A-155B) variegation on upper side, very short to short petiole present

FLOWERING: once, early, short period

FLOWER BUD: brown red (RHS 181D)

INFLORESCENCE: cyme type, terminal position, erect attitude

FLORET: small

Origin and Breeding: 'Magic Marlot' originated as a naturally occurring branch mutation of the variety 'Marlot' discovered at Kwekerij Van Son & Koot in Kaatsheuvel, The Netherlands. The new variety was observed and selected in 1998 based on its variegated foliage colour.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Magic Marlot' were conducted at Erica Enterprises Ltd. in Pitt Meadows, British Columbia in February of 2012. Plants of 'Magic Marlot' were grown in 16 cm pots in a production block in the green houses at Erica Enterprises Ltd. Three cuttings were planted in each pot with pots spaced approximately 30 cm apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Magic Marlot'

	'Magic Marlot'	'Marlot'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	14.9	19.10
std. deviation	1.45	1.45
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	22.9	31.6
std. deviation	1.97	2.27
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.24	9.27
std. deviation	0.92	0.81

Leaf blade width (cm)

mean	1.97	2.66
std. deviation	0.34	0.29

Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)

main colour	189A-189B/C	darker than 139A-N189A
secondary colour	155A-155B	N/A

Inflorescence height (cm)

mean	5.29	7.91
std. deviation	0.38	0.56

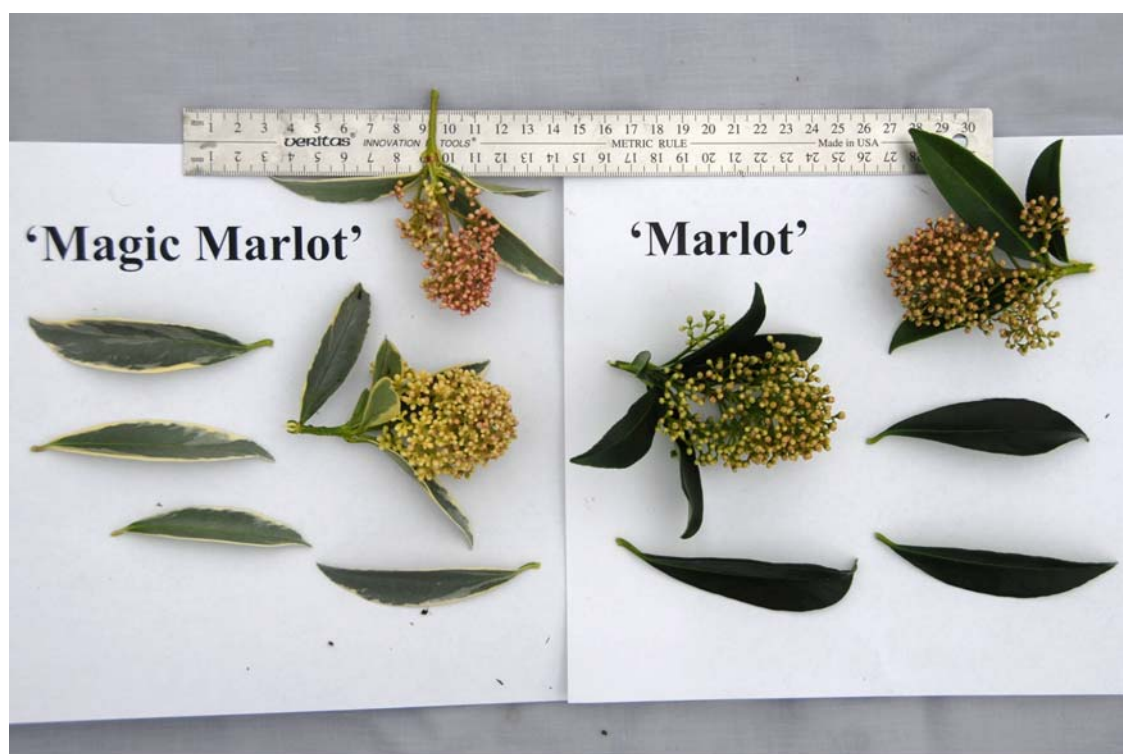
Inflorescence width (cm)

mean	4.66	6.19
std. deviation	0.53	0.9

*reference variety



Skimmia: 'Magic Marlot' (right) with reference variety 'Marlot' (left)



Skimmia: 'Magic Marlot' (left) with reference variety 'Marlot' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SOYBEAN

SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

Proposed denomination: 'S07-D2'
Application number: 09-6708
Application date: 2009/08/10
Applicant: Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario
Breeder: Don McClure, Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'S08-80' and 'S10-B7'

Summary: *The colour of the hairs on the middle third of the main stem of 'S07-D2' are grey while they are tawny in 'S08-80' and light tawny in 'S10-B7'. The intensity of the brown colour on the pod is medium for 'S07-D2' and light for the reference varieties. 'S07-D2' has slightly larger seed than the reference varieties. The hilum of 'S07-D2' is yellow while it is imperfect yellow for the reference varieties. 'S07-D2' matures slightly earlier than 'S08-80'.*

Description:

HYPOCOTYL: anthocyanin colouration present

PLANT: indeterminate growth type, erect growth habit, medium beginning of flowering period, medium maturity

STEM: grey pubescence on middle third

LEAF: lateral leaflet shape pointed ovate

FLOWER: violet

POD: medium brown

SEED: spherical, large, yellow ground colour of testa

HILUM: yellow

DISEASE REACTION: resistant to Phytophthora rot (*Phytophthora megasperma* f. sp. *glycinea*) races 1-4 inclusive, susceptible to Soybean cyst nematode (*Heterodera glycines*)

AGRONOMICS: 0 maturity group

Origin and Breeding: 'S07-D2' (experimental designation 06DL381723) originates from the cross made in 2003 between 22488 and 43178 in Arva, Ontario. Selection criteria included yield performance, disease resistances and quality characteristics. A winter contra season nursery was used to advance the variety through the first 5 generations.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during 2010 and 2011 at Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario. Plots consisted of 4 rows with a row length of 5 meters and a row spacing of 0.75 meters. There were 2 replicates.



Soybean: 'S07-D2' (centre) with reference varieties 'S08-80' (left) and 'S10-B7' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

WHEAT

WHEAT

(*Triticum aestivum*)

Proposed denomination: 'BW433'

Application number: 11-7291

Application date: 2011/05/12

Applicant: Syngenta Canada, Inc., Morden, Manitoba

Breeder: Francis Kirigwi, Syngenta Canada, Inc., Morden, Manitoba

Varieties used for comparison: 'McKenzie' and 'WR859 CL'

Summary: 'BW433' is taller in overall plant height (including spike and awns), produces heavier kernels and begins heading later than both reference varieties. The straw of 'BW433' has no anthocyanin colouration at maturity whereas that of 'McKenzie' has strong anthocyanin. The attitude of the spike awns is less spreading for 'BW433' than the reference varieties. The beak of the lower glume of 'BW433' is longer than that of 'McKenzie' and shorter than that of 'WR859 CL'. The shoulder of the lower glume is straight to elevated for 'BW433' whereas it is slightly sloping to straight for 'WR859 CL'.

Description:

PLANT: spring wheat, growth habit is intermediate between erect and prostrate, medium to high frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, matures mid-season to late

SEEDLING (4-leaf stage): coleoptile with absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, glabrous sheath and blade of the lower leaves

FLAG LEAF: auricles with absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, glabrous blade, glabrous sheath, medium to strong glaucosity of sheath

CULM/NECK: absent or very weak glaucosity, mostly straight at maturity

STRAW: medium thick pith in cross section, no anthocyanin colouration at maturity

SPIKE: tapering, dense to very dense, erect attitude at maturity, absent or very weak glaucosity, white at maturity, moderate to dense hairiness of convex surface of the apical rachis segment

AWNS: long, more appressed than spreading, white

LOWER GLUME: medium to wide, medium to long, sparse to moderately dense pubescence, shape of shoulder ranges from straight to elevated, broad shoulder, slight to moderately curved beak, medium to long beak, sparse to moderately dense internal hairs

LEMMA: slight to moderately curved beak

KERNEL: hard red type, medium red, medium to large, medium to long, medium to wide, ovate to oval, rounded cheek, short to medium length brush hairs, medium size germ when observed from dorsal view, oval germ, medium width of crease, shallow to medium depth of crease

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: good resistance to shattering, good tolerance to pre-harvest sprouting, good bread quality

DISEASE REACTIONS: resistant to Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*), resistant to moderately resistant to Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*) and Leaf rust (*Puccinia triticina*), moderately susceptible to Loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*), and susceptible to Common bunt (*Tilletia caries*, *Tilletia foetida*)

Origin and Breeding: 'BW433' (experimental designation 02S2009-2) is a spring wheat variety that originated from a cross between 'BW275W' and 'N99-2587', made in Berthoud, Colorado, USA in 2000. In 2003, individual head selections were taken from an F2 population screened at the Syngenta Seeds Canada breeding nursery in Rosebank, Manitoba. Single seed descent was used to advance these selections through F3 and F4 generations in the greenhouse and in the summer of 2004, F5

head-rows were individually bulked. In 2006, these bulks in the F6 generation were screened and selected from two observation nurseries in Rosebank and Souris, Manitoba. One of the bulk selections designated '02S2009-2' was selected and tested in research plots during 2006 and 2007. In 2007, eighty heads were picked for initial purity from an F8 (F4 derived) increase plot. During the 2008 to 2010 growing seasons, '02S2009-2' was tested as 'BW433' in the Central Bread Wheat Cooperative trials. In 2010, breeder seed of 'BW433' was produced in Berthoud, Colorado, USA.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted at the Viterra/Proven Seed Research Farm in Rosebank, Manitoba during the summers of 2010 and 2011. The plot size was 1.4 metres x 5.0 metres and contained 2400 plants spaced 1.5 cm per plot. There were 3 replications arranged in an RCB design.

Comparison table for 'BW433'

	'BW433'	'McKenzie'*	'WR859 CL'*
<i>Height (stem including spike and awns) (cm)</i>			
mean 2010	102.4	97.7	94.9
std. deviation	4.81	5.15	3.38
mean 2011	109.6	107.9	93.4
std. deviation	3.30	1.90	4.49
<i>Kernel weight (grams per 1000 kernels)</i>			
2010	33.0	28.0	28.8
2011	35.1	30.1	32.2

*reference varieties



Wheat: 'BW433' (right) with reference varieties 'McKenzie' (left) and 'WR859 CL' (centre)

Proposed denomination: 'HY 017-HRS'
Application number: 11-7175
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Hyland Seeds (A division of Dow AgroSciences, Inc.), Ailsa Craig, Ontario
Breeder: Syngenta Seeds Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Hobson' and 'HY 124-HRS'

Summary: 'HY 017-HRS' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile whereas 'Hobson' has weak to moderate anthocyanin. The plants of 'HY 017-HRS' mature later than those of 'HY 124-HRS'. At the four leaf stage, pubescence of the lower leaf blade is absent for 'HY 017-HRS' whereas it is sparse for 'Hobson' and sparse to moderately dense for 'HY 124-HRS'. The flag leaf of 'HY 017-HRS' is shorter than that of 'Hobson', longer than that of 'HY 124-HRS' and more narrow than that of both reference varieties. Anthocyanin colouration of the flag leaf auricles of 'HY 017-HRS' is absent or very weak while it is strong to very strong for 'Hobson'. At maturity, 'HY 017-HRS' has a more weakly curved culm than 'HY 124-HRS'. The spike length for 'HY 017-HRS' is shorter than that of 'Hobson' and longer than that of 'HY 124-HRS'. The lower glume of 'HY 017-HRS' has a narrower shoulder and shorter beak than that of 'Hobson'. 'HY 017-HRS' has a smaller germ than both reference varieties.

Description:

PLANT: spring wheat, semi-erect to intermediate growth habit, low to medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, matures mid-season to late

SEEDLING (4-leaf stage): coleoptile with absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, glabrous sheath and blade of the lower leaves

FLAG LEAF: auricles with absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, glabrous sheath, glabrous or very sparse pubescence of blade, strong to very strong glaucosity of sheath

CULM/NECK: moderate to strong glaucosity, very weak to weakly curved at maturity

STRAW: thin pith in cross section, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration at maturity

SPIKE: parallel sided to semi-clavate, lax to moderately dense, erect to inclined attitude at maturity, strong glaucosity, white at maturity, absent or very sparse hairiness of convex surface of the apical rachis segment

AWNS: short to medium length, spreading attitude, white to light brown

LOWER GLUME: narrow to medium width, medium to long, sparse to moderately dense pubescence, shape of shoulder ranges from slightly sloping to straight, narrow shoulder, slight to moderately curved beak, medium length beak, internal hairs are sparse

LEMMA: slight to moderately curved beak

KERNEL: hard red type, light to medium red, medium size, medium length, medium width, oval, rounded cheek, short to medium length brush hairs, small to medium size germ when observed from dorsal view, round germ, medium width crease, medium depth crease

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: good bread quality, poor pastry and biscuit quality, 14.4% wheat protein

DISEASE REACTIONS: resistant to Septoria nodorum blotch (*Septoria nodorum*), resistant to moderately resistant to Leaf rust (*Puccinia triticulturae*), Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*) and Barley yellow dwarf virus, moderately susceptible to Septoria tritici blotch (*Septoria tritici*) and Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis* f. sp. *tritici*), moderately susceptible to susceptible to Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*)

PESTICIDE REACTIONS: resistant to Quilt and Prosaro fungicides, resistant to Buctril-M and Mextrol herbicides

Origin and Breeding: 'HY 017-HRS' (experimental designation 98S017-01) is a spring wheat variety that was bred and developed by Agripro-Coker (A Division of Syngenta Seeds) in Berthoud, Colorado, USA, from a cross made in 1998 between lines 'Lars/3/N92-0098' and 'Sumai-3/Dalen'. A modified single seed descent breeding method was used to develop 'HY 017-HRS'. The line was selected as an F4 and in the spring of 2003, seed was first tested by Hyland Seeds as an F6.

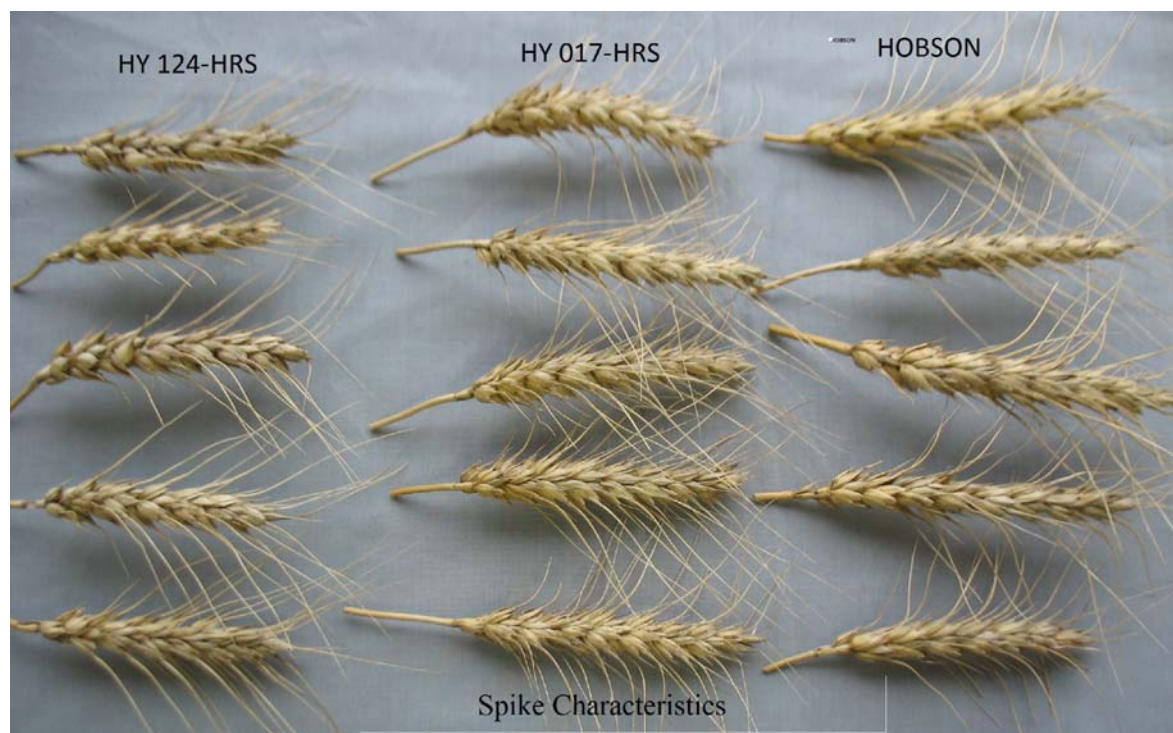
From 2003 to 2006, further assessment, selection and advancement of 'HY 017-HRS' was based on its reaction to the available leaf and stem diseases, straw strength, height, and seed and other agronomic and quality characteristics. Also from 2003 to 2006, 'HY 017-HRS' was tested in both private and public trials where enough information was acquired to support its registration.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during 2010 and 2011. The plot for each of these years was planted at the St. Mary's Testing Location in the spring of 2010 and 2011. The plots were planted at a rate of 400 seeds/square metre, 4 metres long and consisted of four replicates. In the spring, plots were cut back to 3 metres and finally consisted of 5 x 23 cm rows in 2010 and 6 x 16 cm rows in 2011. The total plot area was 1.38 metres x 3 metres = 4.14 metres which resulted in a minimum of 1650 plants/plot grown/replicate.

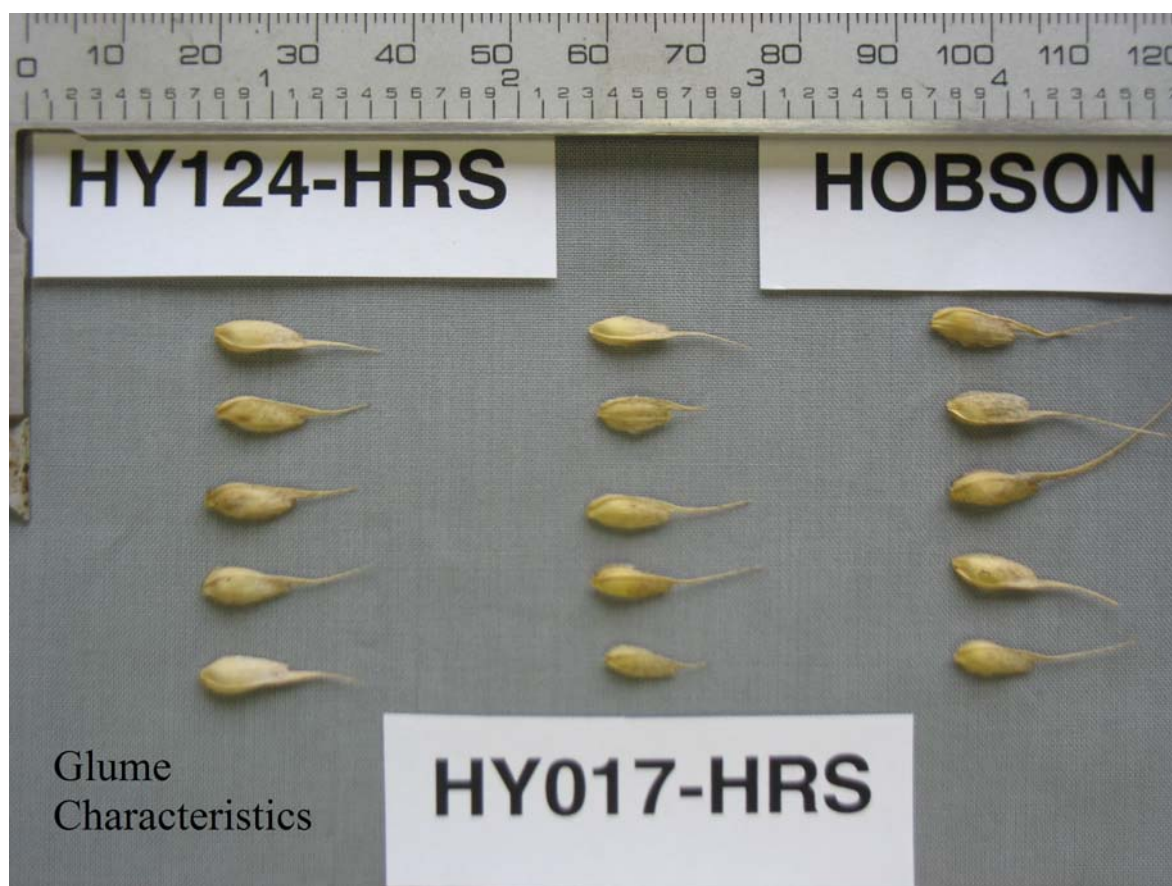
Comparison table for 'HY 017-HRS'

	'HY 017-HRS'	'Hobson'*	'HY 124-HRS'*
<i>Flag leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	15.34	19.61	13.14
std. deviation	3.80	2.50	5.03
<i>Flag leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	11.5	13.5	13.5
std. deviation	2.32	2.51	3.97
<i>Spike length (cm)</i>			
mean	8.75	9.25	7.86
std. deviation	0.62	0.67	0.43

*reference varieties



Wheat: 'HY 017-HRS' (center) with reference varieties 'HY 124-HRS' (left) and 'Hobson' (right)



Wheat: 'HY 017-HRS' (center) with reference varieties 'HY 124-HRS' (left) and 'Hobson' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'HY 271-SRW'
Application number: 11-7154
Application date: 2011/01/24
Applicant: Agrigenetics, Inc. (A division of Dow AgroSciences Inc.), Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Hyland Seeds (A division of Dow AgroSciences, Inc.), Ailsa Craig, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Etienne, Hyland Seeds (A division of Dow AgroSciences, Inc.), Ailsa Craig, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: '25R47' and 'FT Wonder'

Summary: 'HY 271-SRW' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile whereas '25R47' has moderate anthocyanin. The plants of 'HY 271-SRW' are taller than those of '25R47' and shorter with smaller flag leaves than 'FT Wonder'. The spikes of 'HY 271-SRW' have a more erect attitude than those of both reference varieties. The awns of 'HY 271-SRW' are longer and less spreading than those of 'FT Wonder'. 'HY 271-SRW' has a shorter spike than 'FT Wonder'. The lower glume of 'HY 271-SRW' is longer with a narrower shoulder and longer beak than that of both reference varieties. The shape of the shoulder of the lower glume is sloping for 'HY 271-SRW' while it is slightly sloping for '25R47' and slightly sloping to straight for 'FT Wonder'. The beak of the lemma of 'HY 271-SRW' is straight to slightly curved whereas it is moderate to strongly curved for '25R47' and slight to moderately curved for 'FT-Wonder'. 'HY 271-SRW' kernels have a shallower crease than those of both reference varieties.

Description:

PLANT: winter wheat, semi-erect growth habit, low to medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, matures early to mid-season

SEEDLING (4-leaf stage): coleoptile with absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, glabrous sheath and blade of the lower leaves

FLAG LEAF: auricles with absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, glabrous sheath and blade, weak to moderate glaucosity of sheath

CULM/NECK: weak to moderate glaucosity, weak to moderately curved at maturity

STRAW: thin pith in cross section, no anthocyanin colouration at maturity

SPIKE: tapering to parallel sided, medium density, erect to inclined attitude at maturity, absent or very weak glaucosity, white to yellow at maturity, sparse to moderately dense hairiness of convex surface of the apical rachis segment

AWNS: medium to long, attitude is half way between appressed and spreading, white to light brown

LOWER GLUME: medium to wide, medium to long, very sparse to sparse pubescence, shape of shoulder is sloping, absent or very narrow shoulder, straight to slightly curved beak, medium to long beak, internal hairs are sparse

LEMMA: straight to slightly curved beak

KERNEL: soft red type, medium red, medium to large, medium to long, medium to wide, elliptical, rounded cheek, medium to long brush hairs, small to medium size germ when observed from dorsal view, oval to broad elliptical germ, narrow to medium width crease, shallow crease

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: good winter survival, fair to good pastry and biscuit quality, 10.8% wheat protein

DISEASE REACTIONS: resistant to moderately resistant to Powdery mildew (*Erysiphe graminis* f. sp. *tritici*) and Leaf rust (*Puccinia triticina*), moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Septoria nodorum blotch (*Septoria nodorum*) and Stripe rust (*Puccinia striiformis*), moderately susceptible to Septoria tritici blotch (*Septoria tritici*) and Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*)

PESTICIDE REACTIONS: resistant to Buctril-M herbicide

Origin and Breeding: 'HY 271-SRW' (experimental designation TW271*099) is a winter wheat variety that was developed by Hyland Seeds (A Division of Dow AgroSciences, Inc.) from a cross between '25W60' and 'P2540', made at the Nairn Research Laboratory in Ailsa Craig, Ontario from 1999 to 2000. In 2000, the F1 seed was planted in the laboratory and doubled using the doubled haploid (maize pollinated) process. In the fall of 2001, the F2 was planted in the nursery and during the summer of 2002 selections were made. In the fall of 2002, 'TW271*099' (HY 271-SRW) was entered into a 2-replicate trial and into subsequent yield evaluation trials through to 2008. After two years in the Orthogonal Soft Wheat Trial (OCCC), 'HY 271-SRW' was supported for registration in January of 2009.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during 2010 and 2011. The plot for each of these years was planted at the Nairn Research Testing Location (Stewart Research Acres) in Nairn, Ontario in the fall of 2009 and 2010. The plots were planted at a rate of 400 seeds/square metre, 4 metres long, and consisted of four replicates. In the spring of each year, the plots were cut back to 3 metres and finally consisted of 5 x 23 cm rows. The total plot area was 1.38 metres x 3 metres = 4.14 metres.

Comparison table for 'HY 271-SRW'

	'HY 271-SRW'	'25R47'*	'FT Wonder'*
<i>Plant height (stem including spike and awns) (cm)</i>			
mean	79.8	76.8	86.4
std. deviation	4.33	4.15	4.87
<i>Flag leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	18.6	19.4	21.1
std. deviation	2.43	1.77	2.58

Flag leaf width (mm)

mean	11.9	11.9	13.3
std. deviation	0.928	0.822	1.078

Spike length (cm)

mean	6.52	6.33	8.10
std. deviation	0.389	0.560	0.746

*reference varieties



Wheat: 'HY 271-SRW' (center) with reference varieties '25R47' (right) and 'FT Wonder' (left)



Wheat: 'HY 271-SRW' (center) with reference varieties '25R47' (bottom) and 'FT Wonder' (top)