



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Plant Varieties Journal

January 2011 / Number 78

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 APRIL 2011 ISSUE
IS FEBRUARY 4, 2011**

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Canada



GRANTS OF RIGHTS

GRANTS OF RIGHTS

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)

- **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Lacombe, Alberta
- Agent in Canada:** Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Certificate number:** 3967
Date granted: 2010/11/09
Application number: 08-6331
Application date: 2008/05/06
Approved denomination: 'Bentley'
- **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 3993
Date granted: 2010/12/17
Application number: 08-6470
Application date: 2008/11/26
Approved denomination: 'Busby'
- **Holder:** BARI-Canada, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Agent in Canada:** Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Certificate number:** 3966
Date granted: 2010/11/09
Application number: 09-6650
Application date: 2009/05/29
Approved denomination: 'Celebration'
- **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, Lacombe, Alberta
- Agent in Canada:** SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 3968
Date granted: 2010/11/19
Application number: 08-6327
Application date: 2008/05/05
Approved denomination: 'Chigwell'

- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Brandon, Manitoba
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 3971
Date granted: 2010/11/25
Application number: 08-6334
Application date: 2008/05/13
Approved denomination: 'Norman'

BISTORT (*Bistorta amplexicaulis*)

- **Holder:** Chris Ghyselen, Beernhem, Belgium
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 3983
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 05-4784
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: 'Blackfield'
- **Holder:** Chris Ghyselen, Beernhem, Belgium
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 3982
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 06-5329
Application date: 2006/03/17
Approved denomination: 'Orange Field'

BRUNNERA (*Brunnera macrophylla*)

- **Holder:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 3976
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 07-6127
Application date: 2007/12/27
Approved denomination: 'Emerald Mist'

GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Walters Gardens, Inc.,
Zeeland, Michigan, United
States of America

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

Certificate number: 3977
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 08-6135
Application date: 2008/01/18
Approved denomination: 'King's Ransom'

CAMPANULA (*Campanula*)

► **Holder:** Gartneriet PKM A/S, Odense
N, Denmark

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

Certificate number: 3992
Date granted: 2010/12/15
Application number: 07-5889
Application date: 2007/04/20
Approved denomination: 'PKMT02'

CAMPANULA (*Campanula formanekiana*)

► **Holder:** Gartneriet PKM A/S, Odense
N, Denmark

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

Certificate number: 3991
Date granted: 2010/12/15
Application number: 07-5888
Application date: 2007/04/20
Approved denomination: 'PKMF02'

CAMPANULA (*Campanula portenschlagiana*)

► **Holder:** Gartneriet PKM A/S, Odense
N, Denmark

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

Certificate number: 3962
Date granted: 2010/10/14
Application number: 06-5478
Application date: 2006/05/17
Approved denomination: 'PKMP06'

CAPE FUCHSIA (*Phygelius aequalis*)

► **Holder:** Anthony Robin & Susa White,
Kilmeston, United Kingdom

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

Certificate number: 3990
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 05-5089
Application date: 2005/10/06
Approved denomination: 'Blacher'

► **Holder:** Aad Geerlings, Lisserbroek,
Netherlands

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

Certificate number: 3989
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 05-5090
Application date: 2005/10/06
Approved denomination: 'Passionate'

CONEFLOWER (*Echinacea purpurea*)

► **Holder:** Petrus Hendricus Oudolf,
Hummelo, Netherlands

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

Certificate number: 3984
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 06-5330
Application date: 2006/03/17
Approved denomination: 'Fatal Attraction'

► **Holder:** Petrus Hendricus Oudolf,
Hummelo, Netherlands

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

Certificate number: 3985
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 06-5680
Application date: 2006/11/28
Approved denomination: 'Green Jewel'

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► **Holder:** Petrus Hendricus Oudolf,
Hummelo, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 3986
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 06-5682
Application date: 2006/11/30
Approved denomination: 'Virgin'

EUPATORIUM (*Eupatorium*)

► **Holder:** Oudshoorn, Hubertus,
Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 3988
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 06-5232
Application date: 2006/02/15
Approved denomination: 'Phantom'

GERANIUM (*Geranium cinereum*)

► **Holder:** Carl Marius Lowe, Devon,
United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 3979
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 05-4786
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: 'Alice'
Synonym: Alicelo

► **Holder:** Carl Marius Lowe, Devon,
United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 3980
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 05-4787
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: 'Memories'

► **Holder:** Carl Marius Lowe, Devon,
United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 3981
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 05-4788
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: 'Penny Lane'

HEUCHERA (*Heuchera*)

► **Holder:** Walters Gardens, Inc.,
Zeeland, Michigan, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 3978
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 08-6134
Application date: 2008/01/18
Approved denomination: 'Christa'

HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea paniculata*)

► **Holder:** Jean, Eric & Thierry Renault,
Gorron, France
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3963
Date granted: 2010/10/18
Application number: 07-5749
Application date: 2007/02/23
Approved denomination: 'Renhy'
Trade name: Vanilla Strawberry

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3994
Date granted: 2010/12/23
Application number: 08-6318
Application date: 2008/04/29
Approved denomination: 'Fisnics Orred'
Trade name: Sonic Scarlet 09

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► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3995
Date granted: 2010/12/23
Application number: 08-6319
Application date: 2008/04/29
Approved denomination: 'Fisnics Sweer'
Trade name: Sonic Sweet Orange 09

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3996
Date granted: 2010/12/23
Application number: 08-6320
Application date: 2008/04/29
Approved denomination: 'Fisnics Swepu'
Trade name: Sonic Sweet Purple 09

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3997
Date granted: 2010/12/23
Application number: 08-6321
Application date: 2008/04/29
Approved denomination: 'Fisupnic Li'
Trade name: Super Sonic Lilac 09

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3998
Date granted: 2010/12/23
Application number: 07-5812
Application date: 2007/03/30
Approved denomination: 'Fisupnic Orlav'
Trade name: Super Sonic Lavender '08

LANTANA (*Lantana camara*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3999
Date granted: 2010/12/23
Application number: 07-6091
Application date: 2007/12/24
Approved denomination: 'Bant Pin09'
Trade name: Bandana Pink 09

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 4000
Date granted: 2010/12/23
Application number: 07-6093
Application date: 2007/12/24
Approved denomination: 'Bant Tragol'
Trade name: Bandana Trailing Gold

PEAR (*Pyrus communis*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Vineland, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 3972
Date granted: 2010/11/25
Application number: 08-6315
Application date: 2008/04/28
Approved denomination: 'Harovin Sundown'

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Vineland, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 3973
Date granted: 2010/11/25
Application number: 09-6638
Application date: 2009/04/29
Approved denomination: 'HW623'

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► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 3974
Date granted: 2010/11/26
Application number: 02-3007
Application date: 2002/03/05
Approved denomination: 'K-Gold'

PEAS (*Pisum sativum*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 3970
Date granted: 2010/11/25
Application number: 09-6629
Application date: 2009/04/23
Approved denomination: 'Argus'

PETUNIA (*Petunia ×hybrida*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3965
Date granted: 2010/11/01
Application number: 08-6293
Application date: 2008/04/15
Approved denomination: 'Petsatra'
Trade name: Sanguna Red

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Fredericton, New
Brunswick
Agent in Canada: McCain Produce Inc.,
Florenceville-Bristol, New
Brunswick
Certificate number: 3969
Date granted: 2010/11/25
Application number: 08-6388
Application date: 2008/06/18
Approved denomination: 'AR98-9'

**Expiry date for
exemption from
compulsory licensing:** 2012/11/25

► **Holder:** Centre de recherche Les
Buissons inc., Pointe-aux-
Outardes, Quebec
Certificate number: 3960
Date granted: 2010/10/08
Application number: 08-6265
Application date: 2008/04/02
Approved denomination: 'Belle d'août'

► **Holder:** Centre de recherche Les
Buissons inc., Pointe-aux-
Outardes, Quebec
Certificate number: 3961
Date granted: 2010/10/14
Application number: 08-6262
Application date: 2008/04/02
Approved denomination: 'Kalmia'

► **Holder:** Centre de recherche Les
Buissons inc., Pointe-aux-
Outardes, Quebec
Certificate number: 3959
Date granted: 2010/10/08
Application number: 08-6264
Application date: 2008/04/02
Approved denomination: 'Longue Rive'

► **Holder:** Centre de recherche Les
Buissons inc., Pointe-aux-
Outardes, Quebec
Certificate number: 3964
Date granted: 2010/10/28
Application number: 08-6263
Application date: 2008/04/02
Approved denomination: 'Robe Longue'

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SEDUM (*Sedum*)

► **Holder:** Oudshoorn, Hubertus,
Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 3987
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Application number: 05-4804
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: 'Picolette'

TRITICALE (×*Triticosecale*)

► **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture and Rural
Development, Lacombe,
Alberta
Certificate number: 3975
Date granted: 2010/12/06
Application number: 08-6474
Application date: 2008/12/19
Approved denomination: 'Metzger'



APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

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ANGELONIA (*Angelonia angustifolia*)

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7115
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'Sungelobu'

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7116
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'Sungelodepi'

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7117
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'Sungeloho'

BIDENS (*Bidens ferulifolia*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7134
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'BIDZ0001'
Trade name: Mexican Gold Improved

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7135
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'BIDZ0002'
Trade name: Mexican Gold Semi Double

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7123
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'CBRZ0002'
Trade name: Callie Star Pink

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7124
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'CBRZ0003'

CANOLA (*Brassica napus*)

► **Applicant:** DL Seeds Inc., Morden,
Manitoba
Application number: 10-7089
Application date: 2010/10/27
Proposed denomination: '1918'

CHERRY (*Prunus avium*)

► **Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7088
Application date: 2010/10/12
Proposed denomination: 'V84031'

CRAB APPLE (*Malus ×adstringens*)

► **Applicant:** Jeffries Nurseries Ltd., Portage
La Prairie, Manitoba
Application number: 10-7084
Application date: 2010/10/05
Proposed denomination: 'Jefgreen'
Trade name: Emerald Spire

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

CUPHEA (*Cuphea ramosissima*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7136
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'CUNAPIBI'
Trade name: Cuphoric Pink

DIASCIA (*Diascia barberae*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7137
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'DISZ0001'
Trade name: Darla Red Improved

HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea arborescens*)

► **Applicant:** Plant Introductions Inc.,
Watkinsville, Georgia, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7090
Application date: 2010/11/10
Proposed denomination: 'PIIHA-I'

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7140
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'IMGZ0006'
Trade name: Super Sonic Orange Ice

LANTANA (*Lantana camara*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7125
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'LANZ0001'
Trade name: Bandana Rose Improved

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7126
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'LANZ0002'
Trade name: Bandana Peach

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7127
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'LANZ0003'
Trade name: Bandana Light Yellow

LOBELIA (*Lobelia erinus*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7138
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'LOBZ0001'
Trade name: Techno Heat Light Purple

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7139
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'LOBZ0002'
Trade name: Techno Heat Upright White

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia*)

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7118
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: ‘GG Blue’

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7119
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: ‘GG Pearl’

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7120
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: ‘GG Pink’

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7121
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: ‘Sunjonbuho’

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7122
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: ‘Sunjonpiho’

NINEBARK
(*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

► **Applicant:** Jeffries Nurseries Ltd., Portage
La Prairie, Manitoba
Application number: 10-7083
Application date: 2010/10/05
Proposed denomination: ‘Jefam’
Trade name: Amber Jubilee

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7141
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘OSTZ0001’
Trade name: Tradewinds Cinnamon

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7142
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘OSTZ0002’
Trade name: Tradewinds Bronze Yellow

PAMPAS GRASS
(*Cortaderia selloana*)

► **Applicant:** Michael Merz, Offenbach,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7096
Application date: 2010/12/03
Proposed denomination: ‘Golden Goblin’

PEACH
(*Prunus persica*)

► **Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7086
Application date: 2010/10/12
Proposed denomination: ‘V85384’

► **Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7087
Application date: 2010/10/12
Proposed denomination: ‘V92131’

► **Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7085
Application date: 2010/10/12
Proposed denomination: ‘V92301’

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

PEAS (*Pisum sativum*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 10-7093
Application date: 2010/11/25
Proposed denomination: 'Earlystar'

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7128
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'PEQZ0002'
Trade name: Callie Star Pink

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium ×hortorum*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7129
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'PECZ0003'
Trade name: Americana White Splash Imp.

PETUNIA (*Petunia*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7143
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'PETZ0005'
Trade name: Sanguna Yellow

PETUNIA (*Petunia ×hybrida*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7130
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'PETZ0001'
Trade name: Picnic Purple

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7131
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'PETZ0002'
Trade name: Picnic Violet

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7132
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'PETZ0003'
Trade name: Sanguna Purple Imp.

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7133
Application date: 2010/12/17
Proposed denomination: 'PETZ0004'
Trade name: Whippers Rose Star

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

► **Applicant:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc.,
Encinitas, California, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7113
Application date: 2010/12/15
Proposed denomination: 'PER1188'

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc.,
Encinitas, California, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7114
Application date: 2010/12/15
Proposed denomination: 'PER1230'

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** Europlant Pflanzenzucht
GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7099
Application date: 2010/12/03
Proposed denomination: 'Bellinda'
**Protective direction
granted:** 2010/12/03

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B. V. & B.
Reitsma, Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7097
Application date: 2010/12/03
Proposed denomination: 'Canberra'

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B.V., Joure,
Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7101
Application date: 2010/12/03
Proposed denomination: 'Challenger'

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B. V. & F. P.
van der Zee, Joure,
Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7104
Application date: 2010/12/08
Proposed denomination: 'Chopin'

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B.V., Joure,
Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7105
Application date: 2010/12/08
Proposed denomination: 'Countessa'

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B.V., Joure,
Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7102
Application date: 2010/12/03
Proposed denomination: 'Crisps4all'

► **Applicant:** Germicopa SAS, Quimper,
France
Agent in Canada: Goudreau Gage Dubuc,
Montréal, Quebec
Application number: 10-7149
Application date: 2010/12/29
Proposed denomination: 'Dinky'

► **Applicant:** Europlant Pflanzenzucht
GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7100
Application date: 2010/12/03
Proposed denomination: 'Melba'
**Protective direction
granted:** 2010/12/03

► **Applicant:** C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen,
Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc.,
Spruce Grove, Alberta
Application number: 10-7095
Application date: 2010/12/01
Proposed denomination: 'Musica'

► **Applicant:** C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen,
Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc.,
Spruce Grove, Alberta
Application number: 10-7094
Application date: 2010/12/01
Proposed denomination: 'Orchestra'

► **Applicant:** Europlant Pflanzenzucht
GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7098
Application date: 2010/12/03
Proposed denomination: 'Rumba'
**Protective direction
granted:** 2010/12/03

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7106
Application date: 2010/12/08
Proposed denomination: ‘Smart’

► **Applicant:** HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 10-7103
Application date: 2010/12/03
Proposed denomination: ‘Taurus’

► **Applicant:** Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France
Agent in Canada: Goudreau Gage Dubuc, Montréal, Quebec
Application number: 10-7150
Application date: 2010/12/29
Proposed denomination: ‘Yona’

ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 10-7107
Application date: 2010/12/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Poulcas031’

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 10-7108
Application date: 2010/12/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Poulcas032’

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 10-7109
Application date: 2010/12/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Poulcot010’

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 10-7110
Application date: 2010/12/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Poulpmt007’

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 10-7111
Application date: 2010/12/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Poulren019’

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 10-7112
Application date: 2010/12/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Poultc015’

STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria ×ananassa*)

► **Applicant:** The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Expert Agriculture Team Ltd., Chilliwack, British Columbia
Application number: 10-7091
Application date: 2010/01/29 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Benicia’
Protective direction granted: 2010/11/12

► **Applicant:** The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Expert Agriculture Team Ltd., Chilliwack, British Columbia
Application number: 10-7092
Application date: 2010/01/29 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Mojave’
Protective direction granted: 2010/11/12

VERBENA
(*Verbena ×hybrida*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7144
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'VEAZ0003'
Trade name: Lanai Peach Improved

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7145
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'VEAZ0005'
Trade name: Lanai Upright Pink

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7146
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'VEAZ0006'
Trade name: Lanai Upright Rose with Eye

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7147
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'VEAZ0007'
Trade name: Lanai Upright Blue with Eye

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 10-7148
Application date: 2010/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'VEAZ0008'
Trade name: Magelana White



CHANGES

APPLICATIONS ABANDONED

KANGAROO PAW (*Anigozanthos*)

► **Applicant:** Ramm Botanicals Holdings Pty. Ltd., Tuggerah, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-5981
Application date: 2007/07/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/28
Proposed denomination: 'Rambubona'

► **Applicant:** Ramm Botanicals Holdings Pty. Ltd., Tuggerah, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-5982
Application date: 2007/07/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/28
Proposed denomination: 'Rambudan'

► **Applicant:** Ramm Botanicals Holdings Pty. Ltd., Tuggerah, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-5983
Application date: 2007/07/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/28
Proposed denomination: 'Rambueleg'

ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Applicant:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5249
Application date: 2006/02/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/27
Proposed denomination: 'KORamiro'
Trade name: Patriot Kordana

► **Applicant:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5247
Application date: 2006/02/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/27
Proposed denomination: 'KORbalrom'
Trade name: Smart Kordana

► **Applicant:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5246
Application date: 2006/02/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/27
Proposed denomination: 'KORbelesp'
Trade name: Lydia Kordana

► **Applicant:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5242
Application date: 2006/02/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/27
Proposed denomination: 'KORfriroy'
Trade name: Samba Kordana

► **Applicant:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5250
Application date: 2006/02/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/27
Proposed denomination: 'KORnolia'
Trade name: Magnolia Kordana

CHANGES

► **Applicant:** W. Kordes' Söhne
Rosenschulen GmbH & Co.
KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5244
Application date: 2006/02/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/27
Proposed denomination: 'KORSavale'
Trade name: Mercedes Kordana

► **Applicant:** W. Kordes' Söhne
Rosenschulen GmbH & Co.
KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5245
Application date: 2006/02/23
Date abandoned: 2010/07/27
Proposed denomination: 'KORvapoco'
Trade name: Bonanza Kordana

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6187
Application date: 2008/02/21
Date withdrawn: 2010/10/18
Proposed denomination: 'Sunbelkopawai'
Trade name: Million Bells Plum

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6218
Application date: 2008/03/07
Date withdrawn: 2010/10/18
Proposed denomination: 'Sunbelkuriho'
Trade name: Million Bells Trailing Ice

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6216
Application date: 2008/03/07
Date withdrawn: 2010/10/18
Proposed denomination: 'Sunbelremo'
Trade name: Million Bells Lime

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6185
Application date: 2008/02/21
Date withdrawn: 2010/10/18
Proposed denomination: 'Suncalpapu'
Trade name: Million Bells Brilliant Pink

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6184
Application date: 2008/02/21
Date withdrawn: 2010/10/18
Proposed denomination: 'Suncalsifopi'
Trade name: Million Bells Chiffon

CONEFLOWER (*Echinacea purpurea*)

► **Applicant:** Sunny Border Nurseries Inc.,
Kensington, Connecticut,
United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6440
Application date: 2008/09/30
Date withdrawn: 2010/12/01
Proposed denomination: 'Red Knee High'

CHANGES

COREOPSIS (*Coreopsis*)

► **Applicant:** Darrell R. Probst,
Hubbardston, Massachusetts,
United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6235
Application date: 2008/03/28
Date withdrawn: 2010/12/01
Proposed denomination: 'Redshift'

► **Applicant:** Sunny Border Nurseries Inc.,
Kensington, Connecticut,
United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6366
Application date: 2008/06/06
Date withdrawn: 2010/12/01
Proposed denomination: 'Sienna Sunset'

FUCHSIA (*Fuchsia*)

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited and
Nishinomiya-city, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6221
Application date: 2008/03/07
Date withdrawn: 2010/10/18
Proposed denomination: 'Sanifpirave'
Trade name: Angel Earrings Mauve

NEMESIA (*Nemesia*)

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6175
Application date: 2008/02/15
Date withdrawn: 2010/12/10
Proposed denomination: 'KLENH08453'

PHLOX (*Phlox drummondii*)

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 06-5529
Application date: 2006/07/06
Date withdrawn: 2010/10/18
Proposed denomination: 'Sunphlocobu'
Trade name: Astoria Silver

SHASTA DAISY (*Leucanthemum* ×*superbum*)

► **Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V.,
Venhuizen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 04-4329
Application date: 2004/08/17
Date withdrawn: 2010/11/30
Proposed denomination: 'Kiedai'

TORENIA (*Torenia*)

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 08-6180
Application date: 2008/02/21
Date withdrawn: 2010/10/18
Proposed denomination: 'Sunrenipink'
Trade name: Summer Wave Amethyst '09

CHANGES

CHANGE OF AGENT IN CANADA (varieties granted rights)

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

- **Holder:** NDSU Research Foundation,
Fargo, North Dakota, United
States of America
- Former Agent in Canada:** Global Agri Services Inc., New
Maryland, New Brunswick
- New Agent in Canada:** Rockyview Elite Tubers Ltd.,
Keoma, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 3243
- Date granted:** 2008/06/26
- Approved denomination:** 'Dakota Diamond'

CHANGE OF DENOMINATION

APPLE (*Malus*)

- **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Application number:** 09-6625
- Application date:** 2009/04/22
- Previously proposed
denomination:** 'KAR22'
- Proposed denomination:** 'KAS22'

CHERRY (*Prunus fruticosa* × *P. cerasus*)

- **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- Application number:** 02-3388
- Application date:** 2002/12/16
- Previously proposed
denomination:** 'SK7-32-19.1'
- Proposed denomination:** 'Cupid'

- **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- Application number:** 02-3384
- Application date:** 2002/12/16
- Previously proposed
denomination:** 'SK7-7-5.8'
- Proposed denomination:** 'Romeo'

CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum*)

- **Applicant:** Willy's Greenhouses Ltd.,
Niagara on the Lake, Ontario
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
- Application number:** 10-6998
- Application date:** 2010/06/09
- Previously proposed
denomination:** 'Power Rose'
- Proposed denomination:** 'PWR-RSA'
- Trade name:** Power Rosé

LYCHNIS (*Lychnis*)

- **Applicant:** Oudshoorn, Hubertus,
Rijpwetering, Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
- Application number:** 05-4791
- Application date:** 2005/04/26
- Previously proposed
denomination:** 'Rollys Favourite'
- Proposed denomination:** 'Rollys Favorite'

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

- **Applicant:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International,
Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, United
States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Caledon,
Ontario
- Application number:** 10-7013
- Application date:** 2010/06/21
- Previously proposed
denomination:** 'XW08C'
- Proposed denomination:** '25R34'

CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Caledon, Ontario
Application number: 10-7014
Application date: 2010/06/21
Previously proposed denomination: 'XW07W'
Proposed denomination: '25R40'

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
Application number: 10-7076
Application date: 2010/08/19
Previously proposed denomination: 'S01-285-7R'
Proposed denomination: 'Moats'

WHEAT (*Triticum turgidum subsp. durum*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 10-7018
Application date: 2010/06/30
Previously proposed denomination: 'DT801'
Proposed denomination: 'Transcend'

CHANGE OF HOLDER

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Former Holder:** Privar Farm Inc., North Wiltshire, Prince Edward Island
New Holder: Cavendish Farms Corporation, Summerside, Prince Edward Island
Certificate number: 2092
Date granted: 2005/02/17
Approved denomination: 'Prospect'

PROTECTIVE DIRECTION WITHDRAWN

OAT (*Avena sativa*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 05-5171
Application date: 2005/11/22
Proposed denomination: 'Gehl'
Protective direction withdrawn: 2010/12/15

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Hyland Seeds, a Division of Dow AgroSciences, Inc., Ailsa Craig, Ontario
Application number: 08-6458
Application date: 2008/10/16
Proposed denomination: 'Branson'
Protective direction withdrawn: 2010/12/17

► **Applicant:** Agrigenetics, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Dow AgroSciences Canada Inc., Calgary, Alberta
Application number: 09-6659
Application date: 2009/06/09
Proposed denomination: 'SW124-029'
Protective direction withdrawn: 2010/12/17

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Agrigenetics, Inc.,
Indianapolis, Indiana, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Dow AgroSciences Canada
Inc., Calgary, Alberta
Application number: 09-6660
Application date: 2009/06/09
Proposed denomination: 'TWF116-072'
**Protective direction
withdrawn:** 2010/12/17

RIGHTS REVOKED

CANOLA QUALITY ORIENTAL MUSTARD (*Brassica juncea*)

► **Holder:** Viterra Inc., Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina,
Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 2431
Date granted: 2006/05/18
Date rights revoked: 2010/10/04
Denomination: 'Dahinda'

FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum*)

► **Holder:** Viterra Inc., Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina,
Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 0931
Date granted: 2001/05/07
Date rights revoked: 2010/11/19
Denomination: '1084'
Synonym: Rydal

► **Holder:** Viterra Inc., Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina,
Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 2738
Date granted: 2007/05/18
Date rights revoked: 2010/10/04
Denomination: '2126'

► **Holder:** Viterra Inc., Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina,
Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 2739
Date granted: 2007/05/18
Date rights revoked: 2010/10/04
Denomination: '2149'

KALANCHOË (*Kalanchoe*)

► **Holder:** Knud Jepsen A/S, Hinnerup,
Denmark
Agent in Canada: Bereskin & Parr, Toronto,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3270
Date granted: 2008/07/30
Date rights revoked: 2010/12/14
Denomination: 'African Pearl'

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

► **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc.,
Encinitas, California, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0981
Date granted: 2001/06/06
Date rights revoked: 2010/10/20
Denomination: 'Eckansley'
Trade name: Holly Point

ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne
Rosenschulen GmbH & Co.
KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Cassan Maclean, Ottawa,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1206
Date granted: 2002/07/16
Date rights revoked: 2010/12/13
Denomination: 'KORKleiva'
Trade name: Vanilla Kordana

CHANGES

SPIREA (*Spiraea ×vanhouttei*)

► **Holder:** Denis Levac, Ste-Adèle,
Quebec
Certificate number: 2754
Date granted: 2007/06/07
Date rights revoked: 2010/10/22
Denomination: 'Levgold'

RIGHTS SURRENDERED

ARGYRANTHEMUM (*Argyranthemum frutescens*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2051
Date granted: 2004/12/15
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Argyraketis'
Trade name: Molimba Maggy White

► **Holder:** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd.,
Macquarie Fields, New South
Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1636
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/18
Approved denomination: 'Sugar Baby'

► **Holder:** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd.,
Macquarie Fields, New South
Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1637
Date granted: 2003/10/30
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/18
Approved denomination: 'Summer Melody'

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3640
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcabyelow'
Trade name: Cabaret Yellow

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3294
Date granted: 2008/08/29
Date rights surrendered: 2010/08/27
Approved denomination: 'KLECA05114'
Trade name: Minifamous Perfect Red

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3666
Date granted: 2009/10/26
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/18
Approved denomination: 'KLECA06124'
Trade name: MiniFamous Apricot Red Eye

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1067
Date granted: 2001/11/19
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Sunbelchipi'
Trade name: Million Bells Cherry Pink

CANOLA (*Brassica napus*)

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production
LP, Caledon, Ontario
Certificate number: 0279
Date granted: 1996/11/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/18
Approved denomination: '46A65'

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3605
Date granted: 2009/09/14
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/18
Approved denomination: 'Yopatagonia'
Trade name: Patagonia

COLEUS

(*Solenostemon scutellarioides*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3703
Date granted: 2010/01/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/17
Approved denomination: 'Balcinsu'
Trade name: Indian Summer

CONEFLOWER

(*Echinacea purpurea*)

► **Holder:** Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number: 2337
Date granted: 2005/12/08
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/08
Approved denomination: 'Norwhinat'
Trade name: White Natalie

DAHLIA

(*Dahlia*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2624
Date granted: 2006/10/14
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Margaret Improved'
Trade name: Dahlietta Margaret

DAHLIA

(*Dahlia pinnata*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3428
Date granted: 2008/12/18
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/17
Approved denomination: 'Dapapu'
Trade name: Dahlietta Patty

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3641
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Dapasewi'
Trade name: Dahlietta Blanca

FUCHSIA

(*Fuchsia*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Ltd. and
Nishinomiya City, Tokyo,
Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3590
Date granted: 2009/08/25
Date rights surrendered: 2010/08/17
Approved denomination: 'Sanifpeco'
Trade name: Angel Earrings Petticoat

GAILLARDIA

(*Gaillardia pulchella*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2542
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: 'Baltoredem'
Trade name: Torch Red Ember

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2235
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Baltoryell’
Trade name: Torch Yellow

HELIOTROPE (*Heliotropium arborescens*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2547
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: ‘Balhelbabim’
Trade name: Baby Blue

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2241
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Balfusheat’
Trade name: Fusion Heat Coral

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2242
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Balfusinred’
Trade name: Fusion Infrared Apricot

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2240
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Balfusnet’
Trade name: Fusion Sunset Peach

► **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc.,
Encinitas, California, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2255
Date granted: 2005/11/08
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘KIE011210’
Trade name: Paradise Cabernet Red

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens flaccida* × *I. hawkeri*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2554
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: ‘Balfafblus’
Trade name: Fanfare Blush

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2553
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: ‘Balcebimpu’
Trade name: Celebrette Purple

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3652
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcebink'
Trade name: Celebrette Pink

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3651
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcebredep'
Trade name: Celebrette Deep Red

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3647
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcelapt'
Trade name: Celebration Apricot

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2238
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcelichey'
Trade name: Celebration Cherry Red

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3648
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcelimpik'
Trade name: Celebration Pink Improved

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3649
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcelimpur'
Trade name: Celebration Purple

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2239
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcelipurt'
Trade name: Celebration Purple Star

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3650
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcelwitim'
Trade name: Celebration White

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens walleriana*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2548
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: 'Balfierose'
Trade name: Fiesta Rose

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2236
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Balfiesink’
Trade name: Fiesta Sparkler Hot Pink

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3646
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Balolespri’
Trade name: Fiesta Ole Purple Stripe

LAMIUM (*Lamium maculatum*)

► **Holder:** R. Delamore Ltd., Wisbech,
Cambridgeshire, United
Kingdom
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2013
Date granted: 2004/11/01
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/15
Approved denomination: ‘Dellam’
Trade name: Golden Anniversary

LANTANA (*Lantana camara*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3654
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Balandcit’
Trade name: Landmark Citrus

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2245
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Balandgold’
Trade name: Landmark Gold

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3653
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Balandlae’
Trade name: Landmark Blaze

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3655
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Baluclush’
Trade name: Lucky Honey Blush

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2555
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: ‘Balucpea’
Trade name: Lucky Peach

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2246
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Balucwhit’
Trade name: Landmark White

CHANGES

LOBELIA (*Lobelia erinus*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America

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

Certificate number: 3657
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balwalila'
Trade name: Waterfall Light Lavender

PEAS (*Pisum sativum*)

► **Holder:** Lantmännen SW Seed AB,
Svalöv, Sweden

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

Certificate number: 2947
Date granted: 2007/10/03
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/01
Approved denomination: 'SW Carousel'

► **Holder:** Limagrain Nederland B.V.,
Lelystad, Netherlands

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

Certificate number: 2006
Date granted: 2004/10/13
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/13
Approved denomination: 'Topeka'

► **Holder:** Limagrain Nederland B.V.,
Lelystad, Netherlands

Agent in Canada: FP Genetics Inc., Regina,
Saskatchewan

Certificate number: 2274
Date granted: 2005/11/22
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/25
Approved denomination: 'Tudor'

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium ×hortorum*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America

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

Certificate number: 2248
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Baldebrila'
Trade name: Designer Bright Lavender

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America

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

Certificate number: 2543
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: 'Baldescarim'
Trade name: Designer Scarlet

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America

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

Certificate number: 3097
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/17
Approved denomination: 'Baldesimred'
Trade name: Designer Red

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America

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

Certificate number: 2546
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: 'Balfanero'
Trade name: Fantasia Neon Rose

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2544
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: ‘**Balfanimcar**’
Trade name: Fantasia Cardinal Red

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2545
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: ‘**Balfanimfro**’
Trade name: Fantasia Flamingo Rose

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3644
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘**Balfanimvio**’
Trade name: Fantasia Violet

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2249
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘**Balfansal**’
Trade name: Fantasia Salmon

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2034
Date granted: 2004/12/03
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘**Balfanshop**’
Trade name: Fantasia Shocking Pink

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3096
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/17
Approved denomination: ‘**Balluresion**’
Trade name: Allure Red Passion

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3095
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/17
Approved denomination: ‘**Ballurpinzle**’
Trade name: Allure Pink Sizzle

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3643
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘**Ballursal**’
Trade name: Allure Salmon

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2035
Date granted: 2004/12/03
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘**Balshodele**’
Trade name: Showcase Deep Scarlet

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3671
Date granted: 2009/10/26
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/18
Approved denomination: ‘**KLEPS06128**’
Trade name: Moonlight Violet Kiss

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3074
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Zobrisca'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Bright Scarlet

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium* × *hortorum* × *P. peltatum*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3098
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/17
Approved denomination: 'Balgalbrise'
Trade name: Galleria Bright Sunrise

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium peltatum*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2247
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balcolreim'
Trade name: Colorcade Red

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3094
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/17
Approved denomination: 'Balcolvio'
Trade name: Colorcade Violet

PETUNIA (*Petunia* × *hybrida*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2558
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: 'Balsuncora'
Trade name: Suncatcher Coral Prism

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3336
Date granted: 2008/08/29
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/18
Approved denomination: 'Petpasyel'
Trade name: Sanguna Pastel Yellow

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and
Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc.,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1076
Date granted: 2001/11/19
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Revolution Brilliantpink'
Trade name: Surfinia Brilliant Pink

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and
Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc.,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2540
Date granted: 2006/10/16
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/18
Approved denomination: 'Suncopablue'
Trade name: Surfinia Baby Blue Compact

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2538
Date granted: 2006/10/16
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/18
Approved denomination: ‘Suncopaho’
Trade name: Surfinia Baby White Compact

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2982
Date granted: 2007/11/09
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Sunmilk’
Trade name: Surfinia Royal Milk Tea

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2981
Date granted: 2007/11/09
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Sunraspberry’
Trade name: Surfinia Raspberry Dream

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Holder:** F. Brands, Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 0264
Date granted: 1996/08/21
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/29
Approved denomination: ‘Diamant’

► **Holder:** Dijkhuis, P.R. & J.P., c/o AGRICO B.A., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 0275
Date granted: 1996/10/21
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/29
Approved denomination: ‘Hertha’

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 2985
Date granted: 2007/11/16
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/18
Approved denomination: ‘Northstar’

ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3430
Date granted: 2008/12/30
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/29
Approved denomination: ‘Poulcs010’
Trade name: Cadillac

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3433
Date granted: 2008/12/30
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/29
Approved denomination: ‘Poulcs017’
Trade name: Blois

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3434
Date granted: 2008/12/30
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/29
Approved denomination: ‘Pouldom’
Trade name: Gold Reef

CHANGES

SCAEVOLA (*Scaevola humilis*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2038
Date granted: 2004/12/03
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balscavbon'
Trade name: Blue Ribbon

SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds Inc.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota,
United States of America
Agent in Canada: Syngenta Seeds Canada, Inc.,
Arva, Ontario
Certificate number: 1814
Date granted: 2004/06/02
Date rights surrendered: 2010/10/04
Approved denomination: 'CL970331'

SUTERA (*Sutera*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2541
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: 'Balablim'
Trade name: Abunda 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: 2560
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: 'Balazmapurp'
Trade name: Aztec Magic Purple

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2041
Date granted: 2004/12/03
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Balazpink'
Trade name: Aztec Pink

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2562
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2010/12/29
Approved denomination: 'Balazwilro'
Trade name: Aztec Wild Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,
Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3051
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: 'Carpin'
Trade name: Magdalena Carpet Magic Rose

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1086
Date granted: 2001/11/19
Date rights surrendered: 2010/11/25
Approved denomination: ‘Sunvp-su’
Trade name: Temari Bright Red



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

AGERATUM

AGERATUM

(Ageratum houstonianum)

Proposed denomination: 'Agbapur'
Trade name: Patina Purple '10
Application number: 09-6735
Application date: 2008/10/14 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Monica Sanders, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Agsantis' (Artist Blue) and 'Agrosantis' (Artist Rose)

Summary: *The leaves of 'Agbapur' are larger than those of both reference varieties. The flower bud discs of 'Agbapur' are dark violet before opening while those of 'Agsantis' are violet and those of 'Agrosantis' are purple. The inflorescence of 'Agbapur' have more flowers than those of both reference varieties. The disc florets of 'Agbapur' differ in colour from those of both reference varieties.*

Description:

PLANT: annual, bushy-rounded growth habit, dense branching

STEM: light green, anthocyanin colouration ranging from absent to weak, dense pubescence, medium to thick

LEAF: simple type

LEAF BLADE: broad ovate, cuspidate apex, cordate and truncate base, dentate margin, blistering present, medium degree of blistering, medium pubescence density on upper and lower sides, dark green on upper side, no variegation, petiole present

FLOWER: inflorescence type

PEDICEL: absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER BUD: dark violet (RHS N79C) disc before opening

DISC FLORET: violet (RHS N87B-N78B) fading to blue violet (RHS N88B) with age

Origin and Breeding: 'Agbapur' was bred and developed as part of a planned breeding program by the breeder Monica M.A. Sanders at Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. The new variety originated from a controlled pollination of a female *Ageratum houstonianum* plant identified as Y0017-3 with pollen from a male *Ageratum houstonianum* plant identified as Y0039-3. The cross was made in October 2003 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. The resultant seed was sown in January 2004. 'Agbapur' was selected as a single seedling in August 2004 in Enkhuizen based on growth habit, branching, flower size and flower colour. Asexual reproduction by cuttings of 'Agbapur' was first conducted in Enkhuizen in September 2004.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Agbapur' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 12, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 16, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

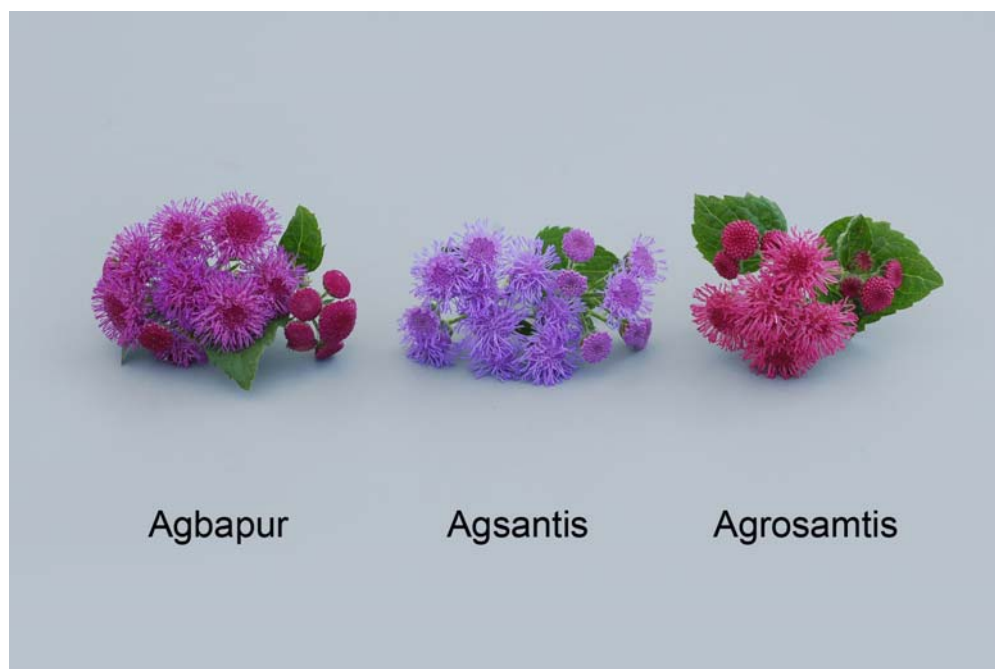
Comparison table for 'Agbapur'

	'Agbapur'	'Agsantis'*	'Agrosantis'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.8	3.7	4.1
std. deviation	0.35	0.20	0.12
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	4.9	3.4	3.8
std. deviation	0.33	0.23	0.39

<i>Colour of flower bud disc (RHS)</i>			
before opening	N79C	N87A	greyer than 61A
<i>Number of flowers per inflorescence</i>			
mean	10.0	6.8	6.4
std. deviation	2.16	0.84	0.89
<i>Colour of disc florets (RHS)</i>			
newly opened	N87B outer florets, N78B inner florets	94B outer florets, N87B inner florets	64B-C darkening at tip
aging	N88B	N/A	65B with 64C tips
*reference varieties			



Ageratum: 'Agbabur' (left) with reference varieties 'Agsantis' (center) and 'Agrosamtis' (right)



Ageratum: 'Agbabur' (left) with reference varieties 'Agsantis' (center) and 'Agrosamtis' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

APPLE

APPLE (*Malus*)

Proposed denomination: 'KAR27'
Application number: 09-6626
Application date: 2009/04/22
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: 'Novamac' and 'Liberty'

Summary: *There are absent or very few lenticels on the one year old shoot of 'KAR27' whereas there are few on 'Novamac' and many on 'Liberty'. The length/width ratio of 'KAR27' is large whereas it is medium for both reference varieties. 'KAR27' has a smaller flower diameter than that of both reference varieties. The stigma is positioned below the anthers in 'KAR27' and are level with the anthers in both reference varieties. The fruit height of 'KAR27' is shorter than that of both reference varieties. The fruit of 'KAR27' are obloid in shape whereas it is conic in both reference varieties. The relative area of over colour of skin of 'KAR27' is very large whereas it is medium sized on both reference varieties. The eye basin of 'KAR27' is shallow whereas it is medium depth in 'Novamac' and deep in 'Liberty'.*

Description:

TREE: medium vigour, ramified, upright growth habit, bearing primarily on spurs

ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: medium thickness, short internodes, dark brown on sunny side, medium density of pubescence on distal half of shoot, absent or very few lenticels

LEAF: upwards attitude in relation to shoot, large length/width ratio, medium green, serrate type 1 margin on upper half, absent or very weak pubescence on lower side

PETIOLE: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration at base

FLOWER: predominantly light pink at balloon stage, overlapping arrangement of petals, stigma positioned below anthers, begins flowering mid-season

YOUNG FRUIT: very large extent of anthocyanin overcolour

FRUIT: small, small height/diameter ratio, obloid shape, absent or weak ribbing, absent or weak crowning at calyx end, small eye, short sepals, mid-season harvest and eating maturity

FRUIT SKIN: strong glaucosity, absent or weak greasiness, yellow ground colour, medium-sized area of russet around stalk attachment, absent or small area of russet on cheeks and around eye basin, medium number of small lenticels

OVERCOLOUR: relatively very large, dark purple red, pattern solid flush with weakly defined narrow stripes

STALK: long and thick

STALK CAVITY: shallow and medium width

EYE BASIN: shallow and medium width

FRUIT FLESH: medium firmness, cream, moderately open aperture of locules in transverse section

FRUIT QUALITY: absent or very weak browning of the flesh one hour after being cut, medium percentage of malic acid and total sugars in the juice

DISEASE REACTION: resistant to apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)

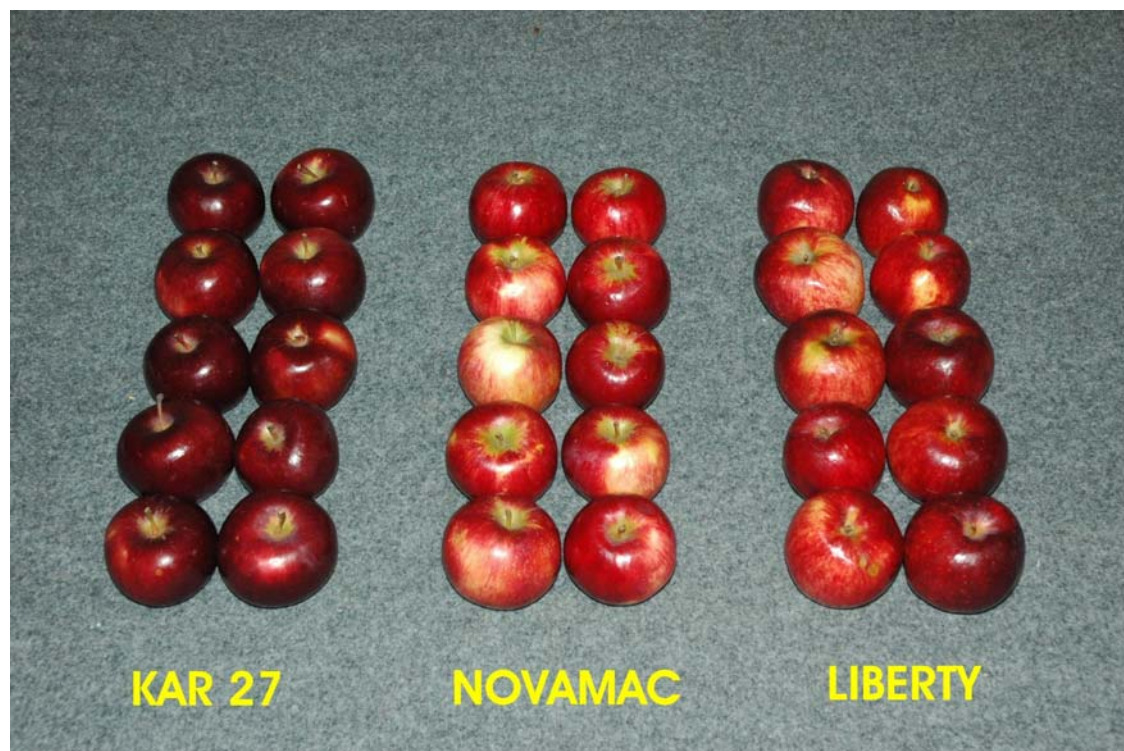
Origin and Breeding: 'KAR27' arose from the cross 'C13-05-01' as the female parent with 'S34-01-19' as the male parent which was conducted in 1978 at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Research Station in Kentville, Nova Scotia. Seedlings of the initial cross were grafted on the semi-dwarf rootstock MM.106 and were planted out in a replicated trial in 1978. The selection criteria included freedom from apple scab and other diseases, fruit colour and flavour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in 2008 and 2009 at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Horticulture Research Center in Kentville, Nova Scotia. The original planting consisted of 7 trees of 'KAR27', 12 trees of 'Novaspy' and 9 trees of 'Liberty'. The trial was planted in 1998 in a RCB design, with trees spaced 3.5 meters apart within the row and rows spaced 5.0 meters apart.

Comparison table for 'KAR27'

	'KAR27'	'Novamac'*	'Liberty'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	8.65	7.39	7.57
std. deviation	1.03	0.61	0.77
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	36.29	33.80	23.69
std. deviation	5.60	4.83	4.24
<i>Flower diameter (when petals pressed in horizontal position) (cm)</i>			
mean	4.21	4.66	5.03
std. deviation	0.33	0.32	0.32
<i>Fruit height (cm)</i>			
mean	5.84	6.24	6.75
std. deviation	0.31	0.38	0.40

*reference varieties



Apple: 'KAR27' (left) with reference varieties 'Novamac' (centre) and 'Liberty' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KAS22'
Application number: 09-6625
Application date: 2009/04/22
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: 'Novaspy' and 'Liberty'

Summary: *The tree of 'KAS22' has an upright growth habit whereas 'Novaspy' has a weeping growth habit and 'Liberty' has a spreading one. The length/width ratio of the leaf of 'KAS22' is large whereas it is medium on both reference varieties. The fruit diameter of 'KAS22' is larger than that of both reference varieties. The overcolour of skin on the fruit of 'KAS22' is a solid red flush with weakly defined stripes whereas it is orange red with stripes only on 'Novaspy' and is a purple red weakly defined flush with strongly defined stripes on 'Liberty'.*

Description:

TREE: strong vigour, ramified, spreading growth habit, bearing primarily on spurs

ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: medium thickness, short internodes, light brown on sunny side, dense pubescence on distal half of shoot, medium number of lenticels

LEAF: upwards attitude in relation to shoot, large length/width ratio, medium green, serrate type 2 margin on upper half, absent or very weak pubescence on lower side

PETIOLE: small extent of anthocyanin colouration at base

FLOWER: predominantly dark pink at balloon stage, overlapping arrangement of petals, stigma positioned above anthers, begins flowering mid-season

YOUNG FRUIT: large extent of anthocyanin overcolour

FRUIT: medium size, medium height/diameter ratio, obloid shape, moderate ribbing, moderate crowning at calyx end, medium-sized eye, medium length sepals, mid-season harvest maturity and early eating maturity

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

OVERCOLOUR: relatively large, medium red, pattern solid flush with weakly defined broad stripes

STALK: medium length and thickness

STALK CAVITY: medium depth and broad

EYE BASIN: medium depth and width

FRUIT FLESH: firm, yellowish, moderately open aperture of locules in transverse section

FRUIT QUALITY: strong browning of the flesh one hour after being cut, medium percentage of malic acid and total sugars in the juice

DISEASE REACTION: moderately resistant to apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*)

Origin and Breeding: 'KAS22' arose from the cross 'S28-18-36' as the female parent with 'Stark Splendor' as the male parent which was conducted in 1975 at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Research Station in Kentville, Nova Scotia. Seedlings of the initial cross were grafted on the semi-dwarf rootstock MM.106 and were planted in a replicated trial in 1979. The selection criteria included fruit size, firmness, flavour, texture, storage adaptability, flavour and texture retention following storage and resistance to disease and insects.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in 2008 and 2009 at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Horticulture Research Center in Kentville, Nova Scotia. The original planting consisted of 5 trees of 'KAS22', 12 trees of 'Novaspy' and 9 trees of 'Liberty'. The trial was planted in 1998 in a RCB design, with trees spaced 3.5 meters apart within the row and rows spaced 5.0 meters apart.

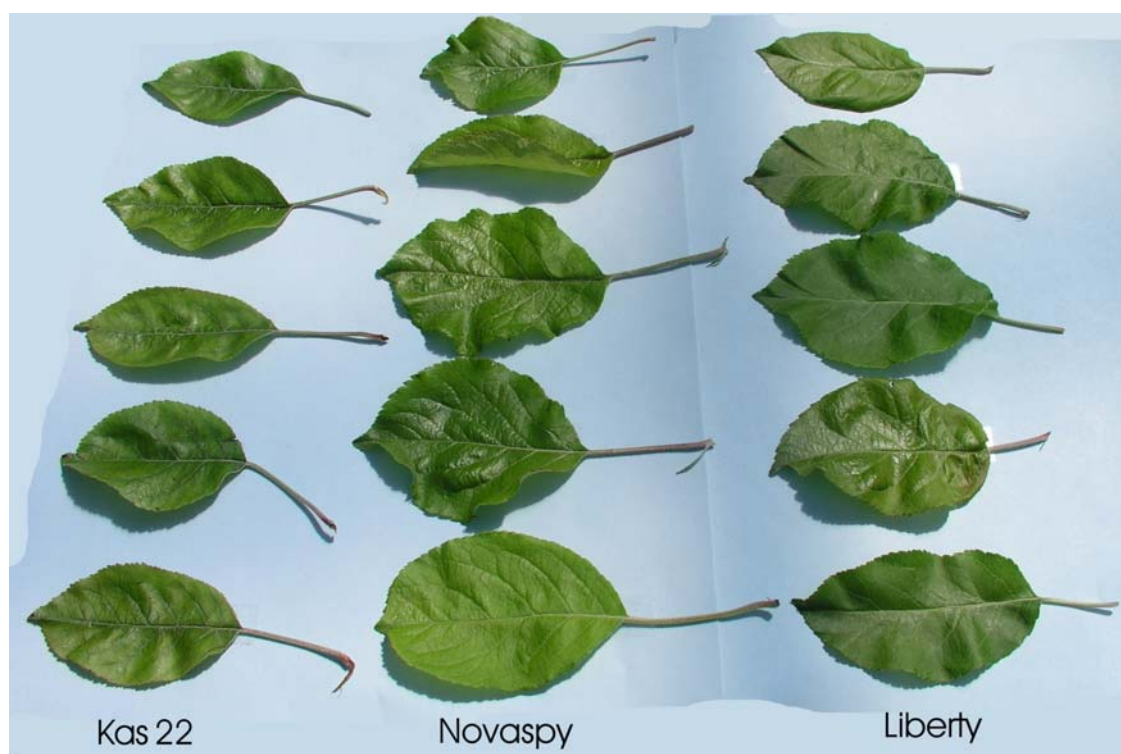
Comparison table for 'KAS22'

	'KAS22'	'Novaspy'*	'Liberty'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	6.74	7.25	7.57
std. deviation	0.63	0.99	0.77
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.21	4.89	4.89
std. deviation	0.54	0.47	0.68
<i>Flower diameter (when petals pressed in horizontal position) (cm)</i>			
mean	5.04	4.34	5.03
std. deviation	0.27	0.22	0.32
<i>Fruit diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	7.99	7.45	7.24
std. deviation	0.30	0.47	0.35

*reference varieties



Apple: 'KAS22' (left) with reference varieties 'Novaspy' (centre) and 'Liberty' (right)



Apple: 'KAS22' (left) with reference varieties 'Novaspy' (centre) and 'Liberty' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

ARGYRANTHEMUM

ARGYRANTHEMUM*(Argyranthemum)*

Proposed denomination: 'Bonmadcivy'
Trade name: Madeira Crested Ivory
Application number: 09-6525
Application date: 2009/03/16
Applicant: Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrew Bernuetz, Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Bonmadcrel' (Madeira Crested Yellow)

Summary: *The plants of 'Bonmadcivy' are shorter than the plants of 'Bonmadcrel'. The ray floret length is shorter for 'Bonmadcivy' than for 'Bonmadcrel'. The upper and lower side of the ray floret is white for 'Bonmadcivy' while it is yellow green on the upper side and light yellow on the lower side for 'Bonmadcrel'. The disc is grey to white for 'Bonmadcivy' while the disc of 'Bonmadcrel' is yellow.*

Description:

PLANT: rounded growth habit, dense, no stem anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: upper side medium green, lateral lobe with shallow to medium depth incisions

FLOWER: anemone-like

RAY FLORET: straight along longitudinal axis, upper and lower side white (RHS 157D)

DISC FLORET: grey to white (RHS 157C-D).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bonmadcivy' originated from a cross conducted from June 2004 to July 2004 at Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia. The female parent was a proprietary selection designated O4-68, characterized by its single flower form, white flower colour, medium green foliage and compact upright growth habit. The male parent was the variety 'Bonmadcrel'. The initial selection was made on April 18, 2005 and propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. Selection criteria included time of flowering, plant habit, number of flowers, flower size and peduncle length.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bonmadcivy' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 30, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 8, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bonmadcivy'

	'Bonmadcivy'	'Bonmadcrel'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	13.1	20.4
std. deviation	1.41	1.38
<i>Length of ray floret (cm)</i>		
mean	1.1	1.4
std. deviation	0.10	0.10
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	157D	2C
lower side	157D (whiter than)	4D (lighter than)

Colour of disc florets

RHS

157C-D

7C

*reference variety



Argyranthemum: 'Bonmadcivy' (left) with reference variety 'Bonmadcrel' (right)



Argyranthemum: 'Bonmadcivy' (left) with reference variety 'Bonmadcrel' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Bonmadre'
Trade name: Madeira Red
Application number: 09-6526
Application date: 2009/03/16
Applicant: Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrew Bernuetz, Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Supa742' (Meteor Red) and 'Supa1098' (Comet Red)

Summary: *The plants of 'Bonmadre' are shorter than the plants of the reference varieties. The leaf of 'Bonmadre' is shorter and narrower than the leaves of the reference varieties. The lateral leaf lobe of 'Bonmadre' has absent or very shallow margin incisions while the lateral lobe of 'Supa742' has shallow to medium depth incisions and the lateral lobe of 'Supa1098' has medium to deep incisions.*

Description:

PLANT: upright rounded growth habit, dense, stem anthocyanin colouration present

LEAF: upper side medium green, lateral lobe with absent or very shallow incisions

FLOWER: semi-double

RAY FLORET: straight along longitudinal axis, upper side dark purple red (RHS 60A-B), aging to lighter purple red (RHS 60B-C), yellow green (RHS 1C) secondary colour at base, lower side blue pink (RHS 186C) with streaks of brown purple (RHS 186B)

DISC FLORET: red before anther dehiscence, yellow orange after anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bonmadre' originated from a cross conducted from June 2005 to July 2005 at Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia. The female parent was a proprietary selection designated O5-5, characterized by its single flower form, dark pink flower colour, medium green foliage and upright growth habit. The male parent was a bulk pollen mix of proprietary breeding lines characterized by their single flower form, dark red and deep pink flower colours, medium green foliage colour and compact and upright growth habits. The initial selection was made on August 29, 2006 and propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. Selection criteria included flower colour and minimal flower colour fading with age.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bonmadre' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 30, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 8, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bonmadre'

	'Bonmadre'	'Supa742'*	'Supa1098'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	15.6	17.7	27.5
std. deviation	1.68	2.33	1.57
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.3	5.8	7.4
std. deviation	0.34	0.64	0.73
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.9	3.7	4.7
std. deviation	0.41	0.42	0.64
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
upper side	60A-B, aging to 60B-C	61A (more purple than)	60A, aging to 60A-B
lower side	186C streaked with 186B	186A-B	186C streaked with 186B

*reference varieties



Argyranthemum: 'Bonmadre' (left) with reference varieties 'Supa742' (centre) and 'Supa1098' (right)



Argyranthemum: 'Bonmadre' (left) with reference varieties 'Supa742' (centre) and 'Supa1098' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

ASTILBE

ASTILBE*(Astilbe)*

Proposed denomination: 'Vision in White'
Application number: 06-5683
Application date: 2006/11/30
Applicant: Jan G. Van Veen, Noorden, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Jan G. Van Veen, Noorden, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Deutschland'

Summary: *The terminal leaflet blades of 'Vision in White' are longer than those of 'Deutschland'. The petioles and peduncles of 'Vision in White' have medium anthocyanin colouration while those of 'Deutschland' have weak anthocyanin colouration. 'Vision in White' flowers mid season while 'Deutschland' flowers early season. The panicles of 'Vision in White' are erect while those of 'Deutschland' are erect with a dropping tip.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, perennial type, upright-bushy growth habit, sparse branching

LEAF: alternate and rosette arrangement, biternate, medium number of leaflets

LEAF BLADE: elliptic to ovate, acute to acuminate apex, attenuate base, serrate margin, sparse pubescence on upper and lower sides, weak glaucosity on upper side, dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, no variegation

PETIOLE: present, medium anthocyanin colouration

PEDUNCLE: present, medium anthocyanin colouration, very sparse to sparse pubescence

FLOWERING: once, mid season, short to medium length period

FLOWER: panicle inflorescence type, terminal position, erect attitude, light green (RHS 145C) unopened bud, white (RHS 155D) when opened

Origin and Breeding: 'Vision in White' was selected at the nursery of Mr. J. G. Van Veen in Noorden, The Netherlands in 2005. The new variety was developed from a direct cross between the Astilbe varieties 'Vision' and 'Dusseldorf' conducted in 2003. The objectives of the breeding program were to create new Astilbe varieties with improved form and floral characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Vision in White' were conducted at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2010. Twenty plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 50 cm apart. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

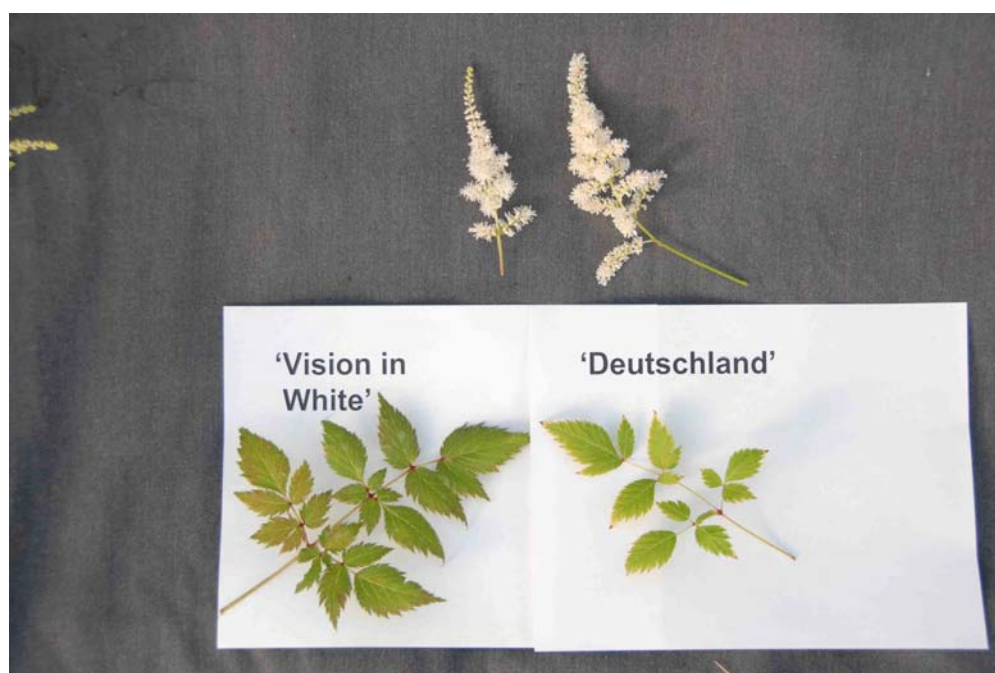
Comparison table for 'Vision in White'

	'Vision in White'	'Deutschland'*
<i>Terminal leaflet blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.45	5.43
std. deviation	0.48	0.44

*reference variety



Astilbe: 'Vision in White' (left) with reference variety 'Deutschland' (right)



Astilbe: 'Vision in White' (left) with reference variety 'Deutschland' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

BEAN

BEAN

(*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

Proposed denomination: 'Skyline'

Application number: 08-6317

Application date: 2008/04/29

Applicant: Globe Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands

Agent in Canada: Terramax Holdings Corporation, Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan

Breeder: HA van Mierlo, Globe Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Envoy'

Summary: 'Skyline' is resistant to moderately resistant to Anthracnose race 105 whereas 'Envoy' is susceptible.

Description:

PLANT: no anthocyanin colouration of hypocotyl, determinate growth habit with strong and erect stem and branches

LEAF: medium green, weak rugosity

SECONDARY LEAFLET: very sparse pubescence on lower side

FLOWER: in foliage at full flowering, small bracts, white standard, white wings

POD: light to medium green, no pigmentation, very slight curvature towards dorsal part, pointed tip, weak prominence of grains, smooth surface, distributed scattered on the plant

BEAK: medium length, weak curvature

SEED: narrow elliptic shape of median longitudinal section, elliptic to circular shape in cross section, single coloured, white or greenish, no secondary colours, weak veining, self-coloured hilar ring, shiny lustre

DISEASE REACTION: resistant to moderately resistant to Anthracnose race 105

Origin and Breeding: 'Skyline' was developed from the cross 'VM-MPB' as the female parent and '86.781' as the pollen parent conducted in November, 1982 in Vlijmen, the Netherlands. It was selected in September, 2000 from single plant selections from the F9 generation and increased from then on. Selection criteria included yield, disease resistance, maturity and stand ability.

Tests and Trials: The tests and trials for 'Skyline' were conducted in Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan during the summers of 2006-2008. Plots consisted of three replicates measuring 1.5 metres by 10 metres in length with 18.75 cm row spacings. Each replicate consisted of 8 rows.



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

BEGONIA

BEGONIA

(*Begonia ×hiemalis*)

Proposed denomination: 'Bela Lilacpink'
Application number: 10-7038
Application date: 2010/07/21
Applicant: Koppe Royalty B.V., Ermelo, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Lubbertus H. Koppe, Koppe Royalty B.V., Ermelo, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Bela'

Summary: *The outer petals of 'Bela Lilacpink' are purple red in the middle of the upper side while the outer petals of 'Bela' are dark pink red. The outer petals of 'Bela Lilacpink' are dark pink red in the middle of the lower side while those of 'Bela' are red to dark pink red.*

Description:

PLANT: short, medium to broad, few to medium number of basal shoots, medium to many branches on basal shoots
STEM: thick at internode below first inflorescence

LEAF BLADE: medium to long, medium width, dark green on upper side, light green on lower side, strong to very strong glossiness on lower side, closed base, acute apex, narrow to medium width of apex, bi-serrate margin incisions, shallow margin incisions, weak to medium margin undulation

BRACT: medium to large, red, acute apex

INFLORESCENCE: medium to dense, medium to late time of beginning of flowering after short day treatment

FLOWER: double, medium to large diameter, few petals, gradual change in petal size, incisions and undulation present on petals

OUTER PETAL: dark pink red (RHS 53D) at margin on upper side, purple red (RHS 58C) in middle on upper side, dark pink red (RHS 51A-B) in middle on lower side

INNER PETAL: purple red (RHS 57A) at margin on upper side, purple red (RHS N57A) in middle on upper side, dark pink red (RHS 51A - 53D) in middle on lower side.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bela Lilacpink' was discovered by the breeder in Ermelo, The Netherlands in 2005, as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety 'Bela'. The variety was selected based on its double flowers, colour stability, and flower longevity and quality. Propagation by terminal cuttings was first conducted in June 2005 in Ermelo, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Bela Lilacpink' is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, application number 2006/2397, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2007. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bela Lilacpink'

	'Bela Lilacpink'	'Bela'*
<i>Colour of middle of outer petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side	58C	53D
lower side	51A-B	47B-C

*reference variety



Begonia: 'Bela Lilacpink'

Proposed denomination: 'Boriasko Dark'
Application number: 10-7039
Application date: 2010/07/21
Applicant: Koppe Royalty B.V., Ermelo, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Lubbertus H. Koppe, Koppe Royalty B.V., Ermelo, The Netherlands

Description:

PLANT: medium height, medium to broad, few to medium number of basal shoots, medium to many number of branches on basal shoots

STEM: thick at internode below first inflorescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium to broad width, dark green on upper side, light green on lower side, strong glossiness on lower side, closed base, acute apex, narrow to medium width of apex, bi-serrate margin incisions, shallow to medium depth margin incisions, weak to medium margin undulation

BRACT: small, red, acute apex

INFLORESCENCE: dense, late time of beginning of flowering after short day treatment

FLOWER: double, medium diameter, few to medium number of petals, gradual change in petal size, incisions and undulation present on petal margins

OUTER PETAL: light red pink (RHS 38C) at margin on upper side, red (RHS 50A) in middle on upper side, red (RHS 47A) in middle on lower side

INNER PETAL: light red pink (RHS 49B) at margin on upper side, dark pink red (RHS 52A) in middle on upper side, dark pink red (RHS 45D) in middle on lower side

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Boriasko Dark' was discovered by the breeder in Ermelo, The Netherlands in 2005, as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety 'Boriasko'. The variety was selected based on its double flowers, colour stability, and flower longevity and quality. Propagation by terminal cuttings was first conducted in July 2005 in Ermelo, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Boriasko Dark' is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, application number 2006/2396, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2007. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Begonia: 'Boriasko Dark'

Proposed denomination:	'Rebecca'
Application number:	10-7040
Application date:	2010/07/21
Applicant:	Koppe Royalty B.V., Ermelo, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Lubbertus H. Koppe, Koppe Royalty B.V., Ermelo, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'BBMIL'

Summary: *The plant width of 'Rebecca' is medium to broad while it is medium for 'BBMIL'. The flower width of 'Rebecca' is narrow to medium while it is medium for 'BBMIL'. The lower side of the inner petals at the margin is yellow for 'Rebecca' while it is light yellow for 'BBMIL'.*

Description:

PLANT: medium to tall, medium to broad

PETIOLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side

LEAF BLADE: medium to long, medium width, dark green on upper side, light green on lower side, moderately open to closed base, moderately acute apex, shallow margin incisions, weak margin undulation

BRACT: medium in size, green

FLOWER: double, narrow to medium width, medium number of petals

OUTER PETAL: light yellow (RHS 10B) at margin on upper side, yellow (RHS 12B) at middle of upper side, absent or very shallow margin incisions

INNER PETAL: yellow (RHS 12B) at margin on upper side, yellow (RHS 12A) in middle on upper side, yellow (RHS 12B) at margin on lower side, light yellow (RHS 12C) at middle of lower side, absent or very shallow margin incisions, absent or very weak margin undulation.

Origin and Breeding: ‘Rebecca’ was discovered by the breeder in Ermelo, The Netherlands in 2005, as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety ‘Blitz’. The new variety was selected based on flower colour and petal number. Propagation by terminal cuttings was first conducted in July 2005 in Ermelo, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of ‘Rebecca’ is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/0863, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Rebecca’

	‘Rebecca’	‘BBMIL’*
<i>Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)</i>		
margin	10B	10C
<i>Colour of lower side of inner petal (RHS)</i>		
margin	12B	10C

*reference variety



Begonia: 'Rebecca'

Proposed denomination: 'Reina'
Application number: 10-7041
Application date: 2010/07/21
Applicant: Koppe Royalty B.V., Ermelo, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Lubbertus H. Koppe, Koppe Royalty B.V., Ermelo, The Netherlands

Description:

PLANT: short to medium height, medium to broad, few to medium number of basal shoots, medium number of branches on basal shoots

STEM: medium thickness of internode below first inflorescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium to broad width, dark green on upper side, light green on lower side, medium to strong glossiness on lower side, open to closed base, acute apex, narrow to medium width of apex, bi-crenate margin incisions, very shallow to shallow margin incisions, very weak to weak margin undulation

BRACT: small to medium in size, green, acute apex

INFLORESCENCE: medium to dense, medium time of beginning of flowering after short day treatment

FLOWER: double, small diameter, medium number of petals, abrupt change in petal size, no incisions or undulation of petal margin

OUTER PETAL: red (RHS 44C) at margin on upper side, orange red (RHS 30A-B) in middle on upper side, orange red (RHS 41C) in middle on lower side

INNER PETAL: orange red (RHS 33B) at margin on upper side, orange red (RHS 33B) in middle on upper side, orange red (RHS 40D) in middle on lower side.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Reina' was discovered by the breeder at Ermelo, The Netherlands in 2000, as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety 'Dark Britt'. The new variety was selected based on its flower colour. Propagation by terminal cuttings was first conducted in June 2001 in Ermelo, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Reina' is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, application number 2005/0770, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2006. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Begonia: 'Reina'



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

BRACHYSCOME

BRACHYSCOME

(*Brachyscome*)

Proposed denomination: 'Bonbrapi'
Trade name: Surdaisy Pink
Application number: 09-6569
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrew Bernuetz, Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Blue Zephyr' and 'Amethyst Blue'

Summary: The plants of 'Bonbrapi' have few stems while those of 'Blue Zephyr' and 'Amethyst Blue' have many. The leaves of 'Bonbrapi' are longer than those of both reference varieties and wider than those of 'Blue Zephyr'. The divisions on the leaves of 'Bonbrapi' are at the apex only while those on 'Blue Zephyr' are on the upper half and those on 'Amethyst Blue' are on the full length. The broadest lobes of 'Bonbrapi' are broad while those of 'Blue Zephyr' are medium and those of 'Amethyst Blue' are narrow. The flower stems of 'Bonbrapi' are shorter than those of 'Amethyst Blue'. The flower stems of 'Bonbrapi' have strong anthocyanin colouration while those of 'Blue Zephyr' have absent or very weak and those of 'Amethyst Blue' have anthocyanin colouration ranging from weak to medium. The flower heads of 'Bonbrapi' are larger than those of both reference varieties. The ray florets of 'Bonbrapi' differ in colour from those of both reference varieties.

Description:

PLANT: bushy growth type, predominantly upright stem attitude, few stems, sparse to medium density

LEAF: divided margin, margin division at apex only, depth of divisions is one third to two thirds from margin to midrib, regular lobing

LEAF LOBE: broad, oblong, apex rounded with cuspidate tip, absent or very weak secondary divisions

FLOWER STEM: strong anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER BUD: purple (RHS 60C)

FLOWER HEAD: predominant position moderately above foliage

DISC: diameter less than one third diameter of flower head, light green (RHS 144B-C) before opening of florets, yellow (RHS 2A) after opening of all florets

RAY FLORET: oblong, purple to blue pink (RHS N74B-C) upper side on first day of opening, blue pink (RHS N74C) upper side after first day of opening

Origin and Breeding: 'Bonbrapi' originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary *Brachyscome formosa* variety '00-126.2' with the *Brachyscome* variety '00-52' conducted in Yellow Rock, Australia, in 2004. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder on July 12, 2005 based on flower size, flower colour, leaf size, leaf form and leaf colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. A trial was carried out from July 2005 to December 2006 in order to examine the botanical characteristics of the plant. As a result, it was concluded that this *Brachyscome* plant was distinguishable from any other varieties and it was named 'Bonbrapi'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bonbrapi' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 cm pots on May 17, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bonbrapi'

	'Bonbrapi'	'Blue Zephyr'*	'Amethyst Blue**
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.8	3.5	3.3
std. deviation	0.37	0.29	0.26
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.3	1.2	2.0
std. deviation	0.22	0.28	0.44
<i>Flower stem length (cm)</i>			
mean	6.9	7.5	11.4
std. deviation	0.69	0.49	1.16
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.2	2.3	2.2
std. deviation	0.16	0.07	0.11
<i>Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
on first day of opening	N74B-C darkening at base	N87C, with tones of 86C towards base	N87A
after first day of opening	N74C	N88C	N87A-B

*reference varieties



Brachyscome: 'Bonbrapi' (left) with reference varieties 'BlueZephyr' (center) and 'Amethyst Blue' (right)



Brachyscome: 'Bonbrapi' (left) with reference varieties 'BlueZephyr' (center) and 'Amethyst Blue' (right)

BRACHYSCOME
(Brachyscome multifida)

Proposed denomination: 'Bonbraho'
Trade name: Surdaisy White
Application number: 09-6513
Application date: 2009/03/05
Applicant: Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrew Berneutz, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Surdaisy Mauve'

Summary: The divisions on leaves of 'Bonbraho' are along the full leaf length while those on leaves of 'Surdaisy Mauve' are only on the upper half. The flower buds and flowers of 'Bonbraho' are white while those of 'Surdaisy Mauve' are violet.

Description:

PLANT: bushy, predominant attitude of stems ranging from upright to semi upright, many stems, dense

LEAF: divided margin along full length, depth of divisions is greater than two thirds from margin to midrib, regular lobing

LEAF LOBE: narrow, linear, pointed apex, secondary divisions range from absent to weak

FLOWER STEM: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER BUD: white (RHS 155D)

FLOWER HEAD: position predominantly moderately above foliage

DISC: diameter less than one third diameter of flower head, light green (RHS 144C) before opening of florets, yellow (RHS 2A) after opening of all florets

RAY FLORET: oblong, white (RHS NN155D) on upper side

Origin and Breeding: 'Bonbraho' originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary *Brachyscome multifida* variety '00-95' with the *Brachyscome multifida* variety '00-133' conducted in Yellow Rock, Australia, in June 2004. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder on December 2004 based on flower size, flower colour, leaf size, leaf form and leaf colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. A trial was carried out from December 2005 to 2006 in order to examine the botanical characteristics of the plant. As a result, it was concluded that this *Brachyscome* plant was distinguishable from any other varieties and it was named 'Bonbraho'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bonbraho' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 cm pots on May 17, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bonbraho'

	'Bonbraho'	'Surdaisy Mauve'*
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
bud	155D	N77D
<i>Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
on first day of opening	NN155D	N88C with tones of N87C
after first day of opening	NN155D	N88D with N87D closer to the base

*reference variety



Brachyscome: 'Bonbraho' (left) with reference variety 'Surdaisy Mauve' (right)



Brachyscome: 'Bonbraho' (left) with reference variety 'Surdaisy Mauve' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CALIBRACHOA

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balcanoran'
Trade name: Can-Can Orange
Application number: 09-6531
Application date: 2009/03/16
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Jianping Ren, Elburn, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Cal Orang08' (Callie Orang '08)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balcanoran' are taller than those of 'Cal Orang08'. The leaves and sepals of 'Balcanoran' are shorter than those of 'Cal Orang08'. 'Balcanoran' has smaller flowers than 'Cal Orang08'. The corolla of 'Balcanoran' has one colour while that of 'Cal Orang08' have two colours. The corolla of 'Balcanoran' differs in colour from that of 'Cal Orang08'. The apex of the corolla lobes of 'Balcanoran' are cuspidate while those of 'Cal Orang08' are truncate. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tubes of 'Balcanoran' are strongly conspicuous while those on 'Cal Orang08' are weakly conspicuous.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type

COROLLA: degree of lobing ranging from weak to medium, red veins, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: purple red (RHS 54B) with red (RHS 43A-B) secondary veins and throat opening, medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, orange pink (RHS 37B) with red pink (RHS 48C-D) tones on lower side, cuspidate apex

COROLLA TUBE: yellow (RHS 12A) on inner side, strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcanoran' originated from a cross pollination between the female parent 'Sunbelfire' and the male parent '01C-J-6' conducted in October 2005 in Elburn, Illinois, United States as part of a controlled breeding program. The initial selection of 'Balcanoran' was made in June 2006 and was based on flower colour, growth habit and floriferousness. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balcanoran' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balcanoran'

'Balcanoran'		'Cal Orang08'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	25.6	17.6
std. deviation	2.49	1.51
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.0	4.2
std. deviation	0.18	0.33

Sepal length (cm)

mean	0.7	1.1
std. deviation	0.07	0.06

Flower diameter (cm)

mean	2.4	2.8
std. deviation	0.10	0.13

Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)

main	54B with 43A-B secondary veins and throat opening	33B-C with 44A secondary veins
secondary	N/A	close to 45B at transition to corolla tube

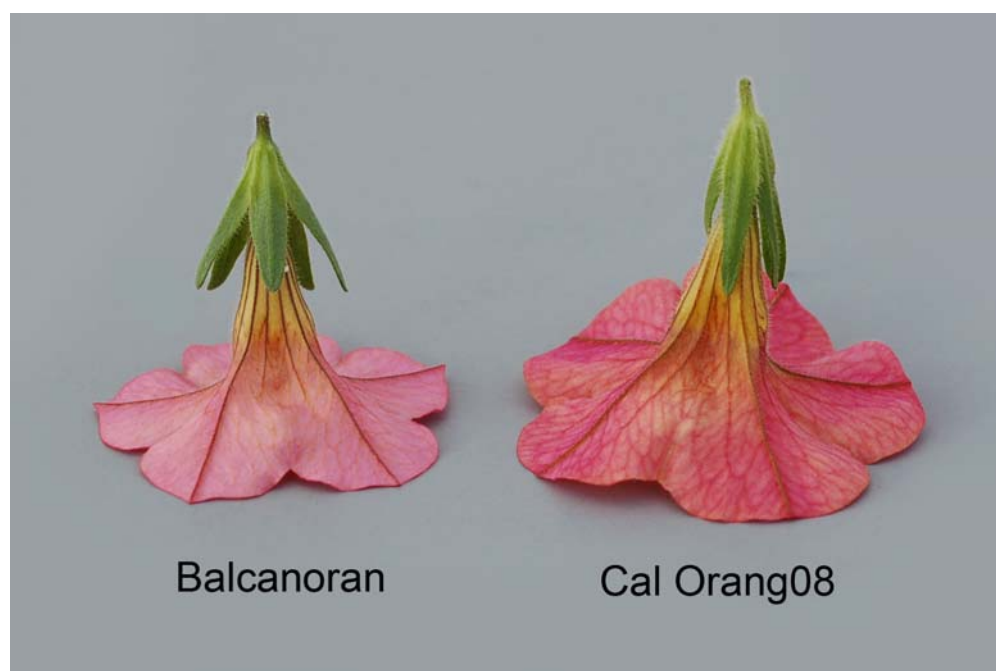
*reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'Balcanoran' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Orang08' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Balcanoran' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Orang08' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Balcanoran' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Orang08' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'KLECA08164'
Trade name:	MiniFamous Double Blush Pink
Application number:	08-6158
Application date:	2008/01/31
Applicant:	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany Anita Stöver, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLECA06126' (MiniFamous Double Pink)

Summary: *The plants and leaves of 'KLECA08164' are shorter than those of 'KLECA06126'. 'KLECA08164' has smaller flowers than 'KLECA06126'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'KLECA08164' are white with violet tones while those of 'KLECA06126' are purple. The lower side of the corolla lobes of 'KLECA08164' are white with blue pink tones while those of 'KLECA06126' are blue pink.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: double type

COROLLA: weak to medium degree of lobing, pink veins, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: white (RHS NN155C) with violet (RHS 75B-C) tones on upper side, veins on upper side ranging from absent to weakly conspicuous, white (RHS NN155C) with blue pink (RHS N66D) tones on lower side, rounded and truncate apex

COROLLA TUBE: light yellow (RHS 9D) on inner side, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: 'KLECA08164' originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary seedlings 'X 436' and 'X 479' conducted during the summer of 2004 in Stuttgart, Germany. In May 2005, seven seedlings were selected in Stuttgart based on growth habit, flower colour, double flowers and flower-type stability. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for production characteristics, early and uniform flowering, growth habit and branching characteristics. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess flower stability under heat stress, flower quality, continuous flowering, flower number and resistance to weather and disease. The seedling coded 'CA 05 0663' was subsequently named 'KLECA08164'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLECA08164' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLECA08164'

	'KLECA08164'	'KLECA06126'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	17.1	22.5
std. deviation	1.19	1.94
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	3.8
std. deviation	0.25	0.35
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.3	2.7
std. deviation	0.17	0.18
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	NN155C with 75B-C	N74A-B
lower side	NN155C with N66D	N74C

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08164' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA06126' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08164' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA06126' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08164' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA06126' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLECA08167'
Trade name: MiniFamous Lemon
Application number: 08-6159
Application date: 2008/01/31
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
 Anita Stöver, Stuttgart, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'KLEC05104' (MiniFamous Lemon (old)) and 'KLECA06098' (MiniFamous Safran)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLECA08167' are shorter than those of 'KLECA06098' and taller than those of 'KLEC05104'. The yellow colour of the upper side of the corolla lobes of 'KLECA08167' differs from those of both reference varieties. 'KLECA08167' has weak conspicuousness of veins on the upper side of the corolla lobes while both reference varieties have moderately conspicuous veins. The apex of the corolla lobes of 'KLECA08167' are truncate while those of 'KLECA06098' are cuspidate.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-trailing growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, obtuse apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side

SEPAL no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type

COROLLA: weak degree of lobing, yellow veins, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: upper side yellow to light yellow (RHS 5C-D) when newly opened, upper side light yellow (RHS 5D) with yellow (RHS 5B) venation and throat opening when fully opened, weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, light yellow (RHS 4D) on lower side, truncate apex

COROLLA TUBE: yellow (RHS 7A) on inner side, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: 'KLECA08167' originated from the self pollination, by bud pollination, of the proprietary seedling 'V 182' conducted during the summer of 2004 in Stuttgart, Germany. In May 2005, twenty one seedlings were selected in

Stuttgart based on growth habit and flower colour. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for production characteristics, early and uniform flowering, growth habit and branching characteristics. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess flower quality, continuous flowering, flower number and resistance to weather and disease. The seedling coded 'CA 05 0023' was subsequently named 'KLECA08167'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLECA08167' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLECA08167'

	'KLECA08167'	'KLEC05104'*	'KLECA06098'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	19.9	17.5	22.0
std. deviation	0.65	1.41	0.70
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
newly opened	5C-D	8B-C with strong 19A-B veins	N/A
fully opened	5D with 5B veins and at throat opening	9D with 9A veins and throat opening	4D with 6C veins

*reference varieties



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08167' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEC05104' (centre) and 'KLECA06098' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08167' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEC05104' (centre) and 'KLECA06098' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08167' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEC05104' (centre) and 'KLECA06098' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLECA08170'
Trade name: MiniFamous Lavender Blue
Application number: 08-6160
Application date: 2008/01/31
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
 Anita Stöver, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Balcablav' (Cabaret Lavender)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLECA08170' have a trailing growth habit while those of 'Balcablav' are upright. The plants of 'KLECA08170' are shorter and wider than those of 'Balcablav'. The upper side of the corolla lobe of 'KLECA08170' is a different violet colour than that of 'Balcablav'. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'KLECA08170' is light yellow with strongly conspicuous veins while that of 'Balcablav' is yellow green with weakly conspicuous veins.*

Description:

PLANT: trailing growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, light to medium green on upper side

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type

COROLLA: weak degree of lobing, purple veins, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: violet (RHS N87A) on upper side when newly opened, violet (RHS N87C) with darker violet (RHS N82A) secondary veins and throat opening on upper side when fully opened, veins on upper side ranging from weak to medium conspicuousness, light blue violet (RHS 76B-C) with a dark violet (RHS N79A) midvein on lower side, truncate apex

COROLLA TUBE: light yellow (RHS 8C) on inner side, strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: 'KLECA08170' originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary seedlings 'W 329' and 'W 220' conducted during the summer of 2004 in Stuttgart, Germany. In May 2005, twenty one seedlings were selected in Stuttgart based on growth habit, flower colour and early flowering. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for production characteristics, and early and uniform flowering. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess flower quality, continuous flowering and resistance to weather and disease. The seedling coded 'CA 05 0511' was subsequently named 'KLECA08170'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLECA08170' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLECA08170'

	'KLECA08170'	'Balcablav'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	17.0	20.7
std. deviation	0.94	1.44
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	66.1	54.1
std. deviation	0.82	0.74
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
newly opened	closest to N87A	darker than N82A
fully opened	closest to N87C with N82A secondary veins and throat opening	N82B with 83A secondary veins and N81A throat opening

Colour of corolla tube (RHS)
inner side 8C

4C

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08170' (left) with reference variety 'Balcablav' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08170' (left) with reference variety 'Balcablav' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08170' (left) with reference variety 'Balcablav' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLECA08178'
Trade name: MiniFamous Dark Blue
Application number: 08-6162
Application date: 2008/01/31
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
 Anita Stöver, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Cal Darblu' (Callie Dark Blue)

Summary: *The leaves of 'KLECA08178' are longer than those of 'Cal Darblu'. 'KLECA08178' differs from 'Cal Darblu' in the violet colour of the lower side of the corolla lobes. The apex of the corolla lobe of 'KLECA08178' is rounded while that of 'Cal Darblu' is emarginate. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tubes of 'KLECA08178' have strong conspicuousness while those of 'Cal Darblu' have medium conspicuousness.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type

COROLLA: weak to medium degree of lobing, purple veins, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: violet (RHS N82A) with dark violet (RHS 83A) secondary veins on upper side, medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, violet (RHS N87A) with dark violet (RHS 83B) secondary veins on lower side, rounded apex

COROLLA TUBE: yellow green (RHS 4C) on inner side, strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: 'KLECA08178' originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary seedlings 'X 117' and 'CA 05 0580' conducted during the summer of 2005 in Stuttgart, Germany. In May 2006, six seedlings were selected in Stuttgart based on plant growth habit, flower colour, branching characteristics and early flowering. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for production characteristics, growth habit, branching characteristics,

and early and uniform flowering. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess flower quality, continuous flowering and resistance to weather and disease. The seedling coded 'CA 06 0144' was subsequently named 'KLECA08178'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLECA08178' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 8, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLECA08178'

	'KLECA08178'	'Cal Darblu'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.8	2.9
std. deviation	0.28	0.18
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
lower side	N87A with 83B secondary veins	84A aging to N87D

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08178' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Darblu' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08178' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Darblu' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08178' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Darblu' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'KLECA08182'
Trade name:	MiniFamous Double Yellow
Application number:	08-6163
Application date:	2008/01/31
Applicant:	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany Anita Stöver, Stuttgart, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: ‘KLECA06098’ (MiniFamous Safran) and ‘KLECA08164’ (MiniFamous Double Blush Pink)

Summary: *The flowers of ‘KLECA08182’ are double type while those of ‘KLECA06098’ are single type. The flowers of ‘KLECA08182’ have yellow veins while those of ‘KLECA08164’ have pink veins. The flowers of ‘KLECA08182’ are smaller than those of both reference varieties. The corolla lobe of ‘KLECA08182’ differs in colour from that of both reference varieties. The apex of the corolla lobe of ‘KLECA08182’ is weakly emarginate while that of ‘KLECA06098’ is cuspidate and that of ‘KLECA08164’ is rounded and truncate. The corolla tube of ‘KLECA08182’ is shorter than that of ‘KLECA08164’.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: double type

COROLLA: weak degree of lobing, yellow veins, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: yellow (RHS 6C) with light yellow (RHS 4D) towards margin on upper side, weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, light yellow (RHS 4D) on lower side, weakly emarginated apex

COROLLA TUBE: yellow (RHS 7A) on inner side, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: ‘KLECA08182’ originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary seedlings ‘CA 05 0643’ and ‘X 278’ conducted during the summer of 2005 in Stuttgart, Germany. In May 2006, four seedlings were selected in Stuttgart based on plant growth habit, flower colour, double flowers and early flowering. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for production characteristics, growth habit, and early and uniform flowering. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess flower stability under heat stress, flower quality, and resistance to weather and disease. The seedling coded ‘CA 06 0157’ was subsequently named ‘KLECA08182’.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘KLECA08182’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘KLECA08182’

	‘KLECA08182’	‘KLECA06098’*	‘KLECA08164’*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	1.7	2.5	2.3
std. deviation	0.09	0.13	0.17
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
upper side	6C with 4D towards margin	4D with 6C veins	NN155C with 75B-C blush and N78A midvein that fades with age
lower side	4D	5D	NN155C with N66D blush and 166B midvein
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.1	1.4	1.7
std. deviation	0.07	0.08	0.12

*reference varieties



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08182' (left) with reference varieties 'KLECA06098' (centre) and 'KLECA08164' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08182' (left) with reference varieties 'KLECA06098' (centre) and 'KLECA08164' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08182' (left) with reference varieties 'KLECA06098' (centre) and 'KLECA08164' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLECA08187'
Trade name: MiniFamous Tangerine
Application number: 08-6164
Application date: 2008/01/31
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
 Anita Stöver, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLECA03083' (MiniFamous Caribbean Sunset)

Summary: *The leaf blades of 'KLECA08187' are wider than those of 'KLECA03083'. The upper and lower side of the corolla lobes of 'KLECA08187' differ in colour from those of 'KLECA03083'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-trailing growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic shape, obtuse apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type

COROLLA: medium degree of lobing, red veins, two colours on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: yellow orange (RHS 17C) with lighter yellow orange (RHS 16B) at margin and red (RHS 42A) at transition to corolla tube on upper side, medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, light yellow (RHS 16D) on lower side, weakly cuspidate to rounded apex

COROLLA TUBE: yellow (RHS 12A) on inner side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: 'KLECA08187' originated from an open pollination between the proprietary seedling 'CA 05 0276' as the female parent and an unknown male parent conducted during the summer of 2005 in Stuttgart, Germany. In May 2006, sixteen seedlings were selected in Stuttgart based on plant growth habit, flower colour and early flowering. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for production characteristics, growth habit, branching

characteristics and early flowering. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess continuous flowering, flower quality, and resistance to weather and disease. The seedling coded 'CA 06 0197' was subsequently named 'KLECA08187'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLECA08187' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLECA08187'

	'KLECA08187'	'KLEC03083'*
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.5	1.0
std. deviation	0.08	0.08
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	17C to 16B at margin	23B-C with 16A tones and 33B-C along margin
secondary	42A at transition to corolla tube	47B at transition to corolla tube
<i>Colour of lower side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	16D	18B with 47D in midvein area

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08187' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC03083' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08187' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC03083' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA08187' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC03083' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Suncalcos'
Trade name:	Million Bells Cosmos Pink Improved
Application number:	09-6571
Application date:	2009/03/25
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Takeshi Kanaya, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: ‘Danoa38’ (Mega Pink)

Summary: *The leaves of ‘Suncalcos’ are larger than those of ‘Danoa38’. The flowers of ‘Suncalcos’ are larger than those of ‘Danoa38’. ‘Suncalcos’ has a purple secondary colour at the transition to the corolla tube on the upper side of the corolla lobes while ‘Danoa38’ has none. The lower side of the corolla lobes of ‘Suncalcos’ are blue pink with a brown purple midveins while those of ‘Danoa38’ are light blue pink with dark violet midveins. The apex of the corolla lobes of ‘Suncalcos’ are rounded and truncate while those of ‘Danoa38’ are cuspidate. The inner side of the corolla tubes of ‘Suncalcos’ have medium conspicuousness of veins while those of ‘Danoa38’ have very weak conspicuousness of veins.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to trailing growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type

COROLLA: medium degree of lobing, pink veins, two colours on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: purple (RHS N74B) with darker purple (RHS 61A-N74A) at transition to corolla tube on upper side, weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, blue pink (RHS 73A-B) with brown purple (RHS N77A) midvein on lower side, rounded and truncate apex

COROLLA TUBE: light yellow (RHS 9D) on inner side, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: ‘Suncalcos’ originated from a controlled pollination of the proprietary variety ‘3156-8’ with the variety ‘3138-5’ conducted in an isolated area from April to November 2006 in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in September 2007 based on growth habit, branching characteristics, floriferousness, flower size and flowering time. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. A trial was carried out from April to September 2008 where it was determined that this variety was distinguishable from any other varieties and it was named ‘Suncalcos’.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Suncalcos’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Suncalcos’

	‘Suncalcos’	‘Danoa38’*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.0	2.7
std. deviation	0.36	0.25
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.3	1.0
std. deviation	0.11	0.08
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	2.8
std. deviation	0.12	0.18
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
secondary	61A-N74A at transition to corolla tube	N/A
<i>Colour of lower side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	73A-B with N77A midvein	69A-B with N79B midvein
*reference variety		



Calibrachoa: 'Suncalcos' (left) with reference variety 'Danoa38' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Suncalcos' (left) with reference variety 'Danoa38' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Suncalcos' (left) with reference variety 'Danoa38' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Suncalho'
Trade name: Million Bells White
Application number: 09-6572
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'USCALI386-2' (Superbells White) and 'Danoa32' (Noa White)

Summary: *The leaves and flowers of 'Suncalho' are larger than those of both reference varieties. The margin of the corolla of 'Suncalho' has medium undulation while the margins of both reference varieties have weak undulation. The corolla tube of 'Suncalho' is longer than that of 'Danoa32'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit

SHOOT: thin to medium thickness in lower third

LEAF BLADE: obovate, obtuse apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: lanceolate to elliptic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnelform

COROLLA: medium degree of lobing, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: white (RHS NN155C) on upper and lower sides, absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, truncate apex, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: yellow (RHS 5A) on inner side, absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Suncalho' originated from a controlled pollination of the proprietary variety '2666-1' with the variety '3135-2' conducted in an isolated area from April to November 2006 in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in September 2007 based on growth habit, flowering period, flower size, flower type, flower colour as well as resistance to rain, heat, drought and disease.

The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. A trial was carried out from April to September 2008 where it was determined that this variety was distinguishable from any other varieties and it was named 'Suncalho'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Suncalho' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer-fall of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and 10 cm pots on August 5, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 25, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Suncalho'

	'Suncalho'	'USCALI386-2'*	'Danoa32'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.8	3.5	3.3
std. deviation	0.30	0.26	0.32
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.8	1.2	1.1
std. deviation	0.13	0.13	0.11
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.2	3.7	3.3
std. deviation	0.31	0.26	0.20
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.0	2.1	1.5
std. deviation	0.13	0.13	0.20

*reference varieties



Calibrachoa: 'Suncalho' (left) with reference varieties 'Danoa32' (centre) and 'USCALI386-2' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Suncalho' (left) with reference varieties 'USCALI386-2' (centre) and 'Danoa32' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Suncalho' (left) with reference varieties 'USCALI386-2' (centre) and 'Danoa32' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'USCAL48804'
Trade name:	Superbells Pink Gem
Application number:	09-6586
Application date:	2009/03/27
Applicant:	Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: ‘USCALI212-1’ (Superbells Cherry Blossom)

Summary: *The plants of ‘USCAL48804’ are taller than those of ‘USCALI212-1’. The leaves of ‘USCAL48804’ are smaller than those of ‘USCALI212-1’. The upper side of the corolla lobes of ‘USCAL48804’ are white with light blue violet blush and purple at the transition to the corolla tube while those of ‘USCALI212-1’ are light blue pink with white tones and purple red at the transition to the corolla tube.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type

COROLLA: weak degree of lobing, pink veins, two colours on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: white (RHS NN155C) with light blue violet (RHS 69C) blush and purple (RHS N74A-71B) at transition to corolla tube on upper side, weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, white (RHS NN155C) with light blue violet (RHS 69C) blush on lower side, weakly cuspidate apex

COROLLA TUBE: light yellow (RHS 10B) on inner side, medium to strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: ‘USCAL48804’ originated from a controlled cross between the female parent proprietary seedling designated ‘CJ05-48’ and the male parent proprietary seedling designated ‘C377-04’ conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on May 8, 2005. The new variety is the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki, in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. ‘USCAL48804’ was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on July 6, 2006 in Bonsall, California, United States based on flowering time, growth habit and summer performance. The new variety ‘USCAL48804’ was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on July 10, 2006, in Bonsall, California, United States.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘USCAL48804’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 8, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘USCAL48804’

	‘USCAL48804’	‘USCALI212-1’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	21.3	16.3
std. deviation	1.54	1.85
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	2.8
std. deviation	0.11	0.34
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	0.7	1.0
std. deviation	0.05	0.11
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	NN155C with 69C blush	62C with NN155C tones
secondary	N74A-71B at transition to corolla tube	N66B-63A at transition to corolla tube

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'USCAL48804' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI212-1' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'USCAL48804' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI212-1' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'USCAL48804' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI212-1' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'USCAL53002'
Trade name: Superbells Yellow
Application number: 09-6587
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Balcabyellow' (Cabaret Yellow) and 'Danoa37' (Noa Yellow)

Summary: *The leaves of 'USCAL53002' are larger than those of both reference varieties. The flowers of 'USCAL53002' are larger than those of 'Danoa37'. The corolla of 'USCAL53002' has a weak degree of lobing while that of 'Balcabyellow' has a medium to strong lobing. 'USCAL53002' differs from both reference varieties in the yellow colour of the upper side of the corolla lobes.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to trailing growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type

COROLLA: weak degree of lobing, yellow veins, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: light yellow (RHS 9C-D) on upper side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, light yellow (RHS 11C) on lower side, rounded and truncate apex

COROLLA TUBE: yellow (RHS 9A) on inner side, veins ranging from weak to medium conspicuousness on inner side

Origin and Breeding: 'USCAL53002' originated from a controlled cross between the female parent proprietary seedling designated 'C423-01' and the male parent proprietary seedling designated 'C445-02' conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on May 5, 2006. The new variety is the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki, in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. 'USCAL53002' was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on July 17, 2007 in

Bonsall, California, United States based on flower colour, growth habit and summer performance. The new variety 'USCAL53002' was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on July 20, 2007, in Bonsall, California, United States.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USCAL53002' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

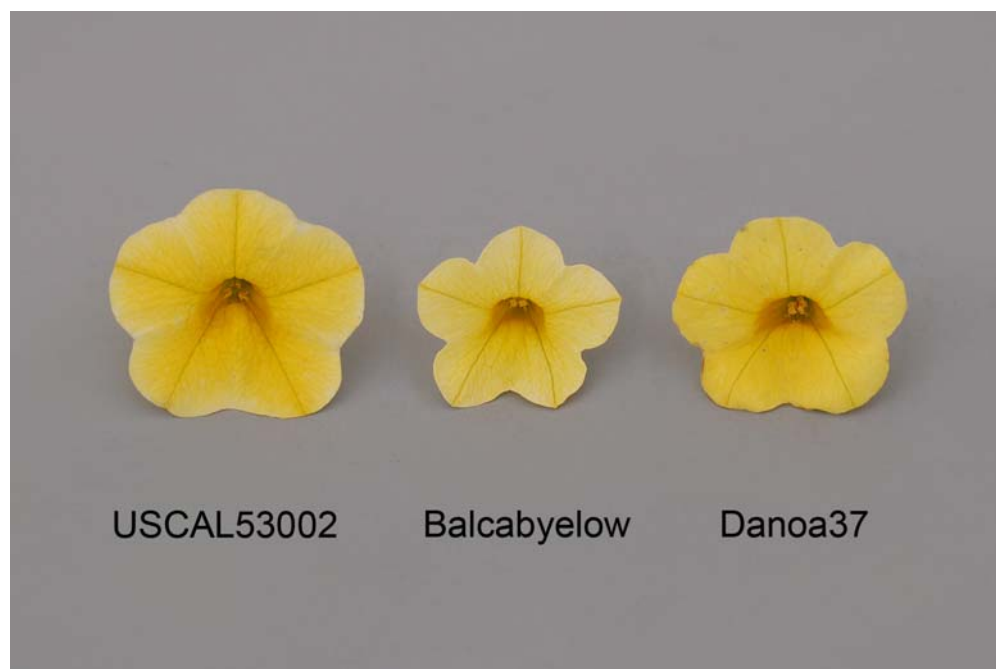
Comparison table for 'USCAL53002'

	'USCAL53002'	'Balcabyelow'*	'Danoa37'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.0	2.8	3.3
std. deviation	0.30	0.21	0.37
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.4	0.8	1.1
std. deviation	0.15	0.06	0.13
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
upper side	9C with 9B secondary veins and throat opening, 9D along margin	6D with 6B-C secondary veins and throat opening	9A-B

*reference varieties



Calibrachoa: 'USCAL53002' (left) with reference varieties 'Balcabyelow' (centre) and 'Danoa37' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'USCAL53002' (left) with reference varieties 'Balcabyelow' (centre) and 'Danoa37' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'USCAL53002' (left) with reference varieties 'Balcabyelow' (centre) and 'Danoa37' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'USCAL56501'
Trade name:	Superbells Lavender
Application number:	09-6588
Application date:	2009/03/27
Applicant:	Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: ‘Caluplivi’ (Superbells Trailing Light Blue)

Summary: *The plants of ‘USCAL56501’ are larger than those of ‘Caluplivi’. The colour of the upper and lower sides of the corolla lobes of ‘USCAL56501’ differ in colour from those of ‘Caluplivi’.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, broad acute, no variegation, light to medium green on upper side

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type

COROLLA: weak degree of lobing, purple veins, two colours on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: upper side violet (RHS N82A-B) when newly opened and fading to lighter violet (RHS N82D) when fully opened, violet (RHS N82B) at transition to corolla tube on upper side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, light blue violet (RHS 76B) with brown purple (RHS N77A) midveins and violet (RHS N78C) secondary veins on lower side, truncate and emarginate apex

COROLLA TUBE: yellow (RHS 9A) on inner side, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

Origin and Breeding: ‘USCAL56501’ originated from a controlled cross between the female parent proprietary seedling designated ‘CJ06U229’ and the male parent proprietary seedling designated ‘C420-01’ conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on May 5, 2006. The new variety is the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki, in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. ‘USCAL56501’ was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on July 17, 2007 in Bonsall, California, United States based on flower colour, flower size, growth habit and summer performance. The new variety ‘USCAL56501’ was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on July 20, 2007, in Bonsall, California, United States.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘USCAL56501’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 21, 2010. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘USCAL56501’

	‘USCAL56501’	‘Caluplivi’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	19.5	12.2
std. deviation	2.03	2.10
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	65.2	58.5
std. deviation	1.35	2.18
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	N82A-B fading to lighter than N82D when fully opened	85A with strong N82B-C secondary veins
secondary	N82B at transition to corolla tube	83B at transition to corolla tube
<i>Colour of lower side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	76B with N77A midvein and weak N78C secondary veins	85A with N79A midveins and strong 77A secondary veins
*reference variety		



Calibrachoa: 'USCAL56501' (left) with reference variety 'Caluplivi' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'USCAL56501' (left) with reference variety 'Caluplivi' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'USCAL56501' (left) with reference variety 'Caluplivi' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CEDAR

CEDAR
(Thuja occidentalis)

Proposed denomination: 'Thusid1'
Application number: 09-6681
Application date: 2009/07/09
Applicant: Gurjit Sidhu, Mission, British Columbia
Breeder: Gurjit Sidhu, Mission, British Columbia

Variety used for comparison: 'Smaragd' (Emerald)

Summary: *The colour of the newly opened leaf in the spring is light yellow at the tip and light green at the base for 'Thusid1' while the leaf of 'Smaragd' is dark green.*

Description:

PLANT: narrow pyramidal shape, dense foliage, medium green colour group

BRANCH: dense, erect attitude, flexible, reddish brown

SPRAY: second order branchlets medium to dense, stem medium green with yellow towards base, third order branchlets medium to dense with medium green stem colour and absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, fourth order branchlets sparse to medium in density

LEAF: arranged in opposite pairs around the axis of the branchlet, scale like, appressed, acute apex, entire margin, margin with involute fold, upper side of newly opened leaf in spring light yellow (RHS 10B) at tip and light green (RHS N144D) at base, previous seasons leaves dark green (RHS N137D) on upper side and dark green (RHS 143B-C) on lower side in spring, leaves in summer dark green (RHS 137A) with light green (RHS 144C-D) at tips on upper side, lower side dark green to brown green (RHS 137A-B).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Thusid1' originated as a whole plant mutation of the variety 'Smaragd'. The mutation was discovered in April, 2006 in Mission, British Columbia, Canada. The new variety was selected based on the yellow colour of the tips of new foliage. Propagation by stem cuttings was first conducted in winter of 2006.

Tests and Trials: Trials 'Thusid1' were conducted in an outdoor irrigated container trial during the spring and summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 10 plants of the candidate variety and 8 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from bare root plants planted into 1 gallon containers on February 24, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken on July 15, 2010 with the exception of the early spring observations which were made on April 6, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

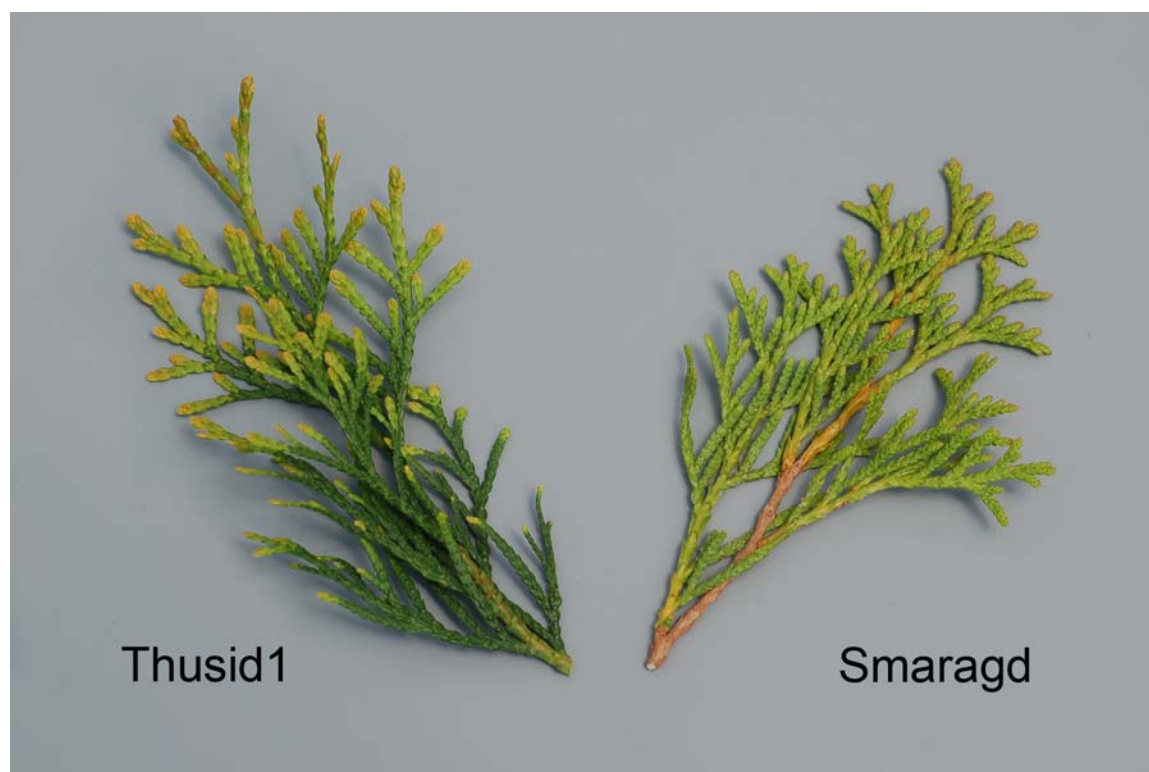
Comparison table for 'Thusid1'

	'Thusid1'	'Smaragd'*
Colour of newly opened leaf in spring (RHS)		
upper side	10B at tip, N144D at base	144A

*reference variety



Cedar: 'Thusid1' (left) with reference variety 'Smaragd' (right)



Cedar: 'Thusid1' (left) with reference variety 'Smaragd' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CHRYSANTHEMUM

CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum*)

Proposed denomination: 'MN98-E90-15'
Trade name: Mammoth Daisy Twilight Pink
Application number: 01-2555
Application date: 2001/02/28
Applicant: Regents of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Anthony Strauss, Regents of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'

Summary: *The plants of 'MN98-E90-15' are taller than those of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'. The lowest lateral sinus on the leaves of 'MN98-E90-15' is medium depth with converging to touching margins whereas it is deep with diverging to parallel margins on the leaves of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'. There are few rows of ray florets with few ray florets on the flower heads of 'MN98-E90-15' whereas there are a medium number of rows with medium to many ray florets for those of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'. The inner and outer surfaces of the ray florets of 'MN98-E90-15' are lighter purple than those of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'. The flowers of 'MN98-E90-15' have a larger disc diameter than those of 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'.*

Description:

PLANT: perennial garden mum, spray flowering type, bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, dense branching, green stem

LEAF: moderately upwards attitude of petiole, medium length/width ratio, medium to long terminal lobe relative to length of leaf, acute towards truncate base, medium green with absent to weak glossiness of upper surface

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: medium depth, converging to touching margins

INFLORESCENCE: many flower heads per plant

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, daisy type, single colour, few rows of ray florets

RAY FLORETS: ligulate type only, moderately ascending to horizontal attitude at basal part, upper surface keeled, two keels, very short corolla tube, flat profile in cross section at widest point, flat to weakly revolute margin throughout, straight longitudinal axis, rounded and emarginate tip, violet (RHS 75B-C) on upper surface, violet (RHS 75D) on lower surface

DISC: small diameter relative to head, slightly domed in cross section, yellow orange before and at anther dehiscence, small dark spot occasionally present at centre before anther dehiscence.

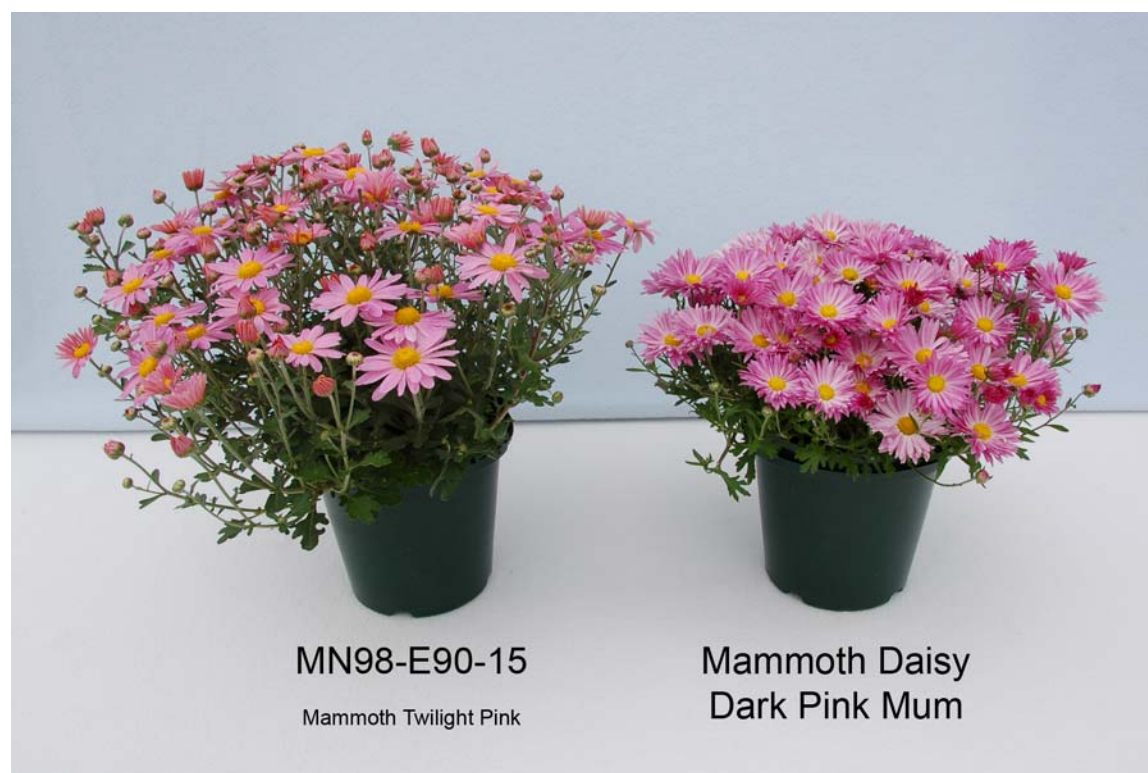
Origin and Breeding: 'MN98-E90-15' originated from the open pollination of '95-331-6' as the female parent with an unknown variety as the male parent which was carried out in the chrysanthemum breeding fields in September 1997 in St. Paul, Minnesota, USA. The resulting progeny were sown in the greenhouse in February 1998 with one of the flowering progeny being selected during the fall of 1998 and designated '98-E90-15'. Multiplication of the variety took place through the use of terminal or stem cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'MN98-E90-15' were conducted in an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 8x5 mum pans on June 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 14, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'MN98-E90-15'

	'MN98-E90-15'	'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	25.1	18.9
std. deviation	2.14	1.15
<i>Number of rows of ray florets</i>		
mean	1.2	3.4
<i>Number of ray florets</i>		
mean	22.0	64.8
<i>Main colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner surface	75B-C	70B with white underlay
outer surface	75D	N74D, white towards base
<i>Disc diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.2	1.8
std. deviation	0.12	0.05

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'MN98-E90-15' (left) with reference variety 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'MN98-E90-15' (left) with reference variety 'Mammoth Daisy Dark Pink Mum' (right)

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(*Chrysanthemum* ×*morifolium*)

Proposed denomination: 'Dekbretagne Splendid'
Application number: 10-7002
Application date: 2010/06/21
Applicant: Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

Description:

PLANT: 8 week response group, non-bushy, tall to very tall, green stem

LEAF: small stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with horizontal blade attitude, medium length petiole relative to leaf length, medium length leaf including petiole, medium width, medium length/width ratio, long terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, medium green with absent or very weak glossiness of upper surface, medium number of shallow to medium depth indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: deep, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: cylindrical form, narrow to medium width, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright to semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, many flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: violet (closest to RHS N79D) on outer surface just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: double, medium diameter and height, medium length peduncle, sparse to medium density of ray florets

RAY FLORETS: two types, spatulate type predominant, ligulate type secondary, upper surface ribbed, short to medium length corolla tube, weakly concave profile in cross section at widest point, weakly revolute rolling of margin at distal half, circular profile of tube, long, medium to broad width, medium length/width ratio, truncate tip, purple (RHS 72B, but slightly paler toward the margins) on upper surface, markedly different colour on outer surface compared to inner surface, violet (RHS 75A but very slightly more blue and not solid) on lower surface

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: incurving at distal quarter, weak curvature

Origin and Breeding: ‘Dekbretagne Splendid’ was discovered in July, 2006 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety, ‘Dekbretagne’. Asexual reproduction by cuttings was first conducted in August, 2006 in Hensbroek and was designated for commercialization in July, 2007. Selection characteristics included its unique flower colour and quality.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of ‘Dekbretagne Splendid’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/1861, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.



Chrysanthemum: ‘Dekbretagne Splendid’

Proposed denomination: 'Dekgaliaro Green'
Application number: 10-7024
Application date: 2010/07/06
Applicant: Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

Description:

PLANT: 7.5 week response group, non-bushy, medium to tall, green stem

LEAF: small stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with moderately upwards blade attitude, medium to long petiole relative to leaf length, long leaf including petiole, medium to broad width, medium length/width ratio, medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, medium green with weak glossiness of upper surface, medium to many shallow to medium depth indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: deep, touching margins

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow to medium width, small angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright attitude of lateral flower heads, few flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: light green (nearest to RHS145A but more yellow) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: double, medium to large diameter, medium to high, medium length peduncle, medium density of ray florets

RAY FLORETS: two types, predominantly spatulate type, ligulate type secondary, two keels on upper surface, short to medium length corolla tube, strongly convex profile in cross section at widest point, strongly revolute rolling of margin at distal half, triangular profile of tube, medium length, narrow to medium width, medium length/width ratio, pointed tip, yellow-green (RHS150B) on inner surface, light green (paler than RHS N144D) on outer surface, light green (RHS N144C) on outer surface of inner rows

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: reflexing at distal half, weak curvature, very weak to weak reflexing at distal quarter to distal half of inner rows

Origin and Breeding: 'Dekgaliaro Green' originated from crossing the proprietary seedling '02.6478.02' as the female parent with the proprietary seedling number '02.6342.04' as the male parent which was conducted in February, 2004 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands. It was selected from the resultant progeny in November, 2004 based on its unique decorative flower type, flower colour and size, and strong plant vigour. Asexual reproduction of the variety by cuttings was first conducted in Hensbroek in December, 2004.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Dekgaliaro Green' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2007/1178, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2008. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.



Chrysanthemum: 'Dekgaliaro Green'

Proposed denomination: 'Dekilvija'
Application number: 10-7006
Application date: 2010/06/21
Applicant: Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

Description:

PLANT: 8 week response group, non-bushy, tall, green stem

LEAF: medium size stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with moderately upwards blade attitude, short petiole relative to leaf length, medium to long leaf including petiole, medium width, medium to high length/width ratio, medium to long terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, medium green with absent or very weak glossiness of upper surface, medium number of medium to deep indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: deep, converging margins

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, few flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: yellow green (closest to RHS 2D) on outer surface just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: daisy-eyed double, medium diameter, medium to high, short to medium length peduncle, very many rows of ray florets of medium density

RAY FLORETS: ligulate type only, upper surface ribbed, very short to short corolla tube, strongly concave profile in cross section at widest point, strongly involute rolling of margin at basal half, short, broad in width, low length/width ratio, emarginate tip, white (RHS N155D) on inner and outer surfaces, white (RHS 155A with pale yellow at tip) on outer surface of inner rows

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: incurving at extreme tip to distal quarter, medium strength of curvature

Origin and Breeding: ‘Dekilvija’ originated from crossing ‘03.7815.01’ as the female parent with the proprietary seedling number ‘04.9196.01’ as the male parent, which was conducted in April, 2006 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands. It was selected from the resultant progeny in October, 2006 based on flower colour, flower size and good production as a spray and disbud variety. Asexual reproduction of the variety by cuttings was first conducted in Hensbroek in November, 2006 and was designated for commercialization in July, 2007.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of ‘Dekilvija’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/2182, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.



Chrysanthemum: ‘Dekilvija’

Proposed denomination: 'Dekkovu'
Application number: 10-7007
Application date: 2010/06/21
Applicant: Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

Description:

PLANT: 7.5 week response group, non-bushy, very tall, green stem

LEAF: medium size stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with horizontal blade attitude, short to medium length petiole relative to leaf length, medium length leaf including petiole, medium width, medium to high length/width ratio, short to medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, obtuse base, medium green with weak glossiness of upper surface, medium to many shallow indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: medium to deep, converging margins

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, medium to broad, small angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright to semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, many flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: dark purple red (closest to RHS 187B) on outer surface just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, medium diameter, medium height, long to very long peduncle, very few to few rows of ray florets, few to medium number of ray florets

RAY FLORETS: ligulate type only, moderately ascending to horizontal attitude of basal part, upper surface ribbed, short corolla tube, weakly convex profile in cross section at widest point, weakly involute rolling of margin at basal quarter, short to medium length, medium in width, low length/width ratio, mamillate tip, dark purple red (RHS 60A, but very slightly more red) on inner surface, brown red (RHS 181C) on outer surface

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: reflexing at distal quarter, weak to medium strength of curvature

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

Origin and Breeding: 'Dekkovu' originated from crossing the proprietary seedling '03.7442.02' as the female parent with the proprietary seedling number '02.6933.01' as the male parent which was conducted in October, 2004 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands. It was selected from the resultant progeny in April, 2005 based on flower colour, plant vigour, flower number per stem and good vase life. Asexual reproduction of the variety by cuttings was first conducted in Hensbroek in May, 2005 and was designated for commercialization in June, 2007.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Dekkovu' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/1829, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.



Chrysanthemum: 'Dekkovu'

Proposed denomination: 'Dektoshka'
Application number: 10-7009
Application date: 2010/06/21
Applicant: Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

Description:

PLANT: 7.5 week response group, non-bushy, tall to very tall, green stem

LEAF: small stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with horizontal blade attitude, medium to long petiole relative to leaf length, medium length leaf including petiole, narrow to medium width, medium to high length/width ratio, short to medium length terminal lobe relative to leaf length, rounded base, medium green with weak glossiness of upper surface, few to medium number of shallow to medium depth indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: medium to deep, converging margins

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow to medium width, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright to semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, medium number of flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: light blue pink (nearest to RHS 62D but much more grey and not a solid colour) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, medium to large diameter, medium height, long peduncle, few rows of ray florets, medium to many ray florets

RAY FLORETS: ligulate type only, moderately ascending attitude of basal part, upper surface ribbed, very short to short corolla tube, weakly convex profile in cross section at widest point, weakly involute rolling of margin at basal quarter,

medium length, medium to broad in width, low to medium length/width ratio, mamillate tip, two colours on inner surface, mainly purple (RHS 72B but paler and not a solid colour) with solid or nearly solid white (RHS N155D) at basal quarter on inner surface, white (RHS N155B becoming tinged with purple in the distal quarter) on outer surface

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: reflexing at distal quarter to distal half, weak curvature

DISC FLORETS: daisy type, large diameter, medium diameter relative to head diameter, slightly domed profile in cross section, green with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Dektoshka’ arose from crossing the proprietary seedling ‘04.88886.01’ as the female parent with the proprietary seedling number ‘03.7793.05’ as the male parent which was conducted in October, 2005 in Hensbroek, the Netherlands. It was selected from the resultant progeny in May, 2006 based on unique flower colour, flower size and good vase life. Asexual reproduction of the variety by cuttings was first conducted in Hensbroek in April, 2006 and was designated for commercialization in April, 2007.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of ‘Dektoshka’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/1889, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.



Chrysanthemum: ‘Dektoshka’

Proposed denomination: 'Mona Lisa Sunny'
Application number: 10-7010
Application date: 2010/06/21
Applicant: Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Mona Lisa Yellow'

Summary: *The outer side of the flower bud of 'Mona Lisa Sunny' is a slightly different yellow colour than the flower bud of 'Mona Lisa Yellow'. The ray floret of 'Mona Lisa Sunny' is yellow on the inner side while the ray floret of 'Mona Lisa Yellow' is yellow to yellow green on the inner side.*

Description:

PLANT: 7 week response group, non-bushy, tall, green stem

LEAF: medium sized stipule, moderately upwards attitude of petiole with horizontal blade attitude, medium length petiole relative to leaf length, medium to long leaf including petiole, medium width, medium length/width ratio, medium to long terminal lobe relative to leaf length, obtuse base, medium green with weak glossiness of upper surface, few to medium number of very shallow to shallow margin indentations

LOWEST LATERAL SINUS: medium to deep, diverging margins

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow, small angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, upright to semi-upright attitude of lateral flower heads, few flower heads per stem

FLOWER BUD: yellow (RHS 2B) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, anemone type, medium diameter, medium height, medium length peduncle, very few to few rows of ray florets, many ray florets

RAY FLORETS: ligulate type only, horizontal attitude of basal part, upper surface ribbed, very short corolla tube, moderately concave profile in cross section at widest point, weakly revolute rolling of margin at distal half, short to medium length, medium to broad in width, low length/width ratio, mamillate tip, inner surface yellow (RHS 4B), outer surface yellow (RHS 4B)

LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF RAY FLORET: incurving at distal half, weak to medium curvature

DISC: medium diameter, medium to large diameter relative to head diameter, yellow-green (closest to RHS N144B) before anther dehiscence, yellow (RHS 7A) at anther dehiscence, enlarged tubular disc florets, florets short and yellow (RHS 5C).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Mona Lisa Sunny' was discovered as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety 'Mona Lisa Yellow' in October 2005 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands. The variety was selected based on criteria for flower size, number of flowers per stem, stem branching and very good vase life. Propagation by cuttings was first conducted in October 2005 in Hensbroek, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Mona Lisa Sunny' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2007/2964, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by The National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 5th edition.

Comparison table for 'Mona Lisa Sunny'

	'Mona Lisa Sunny'	'Mona Lisa Yellow'*
<i>Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)</i>		
outer side	2B	3B
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main	4B	3C-D
*reference variety		



Chrysanthemum: 'Mona Lisa Sunny'



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CLEMATIS

CLEMATIS (*Clematis*)

Proposed denomination: 'Evipo016'
Trade name: Rebecca
Application number: 09-6601
Application date: 2009/03/30
Applicant: Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Mogens Oleson and Raymond Evison, Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark

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: 'Evipo002' (Rosemoor)

Summary: *The flowers of 'Evipo016' are larger than those of 'Evipo002'. The sepals of 'Evipo016' are longer than those of 'Evipo002'. The sepals of 'Evipo016' are moderately reflexed in longitudinal section while those of 'Evipo002' are flat. 'Evipo016' differs from 'Evipo002' in the colour of the upper and lower sides of the sepals. The filaments of 'Evipo016' are white while those of 'Evipo002' are light to medium violet. The anthers of 'Evipo016' are brown purple while those of 'Evipo002' are yellow green.*

Description:

PLANT: climbing type, vigour ranging from weak to medium

YOUNG SHOOT: dense pubescence present

LEAF: simple and ternate type

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, rounded base, entire margin, no lobing, light green on upper side, weak rugosity on upper side

FLOWER: solitary arrangement, upwards attitude, single type, rotate, flat cross section in lateral view, flowering on both previous years and current years growth, weak fragrance

SEPAL: only six per flower, free to touching arrangement, elliptic and obovate, flat to convex in cross section, moderately reflexed in longitudinal section, cuspidate apex, type two base, one colour on upper side, dark purple red (RHS 59A) one upper side, colour on upper side gets lighter towards middle, purple (RHS 64A) with white (RHS 157D) central bar on lower side, absent or very weak undulation of margin, no twisting along longitudinal axis

PETALOID STAMINODE: none

ANTHER: brown purple

FILAMENT: white

STIGMA: white

STYLE: white/cream

Origin and Breeding: 'Evipo016' originated from a controlled crossing between the seed parent 'Bees Jubilee' and the pollen parent an unnamed seedling in Guernsey, England during the spring of 1999. The resulting seeds were germinated in January of 2000 and the seedlings were evaluated under controlled conditions during the following summer. After the initial evaluation of the seedlings, the new variety was assigned a breeding code and it was reproduced asexually by vegetative cuttings. 'Evipo016' was developed with the objective of creating a new and distinct variety with red flowers, compact vigorous growth habit, free flowering on new growth and good branching.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Evipo016' were field planted and conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 8 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown

from barerooted plants grown in 3.8 litre containers and transplanted into the field on August 5, 2009. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of the candidate variety 'Evipo016' on June 7, 2010 and the reference variety 'Rosemoor' on June 21, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Evipo016'

	'Evipo016'	'Evipo002'*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	14.4	11.4
st. deviation	1.05	1.00
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.0	5.9
std. deviation	1.02	0.33
<i>Colour of sepal (RHS)</i>		
upper side	more red than 59A	more purple and darker than 61A
lower side	close to 64A with 157D central bar	greyer than N79B

*reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo016' (left) with reference variety 'Evipo002' (Rosemoor) (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

COLEUS

COLEUS

(*Solenostemon scutellarioides*)

Proposed denomination: 'UF06419'
Trade name: Trusty Rusty
Application number: 09-6561
Application date: 2009/03/19
Applicant: Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc., Greenwood, Florida, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: David Clark, Greenwood, Florida, United States of America
 Phuong N. Nguyen, Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc., Greenwood, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Rustic Orange'

Summary: The plants of 'UF06419' are taller and wider than the plants of 'Rustic Orange'. The stems of 'UF06419' have strong anthocyanin colouration in streaks while the stems of 'Rustic Orange' have medium anthocyanin at the nodes only. The leaf blade of 'UF06419' is wider than the leaf blade of 'Rustic Orange'. The upper side of the leaf blade is orange brown for 'UF06419' while the leaf blade of 'Rustic Orange' is light yellow brown with tones of orange brown. The margin on the leaf blade is yellow to light yellow with blotches of brown purple and brown for 'UF06419' while the margin is yellow and brown purple for 'Rustic Orange'. The petiole of 'UF06419' is longer than the petiole of 'Rustic Orange'.

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: light green, strong anthocyanin colouration in streaks, medium pubescence, medium thickness, edged shape

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple, ovate shape, acuminate apex, cuneate and truncate base, crenate margin, shallow to medium depth margin incisions, sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, variegation present

UPPER SIDE: midrib and secondary veins brown purple (redder than RHS 186A), interveinal area brown (RHS 172A-B) fading towards base with occasional spots of blue pink (RHS 63B-C), margin yellow to light yellow (RHS 8A-B) with blotches of brown purple (RHS 178A) and brown (RHS 172A)

LOWER SIDE: margin light yellow (RHS 8B), main colour brown green (lighter than RHS 148C), occasional blotches of brown purple (RHS 186A)

PETIOLE: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'UF06419' originated as an open pollinated seed variety made at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida, USA in 2005. The female parent was the variety 'Elfers', characterized by its deep purple, green, red and gold multicoloured foliage, excellent vigour, heat tolerance, optimal branching habit and late flowering characteristics. The male parent is unknown. The initial selection was made in March 2006 and propagation since that time has been made through the use of vegetative cuttings. Selection criteria included stable leaf colour in sunny and shady locations, distinct variegated leaves, late flower induction, exceptional branching and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'UF06419' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 5, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 3, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

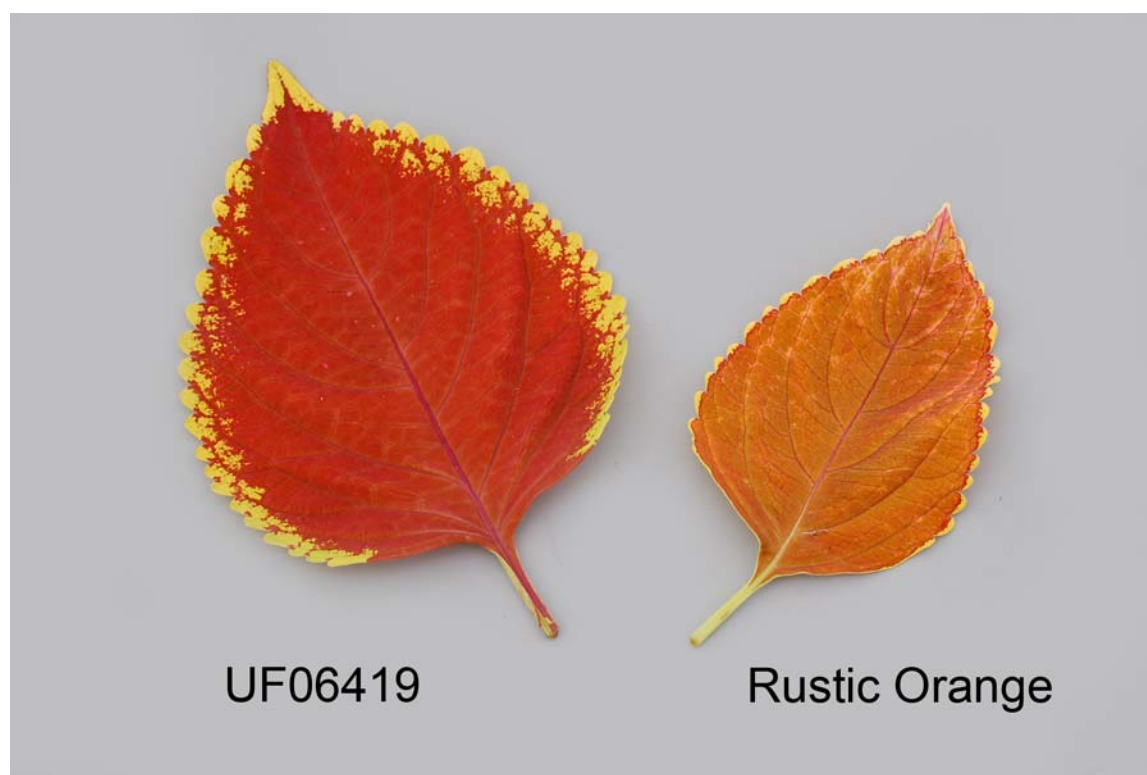
Comparison table for 'UF06419'

	'UF06419'	'Rustic Orange'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	24.2	16.1
std. deviation	2.00	1.17

<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	37.6	29.6
std. deviation	1.85	2.32
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	8.8	6.5
std. deviation	0.44	0.31
<i>Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
interveinal area	N172A-B, fading to N172A-D at base	163A-B with tones of 172D
margin	8A-B, blotches of 178A and 172A	7A at apex, 185B along base
<i>Color of lower side of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
main	148C (lighter than)	7B and 148C (more yellow than)
margin	8B	7B
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.6	1.8
std. deviation	0.25	0.69
*reference variety		



Coleus: 'UF06419' (left) with reference variety 'Rustic Orange' (right)



Coleus: 'UF06419' (left) with reference variety 'Rustic Orange' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'UF0646'
Trade name: Redhead
Application number: 09-6562
Application date: 2009/03/19
Applicant: Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc., Greenwood, Florida, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: David Clark, Greenwood, Florida, United States of America
 Phuong N. Nguyen, Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc., Greenwood, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Big Red Judy'

Summary: *The plants of 'UF0646' are shorter than the plants of 'Big Red Judy'. The leaf blade of 'UF0646' is shorter than the leaf blade of 'Big Red Judy'. The upper side of the leaf blade is brown purple for 'UF0646' while it is dark reddish brown purple for 'Big Red Judy'. The petiole is longer for 'UF0646' than for 'Big Red Judy'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: light green, very strong anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence, medium thickness, edged shape

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple, ovate shape, acuminate apex, cuneate base, crenate margin, medium depth margin incisions, sparse pubescence on upper side, absent to very sparse pubescence on lower side

UPPER SIDE: mid rib and veins dark violet (RHS N79B), interveinal area and margin brown purple (RHS 187A)

LOWER SIDE: dark reddish brown (redder than RHS N186C)

PETIOLE: strong anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'UF0646' originated as an open pollinated seed variety made at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida, USA in 2005. The female parent was the variety 'Elfers', characterized by its deep purple, green, red and gold multicoloured foliage, excellent vigour, heat tolerance, optimal branching habit and late flowering characteristics.

The male parent is unknown. The initial selection was made in March 2006 and propagation since that time has been made through the use of vegetative cuttings. Selection criteria included stable leaf colour in sunny and shady locations and excellent vigour.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'UF0646' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 5, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 3, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

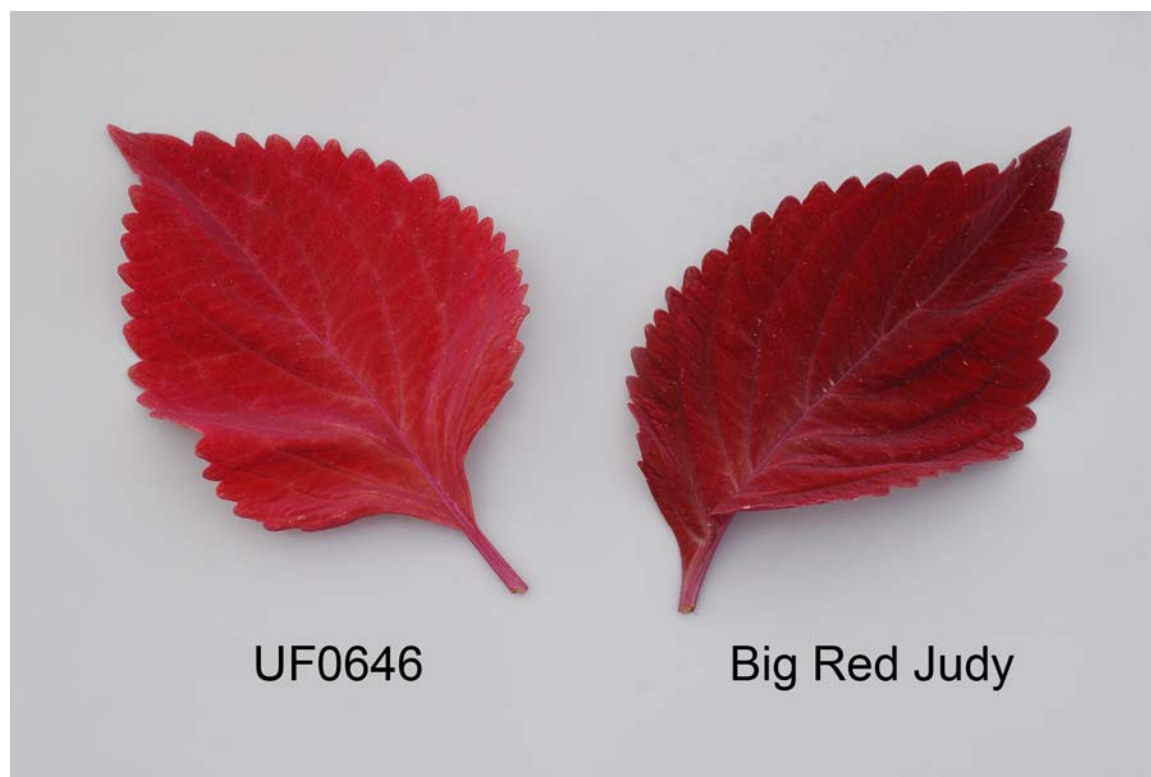
Comparison table for 'UF0646'

	'UF0646'	'Big Red Judy'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	26.2	36.4
std. deviation	1.51	3.61
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	11.0	12.9
std. deviation	0.81	0.68
<i>Colour of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
upper side - interveinal area	187A	187A (darker and redder than)
upper side - margin	187A	187A (darker and redder than)
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.4	2.9
std. deviation	0.53	0.46

*reference variety



Coleus: 'UF0646' (left) with reference variety 'Big Red Judy' (right)



Coleus: 'UF0646' (left) with reference variety 'Big Red Judy' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CONEFLOWER

CONEFLOWER (*Echinacea*)

Proposed denomination: 'Hot Summer'
Application number: 09-6705
Application date: 2009/08/05
Applicant: Marco van Noort, Warmond, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Marco van Noort, Warmond, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Tomato Soup'

Summary: *The plants of 'Hot Summer' are taller than those of 'Tomato Soup'. The leaves of 'Hot Summer' are larger than those of 'Tomato Soup'. The upper and lower sides of the ray florets of 'Hot Summer' differ in colour from those of 'Tomato Soup'. The discs of 'Hot Summer' are larger than those of 'Tomato Soup'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, basal branches with lateral branching
STEM: thick, round, light green, dense pubescence, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: alternate arrangement, ovate, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, weak undulation of margin, dark green on upper side, strong pubescence, no glossiness, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side, petiole present

PEDUNCLE: no waviness

CALYX: light green, reflexing of sepals present

FLOWER: single type

RAY FLORET: downward attitude of longitudinal axis, weak reflexing of tip, emarginate and cleft apex, when newly opened orange red to orange (RHS N25A-C) with orange brown (RHS 34B) at apex on upper side, when fully opened dark purple red (RHS N34A) with red to orange brown (RHS 34A-B) towards apex on upper side, when mature dark purple red (RHS 53B) with dark pink red to orange brown (RHS N34C-D) towards apex on upper side, lower side orange pink (RHS 27A) streaked with purple (RHS 60C) when fully opened

DISC FLORET: dark purple red (RHS 53A)

Origin and Breeding: 'Hot Summer' originated as a product of a planned breeding and selection program conducted by the breeder Marco van Noort in Warmond, The Netherlands. The Echinacea variety was discovered as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of a plant of unknown origin in the breeders' field trial in Warmond, in the summer of 2007. The origin is unclear as the field trial included numerous cultivars and species of Echinacea. The combined characteristics of 'Hot Summer' suggest that the parentage includes both *Echinacea paradoxa* and *Echinacea purpurea*. The new variety was selected in the summer of 2007 based on flower colour, branching habit, growth habit and disease tolerance. Asexual reproduction of 'Hot Summer' by in vitro propagation was first conducted in Rijswijk, The Netherlands in 2008.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Hot Summer' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15 cm pots on May 31, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 26, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Hot Summer'

	'Hot Summer'	'Tomato Soup'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	73.8	51.8
std. deviation	5.55	10.99

<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	21.7	16.4
std. deviation	3.82	2.31
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	6.0	4.2
std. deviation	0.73	0.37
<i>Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
newly opened	N25A-C with 34B at apex	44A-B
fully opened	N34A with 34A-B towards apex	42A with N30A undertones
mature (after dehiscence)	53B with N34C-D towards apex	34A-B with close to 31A at apex
<i>Colour of lower side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
fully opened	27A streaked with lighter than 60C	63C streaked with 60A
<i>Disc diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.2	2.8
std. deviation	0.60	0.31
*reference variety		



Coneflower: 'Hot Summer' (left) with reference variety 'Tomato Soup' (right)



Coneflower: 'Hot Summer' (left) with reference variety 'Tomato Soup' (right)

CONEFLOWER
(*Echinacea purpurea*)

Proposed denomination: 'All that Jazz'
Application number: 07-6128
Application date: 2007/12/27
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Kevin A. Hurd, Walters Gardens Inc., Caledonia, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Ruby Giant'

Summary: *The plants of 'All that Jazz' are taller than those of 'Ruby Giant'. The flowers of 'All that Jazz' are smaller than those of 'Ruby Giant'. The ray florets of 'All that Jazz' are spatulate whereas those of 'Ruby Giant' are elliptic to ligulate. The upper side of the ray florets of 'All that Jazz' are blue pink to light blue pink while those of 'Ruby Giant' are purple to blue pink.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, perennial type, narrow upright to upright-bushy growth habit, sparse to medium branching
STEM: dark green, medium to dense pubescence

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple type, ovate to lanceolate, acute apex, attenuate base, serrate margin, dark green on upper side, no variegation, no petiole

FLOWERING: once, mid season, medium to long period

FLOWER: head inflorescence type, terminal and axillary position, erect attitude, disc present

RAY FLORET: medium number, spatulate, straight along longitudinal axis of majority, blue pink to light blue pink (RHS 70C-D) on upper side

DISC FLORET: orange brown (RHS N172B-C)

Origin and Breeding: ‘All that Jazz’ originated from a seedling cross between the *Echinacea* variety ‘Sunrise’ and 04-02-01 at Walters Gardens Inc. in Zeeland, Michigan, United States in October 2005. The variety was first observed in the summer of 2006.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘All that Jazz’ were conducted at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2010. Fifteen plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 60 cm apart. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘All that Jazz’

	‘All that Jazz’	‘Ruby Giant’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	102.25	87.06
std. deviation	7.72	5.94
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	8.24	10.62
std. deviation	1.49	0.98
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	70C-D	70B-C

*reference variety



Coneflower: ‘All that Jazz’ (left) with reference variety ‘Ruby Giant’ (right)



Coneflower: 'All that Jazz' (left) with reference variety 'Ruby Giant' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

DAHLIA

DAHLIA (*Dahlia*)

Proposed denomination: 'Golia Dbbro'
Trade name: Goldalia Orange '10
Application number: 09-6484
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Balnovapse' (Dahlietta Apricot Sunrise) and 'Golia Scarl' (Goldalia Scarlet)

Summary: *The plants of 'Golia Dbbro' are shorter than the plants of 'Balnovapse'. The peduncle length is shorter for 'Golia Dbbro' than for 'Balnovapse'. The flower head is single for 'Golia Dbbro' while it is semi-double for 'Balnovapse'. The flower head of 'Golia Dbbro' is smaller in diameter than the flower head of 'Balnovapse'. The flower head of 'Golia Dbbro' has collar segments present while the flower head of 'Balnovapse' has no collar segments. The ray florets of 'Golia Dbbro' have two colours while the ray florets of 'Golia Scarl' have one colour. The lower side of the ray floret of 'Golia Dbbro' is similar in colour to the upper side while the ray floret of 'Golia Scarl' is markedly different on the lower side.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, green stem

LEAF: predominantly simple, absent or very weak leaf wing, medium green, weak glossiness, smooth or very weak rugose texture, veins flat

LEAFLET: elliptic shape, acute base, few to medium incisions on margin, incisions shallow to medium in depth

PEDUNCLE: green

FLOWER: at same level in relation to foliage, semi-upright to horizontal attitude, single, daisy type, collar segments present, collar segments three quarters the length of the ray florets

RAY FLORETS: medium length to width ratio, two keels on upper surface, weakly concave in cross section, flat to weakly revolute margin with rolling in middle half, longitudinal axis straight to reflexing, weak curvature at distal half, absent or very weak twisting, apex retuse, inner side red (RHS 45A-44A) with yellow green (RHS 1B) at tip when newly opened, red to orange brown (RHS 34A-B) with yellow green (RHS 1B) secondary colour when fully opened, secondary colour distributed at distal half in diffuse stripes, outer side similar to inner side in colour

DISC: small diameter relative to flower head, yellow-orange before anther dehiscence, orange at anther dehiscence, collar segments yellow green (RHS 1B).

Origin and Breeding: The dahlia variety 'Golia Dbbro' originated from a cross made in August 2006 in Andijk, The Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary line designated D05-117-3 and the male parent was a proprietary line designated D05-116-3. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in November 2006. In February 2007, a single plant from the progeny was selected based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Golia Dbbro' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 18, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 16, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Golia Dbbro'

	'Golia Dbbro'	'Balnovapse'*	'Golia Scarl'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	11.8	22.5	12.3
std. deviation	0.71	1.05	1.51
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.0	9.3	5.9
std. deviation	0.42	1.65	1.02
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	6.7	7.5	6.9
std. deviation	0.22	0.28	0.27
<i>Main colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
newly opened	45A-44A	42A	42A (darker than)
fully opened	34A-B	34A (redder than)	42A
<i>Secondary colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
fully opened	1B	1A	N/A

*reference varieties



Dahlia: 'Golia Dbbro' (left) with reference varieties 'Balnovapse' (centre) and 'Golia Scarl' (right)



Dahlia: 'Golia Dbbro' (left) with reference varieties 'Balnovapse' (centre) and 'Golia Scarl' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Golia Dbyel'
Trade name: Goldalia Yellow
Application number: 09-6486
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Margaret Improved' (Dahlietta Margaret)

Summary: *The peduncle of 'Golia Dbyel' is longer than the peduncle of 'Margaret Improved'. The flower of 'Golia Dbyel' is single while the flower of 'Margaret Improved' is a daisy eyed double. The flower head of 'Golia Dbyel' has collar segments present while the flower head of 'Margaret Improved' has no collar segments. The ray floret of 'Golia Dbyel' has a dentate apex while the ray floret of 'Margaret Improved' has a pointed apex.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, green stem

LEAF: predominantly simple, absent or very weak leaf wing, medium length to width ratio, medium green, weak glossiness, smooth or very weakly rugose texture, veins flat

LEAFLET: elliptic and broad ovate shape, acute base, few to medium number of incisions on margin, incisions medium in depth

PEDUNCLE: green

FLOWER: at same level in relation to foliage, semi-upright to horizontal attitude, single, daisy type, collar segments present, collar segments three quarters the length of ray florets, few ray florets

RAY FLORETS: medium length to width ratio, two keels on upper surface, moderately to weakly concave in cross section at mid point, weakly concave changing to convex at three quarters point with age, no rolling of margin, longitudinal axis

weakly incurving to straight, weak curvature at distal half, absent or very weak twisting, apex dentate, inner side yellow green (RHS 1B), outer side yellow green (RHS 1C)

DISC: small to medium diameter relative to flower head, yellow-orange before and at anther dehiscence, collar segments yellow green (RHS 1C).

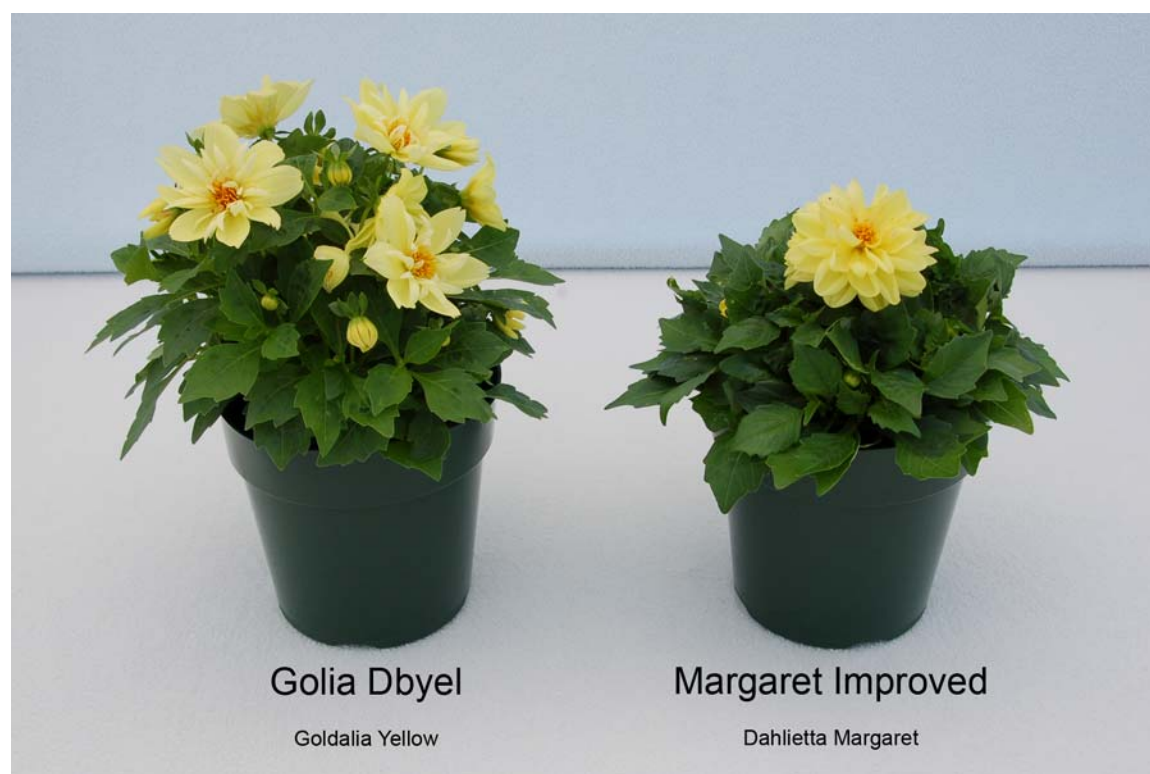
Origin and Breeding: The dahlia variety 'Golia Dbyel' originated from a cross made in August 2006 in Andijk, The Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary line designated D05-115-4 and the male parent was a proprietary line designated D05-115-5. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in November 2006. In February 2007, a single plant from the progeny was selected based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Golia Dbyel' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 18, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 16, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Golia Dbyel'

	'Golia Dbyel'	'Margaret Improved' *
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.9	5.4
std. deviation	0.68	0.61

*reference variety



Dahlia: 'Golia Dbyel' (left) with reference variety 'Margaret Improved' (right)



Dahlia: 'Golia Dbyel' (left) with reference variety 'Margaret Improved' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Golia Rosbi'
Trade name: Goldalia Rose Bicolor
Application number: 09-6485
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Dapavio' (Dahlietta Caroline)

Summary: *The plants of 'Golia Rosbi' are shorter than the plants of 'Dapavio'. The peduncle of 'Golia Rosbi' is shorter than the peduncle of 'Dapavio'. The flower of 'Golia Rosbi' is single while the flower of 'Dapavio' is a daisy eyed double. The flower head diameter is smaller for 'Golia Rosbi' than for 'Dapavio'. The ray florets of 'Golia Rosbi' have secondary colour present while the ray florets of 'Dapavio' have no secondary colour.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, green stem

LEAF: predominantly simple, no leaf wing, elongated length to width ratio, medium green, weak glossiness, weakly rugose texture, veins slightly raised

LEAFLET: broad ovate shape, obtuse or cuneate base, medium to many incisions on margin, incisions shallow to medium in depth

PEDUNCLE: green

FLOWER: medium length to width ratio, at same level in relation to foliage, semi-upright to horizontal attitude, single, daisy type, no collar segments, few ray florets

RAY FLORETS: two keels on upper surface, weakly concave in cross section, flat to weakly revolute margin with rolling at basal half, longitudinal axis weakly reflexing with curvature at distal part, absent or very weak twisting, apex dentate, inner

side purple red (RHS N66B) streaked with dark purple red (RHS 53A), white (RHS 155A) secondary colour at basal half and yellow green (RHS 1C) at base, secondary colour in a solid or nearly solid pattern, outer side light blue pink (RHS 69B), fading to white (RHS NN155D) with streaks of purple (RHS 67A)

DISC: small diameter relative to flower head, yellow-orange before and after anther dehiscence.

Origin and Breeding: The dahlia variety ‘Golia Rosbi’ originated from a cross made in August 2006 in Andijk, The Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary line designated D05-100-2 and the male parent was a proprietary line designated D05-100-4. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in November 2006. In February 2007, a single plant from the progeny was selected based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Golia Rosbi’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 10, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 15, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Golia Rosbi’

	‘Golia Rosbi’	‘Dapavio’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	13.0	17.6
std. deviation	0.91	1.50
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	7.9
std. deviation	0.86	1.35
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.9	7.3
std. deviation	0.41	0.36
<i>Main colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side - main	N66B, streaked with 53A	N66A-B with 53A at basal half
inner side - secondary	155A at basal half with 1C at base	N/A
outer side	69B fading to NN155D with streaks of 67A	N66A-B with 53A at basal half, keels NN155A
*reference variety		



Dahlia: 'Golia Rosbi' (left) with reference variety 'Dapavio' (right)



Dahlia: 'Golia Rosbi' (left) with reference variety 'Dapavio' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

EUPHORBIA

EUPHORBIA

(*Euphorbia*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balbreblus'
Trade name: Breathless Blush
Application number: 09-6539
Application date: 2009/03/16
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Scott Trees, Ball FloraPlant, Arroyo Grande, California, United States of America
 Tau-San Chou, Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Inneuphdia' (Diamond Frost) and 'Balbrewite' (Breathless White)

Summary: *The leaf blades of 'Balbreblus' are variegated while those of both reference varieties are not. The upper and lower sides of the leaf blades of 'Balbreblus' differ in colour from those of both reference varieties. The plant 'Balbreblus' has very many inflorescences, while 'Inneuphdia' has a medium number and 'Balbrewite' has many. The upper and lower sides of the bracts of 'Balbreblus' differ in colour from those of both reference varieties.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, annual type, bushy-rounded growth habit, medium to dense branching

STEM: medium green, strong dark red anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, very weak pubescence, thin, smooth

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple type, elliptic, broad acute apex, cuneate base, entire margin, pubescence on upper side ranging from sparse to medium density, pubescence on lower side ranging from medium to dense, variegated, green (RHS 137A) and dark brown (RHS N186C) on upper side, brown purple (RHS 187A) on lower side

PETIOLE: present

INFLORESCENCE: very many flowering

BRACT: oblanceolate, white (RHS NN155D-N155B) on upper side, white (RHS NN155D) with dark pink red (RHS 53C) on lower side

Origin and Breeding: 'Balbreblus' originated from a cross pollination between the female parent 'Inneuphdia' and the male parent 'Flame' conducted in June 2006 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA as part of a controlled breeding program. The initial selection of 'Balbreblus' was made in December 2006 based on variegated foliage and bract colours. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balbreblus' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 12 cm pots on April 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balbreblus'

	'Balbreblus'	'Inneuphdia'*	'Balbrewite'*
Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)			
main	closest to 137A	closest to 137B	closest to 137B
secondary	N186C	N/A	N/A
Colour of lower side of leaf blade (RHS)			
main	187A	closest to 138B	closest to 138B

Colour of bract (RHS)

upper side	NN155D with tones of N155B	NN155D	NN155D
lower side	NN155D with 53C	NN155D	NN155D

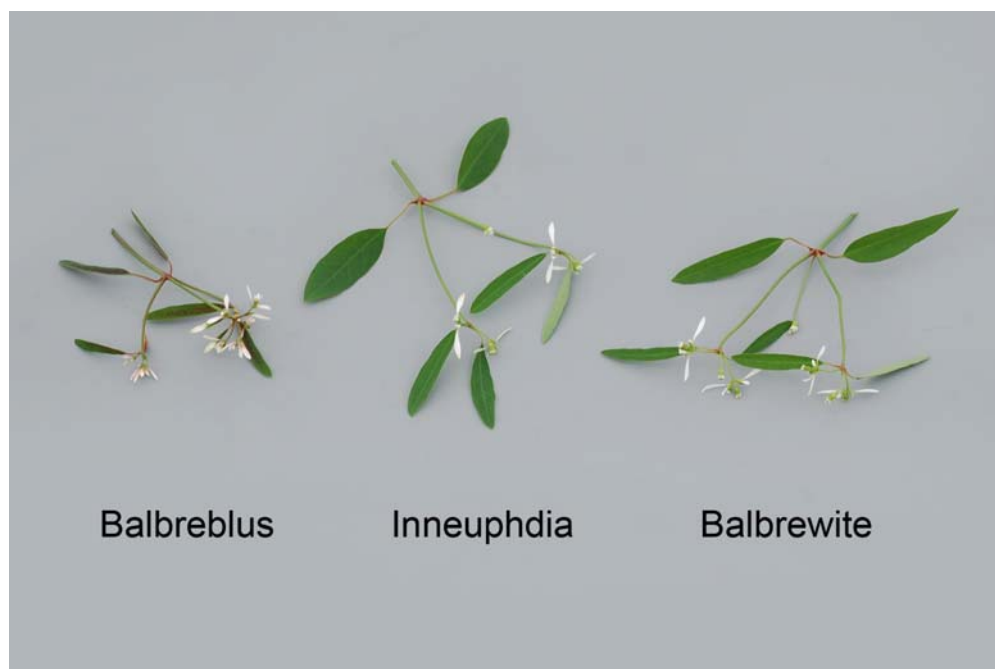
*reference varieties



Euphorbia: 'Balbreblus' (left) with reference varieties 'Inneuphdia' (center) and 'Balbrewite' (right)



Euphorbia: 'Balbreblus' (left) with reference varieties 'Inneuphdia' (center) and 'Balbrewite' (right)



Euphorbia: 'Balbreblus' (left) with reference varieties 'Inneuphdia' (center) and 'Balbrewite' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

FLAX

FLAX*(Linum usitatissimum)*

Proposed denomination: 'FP2214'
Application number: 09-6646
Application date: 2009/05/08
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: Scott Duguid, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba

Varieties used for comparison: 'Shape', 'CDC Bethune', 'CDC Sorrel' and 'Lightning'

Summary: The plants of 'FP2214' are taller than those of 'Shape' and 'Lightning' whereas they are shorter than those of 'CDC Sorrel'. The colour at the top of the filament of 'FP2214' is white whereas it is blue in 'Shape' and 'CDC Bethune'. The colour at the base of the style of 'FP2214' is white whereas it is blue on the reference varieties. The stigma of 'FP2214' is pale violet whereas it is white on 'CDC Sorrel'. 'FP2214' has no ciliation of the false septa whereas it is present in 'CDC Sorrel'. 'FP2214' matures mid-season whereas 'CDC Bethune' and 'Lightning' are early maturing.

Description:

HYPOCOTYL: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: flattened disk shape, medium sized corolla, no longitudinal folding of the petals, very weak sepal dotting, medium blue petal colour

STAMEN: white filament, blue anthers, clear pollen

PISTIL: white style, pale violet stigma

CAPSULE: medium size, semi-dehiscent, no ciliation of the false septa

SEED: brown, medium size

DISEASE RESISTANCE: immune to flax rust (*Melampsora lini* race 371), resistant to flax wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lini*), moderately resistant to Pasm (*Septoria linicola* (imperfect) *Mycosphaerella linorum* (perfect)) and Powdery mildew (*Oidium lini*)

AGRONOMY: matures mid-season, good resistance to shattering, capsule loss and lodging, low number of basal stems

Origin and Breeding: 'FP2214' was developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada at the Morden Research Station, Morden, Manitoba. The original cross between 'FP1096' and 'FP2030' was conducted in 1998. The pedigree method was used to advance the line with selection criteria for oil content, oil quality, lodging resistance and rust resistance. Single plant selections were made in the F3 and F5 generations. An F7 line, designated 'M7471', was selected and evaluated in preliminary yield trials in 2003 and for Fusarium Wilt in the Fusarium wilt nurseries in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This line, designated as FP2214, was further evaluated from 2004 to 2007 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'FP2214' were conducted during the summers of 2008 and 2009 at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Station in Morden, Manitoba. The trial consisted of 2 replicates of 6-row plots that were 5.5 meters in length with a row spacing of 18 centimeters. Data was collected from 20 measurements in each test year.

Comparison table for 'FP2214'

	'FP2214'	'Shape'*	'CDC Bethune'*	'CDC Sorrel'*	'Lightning'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>					
mean	69.8	66.3	69.1	73.4	62.3
std. deviation	2.91	3.93	4.43	3.29	3.36

Plant: length of main axis (cm)

mean	42.8	41.6	49.5	56.5	43.0
std. deviation	6.97	4.48	6.17	3.71	2.82

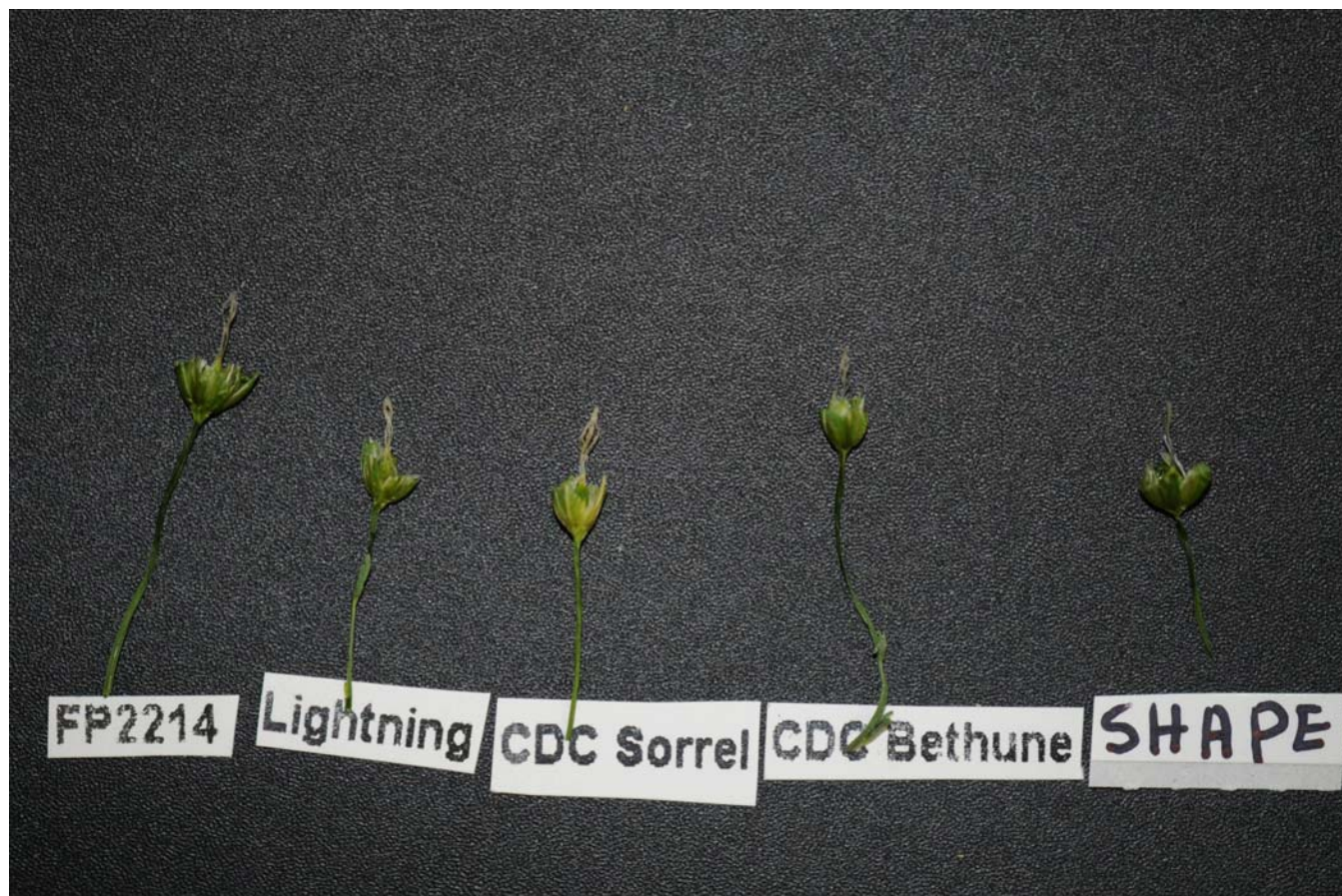
Flowering date

days to first bloom	55.0	53.5	54.5	58.0	51.5
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Days to capsule maturity

mean	103.0	101.8	98.8	101.3	99.8
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*reference varieties



Flax: 'FP2214' (left) with reference varieties 'Lightning' (centre, left) 'CDC Sorrel' (centre), 'CDC Bethune' (centre, right) and 'Shape' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

FOUNTAIN GRASS

FOUNTAIN GRASS

(*Pennisetum setaceum*)

Proposed denomination: 'Sky Rocket'
Application number: 09-6745
Application date: 2009/10/16
Applicant: Ronald Strasko and ItSaul Plants, LLC, Alpharetta, Georgia, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ronald Strasko, Leola, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Karen R. Stever, ItSaul Plants, LLC, Alpharetta, Georgia, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fireworks' and 'Ivory Fountain'

Summary: The leaf blades of 'Sky Rocket' are longer than those of 'Ivory Fountain'. The leaf blades of 'Sky Rocket' are variegated while those of 'Ivory Fountain' are not. 'Sky Rocket' differs from both reference varieties in the colour of the upper side of the leaf blade. The lower side of the leaf blades of 'Sky Rocket' are medium green with yellow while those of 'Fireworks' are medium green and red with white and those of 'Ivory Fountain' are light green. The rachis of 'Sky Rocket' is light green while that of 'Fireworks' is dark purple red. The bristles at the base of the spikelet of 'Sky Rocket' have weak red colouration while those of 'Fireworks' have strong red colouration. The colour of the stigma of 'Sky Rocket' differ from those of 'Fireworks'.

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, annual type, upright-bushy to arching growth habit, vigorous, dense foliage

CULM: medium green mature shoot, erect aspect, absent or very weak pubescence, weak glabrousness

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple type

LEAF BLADE: linear, acute apex, sheathed base, entire margin, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper side, absent to very sparse pubescence on lower side, variegated, upper side mainly dark green to brown green (RHS 137A-B) with yellow green to white (RHS 150D-white) longitudinal bands mostly along margin, lower side mainly medium green with some yellow-white longitudinal bands mostly along margin

FLOWERING: mid to late season, long flowering period

INFLORESCENCE: spike-like panicle, light green (RHS 145A-B) rachis, erect to arching panicle aspect

GLUME: whitish-yellow

BRISTLES: weak intensity of red colouration, white (RHS NN155B) aging to dark purple red (RHS 59A)

STIGMA: white (RHS NN155B)

ANTHERS: yellow/orange early colour

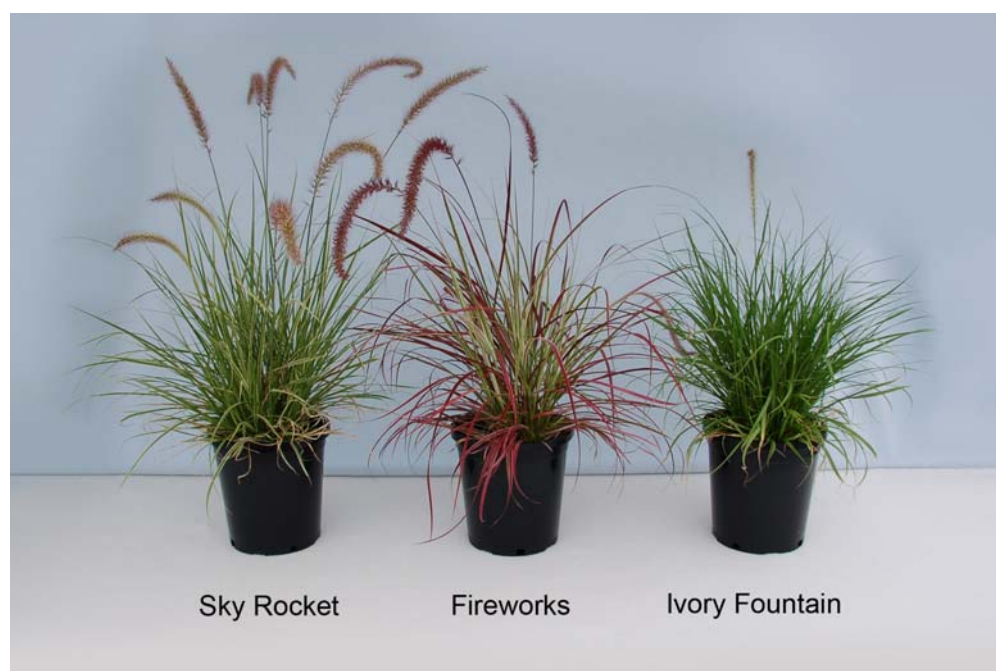
Origin and Breeding: 'Sky Rocket' was discovered and developed by the breeders Ronald Strasko and Karen R. Stever, in Alpharetta, Georgia, USA. The *Pennisetum* variety 'Sky Rocket' was discovered as a culm sport of *Pennisetum setaceum* 'Fireworks' during a division of a stock plant in a nursery in Alpharetta, Georgia in March of 2009. The new variety was selected based on foliage colour, foliage colour pattern, flower period, plume colour and non invasive growth habit. Asexual reproduction of the new variety 'Sky Rocket' was first conducted by culm divisions in Alpharetta, Georgia, United States in May 2009.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sky Rocket' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 3.8 litre containers on May 19, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 7, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sky Rocket'

	'Sky Rocket'	'Fireworks'*	'Ivory Fountain'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	38.3	40.5	31.6
std. deviation	3.31	5.16	1.83
<i>Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)</i>			
main	longitudinal bands more yellow than 137A-B	137B-C longitudinal bands with 47B-D mostly on distal half of leaf	lighter than 147B
secondary	longitudinal bands 150D to white	NN155B mostly on basal half of leaf, becoming red with age	N/A
<i>Colour of rachis (RHS)</i>			
main	145A-B	59B	145C
<i>Colour of bristle (RHS)</i>			
main	NN155B aging close to 59A	59A aging to NN155A	NN155B aging to 59B
<i>Colour of stigma (RHS)</i>			
main	NN155B	187A	NN155B

*reference varieties



Fountain Grass: 'Sky Rocket' (left) with reference varieties 'Fireworks' (center) and 'Ivory Fountain' (right)



Fountain Grass: 'Sky Rocket' (left) with reference varieties 'Fireworks' (center) and 'Ivory Fountain' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

HELIOTROPE

HELIOTROPE (*Heliotropium*)

Proposed denomination: 'USHTRP0303'
Trade name: Simply Scentsational
Application number: 09-6589
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEHA08523' (Marino Silver Blue)

Summary: *The plants of 'USHTRP0303' are taller than the plants of 'KLEHA08523' and have an upright bushy growth habit while the plants of 'KLEHA08523' have a bushy rounded growth habit. The leaf blade margin of 'USHTRP0303' is undulated while the leaf blade of 'KLEHA08523' is not. The petiole of 'USHTRP0303' is longer than the petiole of 'KLEHA08523'. The peduncle of 'USHTRP0303' has absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration while the peduncle of 'KLEHA08523' has medium anthocyanin. The inflorescence of 'USHTRP0303' is smaller in diameter than the inflorescence of 'KLEHA08523'. The corolla of 'USHTRP0303' has a yellow eye zone and yellow throat while the corolla of 'KLEHA08523' has a white eye zone and a brownish green throat.*

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: medium green, very weak anthocyanin colouration, very dense pubescence, thick, smooth texture

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple, ovate, acute apex, attenuate to rounded base, margin undulated, dense pubescence on upper and lower side, upper side medium green, lower side light green, weak glossiness

PEDUNCLE: absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, strong pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: early flowering, long length of flowering, helicoid cyme, terminal and axillary in position, drooping attitude, medium density

COROLLA: salverform, lobes small and fused, medium margin undulation, medium recurvature of margin, medium pubescence on throat, upper side violet (RHS N87C) when newly opened, violet (RHS N87C-D) when fully opened, white (RHS NN155B) at base, yellow (RHS 12A) eye, corolla ages to light blue violet (RHS 85C-D), throat yellow, lower side light blue violet (RHS 85C-D).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'USHTRP0303' originated from a controlled cross made in Hikone, Shiga, Japan on June 18, 2002. The cross was between the female parent *Heliotropium amplexicaule* 'Azure Skies' and the male parent *Heliotropium leiocarpum*. The new variety was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on July 14, 2003 in Hikone, Shiga, Japan. Selection criteria included vigorous growth, unique fragrance and good summer performance. Propagation by vegetative cuttings was first conducted on July 14, 2003 in Hikone, Shiga, Japan.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USHTRP0303' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 7, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USHTRP0303'

'USHTRP0303'		'KLEHA08523'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	31.1	15.4
std. deviation	2.29	2.35
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	16.1	4.2
std. deviation	1.73	1.69
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.2	14.7
std. deviation	1.05	1.43
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
newly opened	N87C	N82B-C
fully opened	N87C-D, NN155B at base, 12A eye	N82D, N82C at margin, NN155C at base

*reference variety



Heliotrope: 'USHTRP0303' (left) with reference variety 'KLEHA08523' (right)



Heliotrope: 'USHTRP0303' (left) with reference variety 'KLEHA08523' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

HOSTA

HOSTA
(*Hosta*)

Proposed denomination: 'Empress Wu'
Application number: 08-6434
Application date: 2008/09/10
Applicant: Skaggs, Brian & Virginia, Lowell, Indiana, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Brian and Virginia Skaggs, Skaggs, Brian & Virginia, Lowell, Indiana, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'T Rex'

Summary: *The plants of 'Empress Wu' are large to very large in size while the plants of 'T Rex' are medium to large. The leaf blade of 'Empress Wu' is longer and wider than the leaf blade of 'T Rex'. The upper side of the leaf blade of 'Empress Wu' has medium glaucosity while the upper surface of the leaf blade of 'T Rex' has weak glaucosity. The upper side of the leaf blade is bluish green for 'Empress Wu' while it is yellowish green for 'T Rex'. The corolla of 'Empress Wu' is pale violet in colour while the corolla of 'T Rex' is white. The peduncle of 'Empress Wu' is longer than the peduncle of 'T Rex'.*

Description:

PLANT: shade tolerant, large to very large size

LEAF BLADE: large, weak curvature, straight in profile, cordate shape, acute apex, cordate base, absent to very weak undulation of margin, no variegation

LEAF BLADE - UPPER SURFACE: ribbed texture, veins shallow to medium in depth, medium glaucosity, absent or very weak glossiness, bluish-green

LEAF BLADE - LOWER SURFACE: weak glaucosity

FLOWER: mid-season flowering, very weak fragrance

COROLLA: horizontal attitude, funnelform, pale violet, no striations, medium thick peduncle.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Empress Wu' originated from a cross between the variety 'Big John' as the female and male parent. The cross was made at Lowell, Indiana, USA in 1999. After further evaluation in 2000, the variety was selected for its size and rapid growth.

Tests and Trials: Trials were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 16.5 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

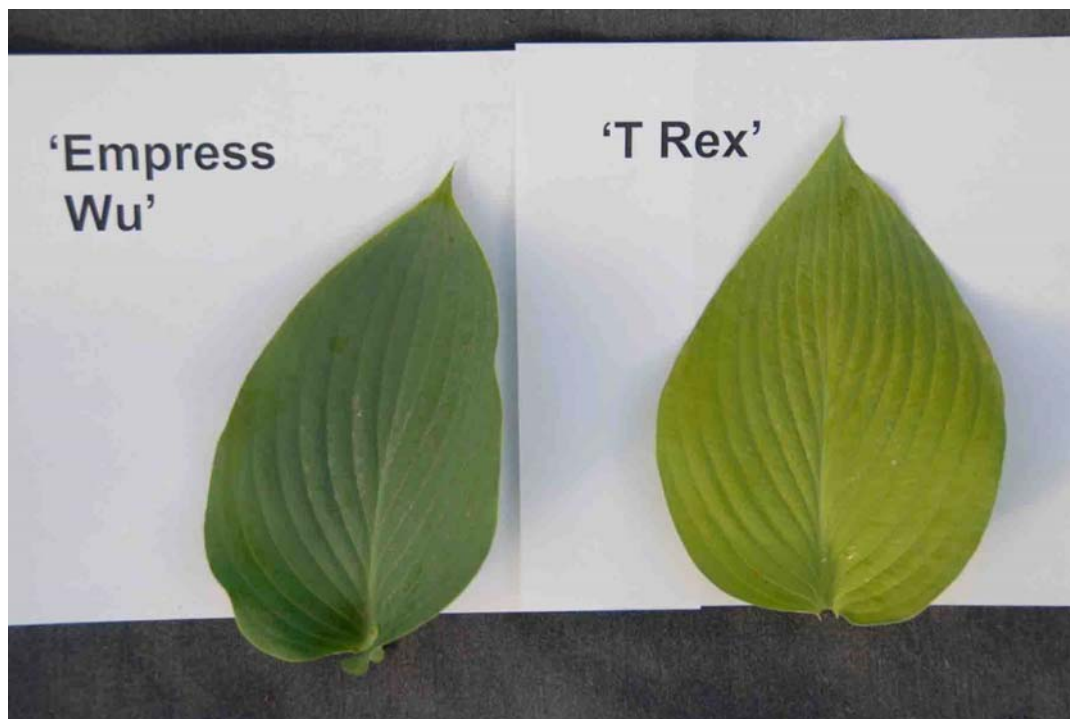
Comparison table for 'Empress Wu'

	'Empress Wu'	'T Rex'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	32.20	27.60
std. deviation	3.01	1.74
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	12.5	10.2
std. deviation	2.24	1.15

Peduncle length (cm)

mean	72.2	53.6
std. deviation	4.71	2.39

*reference variety



Hosta: 'Empress Wu' (left) with reference variety 'T Rex' (right)



Hosta: 'Empress Wu' (left) with reference variety 'T Rex' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA
(*Hydrangea arborescens*)

Proposed denomination: 'Abetwo'
Trade name: Incrediball
Application number: 08-6417
Application date: 2008/07/29
Applicant: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Timothy D. Wood, Spring Lake, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Annabelle'

Summary: *The plants of 'Abetwo' are semi-upright mounding with strong reflowering after spring pruning while those of 'Annabelle' are upright with reflowering ranging from absent to weak after spring pruning. The sterile flowers of 'Abetwo' have sepals which are more white than those of 'Annabelle'.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, strong reflowering after spring pruning, semi-upright mounding growth habit

STEM: no fasciation, green and brownish

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, ovate, tip ranging from short to long, cordate base, medium incision depth, no variegation, medium green, absent or weak glossiness on upper side, medium blistering

INFLORESCENCE: globular, fertile flowers inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous, mid season flowering

STERILE FLOWER: single, weak degree of overlapping of sepals, margin incisions ranging from absent to present on some sepals, white (RHS NN155D) sepals

FERTILE FLOWER: white petals

Origin and Breeding: 'Abetwo' originated from an open pollinated cross between the female parent variety 'Annabelle' and pollen from an unknown male parent in Grand Haven, Michigan, United States in 2002. The new Hydrangea variety was developed by the breeder, Timothy D. Wood, an employee of Spring Meadow Nursery in Grand Haven, Michigan. 'Abetwo' was selected in 2004 based on stem strength, inflorescence size and largely sterile mophead-type flowers. Asexual reproduction of 'Abetwo' by softwood cuttings was first conducted in 2004 in Grand Haven, Michigan, United States.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Abetwo' were conducted in an outdoor irrigated container trial during the summer of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 shrubs each of the candidate and reference varieties. All shrubs were grown from 'quick turn' potted liners, transplanted into 7.5 liter containers in the spring of 2009. Trials were arranged in rows with 1 m spacing between plants. Due to warm spring temperatures, the trial plants were cut back in May 2010. As a result flower characteristics are smaller in size than typically observed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 19, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Abetwo'

	'Abetwo'	'Annabelle'*
Colour of sterile flower (RHS)		
sepals	NN155D	NN155A

*reference variety



Hydrangea: 'Abetwo' (left) with reference variety 'Annabelle' (right)



Hydrangea: 'Abetwo' (left) with reference variety 'Annabelle' (right)



Hydrangea: 'Abetwo' (left) with reference variety 'Annabelle' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'NCHAI'
Trade name:	Invincibelle Spirit
Application number:	08-6471
Application date:	2008/11/28
Applicant:	North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Thomas G. Ranney, North Carolina State University, Arden, North Carolina, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Annabelle'

Summary: *The leaves of 'NCHAI' are smaller and have shorter petioles than those of 'Annabelle'. The calyx of 'NCHAI' are smaller than those of 'Annabelle'. The sepals of the sterile flowers of 'NCHAI' differ in colour from those of 'Annabelle'.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit

STEM: no fasciation, green and brownish

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, elliptic, short tip, obtuse base, shallow incisions, medium green, moderate glossiness on upper side, weak blistering

INFLORESCENCE: globular, fertile flowers inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous, mid-season flowering

STERILE FLOWER: single type, absent or very weak overlapping of sepals, margin incisions absent on all sepals, brown purple (RHS 186B) buds, white to violet (RHS 155B-75D) with brown purple (RHS 185D) veins when fully opened, brown purple to blue pink (RHS 186B-C) with brown purple (RHS 185B) veins when aged

FERTILE FLOWER: pink petals

Origin and Breeding: 'NCHAI' originated from an open pollinated cross conducted in an isolation block in June 2005 between the female parent seedling 'H2005-045-061' and pollen from a group of sibling plants. The new variety was bred and developed by the breeder Thomas R. Ranney, an employee at North Carolina State University, Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station, Mills River, North Carolina, United States. 'NCHAI' was selected as a seedling from the resultant

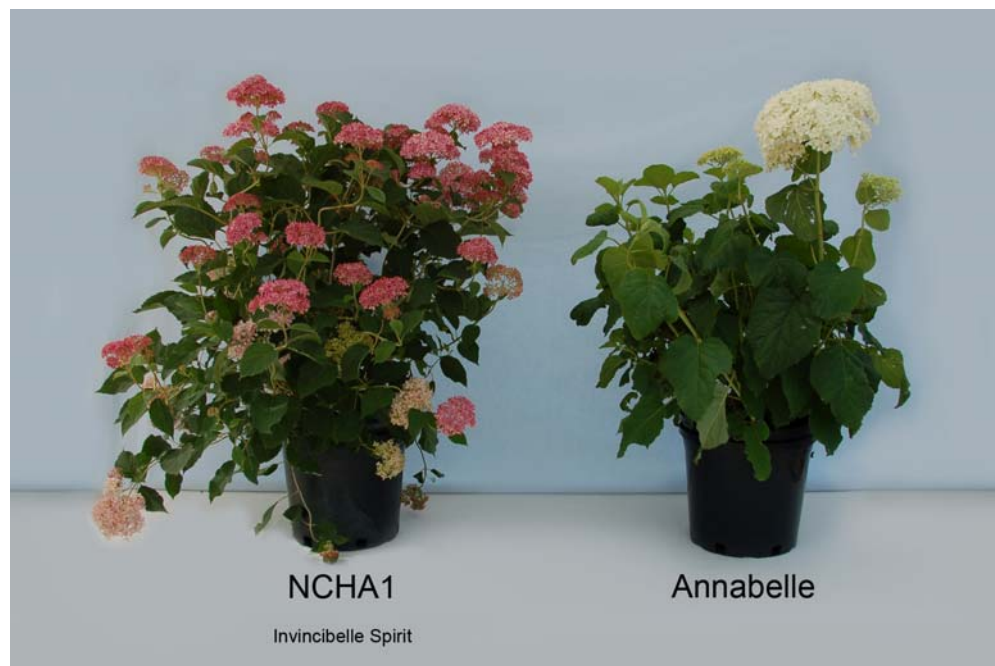
progeny in June 2006 based on sepal colour, plant growth habit, branching characteristics and prevalence of sterile flowers in the inflorescence. The first asexual propagation of 'NCHA1' was carried out in June 2006 by stem cuttings at the N.C.S.U., Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station, Mills River, North Carolina, United States.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'NCHA1' were conducted in an outdoor irrigated container trial during the summer of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 shrubs each of the candidate and reference varieties. All shrubs were grown from 'quick turn' potted liners, transplanted into 7.5 liter containers in the spring of 2009. Trials were arranged in rows with 1 m spacing between plants. Due to warm spring temperatures, the trial plants were cut back in May 2010. As a result flower characteristics are smaller in size than typically observed. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 19, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

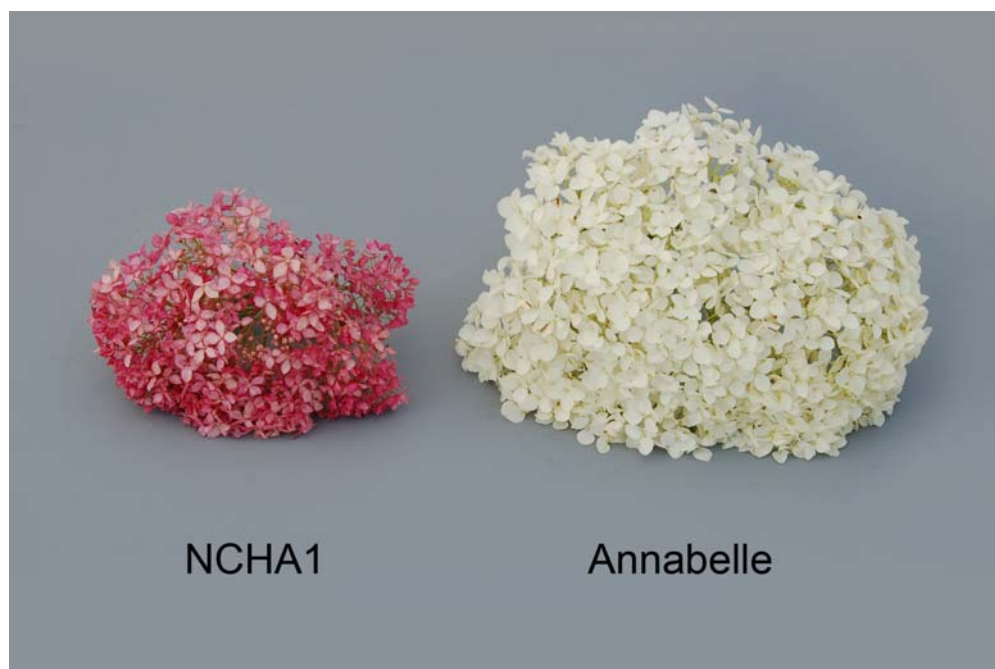
Comparison table for 'NCHA1'

	'NCHA1'	'Annabelle'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	10.7	14.3
std. deviation	0.86	1.54
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	7.2	11.8
std. deviation	0.57	0.95
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.2	7.1
std. deviation	0.74	1.25
<i>Calyx diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	11.1	15.2
std. deviation	1.29	1.99
<i>Colour of sterile flower sepals (RHS)</i>		
fully opened	155B to 75D with 185D veins	NN155A

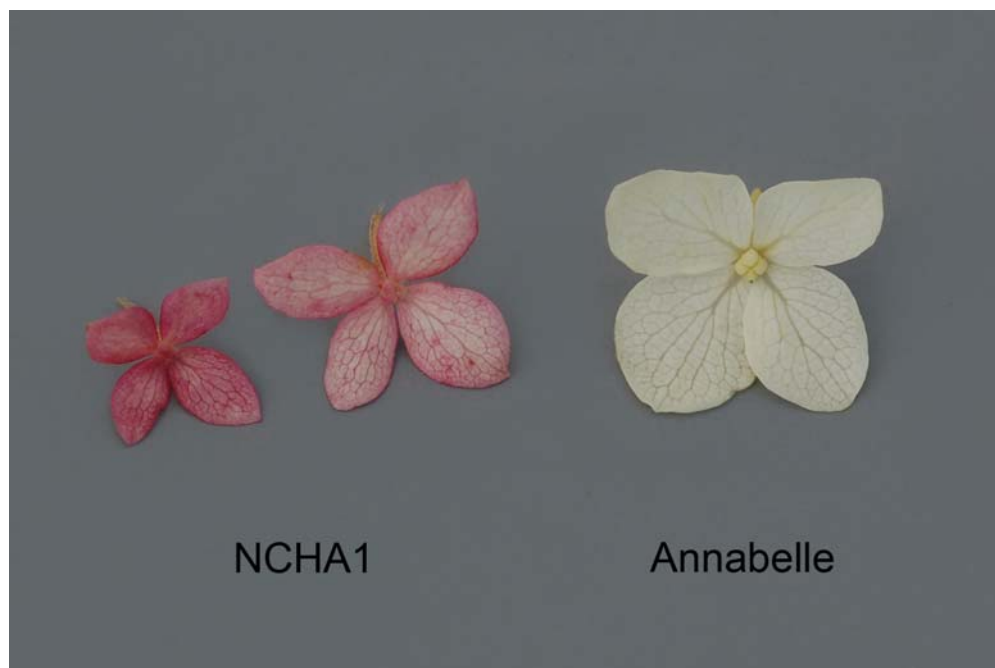
*reference variety



Hydrangea: 'NCHA1' (left) with reference variety 'Annabelle' (right)



Hydrangea: 'NCHA1' (left) with reference variety 'Annabelle' (right)



Hydrangea: 'NCHA1' (left) with reference variety 'Annabelle' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

IMPATIENS

IMPATIENS

(*Impatiens*)

Proposed denomination: 'SAKIMP017'
Trade name: SunPatiens Compact Deep Rose
Application number: 09-6730
Application date: 2009/09/24
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Moriya Kawashima, Amselveen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'SAKIMP009' (SunPatiens Compact Coral)

Summary: *The upper side of the leaf blade is dark green for 'SAKIMP017' while it is medium green for 'SAKIMP009'. The midrib and secondary veins on the upper side of the leaf blade have strong anthocyanin colouration for 'SAKIMP017' while the midrib has weak anthocyanin for 'SAKIMP009' and there is no anthocyanin in the secondary veins. The lower side of the leaf blade of 'SAKIMP017' has weak anthocyanin between the veins while the lower side of the leaf blade of 'SAKIMP009' has no anthocyanin. The midrib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blade of 'SAKIMP017' have strong anthocyanin while the midrib of 'SAKIMP009' has weak anthocyanin and the veins have absent or very weak anthocyanin. The pedicel is shorter for 'SAKIMP017' than for 'SAKIMP009'.*

Description:

SHOOT: very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: no variegation, upper side dark green with strong anthocyanin colouration on midrib and secondary veins, lower side green with weak red colouration between veins, midrib and veins on lower side with strong anthocyanin colouration

PETIOLE: upper side with medium to strong anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, upper side dark pink red (darker than RHS 52A), lower side purple red (RHS 55A), lower petal with shallow depth of incision

EYE ZONE: small, red (more red than RHS 61A)

PEDICEL: weak anthocyanin colouration

SPUR: medium to strong anthocyanin colouration, medium degree of curvature.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'SAKIMP017' originated from a hybridization between two proprietary breeding lines, made in January 2003 at the Misato Research Station in Misato, Japan. The resultant F1 progeny were evaluated in an open field trial and a single plant selection was made based on criteria for flower colour, strong root system and compact growth habit. From May to August 2006, the selection was evaluated in the field in Misato, Japan. Shoot tip cuttings of the selection were propagated in Salinas, California and evaluated for stability traits. The selection, subsequently named 'SAKIMP017', was found to have unique characteristics that reproduce true to type in successive generations of asexual propagation.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'SAKIMP017' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 21, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SAKIMP017'

	'SAKIMP017'	'SAKIMP009'*
<i>Length of pedicel (cm)</i>		
mean	4.8	6.8
std. deviation	0.41	0.40

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'SAKIMP017' (left) with reference variety 'SAKIMP009' (right)



Impatiens: 'SAKIMP017' (left) with reference variety 'SAKIMP009' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'SAKIMP018'
Trade name: SunPatiens Spreading Variegated White
Application number: 09-6731
Application date: 2009/09/24
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Moriya Kawashima, Amselveen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'SAKIMP014' (SunPatiens Compact White) and 'SAKIMP005' (SunPatiens Variegated Salmon)

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'SAKIMP018' is variegated while the leaf blade of 'SAKIMP014' has no variegation. The flower diameter is smaller for 'SAKIMP018' than for the reference varieties. The upper and lower side of the petal is white with a blush of light blue violet for 'SAKIMP018' while it is red to orange-red with red pink at the base for 'SAKIMP005'. The upper and lateral petals are narrower for 'SAKIMP018' than for the reference varieties. The flower spur has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration for 'SAKIMP018' while the spur of 'SAKIMP014' has weak anthocyanin and the spur of 'SAKIMP005' has medium anthocyanin.*

Description:

SHOOT: medium anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: variegation present, upper side dark green with light yellow secondary colour, absent or very weak anthocyanin on upper side, lower side green and yellow with absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on midrib and veins

PETIOLE: upper side with very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, upper and lower side white (RHS NN155C) with light blue violet (RHS 76C) blush, lower petal with shallow depth of incision, no eye zone

PEDICEL: very weak anthocyanin colouration

SPUR: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, strong curvature.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'SAKIMP018' originated from a hybridization between two proprietary breeding lines, made in February 2003 at the Misato Research Station in Misato, Japan. The resultant F1 progeny were evaluated in an open field trial and a single plant selection was made based on criteria for flower colour, strong root system and compact growth habit. From May to August 2006, the selection was evaluated in the field in Misato, Japan. Shoot tip cuttings of the selection were propagated in Salinas, California and evaluated for stability traits. The selection, subsequently named 'SAKIMP018', was found to have unique characteristics that reproduce true to type in successive generations of asexual propagation.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'SAKIMP018' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 21, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SAKIMP018'

	'SAKIMP018'	'SAKIMP014'*	'SAKIMP005'*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.9	5.8	5.6
std. deviation	0.27	0.24	0.22
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side	NN155C with 76C blush	NN155C with 76C blush	41A-B, with 48C-D towards base
lower side	NN155C with 76C blush	NN155C with 76C blush	41D
<i>Upper petal width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.8	3.6	3.1
std. deviation	0.19	0.17	0.19

Lateral petal width (cm)

mean	1.9	2.1	2.3
std. deviation	0.14	0.19	0.13

*reference varieties



Impatiens: 'SAKIMP018' (left) with reference variety 'SAKIMP014' (centre) and 'SAKIMP005' (right)



Impatiens: 'SAKIMP018' (left) with reference variety 'SAKIMP014' (centre) and 'SAKIMP005' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'SAKIMP021'
Trade name: SunPatiens Vigorous Pink
Application number: 10-6950
Application date: 2010/04/30
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Moriya Kawashima, Sakata Seed Corporation, Nagano-ken, Japan
 Michiyoshi Fuyama, Sakata Seed Corporation, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'SAKIMP006' (SunPatiens Lavender)

Summary: *The upper third of the shoot of 'SAKIMP021' has weak anthocyanin colouration while the shoot of 'SAKIMP006' has strong anthocyanin. The lower side of the leaf blade of 'SAKIMP021' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins while the leaf blade of 'SAKIMP006' has strong anthocyanin on the midrib and medium anthocyanin on the veins. The flower diameter is smaller for 'SAKIMP021' than for 'SAKIMP006'. The upper side of the petal is purple red to blue pink for 'SAKIMP021' while it is purple for 'SAKIMP006'. The flower spur of 'SAKIMP021' has medium anthocyanin colouration while the spur of 'SAKIMP006' has very weak anthocyanin.*

Description:

SHOOT: weak anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: variegation absent, upper side medium green with absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, lower side green with absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on midrib and veins

PETIOLE: upper side with absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, upper side purple red to blue pink (RHS N66B-C), lower side blue pink (RHS N66C-D) with blue pink to light blue pink (RHS 65A-B) along midrib, lower petal with shallow incision, no eye zone

PEDICEL: very weak anthocyanin colouration

SPUR: medium anthocyanin colouration, weak to medium degree of curvature.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'SAKIMP021' originated from a hybridization between two proprietary breeding lines, made in June 2005 at the Misato Research Station in Misato, Japan. The resultant F1 progeny were evaluated in an open field trial and a single plant selection was made based on criteria for flower colour, strong root system and vigorous plant growth habit. From May to August 2006, the selection was evaluated in the field in Misato, Japan. Shoot tip cuttings of the selection were sent to Salinas, California where the plants were grown and evaluated for stability traits. The selection, subsequently named 'SAKIMP021', was found to have unique characteristics that reproduce true to type in successive generations of asexual propagation.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'SAKIMP021' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 21, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SAKIMP021'

	'SAKIMP021'	'SAKIMP006'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	35.4	30.6
std. deviation	3.59	4.19
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.3	6.5
std. deviation	0.22	0.37
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N66B-C	N74A-B
lower side	N66C-D, 65A-B along midrib	N74C with N74B at margin and base, N74A at midrib

Upper petal width (cm)

mean	3.7	4.5
std. deviation	0.13	0.15

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'SAKIMP021' (left) with reference variety 'SAKIMP006' (right)



Impatiens: 'SAKIMP021' (left) with reference variety 'SAKIMP006' (right)

IMPATIENS
(Impatiens walleriana)

Proposed denomination: 'Imspewhit'
Trade name: Spellbound White '10
Application number: 09-6736
Application date: 2008/10/14 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Monica Sanders, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Imtrawhit' (Spellbound White)

Summary: *The leaf of 'Imspewhit' is longer than the leaf of 'Imtrawhit'. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium to dark green for 'Imspewhit' while it is medium green for 'Imtrawhit'. The pedicel is longer for 'Imspewhit' than for 'Imtrawhit'. The ovary is small for 'Imspewhit' while it is medium in size for 'Imtrawhit'.*

Description:

SHOOT: no anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: variegation absent, upper side medium to dark green, absent or very weak anthocyanin on upper side, lower side green with no anthocyanin colouration on midrib and veins

PETIOLE: upper side with no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, upper and lower side white (RHS NN155C), lower petal with medium depth of incision, no eye zone

PEDICEL: no anthocyanin colouration

SPUR: no anthocyanin colouration, medium degree of curvature

OVARY: small

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Imspewhit' originated from a controlled cross pollination made in February 2005, at Syngenta Seeds B.V., in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary line designated W4039-1 and the male parent was a proprietary line designated W1452-1. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in March 2005. The new variety 'Imspewhit' was selected as a single seedling in September 2005 in Enkhuizen, based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Imspewhit' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 21, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 2, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

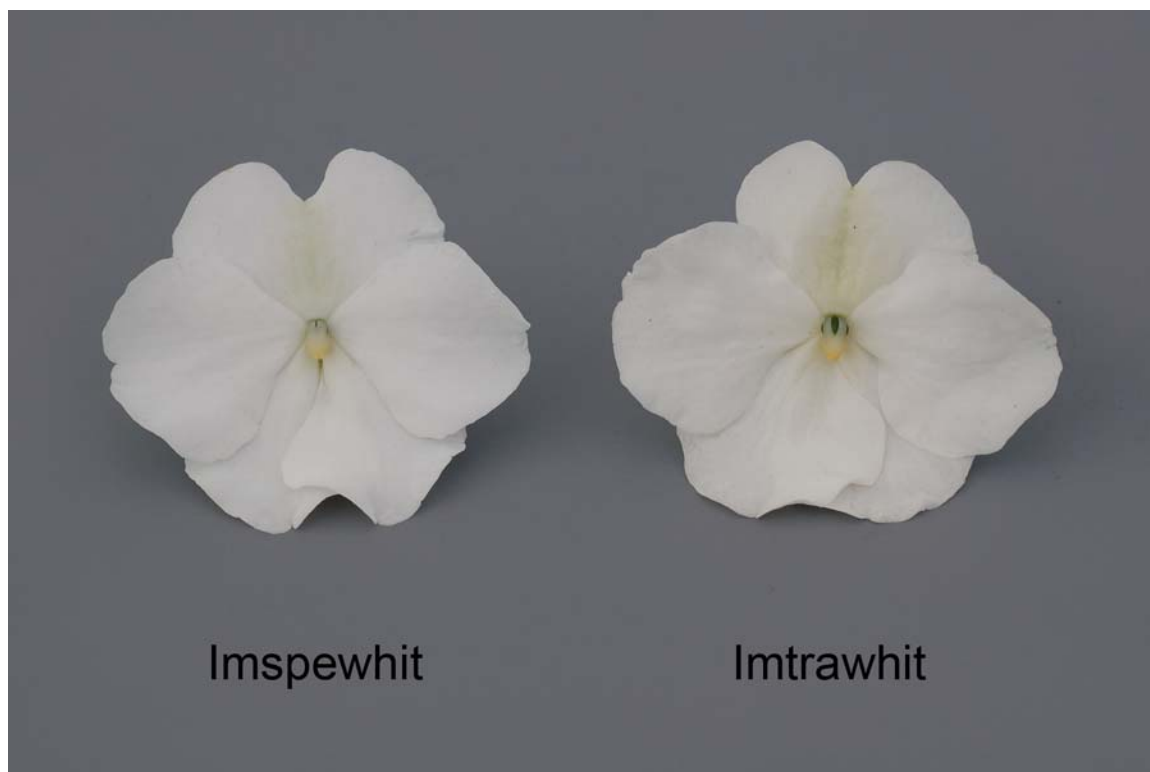
Comparison table for 'Imspewhit'

	'Imspewhit'	'Imtrawhit'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.4	5.4
std. deviation	0.53	0.47
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	1.9
std. deviation	0.20	0.37

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imspewhit' (left) with reference variety 'Imtrawhit' (right)



Impatiens: 'Imspewhit' (left) with reference variety 'Imtrawhit' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Imtracorbu'
Trade names: Spellbound Coral Pink Butterfly, Spellbound Pink Splash
Application number: 09-6737
Application date: 2008/10/14 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Monica Sanders, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Imtrarestar' (Spellbound Strawberry Star)

Summary: *The leaf of 'Imtracorbu' is shorter than the leaf of 'Imtrarestar'. The main colour on the upper side of the petal is light blue pink for 'Imtracorbu' while the main colour is purple red for 'Imtrarestar'. The secondary colour on the upper side of the petal is dark pink red with purple red along the edge for 'Imtracorbu' while the secondary colour is white with purple along the edge for 'Imtrarestar'. The secondary colour is distributed around the base of the petals for 'Imtracorbu' while it is along the midrib of the petals for 'Imtrarestar'. The lower side of the petal is white for 'Imtracorbu' while it is dark pink red, white and purple for 'Imtrarestar'.*

Description:

SHOOT: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: variegation absent, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration, lower side green with no anthocyanin colouration on midrib and veins

PETIOLE: upper side with weak to medium anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, upper side light blue pink (RHS 62B) with dark pink red (RHS 52A) and purple red (RHS 58C) at base of petals, lower side white (RHS NN155C), lower petal with very shallow incision

EYE ZONE: small, white

PEDICEL: no anthocyanin colouration

SPUR: no anthocyanin colouration, weak to medium degree of curvature.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Imtracorbu' originated from a controlled cross pollination made in February 2005, at Syngenta Seeds B.V., in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary line designated W3797-3 and the male parent was a proprietary line designated W4709-2. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in March 2005. The new variety 'Imtracorbu' was selected as a single seedling in September 2005 in Enkhuizen, based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Imtracorbu' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 21, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 2, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

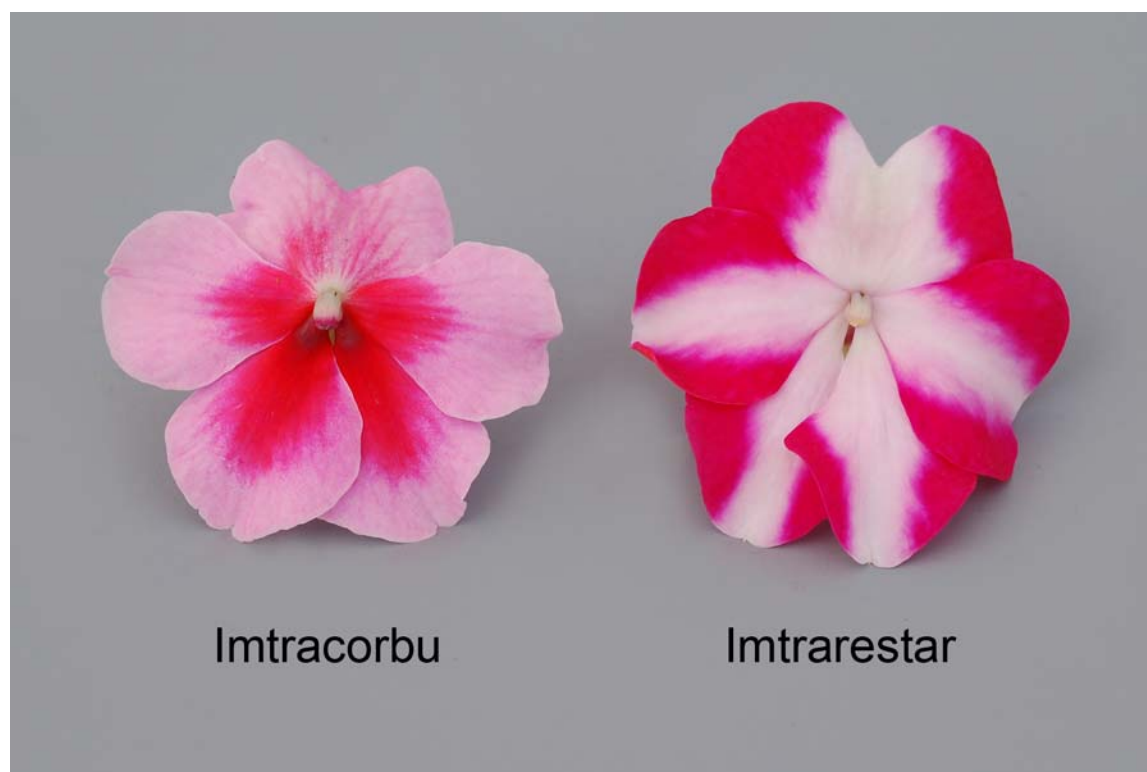
Comparison table for 'Imtracorbu'

	'Imtracorbu'	'Imtrarestar'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.9	6.0
std. deviation	0.42	0.48
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side - main	62B	N66A
upper side - secondary	52A with 58C along edge	NN155C with N74B along edge
lower side	NN155C	52A with NN155C and N74B along edge

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imtracorbu' (left) with reference variety 'Imtrarestar' (right)



Impatiens: 'Imtracorbu' (left) with reference variety 'Imtrarestar' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

LANTANA

LANTANA
(Lantana camara)

Proposed denomination: 'Ban Whit'
Trade name: Bandana White
Application number: 09-6491
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Shifeng Pan, Syngenta Flowers Inc., Hollister, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balucwite' (Lucky White)

Summary: *The stem of 'Ban Whit' has dense pubescence while the stem of 'Balucwite' has sparse pubescence. The leaf blade of 'Ban Whit' is shorter and narrower than the leaf blade of 'Balucwite'. The corolla lobes of 'Ban Whit' are recurved in longitudinal section while the corolla lobes of 'Balucwite' are incurved. The eye zone of 'Ban Whit' is yellow while the eye zone of 'Balucwite' is yellow orange.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-erect growth habit, stem with dense pubescence

LEAF: ovate, acuminate apex, cuneate base, dentate margin, upper side medium green, medium pubescence on upper side, sparse pubescence on lower side

INFLORESCENCE: domed

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, obtuse apex, recurved longitudinal axis, weak margin undulation, white (RHS NN155C) when newly opened and when mature, yellow (RHS 12A) eye

DRUPE: few in number, green when immature.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Ban Whit' originated from a cross made in Gilroy, California, USA in June 2006. The female parent was a white flowered proprietary line designated 106-1 and the male parent was a pink flowered proprietary line designated E36-2. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in December 2006. In April 2007, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Ban Whit' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 18, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 30, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Ban Whit'

	'Ban Whit'	'Balucwite'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.0	9.7
std. deviation	0.24	0.48
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	4.5
std. deviation	0.18	0.26
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
eye zone	12A	17A

*reference variety



Lantana: 'Ban Whit' (left) with reference variety 'Balucwite' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Ban Yelbic'
Trade name: Bandana Lemon Zest
Application number: 09-6492
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Shifeng Pan, Syngenta Flowers Inc., Hollister, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Baluclem' (Lucky Lemon Cream)

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'Ban Yelbic' is shorter and narrower than the leaf blade of 'Baluclem'. The upper surface of the leaf blade has dense pubescence for 'Ban Yelbic' while the leaf blade of 'Baluclem' has sparse pubescence. The inflorescence of 'Ban Yelbic' is larger in diameter than the inflorescence of 'Baluclem'. The newly opened floret of 'Ban Yelbic' is yellow orange in colour while the newly opened floret of 'Baluclem' is light yellow with a yellow and orange eye. The mature floret is white for 'Ban Yelbic' while it is white with a yellow and orange eye for 'Baluclem'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-erect growth habit, stem with medium to dense pubescence

LEAF: ovate, acute apex, truncate base, dentate margin, upper side medium to dark green, dense pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side

INFLORESCENCE: domed

COROLLA LOBES: touching, obtuse apex, incurved longitudinal axis, weak to medium margin undulation, newly opened floret yellow orange (lighter than RHS 14A), mature floret white (RHS NN155C), no eye zone

DRUPE: medium in number, green when immature.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Ban Yelbic' originated from a cross made in Gilroy, California, USA in June 2006. The female parent was a white flowered proprietary line designated 106-1 and the male parent was a pink flowered proprietary line designated E36-2. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in December 2006. In April 2007, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Ban Yelbic' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 18, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 30, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Ban Yelbic'

	'Ban Yelbic'	'Baluclem'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.7	9.6
std. deviation	0.36	0.69
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.8	5.1
std. deviation	0.14	0.42
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	3.9
std. deviation	0.22	0.22
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
newly opened	14A (lighter than)	4D
mature	NN155C	NN155C
eye zone	N/A	9B with N25C

*reference variety



Lantana: 'Ban Yelbic' (left) with reference variety 'Baluclem' (right)



Lantana: 'Ban Yelbic' (left) with reference variety 'Baluclem' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Bani Redda'
Trade name: Bandito Red
Application number: 09-6493
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Shifeng Pan, Syngenta Flowers Inc., Hollister, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Bante Redda' (Bandana Red)

Summary: *The plants of 'Bani Redda' are shorter than the plants of 'Bante Redda'. The peduncle of 'Bani Redda' is shorter than the peduncle of 'Bante Redda'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-erect growth habit, stem with dense pubescence

LEAF: ovate, acuminate apex, truncate base, dentate margin, upper side medium green, dense pubescence on upper side, very sparse pubescence on lower side

INFLORESCENCE: domed

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, incurved longitudinal axis, medium margin undulation, newly opened floret yellow (RHS 9A) with orange red to orange brown (RHS 31A-B) along margin, intermediate floret orange red to orange brown (RHS 31A-B) overlain with red (RHS 42A), mature floret red (RHS 45B) with dark purple red (RHS 53A) at margin, no eye zone.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bani Redda' originated from a self pollinated cross made in Gilroy, California, USA in June 2004. The female parent was a proprietary line designated 122. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in February 2005. In June 2005, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bani Redda' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 18, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 30, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bani Redda'

	'Bani Redda'	'Bante Reeda'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.5	27.5
std. deviation	1.64	1.74
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.2	6.3
std. deviation	0.40	1.51

*reference variety



Lantana: 'Bani Redda' (left) with reference variety 'Bante Reeda' (right)



Lantana: 'Bani Redda' (left) with reference variety 'Bante Reeda' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Bani Rossa'
Trade name:	Bandito Rose
Application number:	09-6494
Application date:	2009/01/30
Applicant:	Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Shifeng Pan, Syngenta Flowers Inc., Hollister, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bante Rossa' (Bandana Rose) and 'Balandrosim' (Landmark Sunrise Rose Improved)

Summary: *The plants of 'Bani Rossa' are shorter than the plants of the reference varieties. The peduncle of 'Bani Rossa' is shorter than the peduncle of 'Bante Rossa'. The newly opened floret of 'Bani Rossa' is yellow with shades of orange brown while the newly opened floret of 'Bante Rossa' is light blue pink fading to white and the floret of Balancrosim' is yellow with shades of yellow orange. At maturity the floret of 'Bani Rossa' is purple red while the florets of the reference varieties are blue pink.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-erect growth habit, stem with medium pubescence

LEAF: ovate, acute apex, cuneate to truncate base, dentate margin, upper side medium green, medium pubescence on upper side, very sparse pubescence on lower side

INFLORESCENCE: domed

COROLLA LOBES: free, obtuse apex, incurved longitudinal axis, medium margin undulation, newly opened floret yellow (RHS 9A) developing shades of orange brown (RHS 31C), intermediate floret purple red (RHS N57C) at margin with dark pink red (RHS 48A) towards centre, mature floret purple red (RHS N57C) at margin with darker purple red (RHS N57A) towards centre, no eye zone

DRUPE: few in number, green when immature.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bani Rossa' originated from a self pollinated cross made in Gilroy, California, USA in June 2004. The female parent was a proprietary line designated 93-2. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in February 2005. In June 2005, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bani Rossa' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 18, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 30, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bani Rossa'

	'Bani Rossa'	'Bante Rossa'*	'Balandrosim'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	14.4	31.4	20.9
std. deviation	1.23	2.28	3.45
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.8	6.3	4.8
std. deviation	0.67	1.08	0.33
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
newly opened	9A developing shades of 31C	69B, fading to white, eye 9A	9A developing shades of 21B
intermediate	N57C at margin, 48A towards centre	73A, eye N25A	22A - 31C at margin, N57C towards centre
mature	N57C at margin, N57A towards centre	73A at margin, 67C towards centre	N66C-D at margin, N66A towards centre

*reference varieties



Lantana: 'Bani Rossa' (left) with reference varieties 'Bante Rossa' (centre) and 'Balandrosim' (right)



Lantana: 'Bani Rossa' (left) with reference varieties 'Bante Rossa' (centre) and 'Balandrosim' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

LYCHNIS

LYCHNIS
(*Lychnis*)

Proposed denomination: 'Rollys Favorite'
Application number: 05-4791
Application date: 2005/04/26
Applicant: Oudshoorn, Hubertus, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Peggy'

Summary: *The plants of 'Rollys Favorite' are upright-bushy while those of 'Peggy' are spreading or trailing. The plants of 'Rollys Favorite' are taller than those of 'Peggy'. The leaf blades of 'Rollys Favorite' are shorter than those of 'Peggy'. The pubescence on the leaves of 'Rollys Favorite' is medium to dense while that on 'Peggy' is very dense. 'Rollys Favorite' flowers very early where as 'Peggy' flowers early. The flowers of 'Rollys Favorite' are smaller than those of 'Peggy'. The upper side of the flowers of 'Rollys Favorite' are blue pink while that of 'Peggy' are purple to blue pink.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, perennial type, upright-bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: green-brown, very dense pubescence

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple type

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, cuneate base, entire margin, light green/grey on upper side, medium to dense pubescence

FLOWERING: one flowering period, very early flowering, short to medium length flowering period

INFLORESCENCE: cyme type, terminal position, erect attitude

FLOWER: blue pink (RHS 73A-B) on upper side

Origin and Breeding: 'Rollys Favorite' originated in the nursery of Mr. H. G. Oudshoorn in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands in 2000. Open pollinated seed was collected from un-named *Lychnis flos-jovis* selections in 1998 and a seedling population was grown the following year. The objectives of the breeding program were to create new *Lychnis* cultivars with improved form and floral traits including colour.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Rollys Favorite' were conducted at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2010. Twelve plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 60 cm apart. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Rollys Favorite'

	'Rollys Favorite'	'Peggy'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	37.93	27.71
std. deviation	2.09	2.56
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.03	8.90
std. deviation	0.27	0.90
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.53	3.20
std. deviation	0.19	0.26
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side	73A-B	N74B-C

*reference variety



Lychnis: 'Rollys Favorite' (right) with reference variety 'Peggy' (left)



Lychnis: 'Rollys Favorite' (right) with reference variety 'Peggy' (left)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

NIEREMBERGIA

NIEREMBERGIA*(Nierembergia)*

Proposed denomination: 'USNRB1201'
Trade name: Augusta Blue Skies
Application number: 09-6592
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Blue Eyes' and 'Sunnicobu' (Summer Splash Compact Blue)

Summary: *The plants of 'USNRB1201' have an upright-bushy growth habit while those of both reference varieties are semi-upright. The plants of 'USNRB1201' are taller than those of both reference varieties. The leaf blades of 'USNRB1201' are longer than those of 'Blue Eyes'. The margin of the flowers of 'USNRB1201' are moderately reflexed while those of 'Blue Eyes' are flat to weakly reflexed and those of 'Sunnicobu' are flat. The flowers of 'USNRB1201' are smaller than those of 'Sunnicobu'. The flowers of 'USNRB1201' differ in colour from those of both reference varieties. 'USNRB1201' has a small central eye zone while both reference varieties have a medium sized eye zone.*

Description:

PLANT: upright-bushy growth habit, medium branching density

STEM: light to medium green, no anthocyanin colouration, medium thickness

LEAF BLADE: linear, acute apex, medium green upper side, dark green lower side

PETIOLE: none

SEPAL: acute apex

INFLORESCENCE: raceme type

FLOWER: bell shaped, cream coloured, medium degree of lobing, medium degree of reflexing, violet (RHS N82B-C) margin, violet (RHS N82A-B) middle, blue violet (RHS 86D) base, small yellow (RHS 12B) center eye zone

ANTHER: yellow

Origin and Breeding: 'USNRB1201' originated from a controlled cross between the female parent variety *Nierembergia caerulea*, and the male parent a proprietary seedling designated 'UCU-1'. The cross was the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder Ushio Sakazaki in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on June 10, 2005. The new *Nierembergia* was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on July 6, 2006 in Bonsall, California, USA based on growth habit, branching characteristics, flowering time and length of flowering period. The new variety 'USNRB1201' was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on July 10, 2006 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USNRB1201' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 12 cm pots on April 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 3, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USNRB1201'

	'USNRB1201'	'Blue Eyes'*	'Sunnicobu'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	23.9	15.8	15.5
std. deviation	1.41	2.36	2.89

Leaf blade length (cm)

mean	2.5	1.7	2.2
std. deviation	0.27	0.22	0.14

Flower diameter (cm)

mean	3.0	3.1	3.4
std. deviation	0.17	0.22	0.10

Colour of flower (RHS)

margin	N82B-C	NN155C	85C
middle	N82A-B	NN155C	85C with tones of 85A
base	86D	90D	90D

*reference varieties



Nierembergia: 'USNRB1201' (left) with reference varieties 'Blue Eyes' (center) and 'Sunnicobu' (right)



Nierembergia: 'USNRB1201' (left) with reference varieties 'Blue Eyes' (center) and 'Sunnicobu' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

OAT

OAT

(Avena sativa)

Proposed denomination: 'CDC Seabiscuit'
Application number: 10-6851
Application date: 2010/02/23
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Breeder: Brian Rossnagel, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'CDC Dancer' and 'AC Morgan'

Summary: *The density of pubescence on the lower leaf sheath of 'CDC Seabiscuit' is medium to dense while it is sparse to medium in 'CDC Dancer' and very dense in 'AC Morgan'. The pubescence on the leaf margins of 'CDC Seabiscuit' is medium while it is sparse in 'CDC Dancer'. The frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves is high in 'CDC Seabiscuit' while it is low to medium in 'CDC Dancer'. 'CDC Seabiscuit' heads later than the reference varieties. The plants of 'CDC Seabiscuit' are shorter in height than 'CDC Dancer'. The glaucosity of the lemma of 'CDC Seabiscuit' is strong while it is weak in 'AC Morgan'. 'CDC Seabiscuit' has a weak to medium tendency to be awned while it is absent to very weak in the reference varieties. There are basal hairs on the kernel of 'CDC Seabiscuit' while there is none in 'CDC Dancer'. 'CDC Seabiscuit' is susceptible to Crown rust (*Puccinia coronata*) while 'CDC Dancer' is moderately susceptible and 'AC Morgan' is highly susceptible. 'CDC Seabiscuit' is moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis f.sp. avena*) while 'CDC Dancer' is resistant and 'AC Morgan' is highly susceptible. 'CDC Seabiscuit' is moderately resistant to Black loose smut (*Ustilago avenae*) while 'CDC Dancer' is resistant and 'AC Morgan' is susceptible. 'CDC Seabiscuit' is susceptible to Red Leaf (Barley yellow dwarf virus) while 'AC Morgan' is moderately susceptible.*

Description:

SEEDLING (5-9 tiller stage): semi-erect to intermediate juvenile growth habit, medium to dense pubescence of lower leaf sheath and medium pubescence of lower blade

LEAF (at booting stage): medium green, medium pubescence of the margins, weak to medium intensity of glaucosity, high frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, medium to very dense pubescence/hairiness above and below upper culm node

PANICLE (just after heading): equilateral/symmetrical orientation, medium to dense density

PANICLE BRANCHES: semi-erect to horizontal attitude, 30 to 45 degree angle between the rachis and dominant side branch

SPIKELET: medium to strong glaucosity of glumes, fracture separation of spikelet with semi-nodding to nodding attitude

RACHILLA: medium to long length between primary and secondary florets, medium length grooves, sparse pubescence

LEMMA: strong glaucosity, small to medium lateral overlap on palea, white to yellow at maturity, sparse to medium pubescence on the lateral and dorsal surfaces, weak to medium tendency to be awned

KERNEL (primary kernels from upper spikelets): hulled, short to medium length basal hairs, cream to yellow, two grains per spikelet, pointed medium-sized scutellum, medium to dense density of groat pubescence

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: good lodging resistance, daylength sensitive

DISEASE RESISTANCE: susceptible to Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*) and Red Leaf (Barley yellow dwarf virus), moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis f. sp. avenae*) and moderately resistant to Black loose smut (*Ustilago avenae*)

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC Seabiscuit' (experimental designation OT3036) was developed at the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan using a pedigree breeding system. It arose from the cross 'OT396'/'HiFi' made in 2001. The F1 generation was grown as a bulk population in a nursery in New Zealand. The F2 population was grown as a bulk population in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. During the winter of 2002 and 2003, the F3-F4

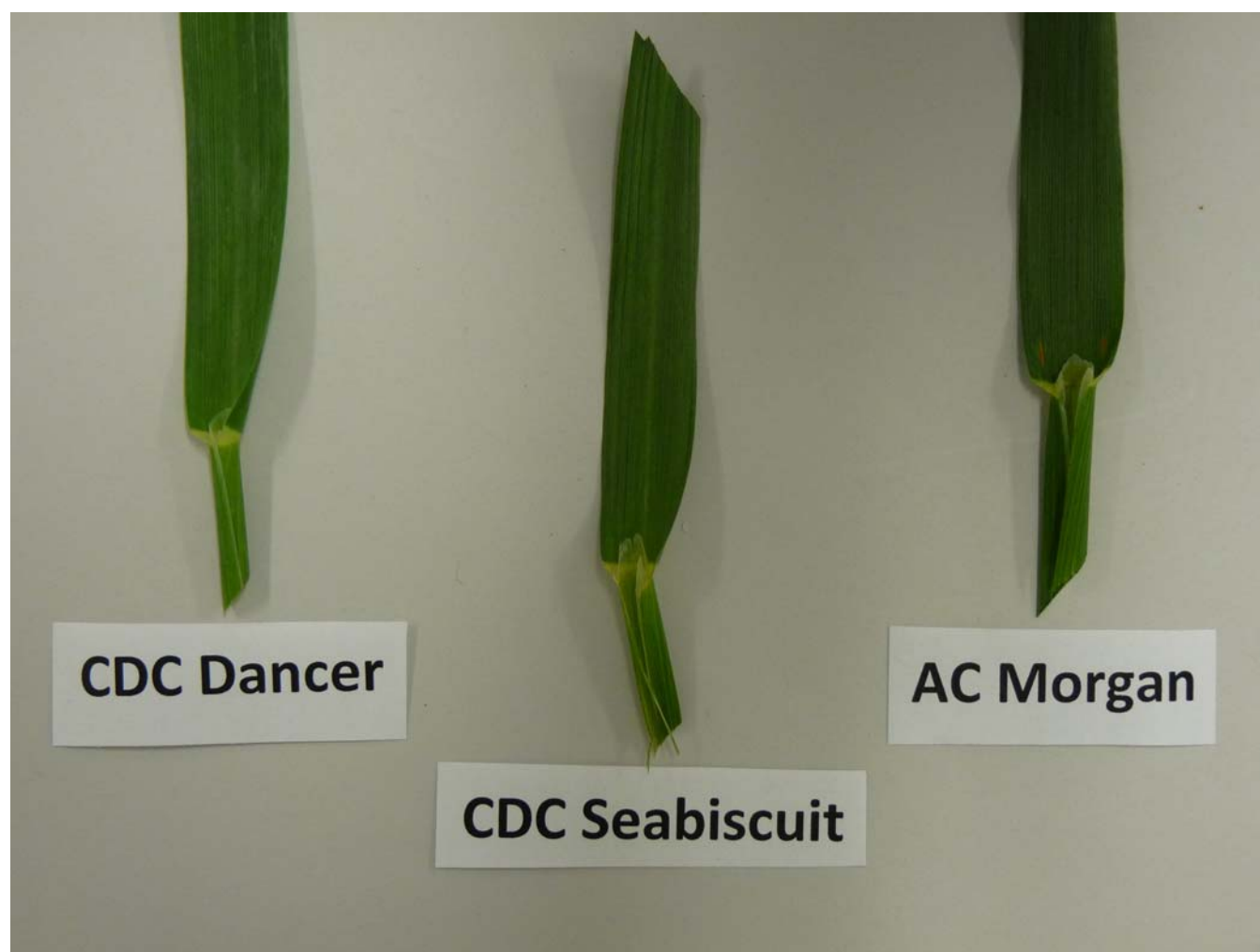
generations were grown as single seed derived lines and 'CDC Seabiscuit' was grown and selected in the field as a F5 hill plot in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. It was then tested in CDC yield trials in 2005-2006, followed by testing in the Western Canadian Oat Cooperative trials during 2007 and 2008. Selection criteria for 'CDC Seabiscuit' included high grain yield combined with excellent milling yield, strong straw, good kernel quality, grain plumpness and disease resistance.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'CDC Seabiscuit' were conducted in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan during the summers of 2009 and 2010. Plots consisted of 5 rows with a row length of 3.7 metres and a row spacing of 20 cm. There were 2 replicates arranged in a RCB design.

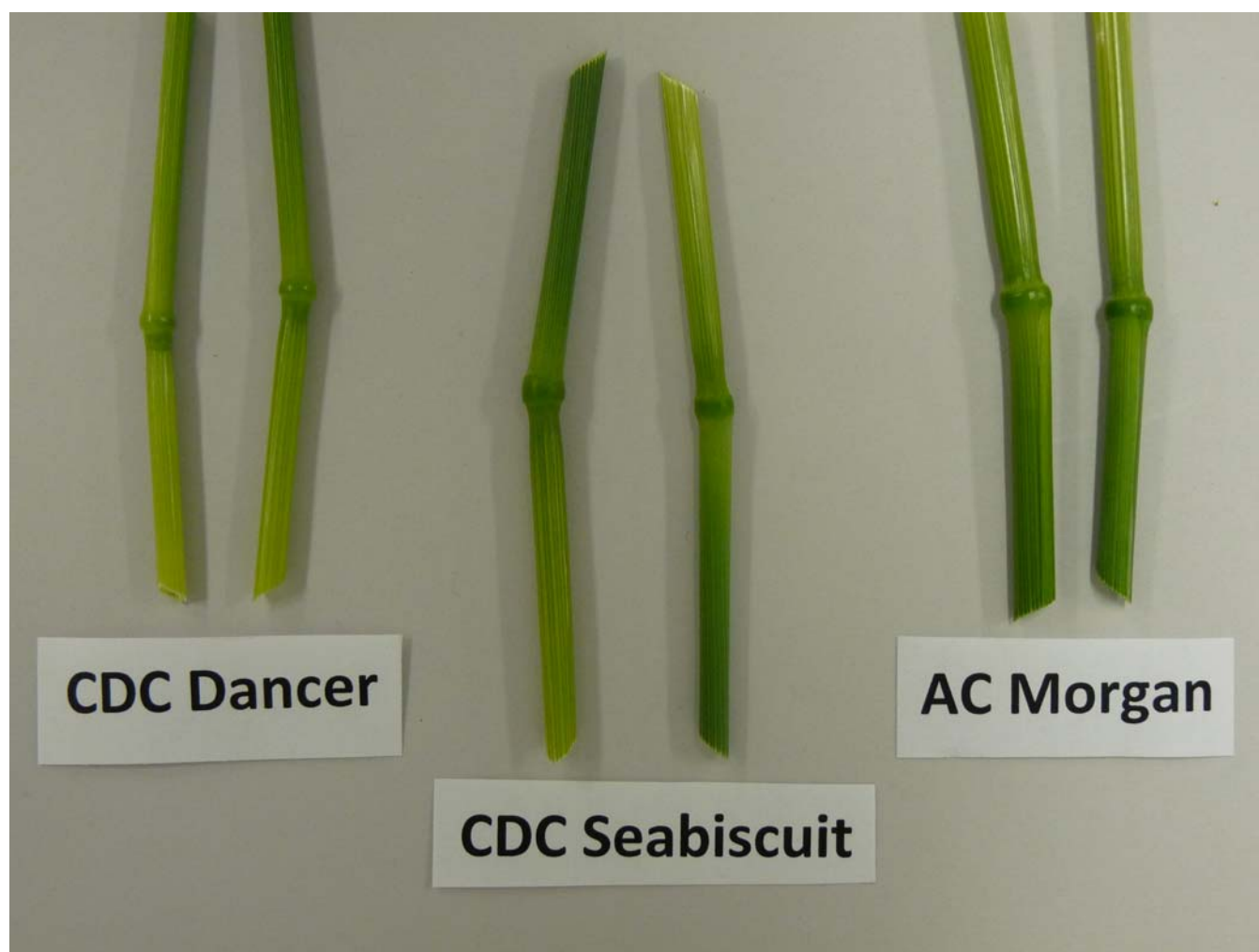
Comparison table for 'CDC Seabiscuit'

	'CDC Seabiscuit'	'CDC Dancer'*	'AC Morgan'*
<i>Number of days to heading (from planting to 50% of panicles fully emerged from boot)</i>			
mean 2009	59	56	57
mean 2010	65	63	61
<i>Plant height (culm plus panicle)(cm)</i>			
mean 2009	99.50	104.50	100.15
standard deviation	4.17	2.72	2.43
mean 2010	98.25	103.35	99.15
standard deviation	3.35	4.07	4.72

*reference varieties



Oat: 'CDC Seabiscuit' (centre) with reference varieties 'CDC Dancer' (left) and 'AC Morgan' (right)



Oat: 'CDC Seabiscuit' (centre) with reference varieties 'CDC Dancer' (left) and 'AC Morgan' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Dieter'
Application number: 08-6437
Application date: 2008/09/24
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: Weiwei Yan, Agriculture & Agri-food Canada - Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Capital'

Summary: The foliage and glumes of 'Dieter' are yellow green whereas they are medium green on 'Capital'. The panicle of 'Dieter' has medium density whereas it is dense on 'Capital'. The glume and lemma of 'Dieter' have weak glaucosity whereas it is medium on 'Capital'. The angle between the rachis and dominant side branch of the panicle of 'Dieter' is 30 to 45 degrees whereas it is less than 30 degrees on 'Capital'. The lower glume and kernel of 'Dieter' are longer than those of 'Capital'.

Description:

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

LEAF (at booting stage): yellow green, absent to very sparse pubescence of the margins, medium intensity of glaucosity, high frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, ranging from absent to very sparse to very dense pubescence/hairiness above upper culm node and absent to very sparse to dense pubescence below upper culm node

PANICLE (just after heading): equilateral/symmetrical orientation, medium density

PANICLE BRANCHES: semi-erect to horizontal attitude, 30 to 45 degree angle between the rachis and dominant side branch, few hairs or spines on lowest panicle node

SPIKELET: weak glaucosity of glumes, semi-abscission separation of spikelet with semi-nodding attitude

RACHILLA: medium length between primary and secondary florets, absent to very short grooves, sparse pubescence

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

KERNEL (primary kernels from upper spikelets): hulled, no basal hairs, light brown, two grains per spikelet, pointed medium-sized scutellum, medium density of groat pubescence

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging and good resistance to shattering

Origin and Breeding: 'Dieter' (experimental designation OA1063-8) arose from the cross Pc68/ 'Donegal'// 'Capital' made in 1997 at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Centre in Ottawa, Ontario using a modified single seed descent method. F6 lines were grown in single rows in 2001 and screened for agronomic traits, diseases in the field and for groat content, groat oil and groat protein in the Near Infra-Red Analysis lab in Ottawa. F7 and F8 lines were evaluated for yield and comprehensive evaluation in the 'Home Test' and 'Preliminary Tests' at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Since 2004, registration tests were conducted at several locations across Ontario.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Dieter' were conducted by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada at the Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Centre, Ottawa, Ontario during the summers of 2008 and 2009. Plots consisted of 4 replicates/variety with 4 rows/replicate, 3.6 meters in length, spaced approximately 0.25 metres apart between replicates.

Comparison table for 'Dieter'

	'Dieter'	'Capital'*
<i>Flag leaf width (mm)</i>		
mean	1.635	1.825
std. deviation	0.05	0.17
<i>Lower glume length (mm)</i>		
mean	23.15	21.8
std. deviation	0.15	0.13
<i>Kernel length (mm)</i>		
mean	9.7	9.3
std. deviation	0.49	0.51

*reference variety



Oat: 'Dieter' (right) with reference variety 'Capital' (left)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

ORIENTAL POPPY

ORIENTAL POPPY (*Papaver orientale*)

Proposed denomination: 'Fancy Feathers'
Application number: 05-4794
Application date: 2005/04/26
Applicant: Oudshoorn, Hubertus, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Oudshoorn, Hubertus, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Pink Ruffles'

Summary: *The inner side of the petal of 'Fancy Feathers' is orange red along the margin and central area with light red pink towards the base while the inner side of the petal of 'Pink Ruffles' is a lighter orange red to light red pink blend throughout the petal. The blotch on the inner side of the petal of 'Fancy Feathers' is grey while it is black for 'Pink Ruffles'. The petals of 'Fancy Feathers' have deeper incisions than the petals of 'Pink Ruffles'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy-rounded growth habit, sparse branching

STEM: medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or weak glaucosity, dense pubescence

LEAF: alternate and rosette arrangement, simple, oblanceolate, acute apex, lobed margin, dense pubescence on upper side, medium green on upper side

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: one short flowering period, early time of flowering, simple type, terminal in position, erect attitude

PETAL: very overlapping, few in number, reniform shape, upper side orange red (RHS 41C) along margin and central area, light red pink (RHS 41D) towards the base, lower side light red pink (RHS 41D), band type petal blotch present, blotch grey (RHS 200B), lacinate incisions present

FILAMENT: violet

ANTHER: violet to blackish.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Fancy Feathers' was discovered in the breeders' nursery in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands in 2001. The objective of the breeding program was to create new poppy varieties with improved form and improved floral traits.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Fancy Feathers' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Ten plants of the candidate variety and nine plants of the reference variety were grown in field plots. Plants were spaced approximately 45 cm apart within the row and rows were spaced one metre apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of the candidate variety and nine plants of the reference. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Fancy Feathers'

	'Fancy Feathers'	'Pink Ruffles'*
<i>Colour of the petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side	41C & 41D	39B-C
lower side	41D	39C
blotch	200B	202A

*reference variety



Oriental Poppy: 'Fancy Feathers' (left) with reference variety 'Pink Ruffles' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Little Candyfloss'
Application number: 05-5091
Application date: 2005/10/06
Applicant: Oudshoorn, Hubertus, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Oudshoorn, Hubertus, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Pink Pearl' and 'Helen Elizabeth'

Summary: *The plants of 'Little Candyfloss' are shorter than the plants of the reference varieties. The stem and upper side of the leaf blade of 'Little Candyfloss' are dark green in colour while the stems and upper side of the leaf blades of the reference varieties are medium green. The peduncle of 'Little Candyfloss' is shorter than the peduncles of the reference varieties. The flower of 'Little Candyfloss' is smaller in diameter than the flower of 'Pink Pearl'. The upper side of the petal of 'Little Candyfloss' is red pink to light red pink (RHS 49A-B) while the petal of 'Pink Pearl' is light red pink to red pink (RHS 49B-C) and the petal of 'Helen Elizabeth' is light red pink (RHS 41D-49A). The petal of 'Little Candyfloss' has a band type blotch present while the petal of 'Helen Elizabeth' has no blotch.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy-rounded growth habit, sparse branching

STEM: dark green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, medium to dense pubescence

LEAF: alternate and rosette arrangement, simple, oblanceolate, acute apex, lobed margin, medium to dense pubescence on upper side, dark green on upper side

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: one short flowering period, early time of flowering, simple type, terminal in position, erect attitude

PETAL: very overlapping, few in number, reniform shape, upper side red pink (RHS 49A) to light red pink (RHS 49B), lower side light red pink (RHS 49B), band type petal blotch present, blotch black (RHS 202A), sinuate incisions present

FILAMENT: violet

ANTHER: violet to blackish.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Little Candyfloss' originated from a cross made between unnamed selections in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands in 2002. The objective of the breeding program was to create new poppy varieties with improved form and improved floral traits.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Little Candyfloss' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Seven plants of the candidate variety, nine plants of the reference 'Pink Pearl' and ten plants of the reference variety 'Helen Elizabeth' were grown in field plots. Plants were spaced approximately 45 cm apart within the row and rows were spaced one metre apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 7 plants of the candidate variety, nine plants of the reference 'Pink Pearl' and ten plants of the reference 'Helen Elizabeth'. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Little Candyfloss'

	'Little Candyfloss'	'Pink Pearl'*	'Helen Elizabeth'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	35.10	48.25	48.50
std. deviation	0.98	2.19	5.50
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>			
mean	32.30	45.40	46.50
std. deviation	1.20	2.70	4.51
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	7.56	10.33	8.39
std. deviation	1.16	1.08	0.61
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side	49A-B	41D - 49A	49B-C
lower side	49B	49A	49B

*reference varieties



Oriental Poppy: 'Little Candyfloss' (top left) with reference varieties 'Pink Pearl' (top right) and 'Helen Elizabeth' (bottom)

Proposed denomination: 'Pink Pearl'
Application number: 05-5093
Application date: 2005/10/06
Applicant: Oudshoorn, Hubertus, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Oudshoorn, Hubertus, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Little Candyfloss' and 'Helen Elizabeth'

Summary: *The plant height of 'Pink Pearl' is taller than the plant height of 'Little Candyfloss'. The stem of 'Pink Pearl' is medium green in colour while the stem of 'Little Candyfloss' is dark green. The leaf blade of 'Pink Pearl' is longer than the leaf blade of the reference varieties. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour while the leaf blade of 'Little Candyfloss' is dark green. The peduncle is longer for 'Pink Pearl' than for 'Little Candyfloss'. The flower of 'Pink Pearl' is larger in diameter than the flowers of the reference varieties. The upper side of the petal of 'Pink Pearl' is light red pink to red pink (RHS 41D – 49A) while the petal of 'Little Candyfloss' is red pink to light red pink (RHS 49A-B) and the petal of 'Helen Elizabeth' is light red pink (RHS 49B-C). The petal of 'Pink Pearl' has a band type petal blotch while the petal of 'Helen Elizabeth' has no petal blotch.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy-rounded growth habit, sparse branching

STEM: medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, sparse to medium pubescence

LEAF: alternate and rosette arrangement, simple, oblanceolate, acute apex, lobed margin, sparse to medium pubescence on upper side, medium green on upper side

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: one short flowering period, early time of flowering, simple type, terminal in position, erect attitude

PETAL: very overlapping, few in number, reniform shape, upper side light red pink (RHS 41D) to red pink (RHS 49A), lower side red pink (RHS 49A), band type petal blotch present, blotch black (RHS 202A), sinuate incisions present

FILAMENT: violet

ANTHER: violet to blackish.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Pink Pearl' originated from a cross made between unnamed selections in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands in 2004. The objective of the breeding program was to create new poppy varieties with improved form and improved floral traits.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Pink Pearl' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Nine plants of the candidate variety, seven plants of the reference 'Little Candyfloss' and ten plants of the reference variety 'Helen Elizabeth' were grown in field plots. Plants were spaced approximately 45 cm apart within the row and rows were spaced one metre apart. Observations and measurements were taken on nine plants of the candidate variety, seven plants of the reference 'Little Candyfloss' and ten plants of the reference 'Helen Elizabeth'. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Pink Pearl'

	'Pink Pearl'	'Little Candyfloss'*	'Helen Elizabeth'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	48.25	35.10	48.50
std. deviation	2.19	0.98	5.50
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	33.10	28.20	28.63
std. deviation	1.44	3.56	1.11
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>			
mean	45.40	32.30	46.50
std. deviation	2.70	1.20	4.51
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	10.33	7.56	8.39
std. deviation	1.08	1.16	0.61
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side	41D - 49A	49A-B	49B-C
lower side	49A	49A	49B

*reference varieties



Oriental Poppy: 'Pink Pearl' (top right) with reference varieties 'Little Candyfloss' (top left) and 'Helen Elizabeth' (bottom)

Proposed denomination:	'Sunset'
Application number:	05-4800
Application date:	2005/04/26
Applicant:	Oudshoorn, Hubertus, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder:	Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Oudshoorn, Hubertus, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: ‘Madarin’ and ‘Allegro’

Summary: *The leaf blade of ‘Sunset’ is shorter than the leaf blade of ‘Madarin’ and longer and wider than the leaf blade of ‘Allegro’. The flower of ‘Sunset’ is smaller in diameter than the flowers of the reference varieties. The upper side of the petal is red for ‘Sunset’ while it is orange red for ‘Madarin’ and ‘Allegro’. The petal of ‘Sunset’ has a black blotch present while the petal of ‘Madarin’ has no petal blotch. The petal of ‘Sunset’ is narrower than the petal of ‘Madarin’.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy-rounded growth habit, sparse branching

STEM: medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, medium to dense pubescence

LEAF: alternate and rosette arrangement, simple, oblanceolate, acute apex, lobed margin, medium to dense pubescence on upper side, medium green on upper side

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: one short flowering period, early time of flowering, simple type, terminal in position, erect attitude

PETAL: overlapping to very overlapping, few in number, reniform shape, upper side red (RHS 34A - 33A), lower side red (RHS 33A), band type petal blotch present, blotch black (RHS 202A), sinuate incisions present

FILAMENT: violet

ANTHER: violet to blackish.

Origin and Breeding: The variety ‘Sunset’ was discovered and selected by the breeder in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands in 2001. The objective of the breeding program was to create new poppy varieties with improved form and improved floral traits.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Sunset’ were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Ten plants of the candidate variety, eleven plants of the reference ‘Madarin’ and seven plants of the reference variety ‘Allegro’ were grown in field plots. Plants were spaced approximately 45 cm apart within the row and rows were spaced one metre apart. Observations and measurements were taken on ten plants of the candidate variety and the reference variety ‘Madarin’ and seven plants of the reference ‘Allegro’. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sunset’

	‘Sunset’	‘Madarin’*	‘Allegro’*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	32.43	37.14	23.50
std. deviation	2.15	2.04	2.69
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	13.83	14.07	10.50
std. deviation	1.47	1.30	1.26
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	8.83	10.79	10.64
std. deviation	0.47	0.70	0.85
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side	34A-33A	33B	30A
lower side	33A	33B	30A
<i>Petal width (cm)</i>			
mean	6.93	9.00	7.50
std. deviation	0.60	0.92	0.50

*reference varieties



Oriental Poppy: 'Sunset'



Oriental Poppy: Reference variety 'Mandarin'



Oriental Poppy: Reference variety 'Allegro'



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

OSTEOSPERMUM

OSTEOSPERMUM (*Osteospermum ecklonis*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balserlem'
Trade name: Serenity Lemonade
Application number: 09-6552
Application date: 2009/03/16
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Linda Laughner, Ball Horticultural Company, Santa Paula, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Oste Yel' (Tradewinds Pure Yellow) and 'Tra Yelbic' (Tradewinds Yellow Bicolor)

Summary: The leaf blade of 'Balserlem' has deep margin indentations while the leaf blade of 'Oste Yel' has very deep indentations and the leaf of 'Tra Yelbic' has very shallow to shallow indentations. The flower head of 'Balserlem' is smaller than the flower head of 'Oste Yel' and larger than the flower head of 'Tra Yelbic'. The upper side of the ray floret of 'Balserlem' is a lighter yellow colour than the ray floret of 'Oste Yel'. The ray floret of 'Balserlem' has one colour while the ray floret of 'Tra Yelbic' has two colours. The disc florets are light grey with blue tips for 'Balserlem' while they are yellow green for the reference varieties.

Description:

PLANT SHOOTS: erect

LEAF: deep margin indentations, no variegation, medium green on upper side

FLOWER: no paracorolla

RAY FLORET: rounded apex, no inward rolling of longitudinal margins, upper side of young ray floret light yellow (RHS 8B) with lighter yellow (RHS 8C) towards base and yellow (RHS 9A) at apex, upper side of mature ray floret light yellow (RHS 8D) at basal zone, main colour light yellow (RHS 8C) with yellow (RHS 8A) at apex, lighter towards base, lower side light yellow with pale green stripes

DISC: light grey with blue tips.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Balserlem' originated from a self pollination conducted in June 2006 at Santa Paula, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary breeding selection designated 10925-1, characterized by its bright yellow flower colour, medium green foliage colour and upright growth habit. The initial selection was made in February 2007 and asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. The variety was selected for its yellow flower colour and compact well branched growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balserlem' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 28, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 15, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balserlem'

	'Balserlem'	'Oste Yel'*	'Tra Yelbic'*
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	7.1	8.4	6.2
std. deviation	0.20	0.57	0.29
<i>Colour of young ray floret (RHS)</i>			
upper side	8B with 8C at base, 9A at tip	12B with 12A in streaks and along margin	N155B with 10D towards apex, 12A at tip

Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)

basal zone	8D	8B	NN155B
main	8C with 8A at apex	12B, streaked with 12A	10C, streaked with 10A

*reference varieties



Osteospermum: 'Balserlem' (left) with reference varieties 'Oste Yel' (centre) and 'Tra Yelbic' (right)



Osteospermum: 'Balserlem' (left) with reference varieties 'Oste Yel' (centre) and 'Tra Yelbic' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Balvoyelo'
Trade name: Voltage Yellow
Application number: 09-6554
Application date: 2009/03/16
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Linda Laughner, Ball Horticultural Company, Santa Paula, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Seikilrem' (Symphony Lemon)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balvoyelo' are taller than the plants of 'Seikilrem'. The upper side of the ray floret on the newly opened flower head of 'Balvoyelo' is yellow in colour while the ray floret of 'Seikilrem' is yellow orange streaked with light yellow. The ray floret of 'Balvoyelo' has a rounded apex while the ray floret of 'Seikilrem' has an acute apex. The upper side of the fully opened ray floret of 'Balvoyelo' is yellow while the ray floret of 'Seikilrem' is yellow orange with white then violet and blue violet around the disc. The disc of 'Balvoyelo' is larger in diameter and yellow green in colour while the disc of 'Seikilrem' is smaller and dark grey to purple in colour.*

Description:

PLANT SHOOTS: semi-erect

LEAF: shallow margin indentations, no variegation, medium green on upper side

FLOWER: no paracorolla

RAY FLORET: rounded apex, no inward rolling of longitudinal margins, upper side of young ray floret yellow (RHS 6A) with lighter yellow streaks, upper side of mature ray floret yellow (RHS 5A), lower side light yellow with streaks of yellow green

DISC: yellow green.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Balvoyelo' originated from a cross pollination conducted in August 2006 at Santa Paula, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary breeding selection designated 10512-1, characterized by its light yellow flower colour, medium green foliage colour and upright growth habit. The male parent was a proprietary selection designated 10013-1, characterized by its bright yellow flower colour, medium green foliage colour and trailing growth habit. The initial selection was made in February 2007 and asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. The variety was selected for its bright yellow flower colour and floriferousness.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balvoyelo' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 28, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 9, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balvoyelo'

	'Balvoyelo'	'Seikilrem'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	26.9	21.1
std. deviation	1.56	2.01
<i>Colour of newly opened of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	6A with streaks of 6B	13C with streaks of 11C
<i>Colour of fully opened ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main	5A	11A with streaks of 13C
secondary	N/A	75A and N89C at base, NN155C between main colour and base colour
<i>Disc diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	1.5	1.1
std. deviation	0.07	0.06

*reference variety



Osteospermum: 'Balvoyelo' (left) with reference variety 'Seikilrem' (right)



Osteospermum: 'Balvoyelo' (left) with reference variety 'Seikilrem' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLEOE08125'
Trade name: FlowerPower Compact Pink
Application number: 08-6256
Application date: 2008/03/31
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
 Andrea Dohm, Pforzheim, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEOE04109' (FlowerPower Pink)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLEOE08125' are shorter than the plants of 'KLEOE04109'. The upper side of the ray floret of 'KLEOE08125' is blue pink with purple at the tip and blue pink with white tones at the base while the ray floret of 'KLEOE04109' is violet with light blue violet and white at the base. The lower side of the ray floret of 'KLEOE08125' is light violet with violet blue and purple longitudinal stripes while the lower side of the ray floret of 'KLEOE04109' is yellow and light violet with violet blue and brown purple longitudinal stripes.*

Description:

PLANT SHOOTS: semi-erect

LEAF: shallow margin indentations, no variegation, medium green on upper side

FLOWER: no paracorolla

RAY FLORET: rounded apex, no inward rolling of longitudinal margins, upper side of newly opened floret white (RHS NN155C) with diffuse stripes of light blue violet (RHS 76A) and violet (RHS 77A-B) at tip, upper side of mature floret blue pink (RHS 72C) with purple (RHS 72A) at tip, fading towards base to blue pink (RHS 72D) with white tones, lower side light violet with violet-blue and purple longitudinal stripes

DISC: violet.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLEOE08125' originated from a pollination made in Stuttgart, Germany in July 2002. The cross was between the variety 'Flower Power Amethyst and a proprietary seedling designated SA 002. Approximately 500 seedlings were selected based on criteria for compact growth habit, early flowering and good branching. One of these seedlings was designated 'KLEOE08125'. The variety was evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for early flowering, compact growth habit, flower colour and good branching. Outdoor trials were conducted to assess plant vigour and abundant continuous flowering.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLEOE08125' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11 cm pots on August 5, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on September 24, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLEOE08125'

	'KLEOE08125'	'KLEOE04109'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	20.4	26.4
std. deviation	1.49	1.31
<i>Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main	72C with 72A at tip	77A-B
base	shading to 72D with white tones	shading to 76D with white tones
*reference variety		



Osteospermum: 'KLEOE08125' (left) with reference variety 'KLEOE04109' (right)



Osteospermum: 'KLEOE08125' (left) with reference variety 'KLEOE04109' (right)



Osteospermum: 'KLEOE08125' (left) with reference variety 'KLEOE04109' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLEOE08161'
Trade name: Zion Orange
Application number: 08-6258
Application date: 2008/03/31
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
 Andrea Dohm, Pforzheim, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEOE06150' (FlowerPower Bronze)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLEOE08161' have erect shoots while the plants of 'KLEOE06150' have semi-erect shoots. The plants of 'KLEOE08161' are shorter than the plants of 'KLEOE06150'. The young flower head of 'KLEOE08161' has yellow orange ray florets streaked with orange red while the young flower head of 'KLEOE06150' has orange ray florets streaked with orange brown. When fully developed, the upper side of the ray floret of 'KLEOE08161' is yellow orange with orange red at the basal zone while the ray floret of 'KLEOE06150' is orange with light yellow orange at the basal zone.*

Description:

PLANT SHOOTS: erect

LEAF: medium depth margin indentations, no variegation, medium green on upper side

FLOWER: no paracorolla

RAY FLORET: obtuse apex, no inward rolling of longitudinal margins, upper side orange red (RHS N25A) at basal zone, main colour yellow orange (RHS 21B) streaked with orange (RHS 26A), darker towards base, lower side medium yellow with brown-red stripes

DISC: dark grey and brown.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLEOE08161' originated from a pollination made in Stuttgart, Germany in July 2005. The cross was between an unnamed proprietary seedling and an unknown male parent. Approximately 500 seedlings were selected based on criteria for compact growth habit, flower colour, good branching and leaf colour. One of these seedlings was designated 'KLEOE08161'. The variety was evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for compact growth habit, flower colour and good branching. Outdoor trials were conducted to assess plant vigour and abundant continuous flowering.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLEOE08161' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 28, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 30, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLEOE08161'

	'KLEOE08161'	'KLEOE06150'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	21.3	29.5
std. deviation	1.14	1.48
<i>Colour of ray floret on young flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side	17B, overlain/streaked with N25A-B	26C overlain/streaked with 31C
<i>Colour of ray floret on mature flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side - basal zone	N25A	20C
upper side - main	21B, overlain/streaked with 26A	24D overlain/streaked with 26C

*reference variety



Osteospermum: 'KLEOE08161' (left) with reference variety 'KLEOE06150' (right)



Osteospermum: 'KLEOE08161' (left) with reference variety 'KLEOE06150' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Osectrawhi'
Trade name: Tradewinds Trailing White '10
Application number: 09-6738
Application date: 2008/10/21 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Theodorus C. M. van Kleinwee, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Oslawit' (Jamboana Trailing White)

Summary: *The leaf of 'Osectrawhi' is longer and wider than the leaf of 'Oslawit'. The leaf blade of 'Osectrawhi' has shallow to medium depth indentations while the leaf blade of 'Oslawit' has very shallow to shallow indentations. The ray floret of 'Osectrawhi' is longer than the ray floret of 'Oslawit'. The upper side of the ray floret is white for 'Osectrawhi' while it is white with a violet colour at the apex for 'Oslawit'.*

Description:

PLANT SHOOTS: horizontal

LEAF: shallow to medium margin indentations, no variegation, medium green on upper side

FLOWER: no paracorolla

RAY FLORET: obtuse apex, no inward rolling of longitudinal margins, white (RHS NN155C) on upper side, lower side light blue violet overlain with pink tones and blue violet stripes

DISC: dark blue.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Osectrawhi' originated from an open pollinated cross, made in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in the summer of 2004. The female parent was a proprietary line designated as F0241-1 and the male parent was unknown. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in January 2005. The new variety was selected as a single seedling in May 2005 in Enkhuizen based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Osectrawhi’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 28, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 9, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Osectrawhi’

	‘Osectrawhi’	‘Oslawit’*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.8	5.1
std. deviation	0.33	0.36
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.9	1.3
std. deviation	0.16	0.17
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.7	3.3
std. deviation	0.20	0.07
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	NN155C	NN155C with 75D at apex

*reference variety



Osteospermum: ‘Osectrawhi’ (left) with reference variety ‘Oslawit’ (right)



Osteospermum: 'Osectrawhi' (left) with reference variety 'Oslawit' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Tra Whit'
Trade name: Tradewinds Pearl '10'
Application number: 09-6487
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Balserilla' (Serenity Vanilla)

Summary: *The plants of 'Tra Whit' are shorter than the plants of 'Balserilla'. The leaf blade of 'Tra Whit' has medium depth margin indentations while the leaf blade of 'Balserilla' has shallow indentations. The flower head diameter is smaller for 'Tra Whit' than for 'Balserilla'. The ray florets are shorter for 'Tra Whit' than for 'Balserilla'*

Description:

PLANT SHOOTS: erect

LEAF: medium depth margin indentations, no variegation, medium green on upper side

FLOWER: no paracorolla

RAY FLORET: rounded apex, no inward rolling of longitudinal margins, upper side white (RHS NN155B-C), lower side very light yellow to light yellow

DISC: light grey.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Tra Whit' originated from a cross made in July 2006, in Andijk, The Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary line designated O03-20-2 which had light purple flowers and the male parent was a proprietary line, designated O03-6-1 which had white flowers with a blue eye. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in September 2006. In January 2007, a single plant from the progeny was selected based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Tra Whit' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 28, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 9, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Tra Whit'

	'Tra Whit'	'Balserilla'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	17.6	21.8
std. deviation	1.47	1.60
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.8	7.9
std. deviation	0.24	0.29
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.2	3.8
std. deviation	0.13	0.25

*reference variety



Osteospermum: 'Tra Whit' (left) with reference variety 'Balserilla' (right)



Osteospermum: 'Tra Whit' (left) with reference variety 'Balserilla' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PEAR

PEAR

(*Pyrus communis*)

Proposed denomination: 'Taylors Gold'
Application number: 96-848
Application date: 1996/05/21
Applicant: Michael & Wendy King-Turner, Motveka, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Okanagan Plant Improvement Corporation (PICO), Summerland, British Columbia
Breeder: Michael & Wendy King-Turner, Motveka, New Zealand

Varieties used for comparison: 'Doyenne du Comice' and 'Bosc'

Summary: 'Taylors Gold' has a smaller leaf than 'Bosc'. The size of the flower petal in 'Taylors' Gold ' is small while it is medium in 'Doyenne du Comice' and medium to large in 'Bosc'. 'Taylors Gold' has a large area of russet around the eye basin and stalk cavity while the area of russetting around the eye basin is small and around the stalk cavity small to medium for 'Doyenne du Comice'. The fruit stalk in 'Taylors Gold' is shorter than in 'Bosc'. The thickness of the fruit stalk in 'Taylors Gold' is medium to thick while it is thin to medium thickness in 'Bosc'.

Description:

TREE: weak to medium vigor, medium branching, fastigate habit, beginning of flowering is mid-season, medium to late maturity for consumption

ONE-YEAR-OLD SHOOT: wavy growth, orange brown colour on sunny side, medium to many lenticels

VEGETATIVE BUD: acute apex, position markedly held out from the shoot, medium sized bud support

YOUNG SHOOT: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of growing tip, medium pubescence

LEAF: outwards attitude in relation to shoot, medium length/width ratio, right-angled shape of base and apex, short pointed tip, sharply serrated shallow incisions of margin on upper half, strong curvature of longitudinal axis

STIPULES: present, short to medium distance from basal attachment

FLOWER: mainly on spurs, stigma below stamens

SEPAL: spreading attitude in relation to corolla, erect attitude at time of fruit harvest

PETAL: not touching, small, broad ovate shape, rounded base, short to medium length claw

FRUIT: small to medium length/diameter ratio, position of maximum diameter is slightly towards the calyx, large, symmetric in longitudinal section, concave profile of sides

SKIN: yellow green ground colour, absent or very small area of over colour, large area of russet around the eye basin, medium area of russet on the cheeks, large area of russet around stalk attachment

STALK: medium to thick, weak curvature, oblique attitude in relation to axis of fruit, very shallow to shallow cavity

EYE BASIN AT HARVEST: medium depth and width, slightly ribbed relief of margin

FLESH: medium texture, medium to firm, juicy

SEED: ovate shape

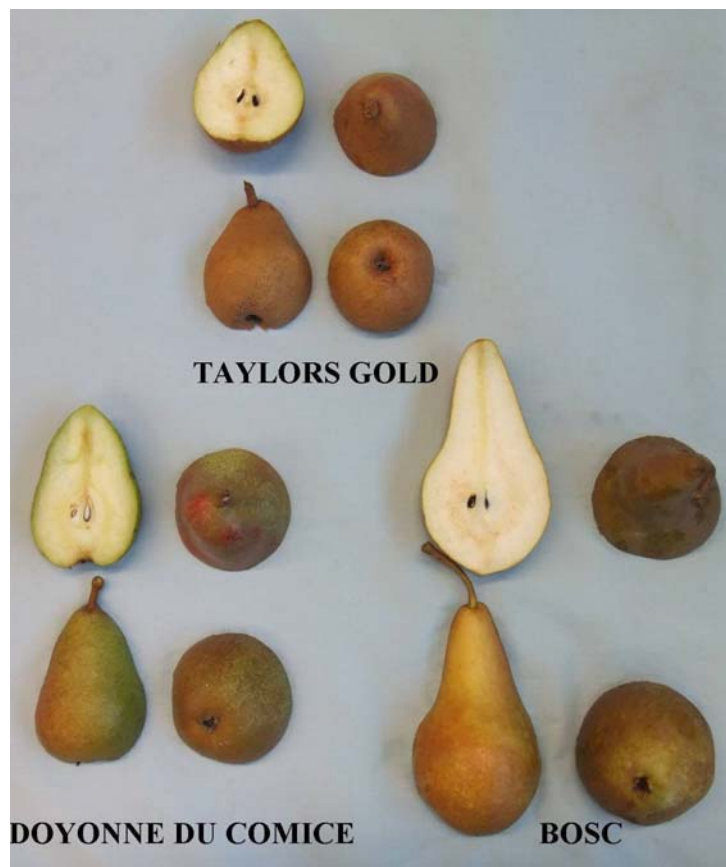
Origin and Breeding: 'Taylors Gold' was discovered as a naturally occurring limb sport mutation of 'Doyenne du Comice' on the property of Michael & Wendy King-Turner in 1985 at Riwaka, Nelson, New Zealand. It was selected on the difference in the skin of the fruit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Summerland, British Columbia during the years 2008-2010. Plots consisted of 10 trees of each variety with a spacing of 1 meter between trees within the row and a spacing of 3 meters between the rows of trees. Trees for 'Taylors Gold' were planted in 2000, while those of the reference varieties were planted prior to 2000. All varieties were grafted onto the rootstock 'Old Home'.

Comparison table for 'Taylors Gold'

	'Taylors Gold'	'Doyenne du Comice'*	'Bosc'*
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>			
mean 2008	56.78	78.36	90.55
std. deviation	4.38	8.45	4.58
mean 2009	65.53	67.39	87.29
std. deviation	3.78	4.11	4.98
mean 2010	57.36	77.67	94.63
std. deviation	2.51	4.77	6.65
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>			
mean 2008	35.13	48.14	65.77
std. deviation	3.32	6.48	5.69
mean 2009	40.46	43.07	57.85
std. deviation	4.44	3.40	4.91
mean 2010	35.46	47.20	63.26
std. deviation	3.54	4.07	4.13
<i>Fruit stalk length (mm)</i>			
mean 2008	30.73	16.94	37.58
std. deviation	2.62	4.07	8.18
mean 2009	23.56	23.56	47.29
std. deviation	7.11	5.59	9.09
mean 2010	21.00	19.89	41.61
std. deviation	2.63	2.10	5.66

*reference varieties



Pear: 'Taylor's Gold' (top) with reference varieties 'Doyenne du Comice' (bottom left) and 'Bosc' (bottom right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PELARGONIUM

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium ×hortorum*)

Proposed denomination: 'Zoncanro'
Trade name: Fidelity Candy Rose
Application number: 09-6779
Application date: 2009/10/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Theodorus C. M. van Kleinwee, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Clips Pinka' (Tango Deep Pink)

Summary: *The leaf blades of 'Zoncanro' are medium green with a weakly conspicuous zone on the upper side while those of 'Clips Pinka' are dark green with a moderately conspicuous zone. The upper petals of 'Zoncanro' have no markings while those of 'Clips Pinka' have moderately conspicuous purple red to blue pink stripes. The pedicels of 'Zoncanro' are longer than those of 'Clips Pinka'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: green, medium thickness, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: type one shape, base ranging from open to closed

LEAF BLADE MARGIN: crenate, medium degree of lobing, shallow incisions, waviness ranging from weak to medium

UPPER SIDE OF LEAF BLADE: dense pubescence, medium green, no variegation

LEAF ZONE: weak conspicuousness on upper side, normal position on upper side, reddish brown on upper side

PETIOLE: dense pubescence

PEDUNCLE: dense pubescence, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: pink colour group, medium number of open florets

PEDICEL: dense pubescence, reddish brown on middle third, no swelling

SEPAL: dense pubescence, mostly red with green at apex

FLOWER BUD: ovate

FLOWER: single to semi-double, overlapping of petals present, entire margin

UPPER PETAL: blue pink (RHS N66C) margin and middle on upper side, white (RHS NN155D) base on upper side, no markings, large white zone at base, white (RHS NN155D) with light blue pink (RHS 69B) towards margin on lower side

LOWER PETAL: blue pink (RHS N66C) margin and middle on upper side, no markings, no white zone at base, white (RHS NN155D) with light blue pink (RHS 69B) towards margin on lower side

Origin and Breeding: 'Zoncanro' was bred and developed as part of a controlled breeding program conducted by the breeder Theodorus C.M. van Kleinwee an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. The new variety originated from a controlled cross conducted in May 2005 in Enkhuizen between the female parent designated 'N2073-2' and pollen from the male parent variety 'Zocarowe'. The resultant seed from the cross was sown in a greenhouse in December 2005. The new variety was selected as a single seedling from the progeny in May 2006 in Enkhuizen based on flower colour and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Zoncanro' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 5, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 16, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Zoncanro'

	'Zoncanro'	'Clips Pinka'*
<i>Colour of petal markings (RHS)</i>		
upper petal	N/A	closest to N66B-C
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.0	2.1
std. deviation	0.52	0.22

*reference variety



Pelargonium: 'Zoncanro' (left) with reference variety 'Clips Pinka' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Zoncanro' (left) with reference variety 'Clips Pinka' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Zoncanro' (left) with reference variety 'Clips Pinka' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PHLOX

PHLOX
(*Phlox*)

Proposed denomination: 'USPLX50302'
Trade name: Intensia White Imp.
Application number: 09-6595
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'USPHLOTM6' (Intensia White) and 'Sunphloho' (Astoria White)

Summary: The corolla of 'USPLX50302' is star shaped while the corolla of the reference varieties is round. The corolla lobe of 'USPLX50302' is narrower than the corolla lobes of the reference varieties and is obdeltate in shape while the reference varieties are obovate in shape. The fringe on the petal margin is strong for 'USPLX50302' while it is medium for 'USPHLOTM6' and very weak for 'Sunphloho'. The petals of 'USPLX50302' are touching while the petals of 'Sunphloho' are overlapping.

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit

STEM: thin at middle third, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: lanceolate shape, concave in cross section, acute apex, no variegation, no anthocyanin colouration, no margin undulation, glandular stickiness present, sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, upper side light to medium green

INFLORESCENCE: dome shape, no anthocyanin colouration in pedicel and calyx, early time of flowering

COROLLA: star shape, single, white colour group

PETAL: obdeltate, apex broad acute, strong fringe on margin, petals touching, one-coloured, white (RHS NN155C) on upper and lower side.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'USPLX50302' originated from a controlled cross conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on June 12, 2005. The cross was between the female seed parent *Phlox glabriflora* (white form) and the male parent, a white flowered seedling. The new variety was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on July 6, 2006 in Bonsall, California, USA. The variety was selected based on compact growth habit, good plant vigour throughout the summer and good resistance to powdery mildew. Propagation by vegetative cuttings was first conducted on July 10, 2006 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USPLX50302' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 16, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USPLX50302'

	'USPLX50302'	'USPHLOTM6'*	'Sunphloho'*
Width of corolla lobe (cm)			
mean	1.2	1.4	1.4
std. deviation	0.05	0.11	0.08

*reference varieties



Phlox: 'USPLX50302' (left) with reference varieties 'USPHLOTM6' (right) and 'Sunphloho' (centre)



Phlox: 'USPLX50302' (left) with reference varieties 'USPHLOTM6' (centre) and 'Sunphloho' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'USPLX50304'
Trade name: Intensia Orchid Blast
Application number: 09-6596
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'USPHLO2' (Intensia Lilac Rose)

Summary: The pedicel of 'USPLX50304' is shorter than the pedicel of 'USPHLO2'. The corolla is a star shape for 'USPLX50304' while it is round for 'USPHLO2'. The corolla lobe of 'USPLX50304' is narrower than the corolla lobe of 'USPHLO2'. The corolla lobe of 'USPLX50304' is obdeltate with a broad acute apex and medium fringe on the margin while the corolla lobe of 'USPHLO2' is obovate with a rounded apex and very weak fringe. The petals are free for 'USPLX50304' while they are overlapping for 'USPHLO2'. The upper side of the petal is a lighter violet colour for 'USPLX50304' than for 'USPHLO2'.

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy to rounded growth habit
 STEM: thin at middle third, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: lanceolate shape, flat in cross section, acute apex, no variegation, no anthocyanin colouration, no margin undulation, glandular stickiness present, sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, upper side medium green

INFLORESCENCE: dome shape, no anthocyanin colouration in pedicel and calyx, early time of flowering

COROLLA: star shape, single, bicolour, purple colour group

PETAL: obdeltate, apex broad acute, medium fringe on margin, petals free, violet (RHS N78C) on upper side with purple (RHS N74A) eye marking at base, apical zone on lower side white (RHS NN155C) with violet (RHS N78C) along margin, basal zone on lower side white (RHS NN155C) with blush of violet (RHS N78C).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'USPLX50304' originated from a controlled cross conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on June 12, 2005. The cross was between the female seed parent *Phlox glabriflora* (white form) and the male parent, a white flowered seedling. The new variety was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on July 6, 2006 in Bonsall, California, USA. The variety was selected based on compact growth habit, good plant vigour throughout the summer and good resistance to powdery mildew. Propagation by vegetative cuttings was first conducted on July 10, 2006 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USPLX50304' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 19, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USPLX50304'

	'USPLX50304'	'USPHLO2'*
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>		
mean	0.7	1.2
std. deviation	0.18	0.15
<i>Corolla lobe width (cm)</i>		
mean	0.9	1.4
std. deviation	0.14	0.05
<i>Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)</i>		
apical zone	N78C	N78B

*reference variety



Phlox: 'USPLX50304' (left) with reference variety 'USPHLO2' (right)



Phlox: 'USPLX50304' (left) with reference variety 'USPHLO2' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'USPLX60306'
Trade name: Intensia Blueberry
Application number: 09-6597
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunphloburu' (Astoria Blue)

Summary: *The plants of 'USPLX60306' are taller than the plants of 'Sunphloburu'. The leaf blade is longer for 'USPLX60306' than for 'Sunphloburu'. The leaf blade of 'USPLX60306' is lanceolate in shape while the leaf blade of 'Sunphloburu' is ovate in shape. The corolla of 'USPLX60306' has a darker violet eye than the corolla of 'Sunphloburu'. The upper side of the petals of 'USPLX60306' are darker violet than the petals of 'Sunphloburu'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit

STEM: medium thickness at middle third, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: lanceolate shape, concave to flat in cross section, acute apex, no variegation, no anthocyanin colouration, no margin undulation, glandular stickiness present, medium pubescence on upper and lower side, upper side medium green

INFLORESCENCE: dome shape, no anthocyanin colouration in pedicel and calyx, early time of flowering

COROLLA: round shape, single, bicolor, purple colour group

PETAL: obovate, apex cuspidate, weak fringe on margin, petals overlapping, upper side violet (RHS N81A) with streaks and speckles of lighter violet (RHS N82A) when newly opened, violet (RHS N87A) with streaks and speckles of violet (RHS N82A) when fully opened, eye markings on upper side dark violet (RHS 83A), lower side violet (RHS 84A) at margin and white (RHS NN155B) at basal zone, markings on lower side light blue violet (RHS 85B-C) in streaks and speckles.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'USPLX60306' originated from a controlled cross conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on September 9, 2006. The cross was between the female seed parent, the variety 'Candy Box Blue' and the male parent, a blue flowered seedling. The new variety was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on July 17, 2007 in Bonsall, California, USA. The variety was selected based on flower colour and stability, good resistance to powdery mildew and good propagation characteristics. Propagation by vegetative cuttings was first conducted on July 23, 2007 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USPLX60306' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 17, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USPLX60306'

	'USPLX60306'	'Sunphloburu'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	27.8	17.8
std. deviation	1.86	1.47
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.0	1.8
std. deviation	0.16	0.19
<i>Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)</i>		
newly opened	N81A, with N82A streaks/speckles	85D with N80B and N82B streaks/speckles
fully opened	N87A with N82A streaks/speckles	85C-D with N82C-D streaks/speckles
eye	83A	N81A

*reference variety



Phlox: 'USPLX60306' (left) with reference variety 'Sunphloburu' (right)



Phlox: 'USPLX60306' (left) with reference variety 'Sunphloburu' (right)

PHLOX
(*Phlox paniculata*)

Proposed denomination: 'Barsixty'
Trade name: White Eye Flame
Application number: 10-6877
Application date: 2010/03/05
Applicant: Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: G.B.H. Bartels, Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Bartwentynine' (White Flame)

Summary: *The plants of 'Barsixty' are taller than those of 'Bartwentynine'. 'Barsixty' has smaller leaves than 'Bartwentynine'. The corolla of 'Barsixty' have a purple eye present while those of 'Bartwentynine' have no eye.*

Description:

STEM: medium thickness at middle third, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: moderately elongated, broadest part at middle, acuminate to acute apex, no variegation, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: many flowers

CALYX: medium length, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: perianth present

COROLLA LOBE: medium length, medium width, obdeltate, white (RHS 155C) with purple (RHS N74A) eye on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: long, small diameter just below lobes

Origin and Breeding: 'Barsixty' was discovered as a seedling by Bartels Breeding B.V. in Aalsmeer, The Netherlands in 2005. The parents of 'Barsixty' are the breeding references 01.44.88.01, as the female parent and 01.44.95.01, as the male parent. The new phlox variety was selected based on its growth type and suitability for potting production.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Barsixty' were conducted at Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia, Canada in the summer of 2010. The trial consisted of 25 plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots outdoors. The plants were grown in a grid pattern and spaced 30-40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Barsixty'

	'Barsixty'	'Bartwentynine'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	25.1	19.2
std. deviation	1.5238	0.9189
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.6	6.5
std. deviation	0.5877	0.7823
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	3.5
std. deviation	0.0666	0.4082
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
eye	N74A	N/A

*reference variety



Phlox: 'Barsixty' (right) with reference variety 'Bartwentynine' (left)



Phlox: 'Barsixty' (right) with reference variety 'Bartwentynine' (left)

Proposed denomination: 'Barsixtyone'
Trade name: Violet Flame
Application number: 10-6878
Application date: 2010/03/05
Applicant: Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: G.B.H. Bartels, Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Barthirtyone' (Velvet Flame)

Summary: *The leaf blades of 'Barsixtyone' are larger than those of 'Barthirtyone'. The inflorescence of 'Barsixtyone' have many flower while those of 'Barthirtyone' have a medium number of flowers. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Barsixtyone' are violet with no eye while those of 'Barthirtyone' are purple with an eye.*

Description:

STEM: medium thickness, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: moderately elongated, broadest part in middle, acuminate to acute apex, no variegation, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: many flowers

CALYX: medium length, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: perianth present

COROLLA LOBE: medium length, medium width, obdeltate, violet (RHS N82C) on upper side, no eye

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, small diameter just below lobes

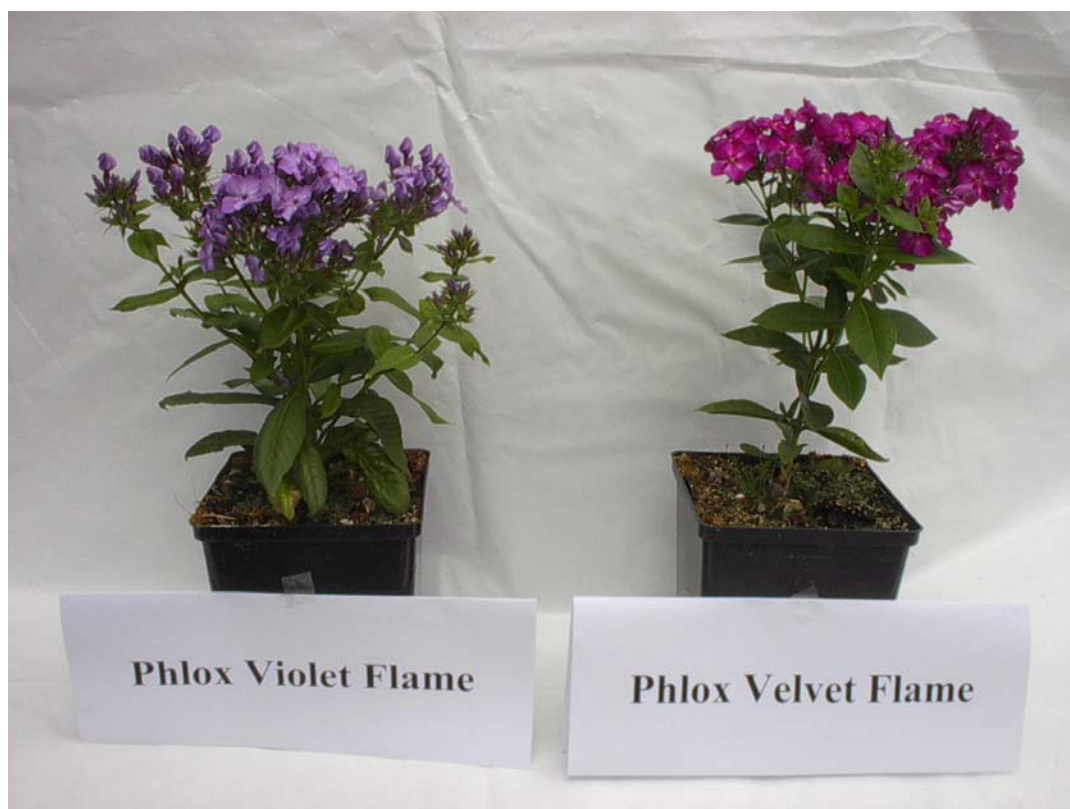
Origin and Breeding: 'Barsixtyone' was discovered as a seedling by Bartels Breeding B.V. in Aalsmeer, The Netherlands in 2006. The parents of 'Barsixtyone' are the breeding references 02.44.11.02p, as the female parent and 01.44.04.01, as the male parent. The new phlox variety was selected based on its growth type and suitability for potting production.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Barsixtyone' were conducted at Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia, Canada in the summer of 2010. The trial consisted of 25 plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots outdoors. The plants were grown in a grid pattern and spaced 30-40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Barsixtyone'

	'Barsixtyone'	'Barthirtyone'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.5	4.7
std. deviation	0.0843	0.3634
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	2.0
std. deviation	0.2163	0.1197
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main	N82C	N74A with fading towards base

*reference variety



Phlox: 'Barsixtyone' (left) with reference variety 'Barthirtyone' (right)



Phlox: 'Barsixtyone' (left) with reference variety 'Barthirtyone' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Barsixtytwo'
Trade name: Coral Flame
Application number: 10-6879
Application date: 2010/03/05
Applicant: Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: G.B.H. Bartels, Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Barthirtysix' (Red Flame)

Summary: *The plants of 'Barsixtytwo' are shorter and mature earlier than those of 'Barthirtysix'. The leaf blades of 'Barsixtytwo' are narrower than those of 'Barthirtysix'. 'Barsixtytwo' has a medium number of flowers while 'Barthirtysix' has many flowers. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Barsixtytwo' are red while those of 'Barthirtysix' are dark pink red.*

Description:

STEM: medium thickness at middle third, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: moderately elongated, broadest part at middle, acuminate to acute apex, no variegation, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: medium number of flowers

CALYX: medium length, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: perianth present

COROLLA LOBE: medium length, medium width, obdeltate, red (RHS 50A) with purple red (RHS N66B) eye on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: long, small diameter just below lobes

Origin and Breeding: 'Barsixtytwo' was discovered as a seedling by Bartels Breeding B.V. in Aalsmeer, The Netherlands in 2006. The parents of 'Barsixtytwo' are the breeding references 98.44.32.01p, as the female parent and 97.44.50.10p, as the male parent. The new phlox variety was selected based on its growth type and suitability for potting production.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Barsixtytwo' were conducted at Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd. in Langley, British Columbia, Canada in the summer of 2010. The trial consisted of 25 plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots outdoors. The plants were grown in a grid pattern and spaced 30-40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Barsixtytwo'

	'Barsixtytwo'	'Barthirtysix'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	23.2	53.0
std. deviation	2.0976	3.6224
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	3.5
std. deviation	0.1059	0.2357
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	50A	52A

*reference variety



Phlox: 'Barsixtytwo'



Phlox: Reference variety 'Barthirtysix'



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

POINSETTIA

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

Proposed denomination: 'Fismired'
Application number: 08-6398
Application date: 2008/07/04
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Katharina Zerr, Höhr-Grenzhausen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Duechamp'

Summary: *The plants of 'Fismired' are tall while those of 'Duechamp' are medium height. The stems of 'Fismired' have medium anthocyanin colouration on the middle third while those of 'Duechamp' have weak anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blades of 'Fismired' have a deep sinus while those of 'Duechamp' have a moderately deep sinus. The transitional leaves of 'Fismired' have strong lobing while those of 'Duechamp' have medium lobing. The upper and lower sides of the bracts of 'Fismired' differ in colour from those of 'Duechamp'.*

Description:

PLANT: branching present, few branches, tall, broad

STEM: absent or very weak green colour on middle third, medium anthocyanin colouration on middle third, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF BLADE: medium to long, medium width, ovate, wedge-shaped or rounded, one colour on upper side, medium to strong green colour, green and red main vein on upper side, medium number of lobes, deep sinus, absent or weak curvature of main vein

PETIOLE: short to medium length, absent or very weak green colour on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper and lower sides

TRANSITIONAL LEAVES: medium to many partly bract-coloured, many fully bract-coloured, strong lobing, absent or weak curvature along main vein of fully bract-coloured

BRACT: few to medium number, short to medium length, narrow, elliptic, one colour on upper side, red (RHS 45B/C) on upper side, no spotting on upper side, red to dark pink red (RHS 45B/53C) on lower side, no folding along main vein, absent or present twisting, absent or very weak rugosity between veins

CYME: medium width

CYATHIUM: medium to large glands, orange gland, no deformation of gland, early opening

Origin and Breeding: 'Fismired' originated from a pollination between 'Fiselfi' and 'Fispoin 7776' in July of 2002. The new Poinsettia was discovered and developed by the breeder Katharina Zerr, an employee of Fischer Germany GmbH, in Hillscheid, Germany, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Fismired' was selected in October of 2003 based on colour, flowering time, branch attitude and productivity. Asexual reproduction of the variety was first conducted in April 2004, in Hillscheid, Germany when the selection was grafted to rootstocks of 'Beckman's Altrosa'.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Fismirwhi' is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/0764, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Department of Horticulture at the University of Aarhus, Aarslev, Denmark, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Fismired'

	'Fismired'	'Duechamp'*
<i>Colour of bract (RHS)</i>		
upper side	45B/C	45A
lower side	45B/53C	53B

*reference variety



Poinsettia: 'Fismired'

Proposed denomination: 'Fismirwhi'
Application number: 08-6396
Application date: 2008/07/04
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Katharina Zerr, Höhr-Grenzhausen, Germany

Description:

PLANT: branching present, very many branches, medium to tall, medium to broad

STEM: medium to strong green colour on middle third, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF BLADE: medium to long, broad, ovate, rounded base, one colour on upper side, strong green colour, main vein on upper side only green, medium number of lobes, deep to very deep sinus, absent or weak curvature of main vein

PETIOLE: medium length, weak green colour on upper side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration on lower side

TRANSITIONAL LEAVES: medium to many partly bract-coloured, many fully bract-coloured, medium lobing, medium curvature along main vein of fully bract-coloured

BRACT: one colour on upper side, light yellow (RHS 4D) on upper side, no spotting on upper side, light yellow (RHS 4D) on lower side, no folding along the main vein, absent or present twisting, weak rugosity between veins

CYME: medium width

CYATHIUM: yellow, no deformation of gland, early to mid season opening

Origin and Breeding: 'Fismirwhi' originated from a pollination between 'Fiselfi' and a mixture of pollen from about 50 plants with red coloured bracts conducted in June of 2002. The new Poinsettia was discovered and developed by the breeder Katharina Zerr, an employee of Fischer Germany GmbH, in Hilscheid, Germany, as part of a planned breeding program. 'Fismirwhi' was selected in October of 2003 based on colour and branching. Asexual reproduction of the variety was first conducted in May 2004, in Hilscheid, Germany when the selection was grafted to rootstocks of 'Beckman's Altrosa'.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Fismirwhi' is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/0764, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Department of Horticulture at the University of Aarhus, Aarslev, Denmark, in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Poinsettia: 'Fismirwhi'



Poinsettia: 'Fismirwhi'



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

RASPBERRY

RASPBERRY (*Rubus idaeus*)

Proposed denomination: 'BC90423'
Application number: 09-6751
Application date: 2009/10/23
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: Okanagan Plant Improvement Corporation (PICO), Summerland, British Columbia
Breeder: Chaim Kempler, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Tulameen' and 'Meeker'

Summary: *The number of current season's canes of 'BC90423' is medium while it is many for 'Meeker'. The dormant canes of 'BC90423' are longer than those of 'Tulameen'. The dormant canes of 'BC90423' are brownish grey while those of the reference varieties are greyish brown. The anthocyanin colouration on the current season's cane has medium intensity in 'BC90423', while it is absent or very weak in 'Tulameen', and weak in 'Meeker'. 'BC90423' has sparse density of spines while they are medium to dense in 'Meeker'. The fruit of 'BC90423' is medium to broad while the fruit of 'Meeker' is narrow to medium in width. Time of vegetative bud burst of 'BC90423' is early, while it is medium in 'Tulameen', and late in 'Meeker'. Time of beginning of flowering and fruit ripening on previous year's cane of 'BC90423' is early while it is medium for the reference varieties. The fruiting period of 'BC90423' is medium in length while it is long for 'Tulameen'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium number of current season's canes, fruit bearing on previous year's canes in summer only

VERY YOUNG SHOOT: weak anthocyanin colouration at apex during rapid growth

CURRENT SEASON'S CANE: medium bloom, medium anthocyanin colouration, medium length internode, medium length vegetative bud

PREVIOUS SEASON'S CANE IN SUMMER: brownish grey dormant cane, erect attitude of fruiting lateral, time of vegetative bud burst is early, time of beginning of flowering is early, time of beginning of fruit ripening is early, length of fruiting period is medium

SPINES: present, sparse density, small size of base, medium length, brownish purple

LEAF: medium green on upper side, equally three and five leaflets per leaf, convex profile in cross-section, medium rugosity, free position of lateral leaflets

PEDICEL: few spines

PEDUNCLE: no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: medium size

FRUIT: medium length, medium to broad in width, medium length/width ratio, conical in lateral view, medium size single drupe, medium to dark red, medium glossiness, firm, weak adherence to plug

Origin and Breeding: 'BC90423' is the result of a cross made in 1990 between 'Qualicum' and 'BC86-41-15' at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Abbotsford substation, British Columbia. The selection criteria used were fruit appearance, taste, flesh texture, harvest timing, plant quality, productivity, precocity, and disease resistance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'BC90423' were conducted at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Abbotsford Substation, British Columbia during 2009 and 2010. The trial included 25 plants per variety, separated into 3 replications. Plots were 3 metres long rows, with a plant spacing of 0.9 metres between plants and 3 metres between the rows.

Comparison table for 'BC90423'

	'BC90423'	'Tulameen'*	'Meeker**
Dormant cane:length (cm)			
mean	199.70	190.00	207.50
standard deviation	10.02	9.48	9.35

*reference varieties



Raspberry: 'BC90423' (top, centre) with the reference varieties 'Tulameen' (bottom left) and 'Meeker' (bottom right)

Proposed denomination: 'BC92641'
Application number: 09-6752
Application date: 2009/10/23
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: Okanagan Plant Improvement Corporation (PICO), Summerland, British Columbia
Breeder: Chaim Kempler, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Tulameen' and 'Meeker'

Summary: The anthocyanin colouration on the current season's cane of 'BC92641' is weak while it is absent or very weak for 'Tulameen'. 'BC92641' has longer dormant canes than 'Tulameen'. The fruiting lateral of 'BC92641' is longer in length than for the reference varieties. The fruit length of 'BC92641' is medium to long while it is short to medium in 'Meeker'. The fruit width of 'BC92641' is medium to broad while it is narrow to medium in 'Meeker'. Time of vegetative bud burst of

'BC92641' is medium while it is late for 'Meeker'. The fruiting period of 'BC92641' is short to medium in length while it is long for 'Tulameen'.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, many number of current season's canes, fruit bearing on previous year's canes in summer only

VERY YOUNG SHOOT: no anthocyanin colouration at apex during rapid growth

CURRENT SEASON'S CANE: medium bloom, weak anthocyanin colouration, medium length internode, medium length vegetative bud

PREVIOUS SEASON'S CANE IN SUMMER: brownish grey dormant cane, erect attitude of fruiting lateral, time of vegetative bud burst is medium, time of beginning of flowering is medium, time of beginning of fruit ripening is medium, length of fruiting period is short to medium

SPINES: present, medium density, very small to small size of base, short length, purple

LEAF: medium green on upper side, equally three and five leaflets per leaf, convex profile in cross-section, medium rugosity, free position of lateral leaflets

PEDICEL: absent or very few spines

PEDUNCLE: medium anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: medium size

FRUIT: medium to long length, medium to broad in width, medium to large length/width ratio, conical in lateral view, small size single drupe, medium to dark red, medium glossiness, firm, weak adherence to plug

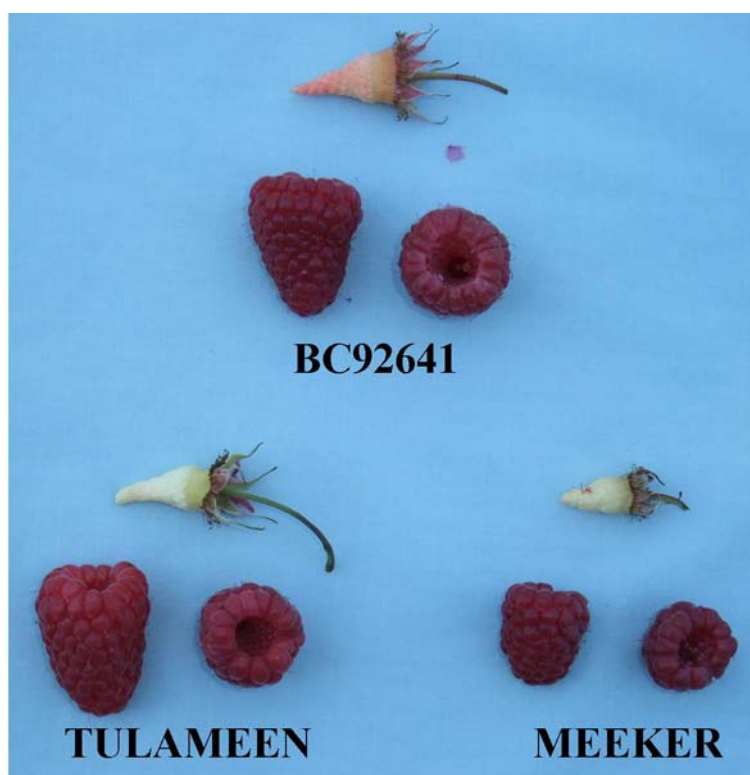
Origin and Breeding: 'BC92641' is the result of a cross made in 1992 between 'Chilliwick' and 'BC86-41-15' at the PARC-Abbotsford Substation, British Columbia. The parentage includes 'BC64-10-198', Skeena, and a wild raspberry *R. strigosus*, clone collected from Québec which has a high level of resistance to root rot. The selection criteria used were fruit appearance, taste, flesh texture, harvest time, plant quality, productivity, precocity, and disease resistance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'BC92641' were conducted at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Abbotsford Substation, British Columbia during 2009 and 2010. The trial included 25 plants per variety separated into 3 replication plots. Plots were 3 metres long rows with a plant spacing of 0.9 metres between plants and 3 metres between the rows.

Comparison table for 'BC92641'

	'BC92641'	'Tulameen'*	'Meeker'*
<i>Dormant cane: length (cm)</i>			
mean	210.30	190.00	207.05
standard deviation	6.96	9.48	9.35
<i>Fruiting lateral: length (cm)</i>			
mean	72.90	50.20	59.50
standard deviation	4.82	7.89	11.40

*reference varieties



Raspberry: 'BC92641' (top, centre) with the reference varieties 'Tulameen' (bottom, left) and 'Meeker' (bottom, right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

ROSE

ROSE (*Rosa*)

Proposed denomination: 'Evera174'
Application number: 07-5754
Application date: 2007/02/23
Applicant: Roses Forever ApS, Fåborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Rosa Eskelund Hansen, Roses Forever ApS, Fåborg, Denmark

Variety used for comparison: 'Remoever'

Summary: *The flower diameter of 'Evera174' is large to very large while it is medium for 'Remoever'. The main colour on the inner side of the petal of 'Evera174' is yellow while the inner side of the petal of 'Remoever' is orange.*

Description:

PLANT: dwarf growth type, intermediate growth habit

YOUNG SHOOT: medium anthocyanin colouration

PRICKLES: medium to many, reddish

LEAF: small to medium, upper side medium to dark green, anthocyanin colouration present, weak to medium glossiness on upper side, weak undulation of margin

TERMINAL LEAFLET: ovate, acuminate apex

FLOWERING: no flowering laterals, very few flowers per shoot

FLOWER BUD: medium ovate shape in longitudinal section

FLOWER: double, orange blend colour group, few to medium number of petals, loose to medium petal density, large to very large diameter, round shape, absent or weak fragrance, medium sepal extensions

PETAL: medium size, no reflexing of petals one by one, obovate shape, absent or very weak incisions, weak to medium reflexing of margin, weak to medium undulation of margin, two colours on inner side, main colour yellow (RHS 12A), secondary colour red to orange red (RHS 30A-B), distribution of secondary colour at marginal zone, no basal spot on inner side, main colour on outer side dark pink red (RHS 53C)

OUTER STAMEN: medium yellow filament.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Evera174' originated from a cross made on April 1, 2004, in Fåborg, Denmark. The female parent was a proprietary selection designated 04-0242 and the male parent was an unnamed *Rosa hybrida* selection. On March 10, 2005, a single plant was selected by the breeder based on criteria for flower colour and size. Propagation by vegetative cuttings was first conducted on December 20, 2005 in Fåborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Evera174' is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, application number 2008/0803, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2009. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Evera174'

	'Evera174'	'Remoever'*
<i>Petal colour on inner side (RHS)</i>		
main	12A	24A

*reference variety



Rose: 'Evera174'

Proposed denomination:	'KORhedani'
Trade name:	Kiss Kordana
Application number:	06-5243
Application date:	2006/02/23
Applicant:	W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada:	Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder:	Tim Hermann Kordes, W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany

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: 'Ruiy1823'

Summary: *The middle of the inner side of the petal of 'KORhedani' is dark purple red to red while the inner side of the petal of 'Ruiy1823' is red. The middle of the outer side of the petal of 'KORhedani' is dark pink red while the outer side of the petal of 'Ruiy1823' is red pink.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy growth habit, very short to short height, narrow to medium width

YOUNG SHOOT: weak anthocyanin colouration, anthocyanin bronze to reddish brown

PRICKLES: present, lower side deep concave to concave, many short prickles, few to medium long prickles

LEAF: small, medium to dark green, weak to medium glossiness on upper side, leaflet flat in cross section with weak undulation of margin

TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium length, narrow to medium width, obtuse base

FLOWERING: very few to few flowers per shoot, early time of flowering, almost continuous flowering

FLOWER PEDICEL: many hairs or prickles

FLOWER BUD: ovate shape in longitudinal section

FLOWER: double, few to medium petals, very small to small diameter, star-shaped when viewed from above, flat on upper part in side view, flat on lower part in side view, weak fragrance, medium sepal extensions, small to medium petal size

PETAL: inner side dark purple red to red (RHS 46A-B) at middle and at marginal zone with very small to small white (RHS 155B) petal spot, outer side dark pink red (RHS 53C) at middle and at marginal zone with small white (RHS 155B) petal spot, strong reflexing of margin, medium undulation of margin

OUTER STAMEN: pink filament

SEED VESSEL: small

HIP: pitcher-shaped

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KORhedani' originated from a controlled cross made in Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany in 2002.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'KORhedani' is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, application number 2006/0364, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Prüfstelle Rethmar, Germany in 2006. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KORhedani'

	'KORhedani'	'Ruiy1823'*
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
Middle zone of inner side	46A-B	43B-44B
Middle zone of outer side	53C	43C-D

*reference variety



Rose: 'KORhedani'



Rose: 'KORhedani'

Proposed denomination:	'Navy Lady'
Application number:	09-6617
Application date:	2009/04/22
Applicant:	Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada:	Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder:	Claude Richer, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec Campbell G. Davidson, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan

Variety used for comparison: 'Champlain'

Summary: *The young shoots of 'Navy Lady' have strong anthocyanin colouration while the shoots of 'Champlain' have weak anthocyanin. The upper side of the leaf blade of 'Navy Lady' has strong glossiness while the leaf blade of 'Champlain' has medium glossiness. The flowers of 'Navy Lady' are double while the flowers of 'Champlain' are semi-double. The petals*

of 'Navy Lady' have absent or very weak incisions while the petals of 'Champlain' have medium incisions. The main colour on the inner side of the petal is dark purple red for 'Navy Lady' while it is red for 'Champlain'. The outer stamen of 'Navy Lady' has an orange filament while the outer stamen of 'Champlain' has a white filament.

Description:

PLANT: shrub growth type, moderately spreading growth habit

YOUNG SHOOT: strong anthocyanin colouration

PRICKLES: medium number, reddish

LEAF: medium size, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration, strong glossiness on upper side, medium undulation of margin

TERMINAL LEAFLET: ovate, rounded base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING: few flowering laterals, many flowers per shoot

FLOWER BUD: medium ovate shape in longitudinal section

FLOWER: double, red colour group, medium petal density, irregularly rounded shape, flattened convex on upper part, concave on lower part, medium fragrance, absent or very weak sepal extensions

PETAL: medium size, reflexing of petals one by one present, obcordate shape, absent or very weak incisions, medium reflexing of margin, weak undulation of margin, one colour on inner side, intensity of colour lighter towards the base, dark purple red (RHS 46A) main colour on inner side, very small white basal spot on inner side

OUTER STAMEN: orange filament

SEED VESSEL: small

HIP: funnel-shape

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Navy Lady' originated from a controlled cross made at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Station in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec in 2003. The female parent was the variety 'Fourth of July' and the male parent was the variety 'Astrid Lindgren'. The achenes from the ripe fruit were harvested and germinated in the greenhouse facilities at St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec. The seedlings were planted in the greenhouse 3 to 5 months prior to being planted in the field at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada L'Acadie Experimental Farm in Quebec. The seedling population was subjected to several rounds of selection between 2004 and 2008 for hardiness, growth form, foliage colour and flower colour. 'Navy Lady' (experimental designation SJ03H003-02) was selected from this population.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Navy Lady' were conducted an outdoor trial in St. Catherines, Ontario in 2010. The trial included 7 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart.

Comparison table for 'Navy Lady'

	'Navy Lady'	'Champlain'*
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
main	46A	45B

*reference variety



Rose: 'Navy Lady' (left) with reference variety 'Champlain' (right)



Rose: 'Navy Lady' (left) with reference variety 'Champlain' (right)



Rose: 'Navy Lady' (left) with reference variety 'Champlain' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

ROSE OF SHARON

ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus syriacus*)

Proposed denomination: 'Carpa'
Application number: 09-6661
Application date: 2009/06/09
Applicant: Van Der Kroft Nursery, Strathroy, Ontario
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Paul Van Der Kroft, Van Der Kroft Nursery, Strathroy, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'America Irene Scott' (Sugar Tip)

Summary: *The variegation on the leaf blade of 'Carpa' is strong in conspicuousness while the leaf blade of America Irene Scott' has weakly conspicuous variegation. The main colour on the upper side of the petal of 'Carpa' is violet while it is light blue violet for 'America Irene Scott'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium branching density, semi-upright branch attitude, brown stem

LEAF BLADE: upper side medium green, strongly conspicuous variegation present, variegation yellow green, ovate, rounded to truncate base, acute apex, weak to medium lobing, absent or weak to moderate margin undulation, shallow to medium depth dentate incisions

FLOWER: double, purple colour group, eye zone medium in size and dark purple red (redder than RHS 60A), medium overlapping of petals, type 2 petal shape, upper side violet (RHS 75A/84B), lower side light blue violet (RHS 76A), medium petal serration, medium margin undulation, petal strongly fading, sterile, mid-season flowering.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Carpa' was discovered in Strathroy, Ontario in 2000, as a branch mutation of *Hibiscus syriacus* 'Ardens'. The variety was selected based on characteristics including leaf variegation, double purple flowers and plant sterility. Propagation by softwood cuttings was first conducted in Strathroy, Ontario in 2004.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Carps' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2010 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 8 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown in two gallon containers. Observations and measurements were taken from 8 plants of each variety on July 8, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Carpa'

	'Carpa'	'America Irene Scott'*
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side	75A/84B	69C, streaks of N66D
eye zone	60A (redder than)	59A with 60A at transition to petal
lower side	76A	69C

*reference variety



Rose of Sharon: 'Carpa' (left) with reference variety 'America Irene Scott' (right)



Rose of Sharon: 'Carpa' (left) with reference variety 'America Irene Scott' (right)



16638 (Carpa)

America Irene Scott

Rose of Sharon: 'Carpa' (left) with reference variety 'America Irene Scott' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SCAEVOLA

SCAEVOLA
(*Scaevola aemula*)

Proposed denomination: 'Bomy Dabule'
Trade name: Bombay Dark Blue
Application number: 09-6500
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Jason Jandrew, Goldsmith Seed Inc., Mountain View, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Saphira'

Summary: *The stems of 'Bomy Dabule' have medium strength while those of 'Saphira' are weak. The inner side of the corolla throat of 'Bomy Dabule' has more conspicuous stripes than that of 'Saphira'.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, annual type, spreading/trailing growth habit, many branches

STEM: red brown, anthocyanin colouration ranging from medium to strong, very sparse pubescence, thick, medium strength, smooth shape

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple type, obovate, acute apex, attenuate base, dentate margin, sparse pubescence on upper side, no pubescence on lower side, dark green on upper side, light green on lower side, no variegation

FLOWER: almost continuous flowering, mid-season flowering, long flowering period, spike inflorescence type, terminal position

COROLLA: petals free, fan shaped

PETAL: entire margin, absent or very weak undulation of margin, elliptic, cuspidate apex, violet (RHS N87B) with darker violet (RHS N82A) stripe on inner side, violet (RHS N87C) with light blue violet (RHS 85D) stripe on outer side

COROLLA THROAT: dense pubescence, yellow to yellow green (RHS 2B-C) on inner side, strongly conspicuous dark violet (RHS N79A) stripes along margin and moderately conspicuous light brown (RHS N166C) stripes towards middle on inner side, grey (RHS 157A) and light yellow (RHS 4D) on outer side

Origin and Breeding: 'Bomy Dabule' originated from a cross between the female parent 'Saphira' and the male parent '204-4'. The new variety was bred and developed by the breeder Jason Jandrew in August 2006, in Gilroy, California, USA. The resultant seed from the cross was sown in a greenhouse in January 2007. In May 2007, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bomy Dabule' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 19, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 9, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bomy Dabule'

	'Bomy Dabule'	'Saphira'*
Colour of stripes on inner side of corolla throat (RHS)		
middle	166C	N/A

*reference variety



Scaevola: 'Bomy Dabule' (left) with reference variety 'Saphira' (right)



Scaevola: 'Bomy Dabule' (left) with reference variety 'Saphira' (right)



Scaevola: 'Bomy Dabule' (left) with reference variety 'Saphira' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Kingscablin'
Trade name:	Blue Print
Application number:	09-6527
Application date:	2009/03/16
Applicant:	Botanic Gardens and Park Authority, West Perth, Western Australia, Australia
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Patrick Courtney, Botanic Gardens and Park Authority, West Perth, Western Australia, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Bonscablue' (Surdiva Blue)

Summary: *The leaves of 'Kingscablin' are longer than those of 'Bonscablue'. The petals of 'Kingscablin' are a lighter violet than those of 'Bonscablue'.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, annual type, bushy-rounded growth habit, many branches, strong basal branching

STEM: light green, no anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence, thin, smooth shape

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple type, oblanceolate, acute apex, attenuate base, dentate margin, medium pubescence on upper and lower sides, dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, no variegation

FLOWER: almost continuous flowering, mid-season flowering, long flowering period, spike inflorescence type, terminal position

COROLLA: petals free, fan shaped

PETAL: entire margin, weak undulation of margin, elliptic, cuspidate apex, violet (RHS N87C) with violet to light blue violet (RHS N87B-85B) stripe on inner side, blue violet to light blue violet (RHS N88C-85C) on outer side

COROLLA THROAT: dense pubescence, yellow to yellow green (RHS 2B-C) on inner side, light green (RHS 145D) on outer side

Origin and Breeding: 'Kingscablin' originated from a cross between the female parent a proprietary *Scaevola aemula* breeding selection designated 04/128d and the male parent the *Scaevola aemula* variety 'Scawihatis' (Whirlwind White). The cross was conducted on March 17, 2006 at Botanic Garden and Parks Authority in Australia, as part of a controlled

breeding program. The initial selection of 'Kingscablin' was made in September 2006 based on flowering time and growth habit. Asexual reproduction since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Kingscablin' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 19, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Kingscablin'

	'Kingscablin'	'Bonscablue'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	8.8	5.8
std. deviation	0.62	0.47
<i>Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)</i>		
main	N87C	N82A
secondary	N87B along mid-veins and 85B in centre	N/A
<i>Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)</i>		
main	N88C with 85D in middle	N82B with 85D in middle

*reference variety



Scaevola: 'Kingscablin' (left) with reference variety 'Bonscablue' (right)



Scaevola: 'Kingscablin' (left) with reference variety 'Bonscabblue' (right)



Scaevola: 'Kingscablin' (left) with reference variety 'Bonscabblue' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SHASTA DAISY

SHASTA DAISY
(Leucanthemum ×superbum)

Proposed denomination: 'Banana Cream'
Application number: 09-6706
Application date: 2009/08/07
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Kevin A. Hurd, Walters Gardens Inc., Caledonia, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Leumayel' (Broadway Lights)

Summary: *The plants of 'Banana Cream' are shorter than the plants of 'Leumayel'. The time of flowering is mid-season for 'Banana Cream' while it is early for 'Leumayel'. The flowers of 'Banana Cream' are smaller in diameter and have shorter ray florets than the flowers of 'Leumayel'. The upper side of the ray floret of 'Banana Cream' is yellow to yellow green fading to light yellow brown to white while the ray floret of 'Leumayel' is yellow green fading to white.*

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy to bushy rounded growth habit, medium branching density

STEM: dark green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple, lanceolate, broadly acute apex, attenuate base, dentate margin, upper side dark green, no variegation, no petiole

FLOWER: mid-season flowering, almost continuous, long flowering period, head type inflorescence, terminal in position, erect attitude

RAY FLORET: medium number, straight longitudinal axis, upper side yellow to yellow green (RHS 4B-C), fading to light yellow brown (RHS 158D) to white (RHS 155D)

DISC: yellow orange (RHS 17A-B)

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Banana Cream' originated from a hybridization made in July 2006 at Walters Gardens in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. The cross was between the variety 'Broadway Lights' and 'Sunny Side Up'. The initial selection was made in July 2008, based on criteria for flower colour and length of flowering.

Tests and Trials: Trials were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Twenty plants of each variety were grown in 16.5 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 45 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Banana Cream'

	'Banana Cream'	'Leumayel'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	25.10	32.30
std. deviation	2.42	3.16
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	9.04	11.07
std. deviation	0.76	0.80
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.01	3.91
std. deviation	0.26	0.24

Colour of ray floret (RHS)

upper side

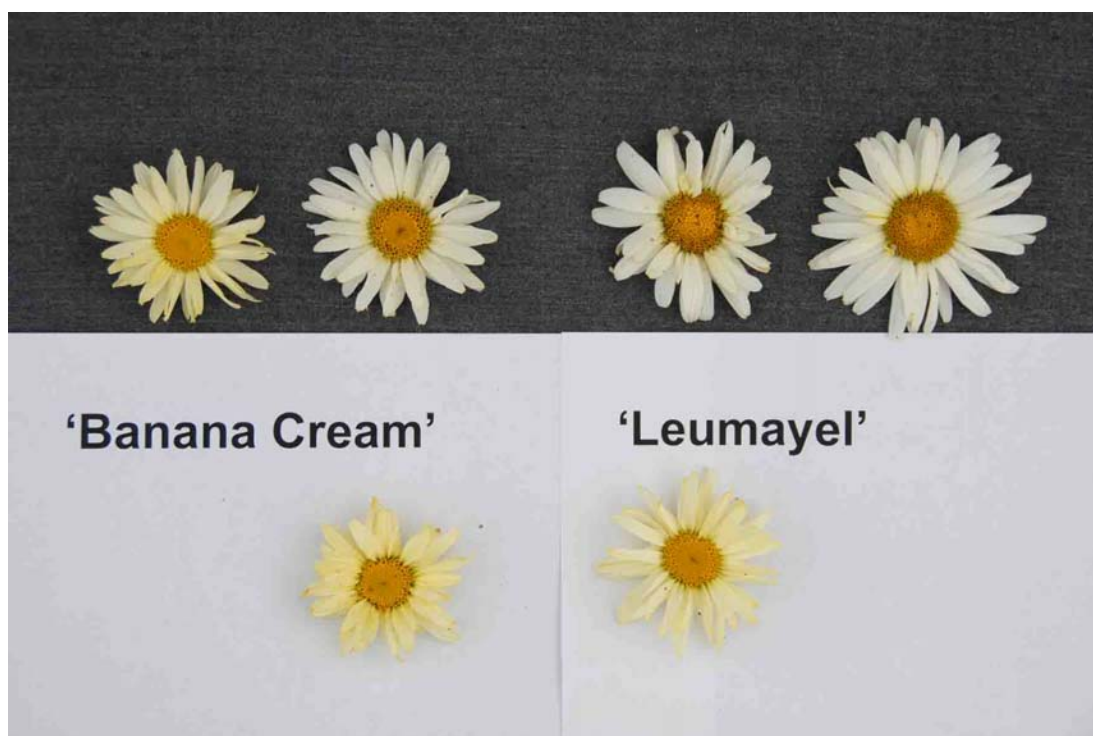
4B-C, fading to 158D-155D

2C-D, fading to 157D-155D

*reference variety



Shasta Daisy: 'Banana Cream' (left) with reference variety 'Leumayel' (right)



Shasta Daisy: 'Banana Cream' (left) with reference variety 'Leumayel' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

STRAWBERRY

STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria ×ananassa*)

Proposed denomination: 'BC922085'
Application number: 09-6753
Application date: 2009/10/23
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: Okanagan Plant Improvement Corporation (PICO), Summerland, British Columbia
Breeder: Chaim Kempler, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Totem' and 'Puget Reliance'

Summary: *Leaf colour of upper side is medium green in 'BC922085' while it is light green in 'Puget Reliance'. Position of inflorescence in relation to foliage is beneath in 'BC922085' while it is at the same level in the reference varieties. The attitude of the hairs on the pedicel of 'BC922085' is upwards while it is slightly outwards in the reference varieties. The diameter of calyx in relation to diameter of fruit of 'BC922085' is slightly smaller while it is slightly larger in the reference varieties. The fruit core of 'BC922085' is light red while it is medium red in 'Totem'. The fruit cavity of 'BC922085' is medium sized while it is absent or small in 'Puget Reliance'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium foliage density, medium to strong vigour, not remontant

STOLON: medium number of stolon, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence

LEAF: medium to large size, medium green on upper side, absent or very weak blistering, medium glossiness, variegation absent

TERMINAL LEAFLET: moderately longer than wide, obtuse base, serrate to crenate margin, concave in cross section

PETIOLE: medium to long, hair attitude horizontal, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of stipules

FLOWERING: time of beginning is medium

INFLORESCENCE: positioned beneath foliage, medium to many number of flowers, upwards hair attitude on pedicel

FLOWER: calyx diameter same size as the corolla, stamens absent

PETALS: overlapping, as long as they are wide, white

FRUIT: moderately longer than they are broad, medium size, conical shape, dark red, even or very slightly uneven colour, medium to strong glossiness, even or very slightly uneven surface, absent or very narrow to narrow band without achenes

ACHENES: insertion below surface of fruit

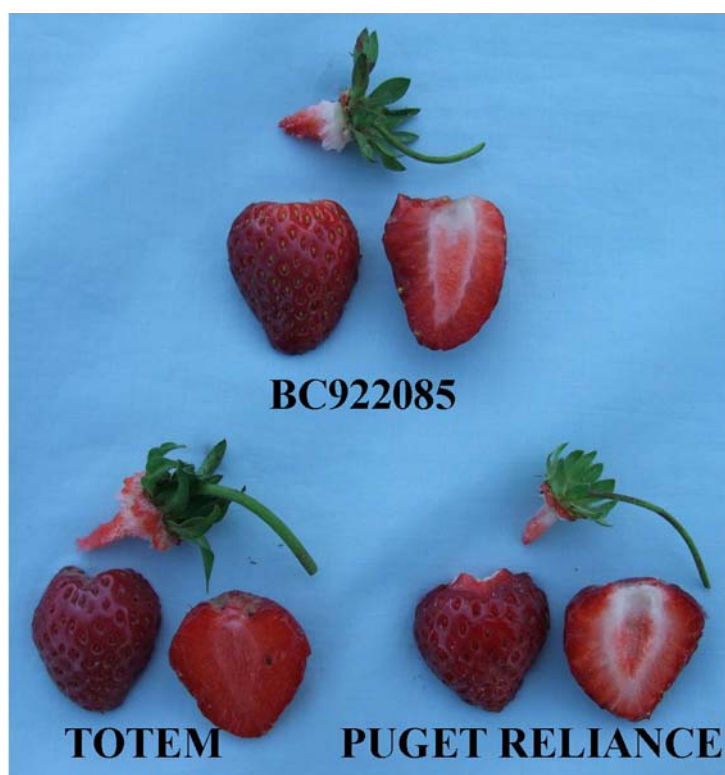
CALYX: insertion set level to raised with fruit, outwards pose of segments, diameter slightly smaller than fruit diameter, medium adherence to fruit

FRUIT FLESH: firm, medium red, light red core, medium size cavity

FRUIT HARVEST: time of beginning of ripening is early to medium

Origin and Breeding: 'BC922085' is the result of a cross made in 1992 between 'Cavendish' and 'Nanaimo' at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Abbotsford substation, British Columbia. The selection criteria used were fruit appearance, taste, flesh texture, harvest timing, plant quality, productivity, precocity, and disease resistance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'BC922085' were conducted at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Abbotsford Substation, British Columbia during 2009 and 2010. The trial included 32 plants per variety planted in 4 replication plots. The plant spacing was 0.3 metres between plants and 1.2 metres between the rows.



Strawberry: 'BC922085' (top, centre) with reference varieties 'Totem' (bottom, left) and 'Puget Reliance' (bottom, right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SUMMERSWEET

SUMMERSWEET (*Clethra alnifolia*)

Proposed denomination: 'Caleb'
Trade name: Vanilla Spice
Application number: 08-6414
Application date: 2008/07/29
Applicant: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Timothy D. Wood, Spring Lake, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Hummingbird'

Summary: *The pubescence on the petioles of 'Caleb' is sparse while that on 'Hummingbird' is dense. The inflorescence of 'Caleb' is larger than that of 'Hummingbird'. 'Caleb' has longer corolla lobes than 'Hummingbird'.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, shrub type, upright-bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching, dense foliage

STEM: light brown mature shoot, light green brown young shoot, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence, rounded with rough texture

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple type

LEAF BLADE: obovate, acuminate apex, cuneate and obtuse base, serrate margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower sides, upper side light green when young, upper side dark green when mature, lower side light green/grey when young, lower side medium green/grey when mature

PETIOLE: present, sparse pubescence, yellow to light green

FLOWERING: short to medium period

PEDUNCLE: present, weak anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: terminal raceme type, dense, narrow elliptic bud, white (RHS 155B) bud

COROLLA: rotate and cupped

COROLLA LOBE: five, free, white (RHS 155B) on upper and lower sides

ANTHER: white

POLLEN: yellow

Origin and Breeding: 'Caleb' originated from an open pollinated cross made between the female parent variety 'Ruby Spice' and pollen from an unknown male parent in the fall of 2003 in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA. The new *Clethra* variety was developed by the breeder, Timothy D. Wood, an employee of Spring Meadow Nursery in Grand Haven, Michigan. 'Caleb' was selected in the fall of 2006 based on flower size, foliage characteristics and good performance. Asexual reproduction by softwood cuttings was first conducted in the spring of 2007 in Grand Haven, Michigan.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Caleb' were conducted in an outdoor irrigated container trial during the summer of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 shrubs each of the candidate and reference varieties. All shrubs were grown from 5.7 cm liners planted into 7.5 litre containers in May 2009. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Caleb'

	'Caleb'	'Hummingbird'*
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.5	2.8
std. deviation	0.20	0.20

Corolla lobe length (mm)

mean	10.6	8.7
std. deviation	1.07	0.48

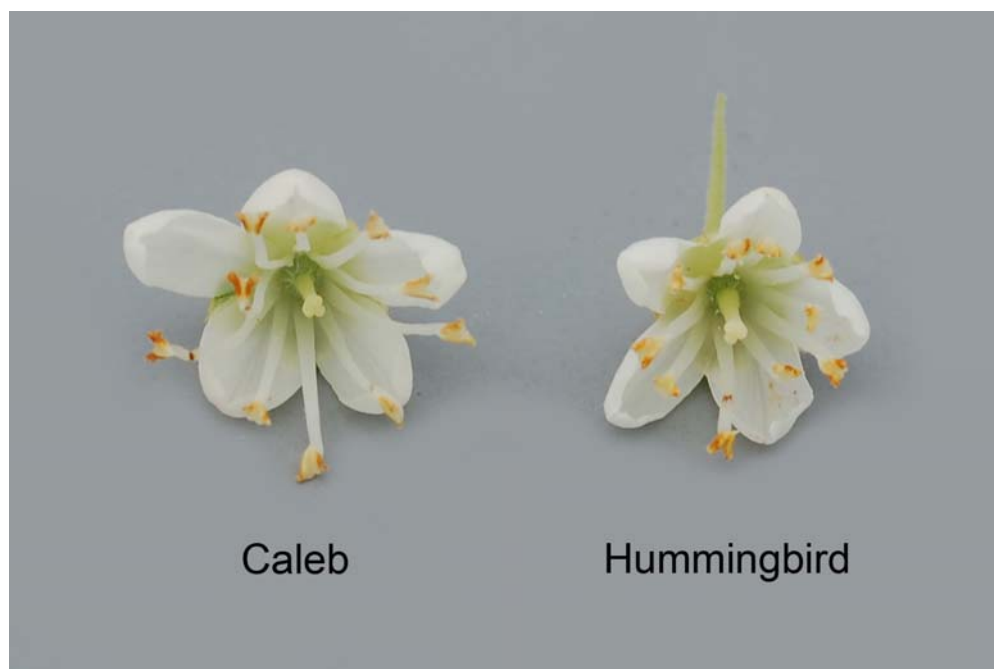
*reference variety



Summersweet: 'Caleb' (left) with reference variety 'Hummingbird' (right)



Summersweet: 'Caleb' (left) with reference variety 'Hummingbird' (right)



Summersweet: 'Caleb' (left) with reference variety 'Hummingbird' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Crystalina'
Trade name: Sugartina
Application number: 09-6728
Application date: 2009/09/17
Applicant: North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Thomas G. Ranney, North Carolina State University, Arden, North Carolina, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Caleb' (Vanilla Spice)

Summary: *The plants of 'Crystalina' are narrower than those of 'Caleb'. The petioles of 'Crystalina' have dense pubescence while those of 'Caleb' have sparse pubescence. 'Crystalina' flowers earlier than 'Caleb'. The inflorescence of 'Crystalina' is smaller than that of 'Caleb'.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, shrub type, medium degree of branching, dense foliage

STEM: grey-brown mature shoot, light green young shoot, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence, rounded with rough texture

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple type

LEAF BLADE: obovate, acuminate apex, cuneate base, serrate margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower sides, young leaf light green on upper and lower sides, mature leaf dark green on upper side, mature leaf medium green/grey on lower side, no variegation

PETIOLE: present, dense pubescence, yellow to light green

FLOWERING: short to medium period

PEDUNCLE: present, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, strong pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: dense, ovate bud, white (RHS 155A) bud

COROLLA: rotate and cupped

COROLLA LOBE: five, free, white (RHS 155B) on upper and lower sides

ANTHER: white

POLLEN: yellow

Origin and Breeding: ‘Crystalina’ originated from an open pollinated cross between the female parent *Clethra alnifolia* ‘Ruby Spice’ and pollen from an unknown male parent conducted in 2003 at North Carolina State University, Mills River, North Carolina, USA. The new *Clethra* was a product of a formal breeding program developed by the breeder Thomas G. Ranney at North Carolina State University. There were approximately 1,500 seedlings that resulted from the initial cross. ‘Crystalina’ was selected from these seedlings in 2006 based on growth habit, length of flower raceme and number of flowers per raceme. Asexual propagation by stem cuttings was first conducted in August 2006 in Mills River, North Carolina.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Crystalina’ were conducted in an outdoor irrigated container trial during the summer of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 shrubs each of the candidate and reference varieties. All shrubs were grown from 5.7 cm liners planted into 7.5 litre containers in May 2009. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Crystalina’

	‘Crystalina’	‘Caleb’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	54.5	75.7
std. deviation	3.98	2.87
<i>Time of flowering date</i>		
date	June 25, 2010	July 9, 2010
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.7	3.5
std. deviation	0.25	0.20

*reference variety



Summersweet: ‘Crystalina’ (left) with reference variety ‘Caleb’ (right)



Summersweet: 'Crystalina' (left) with reference variety 'Caleb' (right)



Summersweet: 'Crystalina' (left) with reference variety 'Caleb' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SWEET ALYSSUM

SWEET ALYSSUM
(Lobularia)

Proposed denomination: 'Inlbusnopr'
Trade name: Snow Princess
Application number: 09-6610
Application date: 2009/04/15
Applicant: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Peter Wicki, La Palma - Islas Canarias, Spain

Variety used for comparison: 'Snow Crystals'

Summary: *The plants of 'Inlbusnopr' are taller than the plants of 'Snow Crystals'. The stem internodes are longer for 'Inlbusnopr' than for 'Snow Crystals'. The leaf blade of 'Inlbusnopr' is longer than the leaf blade of 'Snow Crystals'. The inflorescence and pedicel lengths are longer for 'Inlbusnopr' than for 'Snow Crystals'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-erect to spreading growth habit, sparse pubescence on stem, medium foliage density

LEAF: elliptic and oblanceolate shape, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, upper surface medium green, medium pubescence on upper and lower surface, no petiole

INFLORESCENCE: axillary and terminal in position, medium density, columnar shape in profile

FLORET BUD: ovate to round

COROLLA LOBES: overlapping arrangement, rounded apex, absent to weakly recurved along longitudinal axis, weak to medium undulation of margin, white (RHS NN155D).

POLLEN: yellow-orange.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Inlbusnopr' originated from a controlled pollination made in La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain in 2005. The cross was between two unnamed proprietary seedlings. The new variety was selected from the progeny of the cross in April 2006. Selection criteria included heat tolerance, fragrance, longer flowering period, indeterminate flowering and good plant vigour. The new variety was first propagated by vegetative cuttings in April 2007 in Germany.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Inlbusnopr' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 29, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on May 26, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Inlbusnopr'

	'Inlbusnopr'	'Snow Crystals'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.4	9.9
std. deviation	1.65	1.20
<i>Internode length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.5	1.7
std. deviation	0.43	0.35
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.9	2.2
std. deviation	0.12	0.21

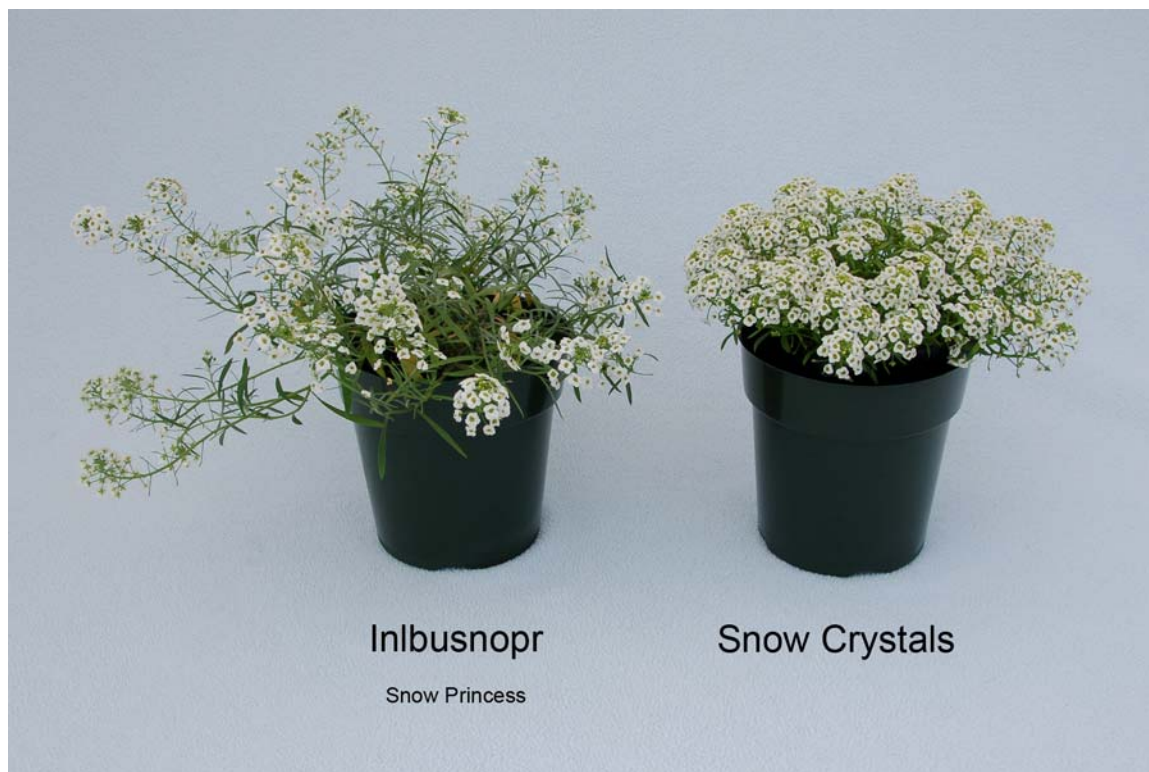
Inflorescence length (cm)

mean	14.4	7.0
std. deviation	3.18	1.37

Pedice l length (cm)

mean	1.3	1.0
std. deviation	0.09	0.09

*reference variety



Sweet Alyssum: 'Inlbusnopr' (left) with reference variety 'Snow Crystals' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SWEET POTATO, ORNAMENTAL

SWEET POTATO, ORNAMENTAL
(Ipomoea batatas)

Proposed denomination: 'Iposgbro'
Application number: 10-6957
Application date: 2010/05/03
Applicant: Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Paul Talmadge, Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sweet Caroline Bronze'

Summary: *The plants of 'Iposgbro' have a compact bushy-rounded growth habit while the plants of 'Sweet Caroline Bronze' have a mounded-spreading growth habit. The plants of 'Iposgbro' are narrower than the plants of 'Sweet Caroline Bronze'. The leaf blade of 'Iposgbro' has mainly three lobes while the leaf blade of 'Sweet Caroline Bronze' has mainly five lobes. The upper side of the leaf blade is dark brown and brown for 'Iposgbro' while the leaf blade of 'Sweet Caroline Bronze' is dark brown and brown purple.*

Description:

PLANT: compact bushy-rounded growth habit, medium to dense branching

STEM: purple, strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium thickness, smooth shape

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple, ovate to palmate shape, acute apex, acute base, lobed margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, dark brown (RHS 200C) and brown (RHS 200D) on upper surface, brown purple (RHS 184B-C) on lower surface, no variegation

PETIOLE: strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Iposgbro' originated from a cross made in Lompoc, California, USA in 2006. The cross was between the varieties 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green' and 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. The F1 population was viewed in the spring of 2007 and mass pollinated in the fall of 2007 to produce the F2 population. The variety 'Iposgbro' was selected from this population in April 2008 and underwent further vegetative trials throughout the summer of 2008. The initial selection criteria and objectives of the breeding program were to improve the light green and red colouration in the palmate leaf forms. Plant habit and branching ability were also used as selection criteria.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Iposgbro' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Twenty plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Iposgbro'

	'Iposgbro'	'Sweet Caroline Bronze**
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	19.43	34.71
std. deviation	1.99	3.15
<i>Colour of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
upper side	200C and 200D	200B and N199B-178B

*reference variety



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'Iposgbro' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Bronze' (right)



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'Iposgbro' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Bronze' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Iposgdeepur'
Application number: 10-6958
Application date: 2010/05/03
Applicant: Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Paul Talmadge, Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sweet Caroline Purple'

Summary: *The plants of 'Iposgdeepur' have a compact bushy-rounded growth habit while the plants of 'Sweet Caroline Purple' have a mounded-spreading growth habit. The leaf blade of 'Iposgdeepur' is smaller than the leaf blade of 'Sweet Caroline Purple'.*

Description:

PLANT: compact bushy-rounded growth habit, medium to dense branching

STEM: purple, very strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium thickness, smooth shape

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple, palmately lobed, acute apex, acute base, lobed margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, dark brown (RHS 200A - N186C) on upper surface, dark brown (RHS N186C) on lower surface, no variegation

PETIOLE: strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Iposgdeepur' originated from a cross made in Lompoc, California, USA in 2006. The cross was between the varieties 'Sweet Caroline Purple' and 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green'. The F1 population was viewed in the spring of 2007 and mass pollinated in the fall of 2007 to produce the F2 population. The variety 'Iposgdeepur' was selected from this population in April 2008 and underwent further vegetative trials throughout the summer of 2008. The initial selection criteria and objectives of the breeding program were to transfer the growth habit in the male parent to other leaf colours and shapes. Plant habit and branching ability were also used as selection criteria.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Iposgdeepur' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Twenty plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Iposgdeepur'

	'Iposgdeepur'	'Sweet Caroline Purple'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	22.38	29.29
std. deviation	2.39	2.29
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.25	9.01
std. deviation	0.52	0.90
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	6.79	9.24
std. deviation	0.57	1.03

*reference variety



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'Iposgdeepur' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Purple' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Iposghlgre'
Application number: 10-6959
Application date: 2010/05/03
Applicant: Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Paul Talmadge, Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green'

Summary: *The plants of 'Iposghlgre' have a bushy-rounded growth habit while the plants of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green' have a mounded-spreading growth habit. The stems of 'Iposghlgre' are light green and purple while the stems of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green' are light green. The leaf blade of 'Iposghlgre' is light green with a purplish tinge on some leaves while the leaf blade of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green' is light green. The petiole of 'Iposghlgre' has weak anthocyanin colouration while the petiole of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green' has absent or very weak anthocyanin.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy-rounded growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: light green and purple, weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium to thick, smooth shape

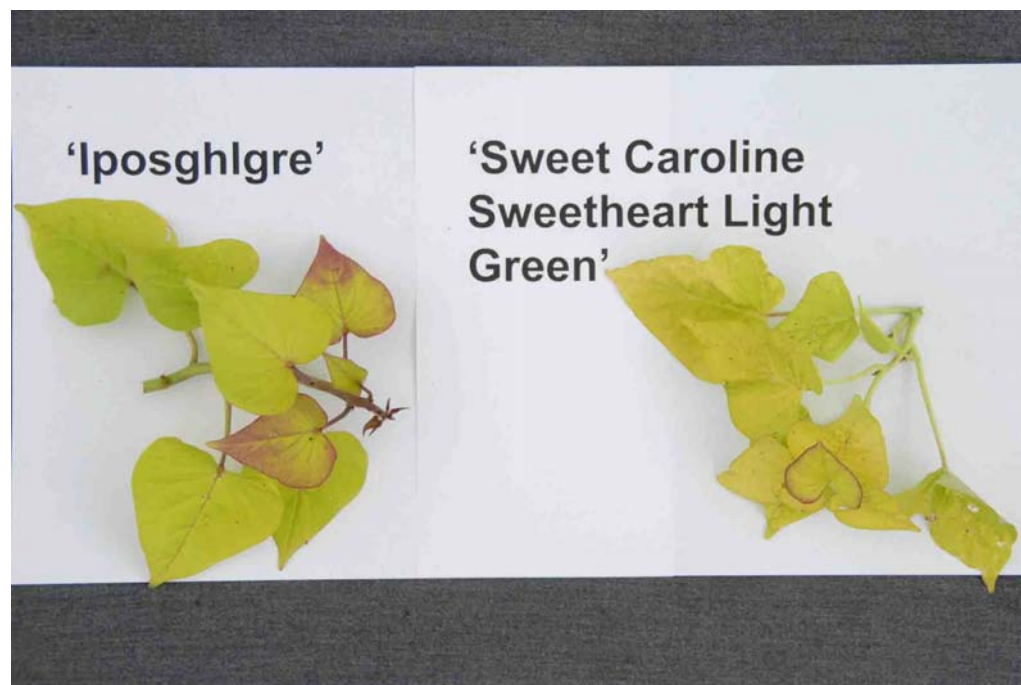
LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple, cordate shape, acute to acuminate apex, cordate base, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, light green (RHS N144A-B) with a slight purplish tinge on upper side of some leaves, green brown (RHS 151A) on lower side, no variegation

PETIOLE: weak anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Iposghlgre' originated from a cross made in Lompoc, California, USA in 2006. The cross was between the varieties 'Sweet Caroline Purple' and 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green'. The F1 population was viewed in the spring of 2007 and mass pollinated in the fall of 2007 to produce the F2 population. The variety 'Iposghlgre' was selected from this population in April 2008 and underwent further vegetative trials throughout the summer

of 2008. The initial selection criteria and objectives of the breeding program were to transfer the growth habit in the male parent to other leaf colours and shapes. Plant habit and branching ability were also used as selection criteria.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Iposghlgre' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Eleven plants of the candidate variety and fifteen plants of the reference variety were grown in 15 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'Iposghlgre' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Iposghpur'
Application number: 10-6955
Application date: 2010/05/03
Applicant: Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Paul Talmadge, Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple'

Summary: *The plants of 'Iposghpur' have a bushy-rounded growth habit while the plants of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' have a mounded-spreading growth habit. The plants of 'Iposghpur' are narrower than the plants of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple'. The leaf blade and petiole of 'Iposghpur' are shorter than the leaf blade and petiole of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy-rounded growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: purple, very strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium thickness, smooth shape

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple, cordate shape, acute to acuminate apex, cordate base, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, black (RHS N186A-B) on upper surface, brown purple (RHS 187A) on lower surface, no variegation

PETIOLE: very strong anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Iposghpur' originated from a cross made in Lompoc, California, USA in 2006. The cross was between the varieties 'Sweet Caroline Purple' and 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green'. The F1 population was viewed in the spring of 2007 and mass pollinated in the fall of 2007 to produce the F2 population. The variety 'Iposghpur' was selected from this population in April 2008 and underwent further vegetative trials throughout the summer of 2008. The initial selection criteria and objectives of the breeding program were to transfer the plant habit of the male parent to other leaf colours and shapes. Plant habit and branching ability were also used as selection criteria.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Iposghpur' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Twenty plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Iposghpur'

	'Iposghpur'	'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	28.33	41.17
std. deviation	1.97	3.50
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.00	9.13
std. deviation	0.65	0.44
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.13	8.86
std. deviation	0.44	0.75
<i>Colour of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
upper surface	N186A-B	N200A-200A

*reference variety



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'Iposghpur' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Iposghred'
Application number: 10-6956
Application date: 2010/05/03
Applicant: Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Paul Talmadge, Floranova Service Corp., Lompoc, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red'

Summary: *The plants of 'Iposghred' have a bushy-rounded growth habit while the plants of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' have a mounded-spreading growth habit. The plants of 'Iposghred' are narrower than the plants of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red'. The plants of 'Iposghred' have dense branching while the plants of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' have sparse branching. The leaf blades of 'Iposghred' have no lobing while the leaf blades of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' have weak lobing. The petiole of 'Iposghred' is longer than the petiole of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy-rounded growth habit, dense branching

STEM: red-brown to purple, very strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium to thick, smooth shape

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple, cordate shape, acute to acuminate apex, cordate base, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, dark brown (RHS N186C) to brown purple (RHS 187A) on upper surface, brown purple (RHS 184A) on lower surface, no variegation

PETIOLE: very strong anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Iposghred' originated from a cross made in Lompoc, California, USA in 2006. The cross was between the varieties 'Sweet Caroline Purple' and 'Sweet Caroline Red'. The F1 population was viewed in the spring of 2007 and mass pollinated in the fall of 2007 to produce the F2 population. The variety 'Iposghpur' was selected from this population in April 2008 and underwent further vegetative trials throughout the summer of 2008. The initial selection criteria and objectives of the breeding program were to improve the horticultural performance of the red foliage types. Plant habit and branching ability were also used as selection criteria.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Iposghred' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Twenty plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 40 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Iposghred'

	'Iposghred'	'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	22.83	31.50
std. deviation	2.40	2.87
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.86	4.50
std. deviation	0.48	0.79
<i>Colour of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N186C - 187A	187A-B

*reference variety



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'Iposghred' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'NCORNSP-011MNLC'
Trade name: Illusion Midnight
Application number: 09-6755
Application date: 2009/10/26
Applicant: North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kenneth Pecota, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
 G. Craig Yencho, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sweet Caroline Purple' and 'Seki Blapalm' (Chillin Blackberry Star)

Summary: *The plants of 'NCORNSP-011MNLC' are wider than the plants of 'Seki Blapalm'. The leaf blade of 'NCORNSP-011MNLC' is wider than the leaf blades of the reference varieties. The terminal leaf lobe is longer for 'NCORNSP-011MNLC' than for the reference varieties. The leaf blade of 'NCORNSP-011MNLC' has very deep lobes while the leaf blades of the reference varieties have deep lobes.*

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit becoming trailing with age, medium degree of branching, medium to dense foliage

STEM: young shoots medium green, mature stems with strong red-purple anthocyanin, very sparse to sparse pubescence, medium to thick, smooth shape

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple, palmately lobed, acuminate apex, cordate base, lobes very deep, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, no variegation, upper side greenish black (greener than RHS N186A), lower side purple black (closest to RHS N187A), mid-vein dark violet (RHS N79A-B)

PETIOLE: strong anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'NCORNSP-011MNLC' originated from an open pollinated cross made at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA. The female parent was a breeding clone designated 'NC1650-009N' and the male parent was unknown. The resultant seed was harvested between September 2003 and April 2004 and sown in a greenhouse during the last week of January 2005. The first cycle of selection was conducted on this seedling population for visual characteristics 4-6 weeks after germination. The selections were transferred to pots in a greenhouse to serve as virus-free source plants for future plantings. Two to three node cuttings of each source plant were taken in late April 2005 and transferred to rooting flats. These cuttings were planted in field trials during June and July of 2005 at the Horticultural Crops Research Station in Clinton, North Carolina. The new variety, 'NCORNSP-011MNLC' was selected as a single plant on September 1, 2005, based on a combination of characteristics including plant growth habit and vigour, and foliage colour and shape.

Tests and Trials: The trial of 'NCORNSP-011MNLC' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 30, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of plants of each variety on June 3, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

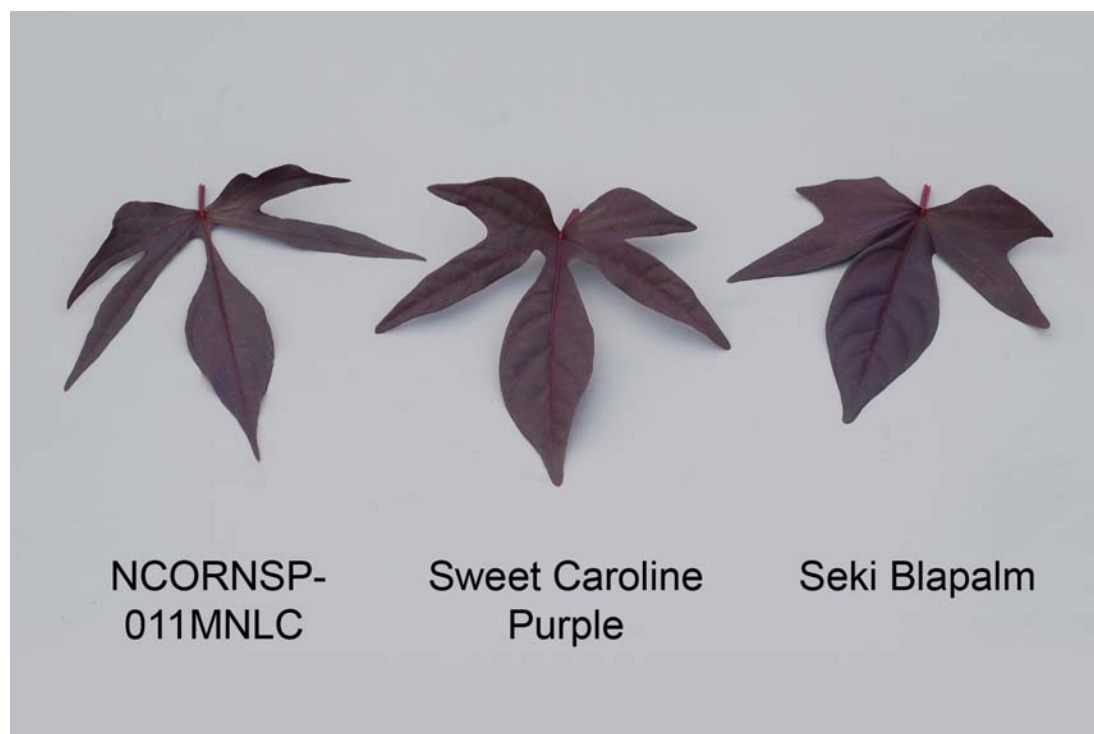
Comparison table for 'NCORNSP-011MNLC'

	'NCORNSP-011MNLC'	'Sweet Caroline Purple'*	'Seki Blapalm'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	43.3	40.7	33.9
std. deviation	2.50	3.67	2.87
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	16.8	10.8	10.5
std. deviation	1.47	1.20	1.03
<i>Length of terminal leaf lobe (cm)</i>			
mean	11.8	9.1	7.9
std. deviation	0.81	0.75	1.10

*reference varieties



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'NCORNSP-011MNLC' (left) with reference varieties 'Sweet Caroline Purple' (centre) and 'Seki Blapalm' (right)



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'NCORNSP-011MNLC' (left) with reference varieties 'Sweet Caroline Purple' (centre) and 'Seki Blapalm' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'NCORNSP-012EMLC'
Trade name:	Illusion Emerald Lace
Application number:	09-6756
Application date:	2009/10/26
Applicant:	North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Kenneth Pecota, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America G. Craig Yencho, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sweet Caroline Light Green'

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' is wider than the leaf blade of 'Sweet Caroline Light Green'. The terminal leaf lobe is narrower for 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' than for 'Sweet Caroline Light Green'. The leaf of 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' is palmately lobed while the leaf of 'Sweet Caroline Light Green' is tri-lobed. The leaf of 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' has very deep lobes while the leaf of 'Sweet Caroline Light Green' has shallow to medium lobes. The lower side of the leaf blade of 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' has no anthocyanin colouration on the midrib while the lower side of the leaf blade of 'Sweet Caroline Light Green' has strong anthocyanin on the lower part of the midrib.*

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit becoming trailing with age, medium to many branches, dense foliage
STEM: light green, no anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence, medium thickness, smooth shape

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple, palmately lobed, acuminate apex, cordate base, lobes very deep, pubescence on upper side ranging from absent or very sparse to sparse, pubescence on lower side absent to sparse, no variegation, upper side light green (RHS 144B), lower side light green (RHS 145B-C)

PETIOLE: strong anthocyanin colouration where petiole meets base of leaf blade.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' originated from a conventional cross made at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA between October 2004 and April 2005. The female parent was a proprietary cultivar designated NC2591-002ORN and the male parent was a proprietary cultivar designated NC2279-001ORN. The resultant seed was harvested and planted in greenhouse trials in the last week of January 2005. The first cycle of selection was conducted on this seedling population for visual characteristics 4-6 weeks after germination. The selections were transferred to pots in a greenhouse to serve as virus-free source plants for future plantings. Two to three node cuttings of each source plant were taken in late April 2005 and transferred to rooting flats. These cuttings were planted in field trials during June and July of 2005 at the Horticultural Crops Research Station in Clinton, North Carolina. The new variety, 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' was selected as a single plant on September 1, 2005, based on a combination of characteristics including plant growth habit and vigour, and foliage colour, shape and orientation.

Tests and Trials: The trial of 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 30, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of plants of each variety on June 3, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

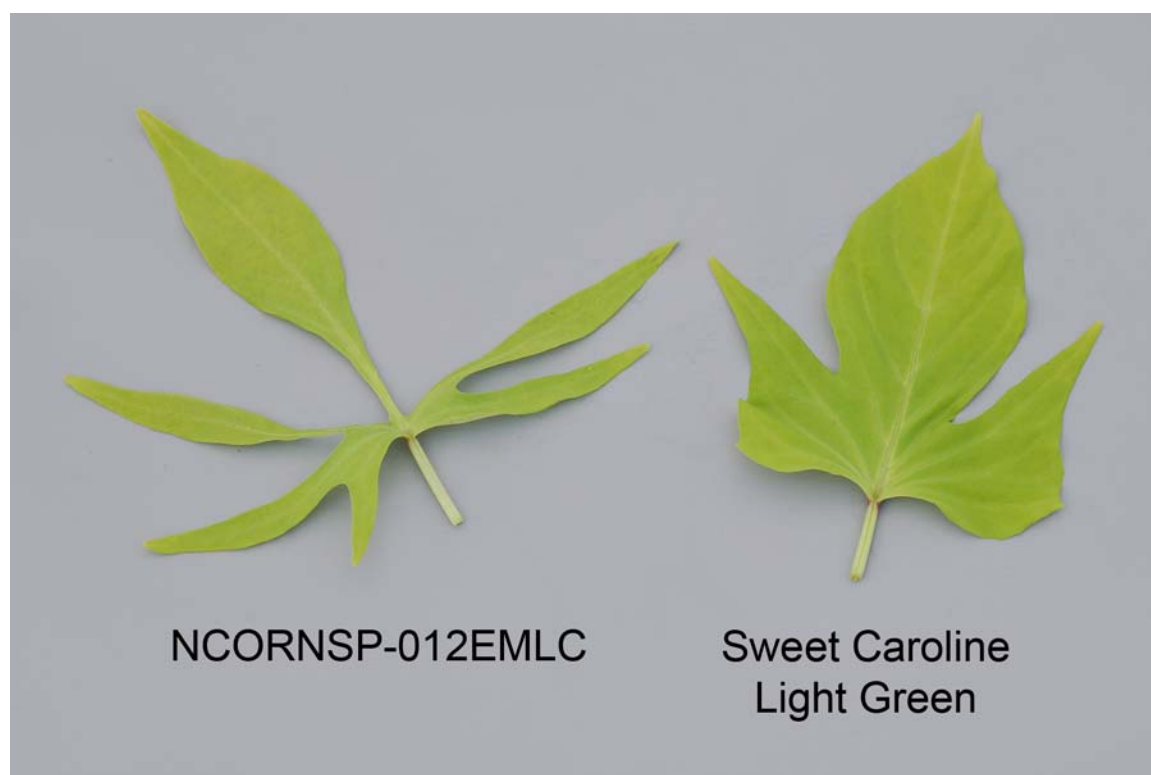
Comparison table for 'NCORNSP-012EMLC'

	'NCORNSP-012EMLC'	'Sweet Caroline Light Green'*
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	13.8	8.8
std. deviation	1.86	0.99
<i>Terminal lobe width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.3	4.4
std. deviation	0.34	0.36

*reference variety



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Light Green' (right)



Sweet Potato, Ornamental: 'NCORNSP-012EMLC' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Light Green' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

TOMATO

TOMATO

(*Lycopersicon esculentum* var. *esculentum*)

Proposed denomination: 'Annamay'
Application number: 09-6635
Application date: 2009/04/28
Applicant: Enza Zaden Beheer B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Marcellinus Jacobus Mooij, Mooij, Marcellinus, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands
Herlaar Frits, Herlaar, Frits, Westwoud, The 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: 'Oakley'

Summary: *The internode length of 'Annamay' is longer than that of 'Oakley'.*

Description:

SEEDLING: anthocyanin colouration of hypocotyls absent

PLANT: indeterminate growth habit, anthocyanin colouration of stem absent

LEAF: horizontal attitude, bipinnate division of blade, medium size, dark green colour, horizontal attitude of petiole of leaflet in relation to main axis

INFLORESCENCE: mainly uniparous type

FLOWER: no fasciation, no pubescence of style, yellow colour, abscission layer present, short peduncle

TIME OF MATURITY: early to medium

FRUIT (BEFORE FRUIT MATURITY): small green shoulder, light to medium green colour, medium intensity of green colour

FRUIT (AFTER FRUIT MATURITY): small to medium size, very small length/diameter ratio, circular shape in longitudinal section, absent or very weak ribbing at peduncle end, round cross section, very weak to weak depression at peduncle end, small of peduncle scar, small of blossom scar, indented to flat shape at blossom end, small to medium size of mid-point of core in cross section, medium thickness of pericarp, only two locules, red colour at maturity, red flesh, firm, medium shelf-life, medium dry matter content

TIME OF FLOWERING: medium

Origin and Breeding: 'Annamay' is the result of a cross made in 2005 between 'OT 2536' and 'OT 2560' at Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. Selection criteria were small sized fruits with a rounded shape. 'Annamay' was propagated and tested for two years at Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. Additional evaluation criteria used were greenhouse cultivation and resistance to *Verticillium dahlia*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Cladosporium fulvum*, Tomato Mosaic Virus, and *Oidium lycopersium*.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Annamay' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario during 2009 and 2010. The trial included 27 plants per variety and grown in a greenhouse. The plants were grown in 22 cm diameter pots, spaced 50 cm apart.

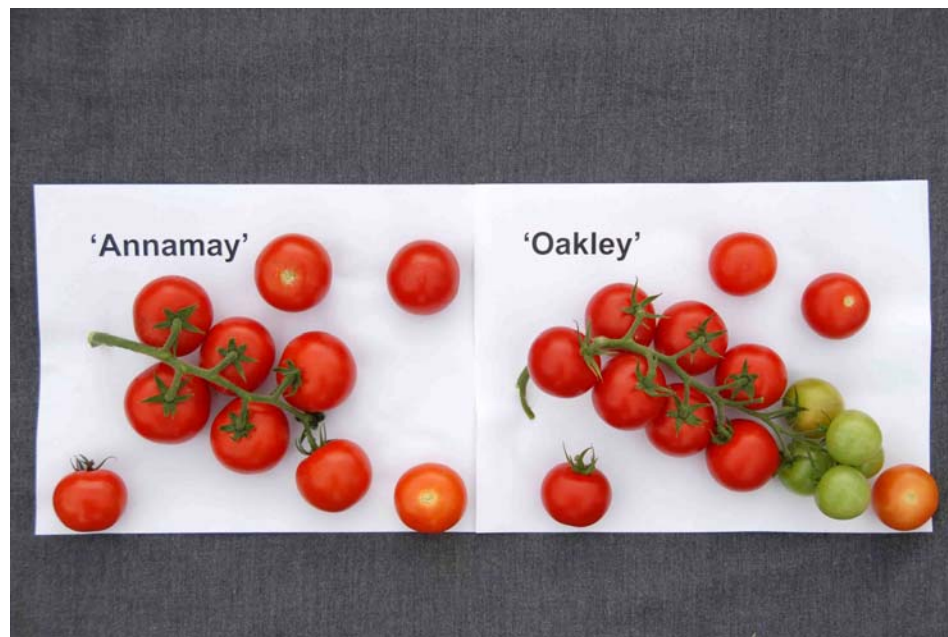
Comparison table for 'Annamay'

	'Annamay'	'Oakley'*
<i>Stem: length of internode (between 1st and 4th inflorescences) (cm)</i>		
2009 mean (LSD=1.62)	10.06	7.45
standard deviation	1.23	0.99
2010 mean (LSD=0.88)	10.08	7.63
standard deviation	0.92	1.03

*reference variety



Tomato: 'Annamay' (left) with reference variety 'Oakley' (right)



Tomato: 'Annamay' (left) with reference variety 'Oakley' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

TORENIA

TORENIA

(*Torenia*)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunrenikonho'
Trade name: Summer Wave White
Application number: 09-6576
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan
Tetsuya Kako, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'White Moon' and 'DANCAT5153' (Catalina White Linen)

Summary: *The plants of 'Sunrenikonho' are shorter than those of 'DANCAT5153'. The shoots of 'Sunrenikonho' are longer than those of both reference varieties. The leaf blades of 'Sunrenikonho' have medium depth margin incisions while those of both reference varieties have shallow margin incisions. The calyx of 'Sunrenikonho' are longer than those of 'White Moon'. The lower corolla lobes of 'Sunrenikonho' have a lighter yellow central spot at the transition to the corolla tube than both reference varieties. The yellow central spot on the lower corolla lobe of 'Sunrenikonho' is small to medium while that on 'White Moon' is large. The corolla tubes of 'Sunrenikonho' are yellow orange on the inner side while those of both reference varieties are yellow.*

Description:

PLANT: trailing growth habit

STEM: medium pubescence density, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: ovate, narrow acute to broad acute apex, truncate base, dentate margin, medium depth margin incisions, medium green on upper side, sparse pubescence on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: trumpet shape

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration, medium sized wings, undulation of wings present

COROLLA: medium undulation of margin

UPPER COROLLA LOBE: white (RHS NN155C) on inner and outer sides of dorsal surface

LATERAL COROLLA LOBE: white (RHS NN155C) on inner side

LOWER COROLLA LOBE: white (RHS NN155C) with a light yellow (RHS 9C) small to medium sized central spot at transition to corolla tube on inner side

COROLLA TUBE: yellow orange (RHS 13B) at base on inner side, very weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side, white (RHS NN155B) on outer side of dorsal surface

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunrenikonho' originated from a controlled pollination of the proprietary *Torenia* variety 'TP-1' with the *Torenia* variety 'TFOEx-W' in an isolated area in July 2006. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder on March 2007, in a controlled environment at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. The new variety of *Torenia* was found to be distinguishable from any other varieties and was named 'Sunrenikonho'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunrenikonho' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 12 cm pots on May 18, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunrenikonho'

	'Sunrenikonho'	'White Moon'*	'DANCAT5153'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	6.9	8.9	13.3
std. deviation	2.20	1.56	2.17
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	23.9	17.8	19.1
std. deviation	2.18	2.32	2.92
<i>Calyx length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.0	1.6	1.9
std. deviation	0.08	0.09	0.12
<i>Secondary colour of lower corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
inner side	9C	9A	6C
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	13B at base	12A at base	12A at base

*reference varieties



Torenia: 'Sunrenikonho' (left) with reference varieties 'White Moon' (center) and 'Dancat5153' (right)



Torenia: 'Sunrenikonho' (left) with reference varieties 'White Moon' (center) and 'Dancat5153' (right)



Torenia: 'Sunrenikonho' (left) with reference varieties 'White Moon' (center) and 'Dancat5153' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Sunrenikonpe'
Trade name:	Summer Wave Pale Lilac
Application number:	09-6577
Application date:	2009/03/25
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Tetsuya Kako, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: ‘Sunrenirafuji’ (Summer Wave Large Silver)

Summary: *The leaf blades of ‘Sunrenikonpe’ are longer than those of ‘Sunrenirafuji’. The calyx of ‘Sunrenikonpe’ have medium sized wings with undulation present while the calyx of ‘Sunrenirafuji’ have small wings with no undulation. The lower petals of ‘Sunrenikonpe’ have a large yellow central spot at the transition to the corolla tube while those of ‘Sunrenirafuji’ have a small light yellow central spot. The corolla tubes of ‘Sunrenikonpe’ are shorter than those of ‘Sunrenirafuji’. The corolla tube of ‘Sunrenikonpe’ is light blue violet on the outer side of the dorsal surface while that of ‘Sunrenirafuji’ is violet.*

Description:

PLANT: trailing growth habit

STEM: medium pubescence density, light to medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: broad ovate, narrow acute to broad acute apex, truncate to cordate base, dentate margin, medium depth margin incisions, medium green on upper side, sparse pubescence on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: trumpet shape

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration, medium sized wings, undulation of wings present

COROLLA: medium undulation of margin

UPPER COROLLA LOBE: light blue violet (RHS 92D) on inner and outer sides

LATERAL COROLLA LOBE: light blue violet (RHS 92B-D) on inner side

LOWER COROLLA LOBE: light blue violet (RHS 92C-D) with large yellow (RHS 7C-D) central spot at transition to corolla tube on inner side

COROLLA TUBE: yellow orange (RHS 11A) with light blue violet (RHS 85C-D) in upper tube on inner side, brown (RHS 176C) and violet (RHS N81C) veins in upper tube on inner side, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side, light blue violet (RHS 85C) on outer side of dorsal surface

Origin and Breeding: ‘Sunrenikonpe’ originated from a controlled pollination of the proprietary Torenia variety ‘TP-1’ with the Torenia variety ‘TFOEx-W’ in an isolated area in June 2006. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder on March 2007, in a controlled environment at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. The new variety of Torenia was found to be distinguishable from any other varieties and was named ‘Sunrenikonpe’.

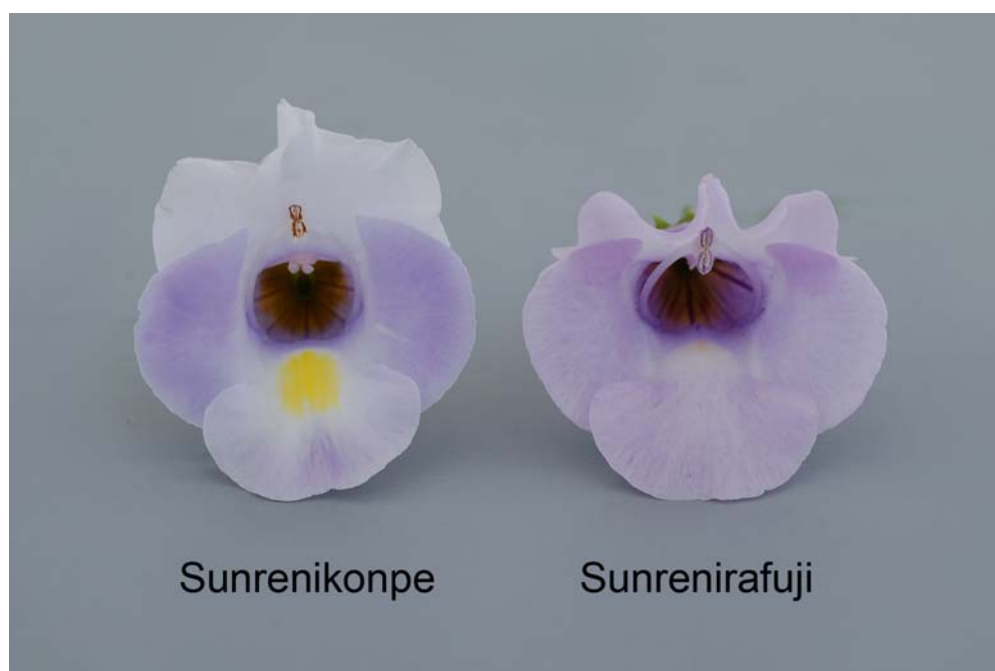
Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Sunrenikonpe’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 12 cm pots on May 18, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sunrenikonpe’

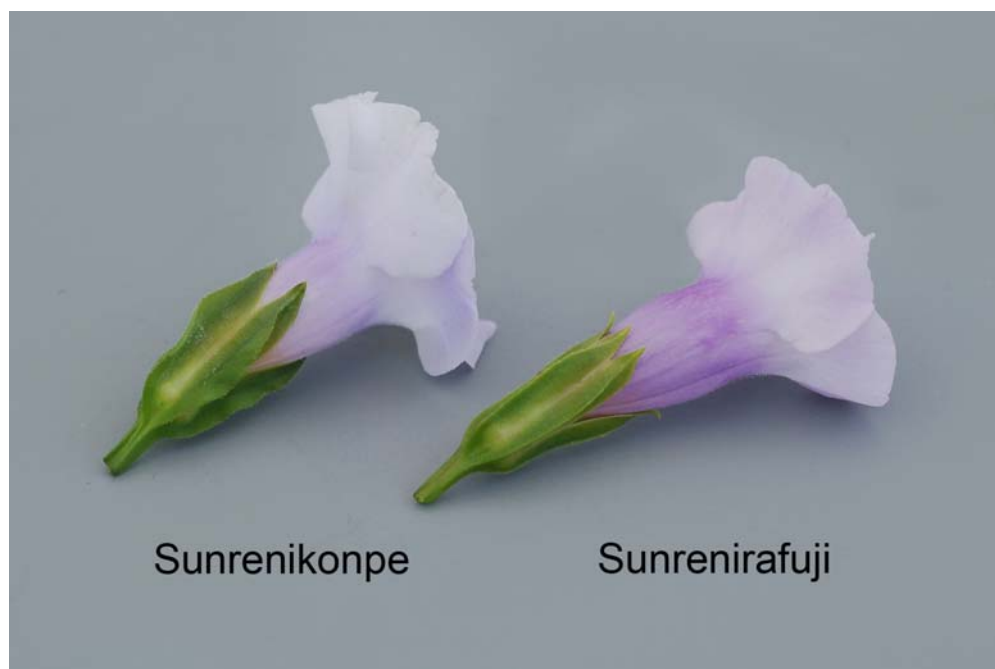
	‘Sunrenikonpe’	‘Sunrenirafuji’*
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>		
mean	34.3	27.9
std. deviation	2.45	2.23
<i>Secondary colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7C-D central spot at transition to corolla tube	4D central spot at transition to corolla tube
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	3.0
std. deviation	0.11	0.14
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
outer side of dorsal surface	85C	N82B-D
*reference variety		



Torenia: 'Sunrenikonpe' (left) with reference variety 'Sunrenirafuji' (right)



Torenia: 'Sunrenikonpe' (left) with reference variety 'Sunrenirafuji' (right)



Torenia: 'Sunrenikonpe' (left) with reference variety 'Sunrenirafuji' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

VERBENA

VERBENA (*Verbena*)

Proposed denomination: 'AKIV344-01'
Trade name: Superbena Pink Parfait
Application number: 09-6600
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Akiko Takahashi, Plant 21 LLC, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Balazwhitim' (Aztec White Improved) and 'KLEVE04343' (Lascar Light Pink)

Summary: *The plant of 'AKIV344-01' has a creeping growth habit while the plant of 'Balazwhitim' has an upright growth habit. The stem of 'AKIV344-01' has medium anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Balazwhitim' has absent to very weak anthocyanin and the stem of 'KLEVE04343' has weak anthocyanin. The leaf blade of 'AKIV344-01' is longer than the leaf blade of the reference varieties. The leaf of 'AKIV344-01' has no divisions on the margin while the leaf of 'KLEVE04343' is divided. The corolla of 'AKIV344-01' is violet on the upper side when fully open while the corolla of 'Balazwhitim' is white.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence, light green, medium anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, cuneate base, no divisions, crenate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CAYLX: no anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA TUBE: hairs purple at tip

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, longitudinal axis incurved, medium to strong margin undulation, one colour on upper side, shaded colour pattern, lighter towards apex, upper side light blue pink (RHS 62B-C) with purple to blue pink (RHS N74B-C) towards base when newly opened, violet (RHS 75C-D) with blue pink (RHS N74C-D) towards base when fully opened, lower side light blue violet (RHS 76D), weakly fading with age

COROLLA EYE: very small, whitish green.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'AKIV344-01' originated from a controlled cross made in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on July 14, 2006. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated VJ05-16-01 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated 06V53-02. The new verbena was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 14, 2007 in Bonsall, California, USA. The variety was selected based on flower colour, flower size and good resistance to powdery mildew. The variety was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on June 18, 2007 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'AKIV344-01' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 9, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'AKIV344-01'

	'AKIV344-01'	'Balazwhitim'*	'KLEVE04343'*
Leaf blade length (mm)			
mean	45.6	31.3	34.3
std. deviation	2.22	1.95	1.77

Colour of corolla (RHS)

upper side - newly opened
 upper side - fully opened
 lower side

62B-C, N74B-C at base
 75C-D, N74C-D at base
 76D

NN155C
 NN155C
 NN155C

73A
 68B with 69D shades
 75B-D

*reference varieties



Verbena: 'AKIV344-01' (left) with reference varieties 'Balazwhitim' (centre) and 'KLEVE04343' (right)



Verbena: 'AKIV344-01' (left) with reference varieties 'Balazwhitim' (centre) and 'KLEVE04343' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'AKIV5-4'
Trade name: Superbena Royale Red
Application number: 09-6598
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Akiko Takahashi, Plant 21 LLC, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEVE03330' (Lascar Cerise)

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'AKIV5-4' is longer than the leaf blade of 'KLEVE03330'. The corolla of 'AKIV5-4' is even coloured while the corolla of 'KLEVE03330' is shaded, becoming lighter towards the apex of the lobes. The lower side of the corolla is red to dark pink red for 'AKIV5-4' while it is dark pink red for 'KLEVE03330'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence, light green, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, cuneate and truncate base, no divisions, crenate and dentate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration on teeth only

COROLLA TUBE: hairs pink and purple at tip

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis straight, very weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side red (RHS 45B), lower side red to dark pink red (RHS 46C-D), no colour change with age

COROLLA EYE: absent.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'AKIV5-4' originated from a controlled cross made in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on April 5, 2005. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated VJ05-13-1 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated 04V73-01. The new verbena was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 30, 2006 in Bonsall, California, USA and was selected based on good branching characteristics, flower bloom time and good resistance to powdery mildew. The variety was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on July 3, 2006 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'AKIV5-4' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'AKIV5-4'

	'AKIV5-4'	'KLEVE03330'*
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>		
mean	37.6	31.1
std. deviation	3.63	2.56
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	45B (brighter than)	45B with 46C at lobe apex
lower side	46C-D	50B-51B

*reference variety



Verbena: 'AKIV5-4' (left) with reference variety 'KLEVE03330' (right)



Verbena: 'AKIV5-4' (left) with reference variety 'KLEVE03330' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'AKIV98-01'
Trade name: Superbena Coral Red
Application number: 09-6599
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Akiko Takahashi, Plant 21 LLC, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Lan Depink' (Lanai Deep Pink) and 'Arbena' (Lanai Strawberry and Cream)

Summary: *The inflorescence of 'AKIV98-01' is larger than the inflorescences of the reference varieties. The calyx of 'AKIV98-01' has anthocyanin colouration present in the teeth while the reference varieties have no anthocyanin in the calyx. The tip of the hairs at the edge of the corolla tube are purple for 'AKIV98-01' while they are light green-yellow for the reference varieties. The corolla of 'AKIV98-01' is larger in diameter than the corolla of both reference varieties. The lower side of the corolla is purple red to light blue pink for 'AKIV98-01' while it is light blue pink for 'Lan Depink' and purple red for 'Arbena'. The corolla of 'AKIV98-01' has no eye zone while the corolla of 'Lan Depink' has a small to medium whitish green eye zone.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping growth habit
 STEM: dense pubescence, medium green, medium anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate to broad ovate, cuneate and truncate base, no divisions, dentate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration on teeth only

COROLLA TUBE: hairs purple at tip

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis incurved to straight, weak to medium margin undulation, one colour on upper side, shaded colour pattern, lighter towards apex, upper side dark pink red (RHS 52A) when newly opened, dark pink red (RHS 51A) with purple red (RHS N57A) at base when fully opened, lower side purple red to light blue pink (RHS 55B-C) fading to white at base, weakly fading with age

COROLLA EYE: absent.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'AKIV98-01' originated from a controlled cross made in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on May 25, 2005. The female parent was the variety 'Sunvivaro' and the male parent was the variety 'USBENAL17'. The new verbena was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 29, 2007 in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan and was selected based on flower colour, flower size and good resistance to powdery mildew. The variety was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on December 30, 2007 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'AKIV98-01' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'AKIV98-01'

	'AKIV98-01'	'Lan Depink'*	'Arbena'*
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	6.5	5.9	5.3
std. deviation	0.37	0.22	0.34
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	27.3	21.0	23.2
std. deviation	1.49	0.80	1.03

Colour of corolla (RHS)

upper side	51A, N57A (redder than) at base	N57B	58C, N57A (redder than) at base
lower side	55B-C, white at base	62B-C, white at base	61D, white at base

*reference varieties



Verbena: 'AKIV98-01' (left) with reference varieties 'Lan Depink' (centre) and 'Arbena' (right)



Verbena: 'AKIV98-01' (left) with reference varieties 'Lan Depink' (centre) and 'Arbena' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLEVP08381'
Trade name: Lascar Compact Red
Application number: 08-6286
Application date: 2008/04/08
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ruijun Li, North Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Scarlina' (Magalena Scarlet)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLEVP08381' are taller than the plants of 'Scarlina'. The stem of 'KLEVP08381' is light green with weak anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Scarlina' is medium green with medium to strong anthocyanin colouration. The lower side of the corolla is dark pink red to red pink for 'KLEVP08381' while it is a darker pink red to red pink for 'Scarlina'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence, light green, weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, truncate base, no divisions, dentate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration on teeth only

COROLLA TUBE: hairs white at tip

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis incurved to straight, very weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side orange red (more orange than RHS 45B) with red (RHS 45B) at base when newly opened, red (RHS 45B with tones of 46C) when fully opened, lower side dark pink red to red pink (RHS 50B-C), no colour fading with age

COROLLA EYE: absent.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLEVP08381' originated from a controlled cross pollination made between two proprietary seedlings at the University of Sydney in Cambden, Australia in 2005. In the spring of 2006, seedlings were selected based on criteria for flowering time, branching characteristics and resistance to weather and disease. One of these seedlings was designated 'KLEVP08381'. In spring and summer of 2007, the seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse and outdoor performance trials in Stuttgart, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLEVP08381' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLEVP08381'

	'KLEVP08381'	'Scarlina'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	12.8	6.7
std. deviation	1.44	0.69
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
lower side	50B-C	51B-C
*reference variety		



Verbena: 'KLEVP08381' (left) with reference variety 'Scarlina' (right)



Verbena: 'KLEVP08381' (left) with reference variety 'Scarlina' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLEVP08383'
Trade name: Lascar Compact Burgundy
Application number: 08-6287
Application date: 2008/04/08
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ruijun Li, North Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Empress Burgundy'

Summary: *The plants of 'KLEVP08383' have a creeping growth habit while the plants of 'Empress Burgundy' have a semi-upright growth habit. The plant height is shorter for 'KLEVP08383' than for 'Empress Burgundy'. The inflorescence and corolla of 'KLEVP08383' are smaller in diameter than the inflorescence and corolla of 'Empress Burgundy'. The corolla lobe of 'KLEVP08383' has absent to very weak undulation of the margin while the corolla lobe of 'Empress Burgundy' has weak to medium undulation. The corolla of 'KLEVP08383' differs slightly in colour and has no eye zone while the corolla of 'Empress Burgundy' has a very small to small whitish pink eye zone.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, cuneate and truncate base, no divisions, dentate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration on teeth only

COROLLA TUBE: hairs pink at tip with darker pink blotch

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis weakly incurved to straight, absent to very weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, shaded colour pattern, lighter towards apex, upper side dark purple red (RHS 53A), fading to purple (RHS N74A) towards apex, lower side purple (RHS 71B-C), colour weakly fading with age

COROLLA EYE: absent.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLEVP08383' originated from a controlled cross pollination made between two proprietary seedlings at the University of Sydney in Cambden, Australia in 2005. In the spring of 2006, seedlings were selected based on criteria for flowering time, branching characteristics and resistance to weather and disease. One of these seedlings was designated 'KLEVP08383'. In spring and summer of 2007, the seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse and outdoor performance trials in Stuttgart, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLEVP08383' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLEVP08383'

	'KLEVP08383'	'Empress Burgundy'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	9.5	16.0
std. deviation	1.01	1.57
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.4	6.6
std. deviation	0.20	0.41
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	22.4	26.3
std. deviation	0.88	1.16

Colour of corolla (RHS)

upper side	53A, N74A at apex	60A, 61A at apex
lower side	71B-C	64A-B

*reference variety



Verbena: 'KLEVP08383' (left) with reference variety 'Empress Burgundy' (right)



Verbena: 'KLEVP08383' (left) with reference variety 'Empress Burgundy' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLEVP08385'
Trade name: Lascar Red + Eye
Application number: 08-6288
Application date: 2008/04/08
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ruijun Li, North Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunmaribisu' (Temari Red with White Eye)

Summary: *The corolla lobe of 'KLEVP08385' has a straight longitudinal axis while the corolla lobe of 'Sunmaribisu' has an incurved longitudinal axis. The upper side of the corolla is red for 'KLEVP08385' while it is more orange red for 'Sunmaribisu'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, cuneate and truncate base, no divisions, dentate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration on teeth only

COROLLA TUBE: hairs white at tip

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis straight, very weak to weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side red (RHS 45A), lower side dark pink red (RHS 45D), no colour change with age

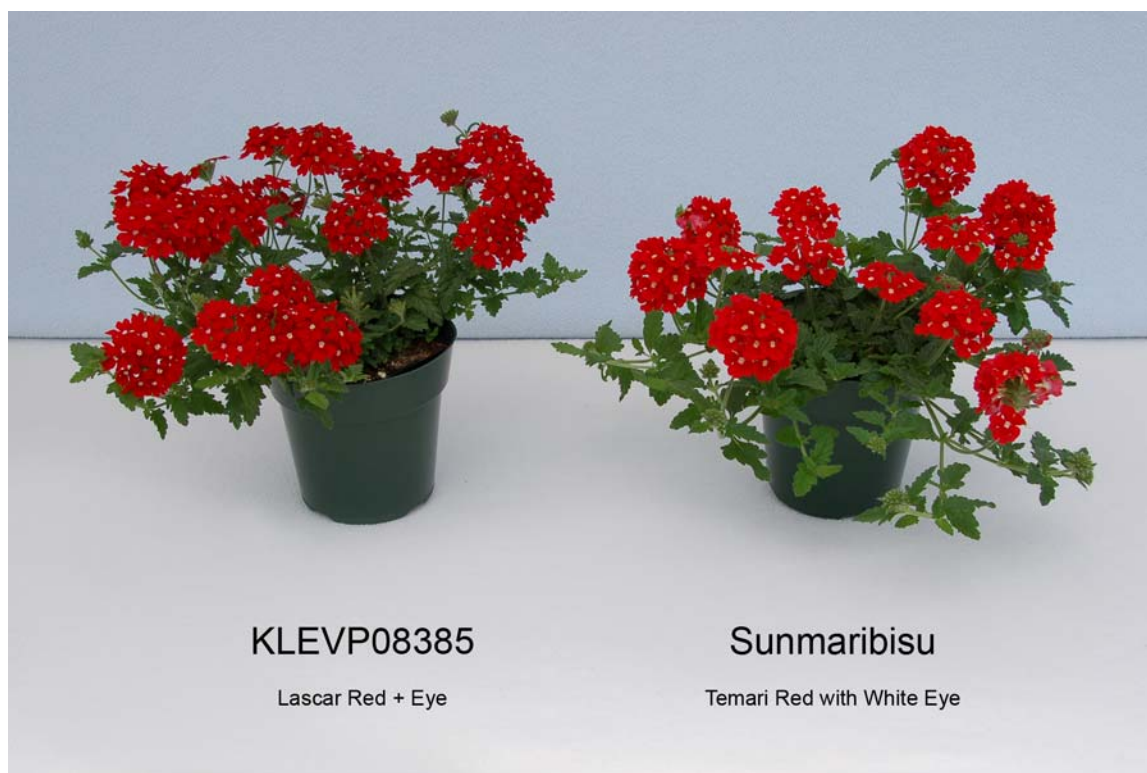
COROLLA EYE: medium size, whitish green to green yellow.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLEVP08385' originated from a controlled cross pollination made between two proprietary seedlings at the University of Sydney in Cambden, Australia in 2005. In the spring of 2006, seedlings were selected based on criteria for flowering time, branching characteristics and resistance to weather and disease. One of these seedlings was designated 'KLEVP08385'. In spring and summer of 2007, the seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse and outdoor performance trials in Stuttgart, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLEVP08385' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLEVP08385'

	'KLEVP08385'	'Sunmaribisu'*
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	45A	45B (more orange than)
*reference variety		



Verbena: 'KLEVP08385' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmaribisu' (right)



Verbena: 'KLEVP08385' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmaribisu' (right)

VERBENA
(Verbena ×hybrida)

Proposed denomination: 'Bludena'
Trade name: Lanai Blue Denim
Application number: 09-6739
Application date: 2008/11/12 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Lan Bule' (Lanai Blue) and 'Sunmarimura' (Temari Blue)

Summary: *The stems of 'Bludena' are light green in colour and have absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration while the stems of the reference varieties are medium green with weak to medium anthocyanin for 'Lan Bule' and weak anthocyanin for 'Sunmarimura'. The colour of the tip of the hairs at the edge of the corolla tube are grey-purple for 'Bludena' while they are whitish-yellow for 'Sunmarimura'. The upper side of the corolla is dark violet to blue violet for 'Bludena' while it is violet for the reference varieties. The eye on the corolla of 'Bludena' is dark purple while the eye of 'Lan Bule' is green yellow and the eye of 'Sunmarimura' is whitish green to yellow.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, truncate base, no divisions, crenate and dentate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration present on teeth only

COROLLA TUBE: hairs grey purple at tip

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, longitudinal axis recurved, medium margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side dark violet (RHS 83A) when newly opened, dark violet (RHS 83B) to blue violet (RHS 86B) when fully opened, lower side blue violet (RHS 86B-C), colour weakly fading with age

COROLLA EYE: very small, dark purple.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bludena' originated from an open pollinated cross made in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in the spring of 2004. The female parent was a proprietary variety designated G0503-5, characterized by rose coloured flowers. The male parent was unknown. The new variety was selected as a single seedling in the late fall of 2004 based on criteria that included flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bludena' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bludena'

	'Bludena'	'Lan Bule'*	'Sunmarimura'*
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side - newly opened	83A	N81A/N78A	N82A with N81A at base
upper side - fully opened	83B-86B	N82A with tones of N81B	N87A
lower side	86B-C	N82B to N87D towards base	85A with N87D towards base
*reference varieties			



Verbena: 'Bludena' (left) with reference varieties 'Lan Bule' (centre) and 'Sunmarimura' (right)



Verbena: 'Bludena' (left) with reference varieties 'Lan Bule' (centre) and 'Sunmarimura' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Britena'
Trade name: Lanai Bright Eye
Application number: 09-6740
Application date: 2008/11/12 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Arbena' (Lanai Strawberry and Cream)

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'Britena' is longer and wider than the leaf blade of 'Arbena'. The calyx of 'Britena' has anthocyanin colouration present on the upper part while the calyx of 'Arbena' has no anthocyanin in the calyx. The tip of the hairs on the edge of the corolla tube are purple for 'Britena' while they are light green for 'Arbena'. The corolla of 'Britena' is purple red when newly opened changing to a lighter purple red when fully opened while the corolla of 'Arbena' is dark pink red when newly opened changing to purple red when fully opened. The corolla of 'Britena' has an eye zone present while the corolla of 'Arbena' has no eye zone.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence, medium green, medium anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, cuneate and truncate base, no divisions, crenate and serrate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration present on upper part

COROLLA TUBE: hairs purple at tip

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis straight, absent to very weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side purple red (RHS N57A) when newly opened, purple red (RHS N57C) when fully opened, aging to white to light blue pink (RHS 69B), lower side blue pink (RHS 65A), colour strongly fading with age

COROLLA EYE: large to very large, violet (RHS N78A) bordered with purple (RHS N74A).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Britena' originated from an open pollinated cross made in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands in the spring of 2004. The female parent was a proprietary variety designated G0809-2, characterized by rose coloured flowers without an eye. The male parent was unknown. The new variety was selected as a single seedling in the late fall of 2004 based on criteria that included flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Britena' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Britena'

	'Britena'	'Arbena'*
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>		
mean	50.6	39.3
std. deviation	4.72	3.00
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>		
mean	30.3	25.0
std. deviation	3.13	1.05
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side - newly opened	N57A	52A
upper side - fully opened	N57C	58C, redder than N57A at base
upper side - eye zone	N78A with border of N74A	N/A
lower side	65A	61D with white at base

*reference variety



Verbena: 'Britena' (left) with reference variety 'Arbena' (right)



Verbena: 'Britena' (left) with reference variety 'Arbena' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunmaricoaka'
Trade name: Temari Cherry Red
Application number: 09-6573
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan
 Tomoya Misato, Suntory Flowers Limited, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunmaribisu' (Temari Red with White Eye)

Summary: *The plants of 'Sunmaricoaka' are taller than the plants of 'Sunmaribisu'. The corolla lobe of 'Sunmaricoaka' has medium undulation of the margin while the corolla lobe of 'Sunmaribisu' has weak undulation. The upper side of the corolla of 'Sunmaricoaka' is red while the corolla of 'Sunmaribisu' is orange red. The hairs at the edge of the corolla tube are whitish with a pink blotch for 'Sunmaricoaka' while they are whitish yellow for 'Sunmaribisu'. The corolla eye is whitish green for 'Sunmaricoaka' while it is green yellow for 'Sunmaribisu'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence, light green, weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, cuneate base, no divisions, dentate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration present on teeth only

COROLLA TUBE: hairs whitish at tip with pink blotch

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, longitudinal axis incurved, medium margin undulation, one colour on upper side, shaded colour pattern, lighter towards apex, upper side red (RHS 45A-B) with red (RHS 46C) at apex, lower side dark pink red (RHS 51A), colour weakly fading with age

COROLLA EYE: medium size, whitish green.

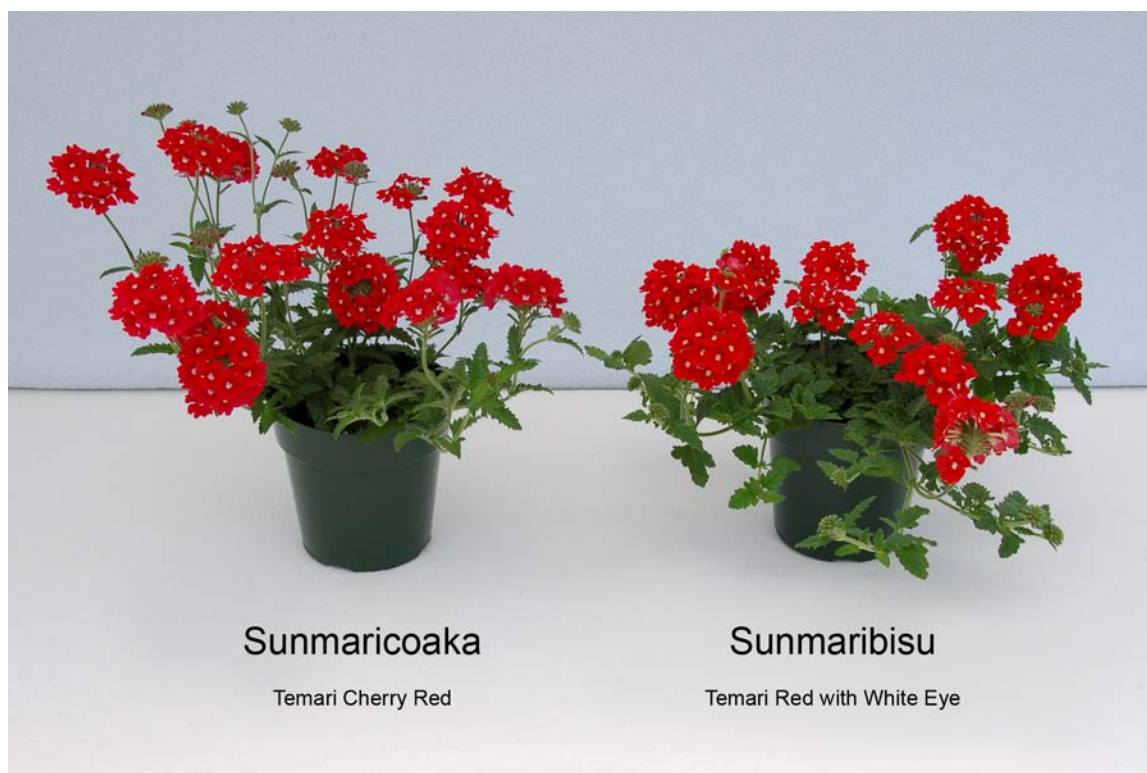
Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunmaricoaka' originated from a controlled pollination made at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan in 2005. The female parent was a proprietary variety designated 00-17 and the male parent was a proprietary variety designated 00-20. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in October 2006. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a pot trial from April to November 2007.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunmaricoaka' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

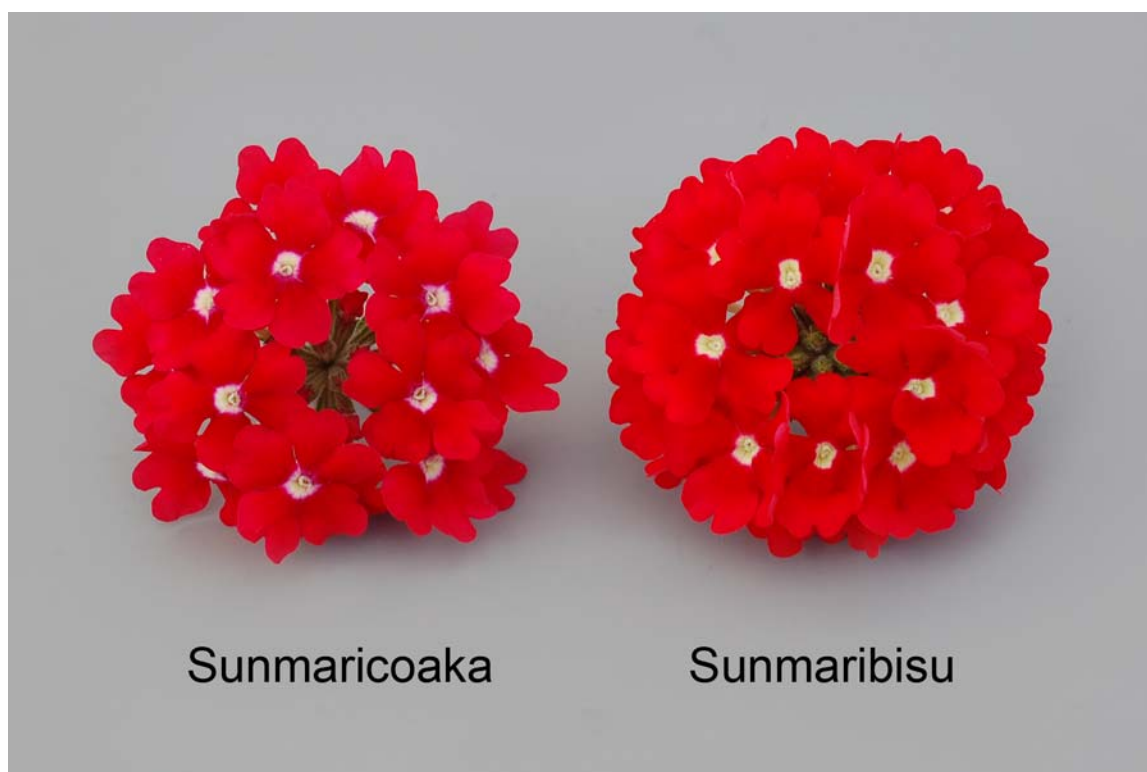
Comparison table for 'Sunmaricoaka'

	'Sunmaricoaka'	'Sunmaribisu'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.7	9.5
std. deviation	2.83	2.20
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	45A-B at base, 46C at apex	45B (more orange than)
lower side	51A	45D

*reference variety



Verbena: 'Sunmaricoaka' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmaribisu' (right)



Verbena: 'Sunmaricoaka' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmaribisu' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunmaricomu'
Trade name: Temari Magenta
Application number: 09-6574
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan
 Tomoya Misato, Suntory Flowers Limited, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Balwilvio' (Wildfire Violet)

Summary: *The tip of the hairs at the edge of the corolla tube are light greenish yellow for 'Sunmaricomu' while they are grey-purple for 'Balwilvio'. The corolla lobes are touching for 'Sunmaricomu' while they are free for 'Balwilvio'. The longitudinal axis of the corolla lobe is straight to recurved for 'Sunmaricomu' while it is incurved for 'Balwilvio'. The upper side of the corolla is purple for 'Sunmaricomu' while it is violet for 'Balwilvio'. The lower side of the corolla is purple for 'Sunmaricomu' while it is light blue violet with violet on the margin for 'Balwilvio'. The corolla eye is medium in size for 'Sunmaricomu' while it is small for 'Balwilvio'.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence, light green, weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, cuneate base, no divisions, dentate margin incisions, upper side medium green with absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile

CAYLX: no anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA TUBE: hairs light green yellow at tip

COROLLA LOBES: touching, longitudinal axis straight to recurved, very weak to weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, shaded colour pattern, lighter towards apex, upper side dark purple red (RHS 60A) when newly opened, purple (RHS 71B) when fully opened, lower side purple (RHS 72A-B), colour weakly fading with age

COROLLA EYE: medium in size, whitish green yellow.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunmaricomu' originated from a controlled pollination made at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan in 2005. The female parent was a proprietary variety designated 00-17 and the male parent was a proprietary variety designated 00-20. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in October 2006. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a pot trial from April to November 2007.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunmaricomu' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 4, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 4, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunmaricomu'

	'Sunmaricomu'	'Balwilvio'*
Colour of corolla (RHS)		
upper side	71A, 61A at base	N78A
lower side	72A-B	76A-C, N81C along margin

*reference variety



Verbena: 'Sunmaricomu' (left) with reference variety 'Balwilvio' (right)



Verbena: 'Sunmaricomu' (left) with reference variety 'Balwilvio' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

VIOLA

VIOLA (*Viola cornuta*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balvijac'
Trade name: Jumping Jack
Application number: 08-6207
Application date: 2008/02/28
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Troy Thorup, Ball Horticultural Company, Guadalupe, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Blue Moon' and 'Sunviopapu' (Violina Purple Blue)

Summary: *The flowers of 'Balvijac' are narrower than the flowers of 'Blue Moon'. The upper petal of 'Balvijac' is light yellow with a broad band of violet blue at the margin and violet at the margin edge while the upper petal of 'Blue Moon' is whitish-yellow with violet blue streaks at the margin and blue violet at the margin edge and the upper petal of 'Sunviopapu' is violet with darker violet at the base. The lateral and lower petals of 'Balvijac' are yellow with violet blue at the margin while the petals of 'Blue Moon' are whitish-yellow with violet blue at the margin and the petals of 'Sunviopapu' are light violet blue with violet at the margin. The lateral and lower petals of 'Balvijac' have strong markings while the petals of 'Blue Moon' have absent or very weak markings and the petals of 'Sunviopapu' have moderately conspicuous markings.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic and ovate shape, obtuse apex, cuneate and obtuse base, crenate margin, medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium glossiness on upper side

FLOWER: peduncle with absent or very sparse pubescence, white hairs at throat, no pubescence on spur

UPPER PETAL: light yellow (RHS 4D) with broad band of violet blue to light violet blue (RHS 94B-D) at margin, violet (RHS N81A) at margin edge

LATERAL PETAL: yellow (RHS 5C) with violet blue to light violet blue (RHS 94B-D) in margin area, dark violet (RHS N79A) striped and macule markings present, markings strongly conspicuous

LOWER PETAL: yellow (RHS 6A) with violet blue (RHS 94B-C) at margin edge, dark violet (RHS N79A) striped and macule markings present, markings strongly in conspicuous, yellow (RHS 12A) basal spot.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Balvijac' originated from a cross pollination conducted in November 2003 at Guadalupe, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary breeding selection designated 5573, characterized by its white flower colour with a black coloured blotch, medium green foliage colour and trailing growth habit. The male parent was a proprietary breeding selection designated 5750-3, characterized by its dark blue flower colour with a black blotch, medium green foliage colour and trailing growth habit. The initial selection was made in November 2005 and propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. Selection criteria included unique flower colour pattern, vigour and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balvijac' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The candidate variety was grown from rooted cuttings while the reference varieties were grown from seed. All plugs were transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 11, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 7, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balvijac'

	'Balvijac'	'Blue Moon'*	'Sunviopapu'*
<i>Flower width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.5	4.6	2.5
std. deviation	0.22	0.13	0.12
<i>Colour of upper side of petals (RHS)</i>			
upper petal	4D with 94B-D at margin, N81A at margin edge	155A (more yellow) with 94C at margin, 90B at margin edge	N82A, darker at base
lateral petals	5C with 94B-D at margin	155A (more yellow) with 94C at margin, 90B at margin edge	94D with N87A-93B at margin
lower petal	6A with 94B-C at margin edge	94C with 90B at margin edge	94D with N87A-93B at margin

*reference varieties



Viola: 'Balvijac' (left) with reference varieties 'Blue Moon' (centre) and 'Sunviopapu' (right)



Viola: 'Balvijac' (left) with reference varieties 'Blue Moon' (centre) and 'Sunviopapu' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunviocoba'
Trade name: Violina Cobalt Blue
Application number: 09-6516
Application date: 2009/03/05
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Naoto Takamura, Yamanashi, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunviopapu' (Violina Purple Blue)

Summary: *The leaf blade is shorter for 'Sunviocoba' than for 'Sunviopapu'. The lateral and lower petals of 'Sunviocoba' are violet in colour while the lateral and lower petals of 'Sunviopapu' are light blue violet with a broad band of violet to violet blue at the margin. The lower petal of 'Sunviocoba' has a darker yellow basal spot than the lower petal of 'Sunviopapu'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic to ovate shape, acute and obtuse apex, cuneate and truncate base, crenate margin, light to medium green, medium glossiness on upper side

FLOWER: peduncle with absent or very sparse pubescence, white hairs at throat, no pubescence on spur

UPPER PETAL: upper side violet (RHS N81B) with darker violet (RHS N81A) veins

LATERAL PETAL: violet (RHS N81A) with tones of blue violet (RHS N88A-B)

LOWER PETAL: violet (RHS N81A) with tones of blue violet (RHS N88A-B), brown purple (RHS N77A) striped markings, markings weak to medium in conspicuousness, yellow (RHS 12A) basal spot.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunviocoba' originated by a controlled pollination made at Yokaichi, Shiga, Japan in April 2004. The female parent was a proprietary line designated 01V-132-1 and the male parent was a proprietary line designated VF177-3. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder on

April 2005 and propagated by cuttings. A pot trial was carried out from October 2005 to April 2006 where it was concluded that the new variety was distinct, uniform and stable.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunviocoba' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The candidate variety was grown from rooted cuttings while the reference was grown from seed. All plugs were transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 11, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 7, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

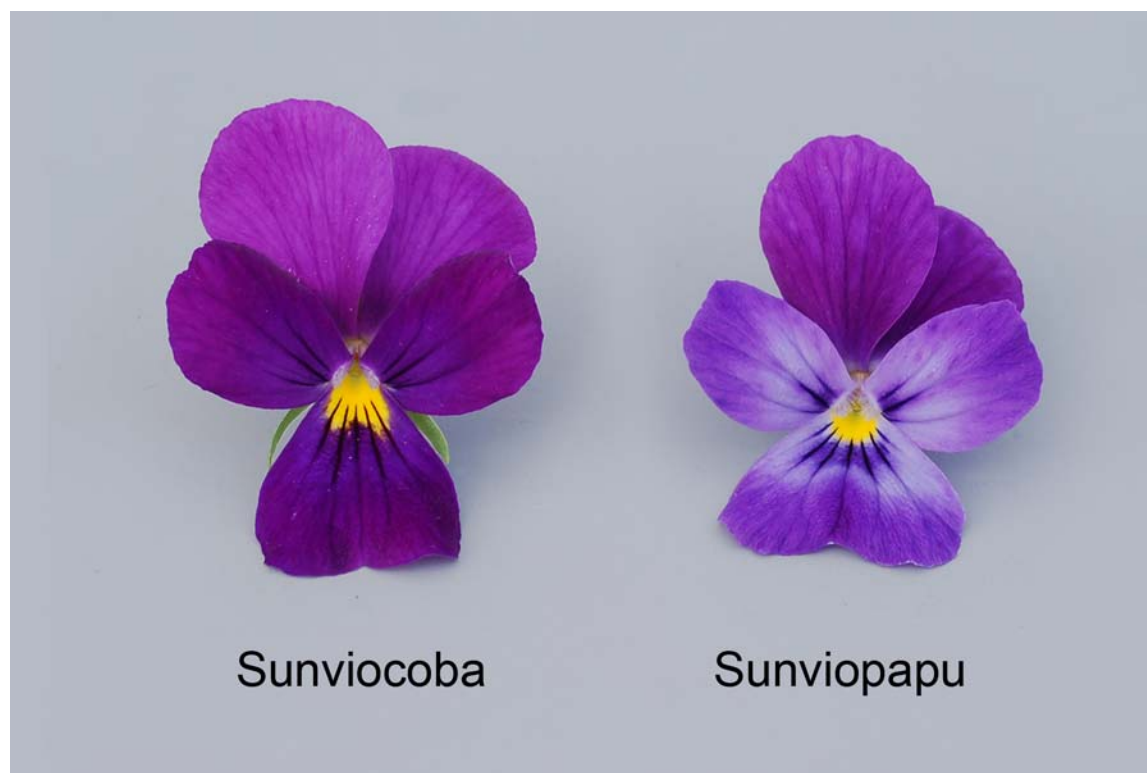
Comparison table for 'Sunviocoba'

	'Sunviocoba'	'Sunviopapu'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	3.2
std. deviation	0.16	0.24
<i>Colour of upper side of petals (RHS)</i>		
upper petal	N81B with N81A veins	N82A, darker at base
lateral petals	N81A with tones of N88A-B	94D with band of N87A-93B at margin
lower petal	N81A with tones of N88A-B	94D with band of N87A-93B at margin
lower petal - basal spot	12A	9A

*reference variety



Viola: 'Sunviocoba' (left) with reference variety 'Sunviopapu' (right)



Viola: 'Sunviocoba' (left) with reference variety 'Sunviopapu' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunviofuji'
Trade name: Violina Pink
Application number: 09-6517
Application date: 2009/03/05
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Naoto Takamura, Yamanashi, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunviolabu' (Violina Aquamarine)

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'Sunviofuji' is narrower than the leaf blade of 'Sunviolabu'. The upper petal of 'Sunviofuji' is light blue violet with violet veins and margin area while the upper petal of 'Sunviolabu' is violet. The lateral petal of 'Sunviofuji' is light blue violet with violet at the margin while the lateral petal of 'Sunviolabu' is violet. The lower petal of 'Sunviofuji' is light blue violet with a violet spot at the mid-petal margin while the lower petal of 'Sunviolabu' is violet with light blue violet at the base. The lower petal of 'Sunviofuji' has moderately conspicuous markings while the lower petal of 'Sunviolabu' has weakly conspicuous markings.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: elliptic to ovate shape, acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, crenate margin, medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium glossiness on upper side

FLOWER: peduncle with absent or very sparse pubescence, white hairs at throat, no pubescence on spur

UPPER PETAL: light blue violet (RHS 76B) violet (RHS N78B-C) veins and margin area, violet (RHS N82C) near base

LATERAL PETAL: light blue violet (RHS 85D) with tones of violet (RHS N82D) at margin, dark violet (RHS 86A) striped markings present, markings moderately conspicuous

LOWER PETAL: light blue violet (RHS 85D) with violet (RHS N78B0C) spot on the mid-petal margin, dark violet (RHS 86A) striped and violet (RHS N78C-D) spotted markings present, markings moderately conspicuous, yellow orange (RHS 14A) basal spot.

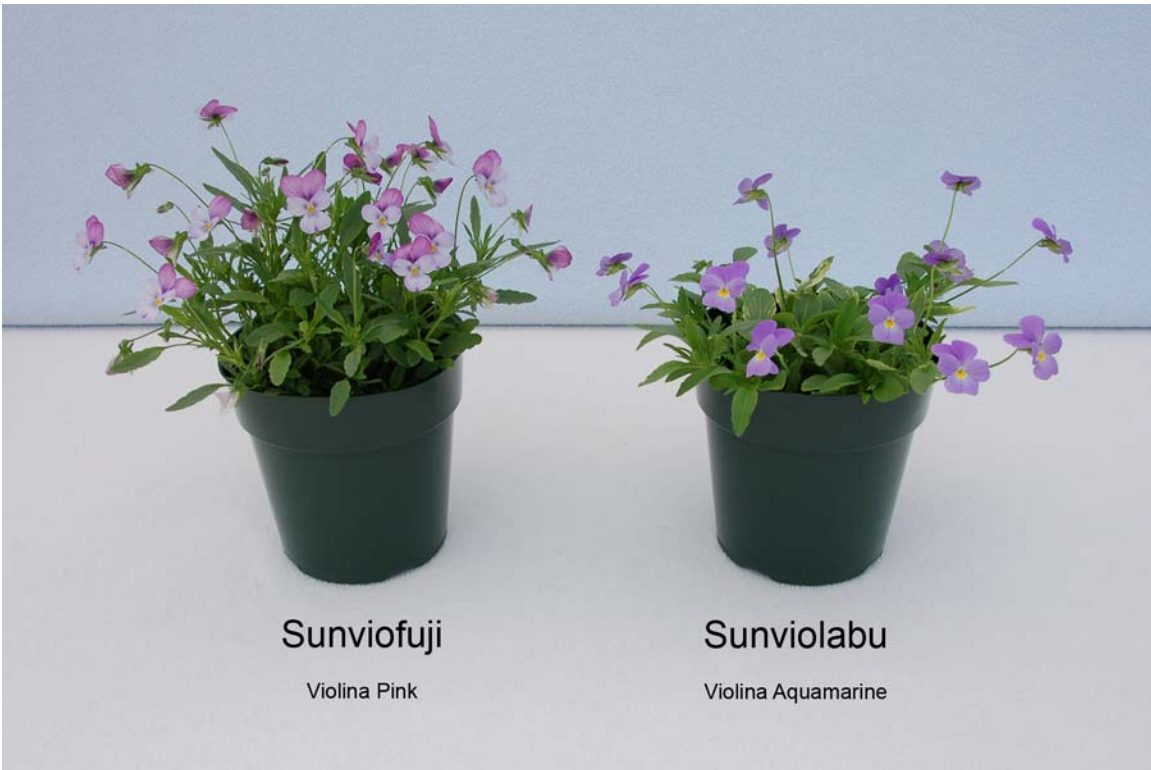
Origin and Breeding: The variety ‘Sunviofuji’ originated by a controlled pollination made at Yokaichi, Shiga, Japan in April 2003. The female parent was a proprietary line designated 01V-133-1 and the male parent was a proprietary line designated VF-177-3. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder on April 2004 and propagated by cuttings. A pot trial was carried out from October 2004 to April 2005 where it was concluded that the new variety was distinct, uniform and stable.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Sunviofuji’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants of the candidate and reference varieties. The candidate variety was grown from rooted cuttings while the reference varieties were grown from seed. All plugs were transplanted into 11 cm pots on May 11, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 7, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

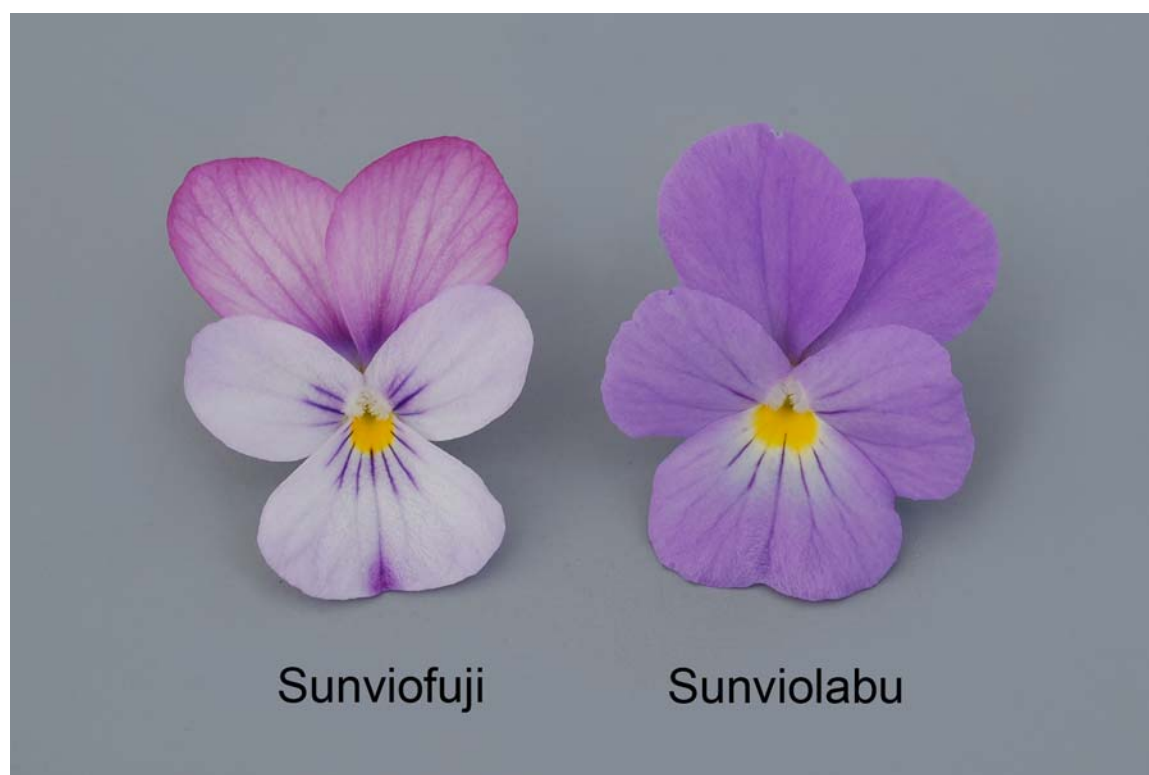
Comparison table for ‘Sunviofuji’

	‘Sunviofuji’	‘Sunviolabu’*
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.2	2.3
std. deviation	0.12	0.18
<i>Colour of upper side of petals (RHS)</i>		
upper petal	76B, N78B-C veins and margin, N82C at base	N87B
lateral petals	85D with tones of N82D at margin	N87B-C
lower petal	85D with spot of N78B-C	N87C with 85D at base

*reference variety



Viola: ‘Sunviofuji’ (left) with reference variety ‘Sunviolabu’ (right)



Viola: 'Sunviofuji' (left) with reference variety 'Sunviolabu' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

WHEAT

WHEAT

(*Triticum aestivum*)

Proposed denomination: '25R34'
Application number: 10-7013
Application date: 2010/06/21
Applicant: Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Caledon, Ontario
Breeder: Greg Marshall, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Windfall, Indiana, United States of America

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: '25R47' and '25W41'

Summary: *The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile of '25R34' is medium while it is absent to very weak for '25W41'. '25R34' has absent or very sparse hairiness of the convex surface of the apical rachis segment while it is medium for '25W41'. The beak shape of the lower glume of '25R34' is slightly curved while it is moderately curved in '25R47'. '25R34' has a slightly curved beak shape of the lower lemma while it is moderately curved in '25R47' and straight in '25W41'. The kernel of '25R34' is a medium red colour while the kernel of '25W41' is white. '25R34' and '25W41' are resistant to the Hessian Fly biotypes E & L while '25R47' is susceptible.*

Description:

PLANT: winter type, common wheat, semi-erect growth habit at the 5-9 tiller stage, high to very high frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, weak to medium glaucosity of the culm at heading, medium maturity

SEEDLING (4 leaf stage): medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile, glabrous sheaths and blades of the lower leaves

FLAG LEAF: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, medium to strong glaucosity of the sheath, glabrous blade and sheath

STRAW (AT MATURITY): thin pith in cross-section, no anthocyanin colouration

SPIKE: weak to medium glaucosity at heading, tapering profile, medium density, awns present, awns equal to slightly longer than the length of the spike

SPIKE AT MATURITY: white, white to light brown awns, nodding attitude, straight culm, absent or very sparse hairiness of convex surface of apical rachis segment

LOWER GLUME: very narrow shoulder, sloping shoulder shape, medium length and width, glabrous, short slightly curved beak, sparse extent of internal hairs

LOWEST LEMMA: slightly curved beak

KERNEL: soft red type, medium red colour, medium to large size, medium to long, medium width, oval, rounded cheek shape, medium length brush hairs, medium sized oval germ, narrow crease, shallow crease, light reaction to phenol

AGRONOMY: good winter survival, good resistance to pre-harvest sprouting

QUALITY: good pastry and bisquit quality

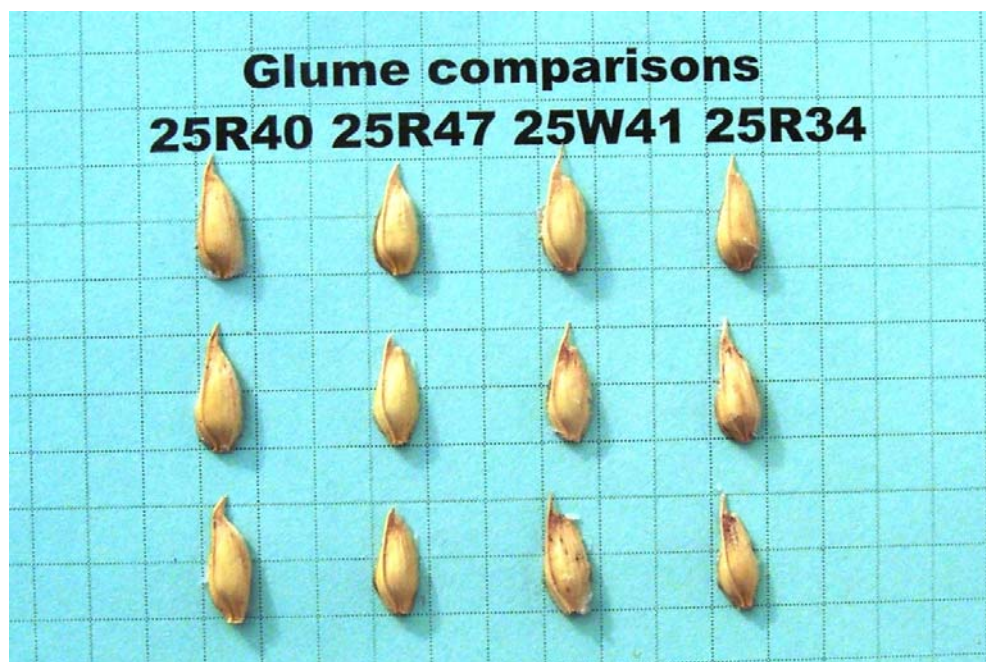
DISEASE REACTION: moderately resistant to Stripe Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*), moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Septoria Tritici Blotch (*Septoria tritici*) and Leaf Rust (*Puccinia triticina*), moderately susceptible to Fusarium

Head Blight (*Fusarium graminearum*, *Fusarium species*) Spindle Streak Mosaic Virus and Soil Bourne Mosaic virus, and moderately susceptible to susceptible to Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*, *fsp. tritici*)

INSECT REACTION: resistant to Hessian Fly (*Mayetiola destructor*) Biotypes E & L

Origin and Breeding: '25R34' (experimental designations W000344M1, YW08C, XW08C) is a soft red winter wheat variety developed by Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc., using a modified pedigree selection breeding method. The final cross, 8302 sib. / WBL0484B2 // 25R47 occurred in 1999 in Windfall, Indiana, USA and was designated W000344. Preliminary yield testing of an F5 selection from an F6 hill plot bulk, designated W000344M1, began in the 2004-2005 growing season. Elite yield testing began in the F9 thru F12 generations. Selection criteria included disease resistance, plant type, height, head type, straw strength, maturity, yield, test weight, and milling and baking qualities.

Tests and Trials: Test and trials were conducted in Caledon, Ontario during the 2008-09 and 2009-10 growing seasons. Plots consisted of 6 rows with a row length of 6 meters and a row spacing of 30 cm. There were 3 replicates arranged in an RCB design.



Wheat: '25R34' (far right) with reference varieties '25R40' (far left), '25R47' (center left) and '25W41' (center right)



Wheat: '25R34' (far right) with reference varieties '25R40' (far left), '25R47' (center left) and '25W41' (center right)

Proposed denomination: '25R40'
Application number: 10-7014
Application date: 2010/06/21
Applicant: Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Caledon, Ontario
Breeder: Greg Marshall, Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Windfall, Indiana, United States of America

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: '25R47' and '25W41'

Summary: *The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile of '25R40' is medium while it is absent to very weak for '25W41'. '25R40' has absent or very sparse hairiness of the convex surface of the apical rachis segment while it is medium for '25W41'. The glaucosity of the neck of the culm in '25R40' is strong while it is weak to medium for the reference varieties. '25R40' is slightly shorter at maturity than '25R47'. '25R40' has a slightly curved beak shape of the lower lemma while it is moderately curved in '25R47' and straight in '25W41'. The lower glume beak of '25R40' is medium in length while it is short in length for '25R47'. The kernel of '25R40' is a medium red colour while the kernel of '25W41' is white. '25R40' and '25W47' are susceptible to the Hessian Fly biotypes E & L while '25R41' is resistant.*

Description:

PLANT: winter type, common wheat, semi-erect growth habit at the 5-9 tiller stage, medium to high frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, strong glaucosity of the culm at heading, medium maturity

SEEDLING (4 leaf stage): medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile, glabrous sheaths and blades of the lower leaves

FLAG LEAF: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, medium to strong glaucosity of the sheath, glabrous blade and sheath

STRAW (AT MATURITY): thin pith in cross-section, no anthocyanin colouration

SPIKE: weak to medium glaucosity at heading, tapering profile, medium density, awns present, awns equal to slightly longer than the length of the spike

SPIKE AT MATURITY: white, white to light brown awns, nodding attitude, straight culm, absent or very sparse hairiness of convex surface of apical rachis segment

LOWER GLUME: very narrow shoulder, sloping shoulder shape, medium length and width, glabrous, medium length moderately curved beak, sparse extent of internal hairs

LOWEST LEMMA: slightly curved beak

KERNEL: soft red type, medium red colour, medium to large size, medium to long, medium width, oval and elliptical, rounded cheek shape, short brush hairs, medium sized round germ, narrow crease, shallow crease, light reaction to phenol

AGRONOMY: fair winter survival, good resistance to pre-harvest sprouting

QUALITY: fair pastry and bisquit quality

DISEASE REACTION: resistant to moderately resistant to Powdery Mildew (*Erysiphe graminis*, *f.sp. tritici*) and Stripe Rust (*Puccinia striiformis*), moderately resistant to Leaf Rust (*Puccinia triticina*), moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Spindle Streak Mosaic Virus and Soil Borne Mosaic virus, moderately susceptible to Septoria Tritici Blotch (*Septoria tritici*) and moderately susceptible to susceptible to Fusarium Head Blight (*Fusarium graminearum*, *Fusarium species*)

INSECT REACTION: susceptible to Hessian Fly (*Mayetiola destructor*) Biotypes E & L

Origin and Breeding: '25R40' (experimental designations W000557C1, YW07W, XW07W) is a soft red winter wheat variety developed by Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc., using a modified pedigree selection breeding method. The final cross, 25R37 / 25R47 occurred in 1999 in Windfall, Indiana, USA and was designated W000557. Preliminary yield testing of an F4 selection from an F5 headrow, designated W000557C1, began in the 2004-2005 growing season. Elite yield testing began in the F8 thru F11 generations. Selection criteria included disease resistance, plant type, height, head type, straw strength, maturity, yield, test weight, and milling and baking qualities.

Tests and Trials: Test and trials were conducted in Caledon, Ontario during the 2008-09 and 2009-10 growing seasons. Plots consisted of 6 rows with a row length of 6 meters and a row spacing of 30 cm. There were 3 replicates arranged in an RCB design.

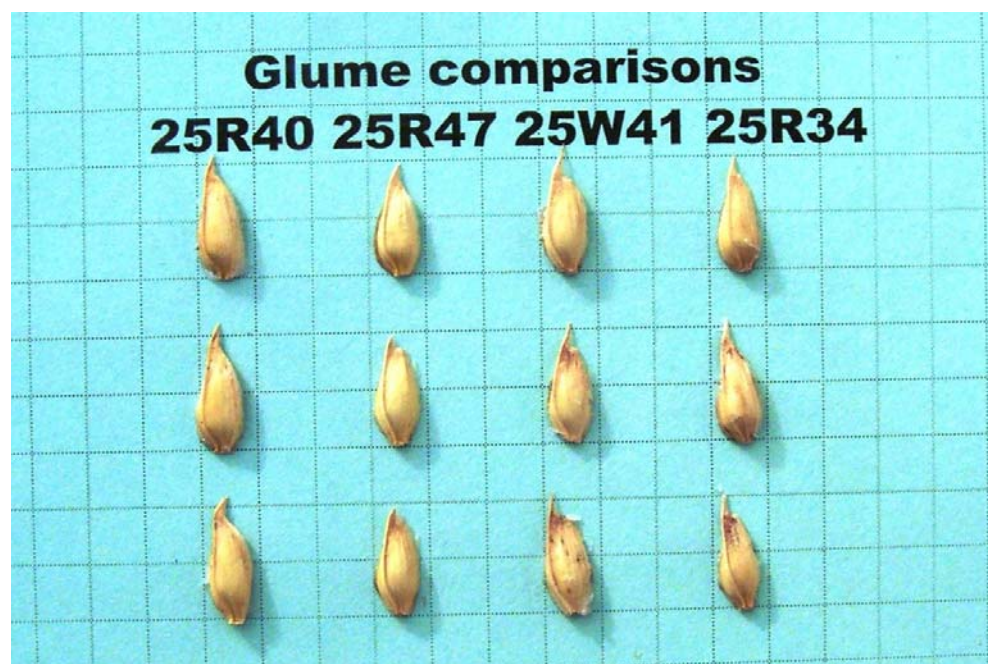
Comparison table for '25R40'

	'25R40'	'25R47'*	'25W41'*
<i>Plant height at maturity (cm)</i>			
mean 2009	83.5	91.7	96.0
std. deviation	4.2	5.3	3.3
mean 2010	81.3	88.2	83.3
std. deviation	2.6	2.6	2.7

*reference varieties



Wheat: '25R40' (far left) with reference varieties '25R47' (center left), '25W41' (center right) and '25R34' (far right)



Wheat: '25R40' (far left) with reference varieties '25R47' (center left), '25W41' (center right) and '25R34' (far right)

WHEAT*(Triticum turgidum subsp. durum)*

Proposed denomination: 'Enterprise'
Application number: 09-6628
Application date: 2009/04/22
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: Asheesh K. Singh, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Swift Current, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Avonlea', 'Commander', 'AC Navigator' and 'Strongfield'

Summary: 'Enterprise' has strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile while it is medium in 'Commander' and weak in 'AC Navigator'. The flag leaf of 'Enterprise' is longer than the flag leaf of 'AC Navigator'. 'Enterprise' has medium glaucosity of the sheath of the flag leaf while it is strong in the reference varieties. 'Enterprise' heads later than 'AC Avonlea'. The plant height of 'Enterprise' is taller than that of 'Commander' and 'AC Navigator'. 'Enterprise' has a thin pith in cross section while it is medium thickness in 'Commander' and 'AC Navigator'. The spike of 'Enterprise' is longer than the spike of 'Commander' and 'AC Navigator'. At maturity, the awns of 'Enterprise' are white while they are black in 'Commander' and 'AC Navigator'. 'Enterprise' has a short lower glume length while it is medium length in 'Commander' and 'AC Navigator'. The thousand kernel weight of 'Enterprise' is lighter than the reference varieties.

Description:

PLANT: spring type, durum wheat, erect growth habit at the 5-9 tiller stage, medium to strong glaucosity of the culm at heading, medium maturity

SEEDLING (4 leaf stage): strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile, glabrous sheaths and blades of the lower leaves

FLAG LEAF: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, medium glaucosity of the sheath, glabrous blade and sheath

STRAW (AT MATURITY): thin pith in cross-section, no anthocyanin colouration

SPIKE: strong glaucosity at heading, tapering profile, dense, awns present, awns longer than the length of the spike

SPIKE AT MATURITY: white, whitish/yellow awns

LOWER GLUME: very narrow shoulder width, sloping to slightly sloping shoulder shape, short length, narrow width, glabrous, short to medium length beak, slightly to strongly curved beak

KERNEL: durum type, amber colour, medium to large size, elliptical, rounded to angular cheek shape, short to medium length brush hairs, medium to large sized oval germ, medium width crease, shallow to medium depth crease

AGRONOMY: good resistance to shattering

QUALITY: good pastry quality

DISEASE REACTION: resistant to Leaf Rust (*Puccinia triticina*) and Stem Rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*), moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Common Bunt (*Tilletia caries*, *Tilletia foetida*) Tan Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*) Septoria Tritici Blotch (*Septoria tritici*) Spot Blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*) and Septoria Nodorum Blotch (*Septoria nodorum*) and moderately susceptible to Loose Smut (*Ustilago tritici*) and Fusarium Head Blight (*Fusarium graminearum*, *Fusarium* spp)

Origin and Breeding: 'Enterprise' (experimental designations A0013-KC02, DT787) was selected from the cross 9488C-CK2 / Strongfield made in 2000 at the Semiarid Prairie Agricultural Research Centre, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. F1 plants were grown near Christchurch, New Zealand. The F2 generation was grown near Swift Current in 2001. Individual heads from selected plants, based on height, straw strength and days to maturity were grown in F3 rows in New Zealand.

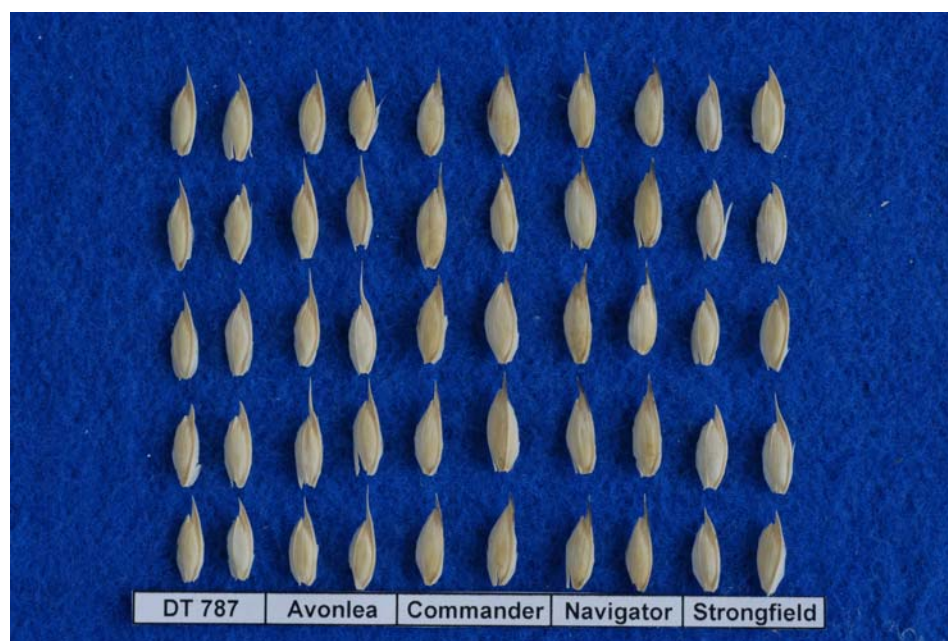
The F4 unreplicated 4-row plots was grown near Swift Current and Regina, Saskatchewan. in 2002 and evaluated for grain yield, days to maturity, straw strength, grain pigment, grain protein concentration and gluten strength. 4 heads per selected line were grown as individual F5 head rows in New Zealand. The F6 unreplicated 4-row plots was grown near Lethbridge, Alberta, Swift Current and Regina, Saskatchewan in 2003 and selected for agronomic performance, disease resistance and quality characteristics. An F4:7 line designated A0013-KC02 was advanced to the Durum Western A-2 Test in 2004. A0013-KC02 was advanced to the Durum 'B' test in 2005. A0013-KC02 was evaluated in the 2006-2008 Durum Cooperative Test as 'DT787'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the summers of 2008 and 2009 at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Semiarid Prairie Agricultural Research Centre, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 4 rows with a row length of 3 meters and a row spacing of 0.23 meters. There were 4 replicates arranged in an RCB design. Means of the flag leaf length, days to heading, plant height and spike length are an average of measurements from 2008 and 2009.

Comparison table for 'Enterprise'

	'Enterprise'	'AC Avonlea'*	'Commander'*	'AC Navigator'*	'Strongfield'*
<i>Flag leaf length (cm)</i>					
mean	20.9	21.6	20.7	17.7	22.0
std.deviation	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	3.3
<i>Days to heading</i>					
mean	62	60	62	63	61
<i>Plant height at maturity (including awns) (cm)</i>					
mean	94	92	81	85	89
std.deviation	5.0	5.2	2.8	1.8	7.6
<i>Spike length (excluding awns and awnlets)(cm)</i>					
mean	7.2	7.7	6.2	5.5	6.9
std.deviation	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
<i>Thousand kernel weight (gm)</i>					
mean	43.3	48.3	51.1	50.6	47.4
std.deviation	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.3

*reference varieties



Wheat: 'Enterprise' (far left) with reference varieties 'AC Avonlea' (center left), 'Commander' (center), 'AC Navigator' (center right) and 'Strongfield' (far right)



Wheat: 'Enterprise' (top left) with reference varieties 'AC Avonlea' (top center), 'Commander' (top right), 'AC Navigator' (bottom left) and 'Strongfield' (bottom right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

YARROW

YARROW*(Achillea tomentosa x millefolium)*

Proposed denomination: 'Desred'
Trade name: Desert Eve Red
Application number: 09-6732
Application date: 2009/10/06
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Paprika' and 'Summerwine'

Summary: The plants of 'Desred' are shorter and narrower than those of both reference varieties. The ray florets of 'Desred' are dark purple red whereas they are more purple for 'Summerwine'. The main colour of the lower surface of the ray florets of 'Desred' is a light yellow orange whereas it is purple for 'Summerwine'. The main colour of the disc florets of 'Desred' is yellow whereas it is purple red for 'Summerwine'.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, dense branching, flowers mid to late season for long duration

STEM: green tinged with brownish red

LEAF: pinnately dissected, alternate arrangement

BLADE: oblong and oblanceolate shape, mucronate apex, truncate base, pinnatisect margin, dense pubescence on upper and lower surfaces, light to medium green on upper surface, light green on lower surface

INFLORESCENCE: upright corymb

RAY FLORET: single coloured, sinuate/notched apex, five ray florets per capitulum

UPPER SURFACE: dark purple red (darker than RHS 53A when fully opened fading to 53B), light yellow/brown red at base

LOWER SURFACE: light yellow orange (RHS 11D) with orange brown margins (RHS N170D)

DISC FLORET: mainly yellow

Origin and Breeding: 'Desred' arose from an open pollinated cross of an *Achillea tomentosa* seedling designated 'H4981-5' as the female parent with an unknown *Achillea millefolium* variety as the male parent which was carried out in the summer of 2003 in Enkhuizen, the Netherlands. The resulting progeny were sown in the greenhouse in March 2004. The new variety, 'Desred' was selected as a single seedling in July 2004 in Enkhuizen based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Desred' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included a total of 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 4.5 litre containers on July 2, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 3, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Desred'

	'Desred'	'Paprika'*	'Summerwine'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	18.6	37.8	26.2
std. deviation	1.46	5.37	4.64
<i>Plant diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	25.1	40.4	34.7
std. deviation	3.45	4.07	5.90

Ray floret: main colour of upper surface (RHS)

fully opened

darker than 53B

60A changing to 53B-C

redder than 59A

aging to

53B

59D changing to 53D

closest to 71A-70A

Ray floret: colour of lower surface (RHS)

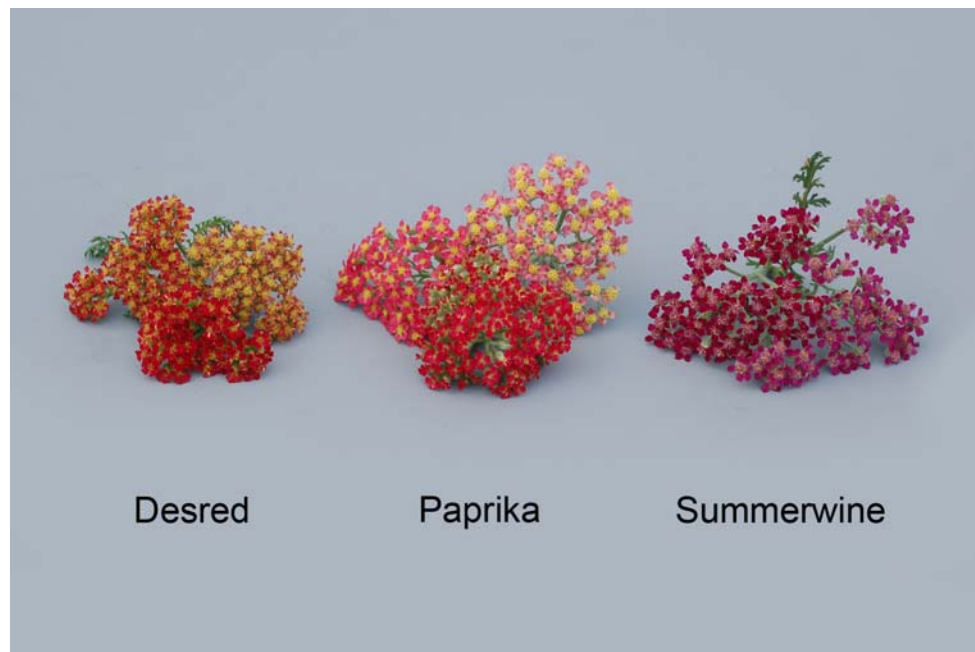
main colour

11D with N170D at margins

11D with 49C-D at margins

70A-B

*reference varieties



Yarrow: 'Desred' (left) with reference varieties 'Paprika' (centre) and 'Summerwine' (right)



Yarrow: 'Desred' (left) with reference varieties 'Paprika' (centre) and 'Summerwine' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Desyel'
Trade name: Desert Eve Yellow
Application number: 09-6733
Application date: 2009/10/06
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Desert Eve Light Yellow' and 'Moonshine'

Summary: *The leaves of 'Desyel' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The inflorescence of 'Desyel' has a smaller diameter than that of both reference varieties. The diameter of the capitulum of 'Desyel' is larger than that of both reference varieties. The main colour of the ray floret of 'Desyel' is a darker yellow than that of 'Desert Eve Light Yellow'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, dense branching, flowers mid to late season for long duration
 STEM: light green

LEAF: pinnately dissected, alternate arrangement

BLADE: oblong shape, acute to mucronate apex, truncate base, pinnatisect margin, dense pubescence on upper and lower surfaces, medium green on upper and lower surfaces

INFLORESCENCE: upright corymb

RAY FLORET: single coloured, sinuate/notched apex, five ray florets per capitulum

UPPER SURFACE: yellow (RHS 2A)

LOWER SURFACE: yellow green (RHS 2D)

DISC FLORET: yellow

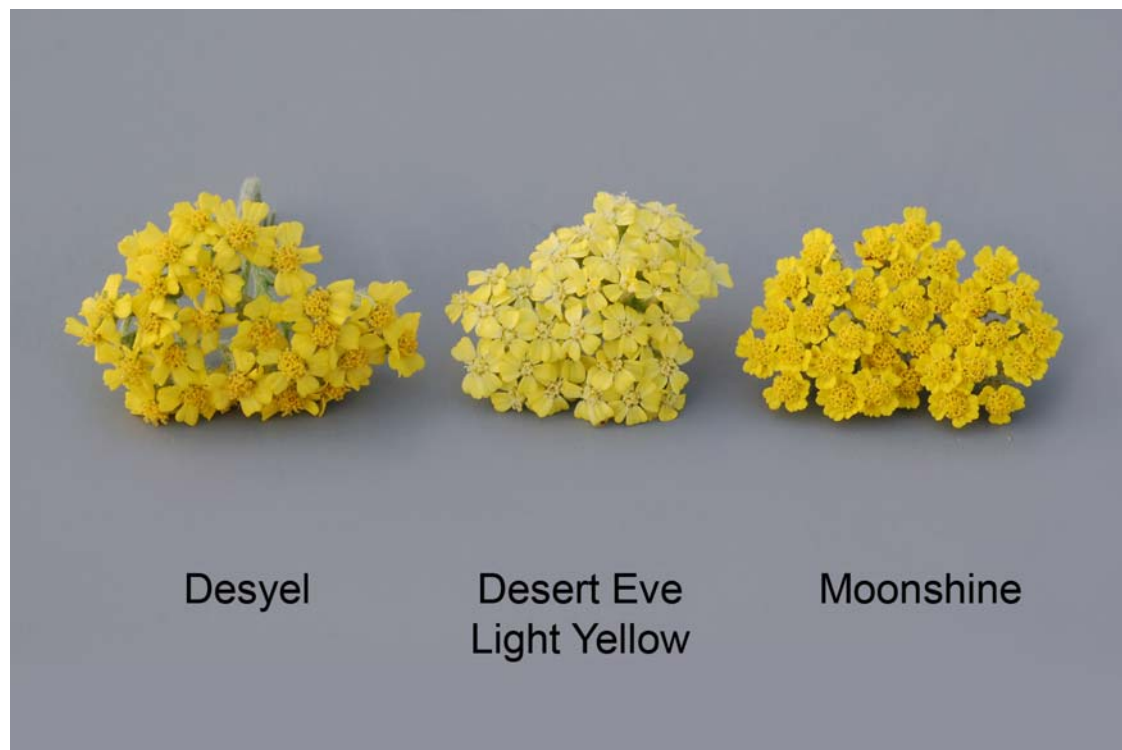
Origin and Breeding: 'Desyel' arose from an open pollinated cross of an *Achillea tomentosa* seedling designated 'G6331-1' as the female parent with an unknown *Achillea millefolium* variety as the male parent which was carried out in the summer of 2002 in Enkhuizen, the Netherlands. The resulting progeny were sown in the greenhouse in March 2003. The new variety, 'Desyel' was selected as a single seedling in July 2003 in Enkhuizen based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Desyel' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included a total of 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 4.5 litre containers on July 2, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 3, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Desyel'

	'Desyel'	'Desert Eve Light Yellow'*	'Moonshine'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.0	5.5	6.7
std. deviation	0.36	0.51	0.78
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.9	6.3	10.4
std. deviation	0.52	0.51	1.34
<i>Capitulum diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	10.1	8.3	5.0
std. deviation	0.96	0.48	0.00
<i>Ray floret colour (RHS)</i>			
upper surface	2A	4B	brighter than 2A
lower surface	2D	4D	2D

*reference varieties



Yarrow: 'Desyel' (left) with reference varieties 'Desert Eve Light Yellow' (centre) and 'Moonshine' (right)



Yarrow: 'Desyel' (left) with reference varieties 'Desert Eve Light Yellow' (centre) and 'Moonshine' (right)