Canadian Food Inspection Agency | Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

Plant Varieties Journal

July 2013 / Number 88

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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Canadian Food Inspection Agency | Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments

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Canada

GRANTS OF RIGHTS

ASIAN WHITE BIRCH
(*Betula platyphylla*)

► **Holder:** Jeffries Nurseries Ltd., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba
Certificate number: 4513
Date granted: 2013/05/14
Application number: 11-7318
Application date: 2011/06/30
Approved denomination: **'Jefpark'**
Trade name: Parkland Pillar

BEAN
(*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

► **Holder:** NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Legumex Walker Canada Inc., Morden, Manitoba
Certificate number: 4511
Date granted: 2013/05/03
Application number: 09-6608
Application date: 2009/04/14
Approved denomination: **'ND-307'**

► **Holder:** NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Legumex Walker Canada Inc., Morden, Manitoba
Certificate number: 4512
Date granted: 2013/05/03
Application number: 09-6609
Application date: 2009/04/14
Approved denomination: **'Stampede'**

BEGONIA
(*Begonia ×hiemalis*)

► **Holder:** Koppe Royalty B.V., Putten, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4532
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7421
Application date: 2011/11/04
Approved denomination: **'KRSSUWH01'**

BIDENS
(*Bidens ferulifolia*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4542
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-7134
Application date: 2010/12/24
Approved denomination: **'BIDZ0001'**
Trade name: Mexican Gold Improved

BISTORT
(*Bistorta amplexicaulis*)

► **Holder:** Chris Ghyselen, Beernhem, Belgium
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4494
Date granted: 2013/04/04
Application number: 05-4785
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: **'Fat Domino'**

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus*)

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4549
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7327
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PA0CN115'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4550
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7329
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PA0CN116'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4551
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7331
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PA0CN122'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4552
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7325
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PA9CN102'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4553
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7328
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PB0CN215'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4554
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7330
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PB0CN216'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4555
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7332
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PB0CN222'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4556
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7326
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PB9CN202'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4557
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7323
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PPS08-171 A-Line'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4558
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7324
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PPS08-171 B-Line'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4559
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7334
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PR0CN436'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4560
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7335
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PR0CN437'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4561
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7337
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PR0CN451'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

► **Holder:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4562
Date granted: 2013/06/21
Application number: 11-7338
Application date: 2011/07/19
Approved denomination: **'PR0CN456'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/06/21

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4495
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 09-6564
Application date: 2009/03/24
Approved denomination: **'Bold Yonew York'**
Trade name: Bold New York

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4496
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 08-6275
Application date: 2008/04/03
Approved denomination: **'Dark Yochatham'**
Trade name: Dark Chatham

► **Holder:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4528
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-7003
Application date: 2010/06/21
Approved denomination: **'Dekfirmenich'**

► **Holder:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4529
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7305
Application date: 2011/06/07
Approved denomination: **'Dekmajor'**

► **Holder:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4530
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-7008
Application date: 2010/06/21
Approved denomination: **'Dekskye'**

► **Holder:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4531
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7308
Application date: 2011/06/07
Approved denomination: **'Dektimman Dark'**

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4497
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 08-6274
Application date: 2008/04/03
Approved denomination: **'Orange Yochatham'**
Trade name: Orange Chatham

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4498
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 08-6272
Application date: 2008/04/03
Approved denomination: **'Red Yosonoma'**
Trade name: Red Sonoma

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4499
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 09-6762
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Syncin Pueblo'**
Trade name: Cinnamon Pueblo

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4500
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 09-6764
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Syngold Emporia'**
Trade name: Golden Emporia

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4501
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 09-6765
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synhony Durango'**
Trade name: Honey Durango

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4502
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 09-6773
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synyel Lucien'**
Trade name: Yellow Lucienne

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4503
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 08-6444
Application date: 2008/10/02
Approved denomination: **'Yoadelle'**
Trade name: Adelle

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4504
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 08-6270
Application date: 2008/04/03
Approved denomination: **'Yoessex'**
Trade name: Essex

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4505
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 09-6566
Application date: 2009/03/24
Approved denomination: **'Yograng Rapids'**
Trade name: Grand Rapids

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4506
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 08-6469
Application date: 2008/11/24
Approved denomination: **'Yogreen Valley'**
Trade name: Green Valley

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4507
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 08-6269
Application date: 2008/04/03
Approved denomination: **'Yohudson Bay'**
Trade name: Hudson Bay

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4508
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 08-6268
Application date: 2008/04/03
Approved denomination: **'Yojuneau'**
Trade name: Juneau

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4509
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 08-6271
Application date: 2008/04/03
Approved denomination: **'Yopueblo'**
Trade name: Pueblo

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4510
Date granted: 2013/04/26
Application number: 09-6567
Application date: 2009/03/24
Approved denomination: **'Yosanta Cruz'**
Trade name: Santa Cruz

CINERARIA
(*Senecio*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4518
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 09-6633
Application date: 2009/04/23
Approved denomination: **'Sunsenepiba'**
Trade name: Senetti Pink Bicolor

HEMP
(*Cannabis sativa*)

► **Holder:** Terramax Holdings Corporation, Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4515
Date granted: 2013/05/30
Application number: 11-7366
Application date: 2011/09/08
Approved denomination: **'X59'**

HYDRANGEA
(*Hydrangea macrophylla*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4526
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-7042
Application date: 2010/08/05
Approved denomination: **'Berner'**
Trade name: Let's Dance Big Easy

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4527
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7355
Application date: 2011/08/19
Approved denomination: **'MAK20'**
Trade name: Tuff Stuff

HYDRANGEA
(*Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. serrata*)

► **Holder:** Jean Pierre Challet, Nuaillé, France
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4534
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-7052
Application date: 2010/08/10
Approved denomination: **'Santiago'**

KALANCHOË
(*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*)

► **Holder:** Nubilus B.V., Naaldwijk, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4533
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7203
Application date: 2011/03/04
Approved denomination: **'Don Basco'**

LOBELIA
(*Lobelia erinus*)

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4535
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-6900
Application date: 2010/03/19
Approved denomination: **'KLELE10670'**
Trade name: Magadi Electric Blue

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4536
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-6901
Application date: 2010/03/19
Approved denomination: **'KLELE10724'**
Trade name: Magadi Dark Blue

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4543
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-7138
Application date: 2010/12/24
Approved denomination: **'LOBZ0001'**
Trade name: Techno Heat Light Purple

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4544
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-7139
Application date: 2010/12/24
Approved denomination: **'LOBZ0002'**
Trade name: Techno Heat Upright White

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4545
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7412
Application date: 2011/11/01
Approved denomination: **'LOBZ0004'**
Trade name: Techno Heat Upright Light Blue

MANDEVILLA
(*Mandevilla*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4519
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-6800
Application date: 2010/01/11
Approved denomination: **'Sunparacoho'**
Trade name: Sun Parasol Pretty White

PETUNIA
(*Petunia ×hybrida)*

► **Holder:** Goto, Koji, Fusako and Susumu, Fujisawa City, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4541
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 12-7490
Application date: 2012/01/30
Approved denomination: **'Hoobenihime'**

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4546
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-7132
Application date: 2010/12/17
Approved denomination: **'PEHY0003'**
Trade name: Sanguna Purple Imp.

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4547
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-7133
Application date: 2010/12/17
Approved denomination: **'PEHY0004'**
Trade name: Whispers Rose Star

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4548
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 10-6828
Application date: 2010/02/09
Approved denomination: **'Petpinve'**
Trade name: Sanguna Pink Vein

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4520
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7238
Application date: 2011/03/23
Approved denomination: **'Sunsurf Akatora'**
Trade name: Surfinia Trailing Deep Red

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4521
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7239
Application date: 2011/03/23
Approved denomination: **'Sunsurf Kuritora'**
Trade name: Surfinia Bouquet Lemon Improved

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4522
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7240
Application date: 2011/03/23
Approved denomination: **'Sunsurfpitora'**
Trade name: Surfinia Bouquet Salmon

PETUNIA × CALIBRACHOA
(*Petunia x Calibrachoa)*

► **Holder:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4540
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7315
Application date: 2011/06/23
Approved denomination: **'SAKPXC009'**
Trade name: SuperCal Pink Ice

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima x E. cornastra*)

► **Holder:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4523
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7158
Application date: 2011/01/24
Approved denomination: **'Bonpridepcom'**

► **Holder:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4524
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7159
Application date: 2011/01/24
Approved denomination: **'Bonprilipcom'**

► **Holder:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4525
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7161
Application date: 2011/01/24
Approved denomination: **'Bonpripicom'**

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Holder:** Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Certificate number: 4516
Date granted: 2013/05/31
Application number: 08-6342
Application date: 2008/05/16
Approved denomination: **'Electra'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/05/31

► **Holder:** Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin 18, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Certificate number: 4517
Date granted: 2013/05/31
Application number: 08-6326
Application date: 2008/05/01
Approved denomination: **'Setanta'**
Expiry date for exemption from compulsory licensing: 2015/05/31

RASPBERRY
(*Rubus idaeus*)

► **Holder:** The James Hutton Institute, Dundee, Scotland, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Ontario Berry Growers Association, Kemptville, Ontario
Certificate number: 4514
Date granted: 2013/05/16
Application number: 98-1421
Application date: 1998/06/04
Approved denomination: **'Glen Ample'**

SKIMMIA
(*Skimmia japonica*)

► **Holder:** Van Son & Koot Holding B.V., Kaatsheuvel, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4563
Date granted: 2013/06/24
Application number: 06-5582
Application date: 2006/10/02
Approved denomination: **'Magic Marlot'**

SWEET POTATO - ORNAMENTAL
(*Ipomoea batatas*)

► **Holder:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4537
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7244
Application date: 2011/03/24
Approved denomination: **'NCORNSP-013GNLC'**
Trade name: Illusion Garnet Lace

► **Holder:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4538
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7245
Application date: 2011/03/24
Approved denomination: **'NCORNSP-014BWPI'**
Trade name: Sweet Caroline Bewitched Imp.

► **Holder:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4539
Date granted: 2013/06/19
Application number: 11-7246
Application date: 2011/03/24
Approved denomination: **'NCORNSP-015SCPI'**
Trade name: Sweet Caroline Raven

APPLICATIONS ABANDONED

GERANIUM
(*Geranium cinereum*)

► **Applicant:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 08-6225
Application date: 2008/03/08
Date abandoned: 2012/12/31
Proposed denomination: **'Thumbling Hearts'**

PEPPER
(*Capsicum annuum*)

► **Applicant:** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc., Oxnard, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc., Windsor, Ontario
Application number: 09-6691
Application date: 2009/07/21
Date abandoned: 2013/01/30
Proposed denomination: **'SBY281273'**

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** McCain Produce Inc., Florenceville-Bristol, New Brunswick
Application number: 09-6719
Application date: 2009/08/27
Date abandoned: 2013/02/04
Proposed denomination: **'STP00-10'**

SOYBEAN
(*Glycine max*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario
Application number: 09-6709
Application date: 2009/08/10
Date abandoned: 2013/02/17
Proposed denomination: **'04DL184040'**

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario
Application number: 09-6711
Application date: 2009/08/10
Date abandoned: 2013/02/17
Proposed denomination: **'CL081215'**

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva, Ontario
Application number: 09-6710
Application date: 2009/08/10
Date abandoned: 2013/02/17
Proposed denomination: **'S23-J8'**

STORKSBILL
(*Erodium*)

► **Applicant:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 08-6223
Application date: 2008/03/08
Date abandoned: 2012/12/31
Proposed denomination: **'Freedom'**

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

APPLE
(*Malus domestica*)

► **Applicant:** Regents of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Corporation (PICO), Summerland, British Columbia
Application number: 08-6227
Application date: 2008/03/17
Date withdrawn: 2013/05/16
Proposed denomination: **'Wildung'**
Trade name: Snow Sweet

BIDENS
(*Bidens ferulifolia*)

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 10-6894
Application date: 2010/03/19
Date withdrawn: 2013/06/19
Proposed denomination: **'KLEBF10709'**
Trade name: Namid Golden Eye

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa*)

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7458
Application date: 2012/01/03
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/24
Proposed denomination: **'Balcabdepy'**
Trade name: Cabaret Deep Yellow

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7459
Application date: 2012/01/03
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/24
Proposed denomination: **'Balcanosar'**
Trade name: Can-Can Hot Pink Star

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium*)

► **Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 10-7005
Application date: 2010/06/21
Date withdrawn: 2013/06/19
Proposed denomination: **'Dekgiliam'**

COLEUS
(*Solenostemon*)

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7460
Application date: 2012/01/03
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/24
Proposed denomination: **'Balconisp'**
Trade name: Honey Crisp

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7461
Application date: 2012/01/03
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/24
Proposed denomination: **'Balcovino'**
Trade name: Vino

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana*)

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7473
Application date: 2012/01/11
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/24
Proposed denomination: **'Balfieprim'**
Trade name: Fiesta Purple Improved

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7462
Application date: 2012/01/03
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/24
Proposed denomination: **'Balfiewite'**
Trade name: Fiesta White Improved

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7463
Application date: 2012/01/03
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/24
Proposed denomination: **'Balpacorg'**
Trade name: Patchwork Cosmic Orange

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7464
Application date: 2012/01/03
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/24
Proposed denomination: **'Balpacurn'**
Trade name: Patchwork Cosmic Burgundy

PETUNIA
(*Petunia ×hybrida*)

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7231
Application date: 2011/03/22
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/09
Proposed denomination: **'Balsunpade'**
Trade name: Suncatcher Pink Lemonade

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 12-7803
Application date: 2012/11/26
Date withdrawn: 2013/05/01
Proposed denomination: **'Sunray'**

VERBENA
(*Verbena ×hybrida*)

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 12-7491
Application date: 2012/01/31
Date withdrawn: 2013/04/24
Proposed denomination: **'Balazvimp'**
Trade name: Aztec Violet Improved

CHANGE OF AGENT IN CANADA
(varieties granted rights)

STRAWBERRY
(*Fragaria ×ananassa*)

► **Holder:** Plantas de Navarra, S.A., Navarre, Spain
Former Agent in Canada: Ogilvy Renault, Montreal, Quebec
New Agent in Canada: Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3539
Date granted: 2009/06/29
Approved denomination: **'Sabrosa'**
Synonym: Placartfre

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Holder:** Agrigenetics, Inc. (A division of Dow AgroSciences Inc.), Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America
Former Agent in Canada: Hyland Seeds (A division of Dow AgroSciences, Inc.), Ailsa Craig, Ontario
New Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 4321
Date granted: 2012/06/14
Approved denomination: **'HY116-SRW'**

► **Holder:** Agrigenetics, Inc. (A division of Dow AgroSciences Inc.), Indianapolis, Indiana, United States of America
Former Agent in Canada: Hyland Seeds (A division of Dow AgroSciences, Inc.), Ailsa Craig, Ontario
New Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 4320
Date granted: 2012/06/14
Approved denomination: **'HY124-HRS'**

CHANGE OF APPLICANT

APPLE
(*Malus domestica*)

► **Former Applicant:** Pflanzen Hofmann GmbH, Langensendelbach, Germany
Applicant: Hofmann Sortenschutz GmbH, Erlangen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6002
Application date: 2007/09/21
Proposed denomination: **'ROHO 3615'**

CHANGE OF DENOMINATION

CAMELINA
(*Camelina sativa*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Linnaeus Plant Sciences Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 13-7978
Application date: 2013/03/15
Previously proposed denomination: **'AAC 10CS0048'**
Proposed denomination: **'Midas'**

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** O. Spriensma, Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Application number: 10-7022
Application date: 2010/07/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'OS01-1001'**
Proposed denomination: **'Flair'**

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum*)

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

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Application number: 11-7285
Application date: 2011/05/05
Previously proposed denomination: **'BW423'**
Proposed denomination: **'CDC VR Morris'**

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Morden, Manitoba
Application number: 11-7291
Application date: 2011/05/12
Previously proposed denomination: **'BW433'**
Proposed denomination: **'SY433'**

CHANGE OF HOLDER

APPLE
(*Malus*)

► **Former Holder:** The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited, Auckland, New Zealand
New Holder: The New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 1771
Date granted: 2004/04/21
Approved denomination: **'Sciros'**

ASTRANTIA
(*Astrantia major subsp. involucrata*)

► **Former Holder:** Aad Geerlings, Lisserbroek, Netherlands
New Holder: Petronella Maria Lommerse, Lisserbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1332
Date granted: 2002/12/18
Approved denomination: **'Roma'**

► **Former Holder:** Aad Geerlings, Lisserbroek, Netherlands
New Holder: Petronella Maria Lommerse, Lisserbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1811
Date granted: 2004/05/26
Approved denomination: **'Snow Star'**

CAPE FUCHSIA
(*Phygelius aequalis*)

► **Former Holder:** Aad Geerlings, Lisserbroek, Netherlands
New Holder: Petronella Maria Lommerse, Lisserbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 3989
Date granted: 2010/12/13
Approved denomination: **'Passionate'**

SIDALCEA
(*Sidalcea*)

► **Former Holder:** Aad Geerlings, Lisserbroek, Netherlands
New Holder: Petronella Maria Lommerse, Lisserbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 1440
Date granted: 2003/03/04
Approved denomination: **'Little Princess'**

PROTECTIVE DIRECTION WITHDRAWN

NECTARINE
(*Prunus persica*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Vineland Research and Innovations Centre Inc., Vineland Station, Ontario
Application number: 13-8036
Application date: 2013/05/02
Proposed denomination: **'HW109'**
Protective direction withdrawn: 2013/05/22

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Applicant:** NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Seed Depot Corporation, Pilot Mound, Manitoba
Application number: 12-7516
Application date: 2012/02/15
Proposed denomination: **'Prosper'**
Protective direction withdrawn: 2013/05/07

RIGHTS REVOKED

APRICOT
(*Prunus armeniaca*)

► **Holder:** The New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Ltd., Havelock North, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 3387
Date granted: 2008/11/04
Date rights revoked: 2013/04/09
Denomination: **'Mascot'**

CONEFLOWER
(*Echinacea purpurea*)

► **Holder:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4202
Date granted: 2011/11/02
Date rights revoked: 2013/04/05
Denomination: **'All that Jazz'**

HIBISCUS
(*Hibiscus*)

► **Holder:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4256
Date granted: 2012/01/30
Date rights revoked: 2013/06/21
Denomination: **'Party Favor'**

► **Holder:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4257
Date granted: 2012/01/30
Date rights revoked: 2013/06/21
Denomination: **'Sultry Kiss'**

JAPANESE PLUM
(*Prunus salicina*)

► **Holder:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
Certificate number: 3089
Date granted: 2007/11/30
Date rights revoked: 2013/04/22
Denomination: **'V82053'**
Trade name: Vampire

PEACH
(*Prunus persica*)

► **Holder:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
Certificate number: 3090
Date granted: 2007/11/30
Date rights revoked: 2013/04/22
Denomination: **'V55061'**
Trade name: Vollie

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

► **Holder:** Ecke Ranch BV, De Lier, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 0890
Date granted: 2000/11/27
Date rights revoked: 2013/04/09
Denomination: **'Winred'**
Trade name: Winter Rose Crimson Red

RASPBERRY
(*Rubus*)

► **Holder:** Derek L. Jennings, Maidstone, Kent, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 3385
Date granted: 2008/11/01
Date rights revoked: 2013/04/09
Denomination: **'Joan Irene'**

RIGHTS SURRENDERED

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare*)

► **Holder:** Busch Agricultural Resources LLC, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 4319
Date granted: 2012/06/07
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/07
Approved denomination: **'Innovation'**

► **Holder:** Monsanto Technology, LLC, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Monsanto Canada Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 4107
Date granted: 2011/07/27
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/09
Approved denomination: **'TR07728'**

BEAN
(*Phaseolus vulgaris*)

► **Holder:** Globe Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Terramax Holdings Corporation, Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4060
Date granted: 2011/05/02
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/21
Approved denomination: **'Octane'**

CLEMATIS
(*Clematis*)

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser International S.A.R.L., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 1336
Date granted: 2003/01/06
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'EVIfour'**
Trade name: Royal Velvet

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3121
Date granted: 2008/02/01
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Evipo004'**
Trade name: Harlow Carr

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3128
Date granted: 2008/02/01
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Evipo013'**
Trade name: Chinook

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3129
Date granted: 2008/02/01
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Evipo014'**
Trade name: Gazelle

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser International S.A.R.L., Gaillac, France
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 1337
Date granted: 2003/01/06
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'EVIsix'**
Trade name: Petit Faucon

CLEMATIS
(*Clematis viticella)*

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3123
Date granted: 2008/02/01
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Evipo024'**
Trade name: Picardy

CROWN OF THORNS
(*Euphorbia milii)*

► **Holder:** Plant Planet B.V., Maasdijk, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3864
Date granted: 2010/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2013/05/24
Approved denomination: **'pp0006'**

EUPHORBIA
(*Euphorbia)*

► **Holder:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2726
Date granted: 2007/04/11
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/03
Approved denomination: **'Imprkalip'**
Trade name: Improved Kalipso

HAWAIIAN VULCAN PALM
(*Brighamia insignis*)

► **Holder:** Plant Planet B.V., Maasdijk, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3523
Date granted: 2009/05/25
Date rights surrendered: 2013/05/24
Approved denomination: **'Kirsten'**

HYDRANGEA
(*Hydrangea*)

► **Holder:** Hydrangea Breeders Association b.v., De Kwakel, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3857
Date granted: 2010/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2013/05/24
Approved denomination: **'HBA2001'**

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis*)

► **Holder:** Dalina ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4057
Date granted: 2011/04/18
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/27
Approved denomination: **'Daosto'**

► **Holder:** Jorn M. Hansson, Sonderso, Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1724
Date granted: 2004/02/02
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/02
Approved denomination: **'Sevamil'**
Trade name: Vanilla Symphony

PETUNIA
(*Petunia*)

► **Holder:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4093
Date granted: 2011/06/07
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/19
Approved denomination: **'SAKPET001'**
Trade name: Blueberry Crush

PETUNIA
(*Petunia ×hybrida*)

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3870
Date granted: 2010/06/01
Date rights surrendered: 2013/05/24
Approved denomination: **'KLEPH07119'**
Trade name: Fame Violet Dark Eye

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4334
Date granted: 2012/06/22
Date rights surrendered: 2013/05/24
Approved denomination: **'Petdero'**
Trade name: Sanguna Rose

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 3783
Date granted: 2010/02/22
Date rights surrendered: 2013/05/23
Approved denomination: **'AR2006-6'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4039
Date granted: 2011/03/18
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/18
Approved denomination: **'AR2007-1'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4035
Date granted: 2011/03/18
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/18
Approved denomination: **'AR2007-4'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4036
Date granted: 2011/03/18
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/18
Approved denomination: **'AR2007-6'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4037
Date granted: 2011/03/18
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/18
Approved denomination: **'AR2007-7'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4038
Date granted: 2011/03/18
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/18
Approved denomination: **'AR2007-8'**

ROSE
(*Rosa*)

► **Holder:** Roses Forever ApS, Fåborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2756
Date granted: 2007/06/08
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/19
Approved denomination: **'Evera101'**

► **Holder:** Roses Forever ApS, Fåborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2758
Date granted: 2007/06/08
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/19
Approved denomination: **'Evera104'**

► **Holder:** Roses Forever ApS, Fåborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2762
Date granted: 2007/06/08
Date rights surrendered: 2013/06/19
Approved denomination: **'Evera118'**

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 2693
Date granted: 2007/02/12
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Poulbambe'**
Trade name: Taos

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3120
Date granted: 2008/02/01
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Poulcot008'**
Trade name: Hill Cottage

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3429
Date granted: 2008/12/30
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Poulcs007'**
Trade name: Bernstorff

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3431
Date granted: 2008/12/30
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Poulcs011'**
Trade name: Carcassonne

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3432
Date granted: 2008/12/30
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Poulcs012'**
Trade name: Chambord

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 0602
Date granted: 1999/04/07
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'POULhappy'**
Trade name: Charming Parade

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 0603
Date granted: 1999/04/07
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'POULprima'**
Trade name: Purple Parade

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3436
Date granted: 2008/12/30
Date rights surrendered: 2013/04/18
Approved denomination: **'Poultc010'**
Trade name: Annapolis Towne & Country

ERRATA

Plant Varieties Journal January 2013, Number 86,
Applications abandoned

Wheat (Triticum aestivum)
Denomination: 'Cardale'
Application number: 11-7270

This variety was published as abandoned when in fact, it was not.

Plant Varieties Journal October 2012, Number 85,
Application under examination

Impatiens (Impatiens walleriana)
Denomination: 'Balcoree' (Rockapulco Coral Reef)
Application number: 11-7229

In the variety description, the denomination of the reference variety 'Musica Pastel Salmon' should have been listed as 'Musica Salmon'.

APPLE
(Malus domestica)

Proposed denomination: **'AAC Eversweet'**
Application number: 12-7645
Application date: 2012/06/28
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

Varieties used for comparison: 'Evangeline' and 'Summerland McIntosh'

Summary: *The leaves of 'AAC Eversweet' are wider than those of both reference varieties. The fruit of 'AAC Eversweet' is large to very large whereas it is medium sized in 'Evangeline' and 'Summerland McIntosh'. 'AAC Eversweet' has a larger fruit diameter than those of the reference varieties. There is strong ribbing on the fruit of 'AAC Eversweet' whereas it is absent or weak on the reference varieties. The ground colour of the fruit of 'AAC Eversweet' is whitish yellow whereas it is yellow in 'Evangeline' and green in 'Summerland McIntosh'. The relative area of the overcolour of 'AAC Eversweet' is medium sized whereas it is small on 'Evangeline'. The overcolour of 'AAC Eversweet' is red whereas it is orange red to pink red on 'Evangeline' and purple red on 'Summerland McIntosh'. The pattern of the overcolour of the fruit of 'AAC Eversweet' is flushed, striped and mottled whereas it is flushed and mottled on 'Evangeline' and only solid flush on 'Summerland McIntosh'. Time for harvest of 'AAC Eversweet' is early whereas it is mid to late season in 'Evangeline' and mid-season in 'Summerland McIntosh'.*

Description:
TREE: strong vigour, ramified type, upright to spreading growth habit, fruit bearing on both spurs and long shoots
ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: medium thickness, reddish brown on sunny side, medium density of pubescence on distal half, few to medium number of lenticels

LEAF BLADE: upwards to outwards attitude in relation to shoot, medium length/width ratio, medium intensity of green colour, crenate margins, medium to dense pubescence on lower side, small extent of anthocyanin colouration at base of petiole

FLOWER: early to mid-season beginning of flowering, predominantly light pink at balloon stage, medium diameter when petals pressed into horizontal position, free to intermediate arrangement of petals, stigmas positioned above anthers

YOUNG FRUIT: medium extent of anthocyanin overcolour
FRUIT: large to very large size, small to medium height/diameter ratio, obloid shape, strong ribbing, weak crowning at calyx end, medium sized eye, medium to long sepal, early harvest maturity, early to mid-season time of eating maturity
FRUIT SKIN: absent or weak bloom, weak greasiness, whitish yellow ground colour, small area of russet around stalk attachment, absent or small area of russet on cheeks and around eye basin, medium number of small to medium sized lenticels
OVER COLOUR OF SKIN: medium sized area, flushed, striped and mottled pattern, red in colour, medium to dark intensity, narrow stripes
STALK: medium thickness
STALK CAVITY: deep and broad
EYE BASIN: medium depth and broad
FRUIT FLESH: soft to medium firmness, white to cream, fully open aperture of locules

Origin and Breeding: 'AAC Eversweet' originated from the cross, 'Kestral' X the Kentville seedling S17-01-02, conducted in 1985 at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Atlantic Food and Horticultural Research Centre in Kentville, Nova Scotia. The seedlings from the original cross were planted in a seedling block in 1987, re-propagated and planted in a comparative field trial in Block 145 in 2003. In years 4 to 7, selection was conducted based on precocity, fruit size, fruit colour and yield. 'AAC Eversweet' was selected for its exceptional shelf life in maintaining its firmness and sweet flavour.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'AAC Eversweet' were conducted at the Kentville Research Station of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Kentville, Nova Scotia. Plots consisted of 5 individually standing trees planted in a RCB design, spaced 3 metres apart in the row and 5 metres between the rows. Both the candidate and reference varieties were grafted on MM106 rootstalks. 'AAC Eversweet' was planted in 2009 and the reference varieties were planted in 2005. Observations were completed during the 2012 growing season.

Comparison table for 'AAC Eversweet'

	'AAC Eversweet'	'Evangeline'*	'Summerland McIntosh'*
Length of internode of one year old shoot (cm)			
mean	28.09	35.51	29.35
std. deviation	2.7	2.9	3.9
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	7.9	5.6	6.9
std. deviation	1.3	0.9	0.7
Fruit diameter (mm)			
mean	86.0	72.1	73.6
std. deviation	4.3	2.9	2.9

*reference varieties

Apple: 'AAC Eversweet' (left) with reference varieties 'Summerland McIntosh' (center) and 'Evangeline' (right)

Apple: 'AAC Eversweet' (left) with reference varieties 'Evangeline' (center) and 'Summerland McIntosh' (right)

BARLEY
(Hordeum vulgare)

Proposed denomination: **'ABI Voyager'**
Application number: 12-7609
Application date: 2012/05/09
Applicant: Busch Agricultural Resources LLC, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Busch Agricultural Resources Inc. Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Breeder: Joshua Butler, Bush Agricultural Resources LLC, Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Metcalfe', 'Merit' and 'Conrad'

Summary: *The frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves is very low on 'ABI Voyager' whereas it is medium on 'Merit' and 'Conrad'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the flag leaf auricles is very weak on 'ABI Voyager' whereas it is medium on 'Merit' and strong on 'Conrad'. The flag leaves of 'ABI Voyager' have weak glaucosity on the sheath whereas it is medium on 'Merit'. The spike attitude of 'ABI Voyager' is erect to semi-erect whereas it is horizontal in 'AC Metcalfe'. The spike collar of 'ABI Voyager' is cup shaped whereas it is platform on 'AC Metcalfe' and 'Merit'. The spike of 'ABI Voyager' is very lax to lax whereas it is dense in 'AC Metcalfe' and medium density on 'Conrad'. In the median spikelet, the glume and awn are equal in length to the grain in 'ABI Voyager' whereas the glume and awn are shorter than the grain in 'AC Metcalfe' and 'Merit'.*

Description:
PLANT: two row, spring malting barley, erect growth habit at tillering, medium density of pubescence on the lower leaf sheaths, very low frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves

FLAG LEAF: weak to medium pubescence on blade
FLAG LEAF SHEATH: weak glaucosity, weak to medium density of pubescence
AURICLES: very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration

SPIKE: emerges mid-season, very weak glaucosity, erect to semi-erect attitude, cup shaped collar, tapering to parallel shape, very lax to lax density, parallel to weakly divergent attitude of sterile spikelet, glume and awn length of the median spikelet are equal in length to the grain
LEMMA AWNS: equal to longer than length of spike, semi-smooth to rough spiculations on margins
FIRST SEGMENT OF RACHIS: short to medium length, weak to medium curvature

KERNEL: very weak anthocyanin colouration of nerves of the lemma at beginning of ripening, whitish aleurone layer, long rachilla hairs, husk present, weak spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, weak hairiness on ventral furrow, frontal disposition of lodicules, horseshoe to transverse crease basal markings, medium length and width

AGRONOMY: good resistance to lodging, fair tolerance to straw breakage

Origin and Breeding: 'ABI Voyager' (experimental designation 2B03-3719 and TR09402) was derived from the cross between '2B96-5038' and '2B97-4796' conducted in the spring of 2000 in Fort Collins, Colorado. The F1 generation was increased in the greenhouse during the fall of 2000, followed by an F2 population in Idaho Falls, Idaho in the spring of 2001 and an F3 single seed descent generation in the greenhouse during the winter/spring of 2001/02. A total of 43 F4 head rows were planted in Idaho Falls in the spring of 2002. One of six rows, identified as 043-097, was selected and increased in Christchurch, New Zealand and advanced to Y1. The single F5 row selection was assigned the experimental number, 2B03-3719, and was entered into replicated performance testing in the spring of 2003. Selection criteria include yield, maturity, straw strength, and malting quality traits. In 2008 and 2009, 'ABI Voyager' was entered in the Western Spring Barley Nursery regional performance nurseries. In 2007 and 2008, the line was entered into regional trials. In 2009, it was entered into the Canadian Western Two-Row Barley Cooperative Registration Trials as TR09402.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'ABI Voyager' were conducted in Minto, Manitoba during the 2011 and 2012 growing seasons. The trials consisted of 4 replicates per variety in a RCB design. Each replication consisted of 5 rows, measuring approximately 5 metres in length by 1 metre wide. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 15 measurements in 2011 and 20 measurements in 2012.

Barley: 'ABI Voyager' (left) with reference varieties 'Conrad' (centre left), 'AC Metcalfe' (centre right) and 'Merit' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Brahma'**
Application number: 13-8038
Application date: 2013/05/07
Applicant: Monsanto Technology, LLC, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Monsanto Technology, LLC, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Xena' and 'Champion'

Summary: *The flag leaves of 'Brahma' are longer and wider than those of 'Xena' and shorter and narrower than those of 'Champion'. The collar of 'Brahma' is cup shaped whereas it is platform shaped on 'Champion'. The spike shape of 'Brahma' is parallel whereas it is tapering in 'Champion'. The spike of 'Brahma' is longer than that of both reference varieties. The curvature of the first segment of the rachis of 'Brahma' is weak to medium whereas it is medium to strong on 'Xena'.*

Description:
PLANT: two row, spring feed barley, intermediate growth habit at tillering, absent or very sparse pubescence on the lower leaf sheaths

FLAG LEAF: weak to medium pubescence on blade
FLAG LEAF SHEATH: medium glaucosity, weak pubescence
AURICLES: very weak anthocyanin colouration

SPIKE: emerges mid-season, weak to medium glaucosity, semi-erect attitude, cup shaped collar, parallel shape, lax to medium density, parallel to parallel to weakly divergent attitude of sterile spikelet, glume and awn length of the median spikelet are equal in length to the grain
LEMMA AWNS: weak anthocyanin colouration of the tips, longer than length of spike, rough spiculations on margins
FIRST SEGMENT OF RACHIS: short to medium length, weak to medium curvature

KERNEL: very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration of nerves of the lemma at beginning of ripening, whitish aleurone layer, long rachilla hairs, husk absent, absent or very weak spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, no hairiness on ventral furrow, clasping disposition of lodicules, transverse crease basal markings, long, wide

AGRONOMY: good resistance to lodging, fair to good resistance to shattering, fair to good tolerance to straw breakage and drought

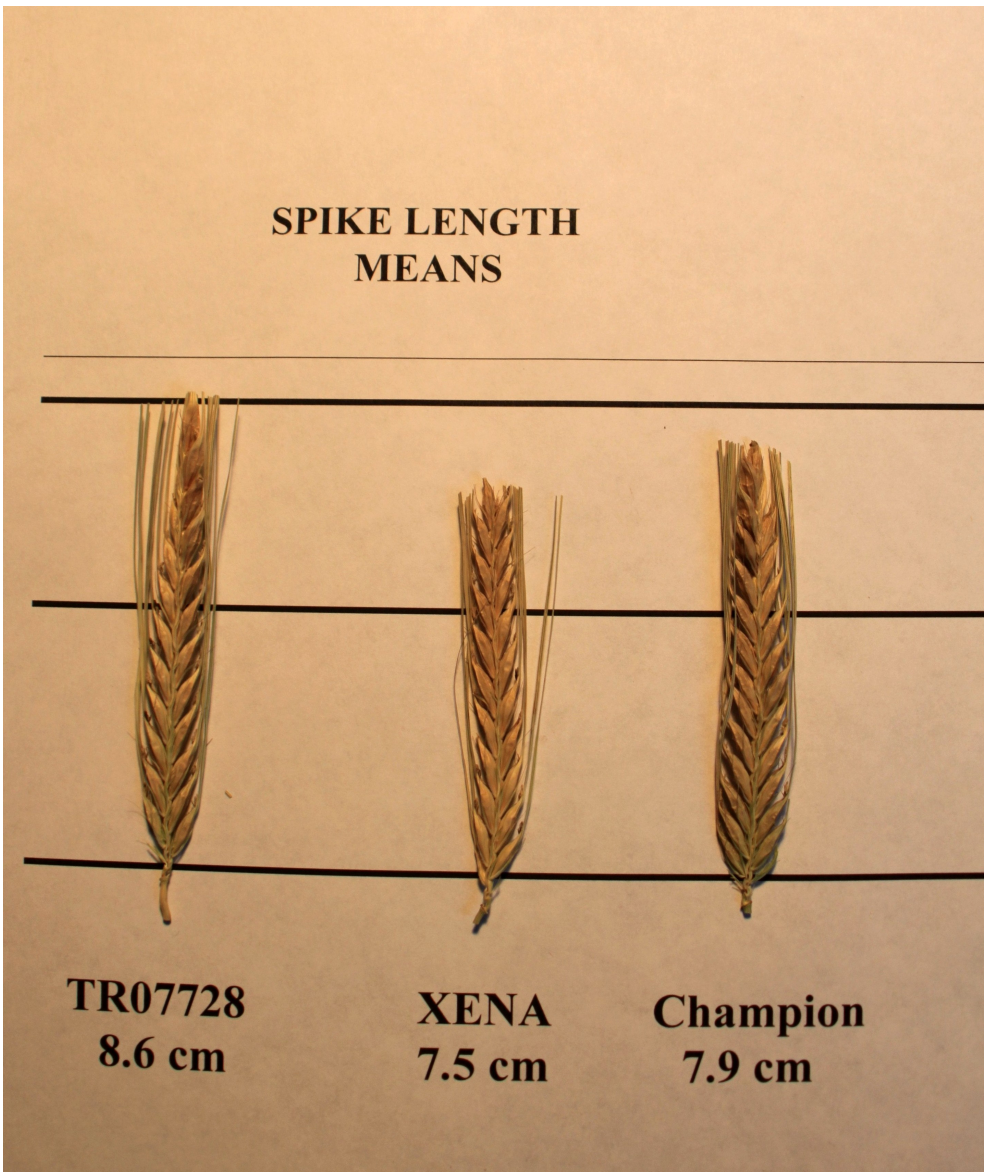
Origin and Breeding: 'Brahma' (experimental designation BZ504-125 and TR07728) originated from the cross 'Salute' / 'Xena' made near Yuma, Arizona in March, 2002 and was advanced using the standard pedigree method. The F1 was grown near Bozeman, Montana in the spring of 2002 and F2 seed was planted near Yuma in November, 2002. Single F2 spikes were selected in April, 2003, were threshed in bulk and planted as an F3 population in May, 2003 near Bozeman, Montana. Several F4 rows from this cross were selected based on plant height, straw strength and disease tolerance and were harvested in the fall of 2004. One such row was selected and designated BZ504-125. The F5 through F8 generations were tested for grain yield and other agronomic traits from 2005 through 2008. TR07728 was tested in the Canadian Two Row Barley Coop in 2007 and 2008 and was recommended for registration by the Prairie Recommending Committee for Oat and Barley in February 2009.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Brahma' were conducted in Neapolis, Alberta during the 2008 and 2009 growing seasons. The trials were planted in a RCB design and consisted of 3 replicates of each variety, with each variety grown and replicated 4 times in each replicate. Each replicate was approximately 5 metres in length with 5 rows per replicate spaced 0.23 metres between rows. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 24 measurements per variety.

Comparison table for 'Brahma'

	'Brahma'	'Xena'*	'Champion'*
Flag leaf length (cm)			
mean	9.6	9.1	13.7
std. deviation	1.02	1.01	2.01
Flag leaf width (cm)			
mean	0.66	0.59	0.76
std. deviation	0.07	0.05	0.08
Plant height (cm)			
mean	81.7	83.8	83.8
std. deviation	7.8	10.6	8.9
Spike length (cm)			
mean	8.6	7.5	7.9
std. deviation	0.83	0.59	0.40

*reference varieties



Barley: ‘Brahma’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Xena’ (centre) and ‘Champion’ (right)

BLUE HONEYSUCKLE
(Lonicera caerulea)

Proposed denomination: **'Borealis'**
Application number: 07-5728
Application date: 2007/01/31
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Robert H. Bors, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Indigo Gem' and 'Tundra'

Summary: *The density of pubescence on the one year old shoot of 'Borealis' is absent or very sparse whereas it is medium on both reference varieties. The bark on the one year old shoot of 'Borealis' tends to be tinted more red brown whereas it is a bit more dark brown on both reference varieties. There is strong development of adventitious buds on 'Borealis' whereas it is medium on 'Tundra'. The leaves of 'Borealis' are longer and wider than those of 'Indigo Gem'. The fruit of 'Borealis' is shorter than that of 'Tundra' and wider than that of 'Indigo Gem'. The fruit of 'Borealis' are hidden in the foliage whereas the fruit of both reference varieties are more exposed. The fruit of 'Borealis' are not readily excised from the plant resulting in more damage to the plants and fruit when harvested mechanically whereas both reference varieties lend themselves well to mechanical harvesting as the fruit can be harvested with little or no damage.*

Description:
PLANT: medium vigour, semi-upright growth habit, medium to strong branching, early time of bud burst
ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: no lenticels, absent or very sparse density of pubescence, red brown bark, strong development of adventitious buds

LEAF: medium length/width ratio, acute apex, medium density of pubescence on lower side, medium to dark green on upper side
STEM-CLASPING LEAF: medium to large, pubescent

FLOWER: begins flowering early to mid-season, sparse pubescence of corolla tube, horizontal attitude, style longer than anther length
SEPAL: medium length

FRUIT: begins ripening early to mid-season, broad elliptic in cross section, broad oblong in lateral view, truncate shape of calyx end, medium size of eye opening, intermediate smoothness of surface, dense tufts of hair at apex
FRUIT SKIN: medium to strong bloom, medium to dark intensity of blue colour

Origin and Breeding: 'Borealis' arose as the result of the cross, 'Kiev #8' (Blue Velvet) x 'Tomichka' (Blue Belle) conducted in 2001 at the Department of Plant Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The resulting seedlings from that and other crosses (approximately 850) were field planted in 2002 in the Horticulture Plots of the University. Advanced selection status occurred in 2006. Selection criteria included field hardiness, plant vigour and productivity, fruit size, fruit quality and flavour.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Borealis' were conducted at the University of Saskatchewan Horticulture Plots, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan during the summer of 2012. Fifty (50) plants of each variety were planted in 2008 spaced 0.5 metres apart between plants and 3.5 metres between rows. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Comparison table for 'Borealis'

	'Borealis'	'Indigo Gem'*	'Tundra'*
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	7.3	6.1	7.2
std. deviation	0.40	0.45	0.55
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	3.3	3.1	3.3
std. deviation	0.40	0.19	0.27
Fruit length (mm)			
mean	15.9	14.8	18.0
std. deviation	1.23	1.47	1.58
Fruit width (mm)			
mean	11.3	10.2	11.0
std. deviation	1.04	1.11	1.24

*reference varieties

Blue Honeysuckle: 'Borealis'

Blue Honeysuckle: Reference variety 'Tundra'

Blue Honeysuckle: 'Borealis' (right) with reference varieties 'Tundra' (left) and 'Indigo Gem' (centre)

Proposed denomination: **'Tundra'**
Application number: 07-5729
Application date: 2007/01/31
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Robert H. Bors, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Indigo Gem' and 'Borealis'

Summary: *The density of pubescence on the one year old shoot of 'Tundra' is medium whereas it is absent or very sparse on 'Borealis'. The bark on the one year old shoot of 'Tundra' is tinted darker brown whereas it is a bit more red brown on 'Borealis'. There is medium development of adventitious buds on 'Tundra' whereas it is strong on the reference varieties. The leaves of 'Tundra' are longer and wider than those of 'Indigo Gem'. The fruit of 'Tundra' is longer than both reference varieties and wider than 'Indigo Gem'. The fruit of 'Tundra' are exposed within the canopy whereas the fruit of 'Borealis' are hidden in the foliage. 'Tundra' lends itself well to mechanical harvesting as the fruit can be harvested with little or no damage whereas the fruit of 'Borealis' are not readily excised from the plant resulting in more damage to the plants and fruit when harvested mechanically.*

Description:
PLANT: medium vigour, semi-upright growth habit, medium to strong branching, early time of bud burst
ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: no lenticels, medium density of pubescence, dark brown bark, medium development of adventitious buds

LEAF: medium length/width ratio, acute apex, dense pubescence on lower side, medium to dark green on upper side
STEM-CLASPING LEAF: medium to large, pubescent

FLOWER: begins flowering early to mid-season, sparse pubescence of corolla tube, horizontal attitude, style longer than anther length
SEPAL: medium length

FRUIT: begins ripening early, broad elliptic in cross section, broad oblong in lateral view, truncate shape of calyx end, medium size of eye opening, intermediate smoothness of surface, dense tufts of hair at apex
FRUIT SKIN: medium to strong bloom, medium to dark intensity of blue colour

Origin and Breeding: 'Tundra' arose as the result of the cross, 'Kiev #8' (Blue Velvet) x 'Tomichka' (Blue Belle) conducted in 2001 at the Department of Plant Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The resulting seedlings from that and other crosses (approximately 850) were field planted in 2002 in the Horticulture Plots of the University. Advanced selection status occurred in 2006. Selection criteria included field hardiness, plant vigour and productivity, fruit size, fruit quality and flavour.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Tundra' were conducted at the University of Saskatchewan Horticulture Plots, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan during the summer of 2012. Fifty (50) plants of each variety were planted in 2008 spaced 0.5 metres apart between plants and 3.5 metres between rows. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Comparison table for 'Tundra'

	'Tundra'	'Indigo Gem'*	'Borealis'*
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	7.2	6.1	7.3
std. deviation	0.55	0.45	0.40
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	3.3	3.1	3.3
std. deviation	0.27	0.19	0.40
Fruit length (mm)			
mean	18.0	14.8	15.9
std. deviation	1.58	1.47	1.23
Fruit width (mm)			
mean	11.0	10.2	11.3
std. deviation	1.24	1.11	1.04

*reference varieties

Blue Honeysuckle: 'Tundra'

Blue Honeysuckle: Reference variety 'Borealis'

Blue Honeysuckle: 'Tundra' (left) with reference varieties 'Indigo Gem' (centre) and 'Borealis' (right)

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(Chrysanthemum ×morifolium)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0001'**
Trade name: Gansu Yellow
Application number: 10-7059
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yogolden Gate' (Golden Gate)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIDZ0001' are larger than the plants of 'Yogolden Gate'. The plant growth habit is upright for 'CIDZ0001' while it is semi-upright for 'Yogolden Gate'. The flower head of 'CIDZ0001' has three types of ray florets; ligulate, incurved, and spatulate, whereas the flower head of 'Yogolden Gate' has only spatulate ray florets. Curvature of the longitudinal axis of the ray floret is moderately reflexing for 'CIDZ0001' while the ray floret of 'Yogolden Gate' is weakly incurving.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is shallow to medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is yellow (RHS 6C) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, high height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: more than two types, predominant type is ligulate, secondary type is incurved, tertiary type is spatulate, attitude of basal part is moderately descending, medium length corolla tube, moderately convex in cross-section at widest point, weakly revolute margins, longitudinal axis is moderately reflexed along distal quarter, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is strongly incurved along distal half, high length to width ratio, mamillate tip, inner side is yellow (brighter than RHS 6A) with a darker yellow (RHS 9A) tip and veins, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side

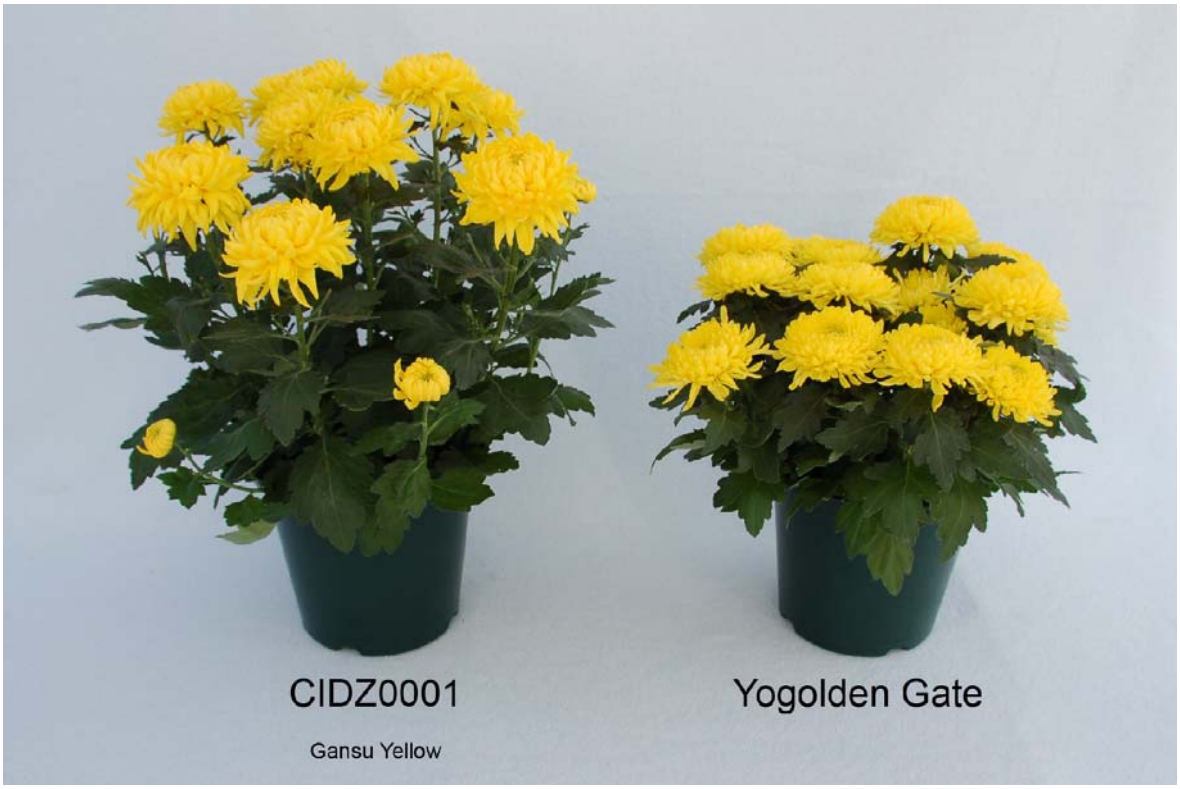
Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0001' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in November 1999, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-6177' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-4206' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in November 1999. 'CIDZ0001' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in July 2000 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA, based on its flower colour, plant growth habit, and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0001' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 14, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0001'

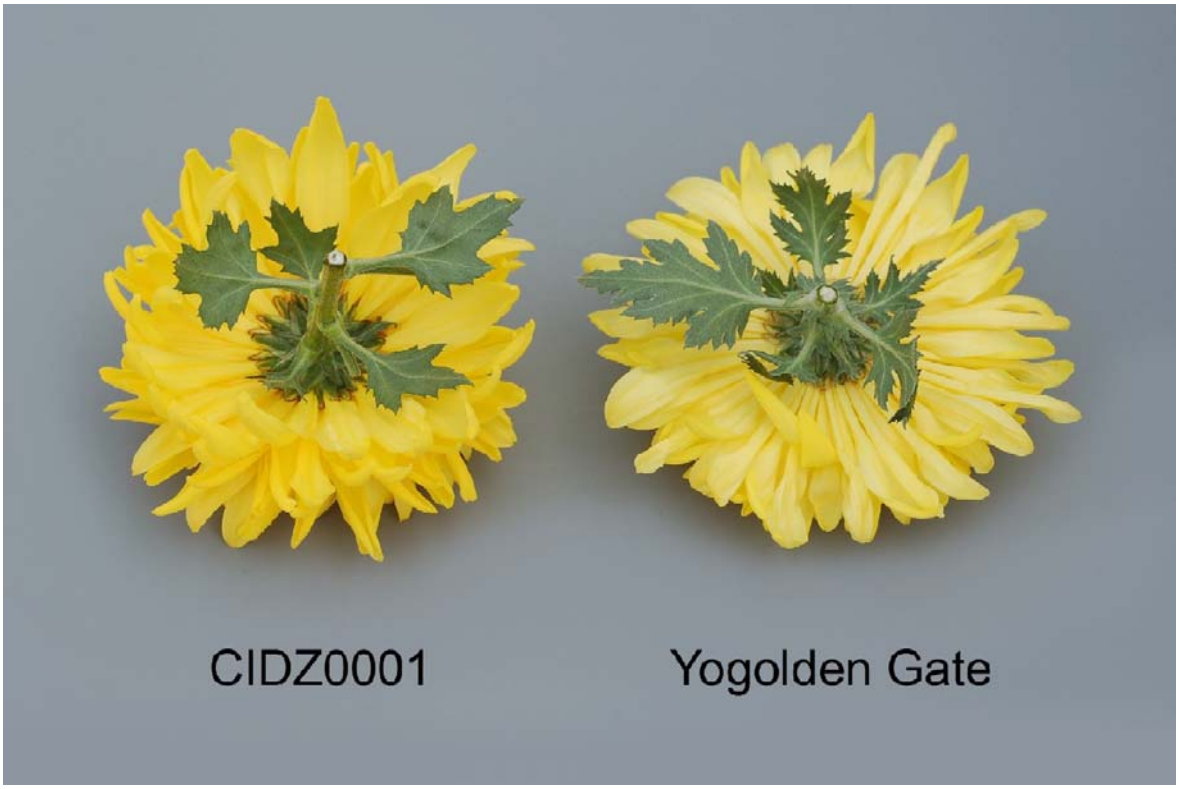
	'CIDZ0001'	'Yogolden Gate'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	37.3	28.5
std. deviation	2.39	1.93
Plant width (cm)		
mean	52.9	45.7
std. deviation	1.96	0.95

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0001' (left) with reference variety 'Yogolden Gate' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0001' (left) with reference variety 'Yogolden Gate' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0001' (left) with reference variety 'Yogolden Gate' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0002'**
Trade name: Pittsburgh Purple
Application number: 10-7060
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yowinnipeg' (Winnipeg)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIDZ0002' are taller and have longer ray florets compared to the plants of 'Yowinnipeg'. Just before opening, the colour of the outer side of the flower bud is dark purple red for 'CIDZ0002' while it is light blue violet with violet tones for 'Yowinnipeg'. The curvature along the longitudinal axis of a ray floret from the inner row is strongly incurved for 'CIDZ0002' while the ray floret of 'Yowinnipeg' is weakly incurved. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret is dark brown to dark purple red for 'CIDZ0002' while it is blue pink with lighter blue pink margins for 'Yowinnipeg'.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, very sparse branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: length to width ratio is medium, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are parallel, predominant shape of base is mostly truncate, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is dark purple red (RHS N186D) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, daisy type, sparse to medium density of outer ray florets, medium to dense inner ray florets
RAY FLORET: two types, predominant type is quilled, secondary type is spatulate, very long corolla tube, profile of tube is flattened, longitudinal axis is straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is strongly incurved along distal quarter, very high length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is dark brown to dark purple red (RHS N186C-D), colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is violet (RHS 76C-D) with darker violet (RHS 75A) apex, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is markedly different, outer side of ray floret from inner row is black (closest to RHS N186A)
DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, profile in cross-section is flat, green with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, light yellow (RHS 13A) at anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0002' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in November 1999, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-6132' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-6606' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2000. 'CIDZ0002' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in November 2000 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA, based on its flower colour, plant growth habit, and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0002' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate variety and 9 plants, or parts of plants, of the reference variety on November 14, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0002'

	'CIDZ0002'	'Yowinnipeg'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	32.8	28.1
std. deviation	2.04	1.35

Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
outer side	N186D	76D with 75B tones
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	5.6	3.9
std. deviation	0.36	0.20
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	N186C-D	N74C-D with 75A margins

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0002' (left) with reference variety 'Yowinnipeg' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0002' (left) with reference variety 'Yowinnipeg' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0003'**
Trade name: Bloomfield Yellow
Application number: 10-7061
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yocovington' (Covington)

Summary: *The ray florets of 'CIDZ0003' have weakly involute rolling of the margin along the basal half compared to the ray florets of 'Yocovington' which have moderately revolute rolling of the margin along the distal half and only on one margin. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0003' is yellow fading to lighter yellow towards the base with a darker yellow tip while for 'Yocovington', the colour is lighter yellow. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret compared to the colour of the inner side is markedly different for 'CIDZ0003' while they are similar for 'Yocovington'. The colour of the outer side is light yellow for 'CIDZ0003' whereas it is yellow green for 'Yocovington'.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright to semi-upright growth habit, sparse to medium branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards to horizontal, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak glossiness of upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER HEAD: double, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, medium to dense ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, short corolla tube, weakly concave in cross-section at widest point, weakly involute margins, longitudinal axis ranges from very weakly incurved along distal quarter to straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is moderately incurved along distal quarter, medium to high length to width ratio, mamillate tip, inner side is yellow (RHS 6A) fading to lighter yellow (RHS 6B) towards base with darker yellow (RHS 9A) tip, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow (closest to RHS 8B), in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar

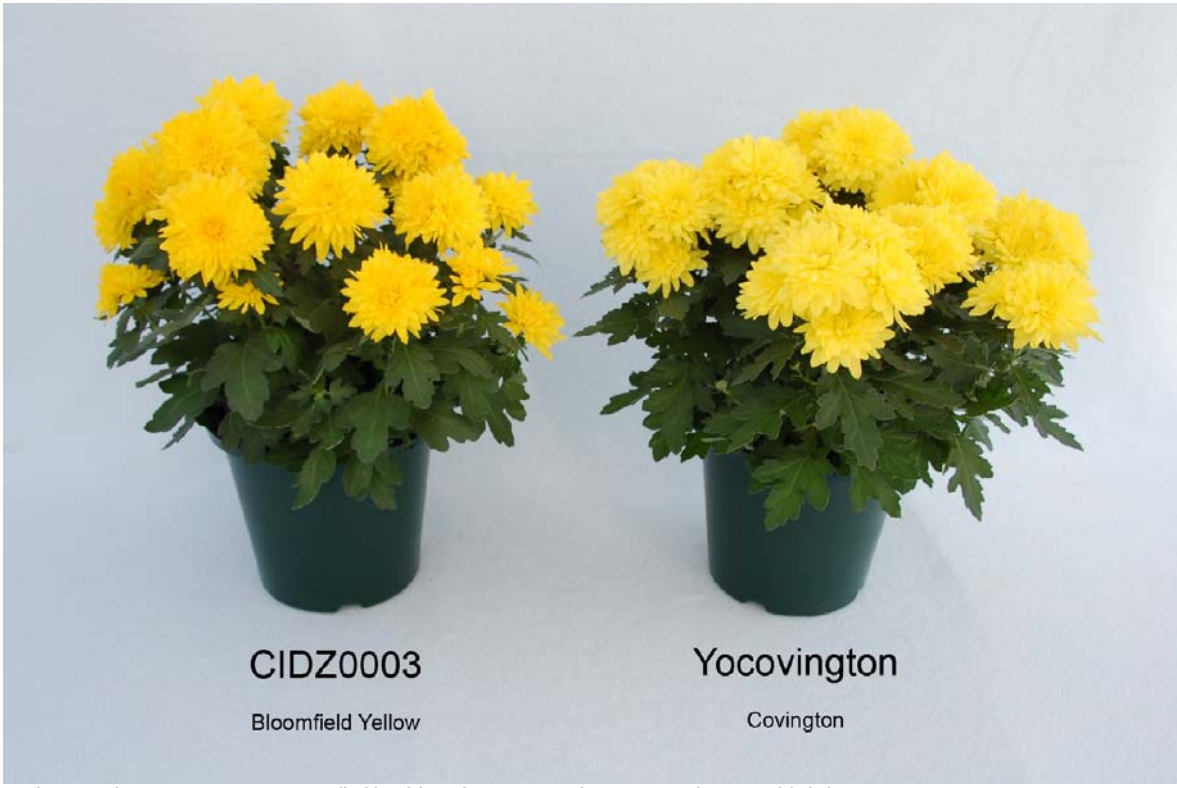
Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0003' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in May 2005, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-A7604' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-A5705' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2005. 'CIDZ0003' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in May 2006 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA, based on its flower colour, plant growth habit, and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0003' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 15, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0003'

	'CIDZ0003'	**'Yocovington'***
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	6A fading to 6B at base with 9A tip	4A-B
outer side	closest to 8B	closest to 4C

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0003' (left) with reference variety 'Yocovington' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0003' (left) with reference variety 'Yocovington' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0004'**
Trade name: Petaluma White
Application number: 10-7062
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yojuneau' (Juneau)

Summary: *The depth of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf is shallow for 'CIDZ0004' while it is medium to deep for 'Yojuneau'. Just before opening, the colour of the outer side of the flower bud is yellowish white for 'CIDZ0004' while it is pinkish white for 'Yojuneau'. 'CIDZ0004' has a larger flower head diameter and a broader ray floret than 'Yojuneau'. The attitude of the basal part of the ray floret is horizontal for 'CIDZ0004' while it is moderately ascending for 'Yojuneau'. 'CIDZ0004' has a pointed ray floret tip while 'Yojuneau' has a mamillate ray floret tip. The colour of the disc before anther dehiscence is medium yellow for 'CIDZ0004' whereas it is yellowish green for 'Yojuneau'.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse to medium branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium to high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is short to medium length, lowest lateral sinus is shallow, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging to parallel, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak glossiness of upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, few to medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is yellowish white (RHS 155B) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, daisy type, low height in non-disbudded plants, two rows of ray florets, medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 22 to 26 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is horizontal, two keels on upper surface, very short corolla tube, flat to weakly convex in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, medium length to width ratio, pointed tip, inner side is white (RHS NN155D) with an occasional yellow streak, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side
DISC: small diameter relative to flower head diameter, strongly domed profile in cross-section, green to yellowish with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow after anther dehiscence

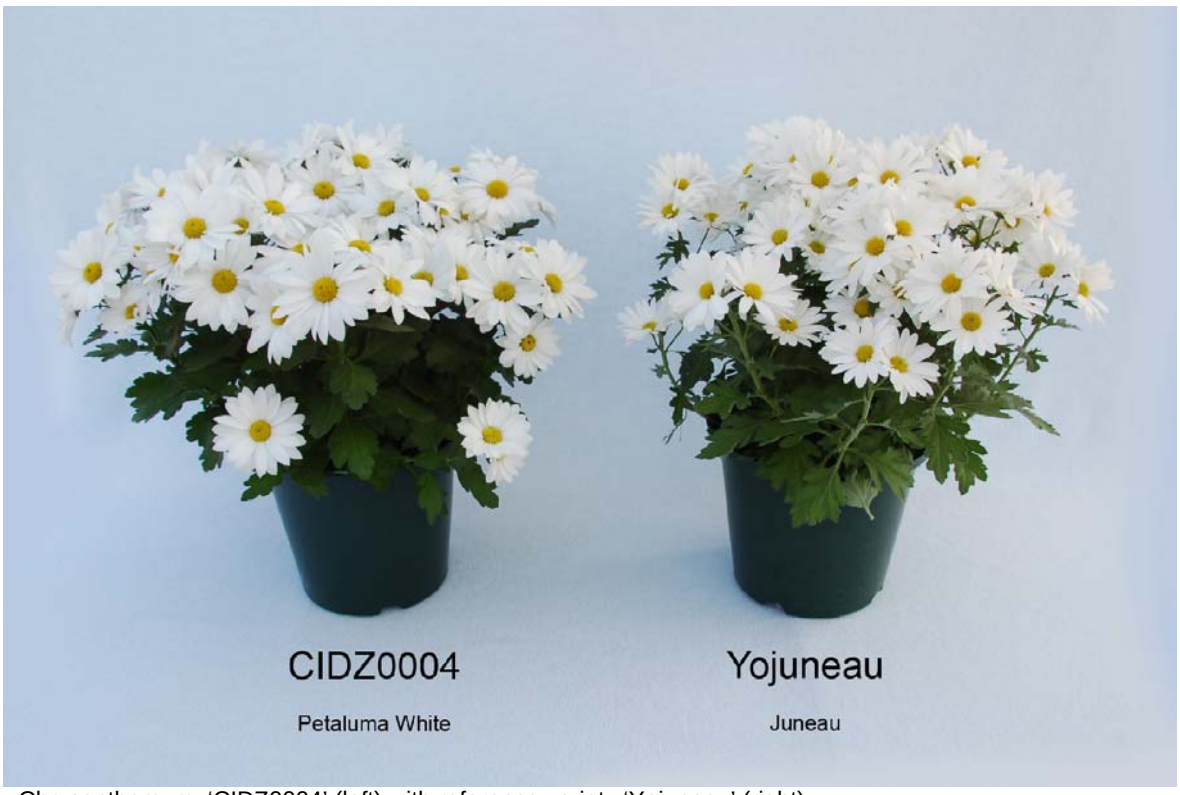
Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0004' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in February 2006, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-A9154' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-A9028' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2006. 'CIDZ0004' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in November 2006 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA, based on its flower colour, plant growth habit, and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0004' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 14, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0004'

	'CIDZ0004'	**'Yojuneau'***
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)		
outer side	155B	NN155C
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	7.5	6.8
std. deviation	0.34	0.36
Ray floret width (cm)		
mean	1.2	0.9
std. deviation	0.09	0.11

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0004' (left) with reference variety 'Yojuneau' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0004' (left) with reference variety 'Yojuneau' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0005'**
Trade name: Lemon Springs
Application number: 10-7063
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yellow Yograceland' (Graceland Yellow)

Summary: *The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf are parallel for 'CIDZ0005' while the margins of 'Yellow Yograceland' are diverging. The leaf margin of 'CIDZ0005' has many indentations whereas the leaf margin of 'Yellow Yograceland' has a moderate number of indentations. The flower head of 'CIDZ0005' is smaller in diameter with a greater number of ray florets than the flower head of 'Yellow Yograceland'. The ray floret length to width ratio is high for 'CIDZ0005' while it is medium for 'Yellow Yograceland'. The inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0005' is yellow whereas it is lighter yellow with dark yellow streaks for 'Yellow Yograceland'. In comparison to the colour of the inner side of the ray floret, the colour of the outer side of the ray floret is similar for 'CIDZ0005' while it is markedly different for 'Yellow Yograceland'.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse to medium branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards to horizontal, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are parallel, predominant shape of base is obtuse and truncate, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, many indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is yellow green (closest to RHS 4C) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, anemone type, very low height in non-disbudded plants, one to two rows of ray florets, sparse to medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 24 to 34 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending and horizontal, two to three keels on upper surface, very short corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, high length to width ratio, emarginate and mamillate tip, inner side is yellow (RHS 4A) with darker yellow (RHS 5B) located on keels, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is yellow green (RHS 4C), in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar
DISC: medium diameter relative to head diameter, green brown (closest to RHS 151D) before anther dehiscence, yellow (RHS 8A) at anther dehiscence
DISC FLORET: funnel type, outer side is yellow (RHS 8A), inner side is yellow (RHS 6A)

Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0005' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in February 2006, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-A7630' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-B0094' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2006. 'CIDZ0005' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in November 2006 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA, based on its flower colour, plant growth habit, and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0005' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 15, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0005'

	'CIDZ0005'	'Yellow Yograceland'*
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)		
outer side	closest to 4C	10C with 8C streaks at apex
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	7.6	9.1
std. deviation	0.28	0.39
Number of ray florets per flower head		
mean	26.3	21.3
std. deviation	3.95	0.82
range	24-34	20-22
Ray floret width (cm)		
mean	0.8	1.4
std. deviation	0.08	0.08
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	4A with 5B on keels	lighter than 7D with 6C streaks
outer side	4C	as light as 4D with 4B-C streaks

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0005' (left) with reference variety 'Yellow Yograceland' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0005' (left) with reference variety 'Yellow Yograceland' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0005' (left) with reference variety 'Yellow Yograceland' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0007'**
Trade name: Shanghai Red
Application number: 10-7065
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yoharvard' (Harvard)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIDZ0007' have darker green leaves and longer ray florets compared to the plants of 'Yoharvard'. The depth of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf is medium to deep for 'CIDZ0007' while it is shallow to medium depth for 'Yoharvard'. The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf are mostly diverging for 'CIDZ0007' while they are mostly touching for 'Yoharvard'. The leaf margin of 'CIDZ0007' has a moderate number of medium depth incisions whereas the leaf margin of 'Yoharvard' has many, deep incisions. The profile at the widest point of the ray floret in cross-section is weakly convex for 'CIDZ0007' while it is moderately concave for 'Yoharvard'. The margin of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0007' is moderately revolute along the distal half while for 'Yoharvard', the margin of the ray floret is weakly involute along the basal quarter. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0007' is brown purple with lighter tones whereas the ray floret of 'Yoharvard' is light yellow brown with strong, brown purple, mottled overcolour.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium to deep, margins of lowest lateral sinus are mostly diverging, predominant shape of base is truncate, weak to strong glossiness of upper side, dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is dark purple red (RHS 187C) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, medium height in disbudded plants, medium to dense ray florets, ray florets from inner rows are dense
RAY FLORET: two types, predominant type is ligulate, secondary type is incurved, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, weakly convex in cross-section at widest point, margin is moderately revolute along distal half, longitudinal axis is weak to moderately reflexed along distal quarter, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is moderately incurved along distal quarter, medium to high length to width ratio; pointed, emarginate and mamillate tip; inner side is dark purple red (brighter than RHS 46A), colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is brown red (RHS 184C) with lighter tones, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar, outer side of ray floret from inner row is brown red (RHS 181B-C)

Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0007' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in June 2006, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-6483' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-A8021' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2006. 'CIDZ0007' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in March 2007 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA, based on its flower colour, plant growth habit, and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0007' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Plants of the candidate variety were disbudded. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate variety and 9 plants, or parts of plants, of the reference variety on November 14, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0007'

	'CIDZ0007'	'Yoharvard'*
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	5.6	3.7
std. deviation	0.17	0.26
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
outer side	184C with lighter tones	164D with 184C-D strongly mottled overcolour
Colour of ray floret from inner row (RHS)		
outer side	181B-C	184C-D

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0007' (left) with reference variety 'Yoharvard' (right)

Chrysanthemum: ‘CIDZ0007’ (left) with reference variety ‘Yoharvard’ (right)

Chrysanthemum: ‘CIDZ0007’ (left) with reference variety ‘Yoharvard’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0011'**
Trade name: Pink Sonoma Improved
Application number: 10-7069
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yosonoma' (Sonoma)

Summary: *Just before opening, the colour of the outer side of the flower bud of 'CIDZ0011' is blue pink with blue pink to brown purple at the base whereas the flower bud of 'Yosonoma' is blue pink with violet along the margins of the ray florets. The attitude of the basal part of the ray floret is moderately ascending for 'CIDZ0011' while it is very upright for 'Yosonoma'. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0011' is blue pink with purple and darker blue pink overcolour whereas for 'Yosonoma', it is darker blue pink with blue pink to light blue pink overcolour. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0011' is violet whereas for 'Yosonoma', it is violet with darker violet along the central bar. At anther dehiscence, 'CIDZ0011' has a medium yellow disc while 'Yosonoma' has a yellowish green disc.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, medium branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium to long, lowest lateral sinus is medium to deep, margins of lowest lateral sinus are parallel, predominant shape of base is acute, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, dark green on upper side, medium to many indentations of margin, deep indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: just before opening, outer side is blue pink (RHS 186D) with blue pink to brown purple (RHS 186C-B) base
FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, daisy type, medium height in non-disbudded plants, one to three rows of ray florets, medium to dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 29 to 36 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, more than two keels on upper surface, very short corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is very weakly reflexed at apical tip only, high length to width ratio, pointed tip, inner side is blue pink (RHS 72D) with purple (RHS 71C) and blue pink (RHS 72C) overcolour, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is violet (RHS 75B-C)
DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, profile in cross-section is indented and slightly domed, yellowish with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0011' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of variety 'Yosonoma Pink' (Pink Sonoma). It was discovered and selected in March 2008 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIDZ0011' was based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0011' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 14, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0011'

	'CIDZ0011'	'Yosonoma'*
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)		
outer side	186D with 186C-B at base	grayer than 72C with 75C along margin

Colour of ray floret (RHS)

inner side	72D with 71C and 72C overcolour	71D with 60B-C overcolour
outer side	75B-C	75C-D with 75A-B overcolour along central bar

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0011' (left) with reference variety 'Yosonoma' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0011' (left) with reference variety 'Yosonoma' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0012'**
Trade name: Rose Springs
Application number: 10-7070
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Pink Yograceland' (Graceland Pink)

Summary: *The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf are parallel for 'CIDZ0012' while they are diverging for 'Pink Yograceland'. The predominant shape of the leaf base is truncate for 'CIDZ0012' while it is obtuse for 'Pink Yograceland'. 'CIDZ0012' has a smaller flower head diameter with a shorter and more narrow ray floret than 'Pink Yograceland'. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0012' is white with light blue violet overcolour and violet central bar on the distal three quarters whereas the outer side of the ray floret of 'Pink Yograceland' is white with light blue pink overcolour and light blue violet fading to white at base. 'CIDZ0012' has a larger disc diameter than 'Pink Yograceland'. Before anther dehiscence, the colour of the apex of the disc is blue pink for 'CIDZ0012' while it is yellow green for 'Pink Yograceland'. At anther dehiscence, the colour of the disc of 'CIDZ0012' is white with a light blue violet flush whereas the disc of 'Pink Yograceland' is yellow.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is short to medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are parallel, predominant shape of base is truncate, absent or weak glossiness

of upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: just before opening, outer side is white (RHS NN155D) with violet (RHS 77D) apex
FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, anemone type, low height in non-disbudded plants, one to two rows of ray florets, sparse ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 16 to 22 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, keeled upper surface, very short corolla tube, weakly concave and flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, medium to high length to width ratio, pointed and emarginate tips, inner side is white (RHS NN155D) with light blue violet (RHS 76D) distributed as flush along central bar, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is white (RHS NN155D) with violet (RHS 77C-D) central bar on distal three quarters
DISC: large diameter relative to flower head diameter, blue pink (RHS 186D) before anther dehiscence, white (RHS NN155B) with light blue violet (RHS 76B) flush at anther dehiscence
DISC FLORET: funnel type, outer side is white (RHS NN155B) with light blue violet (RHS 76B) flush, inner side is white (whiter than RHS N155B)

Origin and Breeding: ‘CIDZ0012’ originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in February 2007, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved variety ‘Yovisalia’ as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated ‘YB-B1665’ as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2007. ‘CIDZ0012’ was selected as a single plant from the progeny in December 2007 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA, based on its flower colour, plant growth habit, and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: The trial for ‘CIDZ0012’ was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 14, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘CIDZ0012’

	‘CIDZ0012’	**‘Pink Yograceland’***
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	5.8	8.4
std. deviation	0.27	0.46
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	2.9	4.4
std. deviation	0.25	0.22
Ray floret width (cm)		
mean	0.8	1.5
std. deviation	0.08	0.10
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
outer side	NN155C with 77C-D central bar on distal three quarters	NN155C with 76C-D overcolour fading to NN155B at base
Colour of disc floret (RHS)		
before anther dehiscence - apex	186D	1B
at anther dehiscence - inner side	whiter than N155B	7C-D
at anther dehiscence - outer side	N155B with flush of 76B	7D

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0012' (left) with reference variety 'Pink Yograceland' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0012' (left) with reference variety 'Pink Yograceland' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0012' (left) with reference variety 'Pink Yograceland' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0013'**
Trade name: LaPorte Improved
Application number: 10-7071
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yospirit Lake' (Spirit Lake)

Summary: *The leaf margin of 'CIDZ0013' has many indentations whereas the leaf margin of 'Yospirit Lake' has a moderate number of indentations. The flower head of 'CIDZ0013' is single type while the flower head of 'Yospirit Lake' is semi-double type. The height of flowers on non-disbudded plants is high for 'CIDZ0013' while it is low for 'Yospirit Lake'. The density of ray florets of the flower head of 'CIDZ0013' is sparse whereas for 'Yospirit Lake' it is moderately dense. The predominant type of ray floret for 'CIDZ0013' is spatulate while it is ligulate for 'Yospirit Lake'. The attitude of the basal part of the ray floret for 'CIDZ0013' is upright to moderately ascending while for 'Yospirit Lake', the attitude is horizontal. 'CIDZ0013' has a longer corolla tube of the ray floret and a larger disc diameter than 'Yospirit Lake'. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0013' is light blue violet whereas for 'Yospirit Lake', it is white with streaks of purple located predominantly along the central bar.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium to deep, margins of lowest lateral sinus are touching to overlapping, predominant shape of base is obtuse and truncate,

glossiness of upper side is absent or weak, medium green on upper side, many indentations of margin, medium to deep indentations of margin

FLOWER HEAD: single, daisy type, high height in non-disbudded plants, one row of ray florets, sparse ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 22 to 23 per flower head, spatulate type, attitude of basal part is upright to moderately ascending, long corolla tube, profile of tube is flattened, longitudinal axis is weakly incurved along distal quarter, medium to high length to width ratio, dentate and emarginate tip, inner side is purple (RHS 70A-B) aging to violet (RHS 77C) with purple (RHS 70B) overcolour, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light blue violet (RHS 76C)
DISC: small diameter relative to flower head diameter, slightly domed profile in cross-section, green to yellowish with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, whitish at anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0013' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in June 2007, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-A3545' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-A6845' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2007. 'CIDZ0013' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in March 2008 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA, based on its flower colour, plant growth habit, and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0013' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 15, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0013'

	'CIDZ0013'	**'Yospirit Lake'***
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
outer side	76C	NN155C streaked with 70B located predominantly along central bar
Disc diameter (cm)		
mean	1.7	1.4
std. deviation	0.05	0.05

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0013' (left) with reference variety 'Yospirit Lake' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0013' (left) with reference variety 'Yospirit Lake' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0014'**
Trade name: Golden Pueblo
Application number: 10-7072
Application date: 2010/08/17
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yopueblo' (Pueblo)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIDZ0014' are shorter than the plants of 'Yopueblo'. The number of colours on the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0014' is one whereas it is two for 'Yopueblo'. The colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0014' is yellow with yellow orange and orange overcolour while for 'Yopueblo', the main colour on the inner side of the ray floret is yellow orange with orange brown to orange pink overcolour, and the secondary colour, located at the base, is yellow.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards to horizontal, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium to long, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are predominantly parallel, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak glossiness of upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, daisy type, low height in non-disbudded plants, two to three rows of ray florets, medium to dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 26 to 38 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, weakly concave in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis of ray floret is weakly incurved along distal quarter, medium length to width ratio; pointed, emarginate and mamillate tip; inner side is yellow (RHS 9A) with yellow orange (RHS 14A) and orange (RHS 26D) tones, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow (closest to RHS 10B), in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner side is similar
DISC: profile in cross-section is indented, green with no spot at centre before anther dehiscence, yellowish green at anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0014' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of variety 'Yopueblo' (Pueblo). It was discovered and selected in March 2008 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIDZ0014' was based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0014' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 15, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0014'

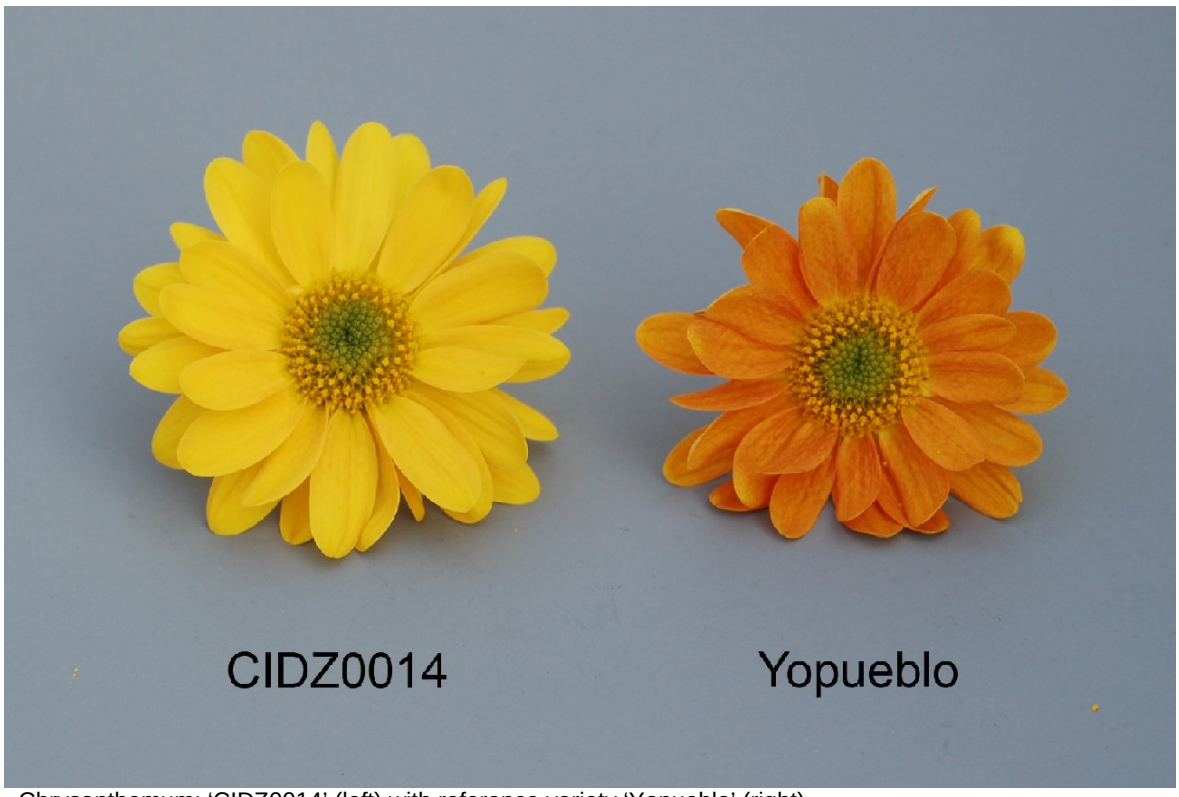
	'CIDZ0014'	'Yopueblo'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	33.9	37.2
std. deviation	0.88	0.75

Colour of ray floret (RHS)

main	9A with 14A and 26D tones	14B with 31C-D overcolour
secondary	N/A	6B

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0014' (left) with reference variety 'Yopueblo' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0014' (left) with reference variety 'Yopueblo' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0026'**
Trade name: Shasta Improved
Application number: 11-7347
Application date: 2011/07/29
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yojuneau' (Juneau)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIDZ0026' are broader with a larger flower head diameter, and a longer ray floret than the plants of 'Yojuneau'.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, sparse to medium branching, medium to many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude ranges from horizontal to moderately downwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is white (RHS NN155B) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, daisy type, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, two rows of ray florets, medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 23 to 29 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, two keels on upper surface, very short corolla tube, ranging from weakly concave to flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of

margins, longitudinal axis is straight, medium to high length to width ratio, mamillate tip, inner side is white (RHS NN155C), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side
DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, profile in cross-section is indented, green to yellowish with no spot at centre before anther dehiscence, yellowish green at anther dehiscence

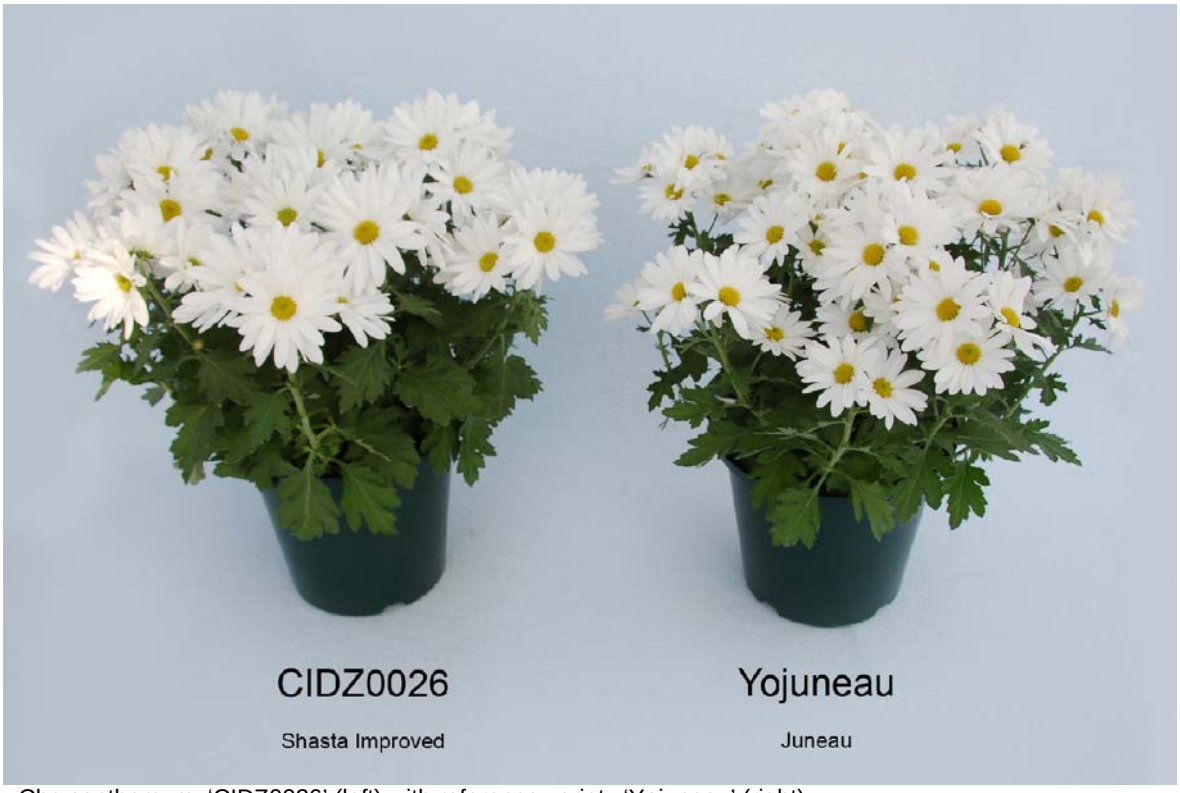
Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0026' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in February 2008, in Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-A9617' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-B2756' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2008. 'CIDZ0026' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in December 2008 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0026' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 13, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0026'

	'CIDZ0026'	'Yojuneau'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	51.8	45.9
std. deviation	1.93	2.47
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	8.0	6.8
std. deviation	0.64	0.36
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	3.9	3.4
std. deviation	0.27	0.19

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0026' (left) with reference variety 'Yojuneau' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0026' (left) with reference variety 'Yojuneau' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0032'**
Trade name: China Doll
Application number: 11-7348
Application date: 2011/07/29
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yotobago' (Tobago)

Summary: *The flowers of 'CIDZ0032' have a larger diameter compared to the flowers of 'Yotobago'. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0032' is dark purple red whereas the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yotobago' is red. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0032' is light yellow brown and light yellow with dark pink red overcolour whereas the outer side of the ray floret of 'Yotobago' is light yellow brown with brown red overcolour. The flower head of 'CIDZ0032' has petaloid staminodes while the flower head of 'Yotobago' does not.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse to medium branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak glossiness of upper side, dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: just before opening outer side is brown purple (RHS 184B-C) with tones of light yellow brown (RHS 160B)
FLOWER HEAD: double, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: two types, predominant type is ligulate, secondary type is incurved, very short corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, petaloid staminodes present, medium to high length to width ratio, emarginate and mamillate tip, inner side is dark purple red (darker than RHS 46A), colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow brown (RHS 160C) and light yellow (RHS 5D) with dark pink red (RHS N34C, 48A) overcolour, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar

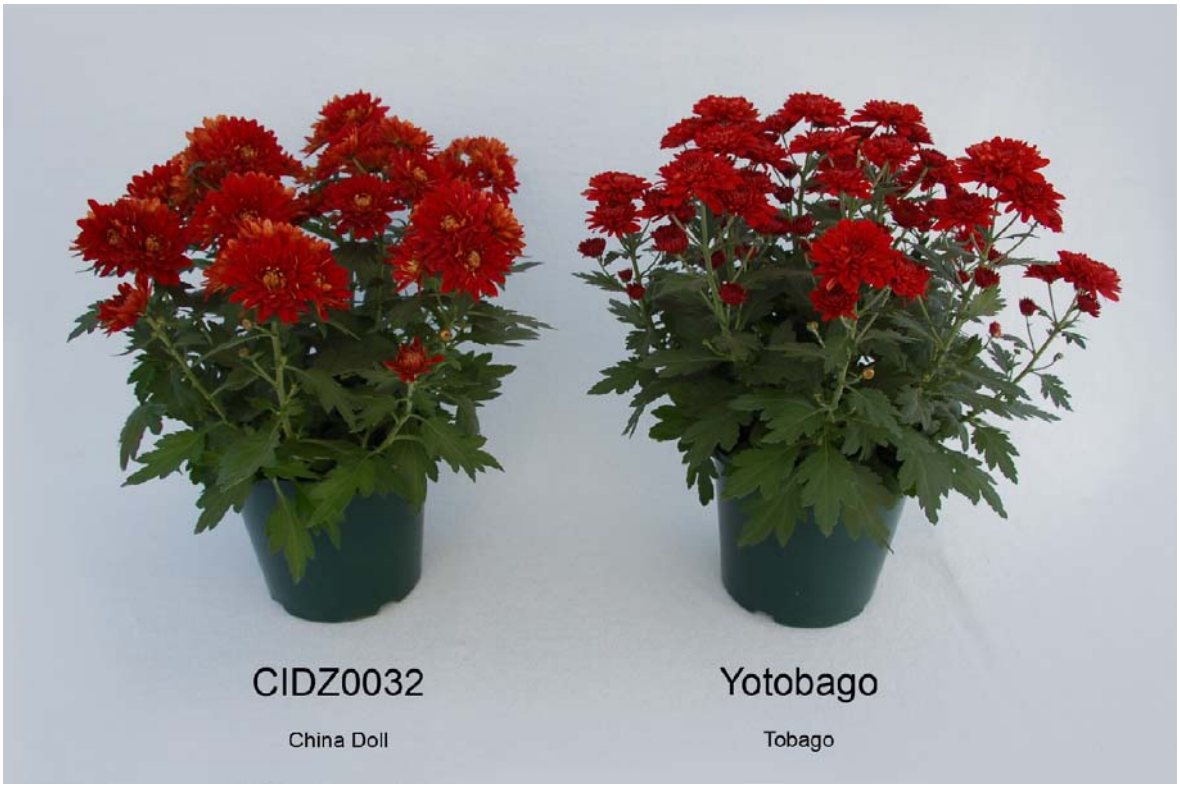
Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0032' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in January 1998, in Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-6351' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-6606' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 1998. 'CIDZ0032' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in December 1998 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0032' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 14, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0032'

	'CIDZ0032'	'Yotobago'*
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	6.9	6.2
std. deviation	0.41	0.33
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	darker than 46A	closest to 45A
outer side	160C, 5D with N34C, 48A overcolour	161D with 181C-D overcolour

*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0032' (left) with reference variety 'Yotobago' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0032' (left) with reference variety 'Yotobago' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0032' (left) with reference variety 'Yotobago' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0033'**
Trade name: Purple Springs
Application number: 11-7349
Application date: 2011/07/29
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Regal Yoirvine' (Regal Irvine)

Summary: *The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf are mostly diverging for 'CIDZ0033' while they are mostly converging for 'Regal Yoirvine'. Just before opening, the colour of the outer side of the flower bud of 'CIDZ0033' is purple whereas the flower bud of 'Regal Yoirvine' is blue pink with violet. The flower head of 'CIDZ0033' is single type with a low height whereas the flower head of 'Regal Yoirvine' is semi-double type with a very low height. The predominant type of ray floret is spatulate for 'CIDZ0033' while for 'Regal Yoirvine', the ray floret type is ligulate. 'CIDZ0033' has a longer corolla tube of the ray floret than 'Regal Yoirvine'. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0033' is purple red with dark purple red, mottled overcolour whereas the inner side of the ray floret of 'Regal Yoirvine' is blue pink with purple overcolour. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0033' is blue pink with violet overcolour whereas the outer side of the ray floret of 'Regal Yoirvine' is violet to light blue violet with blue pink overcolour.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium to high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are mostly diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak to strong

glossiness of upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, few to medium number of indentations of margin, shallow to medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is purple (closest to RHS 64A) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: single, anemone type, low height in non-disbudded plants, very few rows of ray florets, sparse to medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 24 to 32 per flower head, spatulate type, attitude of basal part is horizontal, long corolla tube, profile of tube is oblate, longitudinal axis of ray floret is straight, medium to high length to width ratio, emarginate and mamillate tip, inner side is purple red (RHS 60D) with dark purple red (RHS 60B) overcolour, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is blue pink (grayer than RHS 70C) with violet (RHS 75B-C) overcolour
DISC: green brown (RHS 151A) before anther dehiscence, dark purple red (RHS 60B) with yellow (RHS 3A) margin at anther dehiscence
DISC FLORET: funnel type, inner side is dark purple red (RHS 60B) with yellow (RHS 3A) margin, outer side is white (RHS N155B) with red tones

Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0033' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in July 2007, in Bogota, Columbia, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved variety 'Yobaldwin' (Baldwin) as the female parent, and variety 'Yorichard' (Richard) as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2007. 'CIDZ0033' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in March 2008 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0033' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 14, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0033'

	'CIDZ0033'	'Regal Yoirvine'*
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)		
outer side	closest to 64A	72C with 75C
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	60D with 60B mottled overcolour	N74C with 71C mottled overcolour
outer side	grayer than 70C with 75B-C overcolour	closest to 75C, 76C with N74D overcolour

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0033' (left) with reference variety 'Regal Yoirvine' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0033' (left) with reference variety 'Regal Yoirvine' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0034'**
Trade name: Red Springs
Application number: 11-7350
Application date: 2011/07/29
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Red Yoirvine' (Irvine Red)

Summary: *Just before opening, the colour of the outer side of the flower bud is orange brown for 'CIDZ0034' whereas the flower bud of 'Red Yoirvine' is brown red with brown purple at the base. The disc of 'CIDZ0034' is anemone type while the disc of 'Red Yoirvine' is daisy type. 'CIDZ0034' has a larger flower head diameter, and a longer ray floret than 'Red Yoirvine'. The height of the flower head of 'CIDZ0034' is low while the flower head of 'Red Yoirvine' is very low. The attitude of the basal part of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0034' is moderately ascending while the base of the ray floret of 'Red Yoirvine' is horizontal to moderately descending. The ratio of length to width of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0034' is high while it is medium for 'Red Yoirvine'. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0034' is yellow brown with brown red mottling whereas the outer side of the ray floret of 'Red Yoirvine' is light yellow brown with red pink mottling. The disc diameter relative to the diameter of the flower head is medium for 'CIDZ0034' while it is small for 'Red Yoirvine'.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse to medium branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium to high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak to strong glossiness of upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, shallow indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is orange brown (RHS 179C) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, anemone type, low height in non-disbudded plants, one to two rows of ray florets, medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 23 to 30 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, two keels on upper surface, very short corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is weakly reflexed along distal quarter, high length to width ratio, mamillate tip, inner side is red (RHS 45A) with dark purple red (RHS 46A) tip, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is yellow brown (RHS 168D) with brown red (RHS 180A) mottling
DISC: diameter relative to head diameter is medium, light yellow brown (closest to RHS 160A) before anther dehiscence, brown red (redder than RHS 179A) with yellow (RHS 3A) at margin at anther dehiscence
DISC FLORET: funnel type, outer side is light yellow brown (RHS 160B) with brown red (RHS 182A, 181C) stripes, inner side is brown red (redder than RHS 179A) with yellow (RHS 3A) margin

Origin and Breeding: 'CIDZ0034' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in March 2008, in Bogota, Columbia, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a proprietary line designated 'YB-B2899' as the female parent, and a proprietary line designated 'YB-B2956' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2008. 'CIDZ0034' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in March 2009 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIDZ0034' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 13, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0034'

	'CIDZ0034'	'Red Yoirvine'*
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)		
outer side	179C	closest to 181B-C with 184B base
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	8.6	6.3
std. deviation	0.48	0.33
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	4.3	3.2
std. deviation	0.18	0.29
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
outer side	168D with 180A mottling	158B with 51C-D mottling

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0034' (left) with reference variety 'Red Yoirvine' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0034' (left) with reference variety 'Red Yoirvine' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIDZ0035'**
Trade name: Emporia Orange
Application number: 11-7351
Application date: 2011/07/29
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Syngold Emporia' (Golden Emporia)

Summary: *Just before opening, the colour on the outer side of the flower bud of 'CIDZ0035' is yellow brown with brown red tones whereas the outer side of the flower bud of 'Syngold Emporia' is yellow orange. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0035' is yellow orange with orange brown overcolour whereas the inner side of the ray floret of 'Syngold Emporia' is yellow with yellow orange overcolour. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0035' is light yellow brown whereas the outer side of the ray floret of 'Syngold Emporia' is yellow.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is shallow to medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are mostly converging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak glossiness of upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: just before opening, yellow brown (closest to RHS 165C) with brown red (RHS 180D) tones

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, daisy type, low height in non-disbudded plants, few rows of ray florets, sparse to medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 27 to 34 per flower head, two types of ray florets, predominant type is spatulate, secondary type is ligulate, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, one to two keels on upper surface, medium length corolla tube, flat to weakly convex in cross-section at widest point, flat to weakly revolute rolling of margins along distal half, profile of tube is oblate, longitudinal axis is straight, medium to high length to width ratio, mamillate tip, inner side is yellow orange (RHS 13A) with orange brown (RHS 34C, and closest to 169C) overcolour distributed throughout ray floret as flush and diffuse stripes, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow brown (RHS 162A)
DISC: small diameter relative to head diameter, profile in cross-section is indented, green with no spot at centre before anther dehiscence, green to yellowish green at anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘CIDZ0035’ originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety ‘Syngold Emporia’. It was discovered and selected in March 2009 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of ‘CIDZ0035’ was based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for ‘CIDZ0035’ was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 13, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘CIDZ0035’

	‘CIDZ0035’	‘Syngold Emporia’*
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)		
outer side	closest to 165C with 180D tones	13B
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	13A with 34C and closest to 169C overcolour	brighter and darker than 9A with 17B-C overcolour
outer side	162A	9B

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0035' (left) with reference variety 'Syngold Emporia' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0035' (left) with reference variety 'Syngold Emporia' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0002'**
Trade name: Danielle Red
Application number: 11-7176
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Gedi One Sav' (Savona)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIFZ0002' are shorter with a smaller flower head diameter, and a shorter ray floret than the plants of 'Gedi One Sav'. The plant growth habit of 'CIFZ0002' is hemispherical while it is semi-upright for 'Gedi One Sav'.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards to horizontal, short length relative to leaf length
LEAF: low to medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium to long, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging and parallel, predominant shape of base is obtuse, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: just before opening, outer side is brown red (lighter than RHS 182D) with brown purple (RHS 185D) overcolour
FLOWER HEAD: double, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper surface, short to medium length corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is weakly incurved along distal quarter, low to medium length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is dark purple red (RHS 185A) with brown purple (RHS 185D) mottling, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is brown red (similar to RHS 181D and as light as the light red pink of RHS 36B) with brown purple (RHS 185D) overcolour, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0002' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation from a line designated '05-M166'. It was discovered and selected on April 11, 2008 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIFZ0002' was based on its plant growth habit, natural season response time, and flower size and type.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0002' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 15 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on September 28, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0002'

	'CIFZ0002'	'Gedi One Sav'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	29.3	36.4
std. deviation	0.82	1.26
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	3.2	4.7
std. deviation	0.18	0.35
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	1.6	2.3
std. deviation	0.09	0.16

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0002' (left) with reference variety 'Gedi One Sav' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0002' (left) with reference variety 'Gedi One Sav' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0004'**
Trade name: Chelsey Yellow
Application number: 12-7523
Application date: 2012/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Golden Yohelga' (Golden Helga) and 'Gedi Three Pyel' (Padre Yellow)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIFZ0004' have a green stem whereas the plants of 'Golden Yohelga' have a green stem tinged with purple. The length of the petiole relative to the leaf length of 'CIFZ0004' is medium while it is short for 'Golden Yohelga'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf relative to the leaf length of 'CIFZ0004' is medium while it is long for 'Golden Yohelga'. The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf are diverging for 'CIFZ0004' while the sinus margins of 'Golden Yohelga' are parallel. The leaf margin of 'CIFZ0004' has few, medium depth indentations whereas the leaf margin of 'Golden Yohelga' has a medium number of deep indentations. 'CIFZ0004' has a smaller flower head diameter than 'Golden Yohelga' and 'Gedi Three Pyel'. The longitudinal axis of a ray floret from the inner row is straight for 'CIFZ0004' while a ray floret from the inner row of 'Golden Yohelga' and 'Gedi Three Pyel' is weakly incurved along the distal quarter. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0004' is yellow green with yellow tones whereas for 'Golden Yohelga' and 'Gedi Three Pyel', it is yellow.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, semi-upright to hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: low to medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: just before opening, outer side is light yellow (RHS 8B) with yellow (RHS 9B) margins
FLOWER HEAD: double, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is straight, low length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is yellow green (RHS 4C) with yellow (RHS 6C) tones, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow (RHS 4D) with yellow (RHS 6C) tones at apex and margins, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner side is similar, colour of outer side of ray floret from inner row is light yellow (RHS 5D) with yellow (RHS 6C) apex

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0004' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation from a proprietary line designated '05-M162A'. It was discovered and selected in November 2009 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIFZ0004' was based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0004' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants each of the reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on September 25, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0004'

	'CIFZ0004'	'Golden Yohelga'*	'Gedi Three Pyel'*
Flower head diameter (cm)			
mean	4.0	5.1	4.6
std. deviation	0.28	0.34	0.19

Colour of ray floret (RHS)

inner side	4C with 6C tones	6A	3B

*reference varieties

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0004' (left) with reference varieties 'Golden Yohelga' (centre) and 'Gedi Three Pyel' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0004' (left) with reference varieties 'Golden Yohelga' (centre) and 'Gedi Three Pyel' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0004' (left) with reference varieties 'Golden Yohelga' (centre) and 'Gedi Three Pyel' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0006'**
Trade name: Chelsey Coral
Application number: 12-7525
Application date: 2012/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Rosy Victoria' and 'Lindsay Coral'

Summary: *The length of the petiole relative to the leaf length of 'CIFZ0006' is medium while it is short for 'Rosy Victoria' and very short for 'Lindsay Coral'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf relative to the leaf length of 'CIFZ0006' is medium to long while it is short to medium for 'Lindsay Coral'. The predominant shape of the base of the leaf is obtuse for 'CIFZ0006' while it is acute for 'Lindsay Coral'. The flower head diameter of 'CIFZ0006' is larger than the flower head of 'Rosy Victoria' and smaller than the flower head of 'Lindsay Coral'. The ray floret of 'CIFZ0006' is shorter, but wider than the ray floret of 'Lindsay Coral'. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0006' is light yellow brown to light yellow with blue pink to purple red flush distributed throughout the whole ray floret whereas the inner side of the ray floret of 'Rosy Victoria' is brown red with lighter brown red and brown purple tones, and the ray floret of 'Lindsay Coral' is brown purple. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0006' is light yellow brown with purple red on the middle zone whereas the outer side of the ray floret of 'Rosy Victoria' is light yellow brown with blue pink tones and brown purple tip, and the ray floret of 'Lindsay Coral' is light yellow brown with light blue pink tone.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, semi-upright to hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is horizontal to moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium to long, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is brown red (RHS 181C) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, low height in non-disbudded plants, medium to dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper surface, very short corolla tube, ranging from weakly concave to weakly convex in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is weakly incurved along distal quarter, low length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is light yellow brown (RHS 159B) and light yellow (RHS 4D) with a flush of blue pink to light blue pink (RHS 70C-D) and purple red (RHS 54C) distributed throughout ray floret, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow brown (RHS 158A-B) with purple red (RHS 54C) on middle zone, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0006' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation from a proprietary line designated '05-M162A'. It was discovered and selected in November 2009 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIFZ0006' was based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0006' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants each of the reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate variety on September 26, 2012, and of the reference variety on September 21, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0006'

	'CIFZ0006'	'Rosy Victoria'*	'Lindsay Coral'*
Flower head diameter (cm)			
mean	4.1	3.7	5.2
std. deviation	0.14	0.18	0.32
Ray floret length (cm)			
mean	1.9	1.9	2.3
std. deviation	0.60	0.13	0.16
Ray floret width (cm)			
mean	0.6	0.7	0.4
std. deviation	0.05	0.07	0.05
Colour of ray floret (RHS)			
inner side	159B, 4D with flush of 70C-D, 54C	180B with lighter undertones of 181C, 185D	lighter than 185D
outer side	158A-B with 54C on middle zone	158B-C with 186C tones and 185C tip	159C with 65D tones

*reference varieties

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0006' (left) with reference varieties 'Rosy Victoria' (centre) and 'Lindsay Coral' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0006' (left) with reference varieties 'Rosy Victoria' (centre) and 'Lindsay Coral' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0007'**
Trade name: Chelsey White
Application number: 12-7526
Application date: 2012/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Yohelga' (Helga Cream) and 'Padre White'

Summary: *The plants of 'CIFZ0007' are taller than the plants of 'Padre White'. The leaves of 'CIFZ0007' are shorter than the leaves of 'Yohelga', and narrower than the leaves of both 'Padre White' and 'Yohelga'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf relative to the leaf length of 'CIFZ0007' is medium while it is long for 'Yohelga'. The depth of indentations of the margin of the leaf is medium depth for 'CIFZ0007' while it is deep for 'Yohelga'. While the flower heads of 'CIFZ0007' and 'Padre White' are both double, 'Padre White' has a disc which is visible with age whereas 'CIFZ0007' does not. 'CIFZ0007' has a smaller flower head diameter and a shorter ray floret than 'Yohelga'. The colour of the outer side of a ray floret from the inner row of 'CIFZ0007' is white developing pink tones with age whereas for 'Yohelga' it is yellow green, and for 'Padre White', the outer side of a ray floret from the inner row is light yellow developing pink tones with age.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are mostly diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse and asymmetric, medium green on upper side, few to medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is light yellow (RHS 10D) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, low height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, weakly convex in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is weakly incurved along distal quarter, low length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is white (RHS NN155D) with yellowish white (RHS NN155A) tip, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is white (RHS NN155D), in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides are similar, outer side of ray floret from inner row is white (RHS NN155A) developing pink tones with age

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0007' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation from a proprietary line designated '05-M162A'. It was discovered and selected in November 2009 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIFZ0007' was based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0007' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants each of the reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on September 28, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0007'

	'CIFZ0007'	'Yohelga'*	'Padre White'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	33.5	35.2	28.7
std. deviation	1.18	2.53	2.45
Leaf length including petiole (cm)			
mean	3.0	5.6	3.2
std. deviation	0.37	0.53	0.33
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	1.8	3.0	2.3
std. deviation	0.15	0.26	0.31
Flower head diameter (cm)			
mean	4.0	4.8	3.9
std. deviation	0.08	0.19	0.17
Ray floret length (cm)			
mean	1.9	2.4	1.9
std. deviation	0.07	0.15	0.08
Colour of ray floret from inner row (RHS)			
outer side	NN155A developing pink tones with age	2D	4D developing pink tones with age

*reference varieties

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0007' (left) with reference varieties 'Yohelga' (centre) and 'Padre White' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0007' (left) with reference varieties 'Yohelga' (centre) and 'Padre White' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0008'**
Trade name: Wanda Red
Application number: 12-7527
Application date: 2012/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Foxy Yomarjorie' (Foxy Marjorie) and 'Gedi One Sav' (Savona)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIFZ0008' are shorter than the plants of 'Foxy Yomarjorie' and 'Gedi One Sav'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf relative to the leaf length of 'CIFZ0008' is short while it is long for 'Gedi One Sav'. The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf of 'CIFZ0008' are diverging while the margins of the sinus of 'Gedi One Sav' are parallel. The predominant shape of the leaf of 'CIFZ0008' is acute while it is obtuse for 'Foxy Yomarjorie' and mostly truncate for 'Gedi One Sav'. The indentations of the margin of the leaf of 'CIFZ0008' are few and shallow whereas the indentations of the margin of 'Foxy Yomarjorie' and 'Gedi One Sav' are a medium number and medium depth. Just before opening, the colour of the outer side of the flower bud of 'CIFZ0008' is dark purple red to purple whereas the flower bud of 'Foxy Yomarjorie' is brown purple, and the flower bud of 'Gedi One Sav' is brown red. The upper surface of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0008' has no keels whereas the ray floret of 'Foxy Yomarjorie' has two keels and the ray floret of 'Gedi One Sav' is weakly keeled. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0008' is dark purple red whereas the ray floret of 'Foxy Yomarjorie' is brown red with red tones, and the ray floret of 'Gedi One Sav' is brown red with strong, brown red overcolour.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude ranges from moderately upwards to horizontal, very short relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium to high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is short, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is acute, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, shallow indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is dark purple red to purple (RHS 59B-C) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, medium to dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, smooth upper surface, very short corolla tube, weakly concave to flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis of ray floret is straight with weak twisting along distal three quarters, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is straight with weak twisting along distal three quarters, medium length to width ratio; emarginate, dentate and mamillate tip; inner side is dark purple red (RHS 60A-B), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is brown purple (RHS 186A-B) with blue pink (RHS 186D) near base, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0008' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety 'Sywan Pur'. It was discovered and selected in November 2009 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIFZ0008' was based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0008' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants each of the reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on October 2, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0008'

	'CIFZ0008'	'Foxy Yomarjorie'*	'Gedi One Sav'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	31.0	40.5	36.4
std. deviation	1.15	1.78	1.26

Leaf length including petiole (cm)			
mean	3.7	3.4	2.7
std. deviation	0.25	0.19	0.24
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)			
outer side	59B-C	185B-C	181A
Colour of ray floret (RHS)			
inner side	60A-B	179A with 46B tones	181D with strong overcolour of more red than 182A

*reference varieties

Chrysanthemum: ‘CIFZ0008’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Foxy Yomarjorie’ (centre) and ‘Gedi One Sav’ (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0008' (left) with reference varieties 'Foxy Yomarjorie' (centre) and 'Gedi One Sav' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0008' (left) with reference varieties 'Foxy Yomarjorie' (centre) and 'Gedi One Sav' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0009'**
Trade name: Babette Yellow
Application number: 12-7528
Application date: 2012/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Golden Yoandrea' (Golden Andrea) and 'Dark Veria'

Summary: *The plant growth habit of 'CIFZ0009' is hemispherical while the plant growth habit of 'Golden Yoandrea' and 'Dark Veria' is semi-upright. 'CIFZ0009' has a green stem whereas 'Golden Yoandrea' has a green stem with some purple at the leaf axils, and 'Dark Veria' has a green stem tinged with purple or brown. 'CIFZ0009' has a narrower leaf than 'Golden Yoandrea' and 'Dark Veria'. The predominant shape of the base of the leaf of 'CIFZ0009' is attenuate and assymetric while the leaf base of 'Golden Yoandrea' is obtuse, and the leaf base of 'Dark Veria' is truncate. 'CIFZ0009' has a greater number of indentations of the leaf margin than 'Golden Yoandrea'. Just before opening, the outer side of the flower bud of 'CIFZ0009' is yellow whereas the flower bud of 'Golden Yoandrea' is light yellow with brown red to orange brown along the ray floret margins, and the flower bud of 'Dark Veria' is lighter yellow. 'CIFZ0009' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Golden Yoandrea' and a larger flower head diameter than 'Dark Veria'. The profile of the ray floret in cross-section at the widest point is flat for 'CIFZ0009' while it is flat to weakly convex for 'Golden Yoandrea' and moderately concave for 'Dark Veria'. The outer side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0009' is yellow whereas the ray floret of 'Golden Yoandrea' is yellow with orange brown on the apical part of the central bar, and the ray floret of 'Dark Veria' is lighter yellow.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length ranges from medium to long, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging and parallel, predominant shape of base is attenuate and asymmetric, weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is yellow (RHS 6B) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, low height in non-disbudded plants, medium to dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, short corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is weakly incurved along distal quarter, medium length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is yellow (RHS 6A) with darker yellow (RHS 7A) along apical half, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is yellow (closest to RHS 7C), in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner side is similar

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0009' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in December 2007, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved variety 'Yoelena' (Elena) as the female parent, and variety 'Yodiana' (Diana) as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in June 2009. 'CIFZ0009' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in November 2009 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0009' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants each of the reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on October 10, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0009'

	'CIFZ0009'	'Golden Yoandrea'*	'Dark Veria'*
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	1.9	2.3	2.4
std. deviation	0.18	0.23	0.16
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)			
outer side	6B	8B with 179B-C at ray floret margins	7C-D
Flower head diameter (cm)			
mean	4.5	5.1	4.1
std. deviation	0.29	0.21	0.25
Colour of ray floret (RHS)			
outer side	7C	lighter than 6C with 179C on apical part of central bar	closest to 5C

*reference varieties

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0009' (left) with reference varieties 'Golden Yoandrea' (centre) and 'Dark Veria' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0009' (left) with reference varieties 'Golden Yoandrea' (centre) and 'Dark Veria' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0009' (left) with reference varieties 'Golden Yoandrea' (centre) and 'Dark Veria' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0020'**
Trade name: Gigi Orange
Application number: 11-7182
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Delightful Yovictoria' (Delightful Victoria)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIFZ0020' are shorter with a smaller flower head diameter, and a shorter ray floret than the plants of 'Delightful Yovictoria'. The length of the petiole relative to the leaf length is medium for 'CIFZ0020' while it is short for 'Delightful Yovictoria'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf relative to the leaf length is short for 'CIFZ0020' while it is medium for 'Delightful Yovictoria'. The flower head of both 'CIFZ0020' and 'Delightful Yovictoria' is double however, the flower head of 'CIFZ0020' has a disc which is visible with age whereas 'Delightful Yovictoria' does not. The longitudinal axis of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0020' is incurved whereas the ray floret of 'Delightful Yovictoria' is straight. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0020' is yellow orange with a strong overcolour of brown red towards the apex whereas for 'Delightful Yovictoria', the inner side of the ray floret is light yellow orange with a strong overcolour of redder brown red towards the apex. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0020' is light yellow with brown red at the tip whereas for 'Delightful Yovictoria', the outer side of the ray floret is light yellow and light yellow orange with brown red distributed along the central bar.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: low to medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is short, lowest lateral sinus is shallow, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, shallow indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is brown red (RHS 181A-B) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double (disc visible with age), low height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper surface, medium length corolla tube, weakly concave in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is weakly incurved along distal quarter, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is weakly incurved along distal quarter, low length to width ratio, rounded and dentate tip, inner side is yellow orange (RHS 11A) with strong brown red (RHS 179B) overcolour towards apex, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow (RHS 11B-C) with brown red (RHS 182C and 181C) tip, colour of inner and outer sides of ray floret from inner row are similar to colour of inner and outer sides of ray floret from outer row, inner side of ray floret from inner row is yellow (RHS 9A) with brown red (RHS 179A-B) overcolour, outer side of ray floret from inner row is light yellow (RHS 10B)

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0020' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of variety 'Gigi Dark Pink'. It was discovered and selected on November 23, 2009 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIFZ0020' was based on its plant growth habit, natural season response time in mid to late September, and flower size and type.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0020' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on August 28, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0020'

	'CIFZ0020'	'Delightful Yovictoria'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	22.0	33.1
std. deviation	1.19	2.83
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	3.2	3.9
std.deviation	0.25	0.28
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	1.5	1.9
std. deviation	0.09	0.17
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	11A with strong overcolour of 179B towards apex	19B with strong overcolour redder than 179A-B towards apex
outer side	11B-C with 182C and 181C tip	10B, 19B with 180D along central bar

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0020' (left) with reference variety 'Delightful Yovictoria' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0020' (left) with reference variety 'Delightful Yovictoria' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0021'**
Trade name: Gigi Dark Pink
Application number: 11-7183
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yovictoria' (Victoria Pink)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIFZ0021' are shorter with a smaller flower head diameter, and a shorter ray floret than the plants of 'Yovictoria'. The length of the petiole relative to the leaf length is short for 'CIFZ0021' while it is medium for 'Yovictoria'. 'CIFZ0021' has a medium number of indentations of the leaf margin whereas 'Yovictoria' has few indentations of the leaf margin. While the flower heads of 'CIFZ0021' and 'Yovictoria' are both double, 'CIFZ0021' has a disc which is visible with age whereas 'Yovictoria' does not. The longitudinal axis of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0021' is incurving whereas the ray floret of 'Yovictoria' is straight.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards to horizontal, short length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is short, lowest lateral sinus is shallow, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is acute and obtuse, medium green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, shallow indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is brown purple to blue pink (RHS 186B-C) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double (disc visible with age), low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper surface, very short corolla tube, ranging from weakly concave to flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is moderately incurved along distal quarter, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is moderately incurved along distal quarter, low length to width ratio; emarginate, dentate and mamillate tip; inner side is violet (RHS 75B) with strong blue pink (RHS 72A, 72C) overcolour, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light blue violet (RHS 76D) with blue pink (RHS N74D) located along margin and at apex, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0021' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of variety 'Yogigi Pink' (Gigi Pink). It was discovered and selected on November 24, 2008 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIFZ0021' was based on its plant growth habit, natural season response time in mid to late September, and flower size and type.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0021' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on October 2, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0021'

	'CIFZ0021'	**'Yovictoria'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	25.1	35.4
std. deviation	1.20	1.17
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	3.2	4.3
std. deviation	0.13	0.25
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	1.4	2.2
std. deviation	0.06	0.08

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0021' (left) with reference variety 'Yovictoria' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0021' (left) with reference variety 'Yovictoria' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0024'**
Trade name: Jacqueline Yellow Improved
Application number: 11-7184
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Padre Yellow'

Summary: *The plants of 'CIFZ0024' are shorter with a smaller leaf, a smaller flower head diameter, and a smaller ray floret compared to the plants of 'Padre Yellow'. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0024' is light yellow whereas the ray floret of 'Padre Yellow' is yellow. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0024' is light yellow whereas the ray floret of 'Padre Yellow' is yellow green.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads, natural flowering period is early when grown without precise day length control
STEM: green with anthocyanin colouration on nodes

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, short to medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: low to medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, very few indentations of margin, medium to deep indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: just before opening, outer side is light yellow (RHS 8B) with yellow (RHS 8A) at tip
FLOWER HEAD: double, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, rolling of margins ranges from flat to weakly revolute along middle half, longitudinal axis is straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is weakly incurved along distal quarter, medium length to width ratio, dentate and emarginate tip, inner side is light yellow (RHS 8B), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow (RHS 8C), in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0024' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of a proprietary, unnamed sport of the variety 'Jacqueline'. It was discovered and selected on March 9, 2009 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of 'CIFZ0024' was based on its plant growth habit, natural season response time, and flower size and type.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0024' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on September 24, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0024'

	'CIFZ0024'	'Padre Yellow'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	28.5	34.6
std. deviation	1.27	1.51
Leaf length including petiole (cm)		
mean	2.8	3.6
std. deviation	0.27	0.29
Flower head diameter in non disbudded plants (cm)		
mean	4.1	4.6
std. deviation	0.22	0.19

Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	2.0	2.2
std. deviation	0.11	0.13
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	8B	3B
outer side	8C	3D

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0024' (left) with reference variety 'Padre Yellow' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0024' (left) with reference variety 'Padre Yellow' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0028'**
Trade name: Edith White
Application number: 11-7185
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yovanna' (Vanna Snow)

Summary: *When grown without precise day length control, the natural flowering period of 'CIFZ0028' begins very early while the natural flowering period of 'Yovanna' begins early. 'CIFZ0028' has a shorter leaf, a larger flower head diameter, a longer ray floret, a larger disc diameter, and a longer disc floret than 'Yovanna'. The depth of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf is shallow for 'CIFZ0028' while it is medium depth for 'Yovanna'. 'CIFZ0028' has an anemone type disc whereas 'Yovanna' has a daisy type disc. The diameter of the disc relative to the flower head diameter is medium for 'CIFZ0028' while it is small for 'Yovanna'. Before anther dehiscence, the colour of the disc of 'CIFZ0028' is yellow whereas the disc of 'Yovanna' is yellow orange. At anther dehiscence, the colour of the disc of 'CIFZ0028' is light yellow whereas the disc of 'Yovanna' is medium yellow.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads, natural flowering period begins very early when grown without precise day length control
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, short relative to leaf length
LEAF: low to medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is shallow, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, shallow indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is light yellow (RHS 4D) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, anemone type, low height in non-disbudded plants, medium number of rows of ray florets, sparse to medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 41 to 58 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, flat to weakly convex in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, high to very high length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is white (RHS NN155D), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar
DISC: medium diameter relative to flower head diameter, yellow (RHS 5B-C) with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, yellow (RHS 6B) at anther dehiscence
DISC FLORET: petaloid type, white (RHS NN155D) with yellow (RHS 6B-C) tips

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0028' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in September 2007, in Amanecer, Columbia, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a line designated '03-M220' as the female parent, and a line designated '04-M222' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in Alva, Florida, USA, in October 2008. 'CIFZ0028' was selected as a single plant from the progeny on March 25, 2009 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, based on its natural season response time, flower size and type, plant growth habit, and uniformity in flowering habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0028' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 15 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on August 30, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0028'

	'CIFZ0028'	**'Yovanna'***
Leaf length including petiole (cm)		
mean	2.9	4.0
std. deviation	0.21	0.39
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	6.3	5.1
std. deviation	0.41	0.26
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	3.2	2.5
std. deviation	0.31	0.20
Disc diameter (cm)		
mean	2.3	1.5
std. deviation	0.16	0.09
Disc floret length (cm)		
mean	1.3	0.6
std. deviation	0.12	0.06
Colour of disc (RHS)		
before anther dehiscence	5B-C	13A-B
after anther dehiscence	6B	13A-B

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0028' (left) with reference variety 'Yovanna' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0028' (left) with reference variety 'Yovanna' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0029'**
Trade name: Bertha White
Application number: 11-7186
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yohelga' (Helga Cream)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIFZ0029' are shorter with a shorter leaf, and a larger flower head diameter than the plants of 'Yohelga'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf relative to the leaf length is short to medium for 'CIFZ0029' while it is long for 'Yohelga'. 'CIFZ0029' has few indentations of the leaf margin whereas 'Yohelga' has medium to many indentations of the leaf margin. The colour of the outer side of a ray floret from the inner row is light yellow with a yellow tip for 'CIFZ0029' whereas the outer side of the ray floret is yellow green for 'Yohelga'.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical to spreading growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is short to medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is acute and obtuse, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is light yellow (RHS 6D) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, medium height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper surface, short to medium length corolla tube, weakly concave in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is straight, high length to width ratio; emarginate, dentate, and mamillate tip; inner side is white (RHS NN155B), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, colour of inner and outer sides of ray floret from inner row are markedly different, colour of inner side of ray floret from inner row is yellow green (lighter than RHS 2D), colour of outer side of ray floret from inner row is light yellow (closest to RHS 4D) with yellow (RHS 6C) tip

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0029' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in November 2007, in Amanecer, Columbia, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a line designated '05-M263' as the female parent, and variety 'Jason' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in Alva, Florida, USA, in June 2008. 'CIFZ0029' was selected as a single plant from the progeny on October 17, 2008 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, based on its natural season response time, flower size and type, plant growth habit, and uniformity in flowering habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0029' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on September 21, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0029'

	'CIFZ0029'	'Yohelga'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	26.6	35.2
std. deviation	2.59	2.53
Leaf length including petiole (cm)		
mean	4.1	5.6
std. deviation	0.47	0.53

Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	5.7	4.8
std. deviation	0.31	0.19
Colour of ray floret from inner row (RHS)		
outer side	closest to 4D with 6C tip	2D

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: ‘CIFZ0029’ (left) with reference variety ‘Yohelga’ (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0029' (left) with reference variety 'Yohelga' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0029' (left) with reference variety 'Yohelga' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0030'**
Trade name: Olga Yellow
Application number: 11-7187
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Golden Yohelga' (Golden Helga)

Summary: *The colour of the stem of 'CIFZ0030' is green while the stem of 'Golden Yohelga' is green tinged with purple. The length of the petiole relative to the leaf length is medium for 'CIFZ0030' while it is short for 'Golden Yohelga'. 'CIFZ0030' has a smaller leaf than 'Golden Yohelga'. The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf are diverging for 'CIFZ0030' while they are parallel for 'Golden Yohelga'. The indentations of the leaf margin of 'CIFZ0030' are few and medium depth whereas the indentations of 'Golden Yohelga' are a medium number and deep.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, semi-upright to hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is long, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is acute and obtuse, weak to strong glossiness of upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, few indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is yellow (closest to RHS 9A) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, medium to dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight and weakly twisted along distal three quarters, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is weakly incurved along distal quarter, medium length to width ratio; mamillate, emarginate, and dentate tip; inner side is yellow (RHS 6A) fading to lighter yellow (RHS 7C) at base, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is yellow (RHS 7C), in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides are similar

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0030' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in December 2007, in Amanecer, Columbia, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved variety 'Yoelena' (Elena Gold) as the female parent, and variety 'Yodiana' (Diana) as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in Alva, Florida, USA, in June 2008. 'CIFZ0030' was selected as a single plant from the progeny on October 24, 2008 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, based on its natural season response time, flower size and type, plant growth habit, and strength.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0030' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on September 24, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0030'

	'CIFZ0030'	'Golden Yohelga'*
Leaf length including petiole (cm)		
mean	4.3	5.8
std. deviation	0.56	0.81

Leaf width (cm)		
mean	1.9	2.8
std. deviation	0.27	0.42

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: ‘CIFZ0030’ (left) with reference variety ‘Golden Yohelga’ (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0030' (left) with reference variety 'Golden Yohelga' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0031'**
Trade name: Hailey Orange
Application number: 11-7188
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yoolivia' (Olivia Orange)

Summary: *The plants of 'CIFZ0031' have a wider leaf, and a shorter corolla tube of the ray floret than the plants of 'Yoolivia'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf relative to the leaf length is medium for 'CIFZ0031' while it is short for 'Yoolivia'. Just before opening, the flower bud colour of 'CIFZ0031' is brown red whereas the flower bud colour of 'Yoolivia' is orange brown with brown red overcolour. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0031' is yellow with orange red overcolour while for 'Yoolivia', it is orange and yellow brown with brown red overcolour.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical to spreading growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: low to medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are parallel, predominant shape of base is obtuse, absent or weak to weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is brown red (RHS 180B) just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, low height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets

RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper surface, very short corolla tube, weakly concave to flat in cross-section at widest point, ranging from no rolling of margins to weakly involute margins along distal quarter, longitudinal axis is straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is weakly incurved to straight at tip, low length to width ratio, emarginate and mamillate tip, inner side is yellow (RHS 12B) with orange red (RHS 42D) overcolour, overcolour is distributed as flush throughout ray floret, colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is yellow orange (RHS 14C) with brown purple (RHS 185C-D) in the middle, in comparison to ray floret from inner row colour of inner and outer sides is similar, outer side of ray floret from inner row has strong red overcolour

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0031' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in December 2006, in Amanecer, Columbia, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved variety 'Yoashley' (Ashley Dark Orange) as the female parent, and a line designated '04-M1732' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in Alva, Florida, USA, in June 2007. 'CIFZ0031' was selected as a single plant from the progeny on November 15, 2007 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, based on its natural season response time, flower size and type, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0031' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on October 1, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0031'

	'CIFZ0031'	**'Yoolivia'***
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.3	1.3
std. deviation	0.30	0.12
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)		
outer side	180B	168A-B with 180B overcolour
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
inner side	12B with 42D overcolour	26B, 168C with 180C overcolour

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0031' (left) with reference variety 'Yoolivia' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0031' (left) with reference variety 'Yoolivia' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0031' (left) with reference variety 'Yoolivia' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CIFZ0033'**
Trade name: Kathleen Dark Red
Application number: 11-7189
Application date: 2011/02/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mark Smith, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Colina Red'

Summary: *The predominant shape of the base of the leaf is obtuse for 'CIFZ0033' while it is acute for 'Colina Red'. Just before opening, the colour of the outer side of the flower bud of 'CIFZ0033' is dark purple red whereas the flower bud of 'Colina Red' is brown red with yellow. The ray floret of 'CIFZ0033' has one colour whereas the ray floret of 'Colina Red' has two colours. The colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIFZ0033' is dark purple red while the main colour of the ray floret of 'Colina Red' is brown red with a solid or nearly solid secondary colour of yellow located at the tip and base. In comparison to the inner side of the ray floret, the colour of the outer side of the ray floret is similar for 'CIFZ0033' while the colour of the outer side is markedly different for 'Colina Red'.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, semi-upright growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads
STEM: green with some purple

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, short length relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are predominantly diverging, predominant shape of base is obtuse, absent or very weak glossiness of upper side, light green on upper side, few indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is dark purple red (RHS 187B) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: double, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, weakly concave in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis of ray floret is straight to weakly reflexed along distal quarter, medium length to width ratio, mamillate tip, inner side is dark purple red (RHS 185A), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar, inner side of ray floret from inner row is dark purple red (more red than RHS 185A)

Origin and Breeding: 'CIFZ0033' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in February 2008, in Amanecer, Columbia, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved a line designated '02-M061' as the female parent, and variety 'Bonnie Red' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in Alva, Florida, USA, in October 2008. 'CIFZ0033' was selected as a single plant from the progeny on April 3, 2009 by the breeder, Mark A. Smith, based on its natural season response time, flower size and type, plant growth habit, and strength.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'CIFZ0033' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 12 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on October 10, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIFZ0033'

	'CIFZ0033'	**'Colina Red'***
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)		
outer side	187B	181B-C with close to 6B
Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)		
main colour	more red and lighter than 185A	closest to 180A
secondary colour	N/A	5A

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'CIFZ0033' (left) with reference variety 'Colina Red' (right)

Chrysanthemum: ‘CIFZ0033’ (left) with reference variety ‘Colina Red’ (right)

Chrysanthemum: ‘CIFZ0033’ (left) with reference variety ‘Colina Red’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Fancy Yoursula'**
Trade name: Fancy Ursula Orange
Application number: 09-6781
Application date: 2009/11/03
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henk Dresselhuys, Fides B.V., De Lier, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Festive Ursula Coral' and 'Hannah Orange'

Summary: *The plants of 'Fancy Yoursula' are smaller than the plants of 'Hannah Orange'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf relative to the leaf length is short to medium for 'Fancy Yoursula' whereas it is medium to long for 'Hannah Orange'. The depth of the lowest lateral sinus is shallow for 'Fancy Yoursula' while it is medium to deep for 'Hannah Orange'. 'Fancy Yoursula' has shallower indentations of the leaf margin than 'Hannah Orange'. The flower head of 'Fancy Yoursula' is smaller in diameter than the flower head of both reference varieties. The inner side of the ray floret for 'Fancy Yoursula' is light yellow brown with yellow tones and diffuse, brown red stripes while it is orange brown for 'Festive Ursula Coral', and yellow orange with diffuse, brown red stripes for 'Hannah Orange'.*

Description:
PLANT: garden chrysanthemum, bushy type, hemispherical growth habit, dense branching, many flower heads, 6.5 week response group when grown with precise day length control, begins flowering very early when grown without precise day length control
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is horizontal to moderately upwards, very short relative to leaf length
LEAF: medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is short to medium, lowest lateral sinus is shallow, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging, predominant shape of base is acute, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, very shallow indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is orange brown (RHS 173B) with brown red (RHS 180D) tones and yellow orange (RHS 16B-C) base just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, low height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, two keels on upper side, medium length corolla tube, weakly concave profile in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is moderately incurved for distal quarter, low length to width ratio, dentate and mamillate tips, inner side is light yellow brown (RHS 163C) with yellow (RHS 6C) tones and red brown (RHS 180C-D) diffuse stripes, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow (close to RHS 12C), in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides are similar
DISC: green to yellowish with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Fancy Yoursula' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety 'Festive Yoursula'. It was discovered and selected in September 2006 by the breeder, Henk Dresselhys, in De Lier, Netherands. Selection of 'Fancy Yoursula' was based on its flower colour, plant growth habit and uniform flowering habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'Fancy Yoursula' was conducted as an outdoor irrigated trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. It included a total of 20 plants of the candidate variety and 15 plants each of the reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on June 11, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on September 28, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

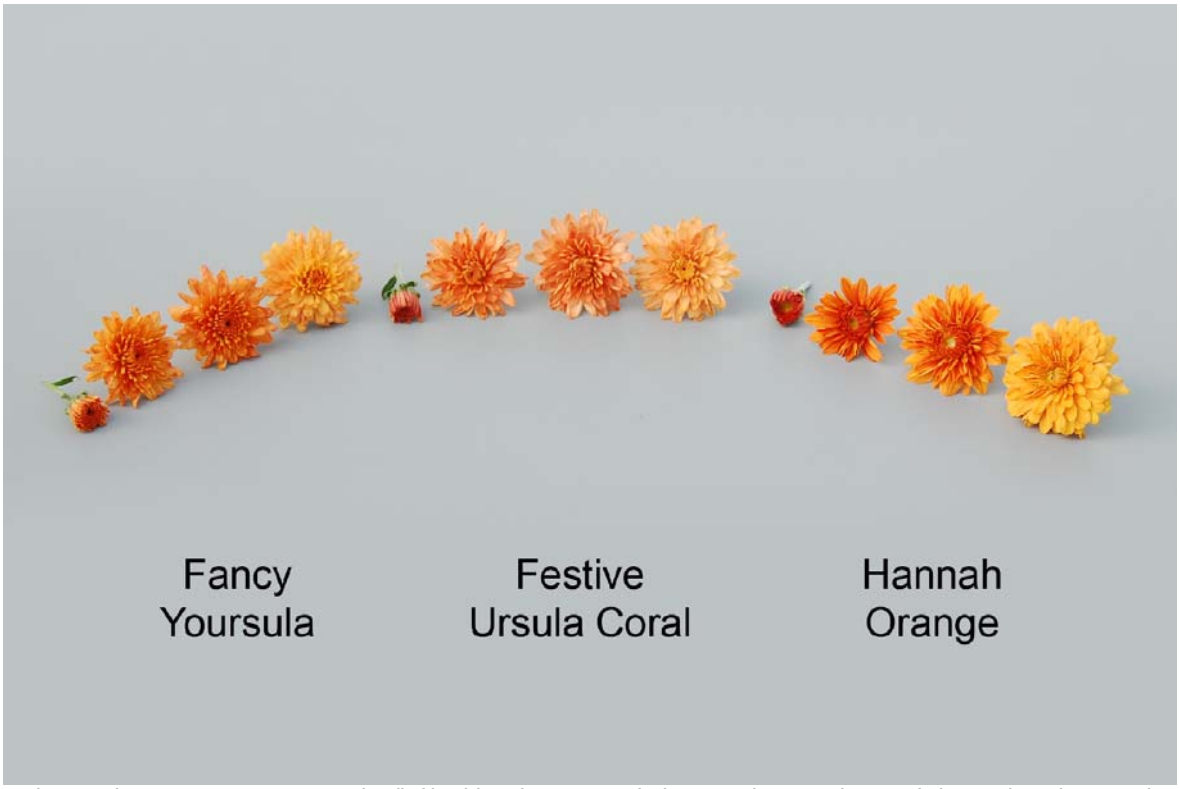
Comparison table for 'Fancy Yoursula'

	'Fancy Yoursula'	'Festive Ursula Coral'*	'Hannah Orange'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	22.3	21.5	28.9
std. deviation	1.06	1.65	1.35

Plant width (cm)			
mean	33.4	28.1	39.3
std. deviation	1.26	2.22	3.84
Flower head diameter in non-disbudded plants (cm)			
mean	3.3	3.7	4.0
std. deviation	0.19	0.16	0.16
Colour of ray floret (RHS)			
inner side	163C with 6C tones and diffuse stripes of 180C-D	close to 170C-D	22A and diffuse stripes of 180C-D

*reference varieties

Chrysanthemum: 'Fancy Yoursula' (left) with reference varieties 'Festive Ursula Coral' (centre) and 'Hannah Orange' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'Fancy Yoursula' (left) with reference varieties 'Festive Ursula Coral' (centre) and 'Hannah Orange' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Syndurango Dark'**
Trade name: Durango Bronze Improved
Application number: 10-6993
Application date: 2010/06/01
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Orange Yochatham' (Chatham Orange)

Summary: *The leaves of 'Syndurango Dark' are longer than the leaves of 'Orange Yochatham'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf in relation to the leaf length is medium to long for 'Syndurango Dark' while it is very long for 'Orange Yochatham'. The longitudinal axis of the ray florets from the inner row is moderately incurved along the distal half for 'Syndurango Dark' while it is very weakly incurved along the distal quarter for 'Orange Yochatham'. The colour of the outer side of the flower bud just before opening is light brown with light yellow brown tones for 'Syndurango Dark' whereas it is light yellow brown with yellow green tones for 'Orange Yochatham'. In respect to the colour of the inner side of the ray florets, the colour of ray florets from the inner rows is markedly different from the colour of ray florets from the outer rows for 'Syndurango Dark' while there is no such colour difference between ray florets from the inner and outer rows for 'Orange Yochatham'. In respect to the colour of the outer side of the ray florets, the colour of ray florets from the inner rows is light yellow and the colour of ray florets from the outer rows is brown red with light yellow brown tones for 'Syndurango Dark' while the colour of ray florets from both the inner and outer rows is light yellow brown with brown purple tones for 'Orange Yochatham'.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, sparse to medium branching
STEM: green

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

LEAF: medium to high length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium to long, lowest lateral sinus is shallow to medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus are parallel, predominant shape of base is obtuse and truncate, medium to dark green on upper side, medium to many indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is light brown (RHS 174C-D) with light yellow brown (RHS 163C) tones just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: double, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: ligulate type, short corolla tube, flat in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is very weakly incurved to straight along distal quarter, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row is moderately incurved along distal half, medium to high length to width ratio, emarginate and mamillate tip, inner side is light yellow brown (RHS 163C) with orange brown (RHS 171C) overcolour, overcolour is distributed throughout ray floret as diffuse stripes, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is brown red (RHS 181C) with light yellow brown (RHS 160B-C) tones, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is markedly different, outer side of ray floret from inner row is light yellow (closest to RHS 8B)

Origin and Breeding: ‘Syndurango Dark’ originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety ‘Yodurango’. It was discovered and selected in February 2007 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Alva, Florida, USA. Selection of ‘Syndurango Dark’ was based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trial for ‘Syndurango Dark’ was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 15, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Syndurango Dark’

	‘Syndurango Dark’	‘Orange Yochatham’*
Leaf length including petiole (cm)		
mean	10.4	7.7
std. deviation	0.91	0.39
Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)		
outer side	174C-D with 163C tones	162C with 150C-D tones
Colour of ray floret from inner row (RHS)		
outer side	closest to 8B	162C-D with 185D tones

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Syndurango Dark' (left) with reference variety 'Orange Yochatham' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Syndurango Dark' (left) with reference variety 'Orange Yochatham' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Yoapple Valley'**
Trade name: Apple Valley
Application number: 09-6565
Application date: 2009/03/24
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Wendy Bergman, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Alva, Florida, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Yospirit Lake' (Spirit Lake)

Summary: *The length of the petiole relative to the leaf is medium for 'Yoapple Valley' while it is short for 'Yospirit Lake'. The height of the flower head of 'Yoapple Valley' is medium to high whereas it is low for 'Yospirit Lake'. The flower head of 'Yoapple Valley' is larger in diameter with a larger ray floret, and a larger disc than the flower head of 'Yospirit Lake'. The attitude of the basal part of the ray floret for 'Yoapple Valley' is moderately descending while it is horizontal for 'Yospirit Lake'. The distribution of the secondary colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yoapple Valley' is on the basal three-quarters in the marginal zone while it is on the basal half in the marginal zone for 'Yospirit Lake'.*

Description:
PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, medium density of branching
STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards to horizontal, medium length relative to leaf length
LEAF: high length/width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is short to medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium depth, margins of lowest lateral sinus range from parallel to touching, predominant shape of base is obtuse, weak glossiness of upper side, medium green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is brown purple (RHS 186A-B) with light yellow (RHS 4D) base just before opening
FLOWER HEAD: daisy type, semi-double, medium to high height in non-disbudded plants, 2 to 3 rows of ray florets, medium density of ray florets
RAY FLORET: ranging from 25 to 36 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately descending, weakly keeled on upper surface, two keels, short corolla tube, weakly concave in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis has moderately reflexed along distal quarter, medium length/width ratio; mamillate, emarginate and rounded tips; inner side is two coloured, main colour of inner side is purple (RHS 71B-C), secondary colour of inner side is white (RHS NN155C), secondary colour is distributed as solid and diffuse stripes on marginal zone along basal three-quarters, colour of inner side is markedly different from colour of outer side, outer side is mainly white (RHS NN155B) with brown purple to blue pink (more purple than RHS 186B-C) apex, in comparison to ray floret from inner row the colour of inner and outer sides is similar
DISC: small diameter relative to flower head diameter, slightly domed in cross-section, yellowish green with no dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Yoapple Valley' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in January 2004, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a planned breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved variety 'Yolaporte' as the female parent, and a proprietary seedling designated 'YB-A2579' as the male parent. 'Yoapple Valley' was selected in December 2006 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, in Fort Myers, Florida, USA, based on its growth habit, flowering response time, flower form and colour, and suitability for production. Asexual reproduction of 'Yoapple Valley' by vegetative tip cuttings was first conducted in Fort Myers, Florida, USA, in March 2007.

Tests and Trials: The trial for 'Yoapple Valley' was conducted in the fall of 2012 at Meyers Fruit Farm in Niagara on the Lake, Ontario. Flowering trials were conducted under greenhouse conditions similar to those used in commercial Chrysanthemum production. 50 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 5 cuttings per pot and the pots were spaced 30 cm apart. The plants were pinched once prior to short day treatment. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or parts of plants, of the candidate and reference varieties on November 15, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Yoapple Valley'

	'Yoapple Valley'	'Yospirit Lake'*
Flower head diameter in non-disbudded plants (cm)		
mean	8.8	6.6
std. deviation	0.51	0.33
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	4.3	3.2
std. deviation	0.23	0.31
Ray floret width (cm)		
mean	1.3	0.9
std. deviation	0.09	0.07
Disc diameter (cm)		
mean	1.9	1.4
std. deviation	0.11	0.05

*reference variety

Chrysanthemum: 'Yoapple Valley' (left) with reference variety 'Yospirit Lake' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Yoapple Valley' (left) with reference variety 'Yospirit Lake' (right)

Chrysanthemum: 'Yoapple Valley' (left) with reference variety 'Yospirit Lake' (right)

FLAX
(Linum usitatissimum)

Proposed denomination: **'CDC Glas'**
Application number: 11-7452
Application date: 2011/12/22
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
Breeder: Helen Booker, University of Saskatchewan, Crop Development Centre, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'CDC Bethune' and 'CDC Sorrel'

Summary: *The natural height of 'CDC Glas' is shorter than that of 'CDC Sorrel'. 'CDC Glas' flowers later than both reference varieties. The colour at the distal end of the filament of 'CDC Glas' is light blue whereas it is dark blue on 'CDC Bethune' and white on 'CDC Sorrel'. The colour of the style of 'CDC Glas' is light blue at both the distal and basal ends whereas it is blue on 'CDC Bethune'. The ciliation of the false septa of the boll of 'CDC Glas' is absent whereas it is present in 'CDC Sorrel'. 'CDC Glas' is later maturing than 'CDC Bethune'.*

Description:
PLANT: oilseed type
HYPOCOTYL: weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: absent or very weak sepal dotting, blue-violet colour of crown at bud stage, flattened disk shape, medium sized corolla, blue, no longitudinal folding of the petals
FILAMENT: light blue at distal end, white at base
STAMEN: blue anthers
STYLE: light blue at distal and basal end
STIGMA: pale blue

BOLL: medium size, ciliation of the false septa absent, semi-dehiscent
SEED: medium brown, medium size

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: good resistance to shattering, capsule loss and lodging; low capability to produce basal branches

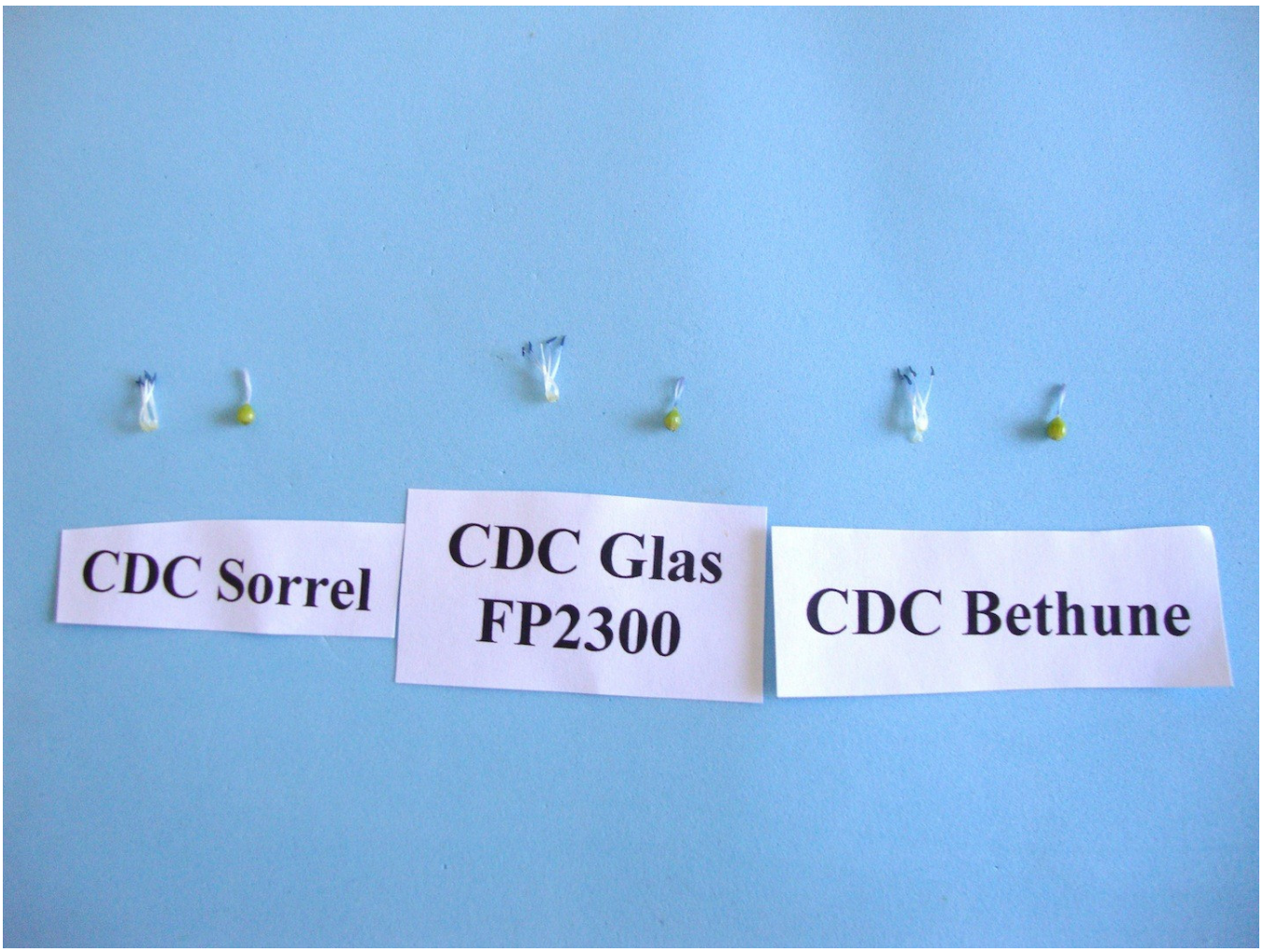
Origin and Breeding: 'CDC Glas' was developed at the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan using a pedigree breeding method. The cross between 'CDC Bethune' and 'CDC Mons' was conducted in 2000 in the growth chamber at the College of Agriculture and BioResources, University of Saskatchewan. The F2 population was grown at the Kernen Crop Research Farm in 2001 and advanced using the pedigree system from the F3 through F5. Selection at each generation was primarily for vigour of stand, maturity, oil content and iodine value. From 2006 through 2008, the line was evaluated as F06012 in replicated yield trials in Saskatchewan. It was entered into the Flax Cooperative Test as FP2300 and tested again in 2010.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Trials consisted of 2 replications of each variety in a randomized complete block design (RCBD). There were 6 rows per replicate with a row length of 3.66 meters with 19 cm between rows (5.01 square meters total). Measured characteristics were based on 20 measurements each year.

Comparison table for 'CDC Glas'

	'CDC Glas'	'CDC Bethune'*	'CDC Sorrel'*
Natural plant height including branches (at time of flowering) (cm)			
2011 mean	63.85	62.40	68.60
2011 std. deviation	4.49	2.52	4.12
2012 mean	64.65	61.40	71.55
2012 std. deviation	2.37	2.3	4.84
Flowering date (number of days from planting to first flower open on 10% of plants)			
2011	57	53	55
2012	58	55	55
Boll maturity (number of days from planting to 75% of bolls brown)			
2011	107	104	106
2012	108	104	106

*reference varieties



Flax: 'CDC Glas' (center) with reference varieties 'CDC Sorrel' (left) and 'CDC Bethune' (right)

HONEYLOCUST, THORNLESS
(Gleditsia triacanthos* f. *inermis)

Proposed denomination: **'Draves'**
Trade name: Street Keeper
Application number: 10-6838
Application date: 2009/03/30 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Timothy C. Brotzman, Madison, Ohio, United States of America
Thomas M. Draves, Madison, Ohio, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Timothy C. Brotzman, Madison, Ohio, United States of America
Thomas M. Draves, Madison, Ohio, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Skyline'

Summary: *The plants of 'Draves' have a broad columnar upright habit while those of 'Skyline' have a broadly pyramidal spreading habit. The branches of 'Draves' are shorter than those of 'Skyline'. The leaf blades of 'Draves' have absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration during the spring while those of 'Skyline' have anthocyanin colouration ranging from weak to medium. The leaflets of 'Draves' have undulation of the margin while those of 'Skyline' have no undulation. The leaf blades of 'Draves' have strong glossiness while those of 'Skyline' have weak glossiness.*

Description:
PLANT: medium vigour, broad columnar upright habit, medium to strong branching strength
TRUNK: medium diameter, brown green (RHS 146A) bark
LENTICELS: elliptical, small, regular distribution, many

BRANCH: thin to medium thickness, no spines, straight shape, brown green (RHS 146A) new shoots, brown green (RHS 148A) developing to grey brown (RHS 199A), circular cross section at half of the height, very acute to acute angle between first 5 cm of branch and stem for upper branches, weakly acute to right angle between first 5 cm of branch and stem for lower branches, straight attitude

LEAF BUD: small, ovate to elliptic, green, obtuse tip, divergent position in relation to the stem
LEAF: bipinnate and pinnate, dark green to brown green (RHS 144A-146A), absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration during spring, dark green (RHS 147A) on upper side in summer, brown green (RHS 146A) on lower side in summer, yellow upper side in fall, semi erect to horizontal attitude in relation to stem, absent or very weak hairiness on upper side with medium hairiness along margin edge, absent or very weak hairiness on the lower side, flat surface profile, absent or very weak doming between veins, obtuse general shape of base
LEAFLET: ovate to lanceolate, broad acute with mucronate tip, undulation of margin present, strong glossiness, very short almost sessile petiole

Origin and Breeding: 'Draves' was discovered as a chance plant found growing on a residential property in Darien, New York, United States. Asexual reproduction of the new variety was first conducted in February 2006 in Madison, Ohio, United States. The new variety was selected for its strong upright, columnar plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Draves' were conducted in an outdoor field trial during the summer of 2012, in St. Catharines, Ontario. The trial included a total of 10 trees each of the candidate and reference variety. Budwood of the variety 'Draves' was grafted onto *Gleditsia triacanthos* f. *inermis* rootstock in summer of 2010. Trees were planted in rows with approximately 50.8 cm spacing between plants and 121.9 cm spacing between rows. After the first year, all trees were headed back in the spring to 200 cm according to the commercial practices. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16, 2012, with the exception of early bud and early leaf characteristics which were observed on May 16, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Draves'

	'Draves'	'Skyline'*
Branch length (cm)		
mean	60.7	95.3
std. deviation	11.13	11.76

*reference variety

Honeylocust, Thornless: 'Draves' (left) with reference variety 'Skyline' (right)

Honeylocust, Thornless: 'Draves' (left) with reference variety 'Skyline' (right)

Honeylocust, Thornless: ‘Draves’ (left) with reference variety ‘Skyline’ (right)

PEAR
(Pyrus communis)

Proposed denomination: **'AAC Green Lantern'**
Application number: 12-7644
Application date: 2012/06/28
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

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bartlett' and 'Canadian Gold'

Summary: *The flower buds of 'AAC Green Lantern' are longer than those of both reference varieties. The flower petals of 'AAC Green Lantern' are large whereas they are small to medium on 'Bartlett' and medium-sized on 'Canadian Gold'. The petals of ' AAC Green Lantern' are circular in shape with a rounded base whereas they are broad ovate with a truncate base on 'Bartlett' and ovate with a cordate base on 'Canadian Gold'. The fruit of 'AAC Green Lantern' is shorter than that of 'Canadian Gold' and wider than both reference varieties. The profile of the sides of the fruit of 'AAC Green Lantern' is convex whereas it is concave to straight on both reference varieties. The ground colour of the skin of 'AAC Green Lantern' is green whereas it is yellow on both reference varieties. The relative area of russet around the eye basin of 'AAC Green Lantern' is large whereas it is small on 'Bartlett'. The relative area of russet around the stalk attachment of 'AAC Green Lantern' is absent or very small whereas it is medium size on 'Bartlett' and small on 'Canadian Gold'. The stalk of 'AAC Green Lantern' is shorter than both reference varieties. The seed of 'AAC Green Lantern' is ovate in shape whereas it is elliptic in 'Bartlett' and narrow elliptic in 'Canadian Gold'.*

Description:
TREE: strong vigour, weak to medium branching, upright habit, time of maturity for consumption is mid to late season

ONE YEAR OLD SHOOTS: straight, medium brown to orange brown colour on sunny side, few lenticels
VEGETATIVE BUD: acute to obtuse apex, adpressed to slightly held out position of the bud in relation to the shoot, medium sized bud support
YOUNG SHOOTS: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of growing tip, weak intensity of pubescence on upper third

LEAF: upwards to outwards attitude in relation to shoot, small to medium length/width ratio, obtuse base, right angled apex, medium length of pointed tip, none to crenate shallow incisions of the margin, medium curvature of longitudinal axis
PETIOLE: stipules present, short distance of stipules from basal attachment

FLOWER: beginning of flowering is mid-season, bud on both spurs and long shoots, stigma positioned above level of stamens
SEPALS: recurved in relation to corolla, green brown on immature fruit in early summer, erect to spreading attitude on fruit
PETALS: touching arrangement, large, circular shape (excluding claw), rounded base, medium length of claw

FRUIT: small length/diameter ratio, position of maximum diameter is slightly towards the calyx, large to very large size, symmetric to slightly asymmetric in longitudinal cross section, convex profile of sides
SKIN: green ground colour, very small amount of orange red over colour, very small area of russet on cheeks
STALK: absent or very small area of russet around stalk attachment, thick, absent or very weak curvature, straight to oblique attitude in relation to axis of the fruit, very shallow stalk cavity
EYE BASIN: large area of russet around eye basin, medium depth, broad, smooth to slightly ribbed relief of area around eye
FLESH: fine to medium texture, medium to firm, medium juiciness
SEED: ovate

Origin and Breeding: 'AAC Green Lantern' originated from the cross, Kentville seedling 'S32-7-124' by another Kentville seedling 'S38-2-1', which was conducted in 1985 at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Atlantic Food and Horticultural Research Centre in Kentville, Nova Scotia. The seedlings from the original cross were planted in a seedling block in 1986,

re-propagated and planted in a comparative field trial in Block 126 in 2004. The seedlings were evaluated for fruit yield, fruit size and general characteristics. One seedling, 'S52-14-046', was selected for its flavour and smooth texture, storageability and fruit size.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'AAC Green Lantern' were conducted at the Kentville Research Station of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in Kentville, Nova Scotia. Plots consisted of 5 individually standing trees planted in a RCB design, spaced 3 metres apart in the row and 4.75 metres between the rows. Both the candidate and reference varieties were grafted on 'Bartlett' seedling rootstock. The trial was planted in 1996. Observations were completed during the 2012 growing season. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Comparison table for 'AAC Green Lantern'

	'AAC Green Lantern'	'Bartlett'*	'Canadian Gold'*
Flower bud length (mm)			
mean	9.46	7.27	8.60
std. deviation	0.76	1.01	0.50
Fruit length (mm)			
mean	83.43	87.39	97.17
std. deviation	5.96	8.40	8.93
Maximum diameter of fruit (mm)			
mean	37.03	21.79	27.09
std. deviation	6.25	3.65	3.03
Length of stalk (mm)			
mean	10.85	29.66	29.80
std. deviation	1.96	4.03	3.66

*reference varieties

Pear: 'AAC Green Lantern' (left) with reference varieties 'Bartlett' (center) and 'Canadian Gold' (right)

POINSETTIA
(Euphorbia pulcherrima)

Proposed denomination: **'NPCW10164'**
Application number: 10-6810
Application date: 2010/01/25
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Guido von Tubeuf, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisgala'

Summary: *The stems of 'NPCW10164' have medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper third whereas those of 'Fisgala' have strong anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blades of 'NPCW10164' have a medium width while those of 'Fisgala' are narrow. 'NPCW10164' has few to medium number of partly bract-coloured leaf blades while 'Fisgala' has very few to few. 'NPCW10164' has many fully bract-coloured leaf blades while 'Fisgala' has a medium number. There are medium to many bracts for 'NPCW10164' where as there are few bracts for 'Fisgala'. The largest bracts of 'NPCW10164' are broad while those of 'Fisgala' are narrow to medium width. The cymes of 'NPCW10164' are broad with large cyathium glands while those of 'Fisgala' are narrow with medium cyathium glands.*

Description:
PLANT: absent or present branching, few to medium number of branches, tall to very tall, medium width
STEM: absent or very weak intensity of green colour on middle third, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on middle third, medium anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium to long, medium width, ovate, rounded base, one colour on upper side, strong intensity of green colour, only red veins on upper side, none or few lobes, shallow depth of deepest sinus, absent or weak curvature of main vein
PETIOLE: medium length, absent or very weak intensity of green colour on upper side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on lower side
TRANSITIONAL LEAVES: few to medium number of partly bract-coloured leaf blades, many fully bract-coloured leaf blades, absent or weak lobbing, absent or weak curvature along main vein of fully bract-coloured leaf blade

BRACT: medium to many, medium length of largest bract, broad width of largest bract, elliptic largest bract, one colour on upper side, upper side dark purple red to red (RHS 46A/B), no spotting on upper side, lower side red to dark pink red (RHS 46B/53C), no folding along the main vein, absent or present twisting, weak rugosity between veins
CYME: broad, very early to early opening of the cyathia
CYATHIUM GLAND: large, yellow, no deformation

Origin and Breeding: 'NPCW10164' originated from a cross between the female parent designate P 359 and the male parent variety 'Christmas Star'. The cross was conducted in November 2004 in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected from the cross in October 2005 based on bract shape, bract size, bract colour, stem quality and leaf quality. A greenhouse trial was conducted in the fall of 2006 and seedlings were evaluated for the above critera and for plant vigour, growth habit and response time. One of these seedlings was designated 'NPCW10164' and selected for commercialization in November 2008.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'NPCW10164' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 66 27385, purchased from Denmark. The trials were conducted by the Department of Food Science at the University of Aarhus in Aarslev, Denmark, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Poinsettia: 'NPCW10164'

Proposed denomination: **'NPCW10167'**
Application number: 10-6811
Application date: 2010/01/25
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Guido von Tubeuf, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'NPCW10158'

Summary: *The upper side of the bracts of 'NPCW10167' are red while those of 'NPCW10158' are dark purple red. The lower side of the bracts of 'NPCW10167' are red to dark purple red while those of 'NPCW10158' are dark purple to red. The cyathia of 'NPCW10167' open very early to early while those of 'NPCW10158' open early to mid season.*

Description:
PLANT: branching present, medium to many branches, short to medium height, medium width
STEM: absent or very weak intensity of green colour on middle third, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on middle third, medium anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium to long, medium width, ovate, rounded base, one colour on upper side, strong intensity of green colour, green and red main vein on upper side, none or few lobes, shallow depth of deepest sinus, absent or weak curvature of main vein
PETIOLE: medium length, absent or very weak intensity of green colour on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper and lower side
TRANSITIONAL LEAVES: few partly bract-coloured leaf blades, medium to many fully bract-coloured leaf blades, absent or weak lobbing, absent or weak curvature along main vein of fully bract-coloured leaf blades

BRACT: few, short largest bract, narrow to medium width of largest bract, elliptic largest bract, one colour on upper side, upper side red (RHS 46B), no spotting on upper side, lower side red to dark purple red (RHS 46B/53B), no folding along the main vein, absent or present twisting, weak to medium rugosity between veins
CYME: narrow to medium width, very early to early opening of the cyathia

CYATHIUM GLAND: large, yellow, no deformation

Origin and Breeding: 'NPCW10167' originated from a cross between the female parent designated P 359 and the male parent variety 'Christmas Star'. The cross was conducted in November 2004 in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in October 2005 based on bract shape, bract size, bract colour, stem quality and leaf quality. A greenhouse trial was conducted in the fall of 2006 and seedlings were evaluated for the above criteria and for plant vigour, growth habit and response time. One of these seedlings was designated 'NPCW10167' and selected for commercialization in November 2008.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'NPCW10167' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 67 27386, purchased from Denmark. The trials were conducted by the Department of Food Science at the University of Aarhus in Aarslev, Denmark, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Poinsettia: 'NPCW10167'

POTATO
(Solanum tuberosum)

Proposed denomination: **'Abbot'**
Application number: 12-7533
Application date: 2012/03/02
Applicant: C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: J.P.M. Muijsers, C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Bintje'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Abbot' is large, conical with strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base whereas it is medium sized, ovoid with very strong anthocyanin colouration at the base for 'Bintje'. The pubescence at the base of the lightsprout for 'Abbot' is dense whereas it is sparse for 'Bintje'. The leaf colour of 'Abbot' is dark green while it is medium green for 'Bintje'. The leaflets of 'Abbot' have medium to strong waviness at the margin whereas 'Bintje' has medium waviness at the margin. The plants of 'Abbot' are shorter than those of 'Bintje'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle of 'Abbot' is absent or very weak whereas it is medium on the peduncle of 'Bintje'. The flower corolla of 'Abbot' is medium to large whereas it is small for 'Bintje'. The inner side of the flower corolla of 'Abbot' has medium to strong intensity and a very high extent of anthocyanin colouration whereas the flower corolla of 'Bintje' has absent or very weak intensity and extent of anthocyanin colouration. The plants of 'Abbot' mature early while 'Bintje' matures late season.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: large size, conical shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, open habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, early maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate to open, dark green colour, low extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, medium to strong waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large size, very high extent and medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with medium to high proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval shape, white flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Abbot' (experimental designation CMK1998-601-035) is the result of the cross made in 1997 between 'Asterix' as the female parent and 'RH88-025-050' as the male parent at the C. Meijer B.V. Breeding Station in Rilland, The Netherlands. Selection criteria were yield, tuber appearance, storability and disease resistance.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Abbot' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Abbot'

	'Abbot'	'Bintje'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	34.6	52.5
std. deviation	5.2	4.9

*reference variety

Potato: 'Abbot' (left) with reference variety 'Bintje' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Andean Sunside'**
Application number: 10-7019
Application date: 2010/07/02
Applicant: Agrico Cooperation u. a., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: Agrico Research B.V., Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Milva' and 'Musica'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Andean Sunside' is medium sized whereas it is large for both reference varieties. The proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout of 'Andean Sunside' is absent or low whereas*

it is high in 'Milva' and medium in 'Musica'. The leaves of 'Andean Sunside' are small in size and open whereas they are medium size with intermediate openness in 'Milva' and medium to large size in 'Musica' with intermediate openness. The plant growth habit of 'Andean Sunside' is upright whereas it is semi-upright in both reference varieties. The plants of 'Andean Sunside' are shorter than those of 'Musica'.

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, many root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is open or half open and stems are clearly to partly visible, upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: small outline, open, light to medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: small size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak to medium waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, dull glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle is absent or very low
FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: small to medium size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long-oval shape, dark yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Andean Sunside' is the result of the cross made in 1994 between 'ARD 89-1402' as the female parent and 'ARD 88-883' as the male parent at the Agrico Research breeding station in Emmeloord, The Netherlands. Selection criteria were negative mass selection agronomic characteristics and resistance to various diseases.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Andean Sunside' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Andean Sunside'

	'Andean Sunside'	'Milva'*	'Musica'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean (LSD=3.7)	51.1	48.7	68.2
std. deviation	3.4	1.8	2.2

*reference varieties

Potato: 'Andean Sunside' (left) with reference varieties 'Milva' (centre) and 'Musica' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Blaue St. Galler'**
Application number: 08-6450
Application date: 2008/10/08
Applicant: Agrovisa International GMBH, Flawil, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: Christoph Gämperli, Agrovisa International GMBH, Flawil, Switzerland

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: 'Adirondack Blue'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Blaue St. Galler' has a broad cylindrical shape with sparse pubescence at the base whereas the lightsprout of 'Adirondack Blue' is ovoid in shape with dense pubescence at the base. The lightsprout tip of 'Blaue St. Galler' is small in relation to the base whereas it is medium sized in 'Adirondack Blue'. The foliage structure of 'Blaue St. Galler' is an intermediate type whereas it is a stem type in 'Adirondack Blue'. The plants of 'Blaue St. Galler' have a very high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem and the midrib of the upper side of the leaf whereas these are high in plants of 'Adirondack Blue'. The inflorescence of 'Blaue St. Galler' has a high to very high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle whereas the inflorescence of 'Adirondack Blue' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle. 'Blaue St. Galler' has a medium frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets whereas it is absent or very low in 'Adirondack Blue'. The plants of 'Blaue St. Galler' mature mid-season whereas those of 'Adirondack Blue' mature early. The tubers of 'Blaue St. Galler' have a long shape with eyes at a medium depth whereas the tubers of 'Adirondack Blue' are oval with deep eyes.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: large size, broad cylindrical shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, intermediate habit, very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: very high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAF: medium to large outline, open, dark green colour, very high extent and very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, high to very high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long shape, blue flesh
TUBER EYES: medium depth
TUBER SKIN: blue, blue at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Blaue St. Galler’ is the result of the cross made in 1995 between ‘Blaue Schweden’ and ‘Prättigauer’ in Flawil, Switzerland. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Blaue St. Galler’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Blaue St. Galler’

	‘Blaue St. Galler’	‘Adirondack Blue’*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	47.2	43.4
std. deviation	1.5	3.1

*reference variety

Potato: 'Blaue St. Galler' (left) with reference variety 'Adirondack Blue' (right)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Red Scarlett'

Summary: *The proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout of 'Canberra' is absent to medium whereas it is medium to high on 'Red Scarlett'. The corolla of 'Canberra' is medium to large whereas it is small to medium on 'Red Scarlett'. The tubers of 'Canberra' are oval shape whereas they are long oval to long in 'Red Scarlett'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium size, ovoid, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, medium to dark green colour, high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent to low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency per plant, small to medium size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large size, medium to high extent and weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval shape, light to medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: red, yellow at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Canberra' is the result of the cross made in 1997 between 'Latona' as the female parent and 'Red Scarlett' as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Canberra' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Potato: 'Canberra' (left) with reference variety 'Red Scarlett' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Cerisa'**
Application number: 10-7021
Application date: 2010/07/02
Applicant: Desmazieres S.A., Monchy le Preux, France
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: Edouard Fourrier, Desmazieres S.A., Monchy le Preux, France

Variety used for comparison: 'Laura'

Summary: *'The lightsprout of 'Cerisa' is medium sized with many root tips whereas it is small to medium sized with a medium number of root tips in 'Laura' The pubescence of the lightsprout of 'Cerisa' is dense at the base and medium to dense at the tip whereas the pubescence is medium at the base and sparse at the tip in 'Laura'. The lightsprout tip of 'Cerisa' has a medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas 'Laura' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the tip. The foliage structure of 'Cerisa' is a leaf type (foliage closed, stems not, or hardly visible) whereas 'Laura' is an intermediate type (foliage half open, stems partly visible). 'Cerisa' has a semi-upright growth habit whereas 'Laura' has an upright growth habit. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the midrib of the leaf is very high for 'Cerisa' whereas it is medium to high for 'Laura'. 'Cerisa' has a taller plant height than 'Laura'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle is medium for 'Cerisa' whereas it is weak for 'Laura'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is medium for 'Cerisa' whereas it is weak for 'Laura'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, many root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is a leaf type where foliage is closed and stems are not, or hardly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, medium to dark green colour, very high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency per plant, small size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, medium extent and intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long shape, dark yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Cerisa' is the result of the cross made in 1998 between 'Franceline' as the female parent and 'Laura' as the male parent at the Agrico Research breeding station in Emmeloord, The Netherlands. Selection criteria were negative mass selection agronomic characteristics and resistance to various diseases.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cerisa' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Cerisa'

	'Cerisa'	'Laura'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	63.1	50.2
std. deviation	2.6	1.8

*reference variety

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

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Bintje'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Challenger' is spherical in shape whereas it is ovoid for 'Bintje'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout for 'Challenger' is weak with the proportion of blue as absent or very low whereas the intensity of the anthocyanin colouration is very strong with a high the proportion of blue for 'Bintje'. At the tip of the lightsprout, the intensity of the anthocyanin colouration is absent or very weak for 'Challenger' whereas it is of medium intensity for 'Bintje'. On the stem, the extent of the anthocyanin colouration is absent for 'Challenger' whereas the it is low to medium along the entire stem for 'Bintje'. The leaves of 'Challenger' have an intermediate openness whereas these are intermediate to open in 'Bintje'. 'Challenger' has a medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets whereas it is*

medium in 'Bintje'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud and peduncle is absent or very weak for 'Challenger' whereas the extent is high on the flower bud and medium on the peduncle in 'Bintje'.

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, spherical, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, low to medium frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, dull glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: extent of anthocyanin colouration is absent or very low
COROLLA: medium to large size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long-oval shape, light to medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Challenger' is the result of the cross made in 1995 between 'Aziza' as the female parent and 'Victoria' as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Challenger' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Potato: 'Challenger' (left) with reference variety 'Bintje' (right)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Chopin' is ovoid in shape whereas it is spherical for 'Yukon Gold'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration of the lightsprout for 'Chopin' is absent to weak at the base and absent or very weak at the tip whereas both are of medium intensity in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Chopin' has a semi-upright growth habit whereas it is upright to semi-upright in 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem is absent for 'Chopin' whereas it is medium and halfway up the stem for 'Yukon Gold'. 'Chopin' has a medium to high frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets whereas it is absent or very low in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Chopin' has a shorter plant height than 'Yukon Gold'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant for 'Chopin' is absent or very low whereas it is low to medium in 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'Chopin' is absent or very low whereas it is medium to high in 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is absent or very low for 'Chopin' whereas it is high for 'Yukon Gold'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is absent or very weak for 'Chopin' whereas it is weak to medium on the inner side of the corolla for 'Yukon Gold'. The tubers of 'Chopin' are short oval in shape whereas they are round to short oval in 'Yukon Gold'. The base of the eye of the tuber of 'Chopin' is yellow whereas it is red on 'Yukon Gold'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few to medium in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: absent to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is open or half open and stems are clearly to partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: small to medium outline, open, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium to high frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: absent or very low frequency per plant, small size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: small size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Chopin’ is the result of the cross made in 1995 between ‘VDZ87-38’ as the female parent and ‘Casanova’ as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Chopin’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Chopin’

	‘Chopin’	‘Yukon Gold’*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	54.0	76.5
std. deviation	1.9	3.1

*reference variety

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

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Russet Burbank'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Countessa' is medium sized and ovoid in shape with sparse pubescence at the base whereas the lightsprout of 'Russet Burbank' is small and spherical with dense pubescence at the base. The proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout of 'Countessa' is medium whereas it is absent to low on 'Russet Burbank'. The lightsprout tip of 'Countessa' is small in relation to the base with medium pubescence whereas it is medium sized in relation to the base with sparse pubescence in 'Russet Burbank'. The stem of 'Countessa' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration whereas it is low to medium along the entire stem for 'Russet Burbank'. The openness of the leaf of 'Countessa' is intermediate while it is open for 'Russet Burbank'. The presence of secondary leaflets is medium for 'Countessa' while it is weak for 'Russet Burbank'. The leaf of 'Countessa' is dark green whereas it is medium green for 'Russet Burbank'. The frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets of 'Countessa' is low whereas it is absent or very low in 'Russet Burbank'. The plant of 'Countessa' is shorter than that of 'Russet Burbank'. The maturity of 'Countessa' is medium while it is late to very late for 'Russet Burbank'. The tubers of 'Countessa' have a long-oval shape with eyes at a shallow depth whereas the tubers of 'Russet Burbank' are long with medium depth eyes. The tuber skin colour of 'Countessa' is yellow whereas it is reddish brown in 'Russet Burbank'. The tuber flesh of 'Countessa' is light yellow whereas it is white in 'Russet Burbank'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: intermediate to leaf type foliage structure where foliage is half open to closed and stems are partly visible to not, or hardly visible, upright to semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: large outline, intermediate openness, dark green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large size, as broad as long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent to weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, small to medium size, low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: small to medium size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long-oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Countessa’ is the result of the cross made in 1995 between ‘Santana’ as the female parent and ‘Victoria’ as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Countessa’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Countessa’

	‘Countessa’	‘Russet Burbank’*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	47.4	64.6
std. deviation	4.1	3.0

*reference variety

Potato: 'Countessa' (left) with reference variety 'Russet Burbank' (right)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Atlantic'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Crisps4all' is small to medium sized with a medium number to many root tips whereas the lightsprout of 'Atlantic' is medium in size with few root tips. The leaves of 'Crisps4all' have an intermediate openness whereas these are intermediate to open in 'Atlantic'. The waviness of the margin of the leaflet in 'Crisps4all' is weak whereas it is absent or very weak in 'Atlantic'. The veins on the leaflet of 'Crisps4all' have a medium depth whereas 'Atlantic' leaftlets have deep veins. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is absent or very low and the intensity is absent or very weak for 'Crisps4all' whereas the extent of the anthocyanin colouration is high and the intensity is medium on the inner side of the corolla for 'Atlantic'. The plants of 'Crisps4all' are late maturing whereas those of 'Atlantic' mature mid-season. The tubers of 'Crisps4all' have a yellow skin and light yellow flesh whereas the skin is light beige and the flesh is cream in colour for the 'Atlantic' tubers.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium size, ovoid, medium to many root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to large outline, intermediate openness, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: round to short oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Crisps4all’ is the result of the cross made in 1993 between ‘RZ-85-238’ as the female parent and ‘RZ-87-44’ as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Crisps4All’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Crisps4all’

	‘Crisps4all’	**‘Atlantic’***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	48.1	44.8
std. deviation	3.5	3.1

*reference variety

Potato: 'Crisps4All' (left) with reference variety 'Atlantic' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Daifla'**
Application number: 08-6478
Application date: 2008/12/22
Applicant: Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France
Agent in Canada: Goudreau Gage Dubuc, Montréal, Quebec
Breeder: Eric Bargy, Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France

Variety used for comparison: 'CalWhite'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Daifla' has an ovoid shape, is medium sized and has a medium number of root tips whereas the lightsprout of 'CalWhite' has a broad cylindrical shape, is large in size and has many root tips. The lightsprout tip of 'Daifla' has an intermediate habit, has medium pubescence and a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the tip. The lightsprout tip of 'CalWhite' has an closed habit, sparse pubescence and a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the tip. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the stem of 'Daifla' is low whereas the extent is medium along the entire stem for 'CalWhite'. 'Daifla' has medium to large leaves with closed to intermediate openness whereas 'CalWhite' leaves are large and are intermediate to open. 'Daifla' has a shorter plant height than 'CalWhite'. The plants of 'Daifla' are very late maturing whereas those of 'CalWhite' mature late. The tubers of 'Daifla' have an oval shape with yellow skin whereas the tubers of 'CalWhite' have a long-oval shape with light beige skin.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, upright to semi-upright growth habit, very late maturity

STEM: extent of anthocyanin colouration is low at the base only

LEAF: medium to large outline, closed to intermediate openness, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium to large size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval shape, white flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Daifla’ (clone number G93TT018008) is the result of the cross made in 1992 between ‘Sylvia’ and ‘Cara’ in Châteauneuf-du-Faou, France. Selection criteria included appearance, yield, agronomic traits, dry matter content, pest resistance, cooking and frying quality, and storability.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Daifla’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Daifla’

	‘Daifla’	‘CalWhite’*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	59.9	68.4
std. deviation	1.7	8.8

*reference variety

Potato: 'Daifla' (left) with reference variety 'CalWhite' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Delianne'**
Application number: 08-6468
Application date: 2008/11/24
Applicant: Den Hartigh B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: Aardappelkweek-en Selectiebedrijf Ijsselmeerpolders BV, Emmeloord, 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: 'Annabelle'

Summary: *The proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration of the lightsprout base of 'Delianne' is medium to high whereas it is absent or low in 'Annabelle'. The lightsprout tip of 'Delianne' has a closed habit whereas 'Annabelle' has an intermediate habit. 'Delianne' also has a medium number of root tips on the lightsprout and short lateral shoots whereas 'Annabelle' has a few root tips and long lateral shoots. The foliage structure of 'Delianne' is a leaf type (foliage closed, stems not, or hardly visible) whereas 'Annabelle' is a stem type (foliage open, stem clearly visible). The extent of the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the stem of 'Delianne' is very low whereas the extent is medium along the entire stem for 'Annabelle'. The frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets of 'Delianne' is absent or very low whereas it is high in 'Annabelle'. 'Delianne' has a shorter plant height than 'Annabelle'. 'Delianne' has a high frequency of inflorescences per plant that are medium in size whereas the frequency of inflorescences per plant is low and are small in 'Annabelle'.*

Description:
LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid to conical shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHT SPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with medium to high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence
LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is leaf type where foliage is closed and stems are not or hardly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: extent of anthocyanin colouration is very low at the base only

LEAF: medium to large outline, intermediate openness, light to medium green colour, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: weak presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent to weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, dull to medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium size, extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle is absent or very low
FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long-oval to long shape, light to medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Delianne’ is the result of the cross made in 1993 between ‘Impala’ as the female parent and ‘Wilja’ as the male parent in Emmeloord, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Delianne’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Delianne’

	‘Delianne’	‘Annabelle’*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	43.0	57.6
std. deviation	2.9	1.7

*reference variety

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

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Innovator'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Dione' is ovoid in shape with a few to a medium number of root tips whereas it is conical in shape with a medium number to many root tips for 'Innovator'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout is very strong for 'Dione' with a high proportion of blue whereas the intensity is weak with the proportion of blue as absent or low for 'Innovator'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the tip of the lightsprout is strong for 'Dione' whereas it is absent or very weak for 'Innovator'. The lightsprout tip is medium in size in relation to the base for 'Dione' whereas it is small for 'Innovator'. 'Dione' has a low frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets whereas it is high in 'Innovator'. 'Dione' has a shorter plant height than 'Innovator'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant for 'Dione' is medium whereas it is high in 'Innovator'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the flower corolla of 'Dione' is low to medium with a weak to medium intensity and a high proportion of blue in the colouration whereas the extent, intensity and proportion of blue in the colouration is absent for 'Innovator'. The plants of 'Dione' are late maturing whereas those of 'Innovator' matures mid-season. The tubers of 'Dione' have an oval to long oval shape and have eyes at a medium depth whereas tubers of 'Innovator' have a long oval shape with shallow eyes.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few to medium in numbers, medium lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed to intermediate habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is open or half open and stems are clearly to partly visible, upright to semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration at base only

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate to open, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, ranges from narrower than long to as broad as long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: weak presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak to medium waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, small to medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, low to medium extent and weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with a high proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long-oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: medium depth
TUBER SKIN: reddish brown, yellow at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Dione’ (experimental designation DAR 98-436) is the result of the cross made in 1997 between ‘DAR 89-156’ as the female parent and ‘Innovator’ as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Dione’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Dione’

	‘Dione’	‘Innovator’*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	48.0	55.7
std. deviation	1.9	2.7

*reference variety

Potato: 'Dione' (left) with reference variety 'Innovator' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Erika'**
Application number: 10-7020
Application date: 2010/07/02
Applicant: Nieder Osterreichische Saatbaugenossenschaft, Windigsteig, Austria
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: Nieder Osterreichische Saatbaugenossenschaft, Windigsteig, Austria

Variety used for comparison: 'Agria'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Erika' has a broad cylindrical shape whereas it is ovoid on 'Agria'. The proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout is absent to medium in 'Erika' whereas it is high in 'Agria'. The lightsprout tip of 'Erika' has an intermediate habit, has dense pubescence and a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the tip. The lightsprout tip of 'Agria' has an closed habit, sparse pubescence and a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the tip. 'Erika' has small to medium leaves with intermediate openness whereas 'Agria' leaves are large and are intermediate to open. The plants of 'Erika' are shorter than those of 'Agria'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant for 'Erika' is absent or very low whereas it is high in 'Agria'. The tuber skin colour of 'Erika' is yellow whereas it is light beige in 'Agria'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, broad cylindrical shape, medium number of root tips, short to medium lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: small to medium outline, intermediate openness, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak to medium waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: absent or very low frequency per plant

TUBER: long-oval shape, medium to dark yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Erika' is the result of the cross made in 1997 between 'Marabel' as the female parent and 'AR 88-156' as the male parent at the Niederösterreichische Saatbaugenossenschaft (N.Ö.S.) breeding station in Meires, Austria. Selection criteria were negative mass selection agronomic characteristics and resistance to various diseases.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Erika' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Erika'

	'Erika'	**'Agria'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	43.6	64.0
std. deviation	2.5	1.9

*reference variety

Potato: 'Erika' (left) with reference variety 'Agria' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Europrima'**
Application number: 09-6741
Application date: 2009/10/13
Applicant: Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Böhm Nordkartoffel Agrarproduktion OHG, Luneburg, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Altantic'

Summary: *The leaflet margins of 'Europrima' have medium to strong waviness whereas it is absent or very weak on 'Atlantic'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'Europrima' is absent or very low whereas it is medium to high on 'Atlantic'. The plants of 'Europrima' are taller than those of 'Atlantic'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the flower corolla of 'Europrima' is absent or very weak and the extent is absent or very low whereas it is of medium intensity and high extent on the corolla of 'Atlantic'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few in numbers, short to medium lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, upright to semi-upright growth habit, early maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, medium to dark green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, medium to strong waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, small size, extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle is absent or very low
FLOWER BUD: extent of anthocyanin colouration is absent or very low
COROLLA: small size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Europrima' is the result of the cross made in 1998 between 'Marena' as the female parent and 'Albatros' as the male parent in Ebstorf (Lower Saxony), Germany. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, tuber size, storability and chipping quality.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Europrima' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Europrima'

	'Europrima'	'Altantic'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	65.0	44.8
std. deviation	3.3	3.1

*reference variety

Potato: 'Europrima' (left) with reference variety 'Atlantic' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Everest'**
Application number: 10-6790
Application date: 2010/01/04
Applicant: KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Peter Oldenkamp, Van Rijn - KWS B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Bintje'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Everest' is spherical in shape with dense pubescence at the base whereas it is ovoid with sparse pubescence at the base in 'Bintje'. The leaf of 'Everest' has a large outline with a closed to intermediate openness whereas it is medium sized with intermediate to open openness in 'Bintje'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration of the flower bud of 'Everest' is absent or very low whereas it is high on 'Bintje'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small size, spherical, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, early to medium maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: large outline, closed to intermediate openness, medium to dark green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: strong presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, dull glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium to large size, low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: extent of anthocyanin colouration is absent or very low
COROLLA: medium to large size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long-oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Everest' (experimental designation VR 92-813) is the result of the cross made in 1991 between 'Spunta' as the female parent and 'Maradonna' as the male parent at the Van Rijn KWS B.V., breeding station in Emmeloord, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Everest' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Potato: 'Everest' (left) with reference variety 'Bintje' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'FL2086'**
Application number: 08-6421
Application date: 2008/07/31
Applicant: Frito-Lay North America, Inc., Plano, Texas, United States of America
Agent in Canada: PepsiCo Foods Canada, Mississauga, Ontario
Breeder: Robert W. Hoopes, Frito-Lay, Inc., Rhinelander, Wisconsin, 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.

Variety used for comparison: 'Adirondack Blue'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'FL 2086' has a narrow cylindrical shape with a few root tips whereas the lightsprout of 'Adirondack Blue' has an ovoid shape with a medium number of root tips. 'FL 2086' has sparse pubescence at the base and medium to dense pubescence at the tip of the lightsprout whereas 'Adirondack Blue' has dense pubescence at the base and medium pubescence at the tip. The lightsprout tip of 'FL 2086' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the intensity is very strong in 'Adirondack Blue'. The leaf of 'FL 2086' has a dark green colour with an intermediate openness whereas it is medium to dark green and open in 'Adirondack Blue'. There is a low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud of 'FL 2086' whereas it is high in 'Adirondack Blue'. The plants of 'FL 2086' are shorter than those of 'Adirondack Blue'. The inflorescence of 'FL 2086' has a high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle whereas the extent is medium in 'Adirondack Blue'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the flower corolla of 'FL 2086' is medium to high with a weak to medium intensity and a medium proportion of blue in the colouration whereas the extent is absent or very low with an absent or very weak intensity and an absent or low proportion of blue in the colouration for 'Adirondack Blue'. The tubers of 'FL 2086' have a oval to long oval shape with eyes at a shallow to medium depth whereas the tubers of 'Adirondack Blue' are oval with deep eyes.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: large size, narrow cylindrical shape, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, intermediate habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is open or half open and stems are clearly to partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, dark green colour, low to medium extent and medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent to weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium to glossy upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, medium to high extent and weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with a medium proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long-oval shape, blue parti colour flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: blue, blue at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'FL 2086' (experimental designation 1998 309.11) is the result of the cross made in 1997 between 'FL 1920' and 'FL 1815' in at the Frito-Lay Agricultural Operations and Development facility near Rhinelander, Wisconsin, USA. Selection criteria included attractive appearance, novel skin and bright purple flesh color, smooth skin, shallow eyes and shape uniformity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'FL 2086' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'FL2086'

	'FL2086'	'Adirondack Blue'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	43.5	51.1
std. deviation	1.6	1.5

*reference variety

Potato: 'FL 2086' (left) with reference variety 'Adirondack Blue' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Flair'**
Application number: 10-7022
Application date: 2010/07/02
Applicant: O. Spriensma, Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: O. Spriensma, Emmeloord, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Agria'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Flair' is spherical in shape with long lateral shoots whereas it is ovoid with short lateral shoots in 'Agria'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem of 'Flair' is absent or very low whereas it is medium on 'Agria'. The leaf outline of 'Flair' is small to medium with medium sized second pair of lateral leaflets whereas it is large with large lateral leaflets on 'Agria'. The frequency of flowers per plant is low on 'Flair' whereas it is high on the plants of 'Agria'. The plants of 'Flair' are shorter than those of 'Agria'. The tubers of 'Flair' are short oval in shape with yellow skin whereas they are long oval with light beige skin in 'Agria'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large size, spherical, root tips few to medium in numbers, long lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, spreading growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: small to medium outline, intermediate to open, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent to weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth of veins, dull glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small size, extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle is absent or very low
FLOWER BUD: extent of anthocyanin colouration is absent or very low
COROLLA: small size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Flair' (experimental designation OS 01-1001) is the result of the cross made in 2000 between 'AR 94-1224' as the female parent and 'Juliane' as the male parent at the Agrico Research breeding station in Bant, The Netherlands. Selection criteria were negative mass selection agronomic characteristics and resistance to various diseases.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Flair' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Flair'

	'Flair'	'Agria'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	49.2	64.0
std. deviation	2.6	1.9

*reference variety

Potato: 'Flair' (left) with reference variety 'Agria' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Fuego'**
Application number: 09-6520
Application date: 2009/03/11
Applicant: Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France
Agent in Canada: Goudreau Gage Dubuc, Montréal, Quebec
Breeder: Eric Bargy, Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France

Variety used for comparison: 'Chieftain'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Fuego' has a few root tips, short lateral shoots and is large at the tip in relation to the base. The lightsprout of 'Chieftain' has a medium number of root tips, short to medium lateral shoots and is medium sized at the tip in relation to the base. 'Fuego' lightsprouts have medium pubescence at the base and tip whereas 'Chieftain' have dense pubescence. The foliage structure of 'Fuego' is an intermediate type (foliage half open, stems partly visible) whereas 'Chieftain' is a leaf type (foliage closed, stems not, or hardly visible). Along the entire stem, the extent of the anthocyanin colouration of 'Fuego' is high whereas the extent is medium for 'Chieftain'. 'Fuego' has a shorter plant height than 'Chieftain'. 'Fuego' has a low to medium frequency of inflorescences per plant whereas it is high in 'Chieftain'. The inflorescence size of 'Fuego' is small and the flower corolla has a medium size whereas the inflorescence size is medium and the flower corolla is medium to large in size for 'Chieftain'. The plants of 'Fuego' mature late whereas those of 'Chieftain' mature mid-season. The tubers of 'Fuego' have an oval to long oval shape whereas the tubers of 'Chieftain' have a short oval shape.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

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

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, dark green colour, high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency per plant, small size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long-oval shape, white flesh
TUBER EYES: medium depth
TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Fuego’ (clone number G95TT236007) is the result of the cross made in 1994 between ‘Asva’ and ‘G83TT047006’ in Châteauneuf-du-Faou, France. Selection criteria included appearance, yield, agronomic traits, dry matter content, pest resistance, cooking and frying quality, and storability.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Fuego’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Fuego’

	‘Fuego’	**‘Chieftain’***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	35.6	54.5
std. deviation	3.5	3.4

*reference variety

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

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Agata'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Gourmandine' is ovoid in shape with a few root tips whereas it has a broad cylindrical shape with many root tips for 'Agata'. 'Gourmandine' has a small to medium sized lightsprout where the tip has a closed habit whereas 'Agata' has a medium to large lightsprout where the tip has a closed to intermediate habit. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout is medium to strong for 'Gourmandine' with the proportion of blue as absent or low whereas the intensity is absent to weak with a medium proportion of blue for 'Agata'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem is low along the entire stem for 'Gourmandine' whereas it is absent for 'Agata'. The leaves of 'Gourmandine' have a large outline whereas those of 'Agata' have a medium outline. The waviness of the leaflet margins for 'Gourmandine' is weak whereas it is medium for 'Agata'. 'Gourmandine' has a shorter plant height than 'Agata'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant for 'Gourmandine' is low to medium whereas it is absent or very low in 'Agata'. The plants of 'Gourmandine' mature in mid-season whereas those of 'Agata' mature late. The tubers of 'Gourmandine' have a long oval shape and have a medium yellow flesh whereas tubers of 'Agata' are short oval to oval in shape with a light yellow flesh. 'Gourmandine' has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration of the skin of the tuber in reaction to light whereas it is absent or very weak in 'Agata'.*

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

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is open or half open and stems are clearly to partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: large outline, open, medium to dark green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency per plant, small to medium size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: absent to low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: large size, high to very high extent and weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long-oval shape, medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Gourmandine’ is the result of the cross made in 1992 between ‘Charlotte’ as the female parent and ‘Estima’ as the male parent at the Bretagne Plants Breeding Station in Hanvec, France. Selection criteria were negative mass selection agronomic characteristics and resistance to various diseases.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Gourmandine’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Gourmandine’

	‘Gourmandine’	**‘Agata’***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	48.2	65.6
std. deviation	3.9	2.8

*reference variety

Potato: 'Gourmandine' (left) with reference variety 'Agata' (right)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Innovator'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Ivory Russet' is ovoid in shape with short lateral shoots whereas it has a conical shape with medium lateral shoots for 'Innovator'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout is medium to strong for 'Ivory Russet' with a medium proportion of blue whereas the intensity is weak with the proportion of blue as absent or low for 'Innovator'. 'Ivory Russet' has an absent or very low frequency of coalescence of the terminal and lateral leaflets whereas it is high in 'Innovator'. The waviness of the leaflet margins for 'Ivory Russet' is absent to weak whereas it is medium for 'Innovator'. 'Ivory Russet' has a shorter plant height than 'Innovator'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle is medium for 'Ivory Russet' whereas it is absent or very low for 'Innovator'. The inflorescences of 'Ivory Russet' are small to medium sized whereas those of 'Innovator' are medium to large. 'Ivory Russet' has a small sized corolla whereas 'Innovator' has a medium corolla. The extent and intensity of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the flower corolla of 'Ivory Russet' is medium whereas it is absent or very weak for 'Innovator'. The plants of 'Ivory Russet' mature early to mid-season whereas 'Innovator' matures mid-season. The tubers of 'Ivory Russet' have a long shape and have a white flesh whereas tubers of 'Innovator' have a long oval shape with a light yellow flesh. 'Ivory Russet' has weak anthocyanin colouration of the skin of the tuber in reaction to light whereas it is absent or very weak in 'Innovator'.*

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

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, early to medium maturity

STEM: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, medium to dark green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent to weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium to high frequency per plant, small to medium size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: small size, medium extent and intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long shape, white flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: reddish brown, yellow at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Ivory Russet' (experimental designation HZD-99-711) is the result of the cross made in 1998 between 'RZ-93-7105' as the female parent and 'Innovator' as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Ivory Russet' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Ivory Russet'

	'Ivory Russet'	'Innovator'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	44.8	55.7
std. deviation	3.0	2.7

*reference variety

Potato: 'Ivory Russet' (left) with reference variety 'Innovator' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Jazzy'**
Application number: 11-7430
Application date: 2011/12/06
Applicant: C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: J.P.M. Muijsers, C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Bintje'

Summary: *The proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration of the base on the lightsprout of 'Jazzy' is absent or low whereas it is high on 'Bintje'. The tip of the lightsprout for 'Jazzy' is closed with sparse pubescence and a medium number of root tips whereas it is open with medium pubescence and few root tips for 'Bintje'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem of 'Jazzy' is absent or very low at the base only while it is low to medium along the entire stem for 'Bentje'. There is an absent or very low frequency of flowers on the plant of 'Jazzy' while there is a medium frequency of flowers on the plant of 'Bintje'. The plant of 'Jazzy' matures early to mid- season while 'Bintje' matures late.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is open or half open and stems are clearly to partly visible, spreading growth habit, early to medium maturity

STEM: absent or very low anthocyanin colouration at base only

LEAF: medium outline, open, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium to deep veins, dull to medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: absent or very low frequency per plant

TUBER: long-oval shape, medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Jazzy' (experimental designation CMK2001-069-056) is the result of the cross made in 1998 between 'Franceline' as the female parent and 'Cupido' as the male parent at the C. Meijer B.V. Breeding Station in Rilland, The Netherlands. Selection criteria were yield, tuber appearance, storability and disease resistance.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Jazzy' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Potato: 'Jazzy' (left) with reference variety 'Bintje' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Juwel'**
Application number: 09-6662
Application date: 2009/06/12
Applicant: Bavaria-Saat BGB Ges.mbH, Schrobenhausen, Germany
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: Ludwig Simon, Bavaria-Saat BGB Ges.mbH, Schrobenhausen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Juwel' is conical in shape whereas it is spherical on 'Yukon Gold'. The plants of 'Juwel' are shorter than those of 'Yukon Gold'. The tubers of 'Juwel' are long oval in shape whereas they are round to short oval in 'Yukon Gold'. The base of the eye of the tuber of 'Juwel' is yellow whereas it is red on 'Yukon Gold'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large size, conical, root tips few in numbers, short to medium lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is open or half open and stems are clearly to partly visible, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, early to medium maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, small to medium size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large size, high extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long-oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Juwel' is the result of the cross made in 1994 between 'BS 858-58' as the female parent and 'Flora' as the male parent at the Alexander von Zwehl breeding station in Oberarnbach, Germany. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Juwel' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Juwel'

	'Juwel'	'Yukon Gold'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	54.1	76.5
std. deviation	2.6	3.1

*reference variety

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

Proposed denomination: **'Labella'**
Application number: 09-6665
Application date: 2009/06/18
Applicant: Aardappelkweek-en Selectiebedrijf Ijsselmeerpolders BV, Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: B. R. Krijger, Aardappelkweek-en Selectiebedrijf Ijsselmeerpolders BV, Emmeloord, 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: 'Norland'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'Labella' is ovoid whereas it is broad cylindrical on 'Norland'. 'Labella' has medium to strong waviness of the leaflet margins whereas it is weak on 'Norland'. 'Labella' matures early to mid-season whereas 'Norland' is very early maturing. The tubers of 'Labella' are oval to long oval in shape whereas they are short oval in 'Norland'. The tuber flesh of 'Labella' is medium yellow whereas it is white in 'Norland'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium size, ovoid, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

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

PLANT: foliage structure is a leaf type where foliage is closed and stems are not, or hardly visible, semi-upright growth habit, early to medium maturity

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

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, medium to dark green colour, high extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, medium to strong waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, high extent and medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long-oval shape, medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Labella' is the result of the cross made in 1996 between 'Dura' as the female parent and 'YP 88-129' as the male parent in Emmeloord, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Labella' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Labella'

	'Labella'	'Norland'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	62.6	57.7
std. deviation	2.7	1.9

*reference variety

Potato: 'Labella' (left) with reference variety 'Norland' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Lady Lenora'**
Application number: 11-7427
Application date: 2011/11/29
Applicant: C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: J.P.M. Muijsers, C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Atlantic'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Lady Lenora' has a medium number of root tips while 'Atlantic' has few. The leaflet of 'Lady Lenora' has shallow to medium veins while 'Atlantic' has deep veins. The glossiness of the upper side of the leaflet for 'Lady Lenora' is dull while it is medium for 'Atlantic'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration of the flower bud of 'Lady Lenora' is absent or very low whereas it is medium to high for 'Atlantic'. The plant of 'Lady Lenora' is taller than that of 'Atlantic'. The inflorescence of 'Lady Lenora' is small while it is medium to large for 'Atlantic'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with medium to high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent to weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium to deep veins, dull glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, small size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large size, high extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: round shape, white flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Lady Lenora' is the result of the cross made in 1998 between 'Bonanza' as the female parent and 'Lady Jo' as the male parent at the C. Meijer B.V. Breeding Station in Rilland, The Netherlands. Selection criteria were yield, tuber appearance, storability and disease resistance.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Lady Lenora' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Lady Lenora'

	'Lady Lenora'	**'Atlantic'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	68.4	44.8
std. deviation	1.8	3.1

*reference variety

Potato: 'Lady Lenora' (left) with reference variety 'Atlantic' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Lanorma'**
Application number: 09-6664
Application date: 2009/06/18
Applicant: Aardappelkweek-en Selectiebedrijf Ijsselmeerpolders BV, Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: T. Krijthe, Peize, 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: 'Mondial'

Summary: *The plants of 'Lanorma' are shorter than those of 'Mondial'. 'Lanorma' is late maturing whereas 'Mondial' is very late maturing. The tubers of 'Lanorma' are short oval to oval in shape whereas they are long oval in 'Mondial'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium size, ovoid, root tips few to medium in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, absent to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is open or half open and stems are clearly to partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem

LEAF: large outline, intermediate to open, medium green colour, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: small to medium size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short-oval to oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Lanorma' is the result of the cross made in 1991 between 'Byland' as the female parent and 'Caesar' as the male parent in Houwerzijl, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Lanorma' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Lanorma'

	'Lanorma'	'Mondial'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	63.1	75.7
std. deviation	2.9	5.7

*reference variety

Potato: 'Lanorma' (left) with reference variety 'Mondial' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Miss Blush'**
Application number: 11-7362
Application date: 2011/08/26
Applicant: Fobek B.V., Annaparochie, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan
Breeder: J.P. van Loon, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Smile'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Miss Blush' is conical in shape with a medium number of root tips whereas 'Smile' is ovoid in shape with few root tips. The lightsprout tip of 'Miss Blush' is medium sized in relation to the base whereas it is large for 'Smile'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration at the base and tip of the lightsprout for 'Miss Blush' is strong whereas the intensity is strong to very strong for 'Smile'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem is medium for 'Miss Blush' whereas it is very high for 'Smile'. The waviness of the leaflet margins for 'Miss Blush' is absent or very weak whereas it is weak for 'Smile'. The leaflet of 'Miss Blush' have medium to deep veins whereas those of 'Smile' are shallow to medium in depth. 'Miss Blush' has a taller plant height than 'Smile'. The frequency of inflorescences per plant for 'Miss Blush' is low whereas it is absent or very low in 'Smile'. The tubers of 'Miss Blush' are round in shape with eyes at a medium depth and have a light to medium yellow flesh whereas 'Smile' tubers are oval with shallow eyes and have a cream flesh. The base of the eye of the tuber of 'Miss Blush' is yellow whereas it is red on 'Smile'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, conical, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, dense to very dense pubescence

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

PLANT: foliage structure is a stem type where foliage is open and stems are clearly visible, semi-upright growth habit, early to medium maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: small to medium outline, intermediate openness, dark green colour, high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: weak presence of secondary leaflets, high frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA small to medium size, very high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: round shape, light to medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: medium depth
TUBER SKIN: red, yellow at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Miss Blush' is the result of the cross made in June 1999 between a selection resulting from 'Bildtstar x CD1045-2' as the female parent and an undesignated selection resulting from a self crossing, as the male parent at Dronten, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Miss Blush' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Miss Blush'

	'Miss Blush'	'Smile'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	72.5	45.9
std. deviation	4.3	2.9

*reference variety

Potato: 'Miss Blush' (left) with reference variety 'Smile' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Novella'**
Application number: 10-7048
Application date: 2010/08/10
Applicant: Agrico Cooperation u. a., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: Agrico Research B.V., Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Estima'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Novella' is broad cylindrical in shape with medium density of pubescence at the tip whereas it is ovoid in shape with sparse pubescence at the tip of the lightsprout in 'Estima'. There is a low frequency of flowers per plant on 'Novella' whereas it is medium on 'Estima'. The plants of 'Novella' are late to very late maturing whereas those of 'Estima' mature mid-season. The tubers of 'Novella' are oval to long oval in shape whereas those of 'Estima' are round to oval.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large size, broad cylindrical shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed to intermediate habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, late to very late maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate to open, medium to dark green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small size, extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle is absent or very low
FLOWER BUD: extent of anthocyanin colouration is absent or very low
COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long-oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Novella' is the result of the cross made in 1992 between 'Lutetia' as the female parent and 'CB 76-9810' as the male parent at the Agrico Research breeding station in Emmeloord, The Netherlands. Selection criteria were negative mass selection agronomic characteristics and resistance to various diseases.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Novella' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Potato: 'Novella' (left) with reference variety 'Estima' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Opera'**
Application number: 12-7492
Application date: 2012/02/02
Applicant: HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: HZPC-Americas Corp., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Breeder: Rian Stekelenburg, HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Kennebec'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Opera' has a few root tips whereas 'Kennebec' has a medium number of root tips. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout for 'Opera' is strong with the proportion of blue as absent to medium whereas the intensity is weak with a medium proportion of blue for 'Kennebec'. The lightsprout tip of 'Opera' has a closed to intermediate habit, medium to dense pubescence and the intensity of the anthocyanin colouration is weak whereas 'Kennebec' has a closed habit, absent or very sparse pubescence and the intensity of anthocyanin colouration is absent or very weak. The extent of anthocyanin colouration is low along the entire stem for 'Opera' whereas it is absent for 'Kennebec'. The foliage structure of 'Opera' is an intermediate type (foliage half open, stems partly visible) whereas 'Kennebec' is a leaf type (foliage closed, stems not, or hardly visible). 'Opera' has a medium sized leaf outline whereas it is large in 'Kennebec'. The presence of secondary leaflets in 'Opera' is strong whereas it is medium in 'Kennebec'. 'Opera' has a large sized inflorescence whereas it is small in 'Kennebec'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud is medium for 'Opera' whereas it is absent or very low in 'Kennebec'. The tubers of 'Opera' have a short oval shape and have a medium yellow flesh whereas tubers of 'Kennebec' are short oval to oval in shape with a white flesh. 'Opera' has weak anthocyanin colouration of the skin of the tuber in reaction to light whereas it is medium to strong in 'Kennebec'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large size, ovoid, root tips few in numbers, short to medium lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed to intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: medium outline, closed to intermediate openness, light to medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: small to medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: strong presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, medium waviness of margin, shallow depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, large size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval shape, medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Opera' (experimental designation RZD-96-2014) is the result of the cross made in 1995 between 'Victoria' as the female parent and 'RZD-85-238' as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Opera' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Opera'

	'Opera'	'Kennebec'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	63.0	57.7
std. deviation	3.4	1.9

*reference variety

Potato: 'Opera' (left) with reference variety 'Kennebec' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Oriana'**
Application number: 12-7493
Application date: 2012/02/02
Applicant: HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: HZPC-Americas Corp., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Breeder: Rian Stekelenburg, HZPC Holland B.V., Joure, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Snowden' and 'Carrera'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Oriana' is medium sized whereas it is large for 'Carrera'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout of 'Oriana' is weak to medium whereas it is medium to strong for the lightsprout of 'Carrera'. The lightsprout tip of 'Oriana' has an intermediate habit, very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration*

and sparse pubsescence while the lightsprout tip of 'Carrera' has a closed habit, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration and medium to dense pubescence. The lightsprout of 'Oriana' has few root tips while that of 'Snowden' has a medium number. The leaf of 'Oriana' is medium green while that of 'Snowden' is light green. The plant of 'Oriana' is shorter than that of 'Snowden'. The frequency of flowers per plant is low for 'Oriana' while it is medium for 'Snowden'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the flower corolla is absent or very weak for 'Oriana' while it is medium for 'Carrera'. The plant of 'Oriana' matures very early to early while both reference varieties mature mid-season. The anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light on the tuber of 'Oriana' is absent to very weak while it is medium to strong for 'Snowden' and weak to medium for 'Carrera'.

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, conical to broad cylindrical shape, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, intermediate habit, absent to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, very early to early maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate to open, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, as broad as long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, dull to medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval shape, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Oriana' (experimental designation RZD-95-1683) is the result of the cross made in 1994 between 'Vivaldi' as the female parent and 'BL81-2-259' as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Oriana' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Oriana'

	'Oriana'	'Snowden'*	'Carrera'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean (LSD=4.3)	42.7	56.8	44.8
std. deviation	4.4	1.7	2.8

*reference varieties

Potato: 'Oriana' (left) with reference varieties 'Snowden' (centre) and 'Carerra' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Papapura'**
Application number: 10-7049
Application date: 2010/08/10
Applicant: Agrico Cooperation u. a., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: Agrico Research B.V., Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Markies'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Papapura' is small with a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and a low to medium proportion of blue at the base whereas it is medium sized with a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and a high proportion of blue at the base of the lightsprout on 'Markies'. The foliage structure of the plants of 'Papapura' is an intermediate type (foliage half open, stems partly visible) whereas 'Markies' has a leaf type (foliage closed, stems not, or hardly visible). There is a high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem of 'Papapura' whereas it is medium on 'Markies'. The leaf of 'Papapura' has a small outline size and is open whereas they are medium sized with intermediate openness on 'Markies'. There is medium extent and intensity of anthocyanin colouration along the midrib of the upper side of the leaf of 'Papapura' whereas it is absent or very low with absent or very weak intensity on 'Markies'. 'Papapura' has strong to very strong waviness of the leaflet margins whereas it is weak on 'Markies'. The plants of 'Papapura' are taller than those of 'Markies'. The inflorescence of 'Papapura' is small with medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla whereas it is medium sized on 'Markies' with absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The tubers of 'Papapura' are long oval to long with dark yellow flesh whereas those of 'Markies' are oval with medium yellow flesh.*

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

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, very late maturity

STEM: high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: small outline, open, dark green colour, medium extent and intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, strong to very strong waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, dull glossiness of upper side, pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, small size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: small size, high extent and medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: long-oval to long shape, dark yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, red at base of eye, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Papapura' is the result of the cross made in 1994 between 'ARD 84-21304' as the female parent and 'ARD 88-13901' as the male parent at the Agrico Research breeding station in Emmeloord, The Netherlands. Selection criteria were negative mass selection agronomic characteristics and resistance to various diseases.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Papapura' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Papapura'

	'Papapura'	'Markies'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	77.6	64.9
std. deviation	2.6	2.5

*reference variety

Potato: 'Papapura' (left) with reference variety 'Markies' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Perline'**
Application number: 11-7431
Application date: 2011/12/14
Applicant: KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Yves Beque, Station de Recherche du Comité Nord, Paris, France

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Perline' has a broad cylindrical shape whereas it is spherical for 'Yukon Gold'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout is strong for 'Perline' whereas it is of medium intensity for 'Yukon Gold'. The lightsprout tip of 'Perline' has an open habit and is small in relation to the base whereas it has a closed habit and is medium sized in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Perline' has a semi-upright to spreading growth habit whereas it is upright to semi-upright for 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem is absent for 'Perline' whereas it is medium and halfway up the stem for 'Yukon Gold'. 'Perline' has a shorter plant height than 'Yukon Gold'. The anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the flower corolla of 'Perline' is absent or very weak in intensity and its extent is absent or very low whereas the intensity of the anthocyanin colouration is weak to medium and the extent is high for 'Yukon Gold'. The plants of 'Perline' matures very early to early whereas 'Yukon Gold' matures early to mid-season. The tubers of 'Perline' have a short oval shape and have a medium yellow flesh whereas 'Yukon Gold' tubers are round to short oval in shape with a light yellow flesh. The base of the eye of the tuber of 'Perline' is yellow whereas it is red on 'Yukon Gold'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, broad cylindrical shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

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

PLANT: intermediate to leaf type foliage structure where foliage is half open to closed and stems are partly visible to not, or hardly visible, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, very early to early maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate openness, light to medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent or very weak waviness of margin, shallow depth of veins, dull glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency per plant, small to medium size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: small to medium size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval shape, medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Perline’ is the result of the cross made in 1997 between ‘E90.79’ as the female parent and ‘Olivia’ as the male parent at the Breeding Station de Recherche du Comite Nord in Bretteville du Grand Cause, France. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Perline’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Perline’

	‘Perline’	**‘Yukon Gold’***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	57.6	76.5
std. deviation	2.0	3.1

*reference variety

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

Proposed denomination: **'Red Magic'**
Application number: 08-6226
Application date: 2008/03/12
Applicant: Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Goudreau Gage Dubuc, Montréal, Quebec
Breeder: Robert L. Plaisted, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Red Pontiac'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Red Magic' has a narrow cylindrical shape with medium to long lateral shoots whereas the lightsprout of 'Red Pontiac' is ovoid in shape with short lateral shoots. 'Red Magic' has a weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the base of the lightsprout whereas it is strong in 'Red Pontiac'. The plants of 'Red Magic' have a higher extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem and the midrib of the upper side of the leaf whereas these are low in plants of 'Red Pontiac'. 'Red Magic' has a shorter plant height than 'Red Pontiac'. The plants of 'Red Magic are late maturing whereas those of 'Red Pontiac' mature mid-season. The tubers of 'Red Magic' have a short oval to oval shape with eyes that are shallow to medium in depth whereas the tubers of 'Red Pontiac' are round with deep eyes. The tuber flesh of 'Red Magic' is cream coloured whereas it is white in 'Red Pontiac'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large size, narrow cylindrical shape, many root tips, medium to long lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: high extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire length

LEAF: medium size outline, intermediate openness, dark green colour, high extent and medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, medium to strong intensity and very high extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval to oval shape, cream flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Red Magic' is the result of the cross made in 1989 between 'Chieftain' and 'D191.103' in Ithaca, New York, USA. Selection criteria included appearance, disease and pest resistance, yield, cooking and frying quality.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Red Magic' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Red Magic'

	'Red Magic'	**'Red Pontiac'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	40.0	58.4
std. deviation	4.5	3.5

*reference variety

Potato: 'Red Magic' (left) with reference variety 'Red Pontiac' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Rumba'**
Application number: 10-7098
Application date: 2010/12/03
Applicant: Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Böhm Nordkartoffel Agrarproduktion OHG, Luneburg, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Omega'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Rumba' is ovoid in shape with medium to dense pubescence at the tip and base whereas it is spherical in shape with dense pubescence at the tip and base of the lightsprout for 'Omega'. The lightsprout base of 'Rumba' has a strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas 'Omega' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base. The foliage structure of 'Rumba' is a leaf type (foliage closed, stems not, or hardly visible) whereas 'Omega' is an intermediate type (foliage half open, stems partly visible). The extent of the anthocyanin colouration is low and halfway up the stem for 'Rumba' whereas the extent of the anthocyanin colouration is medium and at the base only for 'Omega'. 'Rumba' has a taller plant height than 'Omega'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud is absent or very low for 'Rumba' whereas it is medium to high for 'Omega'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is absent or very low for 'Rumba' whereas it is high for 'Omega'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is absent or very weak for 'Rumba' whereas it is weak to medium for 'Omega'. The tubers of 'Rumba' are oval in shape whereas they are short oval in 'Omega'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

LIGHTSPROUT TIP: large size in relation to base, intermediate to open habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is a leaf type where foliage is closed and stems are not, or hardly visible, semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem

LEAF: small to medium outline, intermediate openness, medium green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, medium to strong waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth of veins, medium to glossy of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high to very high frequency per plant, medium to large size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: extent of anthocyanin colouration is absent or very low
COROLLA: medium size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval shape, medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Rumba' is the result of the cross made in 1995 between 'Bolesta' and 'Mira' in Böhlendorf (Mecklendburg-West Pomerania, Germany). Selection criteria were based on positive agronomic criteria.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Rumba' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Rumba'

	'Rumba'	**'Omega'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	65.7	55.9
std. deviation	3.1	1.8

*reference variety

Potato: 'Rumba' (left) with reference variety 'Omega' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Sissi'**
Application number: 11-7292
Application date: 2011/05/18
Applicant: Bavaria-Saat BGB Ges.mbH, Schrobenhausen, Germany
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: Ludwig Simon, Bavaria-Saat BGB Ges.mbH, Schrobenhausen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Allians'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Sissi' have short lateral shoots whereas they are of medium in length for 'Allians'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration at the base of the lightsprout for 'Sissi' is strong with the proportion of blue as absent or low whereas the intensity is weak with a medium proportion of blue for 'Allians'. At the tip of the lightsprout, the intensity of the anthocyanin colouration is strong for 'Sissi' whereas it is weak for 'Allians'. The leaves are light green for 'Sissi' whereas they are medium green for 'Allians'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the flower bud is low for 'Sissi' whereas the extent is absent or very low in 'Allians'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is high for 'Sissi' whereas it is absent or very low for 'Allians'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is medium for 'Sissi' whereas it is absent or very weak for 'Allians'. The plants of 'Sissi' are late maturing whereas those of 'Allians' mature mid to late season. The tubers of 'Sissi' have an oval to long oval shape whereas they have a long oval shape in 'Allians'. The anthocyanin colouration of the tuber skin in reaction to light in 'Sissi' is strong whereas it is weak in 'Allians'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, ovoid, medium to many root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, absent to sparse pubescence

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

PLANT: intermediate to leaf type foliage structure where foliage is half open to closed and stems are partly visible to not, or hardly visible, semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

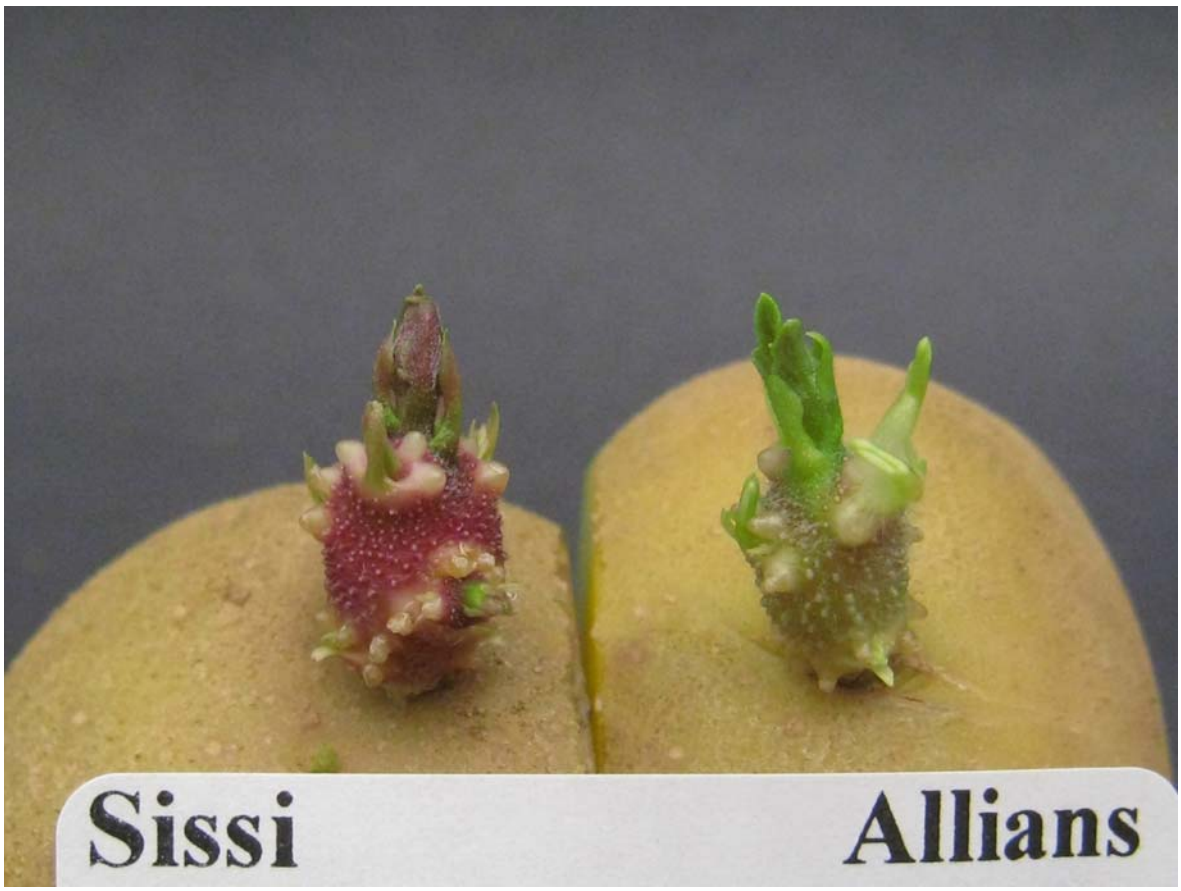
LEAF: medium outline, intermediate to open, light green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent to weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium to high frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA medium to large size, high extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: oval to long-oval shape, medium to dark yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, strong anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Sissi’ is the result of the cross made in 1998 between ‘Exempla’ as the female parent and ‘Laura’ as the male parent at the Bavaria-Saat BGB Ges.mbH breeding program in Oberarnbach, Germany. Selection criteria included early maturity, high tuber count, good tuber shape and uniformity, and good size.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Sissi’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.



Potato: 'Sissi' (left) with reference variety 'Allians' (right)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Smart' has a broad cylindrical shape whereas the lightsprout of 'Yukon Gold' is spherical. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base of the light sprout is very strong with a high proportion of blue for 'Smart' while it is a medium intensity with an absent or low proportion of blue for 'Yukon Gold'. The lightsprout tip of 'Smart' is small in relation to the base whereas it is medium sized in 'Yukon Gold'. 'Smart' has a semi-upright to spreading growth habit whereas 'Yukon Gold' has an upright to semi-upright growth habit. The plant of 'Smart' is shorter than that of 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the flower corolla of 'Smart' is absent or very low whereas it is high for 'Yukon Gold'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the flower corolla of 'Smart' is absent or very weak whereas it is weak to a medium for 'Yukon Gold'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium size, broad cylindrical shape, root tips few to medium in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with a high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, medium maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem

LEAF: medium outline, open, medium green colour, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large size, narrower than long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: weak presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, shallow depth of veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: small to medium size, extent and intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side is absent or very weak, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: short oval shape, medium to dark yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Smart’ is the result of the cross made in 1997 between ‘Lady Felicia’ as the female parent and ‘Secura’ as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Smart’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Smart’

	‘Smart’	**‘Yukon Gold’***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	49.2	76.5
std. deviation	2.2	3.1

*reference variety

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

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Sundance' has a broad cylindrical shape with a medium number of root tips whereas 'Yukon Gold' has a spherical shape with few root tips. The lightsprout of 'Sundance' is medium to large in size and has medium to long lateral shoots whereas the lightsprout is small to medium in size and has short lateral shoots for 'Yukon Gold'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base and tip of the lightsprout is strong for 'Sundance' whereas it is medium for 'Yukon Gold'. The lightsprout base of 'Sundance' has sparse to medium pubescence whereas it is medium to dense for 'Yukon Gold'. The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the stem is absent for 'Sundance' whereas it is medium and halfway up the stem for 'Yukon Gold'. The plants of 'Sundance' have an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side of the leaf whereas these are low in plants of 'Yukon Gold'. 'Sundance' has a shorter plant height than 'Yukon Gold'. The anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the flower corolla of 'Sundance' is absent or very weak in intensity and its extent is absent or very low whereas the intensity of the anthocyanin colouration is weak to medium and the extent is high for 'Yukon Gold'. The plants of 'Sundance' mature mid to late season whereas those of 'Yukon Gold' matures early to mid-season. The tubers of 'Sundance' have eyes at a medium depth and a medium to dark yellow flesh whereas the tubers of 'Yukon Gold' have eyes at a shallow to medium depth and a light yellow flesh.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large size, broad cylindrical shape, medium number of root tips, medium to long lateral shoots

LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with absent to medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium to late maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium outline, open, medium to dark green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large size, as broad as long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, absent to weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness of upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: high frequency per plant, medium to large size, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large size, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: round to short oval shape, medium to dark yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, red at base of eye, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of ‘Sundance’ (experimental designation HZ-97-185) is the result of the cross made in 1996 between ‘RZ-89-2050’ as the female parent and ‘Quarta’ as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for ‘Sundance’ were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for ‘Sundance’

	‘Sundance’	**‘Yukon Gold’***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	46.7	76.5
std. deviation	1.8	3.1

*reference variety

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

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Atlantic'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Taurus' is small and spherical in shape whereas it is medium sized and ovoid for 'Atlantic'. The waviness of the margin of the leaflet in 'Taurus' is weak whereas it is absent or very weak in 'Atlantic'. The leaflets of 'Taurus' have a glossy upper side and veins with a medium depth whereas those of 'Atlantic' have a medium glossiness and deep veins. 'Taurus' has a taller plant height than 'Atlantic'. The extent of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is absent or very low for 'Taurus' whereas it is high for 'Atlantic'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration on the inner side of the corolla is absent or very weak for 'Taurus' whereas it is medium for 'Atlantic'. The plants of 'Taurus' are late maturing whereas those of 'Atlantic' mature mid-season. The tubers of 'Taurus' have a yellow skin and light to medium yellow flesh whereas the skin is light beige and the flesh is cream in colour for the 'Atlantic' tubers.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small size, spherical, root tips few in numbers, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, with medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: large size in relation to base, closed habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

PLANT: foliage structure is an intermediate type where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, upright to semi-upright growth habit, late maturity

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium outline, intermediate to open, medium to dark green colour, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large size, as broad as long width in relation to length
LEAFLETS: weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets, weak waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, glossy on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency per plant, small to medium size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle
FLOWER BUD: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium size, extent and intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the inner side is absent or very weak, with absent or low proportion of blue

TUBER: round shape, light to medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYES: medium depth
TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: The origin of 'Taurus' is the result of the cross made in 1995 between 'Panda' as the female parent and 'RZ-87-44' as the male parent at the HZPC Research & Development Centre in Metslawier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included internal and external quality, yield and resistances against different diseases and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Taurus' were conducted during the 2012 growing season in Drummond, New Brunswick. Each plot per variety consisted of 60 plants grown in a single row with a row length of 18.5 metres and a row spacing of 0.9 metres between rows. Plants were spaced 0.30 metres apart.

Comparison table for 'Taurus'

	'Taurus'	'Atlantic'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	62.6	44.8
std. deviation	2.0	3.1

*reference variety

Potato: ‘Taurus’ (left) with reference variety ‘Atlantic’ (right)

ROSE
(Rosa)

Proposed denomination: **'Ausjive'**
Trade name: Huntington Rose
Application number: 05-5172
Application date: 2005/11/25
Applicant: David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'Austijus' (The Ingenius Mr. Fairchild)

Summary: *The prickles of 'Ausjive' are reddish while they are yellowish for 'Austijus'. The terminal leaflet has a round base for 'Ausjive' while it is obtuse for 'Austijus'. The flowering shoot of 'Ausjive' has many flowering laterals compared to a medium number on 'Austijus'. The glands on the flower pedicel for 'Ausjive' are red while they are clear for 'Austijus'. The flower bud of 'Ausjive' is purple red and broad ovate in longitudinal section while 'Austijus' is light blue pink to white and elliptic. 'Ausjive' has a greater number of petals than 'Austijus'. The flowers and petals of 'Ausjive' are smaller than those of 'Austijus'. The sepal extensions of 'Ausjive' are absent or very weak whereas they range from weak to medium for 'Austijus'. The main colour on the outer side of the petal of 'Ausjive' is light blue pink while it is white for 'Austijus'.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, intermediate growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT: anthocyanin colouration ranging from weak to medium
PRICKLES: medium number, reddish

NEW LEAF: medium to strong anthocyanin colouration along the leaf margin on upper side
LEAF: light to medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration, weak glossiness on upper side, weak undulation of margin
TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic, rounded base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: many flowering laterals, few to medium number of flowers per lateral
PEDICEL: red glands present
FLOWER BUD: broad ovate shape in longitudinal section, purple red (closest to RHS 54A)
FLOWER: double type, pink colour group, high petal density, round, flat profile on upper part, concave profile on lower part, medium fragrance, absent or very weak sepal extensions
PETAL: no reflexing, obovate, medium incisions, absent or very weak reflexing of margins, very cupped, weak undulation of the margin, one colour on the inner side, intensity of colour even, inner side light blue pink (closest to RHS 73C-D), outer side light blue pink (RHS 73D)
BASAL SPOT: small, light yellow
OUTER STAMEN: light yellow filament

Origin and Breeding: 'Ausjive' originated at Bowling Green Lane, Albrighton, England, in 2000. This variety was produced by normal sexual hybridization of two unnamed parent varieties. It was selected by the breeder as it forms a good, branching shrub that is healthy and repeat flowers extremely well.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Ausjive' were conducted in an outdoor trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10 plants of the candidate variety and 9 plants of the reference variety. Plants were grown from bare-rooted plants, transplanted into 13.2 litre containers in May, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety on August 15, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

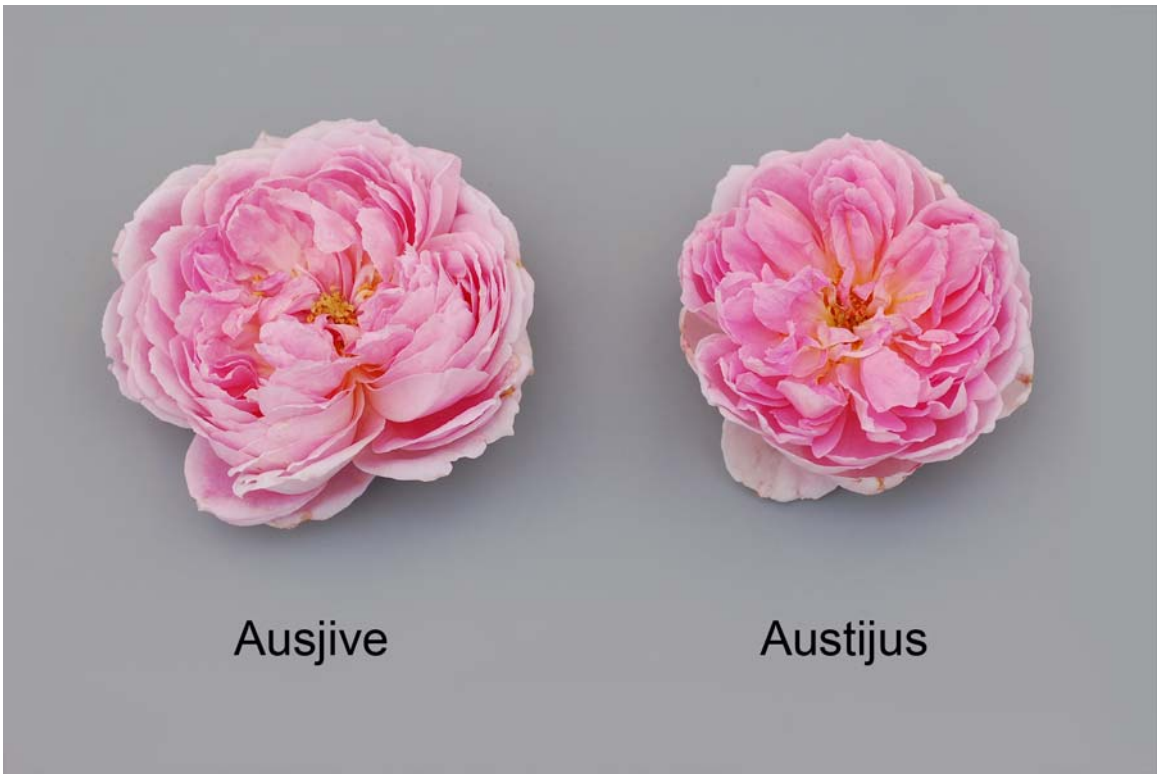
Comparison table for 'Ausjive'

	'Ausjive'	'Austijus'*
Number of petals		
mean	148.1	123.4
std. deviation	8.41	5.22
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.3	7.8
std. deviation	0.30	0.34
Petal length (cm)		
mean	3.6	4.3
std. deviation	0.20	0.21
Petal width (cm)		
mean	2.4	3.0
std. deviation	0.14	0.28
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
outer side	more pink than 54A	closest to 54D with NN155C
Colour of petal (RHS)		
outer side	73D	N155B

*reference variety

Rose: 'Ausjive' (left) with reference variety 'Austijus' (right)

Rose: ‘Ausjive’ (left) with reference variety ‘Austijus’ (right)



Rose: ‘Ausjive’ (left) with reference variety ‘Austijus’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Ausrimini'**
Trade name: Strawberry Hill
Application number: 06-5670
Application date: 2006/11/17
Applicant: David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'Ausmak' (Eglantyne)

Summary: *There are fewer prickles on the stem of 'Ausrimini' than on the stem of 'Ausmak'. The leaf of 'Ausrimini' is narrower and glossier than that of 'Ausmak'. There are fewer petals on the flower of 'Ausrimini' than that of 'Ausmak'. The petal of 'Ausrimini' is larger than that of 'Ausmak'. The colour on the inner side of the inner petals of 'Ausrimini' is light blue pink with darker light blue pink at the margins while it is light blue pink with white towards the base for 'Ausmak'.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, upright growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT: anthocyanin colouration ranging from weak to medium
PRICKLES: medium number, yellowish

NEW LEAF: medium anthocyanin colouration on upper side
LEAF: medium to dark green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration, medium glossiness on upper side, absent or very weak undulation of margin
TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic, rounded base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: very few flowering laterals, medium number of flowers
FLOWER BUD: medium ovate shape in longitudinal section
FLOWER: double type, pink colour group, high petal density, round, flat profile on upper part, flattened convex profile on lower part, medium to strong fragrance, weak sepal extensions
PETAL: no reflexing, obovate, absent or very weak incisions, absent or very weak reflexing of margins, strong undulation of the margin for inner petals, one colour on inner side, colour intensity even, inner side of outer petals light blue pink (RHS 56D) to light red pink (RHS 49D), inner side of inner petals are light blue pink (RHS 56B) with darker light blue pink (RHS 56A) at margins
BASAL SPOT: very small, light yellow
OUTER STAMEN: light yellow filament

Origin and Breeding: 'Ausrimini' originated at Bowling Green Lane, Albrighton, England, in 2001. 'Ausrimini' was produced by normal sexual hybridization of two unnamed parent varieties. It was selected by the breeder as it forms a good, branching shrub that is healthy and repeat flowers extremely well.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Ausrimini' were conducted in an outdoor trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10 plants of the candidate variety and 9 plants of the reference variety. Plants were grown from bare-rooted plants, transplanted into 13.2 litre containers in May, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety on July 18, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Ausrimini'

	'Ausrimini'	'Ausmak'*
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	6.6	8.2
std. deviation	0.40	1.08
Number of flower petals		
mean	62.8	127.4
std. deviation	8.58	20.16

Petal length (cm)		
mean	4.6	3.8
std. deviation	0.38	0.29
Petal width (cm)		
mean	3.6	2.6
std. deviation	0.41	0.38
Colour of inner petal (RHS)		
inner side	56B with 56A at margins	55C-D with white towards base

*reference variety

Rose: ‘Ausrimini’ (left) with reference variety ‘Ausmak’ (right)

Rose: 'Ausrimini' (left) with reference variety 'Ausmak' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Poulcas031'**
Trade name: Avila
Application number: 10-7107
Application date: 2010/12/09
Applicant: Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Mogens N. & Pernille Olesen, Poulsen Roser A/S, 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: 'Poulthe' (Topkapi)

Summary: *The leaf of 'Poulcas031' is shorter than that of 'Poulthe'. There are fewer petals on the flower of 'Poulcas031' than that of 'Poulthe'. The colour on the inner side of the petal of 'Poulcas031' is purple red while it is purple red with white streaks for 'Poulthe'. The basal spot on the inner side of the petal of 'Poulcas031' is smaller than that of 'Poulthe'.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, semi upright growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT: no anthocyanin colouration
PRICKLES: medium number, greenish

NEW LEAF: weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side
LEAF: medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration, weak glossiness on upper side, absent or very weak undulation of margin
TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic, rounded base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: few flowering laterals, medium number of flowers per lateral
FLOWER BUD: medium ovate shape in longitudinal section
FLOWER: double type, pink colour group, medium petal density, irregularly rounded, flattened convex profile on upper part, concave profile on lower part, absent or weak fragrance, absent or very weak sepal extensions
PETAL: no reflexing, obovate to rounded, absent or very weak incisions, medium reflexing of margins, absent or very weak undulation of the margin, one colour on inner side, colour intensity even, inner side purple red (RHS N57A-B)
BASAL SPOT: small, light yellow with white inner side
OUTER STAMEN: light yellow filament

Origin and Breeding: 'Poulcas031' originated from a controlled crossing between two unnamed seedlings, and is a selection of one seedling among these resulting plants. The cross was made in the summer of 1997. Seeds were planted in December, 1997 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the spring on 1998 the seedlings were selected in our greenhouses in Fredensborg, Denmark. 'Poulcas031' was selected by the breeder based on its compact yet vigorous growth when propogated on own root, profusion of deep pink flowers and resistance to typical rose diseases.

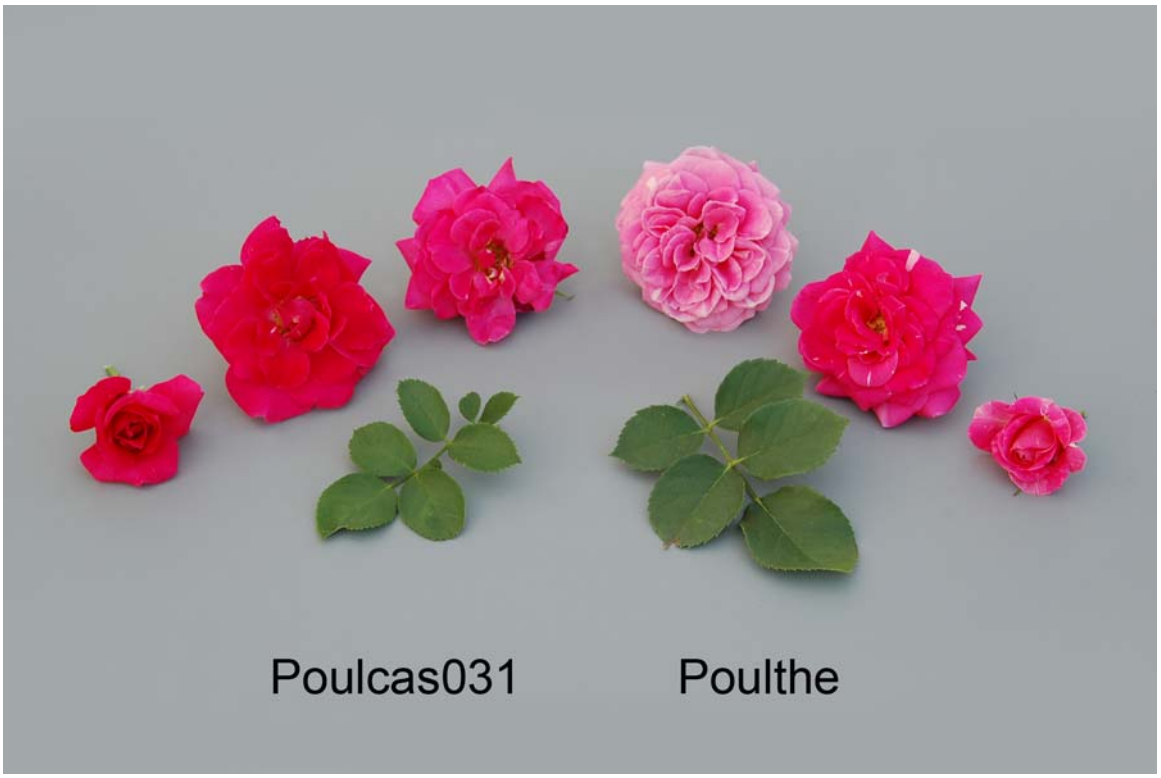
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Poulcas031' were conducted in an outdoor trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10 plants of the candidate variety and 6 plants of the reference variety. Plants were grown from bare-rooted plants, transplanted into 13.2 litre containers in April, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety on July 17, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Poulcas031'

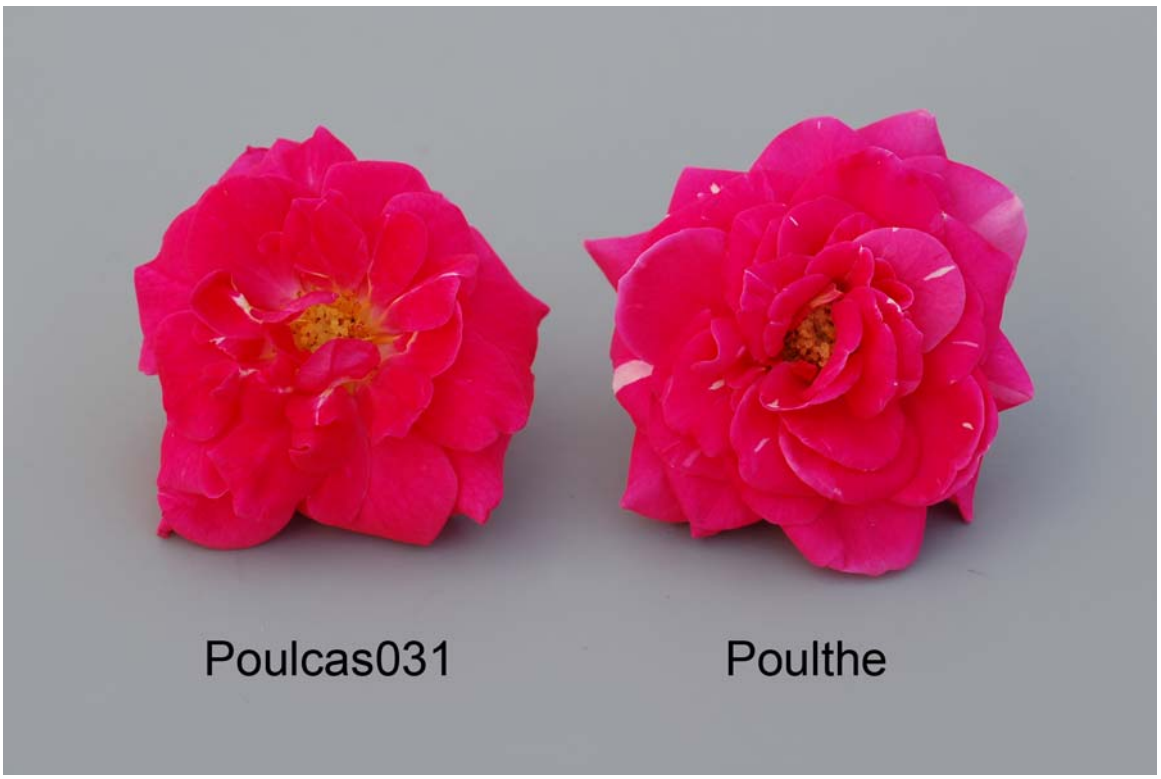
	'Poulcas031'	**'Poulthe'***
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	11.3	13.8
std. deviation	0.96	1.29
Number of flower petals		
mean	48.0	71.3
std. deviation	7.87	10.92
Petal width (cm)		
mean	2.3	2.6
std. deviation	0.19	0.12
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
main	N57A-B	more pink than 58C
secondary	N/A	streaks of NN155B

*reference variety

Rose: 'Poulcas031' (left) with reference variety 'Poulthe' (right)



Rose: 'Poulcas031' (left) with reference variety 'Poulthe' (right)



Rose: 'Poulcas031' (left) with reference variety 'Poulthe' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Poulcas032'**
Trade name: Saumur
Application number: 10-7108
Application date: 2010/12/09
Applicant: Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Mogens N. & Pernille Olesen, Poulsen Roser A/S, 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: 'Poultry' (Kronborg)

Summary: *The leaf of 'Poulcas032' is larger than that of 'Poultry'. The terminal leaflet of 'Poulcas032' is medium elliptic and obovate while that of 'Poultry' is circular. There are fewer petals on the flower of 'Poulcas032' than that of 'Poultry'. The flower of 'Poulcas032' is star shaped while it is round for 'Poultry'. The petal of 'Poulcas032' has weaker reflexing of the margin and undulation than 'Poultry'. The basal spot on the inner side of the petal of 'Poulcas032' is small while that of 'Poultry' is very small.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, semi upright growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT: anthocyanin colouration ranging from weak to medium
PRICKLES: medium number, yellowish

NEW LEAF: weak anthocyanin colouration along margin at tip
LEAF: light green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration, weak to medium glossiness on upper side, absent or very weak undulation of margin
TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic and obovate, obtuse base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: few to medium flowering laterals, few to medium number of flowers per lateral
FLOWER BUD: medium ovate shape in longitudinal section
FLOWER: double type, red colour group, loose to medium petal density, star-shaped, flattened convex profile on upper part, flattened convex profile on lower part, medium to strong fragrance, weak sepal extensions
PETAL: no reflexing, obovate and rounded, absent to weak incisions, weak reflexing of margin, weak undulation of the margin, one colour on inner side, intensity of colour even, inner side red (closest to RHS 45B), outer side dark purple red to dark pink red (RHS 53B-C)
BASAL SPOT: small, light yellow
OUTER STAMEN: medium yellow orange filament

Origin and Breeding: 'Poulcas032' originated from a controlled crossing between two unnamed seedlings, and is a selection of one seedling among these resulting plants. The cross was made in the summer of 2001. Seeds were planted in December, 2001 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the spring of 2002 the seedlings were selected in Fredensborg, Denmark. 'Poulcas032' was selected by the breeder based on its compact yet vigorous growth when propagated on own root, profusion of red flowers and resistance to typical rose diseases.

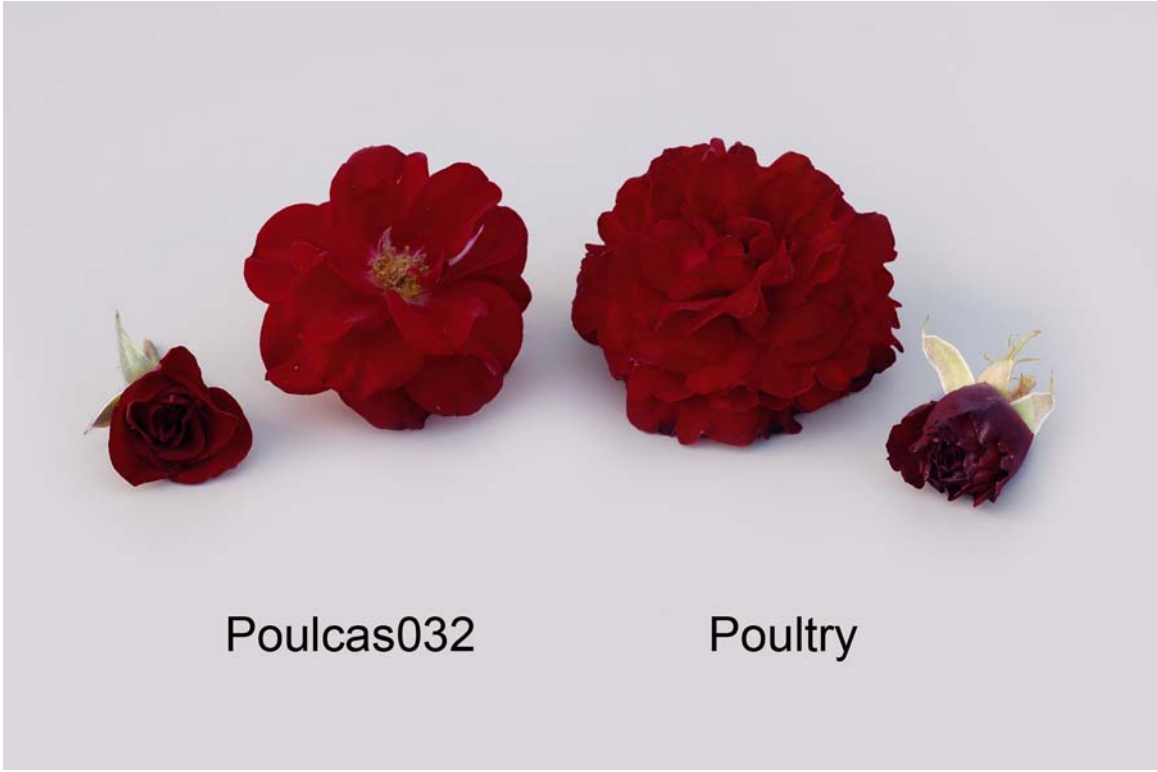
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Poulcas032' were conducted in an outdoor trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10 plants of the candidate variety and 6 plants of the reference variety. Plants were grown from bare-rooted plants, transplanted into 13.2 litre containers in April, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety on August 15, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Poulcas032'

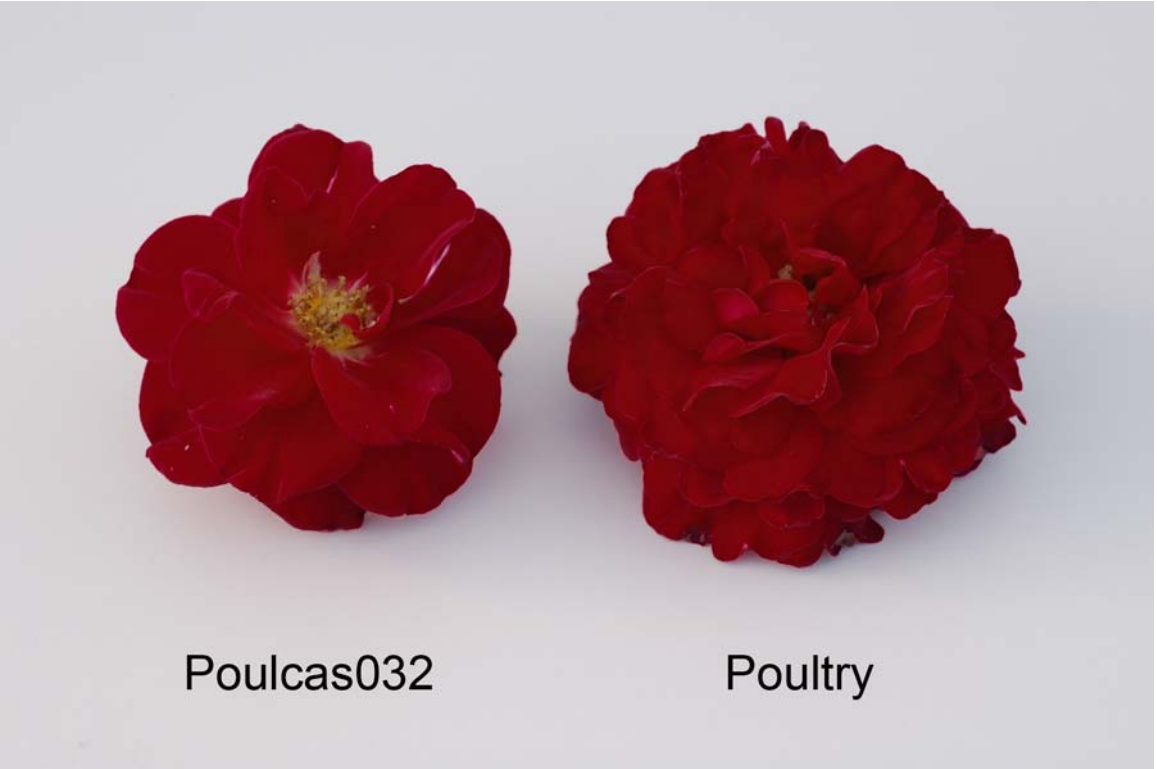
	'Poulcas032'	**'Poultry'***
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	10.2	8.5
std. deviation	1.07	0.80
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	8.1	5.7
std. deviation	0.94	0.75
Number of flower petals		
mean	24.6	86.6
std. deviation	7.92	20.16

*reference variety

Rose: 'Poulcas032' (left) with reference variety 'Poultry' (right)



Rose: 'Poulcas032' (left) with reference variety 'Poultry' (right)



Rose: 'Poulcas032' (left) with reference variety 'Poultry' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Poulcot010'**
Trade name: Linnaeus
Application number: 10-7109
Application date: 2010/12/09
Applicant: Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Mogens N. & Pernille Olesen, Poulsen Roser A/S, 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: 'Poulcot001' (Meadow)

Summary: *The prickles on the stem of 'Poulcot010' are reddish while they are greenish for 'Poulcot001'. The flower bud of 'Poulcot010' is orange red while it is yellow to light yellow for 'Poulcot001'. The flower of 'Poulcot010' is semi-double while it is mostly double for 'Poulcot001'. There are fewer petals on the flower of 'Poulcot010' than that of 'Poulcot001'. The colour of the inner side of the petal is light yellow with purple red to light blue pink at the marginal zone while it is yellow throughout for 'Poulcot001'. The colour on the outer side of the petal of 'Poulcot010' is closest to red pink with dark pink red at the margin and yellow at the base while it is yellow for 'Poulcot001'. The filament of the outer stamen of 'Poulcot010' is medium yellow to orange while it is light yellow for 'Poulcot001'.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, intermediate growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT: anthocyanin colouration ranging from very weak to weak
PRICKLES: medium number, reddish

NEW LEAF: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration along margin edge
LEAF: medium to dark green on upper side, medium glossiness on upper side, absent or very weak undulation of margin

TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic, obtuse base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: few flowering laterals, medium number of flowers per lateral
FLOWER BUD: elliptic shape in longitudinal section, orange red (RHS 41B)
FLOWER: semi-double type, yellow blend to orange colour group, yellow centre, loose petal density, irregularly rounded, mostly concave profile on upper part, concave profile on lower part, absent or weak fragrance, weak sepal extensions
PETAL: no reflexing, broad obovate, absent or very weak incisions, absent or very weak reflexing of margin, weak undulation of the margin, two colours on the inner side, inner side light yellow (RHS 9C) with purple red to light blue pink (RHS 55B-C) at marginal zone, outer side red pink (closest to RHS 48B) with dark pink red (RHS 51B) at margin and yellow at the base
BASAL SPOT: absent
OUTER STAMEN: medium yellow-orange filament

Origin and Breeding: ‘Poulcot010’ originated from a controlled crossing between two unnamed parent seedlings, and is a selection of one seedling among these resulting plants. The cross was made in the summer of 1999. Seeds were planted in December, 1999 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the spring of 2000 the seedlings were selected in Fredensborg, Denmark. ‘Poulcot010’ was selected by the breeder based on its compact yet vigorous growth when propagated on own root, profusion of yellow orange blend flowers, resistance to typical rose diseases and an abundance of rose hips.

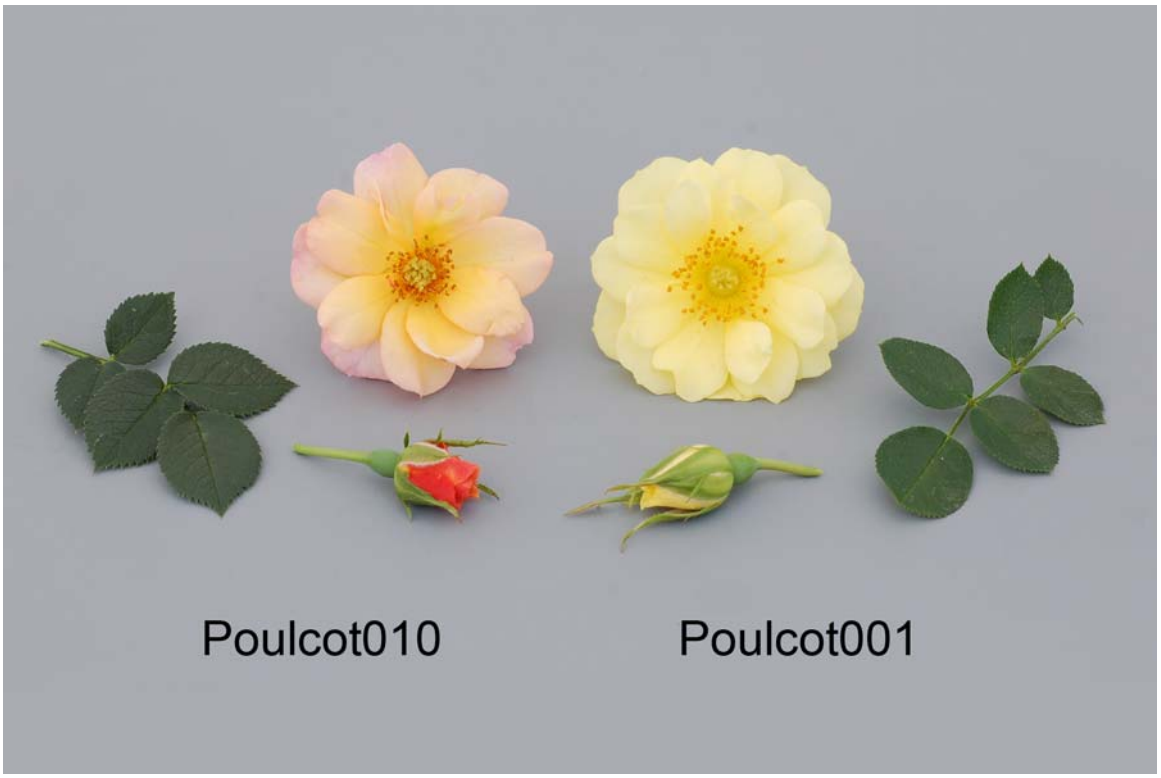
Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Poulcot010’ were conducted in an outdoor trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 9 plants of the candidate variety and 6 plants of the reference variety. Plants were grown from bare-rooted plants, transplanted into 13.2 litre containers in April, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety on June 8, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Poulcot010’

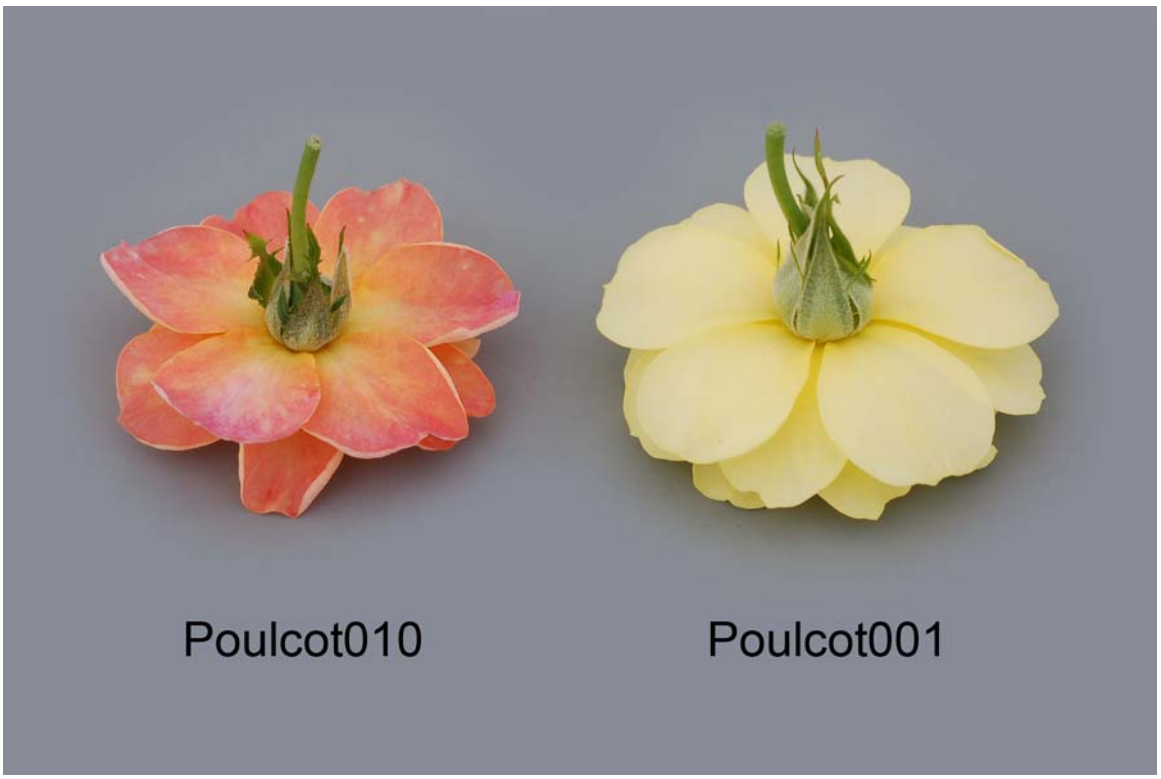
	‘Poulcot010’	**‘Poulcot001’***
Number of flower petals		
mean	15.4	21.8
std. deviation	1.88	3.19
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
outer side	41B	8A-B
Colour of petal (RHS)		
inner side- main	9C	5C
inner side- secondary	55B-C	N/A
outer side- main	closest to 48B with 51B at margin, yellow at base	5C

*reference variety

Rose: 'Poulcot010' (left) with reference variety 'Poulcot001' (right)



Rose: 'Poulcot010' (left) with reference variety 'Poulcot001' (right)



Rose: 'Poulcot010' (left) with reference variety 'Poulcot001' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Poulpmt007'**
Trade name: Fabulous
Application number: 10-7110
Application date: 2010/12/09
Applicant: Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Mogens N. & Pernille Olesen, Poulsen Roser A/S, 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: 'Poulrim' (Flora Danica)

Summary: *The plant of 'Poulpmt007' is taller than that of 'Poulrim' during the second flush. There are fewer petals on the flower of 'Poulpmt007' than that of 'Poulrim'. When newly opened, the colour on the inner side of the petal of 'Poulpmt007' is red pink while it is orange for 'Poulrim'. When fully opened, the colour on the inner side of the petal of 'Poulpmt007' is red pink at the margin with orange red from the mid-zone blending with orange at the base while it is orange with red pink at the margin of the outer petals for 'Poulrim'. The colour on the outer side of the petal of 'Poulpmt007' is purple red with light yellow mid-veins and a yellow to light yellow basal spot while it is yellow orange with orange at the margin for 'Poulrim'.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, semi upright growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration
PRICKLES: many to very many, greenish

NEW LEAF: strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side
LEAF: no anthocyanin colouration, medium glossiness on upper side, weak undulation on margin
TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic, obtuse base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: very few flowering laterals, few flowers per lateral
FLOWER BUD: medium ovate shape in longitudinal section
FLOWER: double type, pink blend, medium petal density, round, flattened convex profile on upper part, flat profile on lower part, medium fragrance, weak sepal extensions
PETAL: reflexing present, obovate, absent or very weak incisions, medium undulation of the margin, one blended colour, even intensity of colour, inner side when newly opened red pink (closest to RHS 52B), inner side when fully opened red pink (RHS 52C) at margin with orange red (RHS 40D) from mid-zone blending with orange (RHS 30D) at base when fully opened, outer side purple red (RHS 58B) with light yellow (RHS 4D) at mid-veins
BASAL SPOT: yellow to light yellow basal spot (RHS 6C-D)
OUTER STAMEN: medium yellow filament

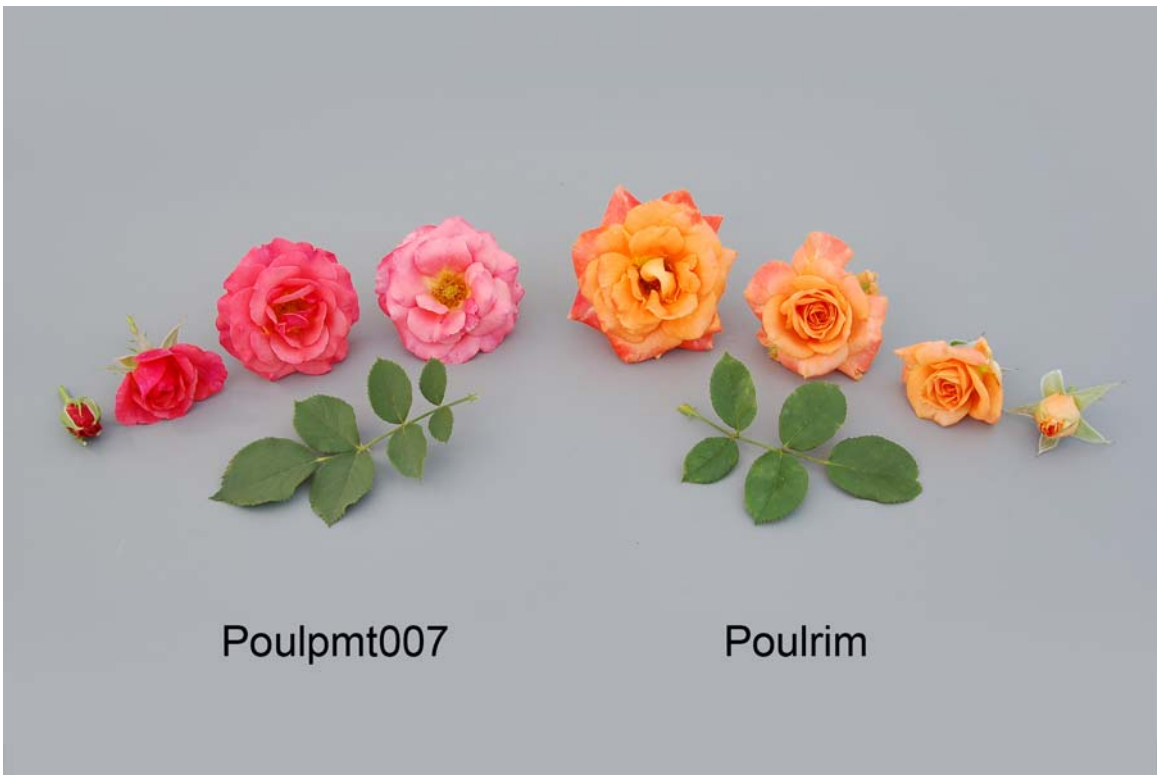
Origin and Breeding: 'Poulpmt007' originated from a controlled crossing between two unnamed seedlings, and is a selection of one seedling among these resulting plants. The cross was made in the summer of 2000. Seeds were planted in December, 2000 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the spring of 2001 the seedlings were selected in Fredensborg, Denmark. 'Poulpmt007' was selected by the breeder for its compact yet vigorous growth when propagated on own root, profusion of orange blend hybrid tea flowers and resistance to typical rose diseases.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Poulpmt007' were conducted in an outdoor trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10 plants of the candidate variety and 6 plants of the reference variety. Plants were grown from bare-rooted plants, transplanted into 13.2 litre containers in April, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety on June 11, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Poulpmt007'

	'Poulpmt007'	**'Poulrim'***
Plant height during second flush (cm)		
mean	55.9	46.4
std. deviation	3.19	5.25
Number of flower petals		
mean	27.2	43.3
std. deviation	9.68	12.13
Colour of petal (RHS)		
inner side-newly opened	52B	25A-B
inner side-fully opened	52C at margin, 40D from mid-zone blending with 30D at base	25C-D with 29B at margin, outer petals pink
outer side	more red than 58B with 4D at mid-veins	18A with 24C towards margin
outer side-basal spot	6C-D	N/A

*reference variety



Rose: ‘Poulpmt007’ (left) with reference variety ‘Poulrim’ (right)

Rose: ‘Poulpmt007’ (left) with reference variety ‘Poulrim’ (right)

Rose: 'Poulpmt007' (left) with reference variety 'Poulrim' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Poulren019'**
Trade name: Lea
Application number: 10-7111
Application date: 2010/12/09
Applicant: Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Mogens N. & Pernille Olesen, Poulsen Roser A/S, 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: 'Poulbella' (Berleberg)

Summary: *The glossiness on the upper side of the leaf of 'Poulren019' is weak while it ranges from medium to strong for 'Poulbella'. There are fewer petals on the flower of 'Poulren019' than that of 'Poulbella'. The flowers and petals of 'Poulren019' are larger and more fragrant than those of 'Poulbella'. The sepal extensions of 'Poulren019' are weak while those of 'Poulbella' are medium. The colour on the inner side of the petal of 'Poulren019' is purple red with slightly darker purple red at the apex and white undertones while the petal of 'Poulbella' is dark pink red with purple red to light blue pink undertones and purple red inner petals. The basal spot on the inner side of the petal of 'Poulren019' is light yellow while it is white for 'Poulbella'. The colour on the outer side of the petal of 'Poulren019' is purple red while the petal of 'Poulbella' is blue pink to light blue pink with white undertones. The filament on the outer stamen of 'Poulren019' is medium yellow while it is pink to red for 'Poulbella'.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, upright growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
PRICKLES: medium number, yellowish

NEW LEAF: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on lower side
LEAF: medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration, weak glossiness on upper side, weak undulation of margin
TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic to ovate, rounded base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: few flowering laterals, few flowers per lateral
FLOWER BUD: elliptic shape in longitudinal section
FLOWER: double type, pink colour group, medium petal density, round, flattened convex to convex profile on upper part, concave profile on lower part, medium fragrance, weak sepal extensions
PETAL: no reflexing, obovate, absent or very weak incisions, weak reflexing of margins, absent or very weak undulation of margin, one colour on inner side, lighter intensity of colour towards base, inner side purple red (closest to RHS N57C) with darker purple red (RHS N57B) at apex with white undertones, outer side purple red (RHS N57B-C)
BASAL SPOT: small, light yellow
OUTER STAMEN: medium yellow filament

Origin and Breeding: ‘Poulren019’ originated from a controlled crossing between two unnamed seedlings, and is a selection of one seedling among these resulting plants. The cross was made in the summer of 2001. Seeds were planted in December, 2001 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the spring on 2002 the seedlings were selected in Fredensborg, Denmark. ‘Poulren019’ was selected by the breeder for its compact yet vigorous growth when propagated on own root, profusion of deep pink large and fragrant flowers and resistance to typical rose diseases.

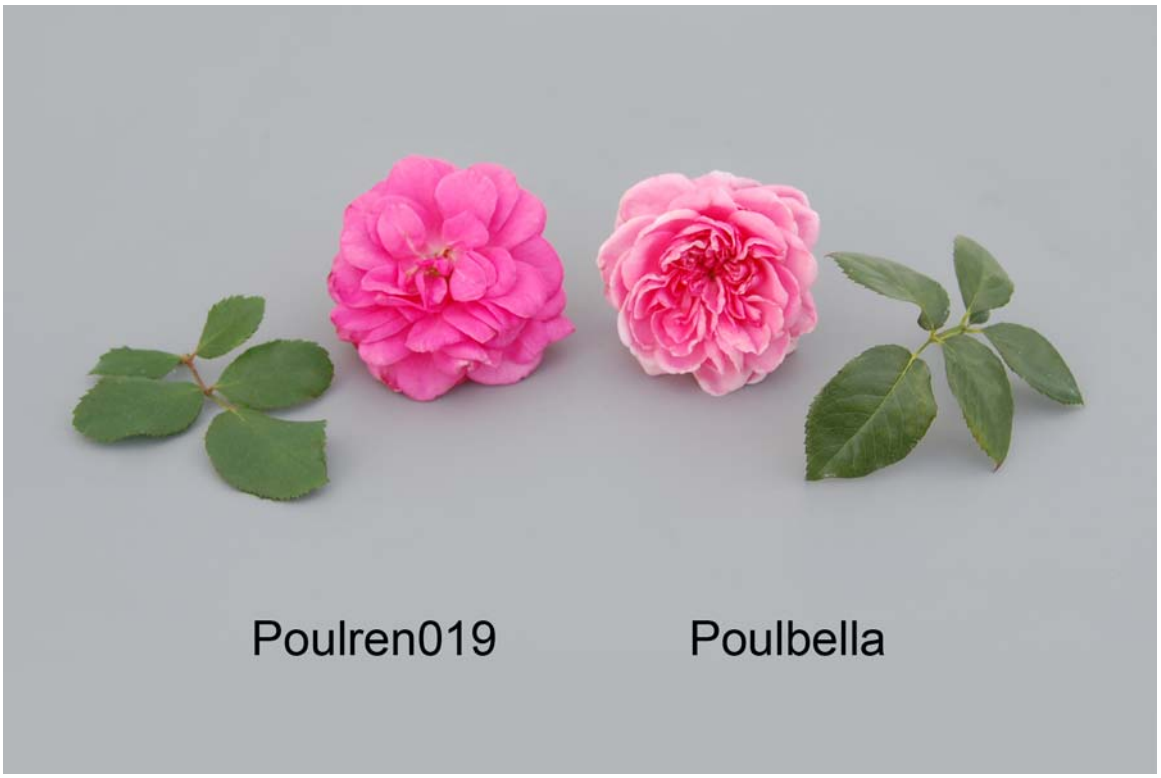
Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Poulren019’ were conducted in an outdoor trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 9 plants of the candidate variety and 7 plants of the reference variety. Plants were grown from bare-rooted plants, transplanted into 13.2 litre containers in April, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of the candidate variety on August 8, 2012 and of the reference variety on July 24, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Poulren019’

	‘Poulren019’	**‘Poulbella’***
Number of flower petals		
mean	54.2	82.2
std. deviation	12.13	7.56
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.4	5.3
std. deviation	0.40	0.40
Petal length (cm)		
mean	3.0	2.5
std. deviation	0.24	0.20
Petal width (cm)		
mean	2.2	1.8
std. deviation	0.19	0.20
Colour of petal (RHS)		
inner side- outer petals	closest to N57C with N57B at apex with white undertones	closest to 53C-D with 55B-C undertones
inner side- inner petals	N/A	more red than 58B
outer side	N57B-C	closest to 62A-B with NN155C undertones

*reference variety

Rose: ‘Poulren019’ (left) with reference variety ‘Poulbella’ (right)



Rose: ‘Poulren019’ (left) with reference variety ‘Poulbella’ (right)

Rose: 'Poulren019' (left) with reference variety 'Poulbella' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Poultc015'**
Trade name: Flaming Cover
Application number: 10-7112
Application date: 2010/12/09
Applicant: Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Mogens N. & Pernille Olesen, Poulsen Roser A/S, 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: 'Poultc014' (Golden Eye Cover)

Summary: *There are fewer petals on the flower of 'Poultc015' than that of 'Poultc014'. The flower of 'Poultc015' is star-shaped while it is irregularly rounded for 'Poultc014'. The colour on the inner side of the petal of 'Poultc015' is orange with yellow at the base when fully opened while it is yellow for 'Poultc014'. The inner side of the petal of 'Poultc015' ages to light yellow orange with a darker light yellow orange at the margin while 'Poultc014' ages to light yellow green. The outer side of the petal of 'Poultc015' is light yellow while it is yellow for 'Poultc014'.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, semi upright growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT: no anthocyanin colouration
PRICKLES: few, greenish

LEAF: medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration, weak glossiness on upper side, absent or very weak undulation of margin on leaflet
TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic, rounded base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: few flowering laterals, medium number of flowers per lateral
FLOWER BUD: elliptic shape in longitudinal section
FLOWER: semi-double to double type, orange-yellow colour group, medium petal density, star-shaped, flattened profile on upper part, concave profile on lower part, medium to strong fragrance, sepal extensions ranging from absent to weak
PETAL: reflexing present, obovate, weak incisions, weak to medium reflexing of margins, weak undulation of the margin, two colours, inner side when newly opened orange (RHS 24B-C) with yellow orange (RHS 13B) at base, inner side when fully opened orange (RHS 24D) with yellow (RHS 4B) at base, inner side when aged light yellow orange (RHS 19D) with darker light yellow orange (RHS 23D) at margins, lighter colour intensity towards top, outer side light yellow (RHS 8B-C)
BASAL SPOT: absent
OUTER STAMEN: medium yellow filament

Origin and Breeding: 'Poultc015' originated from a controlled crossing between two unnamed seedlings, and is a selection of one seedling among these resulting plants. The cross was made in the summer of 2001. Seeds were planted in December, 2011 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the spring of 2002 the seedlings were selected in Fredensborg, Denmark. 'Poultc015' was selected by the breeder for its compact yet vigorous growth when propagated on own root, profusion of yellow orange flowers, continuous flowering habit and resistance to typical rose diseases.

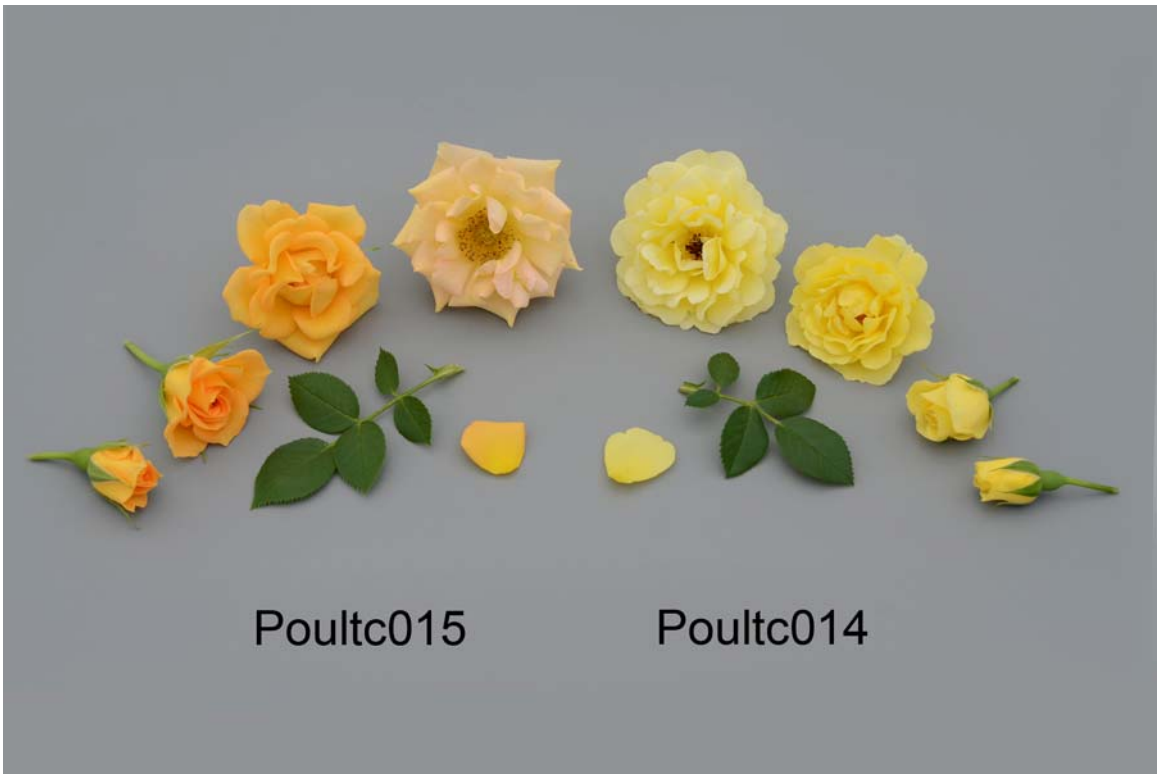
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Poultc015' were conducted in an outdoor trial during the summer of 2012 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 9 plants of the candidate variety and 7 plants of the reference variety. Plants were grown from bare-rooted plants, transplanted into 13.2 litre containers in April, 2012. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety on June 4, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Poultc015'

	'Poultc015'	**'Poultc014'***
Number of petals		
mean	20.2	26.0
std. deviation	2.54	2.65
Main colour of petal (RHS)		
inner side- fully opened	slightly lighter than 24D with 4B at base	7C-D
inner side- aged	19D with lighter than 23D at margin	4C-D
outer side	8B-C	lighter than 7D

*reference variety

Rose: 'Poultc015' (left) with reference variety 'Poultc014' (right)



Rose: 'Poultc015' (left) with reference variety 'Poultc014' (right)

Rose: ‘Poultc015’ (left) with reference variety ‘Poultc014’ (right)

WHEAT
(Triticum aestivum)

Proposed denomination: **'Cardale'**
Application number: 11-7270
Application date: 2011/04/29
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: Stephen Fox, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Varieties used for comparison: 'Superb', 'AC Unity VB', 'Waskada' and 'Vesper'

Summary: *'Cardale' heads later than 'Superb', 'Waskada' and 'Vesper' and is shorter than 'AC Unity VB', 'Waskada' and 'Vesper'. At maturity, the culm of 'Cardale' has medium to strong curvature whereas it is absent or very weak in 'AC Unity VB', 'Waskada' and 'Vesper'. The lower glume of 'Cardale' is long whereas it is medium length on the reference varieties. The lower glume shoulder of 'Cardale' is narrow to medium width whereas it is medium to broad on 'Superb', 'AC Unity VB' and 'Waskada'. The lower glume of 'Cardale' is pubescent whereas it is glabrous on 'Superb', 'Waskada' and 'Vesper'. At maturity, the straw of 'Cardale' has anthocyanin colouration whereas 'Superb', 'Waskada' and 'Vesper' do not. The kernel shape of 'Cardale' is oval whereas it is broad elliptical in 'Superb' and 'AC Unity VB', and elliptical in 'Waskada' and 'Vesper'. 'Cardale' is resistant to leaf rust* (Puccinia triticina) *whereas 'Superb' is susceptible. 'Cardale' is susceptible to wheat midge* (Sitodiplosis mosellana) *whereas 'AC Unity VB' and 'Vesper' are resistant and 'Waskada' is moderately resistant.*

Description:
PLANT: common hard red spring type, semi-erect growth habit at the 5-9 tiller stage

SEEDLING (4 leaf stage): weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile, glabrous sheath and blade of the lower leaves
FLAG LEAF: high frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, medium glaucosity of the sheath, glabrous blade and sheath

SPIKE: medium glaucosity at heading, parallel sided shape in profile, medium density, awns shorter than the length of the spike
SPIKE AT MATURITY: white, white awns, erect attitude, very sparse hairiness of convex surface of apical rachis segment
CULM: medium glaucosity at heading, medium to strong curviness at maturity
STRAW (AT MATURITY): thin pith in cross-section, no anthocyanin colouration

LOWER GLUME: long, narrow to medium width, pubescent, sparse extent of internal hairs
LOWER GLUME SHOULDER: narrow to medium width, slightly sloping to straight shape
LOWER GLUME BEAK: short to medium length, slightly curved
LOWEST LEMMA: slightly curved beak

KERNEL: medium red, medium size, medium length and width, oval shape, rounded cheek shape, medium to long brush hairs, narrow to medium width and shallow to medium depth of crease
GERM: medium to large size, oval shape

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: good resistance to shattering and pre-harvest sprouting tendency, good bread making quality

DISEASE REACTION: resistant to Leaf rust (*Puccinia triticina*) and Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*), moderately resistant to Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*)

PEST REACTION: susceptible to wheat midge (*Sitodiplosis mosellana*)

Origin and Breeding: 'Cardale' (tested as BA77-BM-19 and BW429) originated from the cross 'McKenzie' / 'Alsen' which was made at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Cereal Research Centre, Winnipeg, Manitoba in 2001. After two generations of increase and selection in the F3 and F4, testing for disease resistance, end use quality and agronomic characteristics, a head designated BA77-BM-19 was selected in the F7. It was increased and entered in preliminary yield trials as an F8 in 2005. Following two years of testing in multi-location yield trials in 2006 and 2007, the selection was entered in the Central Bread Wheat "C" registration test in 2008 as BW429.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Cardale' were conducted during 2010 and 2011 at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. A 4 replicate RCB design experiment was planted using 3.72 square metre harvested area plots, seeded at a rate of 269 seeds/square metre. The plots were 4.9 metres long with 5 rows spaced 15 cm apart. Measured characteristics were based on a mean of two years, with 20 measurements taken per year.

Comparison table for 'Cardale'

	'Cardale'	'Superb'*	'AC Unity VB'*	'Waskada'*	'Vesper'*
Flag leaf length (cm)					
mean	22.5	20.1	17.6	19.9	19.7
std. deviation	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5
Flag leaf width (mm)					
mean	13.6	15.3	13.3	13.9	14.6
std. deviation	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0
Days to heading					
number of days	54	52	53	51	51
Plant height at maturity (including awns) (cm)					
mean	96.9	97.1	105.0	108.7	103.1
std. deviation	5.6	5.1	3.5	4.5	5.2
Spike length (cm)					
mean	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.7
std. deviation	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

*reference varieties

Wheat: 'Cardale' (left) with reference varieties 'Superb' (center left), 'AC Unity VB' (center), 'Vesper' (center right) and 'Waskada' (right)