

# Plant Varieties Journal

October 2013 / Number 89

## 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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## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

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#### ANGELONIA

(*Angelonia angustifolia*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4599  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-7115  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sungelobu'  
**Trade name:** Sungelonia Blue

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4600  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-7116  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sungelodepi'  
**Trade name:** Sungelonia Deep Pink

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4601  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-7117  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sungeloho'  
**Trade name:** Sungelonia White

#### APPLE

(*Malus*)

► **Holder:** David G. Evans, Oliver, British  
Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 4610  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/20  
**Application number:** 11-7345  
**Application date:** 2011/07/28  
**Approved denomination:** 'Okana'

#### ARGYRANTHEMUM

(*Argyranthemum frutescens*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4624  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7410  
**Application date:** 2011/11/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'CHQZ0001'  
**Trade name:** Sassy Red

#### ASPEN, TREMBLING

(*Populus tremuloides*)

► **Holder:** Bron and Sons Nursery  
Company, Grand Forks, British  
Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 4582  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/01  
**Application number:** 12-7590  
**Application date:** 2012/04/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'Prairie Skyrise'

#### ASTILBE

(*Astilbe*)

► **Holder:** Wilhelmus Franciscus van  
Veen, Noorden, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4611  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 10-6813  
**Application date:** 2010/01/29  
**Approved denomination:** 'Little Vision in Pink'

**BOXWOOD**  
*(Buxus microphylla)*

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America

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

**Certificate number:** 4595  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-7058  
**Application date:** 2010/08/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Eseles'  
**Trade name:** Wedding Ring

**CALIBRACHOA**  
*(Calibrachoa)*

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4625  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-7123  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'CBRZ0002'  
**Trade name:** Callie Star Pink

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4626  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-7124  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'CBRZ0003'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Sweet Tart

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4627  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7411  
**Application date:** 2011/11/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'CBRZ0004'  
**Trade name:** Callie Yellow Improved

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4617  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-6896  
**Application date:** 2010/03/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLECA10216'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous Light Pink + Eye

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4618  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-6898  
**Application date:** 2010/03/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLECA10218'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous Compact Purple

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4602  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7233  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Suncallemon'  
**Trade name:** Million Bells Bouquet Cream

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4603  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7234  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Suncalpink'  
**Trade name:** Million Bells Bouquet Pink

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4604  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7235  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Suncalred'  
**Trade name:** Million Bells Mounding Red  
Improved

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4588  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7312  
**Application date:** 2011/06/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'US08CJ0202'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Double Rose

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4589  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7313  
**Application date:** 2011/06/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'US08CJ1601'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Double Lavender

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4590  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-6868  
**Application date:** 2010/02/25  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL58205'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Strawberry Punch

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4591  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7311  
**Application date:** 2011/06/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL83901'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Double Ruby

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4592  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7219  
**Application date:** 2011/03/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL84704'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Grape Punch

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4593  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7220  
**Application date:** 2011/03/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL87502'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Miss Lilac

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4594  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7221  
**Application date:** 2011/03/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL91001'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Cherry Star

### EUONYMUS (*Euonymus fortunei*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4596  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7354  
**Application date:** 2011/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Alban'  
**Trade name:** White Album

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### EUPATORIUM (*Eupatorium purpureum*)

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4612  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 08-6224  
**Application date:** 2008/03/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Baby Joe'

### FORSYTHIA (*Forsythia ×intermedia*)

► **Holder:** Pépinières Minier SA,  
Beaufort-en-Vallée, France  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4608  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7352  
**Application date:** 2011/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Nimbus'  
**Trade name:** Show Off Sugar Baby

### HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea paniculata*)

► **Holder:** Jean Renault, Gorron, France  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4609  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7320  
**Application date:** 2011/07/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Rensun'  
**Trade name:** Sundae Fraise

### MANDEVILLA (*Mandevilla*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4606  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-6801  
**Application date:** 2010/01/11  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sunparakama'  
**Trade name:** Sun Parasol Carmine King

### MANDEVILLA (*Mandevilla ×amabilis*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4605  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7236  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sunparacore'  
**Trade name:** Sun Parasol Baby Crimson

### OAT (*Avena sativa*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4571  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/12  
**Application number:** 09-6649  
**Application date:** 2009/05/28  
**Approved denomination:** 'Bradley'

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4572  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/12  
**Application number:** 05-5171  
**Application date:** 2005/11/22  
**Approved denomination:** 'Gehl'

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### OSTEOSPERMUM (*Osteospermum ecklonis*)

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4619
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7208
- Application date:** 2011/03/04
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEOE10179'
- Trade name:** 3D Silver
- 
- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4620
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7209
- Application date:** 2011/03/04
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEOE10180'
- Trade name:** 3D Pink
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4628
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-7142
- Application date:** 2010/12/24
- Approved denomination:** 'OSTZ0002'
- Trade name:** Tradewinds Bronze Yellow
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4629
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7413
- Application date:** 2011/11/01
- Approved denomination:** 'OSTZ0003'
- Trade name:** Tradewinds Yellow Improved

### PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium*)

- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4631
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7416
- Application date:** 2011/11/01
- Approved denomination:** 'PEQZ0001'
- Trade name:** Calliope Hot Pink
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4632
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-7128
- Application date:** 2010/12/17
- Approved denomination:** 'PEQZ0002'
- Trade name:** Calliope Lavender Rose
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4633
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7414
- Application date:** 2011/11/01
- Approved denomination:** 'PEQZ0003'
- Trade name:** Caliente Dark Rose
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4634
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7415
- Application date:** 2011/11/01
- Approved denomination:** 'PEQZ0004'
- Trade name:** Calliope Burgundy

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium xhortorum*)

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4621
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 09-6584
- Application date:** 2009/03/25
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEPZ09251'
- Trade name:** Moonlight Light Salmon
- 
- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4622
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-6903
- Application date:** 2010/03/19
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEPZ10238'
- Trade name:** Sunrise XL True Red
- 
- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4623
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-6904
- Application date:** 2010/03/19
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEPZ10271'
- Trade name:** Sunrise White
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4630
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-7129
- Application date:** 2010/12/17
- Approved denomination:** 'PECZ0003'
- Trade name:** Americana White Splash Improved

### POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4584
- Date granted:** 2013/08/01
- Application number:** 10-6979
- Application date:** 2010/05/03
- Approved denomination:** 'AAC Blue Steele'
- 
- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4583
- Date granted:** 2013/08/01
- Application number:** 10-6975
- Application date:** 2010/05/03
- Approved denomination:** 'AAC Halina'
- 
- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4565
- Date granted:** 2013/07/03
- Application number:** 12-7602
- Application date:** 2012/04/30
- Approved denomination:** 'AAC Madam Blue'
- 
- **Holder:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Grand Forks, North Dakota, United States of America
- Certificate number:** 4585
- Date granted:** 2013/08/08
- Application number:** 09-6653
- Application date:** 2009/06/02
- Approved denomination:** 'Saphire'

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### RASPBERRY (*Rubus idaeus*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4567  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/03  
**Application number:** 12-7479  
**Application date:** 2012/01/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'AAC Eden'

► **Holder:** Pacific Berries LLC, Lynden,  
Washington, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Smart & Biggar, Ottawa,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4580  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/01  
**Application number:** 11-7263  
**Application date:** 2011/04/20  
**Approved denomination:** 'NR7'

► **Holder:** The New Zealand Institute for  
Plant and Food Research Ltd.,  
Auckland, New Zealand  
**Agent in Canada:** Smart & Biggar, Ottawa,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4581  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/01  
**Application number:** 11-7264  
**Application date:** 2011/04/20  
**Approved denomination:** 'Wakefield'

### SEDUM (*Hylotelephium spectabile*)

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4616  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 11-7169  
**Application date:** 2011/01/27  
**Approved denomination:** 'Orange Xenox'

### SEDUM (*Hylotelephium telephium*)

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4613  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 10-6795  
**Application date:** 2010/01/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Coral Reef'

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4614  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 10-6798  
**Application date:** 2010/01/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Twinkling Star'

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4615  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 10-6799  
**Application date:** 2010/01/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Yellow Xenox'

### SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International,  
Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production  
LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4573  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6971  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '900Y71'

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4574  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6964  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '90Y30'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4575  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6965  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '90Y70'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4576  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6969  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '92Y53'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4577  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6970  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '93Y05'

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4569  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/11  
**Application number:** 09-6642  
**Application date:** 2009/05/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'Apalis'

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4570  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/11  
**Application number:** 09-6643  
**Application date:** 2009/05/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'Loriot'

### STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria ×ananassa*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4566  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/03  
**Application number:** 12-7478  
**Application date:** 2012/01/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'AAC Lila'

### TORENIA (*Torenia*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4607  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7241  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sunrekokuri'  
**Trade name:** Summer Wave Bouquet Cream Yellow

### VERBENA (*Verbena ×hybrida*)

► **Holder:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4587  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7222  
**Application date:** 2011/03/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'Invebroich'  
**Trade name:** Superbena Royale Iced Cherry



## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4635  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-7144  
**Application date:** 2010/12/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'VEAZ0003'  
**Trade name:** Lanai Peach Improved,  
Superbena Royal Peachy Keen

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4636  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7314  
**Application date:** 2011/06/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'VEAZ0011'  
**Trade name:** Candy Cane Red

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4637  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7310  
**Application date:** 2011/06/07  
**Approved denomination:** 'VEAZ0012'  
**Trade name:** Twister Purple

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4638  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7417  
**Application date:** 2011/11/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'VEAZ0013'  
**Trade name:** Lanai Limegreen

### WEIGELA (*Weigela*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4598  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7358  
**Application date:** 2011/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Bokrasopea'  
**Trade name:** Sonic Bloom Pearl

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4597  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7359  
**Application date:** 2011/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Bokrasopin'  
**Trade name:** Sonic Bloom Pink

### WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International,  
Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited,  
Caledon, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4586  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/12  
**Application number:** 12-7612  
**Application date:** 2012/05/23  
**Approved denomination:** '25R46'  
**Expiry date for  
exemption from  
compulsory licensing:** 2015/08/12

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

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- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Swift Current,  
Saskatchewan
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4568
- Date granted:** 2013/07/04
- Application number:** 11-7268
- Application date:** 2011/04/29
- Approved denomination:** 'AAC Bailey'
- 
- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4578
- Date granted:** 2013/07/29
- Application number:** 11-7286
- Application date:** 2011/05/05
- Approved denomination:** 'Enchant'
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds Inc.,  
Minnetonka, Minnesota,  
United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Hyland Seeds (A division of  
Dow AgroSciences, Inc.),  
Ailsa Craig, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4564
- Date granted:** 2013/07/02
- Application number:** 11-7175
- Application date:** 2011/02/24
- Approved denomination:** 'HY 017-HRS'
- 
- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4579
- Date granted:** 2013/07/29
- Application number:** 11-7269
- Application date:** 2011/04/29
- Approved denomination:** 'Whitehawk'
-



## APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

### APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

#### BLACKBERRY (*Rubus*)

► **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

**Agent in Canada:** Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, Ottawa, Ontario

**Application number:** 13-8092

**Application date:** 2013/08/01

**Proposed denomination:** 'DrisBlackSeven'

#### BLUE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*)

► **Applicant:** Valkplant BV, Boskoop, Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 13-8118

**Application date:** 2013/09/30

**Proposed denomination:** 'Dolce Vita'

#### BLUEBERRY (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)

► **Applicant:** The New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand

**Application number:** 13-8116

**Application date:** 2013/08/29

**Proposed denomination:** 'Hortblue Poppins'

**Protective direction granted:** 2013/08/29

#### BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleja*)

► **Applicant:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8095

**Application date:** 2013/08/19

**Proposed denomination:** 'Blue Chip Jr'

► **Applicant:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8096

**Application date:** 2013/08/19

**Proposed denomination:** 'Pink Micro Chip'

#### CEANOTHUS (*Ceanothus*)

► **Applicant:** Pépinières Minier SA, Beaufort-en-Vallée, France

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

**Application number:** 13-8117

**Application date:** 2013/09/16

**Proposed denomination:** 'Minmadore'

#### CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum* ×*morifolium*)

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

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

**Application number:** 13-8100

**Application date:** 2013/08/20

**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0061'

**Trade name:** Newport Bronze

## APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8101  
**Application date:** 2013/08/20  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0062'  
**Trade name:** Sand Point Purple Bicolor

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8102  
**Application date:** 2013/08/20  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0063'  
**Trade name:** Outrageous Red

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8103  
**Application date:** 2013/08/20  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0064'  
**Trade name:** Starling Pink

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8104  
**Application date:** 2013/08/20  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0065'  
**Trade name:** Genevieve Purple Bicolor

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8105  
**Application date:** 2013/08/20  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0066'  
**Trade name:** Grandview Light Pink

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8106  
**Application date:** 2013/08/20  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0067'  
**Trade name:** Limerick Lime

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8107  
**Application date:** 2013/08/20  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0068'  
**Trade name:** Pueblo Yellow

### DEUTZIA (*Deutzia*)

► **Applicant:** North Carolina State  
University, Raleigh, North  
Carolina, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8097  
**Application date:** 2013/08/19  
**Proposed denomination:** 'NCDX2'

### ELDERBERRY (*Sambucus racemosa*)

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8114  
**Application date:** 2013/08/27  
**Proposed denomination:** 'SMNSRD4'  
**Trade name:** Lemonlace

### GRAPEVINE (*Vitis vinifera*)

► **Applicant:** Sheehan Genetics LLC,  
Fresno, California, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Vineland Research and  
Innovations Centre Inc.,  
Vineland Station, Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8088  
**Application date:** 2013/07/23  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Sheegene 3'  
**Protective direction  
granted:** 2013/07/23

# APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

## HOLLY (*Ilex xmeserveae*)

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8115  
**Application date:** 2013/08/27  
**Proposed denomination:** 'David Carroll'

## HOLLY (*Ilex verticillata*)

► **Applicant:** North Carolina State  
University, Raleigh, North  
Carolina, United States of  
America

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

**Application number:** 13-8098  
**Application date:** 2013/08/19  
**Proposed denomination:** 'NCIV1'

## HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea arborescens*)

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8112  
**Application date:** 2013/08/27  
**Proposed denomination:** 'SMNHALR'

## HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea macrophylla*)

► **Applicant:** John David Bakale Jr.,  
Allendale, Michigan, United  
States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8108  
**Application date:** 2013/08/27  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Lindsey Ann'

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8109  
**Application date:** 2013/08/27  
**Proposed denomination:** 'SMHMTAU'

## HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea paniculata*)

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8110  
**Application date:** 2013/08/27  
**Proposed denomination:** 'SMHPPINO'

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8111  
**Application date:** 2013/08/27  
**Proposed denomination:** 'SMHPZIND'

## HYPERICUM - ORNAMENTAL (*Hypericum xnodorum*)

► **Applicant:** De Ruiter Intellectual Property  
B.V., Amstelveen, Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 13-8089  
**Application date:** 2013/07/24  
**Proposed denomination:** 'RUIHYH004C'

## MANDEVILLA (*Mandevilla*)

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

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

**Application number:** 13-8094  
**Application date:** 2013/08/19  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunparasupre'

## APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

### OAT (*Avena sativa*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Regents of the University of  
Minnesota, St. Paul,  
Minnesota, United States of  
America

**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta

**Application number:** 13-8091  
**Application date:** 2013/07/31  
**Proposed denomination:** 'AAC Justice'

### PEPPER (*Capsicum annuum*)

► **Applicant:** Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en  
Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier,  
Netherlands

**Agent in Canada:** Rijk Zwaan Export B.V.,  
Beamsville, Ontario

**Application number:** 13-8090  
**Application date:** 2012/08/16 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Rookie'

### POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima* x *E. coranstra*)

► **Applicant:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd.,  
Yellow Rock, New South  
Wales, Australia

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

**Application number:** 13-8087  
**Application date:** 2013/07/22  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Bonpri 515'

### POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** Caithness Potatoes Holding  
B.V., London, United  
Kingdom

**Agent in Canada:** Real Potatoes Ltd., Cornwall,  
Prince Edward Island

**Application number:** 13-8093  
**Application date:** 2013/08/06  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Apache'

### PRIVET (*Ligustrum*)

► **Applicant:** North Carolina State  
University, Raleigh, North  
Carolina, United States of  
America

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

**Application number:** 13-8099  
**Application date:** 2013/08/19  
**Proposed denomination:** 'NCLX1'

### ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Applicant:** CP Delaware, Inc.,  
Wilmington, Delaware, United  
States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8082  
**Application date:** 2013/07/02  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Novarospop'

### SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

► **Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph,  
Ontario

**Application number:** 13-8085  
**Application date:** 2013/07/12  
**Proposed denomination:** 'SeCan10-24C'

### SPIREA (*Spiraea media*)

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America

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

**Application number:** 13-8113  
**Application date:** 2013/08/27  
**Proposed denomination:** 'SMSMBK'

**TANGOR**

*(Citrus reticulata x Citrus sinensis)*

► **Applicant:** Craig Robert Pressler,  
Emerald, Queensland,  
Australia

**Agent in Canada:** Bereskin & Parr, Toronto,  
Ontario

**Application number:** 13-8086

**Application date:** 2013/07/22

**Proposed denomination:** 'CODE 66 75'

**Protective direction  
granted:** 2013/07/22

**WHEAT**

*(Triticum aestivum)*

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta

**Application number:** 13-8083

**Application date:** 2013/07/08

**Proposed denomination:** 'HY1610'

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta

**Application number:** 13-8084

**Application date:** 2013/07/08

**Proposed denomination:** 'HY1615'

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## CHANGES

### APPLICATIONS ABANDONED

#### LETTUCE (*Lactuca sativa*)

► **Applicant:** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.,  
Oxnard, California, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.,  
Ancaster, Ontario  
**Application number:** 09-6604  
**Application date:** 2009/04/01  
**Date abandoned:** 2013/04/15  
**Proposed denomination:** 'PX06513596'

#### ONION (*Allium cepa*)

► **Applicant:** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.,  
Oxnard, California, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.,  
Ancaster, Ontario  
**Application number:** 09-6715  
**Application date:** 2009/08/12  
**Date abandoned:** 2013/03/04  
**Proposed denomination:** 'EX07716000'

#### STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria ×ananassa*)

► **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry  
Associates, Inc., Watsonville,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Application number:** 09-6757  
**Application date:** 2009/10/27  
**Date abandoned:** 2013/04/06  
**Proposed denomination:** 'DrisStrawThirteen'

### APPLICATIONS REJECTED

#### CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 12-7524  
**Application date:** 2012/02/24  
**Date rejected:** 2013/09/27  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIFZ0005'  
**Trade name:** Chelsey Pink

### APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

#### ANGELONIA (*Angelonia angustifolia*)

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7225  
**Application date:** 2011/03/22  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/23  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Balarcink'  
**Trade name:** Archangel Pink

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7227  
**Application date:** 2011/03/22  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/23  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Balarcwite'  
**Trade name:** Archangel White



## CHANGES

### **BIDENS** (*Bidens ferulifolia*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 10-7135  
**Application date:** 2010/12/24  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'BIDZ0002'  
**Trade name:** Mexican Gold Semi Double

### **BOG-ROSEMARY** (*Andromeda polifolia*)

► **Applicant:** Marcel Brand, Boskoop,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 10-7025  
**Application date:** 2010/07/06  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/07/29  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Blue Lagoon'

### **CALIBRACHOA** (*Calibrachoa*)

► **Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7223  
**Application date:** 2011/03/16  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/07/29  
**Proposed denomination:** 'USCAL88203'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Tequila Sunrise  
Improved

### **CHERRY** (*Prunus cerasus*)

► **Applicant:** Technische Universitat  
Munchen, Munchen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** Smart & Biggar, Ottawa,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 09-6783  
**Application date:** 2008/11/28 (priority claimed)  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/07/19  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Weiroot 720'

### **CHRYSANTHEMUM** (*Chrysanthemum xmorifolium*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 12-7652  
**Application date:** 2012/06/29  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0048'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 12-7653  
**Application date:** 2012/06/29  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0049'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 12-7654  
**Application date:** 2012/07/04  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0050'

## CHANGES

### DIASCIA (*Diascia barberae*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 10-7137  
**Application date:** 2010/12/24  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'DISZ0001'  
**Trade name:** Darla Red Improved

### LANTANA (*Lantana camara*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 10-7125  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/24  
**Proposed denomination:** 'LANZ0001'  
**Trade name:** Bandana Rose Improved

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 10-7127  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/24  
**Proposed denomination:** 'LANZ0003'  
**Trade name:** Bandana Light Yellow

### OSTEOSPERMUM (*Osteospermum ecklonis*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 10-7141  
**Application date:** 2010/12/24  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/24  
**Proposed denomination:** 'OSTZ0001'  
**Trade name:** Tradewinds Cinnamon

### PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium ×hortorum*)

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 10-6912  
**Application date:** 2010/03/30  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/24  
**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEPZ10234'

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 10-6905  
**Application date:** 2010/03/19  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/24  
**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEPZ10272'

### PETUNIA (*Petunia ×hybrida*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 10-7131  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'PEHY0002'  
**Trade name:** Picnic Violet

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 09-6495  
**Application date:** 2009/01/30  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Pic Amthe'  
**Trade name:** Picnic Amethyst

## CHANGES

### SORGHUM (*Sorghum bicolor*)

► **Applicant:** Ceres, Inc., Thousand Oaks, California, United States of America

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

**Application number:** 10-6818  
**Application date:** 2010/02/09  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/08/02  
**Proposed denomination:** 'ES5201'

### VERBENA (*Verbena xhybrida*)

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

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

**Application number:** 10-7145  
**Application date:** 2010/12/24  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/24  
**Proposed denomination:** 'VEAZ0005'  
**Trade name:** Lanai Upright Pink

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

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

**Application number:** 10-7148  
**Application date:** 2010/12/24  
**Date withdrawn:** 2013/09/24  
**Proposed denomination:** 'VEAZ0008'  
**Trade name:** Magelana White

### CHANGE OF AGENT IN CANADA (varieties not granted rights)

### POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands

**Former Agent in Canada:** Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick

**New Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Application number:** 12-7804  
**Application date:** 2012/11/26  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Alaska Bloom'

► **Applicant:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands

**Former Agent in Canada:** Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan

**New Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Application number:** 10-6790  
**Application date:** 2010/01/04  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Everest'

► **Applicant:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands

**Former Agent in Canada:** Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan

**New Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Application number:** 11-7431  
**Application date:** 2011/12/14  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Perline'

► **Applicant:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands

**Former Agent in Canada:** Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick

**New Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Application number:** 13-7842  
**Application date:** 2013/01/14  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Purple Magic'

## CHANGES

► **Applicant:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands  
**Former Agent in Canada:** Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick  
**New Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Application number:** 12-7689  
**Application date:** 2012/08/02  
**Proposed denomination:** 'VR808'

### CHANGE OF AGENT IN CANADA (varieties granted rights)

#### POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Holder:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands  
**Former Agent in Canada:** Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan  
**New Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Certificate number:** 3659  
**Date granted:** 2009/10/20  
**Approved denomination:** 'BioGold'  
**Synonym:** Riogold

► **Holder:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands  
**Former Agent in Canada:** Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan  
**New Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Certificate number:** 2119  
**Date granted:** 2005/06/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Inova'

► **Holder:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands  
**Former Agent in Canada:** Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan  
**New Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Certificate number:** 2705  
**Date granted:** 2007/03/07  
**Approved denomination:** 'Piccolo'  
**Synonym:** Piccolo Star

► **Holder:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands  
**Former Agent in Canada:** Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan  
**New Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Certificate number:** 4585  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Saphire'

#### SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Former Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited, Chatham, Ontario  
**New Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4261  
**Date granted:** 2012/02/06  
**Approved denomination:** '91Y80'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Former Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited, Chatham, Ontario  
**New Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4250  
**Date granted:** 2011/12/28  
**Approved denomination:** '92Y31'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Former Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited, Chatham, Ontario  
**New Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4251  
**Date granted:** 2011/12/28  
**Approved denomination:** '93Y20'

## CHANGES

### WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds Inc.,  
Minnetonka, Minnesota,  
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:** 4418

**Date granted:** 2012/10/29

**Approved denomination:** 'Branson'

### CHANGE OF DENOMINATION

### CUCUMBER (*Cucumis sativus*)

► **Applicant:** Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en  
Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier,  
Netherlands

**Agent in Canada:** Rijk Zwaan Export B.V.,  
Beamsville, Ontario

**Application number:** 13-8067

**Application date:** 2013/06/26

**Previously proposed  
denomination:** '24-181 RZ'

**Proposed denomination:** 'Durance'

### HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea macrophylla*)

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 11-7390

**Application date:** 2011/10/14

**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'Hycabava'

**Proposed denomination:** 'Agrihydraact'

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 11-7399

**Application date:** 2011/10/14

**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'Hycarore'

**Proposed denomination:** 'Agrihydradertien'

**Synonym:** HBARORE

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 11-7396

**Application date:** 2011/10/14

**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'Hycamore'

**Proposed denomination:** 'Agrihydradrie'

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 11-7389

**Application date:** 2011/10/14

**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'Hycabab'

**Proposed denomination:** 'Agrihydraelf'

**Synonym:** HBABAB

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 11-7393

**Application date:** 2011/10/14

**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'Hycaccla'

**Proposed denomination:** 'Agrihydranegen'

**Synonym:** HBA208901

## CHANGES

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► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7401  
**Application date:** 2011/10/14  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘Hycawhide’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Agrihydratien’  
**Synonym:** HBA208902

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7392  
**Application date:** 2011/10/14  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘Hycachi’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Agrihydratwaalf’  
**Synonym:** HBACHI

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7400  
**Application date:** 2011/10/14  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘Hycavans’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Agrihydraveertien’  
**Synonym:** HBAVASK

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7397  
**Application date:** 2011/10/14  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘Hycapinde’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Agrihydravier’

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7398  
**Application date:** 2011/10/14  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘Hycapins’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Agrihydravijf’

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7391  
**Application date:** 2011/10/14  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘Hycachar’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Agrihydravijftien’  
**Synonym:** HBACHAR

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7394  
**Application date:** 2011/10/14  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘Hycadur’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Agrihydrazestien’  
**Synonym:** HBADU

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders  
Association b.v., De Kwakel,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7402  
**Application date:** 2011/10/14  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘Hycawhis’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Agrihydrazeven’

## CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders Association b.v., De Kwakel, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 11-7395  
**Application date:** 2011/10/14  
**Previously proposed denomination:** ‘Hycahedi’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Avantgarde’  
**Synonym:** HEDI

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 12-7696  
**Application date:** 2012/08/10  
**Previously proposed denomination:** ‘ES14’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘SMHMES14’

### PEPPER (*Capsicum annuum*)

► **Applicant:** Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Rijk Zwaan Export B.V., Beamsville, Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8090  
**Application date:** 2012/08/16 (priority claimed)  
**Previously proposed denomination:** ‘35-237 RZ’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Rookie’

### POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Application number:** 13-8019  
**Application date:** 2013/04/23  
**Previously proposed denomination:** ‘AAC Rosebud’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘AAC Poppy’

► **Applicant:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Application number:** 13-7842  
**Application date:** 2013/01/14  
**Previously proposed denomination:** ‘L6567-15’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Purple Magic’

### TOMATO (*Solanum lycopersicum*)

► **Applicant:** Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Rijk Zwaan Export B.V., Beamsville, Ontario  
**Application number:** 12-7663  
**Application date:** 2011/07/15 (priority claimed)  
**Previously proposed denomination:** ‘72-154 RZ’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Idolini’

### WEIGELA (*Weigela*)

► **Applicant:** Gijsbertus Verhoef, Hazerswoude, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 13-8011  
**Application date:** 2013/04/19  
**Previously proposed denomination:** ‘SLINCO1’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘SLINGCO1’

### WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Application number:** 12-7656  
**Application date:** 2012/07/06  
**Previously proposed denomination:** ‘HY1603’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘AAC Crusader’

**RIGHTS REVOKED****DELPHINIUM**  
(*Delphinium ×belladonna*)

► **Holder:** Jan G. van Veen, Noorden,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 3198  
**Date granted:** 2008/04/24  
**Date rights revoked:** 2013/09/23  
**Denomination:** 'Merel'

**OXALIS**  
(*Oxalis bowiei*)

► **Holder:** L.C.J. van Delft,  
Noordwijkerhout, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2403  
**Date granted:** 2006/03/03  
**Date rights revoked:** 2013/07/22  
**Denomination:** 'Amarantha'

**PHLOX**  
(*Phlox paniculata*)

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1438  
**Date granted:** 2003/03/04  
**Date rights revoked:** 2013/07/22  
**Denomination:** 'Lizzy'

**ROSE**  
(*Rosa*)

► **Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne  
Rosenschulen GmbH & Co.  
KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4309  
**Date granted:** 2012/05/10  
**Date rights revoked:** 2013/09/23  
**Denomination:** 'KORhedani'  
**Trade name:** Kiss Kordana

**SOYBEAN**  
(*Glycine max*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4001  
**Date granted:** 2011/02/10  
**Date rights revoked:** 2013/07/05  
**Denomination:** 'S10-B7'  
  
 ► **Holder:** Syngenta Canada, Inc., Arva,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4002  
**Date granted:** 2011/02/10  
**Date rights revoked:** 2013/07/05  
**Denomination:** 'S23-T5'

**RIGHTS SURRENDERED****ABELIA**  
(*Abelia chinensis*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 3910  
**Date granted:** 2010/08/27  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/02  
**Approved denomination:** 'Keiser'  
**Trade name:** Ruby Anniversary



## CHANGES

### BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)

► **Holder:** Regents of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America

**Agent in Canada:** Pickseed Canada Inc., Lindsay, Ontario

**Certificate number:** 2185  
**Date granted:** 2005/08/22  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/02  
**Approved denomination:** 'Lacey'

### BLUEBEARD (*Caryopteris xclandonensis*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America

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

**Certificate number:** 3911  
**Date granted:** 2010/08/27  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/02  
**Approved denomination:** 'Janice'  
**Trade name:** Lil' Miss Sunshine

### CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2855  
**Date granted:** 2007/08/17  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/02  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLECA05101'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous Pink

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

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

**Certificate number:** 3296  
**Date granted:** 2008/08/29  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/02  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLECA05118'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous Compact Blue

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

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

**Certificate number:** 3926  
**Date granted:** 2010/08/27  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/02  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLECA07146'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous Coral Pink

### CLEMATIS (*Clematis*)

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser International S.A.R.L. & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France

**Agent in Canada:** Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec

**Certificate number:** 1989  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'Evifive'  
**Trade name:** Liberation

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser International S.A.R.L. & Raymond J. Evison Ltd., Gaillac, France

**Agent in Canada:** Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec

**Certificate number:** 1988  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'Evione'  
**Trade name:** Sugar Candy

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark

**Agent in Canada:** Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec

**Certificate number:** 1993  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'Evirin'  
**Trade name:** Blue Moon

## CHANGES

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser International  
S.A.R.L. & Raymond J. Evison  
Ltd., Gaillac, France

**Agent in Canada:** Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP,  
Montreal, Quebec

**Certificate number:** 1986  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Evithree’  
**Trade name:** Anna Louise

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser International  
S.A.R.L. & Raymond J. Evison  
Ltd., Gaillac, France

**Agent in Canada:** Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP,  
Montreal, Quebec

**Certificate number:** 1987  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Evitwo’  
**Trade name:** Arctic Queen

### HOLLY (*Ilex crenata*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America

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

**Certificate number:** 3913  
**Date granted:** 2010/08/27  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/02  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Farrowone’  
**Trade name:** Sky Pointer

### PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium xhortorum*)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 3297  
**Date granted:** 2008/08/29  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/02  
**Approved denomination:** ‘KLEPZ05139’  
**Trade name:** Sunrise Brilliant White

### PETUNIA (*Petunia xhybrida*)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4322  
**Date granted:** 2012/06/20  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Balpephan’  
**Trade name:** Phantom

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4323  
**Date granted:** 2012/06/20  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Balpepin’  
**Trade name:** Pinstripe

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4324  
**Date granted:** 2012/06/20  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Balpevac’  
**Trade name:** Black Velvet

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4325  
**Date granted:** 2012/06/20  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Balsunmibu’  
**Trade name:** Suncatcher Midnight Blue

## CHANGES

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### POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

► **Holder:** Ecke Ranch BV, De Lier,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 3832  
**Date granted:** 2010/05/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/09/04  
**Approved denomination:** ‘PER6406’  
**Trade name:** Classic Pink

### POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Holder:** Fobek B.V., Annaparochie,  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Tuberosum Technologies Inc.,  
Outlook, Saskatchewan  
**Certificate number:** 3448  
**Date granted:** 2009/02/17  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/07/02  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Elgar’

### ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S,  
Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP,  
Montreal, Quebec  
**Certificate number:** 3597  
**Date granted:** 2009/09/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Poulcot007’  
**Trade name:** Heather Cottage

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 3586  
**Date granted:** 2009/08/25  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/02  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Zlemartincipar’  
**Trade name:** Candy Oh Vivid Red

### SALVIA (*Salvia sylvestris*)

► **Holder:** Christof Kleinhanns,  
Quedlinburg, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2851  
**Date granted:** 2007/08/17  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Sensation Rose’

### WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Swift Current,  
Saskatchewan  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 0460  
**Date granted:** 1998/06/01  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/07/08  
**Approved denomination:** ‘AC Vista’

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 3841  
**Date granted:** 2010/05/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2013/07/05  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Minnedosa’

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

AZALEA

### AZALEA (*Rhododendron*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Fuji'  
**Synonym:** Furious Fujiori  
**Application number:** 10-6948  
**Application date:** 2010/04/28  
**Applicant:** Lammert Koning, Nuis, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Lammert Koning, Nuis, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Kinku Saku'

**Summary:** *The mature leaf of 'Fuji' is narrow while it is very narrow for 'Kinku Saku'. The margin of the inner side of the corolla lobe of 'Fuji' is blue pink to violet while it is purple red for 'Kinku Saku'.*

#### Description:

PLANT: broad bushy habit

YOUNG LEAF: light green on upper side

MATURE LEAF: long, narrow, elliptic, dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, medium pubescence on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: many flowers

PEDICEL: medium length

CALYX: none

FLOWER: medium diameter, double, wide funnel-shaped, absent or weak fragrance

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on inner side, margin and middle of inner side is blue pink (RHS 72C) to violet (RHS N78C), margin and middle of outer side is blue pink (RHS 72C-N74C), absent or very weak undulation of margin, absent or very weak conspicuousness of markings

FLOWER THROAT: same colour as middle of inner side of corolla lobe

ANTHER: light brown

TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING: mid-season

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Fuji' originated from an interspecific hybrid cross conducted in April 2001 by breeder Lammert Koning in Paterswolde, The Netherlands between the female parent variety *Rhododendron indica* (*simsii*) 'Terra Nova' and the male parent plant *Rhododendron linearifolia*. A single plant was selected in 2003 based on a unique leaf and flower shape compared to other azalea-type *Rhododendrons*.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'Fuji' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2009/0248, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2010. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

#### Comparison table for 'Fuji'

	'Fuji'	'Kinku Saku'*
Colour of inner side of corolla lobe (RHS)		
margin	72C-N78C	61D

\*reference variety



Azalea: 'Fuji'

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## BEGONIA

**BEGONIA***(Begonia ×tuberhybrida)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunjirared'  
**Application number:** 12-7793  
**Application date:** 2012/11/09  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Hideki Yamaguchi, Yamanashi, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Miss Malen', 'Sunjiraka' and 'Sunjiradare'

**Summary:** *The plant of 'Sunjirared' has few basal shoots while that of 'Miss Malen' has a medium number of basal shoots. The petiole of 'Sunjirared' is short while that of 'Miss Malen' is medium length. The leaf blade margin of 'Sunjirared' has no anthocyanin colouration while those of 'Sunjiraka' and 'Sunjiradare' have anthocyanin colouration. The peduncle of 'Sunjirared' is green while that of 'Sunjiradare' is brownish red. The flower of 'Sunjirared' is large while that of 'Miss Malen' is small to medium and that of 'Sunjiradare' is medium. The colour of the upper side of the tepal of 'Sunjirared' is red while that of 'Sunjiradare' is dark purple red.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** medium to tall height of foliage including flowers, medium width, medium density, few basal shoots

**STEM:** short internodes, medium thickness, brownish, pendulous attitude, weak pubescence

**PETIOLE:** short, medium thickness, brownish red, weak pubescence

**LEAF BLADE:** medium length of apical part, short basal part, narrow shorter side, medium width of longer side, no variegation of upper side, light green upper side, no glossiness of upper side, no variegation of lower side, light green lower side, very weak pubescence of lower side, no overlapping of lobes at base, small angle of apex, biserrate incisions of margins, shallow to medium depth of incisions of margin, no anthocyanin colouration of margin

**BRACT:** small, concave in cross section, round red apex

**INFLORESCENCE:** pendulous attitude, partly below foliage

**PEDUNCLE:** green, very weak pubescence

**FLOWER:** single, large

**TEPAL:** red (RHS 45A-B) on upper and lower side, acute apex, no incisions, no undulation

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunjirared' originated from a controlled cross pollination between the female parent 'FC04Cr314N' and male parent 'FC040r312N' in an isolated area at Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. in Shiga, Japan in June 2007. One plant was selected by the inventor in July 2007 in a controlled environment at Narusawa-mura, Minamituru-gun, Yamanashi, Japan.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'Sunjirared' is based on the UPOV report on Technical Examination, application number 2012/0047, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO) in Merelbeke, Belgium in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sunjirared'**

	'Sunjirared'	'Miss Malen'*	'Sunjiraka'*	'Sunjiradare'*
<i>Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)</i>				
main	45A-B	45B-46B	n/a	46A

\*reference varieties



Begonia: 'Sunjirared'

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunjirayel'  
**Application number:** 12-7794  
**Application date:** 2012/11/09  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Hideki Yamaguchi, Yamanashi, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunjiraliki'

**Summary:** *The petiole of 'Sunjirayel' is medium length while that of 'Sunjiraliki' is short. The leaf blade margin of 'Sunjirayel' has no anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Sunjiraliki' has anthocyanin colouration. The peduncle of 'Sunjirayel' is brownish red while that of 'Sunjiraliki' is green. The flower of 'Sunjirayel' is medium to large while that of 'Sunjiraliki' is small to medium.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** medium height of foliage including flowers, medium width, medium density, few basal shoots

**STEM:** short internodes, medium thickness, red, pendulous attitude, weak pubescence

**PETIOLE:** medium length, medium thickness, red, weak pubescence

**LEAF BLADE:** medium length of apical part, short basal part, narrow to medium width of shorter side, medium width of longer side, no variegation of upper side, dark green upper side, no glossiness of upper side, no variegation of lower side, light green lower side, weak pubescence of lower side, no overlapping of lobes at base, small angle of apex, biserrate incisions of margin, shallow to medium depth of incisions of margin, no anthocyanin colouration of margin

**BRACT:** small, concave cross section, pointed green apex

**INFLORESCENCE:** pendulous attitude, partly below foliage

**PEDUNCLE:** brownish red, very weak pubescence

**FLOWER:** single, medium to large

**TEPAL:** yellow (RHS 8C-10B) on upper and lower side, acute apex, no incisions, no undulation

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunjirayel' originated from a controlled cross pollination between the female parent 'FC02Y3204Y31-1' and male parent 'FC02Y3104Y31-2' in an isolated area at Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. in



Shiga, Japan in May 2006. One plant was selected by the inventor in August 2007 in a controlled environment at Narusawa-mura, Minamituru-gun, Yamanashi, Japan.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Sunjirayel’ is based on the UPOV report on Technical Examination, application number 2012/0041, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO) in Merelbeke, Belgium in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Begonia: ‘Sunjirayel’

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**BEGONIA**  
(*Begonia-Rex-Hybridae*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KRBELIF01'  
**Application number:** 12-7661  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Koppe Royalty B.V., Putten, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Lubbertus H. Koppe, Koppe Royalty B.V., Putten, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Inca Fire'

**Summary:** *The leaf blade of 'KRBELIF01' is short in length and narrow in width while the leaf blade for 'Inca Fire' is short to medium in length and narrow to medium in width. The leaf blade of 'KRBELIF01' has shallow lobing while the leaf blade of 'Inca Fire' has shallow to medium depth of lobing.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short to medium height of foliage

PETIOLE: reddish brown, weak white pubescence

LEAF BLADE: short length of midrib, narrow, absent curling of basal lobes, medium overlapping at base, absent or very weak pubescence on upper side, upper side is red, lower side green and red between red veins, shallow depth of lobing, absent or very shallow incisions of margin, absent or very weak intensity of undulation of margin

FLOWER: single

OUTER PETAL: margin of upper side is light blue pink (RHS 73C), middle of upper side is light blue pink (RHS 62B)

INNER PETAL: middle of upper side is light blue pink (RHS 73C)

STAMEN: yellow orange

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KRBELIF01' originated as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety 'Inca Fire'. It was discovered and developed by the breeder, Lubbertus H. Koppe, in August 2006 in Ermelo, The Netherlands. 'KRBELIF01' was selected based on the upper and lower side leaf colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'KRBELIF01' is based on the UPOV report on Technical Examination, application number 2011/2567, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Begonia: 'KRBELIF01'

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**Proposed denomination:** 'KRBELYF02'  
**Application number:** 12-7662  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Koppe Royalty B.V., Putten, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Lubbertus H. Koppe, Koppe Royalty B.V., Putten, Netherlands

**Description:**

PLANT: tall foliage

PETIOLE: red, weak red pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length of midrib, narrow, absent curling of basal lobes, open base, absent or very weak pubescence on upper side, two colours on upper side, main colour of upper side is medium green, secondary colour of upper side is green grey distributed as many spots, lower side green and red between red veins, very shallow to shallow depth of lobing, very shallow to shallow incisions of margin, weak intensity of undulation of margin

FLOWER: single

OUTER PETAL: margin of upper side is light blue pink (RHS 73D), middle of upper side is light blue pink (RHS 65C)

INNER PETAL: middle of upper side is light blue pink (RHS 56D)

STAMEN: yellow

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KRBELYF02' originated as a cross by the breeder, Lubbertus H. Koppe, in January 2006 in Ermelo, The Netherlands. The cross was made between the female seed parent designated '98B172-A' and the male pollen parent designated '99B-20'. A single plant was selected in January 2007 based on its leaf colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'KRBELYF02' is based on the UPOV report on Technical Examination, application number 2011/0579, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Begonia: 'KRBELYF02'



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## BRACHYSCOME

### BRACHYSCOME

(*Brachyscome*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'BONBRA7053'  
**Application number:** 11-7451  
**Application date:** 2011/12/20  
**Applicant:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Andrew Berneutz, Silverdale, New South Wales, Australia

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Billabong Mauve Delight' (Outback Daisy Mauve Delight)

**Summary:** The plants of 'BONBRA7053' are taller than those of 'Billabong Mauve Delight'. The leaf of 'BONBRA7053' is longer than that of 'Billabong Mauve Delight'. The leaf divisions of 'BONBRA7053' are at the apex and the upper half while those of 'Billabong Mauve Delight' are on the full length of the leaf. The flower stem of 'BONBRA7053' is longer than that of 'Billabong Mauve Delight'. The flower bud of 'BONBRA7053' is purple while it is violet for 'Billabong Mauve Delight'. On the first day of opening, the main colour of the upper side of the ray floret of 'BONBRA7053' is violet while it is light violet with darker violet at the base for 'Billabong Mauve Delight'. After the first day of opening, the main colour of the upper side of the ray floret for 'BONBRA7053' is violet while it is lighter violet for 'Billabong Mauve Delight'.

### Description:

PLANT: bushy growth type, dense branching

STEM: upright attitude, many

LEAF: divided margins, divisions at apex and upper half, one third to two thirds depth of divisions in blade from margin to midrib, irregular lobing, narrow width of broadest lobe

LOBE: oblanceolate, pointed apex, no secondary divisions

FLOWER STEM: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER BUD: purple (RHS 72B)

FLOWER HEAD: located moderately above foliage, one third to two thirds diameter of disc in relation to diameter of flower head, 19 to 22 ray florets

RAY FLORET: oblanceolate, main colour of upper side on first day opening is violet (closest to RHS N81A-B), main colour of upper side after first day of opening is lighter violet (closest to RHS N81C)

DISC: light green (closest to RHS N144A) when no disc florets are open, yellow (closest to RHS 2A) when all disc florets are open

**Origin and Breeding:** 'BONBRA7053' originated from a controlled pollination between the female parent variety *Brachyscome angustifolia* '00-76' and mixed pollen of 9 varieties of proprietary *Brachyscome* hybrid selections ('00-40', '00-45', '00-52', '00-54', '00-76', '00-80', '00-82', '00-85', '01-2') conducted in October 2003 in an isolated area in Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds were germinated and grown to maturity. On December 14, 2004, one plant was selected in a controlled environment in Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'BONBRA7053' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 16, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 22, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'BONBRA7053'

	'BONBRA7053'	'Billabong Mauve Delight**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	14.7	10.9
std. deviation	1.10	0.80
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.7	3.3
std. deviation	0.43	0.39
<i>Flower stem length (cm)</i>		
mean	10.0	5.9
std. deviation	1.4	0.89
<i>Colour of flower bud (RHS)</i>		
main	72B	closest to 77B
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
on first day of opening	closest to N81A-B	closest to N87C with N87B at base
after first day of opening	closest to N81C	closest to N87D

\*reference variety



Brachyscome: 'BONBRA7053' (left) with reference variety 'Billabong Mauve Delight' (right)





Brachyscome: 'BONBRA7053' (left) with reference variety 'Billabong Mauve Delight' (right)

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## CANOLA

### CANOLA (*Brassica napus*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PA1CN128'  
**Application number:** 12-7664  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 A-Line', 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PA1CN128' is wider and longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' whereas it is narrower and shorter than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN128' has fewer leaf lobes than '5020'. The leaf of 'PA1CN128' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. The leaf of 'PA1CN128' is narrower than that of the reference varieties. 'PA1CN128' has a shorter petiole than 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and '5020'. The petal of 'PA1CN128' is longer and wider than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The silique of 'PA1CN128' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. 'PA1CN128' has a shorter beak than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020' whereas it is longer than 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The pedicel of 'PA1CN128' is shorter than that of '5020'. At maturity, the plant of 'PA1CN128' is shorter than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. 'PA1CN128' matures later than '5020'.*

#### Description:

PLANT: male sterile inbred line, spring type, medium height at maturity

COTYLEDON: narrow to medium width, medium length

LEAF: medium green, few to medium number of lobes, sharp margin, medium to dense density of medium to medium deep margin dentations, very short to short, very narrow to narrow, very short to short petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging, fair to good resistance to shattering

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.07% of total fatty acids, oil content is 45.4% of whole dried seed, protein is 51.2% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (12.5 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PA1CN128' is a male sterile line which contains the Ms8 gene construct in the heterozygous state. It was produced in Belgium in 2007 and was selected in Canada in 2010 on the basis of male sterility stability, expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide and good combining ability with numerous restorer lines. Other selection parameters included vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, increased tolerance to seed pod shattering, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height

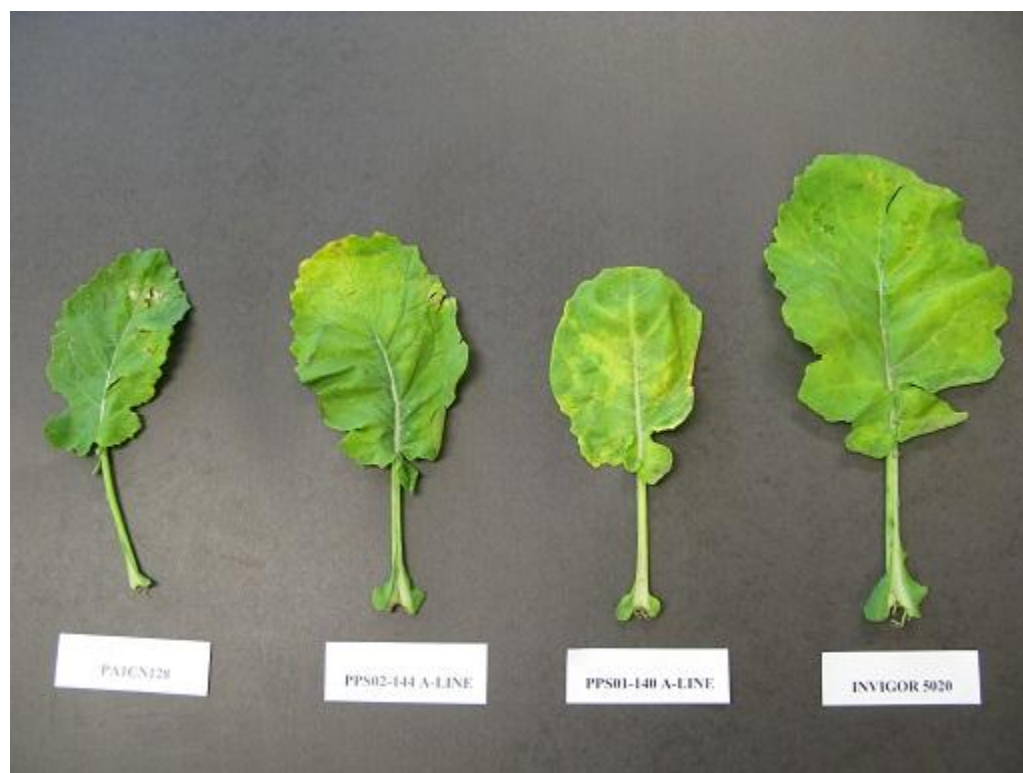
characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

**Comparison table for 'PA1CN128'**

	<b>'PA1CN128'</b>	<b>'PPS02-144 A-Line'*</b>	<b>'PPS01-140 A-Line'*</b>	<b>'5020'*</b>
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	22.5	21.0	18.5	26.7
std. deviation	2.2	0.7	1.6	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	11.7	11.4	9.6	14.8
std. deviation	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	191	205	196	260
std. deviation	8	13	8	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	85	97	93	132
std. deviation	6	5	6	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	89	92	106	130
std. deviation	3	12	7	5
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	13.5	13.8	10.9	16.1
std. deviation	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	7.0	6.9	5.6	7.1
std. deviation	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	67.4	66.9	56.4	69.7
std. deviation	1.7	3.4	2.1	3.8
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	11.9	13.1	6.7	14.4
std. deviation	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8
<i>Pedicle length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	15.1	15.9	12.5	21.3
std. deviation	1.6	0.5	1.6	0.9
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	98	97	98	89
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	114	114	130	107
std. deviation	7	5	10	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	45.4	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	51.2	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties





Canola: 'PA1CN129' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 A-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 A-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PA1CN129'  
**Application number:** 12-7665  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 A-Line', 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PA1CN129' is narrower and shorter than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN129' has more leaf lobes than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The leaf and petiole of 'PA1CN129' are longer than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and 'PPS01-140 A-Line' whereas they are shorter than that of '5020'. The leaf of 'PA1CN129' is wider than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and narrower than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN129' flowers later than '5020'. The petals of 'PA1CN129' are shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020' and narrower than that of the reference varieties. The silique of 'PA1CN129' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. 'PA1CN129' has a shorter beak than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020' whereas it is longer than 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The pedicel of 'PA1CN129' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and shorter than that of '5020'. At maturity, the plant of 'PA1CN129' is taller than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN129' matures later than '5020'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: male sterile inbred line, spring type, medium height at maturity

COTYLEDON: narrow, short to medium length

LEAF: medium green, medium to many lobes, undulating margin, medium density of shallow to medium depth margin dentations, medium length, narrow to medium width, medium length petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, short, narrow to medium width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging, good resistance to shattering

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.03% of total fatty acids, oil content is 45.5% of whole dried seed, protein is 48.6% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (10.4 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PA1CN129' is a male sterile line which contains the Ms8 gene construct in the heterozygous state. It was produced in Canada in 2009 and was selected in 2010 on the basis of male sterility stability, expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide and good combining ability with numerous restorer lines. Other selection parameters included vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, increased tolerance to seed pod shattering, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

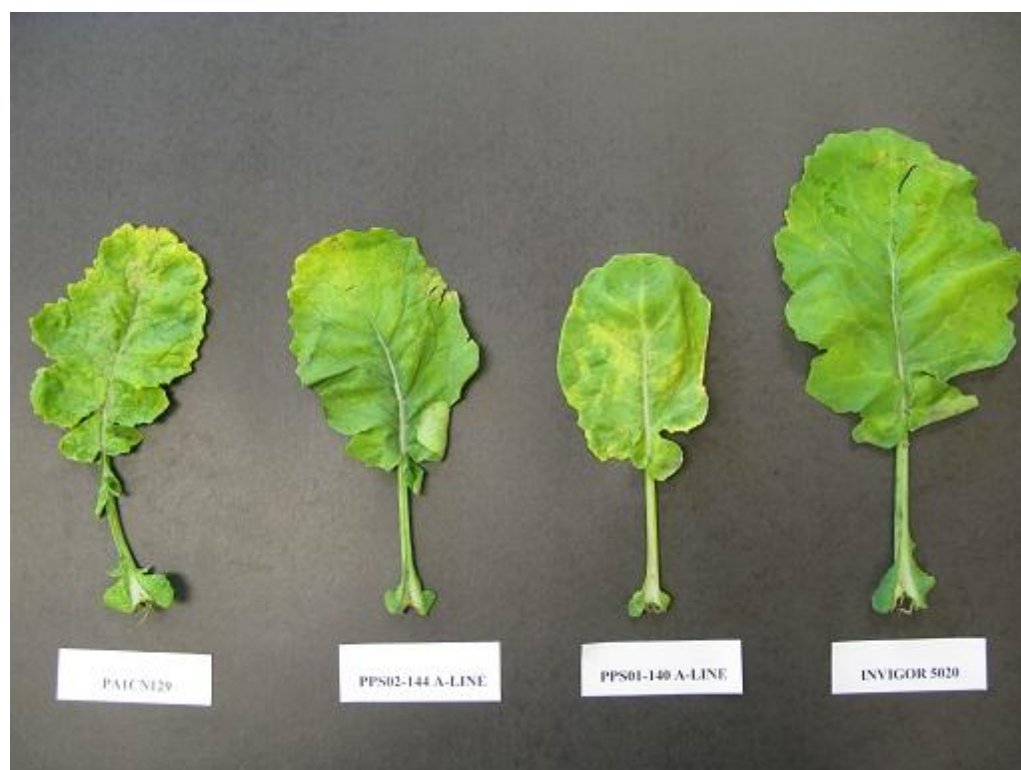
**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

**Comparison table for 'PA1CN129'**

	'PA1CN129'	'PPS02-144 A-Line'*	'PPS01-140 A-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	20.3	21.0	18.5	26.7
std. deviation	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	10.9	11.4	9.6	14.8
std. deviation	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	223	205	196	260
std. deviation	19	13	8	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	103	97	93	132
std. deviation	8	5	6	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	120	92	106	130
std. deviation	11	12	7	5
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	42	40	42	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	10.2	13.8	10.9	16.1
std. deviation	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	4.9	6.9	5.6	7.1
std. deviation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	57.9	66.9	56.4	69.7
std. deviation	1.2	3.4	2.1	3.8

<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	10.5	13.1	6.7	14.4
std. deviation	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8
<i>Pedicle length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	16.1	15.9	12.5	21.3
std. deviation	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.9
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	98	97	98	89
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	118	114	130	107
std. deviation	10	5	10	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	45.5	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	48.6	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PA1CN129' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 A-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 A-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PA1CN130'  
**Application number:** 12-7666  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 A-Line', 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PA1CN130' is narrower and shorter than that of '5020'. The leaf of 'PA1CN130' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and shorter than that of '5020'. The leaf of 'PA1CN130' is narrower than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN130' has a longer petiole than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. 'PA1CN130' begins flowering later than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. The petal of 'PA1CN130' is shorter and narrower than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. The silique of 'PA1CN130' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. The beak of 'PA1CN130' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020' whereas it is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The pedicel of 'PA1CN130' is shorter than that of '5020'. At maturity, the plant of 'PA1CN130' is taller than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. 'PA1CN130' matures later than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: male sterile inbred line, spring type, medium to tall at maturity

COTYLEDON: narrow, short to medium length

LEAF: medium green, medium number of lobes, undulating margin, low density of shallow margin dentations, medium length, narrow, medium to long petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, short to medium length, medium width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair to good resistance to lodging and shattering

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.03% of total fatty acids, oil content is 44.6% of whole dried seed, protein is 48.5% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (12.4 µmol/g)

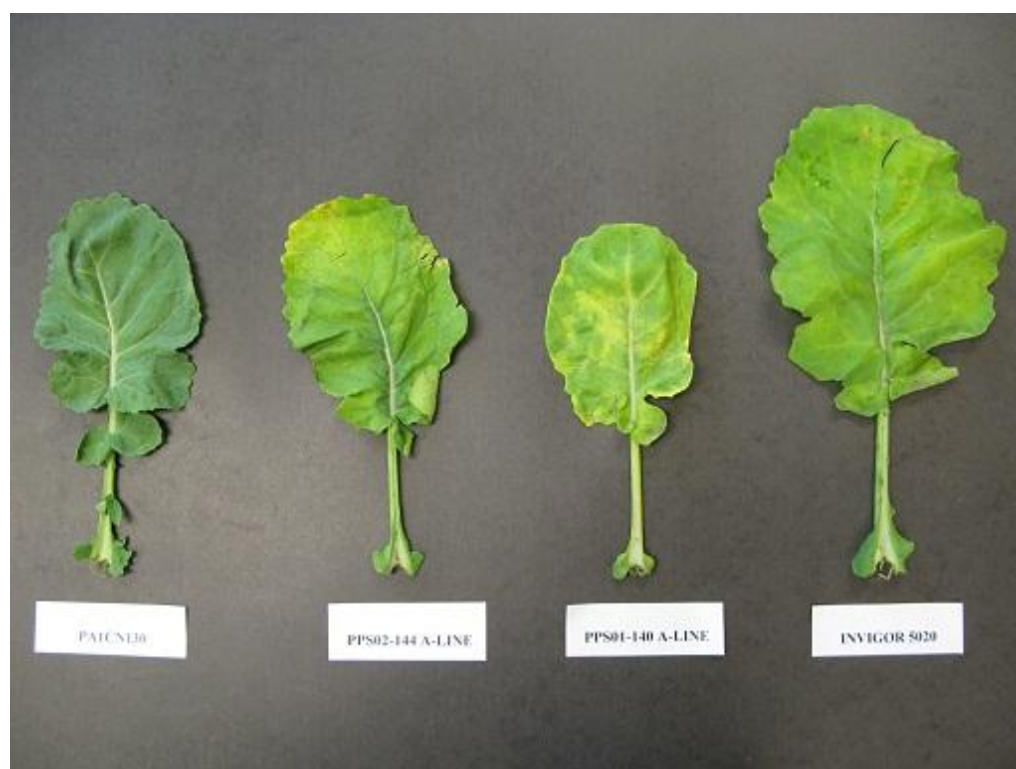
DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PA1CN130' is a male sterile line which contains the Ms8 gene construct in the heterozygous state. It was produced in Canada in 2009 and was selected in 2010 on the basis of male sterility stability, expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide and good combining ability with numerous restorer lines. Other selection parameters included vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, increased tolerance to seed pod shattering, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

Comparison table for 'PA1CN130'

	'PA1CN130'	'PPS02-144 A-Line'*	'PPS01-140 A-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	20.5	21.0	18.5	26.7
std. deviation	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	10.3	11.4	9.6	14.8
std. deviation	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	221	205	196	260
std. deviation	16	13	8	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	98	97	93	132
std. deviation	7	5	6	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	125	92	106	130
std. deviation	13	12	7	5
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	43	40	42	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	11.6	13.8	10.9	16.1
std. deviation	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	5.9	6.9	5.6	7.1
std. deviation	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9
<i>Siliqua length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	60.9	66.9	56.4	69.7
std. deviation	3.4	3.4	2.1	3.8
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	8.4	13.1	6.7	14.4
std. deviation	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8
<i>Pedicel length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	14.6	15.9	12.5	21.3
std. deviation	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.9
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	100	97	98	89
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	135	114	130	107
std. deviation	4	5	10	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	44.6	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	48.5	51.6	49.7	48.3
*reference varieties				



Canola: 'PA1CN130' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 A-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 A-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PA1CN131'

**Application number:** 12-7667

**Application date:** 2012/07/16

**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 A-Line', 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** The cotyledon of 'PA1CN131' is wider and longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and is narrower and shorter than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN131' has fewer leaf lobes than '5020'. The leaf of 'PA1CN131' is shorter than that of '5020'. The leaf width of 'PA1CN131' is wider than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and narrower than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN131' has no petiole whereas the petiole is present for the reference varieties. 'PA1CN131' begins flowering later than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. 'PA1CN131' has a shorter petal than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. The petal of 'PA1CN131' is narrower than that of the reference varieties. The silique of 'PA1CN131' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. 'PA1CN131' has a shorter beak than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020' whereas it is longer than 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The pedicel of 'PA1CN131' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. At maturity, the plant of 'PA1CN131' is taller than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. 'PA1CN131' matures later than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. The seed coat of 'PA1CN131' is brown whereas it is black for the reference varieties.

**Description:**

PLANT: male sterile inbred line, spring type, short to medium height at maturity

COTYLEDON: narrow, medium length

LEAF: medium green, few lobes, undulating margin, medium density of shallow to medium depth margin dentations, short to medium length, narrow to medium width, petiole absent

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, short, narrow

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

SEED: brown

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair to good resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.03% of total fatty acids, oil content is 47.8% of whole dried seed, protein is 49.1% of dried oil free meal, very low glucosinolates (8.6  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ )

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PA1CN131' is a male sterile line which contains the Ms8 gene construct in the heterozygous state. It was produced in Canada in 2007 and was selected in 2009 and 2010 on the basis of male sterility stability, expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide and good combining ability with numerous restorer lines. Other selection parameters included height, vigour, maturity, black leg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

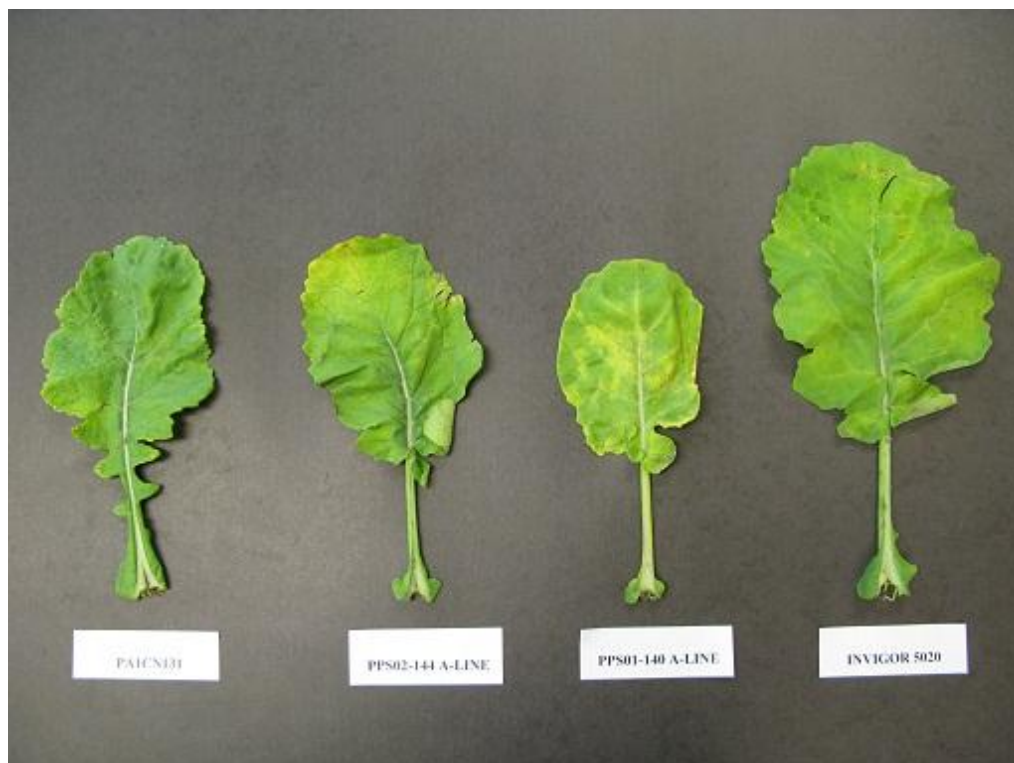
**Comparison table for 'PA1CN131'**

	'PA1CN131'	'PPS02-144 A-Line'*	'PPS01-140 A-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	20.6	21.0	18.5	26.7
std. deviation	1.6	0.7	1.6	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	11.4	11.4	9.6	14.8
std. deviation	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	204	205	196	260
std. deviation	7	13	8	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	99	97	93	132
std. deviation	5	5	6	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	N/A	92	106	130
std. deviation	N/A	12	7	5
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	43	40	42	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	9.9	13.8	10.9	16.1
std. deviation	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	4.8	6.9	5.6	7.1
std. deviation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	51.5	66.9	56.4	69.7
std. deviation	2.6	3.4	2.1	3.8



<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	8.8	13.1	6.7	14.4
std. deviation	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8
<i>Pedicel length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	13.1	15.9	12.5	21.3
std. deviation	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	100	97	98	89
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	120	114	130	107
std. deviation	2	5	10	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	47.8	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	49.1	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PA1CN131' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 A-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 A-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'PA1CN132'  
**Application number:** 12-7668  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 A-Line', 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PA1CN132' is wider and longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and is narrower and shorter than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN132' has more leaf lobes than the reference varieties. The leaf of 'PA1CN132' is longer than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and shorter than that of '5020'. The leaf of 'PA1CN132' is wider than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and narrower than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN132' has a longer petiole than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. 'PA1CN132' begins flowering later than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. 'PA1CN132' has a shorter and narrower petal than the reference varieties. The silique of 'PA1CN132' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. 'PA1CN132' has a shorter beak than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020' whereas it is longer than 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The pedicel of 'PA1CN132' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020' and longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. At maturity, the plant of 'PA1CN132' is taller than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. 'PA1CN132' matures later than the reference varieties. The seed coat of 'PA1CN132' is brown whereas it is black for the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

PLANT: male sterile inbred line, spring type, medium to tall at maturity

COTYLEDON: narrow, medium length

LEAF: medium green, many to very many lobes, sharp margin, dense density of deep margin dentations, medium to long, medium to wide, medium to long petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, short, narrow

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

SEED: brown

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.02% of total fatty acids, oil content is 50.0% of whole dried seed, protein is 50.2% of dried oil free meal, very low glucosinolates (9.6 µmol/g)

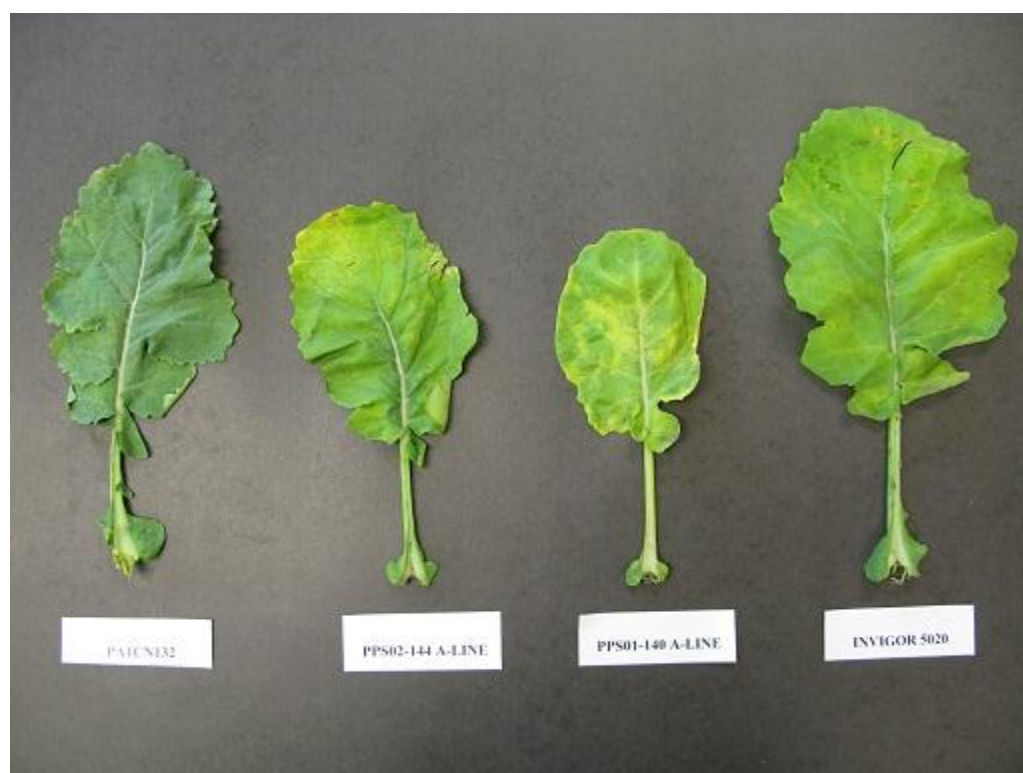
DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PA1CN132' is a male sterile line which contains the Ms8 gene construct in the heterozygous state. It was produced in Canada in 2007 and was selected in 2009 and 2010 on the basis of male sterility stability, expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide and good combining ability with numerous restorer lines. Other selection parameters included height, vigour, maturity, black leg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

Comparison table for 'PA1CN132'

	'PA1CN132'	'PPS02-144 A-Line'*	'PPS01-140 A-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	20.6	21.0	18.5	26.7
std. deviation	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	11.6	11.4	9.6	14.8
std. deviation	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	230	205	196	260
std. deviation	11	13	8	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	113	97	93	132
std. deviation	5	5	6	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	126	92	106	130
std. deviation	5	12	7	5
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	44	40	42	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	10.1	13.8	10.9	16.1
std. deviation	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	4.3	6.9	5.6	7.1
std. deviation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9
<i>Siliqua length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	53.1	66.9	56.4	69.7
std. deviation	0.9	3.4	2.1	3.8
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	11.4	13.1	6.7	14.4
std. deviation	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8
<i>Pedicel length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	13.8	15.9	12.5	21.3
std. deviation	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.9
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	102	97	98	89
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	128	114	130	107
std. deviation	7	5	10	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	50.0	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	50.2	51.6	49.7	48.3
*reference varieties				



Canola: 'PA1CN132' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 A-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 A-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PA1CN137'  
**Application number:** 12-7669  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 A-Line', 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PA1CN137' is shorter than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN137' has fewer leaf lobes than '5020'. The leaf of 'PA1CN137' is shorter and narrower than that of '5020'. 'PA1CN137' has a shorter petiole than '5020'. 'PA1CN137' flowers later than '5020'. The petal of 'PA1CN137' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020' and is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The petal of 'PA1CN137' is wider than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and narrower than that of '5020'. The silique of 'PA1CN137' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. 'PA1CN137' has a shorter beak than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020' whereas it is longer than 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The pedicel of 'PA1CN137' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. At maturity, the plant of 'PA1CN137' is taller than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. 'PA1CN137' matures later than 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: male sterile inbred line, spring type, medium to tall at maturity

COTYLEDON: narrow to medium width, short to medium length

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

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.06% of total fatty acids, oil content is 44.0% of whole dried seed, protein is 50.4% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (11.7 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PA1CN137' is a male sterile line which contains the Ms8 gene construct in the heterozygous state. It was produced in Canada in 2010 and was selected in 2010 and 2011 on the basis of male sterility stability, expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide and good combining ability with numerous restorer lines. Other selection parameters included height, vigour, maturity, black leg resistance, sclerotinia tolerance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

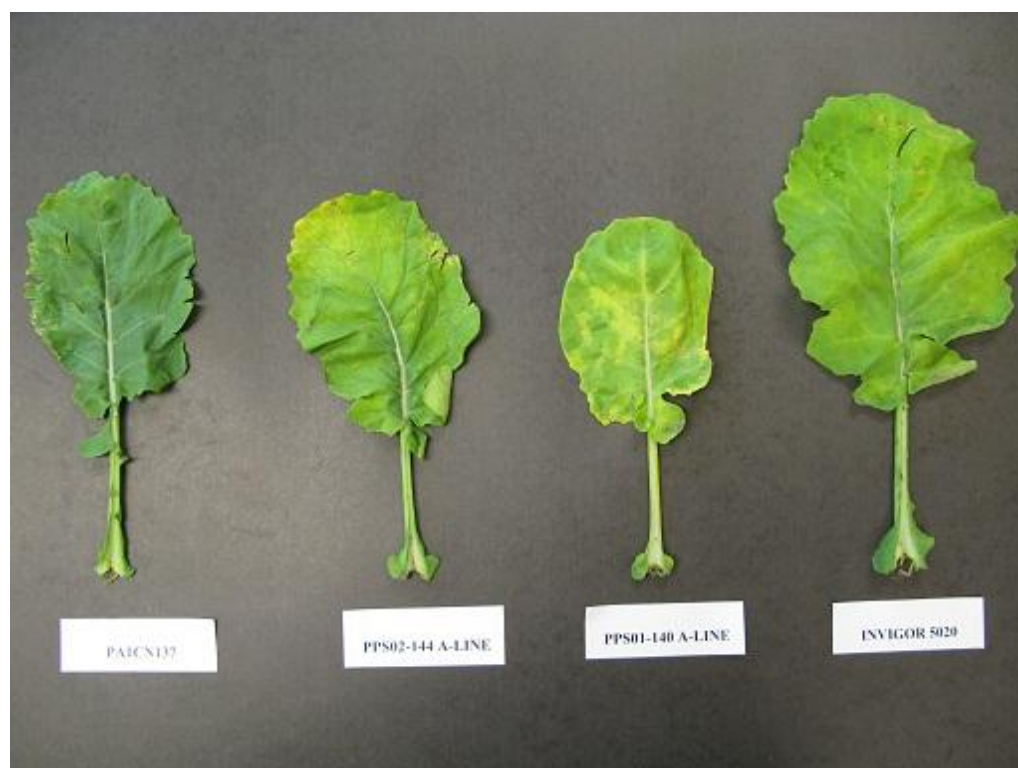
**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

**Comparison table for 'PA1CN137'**

	'PA1CN137'	'PPS02-144 A-Line'*	'PPS01-140 A-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	10.8	11.4	9.6	14.8
std. deviation	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	212	205	196	260
std. deviation	15	13	8	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	94	97	93	132
std. deviation	7	5	6	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	101	92	106	130
std. deviation	9	12	7	5
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	42	40	42	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	13.1	13.8	10.9	16.1
std. deviation	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	6.6	6.9	5.6	7.1
std. deviation	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	67.0	66.9	56.4	69.7
std. deviation	3.1	3.4	2.1	3.8
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	12.3	13.1	6.7	14.4
std. deviation	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8

<i>Pedicle length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	15.9	15.9	12.5	21.3
std. deviation	1.6	0.5	1.6	0.9
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	101	97	98	89
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	130	114	130	107
std. deviation	9	5	10	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	44.0	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	50.4	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PA1CN137' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 A-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 A-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PB1CN228'  
**Application number:** 12-7672  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 B-Line', 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** The cotyledon of 'PB1CN228' is wider than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020' and is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. 'PB1CN228' has fewer leaf lobes than '5020'. The leaf of 'PB1CN228' has a low to medium density of margin dentation with medium depth margins whereas 'PPS01-140 B-Line' has a very low density of margin dentation with very shallow margins. The leaf of 'PB1CN228' is shorter than that of '5020' and narrower than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. 'PB1CN228' has a shorter petiole than 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'. 'PB1CN228' flowers earlier than 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The petal of 'PB1CN228' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and wider than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'. The silique and beak of 'PB1CN228' are longer than those of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The pedicel of 'PB1CN228' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line'. At maturity, the plant of 'PB1CN228' is shorter than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'.

**Description:**

PLANT: male fertile inbred line, spring type, short height at maturity

COTYLEDON: wide, long

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

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium to long, medium to wide

SILIQUE: horizontal attitude, long to very long, long beak, very short to short pedicel

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: poor to fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.07% of total fatty acids, oil content is 45.4% of whole dried seed, protein is 51.2% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (12.5 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PB1CN228' is the male fertile maintainer line of 'PA1CN128'. It is a non-transgenic line that was produced in Belgium in 2007 and was selected in Canada in 2010 on the basis of *per se* performance of height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, increased tolerance to seed pod shattering, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

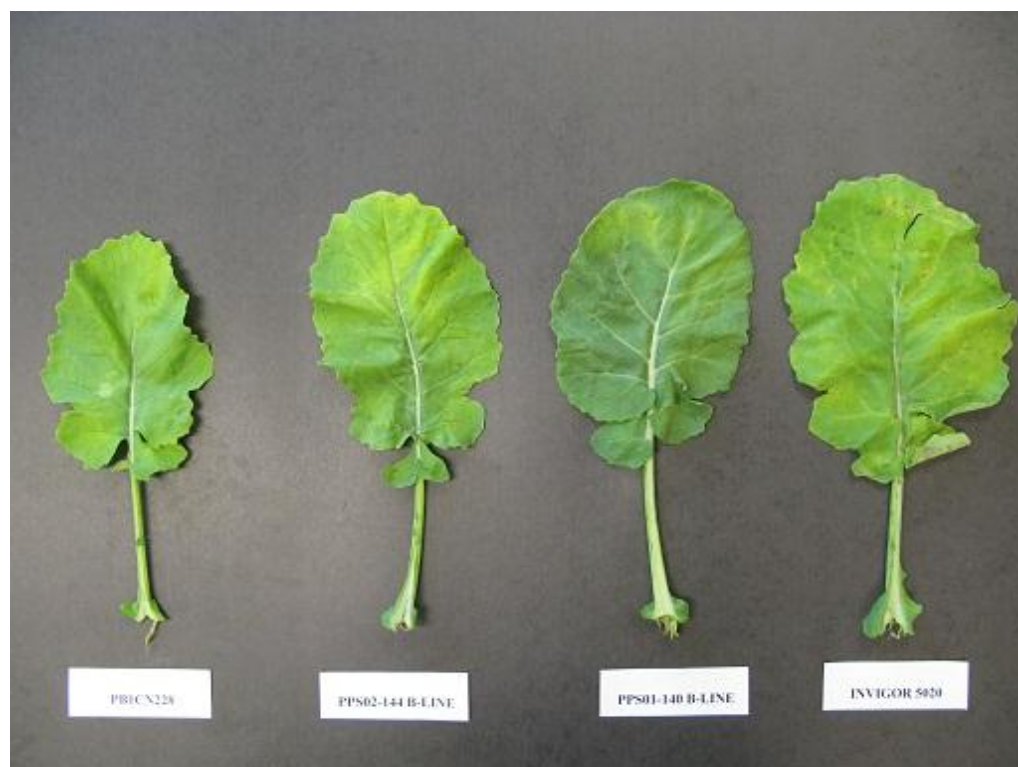
**Comparison table for 'PB1CN228'**

	'PB1CN228'	'PPS02-144 B-Line'*	'PPS01-140 B-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	29.4	28.2	25.4	26.7
std. deviation	2.5	1.1	2.1	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	15.0	15.8	13.9	14.8
std. deviation	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	231	238	239	260
std. deviation	10	13	23	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	108	117	113	132
std. deviation	8	11	10	8

<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	111	116	131	130
std. deviation	9	11	8	5
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	38	38	41	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	16.6	16.9	14.1	16.1
std. deviation	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	7.9	8.0	6.8	7.1
std. deviation	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	70.8	70.6	57.9	69.7
std. deviation	2.4	1.3	0.8	3.8
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	14.1	14.9	6.6	14.4
std. deviation	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8
<i>Pedicle length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	19.1	20.8	19.5	21.3
std. deviation	0.9	1.0	2.5	0.9
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	103	104	123	107
std. deviation	12	1	4	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	45.4	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	51.2	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties

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Canola: 'PB1CN228' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 B-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 B-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PB1CN229'  
**Application number:** 12-7673  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 B-Line', 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** The cotyledon of 'PB1CN229' is narrower and shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line'. The leaf of 'PB1CN229' has a low to medium density of margin dentation with shallow to medium depth margins whereas 'PPS01-140 B-Line' has a very low density of margin dentation with very shallow margins. The leaf of 'PB1CN229' is narrower than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. 'PB1CN229' has a longer petiole than 'PPS02-144 B-Line'. 'PB1CN229' begins flowering later than 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. The petal of 'PB1CN229' is shorter than that of the reference varieties and is narrower than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. The silique of 'PB1CN229' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. The beak of 'PB1CN229' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' and is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The pedicel of 'PB1CN229' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'. At maturity, the plant of 'PB1CN229' is taller than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and shorter than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'.

**Description:**

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

COTYLEDON: medium to wide, long



LEAF: medium green, medium to many lobes, rounded margin, low to medium density of shallow to medium depth margin dentations, long, medium to wide, medium to long petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: poor to fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.03% of total fatty acids, oil content is 45.5% of whole dried seed, protein is 48.6% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (10.4  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ )

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PB1CN229' is the male fertile maintainer line of 'PA1CN129'. It is a non-transgenic line that was produced in Canada in 2009 and was selected in 2010 on the basis of *per se* performance of height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, increased tolerance to seed pod shattering, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

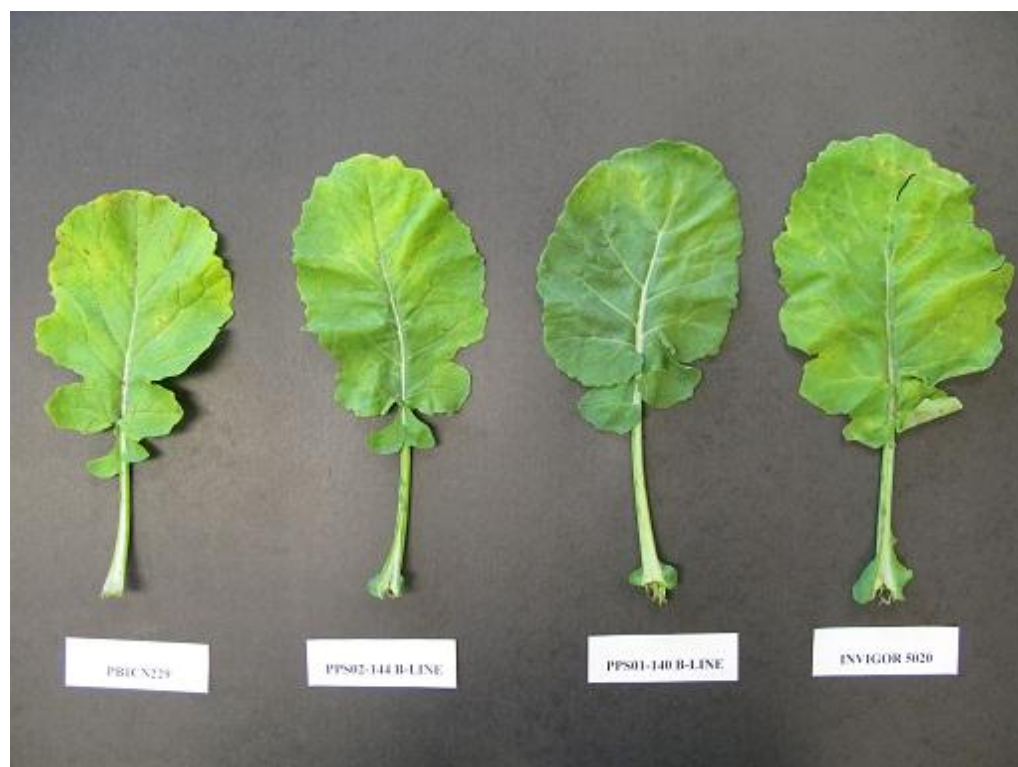
**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

Comparison table for 'PB1CN229'

	'PB1CN229'	'PPS02-144 B-Line'*	'PPS01-140 B-Line'*	'5020**
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	26.4	28.2	25.4	26.7
std. deviation	1.9	1.1	2.1	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	14.3	15.8	13.9	14.8
std. deviation	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	111	117	113	132
std. deviation	5	11	10	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	133	116	131	130
std. deviation	10	11	8	5
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	40	38	41	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	13.3	16.9	14.1	16.1
std. deviation	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	6.4	8.0	6.8	7.1
std. deviation	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	58.8	70.6	57.9	69.7
std. deviation	3.5	1.3	0.8	3.8
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	10.3	14.9	6.6	14.4
std. deviation	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8

<i>Pedicle length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	24.0	20.8	19.5	21.3
std. deviation	1.5	1.0	2.5	0.9
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	111	104	123	107
std. deviation	7	1	4	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	45.5	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	48.6	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PB1CN229' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 B-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 B-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PB1CN230'  
**Application number:** 12-7674  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 B-Line', 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** The cotyledon of 'PB1CN230' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line'. The leaf of 'PB1CN230' has a very low to low density of margin dentation with very shallow margins whereas 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' have a medium density of margin dentation with medium depth margins. The leaf of 'PB1CN230' is longer than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. The leaf of 'PB1CN230' is narrower than that of '5020'. 'PB1CN230' has a longer petiole than the reference varieties. 'PB1CN230' begins flowering later than 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. The petal of 'PB1CN230' is shorter and narrower than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. The silique of 'PB1CN230' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The beak of 'PB1CN230' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' and is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The pedicel of 'PB1CN230' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'. At maturity, the plant of 'PB1CN230' is taller than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'.

**Description:**

PLANT: male fertile inbred line, spring type, medium height at maturity

COTYLEDON: wide, long

LEAF: medium green, medium to many lobes, undulating margin, very low to low density of very shallow margin dentations, long to very long, medium to wide, long to very long petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

SILIQUE: horizontal attitude, long, short to medium length beak and pedicel

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.03% of total fatty acids, oil content is 44.6% of whole dried seed, protein is 48.5% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (12.4 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PB1CN230' is the male fertile maintainer line of 'PA1CN130'. It is a non-transgenic line that was produced in Canada in 2009 and was selected in 2010 on the basis of *per se* performance of height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, increased tolerance to seed pod shattering, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

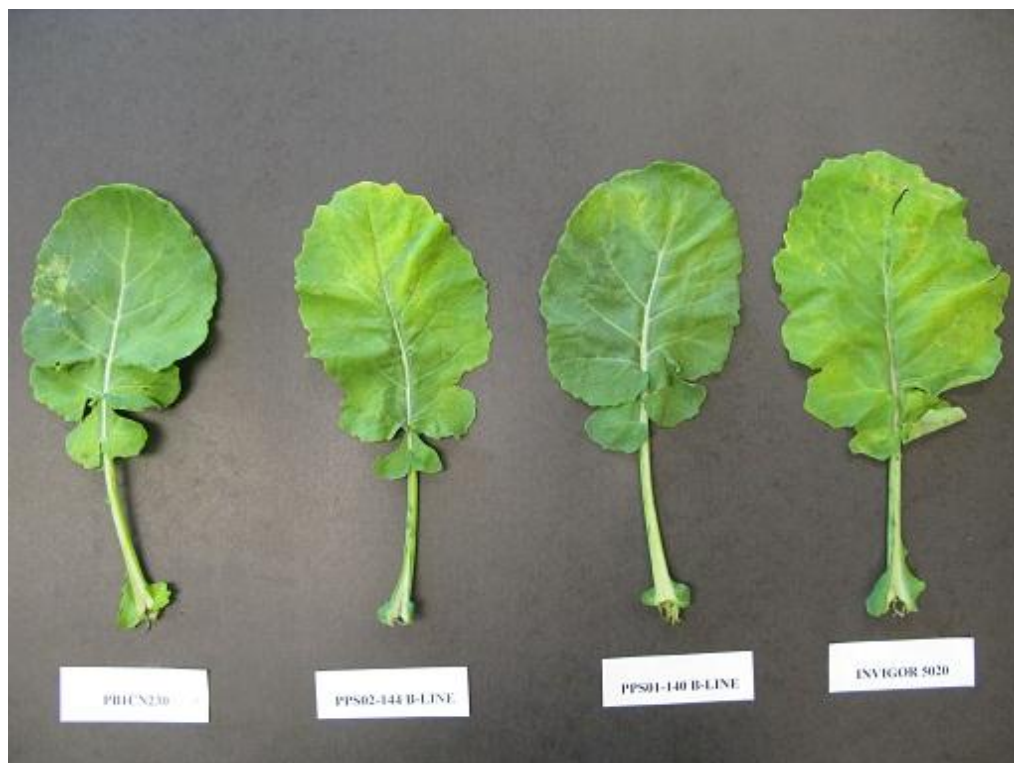
**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

**Comparison table for 'PB1CN230'**

	'PB1CN230'	'PPS02-144 B-Line'*	'PPS01-140 B-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	27.8	28.2	25.4	26.7
std. deviation	1.7	1.1	2.1	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	14.4	15.8	13.9	14.8
std. deviation	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	261	238	239	260
std. deviation	18	13	23	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	117	117	113	132
std. deviation	13	11	10	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	146	116	131	130
std. deviation	11	11	8	5

<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	41	38	41	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	13.9	16.9	14.1	16.1
std. deviation	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	6.5	8.0	6.8	7.1
std. deviation	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	69.5	70.6	57.9	69.7
std. deviation	3.0	1.3	0.8	3.8
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	9.4	14.9	6.6	14.4
std. deviation	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8
<i>Pedicle length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	22.9	20.8	19.5	21.3
std. deviation	0.7	1.0	2.5	0.9
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	122	104	123	107
std. deviation	9	1	4	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	44.6	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	48.5	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PB1CN230' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 B-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 B-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PB1CN231'  
**Application number:** 12-7675  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 B-Line', 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PB1CN231' is narrower than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' and is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line'. 'PB1CN231' has fewer leaf lobes than '5020'. 'PB1CN231' has a low density of margin dentation with shallow margins whereas 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' have a medium density of margin dentation with medium depth margins. The leaf of 'PB1CN231' is shorter and narrower than that of '5020'. 'PB1CN231' has no petiole whereas the petiole is present for the reference varieties. 'PB1CN231' begins flowering later than 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. The petal of 'PB1CN231' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' and is narrower than that of the reference varieties. The silique of 'PB1CN231' is shorter than that of the reference varieties. The beak of 'PB1CN231' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' and is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The pedicel of 'PB1CN231' is shorter than that of '5020'. At maturity, the plant of 'PB1CN231' is taller than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line'. 'PB1CN231' matures later than 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. The seed coat of 'PB1CN231' is a brown whereas it is black for the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

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

COTYLEDON: medium width, long

LEAF: medium green, few to medium number of lobes, undulating margin, low density of shallow margin dentations, medium to long, medium to wide, petiole absent

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

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

SEED: brown

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair to good resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.03% of total fatty acids, oil content is 47.8% of whole dried seed, protein is 49.1% of dried oil free meal, very low glucosinolates (8.6 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PB1CN231' is the male fertile maintainer line of 'PA1CN131'. It is a non-transgenic doubled haploid line which was extracted in 2008 from the F1 generation of a cross produced in Canada in 2007. 'PB1CN231' was selected in 2009 and 2010 on the basis of *per se* performance of height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

Comparison table for 'PB1CN231'

	'PB1CN231'	'PPS02-144 B-Line'*	'PPS01-140 B-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	24.2	28.2	25.4	26.7
std. deviation	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	14.0	15.8	13.9	14.8
std. deviation	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	236	238	239	260
std. deviation	20	13	23	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	120	117	113	132
std. deviation	9	11	10	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	N/A	116	131	130
std. deviation	N/A	11	8	5
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	41	38	41	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	13.6	16.9	14.1	16.1
std. deviation	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	6.2	8.0	6.8	7.1
std. deviation	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	54.1	70.6	57.9	69.7
std. deviation	1.1	1.3	0.8	3.8
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	9.3	14.9	6.6	14.4
std. deviation	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8
<i>Pedicel length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	19.5	20.8	19.5	21.3
std. deviation	2.4	1.0	2.5	0.9
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	93	89	93	89
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	113	104	123	107
std. deviation	7	1	4	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	47.8	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	49.1	51.6	49.7	48.3
*reference varieties				



Canola: 'PB1CN231' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 B-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 B-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PB1CN232'  
**Application number:** 12-7676  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 B-Line', 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** The cotyledon of 'PB1CN232' is narrower than that of the reference varieties and shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line'. 'PB1CN232' has more leaf lobes than 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The leaf of 'PB1CN232' has a medium to dense density of margin dentation with medium to deep margins whereas the leaf of 'PPS01-140 B-Line' has a very low to low density of margin dentation with very shallow to shallow margins. The leaf of 'PB1CN232' is longer and wider than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. 'PB1CN232' has a longer petiole than the reference varieties. 'PB1CN232' begins flowering later than 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. The petal of 'PB1CN232' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' and is narrower than that of the reference varieties. The silique of 'PB1CN232' is shorter than that of the reference varieties. The beak of 'PB1CN232' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' and is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The pedicel of 'PB1CN232' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. At maturity, the plant of 'PB1CN232' is taller than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. 'PB1CN232' matures later than the reference varieties. The seed coat of 'PB1CN232' is brown whereas it is black for the reference varieties.

**Description:**

PLANT: male fertile inbred line, spring type, medium height at maturity

COTYLEDON: medium width, medium to long

LEAF: medium green, many lobes, sharp margin, dense density of medium to deep margin dentations, long to very long, medium to wide, long to very long petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

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

SEED: brown

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair to good resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.02% of total fatty acids, oil content is 50.0% of whole dried seed, protein is 50.2% of dried oil free meal, very low glucosinolates (9.6  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ )

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PB1CN232' is the male fertile maintainer line of 'PA1CN132'. It is a non-transgenic doubled haploid line which was extracted in 2008 from the F1 generation of a cross produced in Canada in 2007. 'PB1CN232' was selected in 2009 and 2010 on the basis of *per se* performance of height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

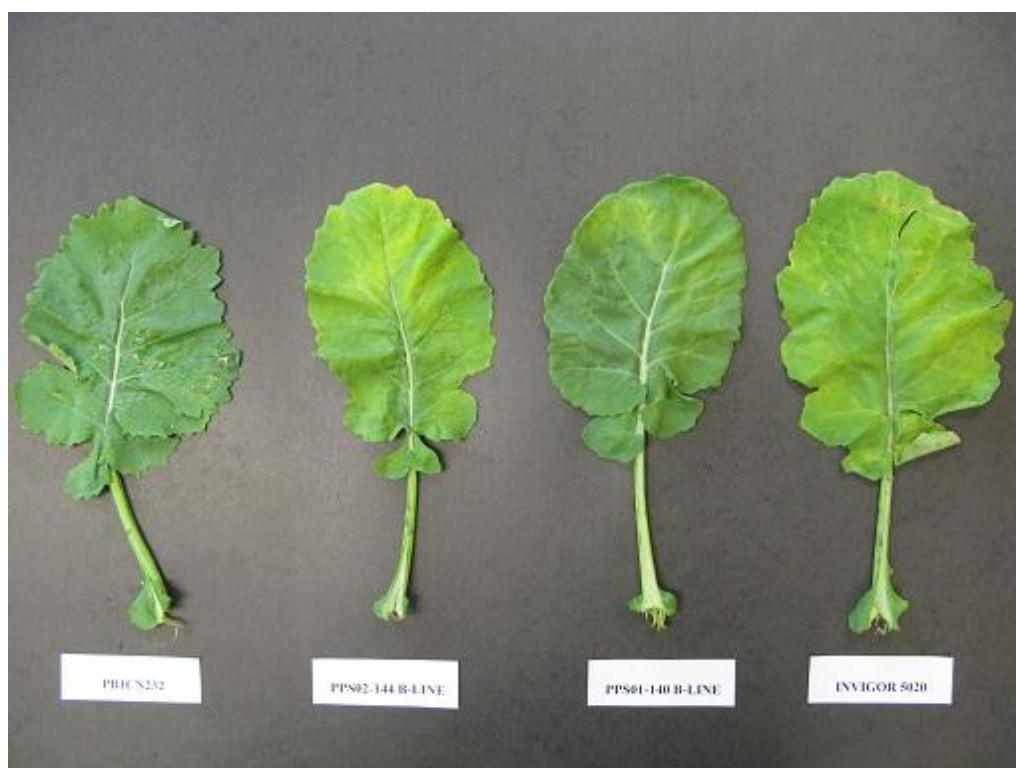
**Comparison table for 'PB1CN232'**

	'PB1CN232'	'PPS02-144 B-Line'*	'PPS01-140 B-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	23.7	28.2	25.4	26.7
std. deviation	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	13.6	15.8	13.9	14.8
std. deviation	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	264	238	239	260
std. deviation	12	13	23	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	130	117	113	132
std. deviation	7	11	10	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	148	116	131	130
std. deviation	10	11	8	5
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	41	38	41	38
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	14.1	16.9	14.1	16.1
std. deviation	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	5.9	8.0	6.8	7.1
std. deviation	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	52.9	70.6	57.9	69.7
std. deviation	1.4	1.3	0.8	3.8



<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	10.7	14.9	6.6	14.4
std. deviation	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8
<i>Pedical length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.1)	21.3	20.8	19.5	21.3
std. deviation	0.8	1.0	2.5	0.9
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	96	89	93	89
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	120	104	123	107
std. deviation	4	1	4	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	50.0	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	50.2	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PB1CN232' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 B-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 B-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PB1CN237'  
**Application number:** 12-7677  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 B-Line', 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PB1CN237' is wider than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. 'PB1CN237' has fewer leaf lobes than '5020'. The leaf of 'PB1CN237' has a low to medium density of margin dentation with shallow to medium depth margins whereas the leaf of 'PPS01-140 B-Line' has a very low to low density of margin dentation with very shallow to shallow margins. The leaf of 'PB1CN237' is shorter and narrower than that of '5020'. 'PB1CN237' has a shorter petiole than 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'. The petal of 'PB1CN237' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The petal of 'PB1CN237' is wider than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'. The silique of 'PB1CN237' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. The beak of 'PB1CN237' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' and is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. At maturity, the plant of 'PB1CN237' is taller than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line'. 'PB1CN237' matures later than 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'.*

**Description:**

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

COTYLEDON: wide to very wide, long

LEAF: medium green, few to medium number of lobes, rounded margin, low to medium density of shallow to medium depth margin dentations, medium to long, medium width, medium length petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length, medium to wide

SILIQUE: horizontal attitude, long to very long, long beak, short to medium length pedicel

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: poor to fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.06% of total fatty acids, oil content is 44.0% of whole dried seed, protein is 50.4% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (11.7 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PB1CN237' is the male fertile maintainer line of 'PA1CN137'. It is a non-transgenic doubled haploid line that was extracted in 2010 from the F1 generation of a cross produced in Canada in 2010. 'PB1CN237' was selected in 2010 and 2011 on the basis of *per se* performance of height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, sclerotinia tolerance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

Comparison table for 'PB1CN237'

	'PB1CN237'	'PPS02-144 B-Line'*	'PPS01-140 B-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	29.0	28.2	25.4	26.7
std. deviation	2.7	1.1	2.1	1.3
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	237	238	239	260
std. deviation	16	13	23	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	112	117	113	132
std. deviation	10	11	10	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	114	116	131	130
std. deviation	8	11	8	5
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.8)	16.3	16.9	14.1	16.1
std. deviation	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	8.0	8.0	6.8	7.1
std. deviation	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	71.6	70.6	57.9	69.7
std. deviation	4.3	1.3	0.8	3.8
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	13.7	14.9	6.6	14.4
std. deviation	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.8
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	94	89	93	89
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	115	104	123	107
std. deviation	5	1	4	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	44.0	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	50.4	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PB1CN237' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 B-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 B-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PPS08-170 A-Line'  
**Application number:** 12-7670  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 A-Line', 'PPS01-140 A-Line', '5020' and '45H29'

**Summary:** The cotyledon of 'PPS08-170 A-Line' is wider than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and narrower than that of '5020'. The cotyledon of 'PPS08-170 A-Line' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and shorter than that of '5020' and '45H29'. 'PPS08-170 A-Line' has fewer leaf lobes than '5020'. The leaf of 'PPS08-170 A-Line' is shorter and narrower than that of the reference varieties. 'PPS08-170 A-Line' has a shorter petiole than the reference varieties. 'PPS08-170 A-Line' flowers later than '5020'. The silique of 'PPS08-170 A-Line' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and '5020'. The beak of 'PPS08-170 A-Line' is shorter than that of '5020' and longer than that of 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and '45H29'. The pedicel of 'PPS08-170 A-Line' is longer than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line' and 'PPS01-140 A-Line'. At maturity, the plant of 'PPS08-170 A-Line' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 A-Line', 'PPS01-140 A-Line' and '45H29'. 'PPS08-170 A-Line' matures later than '5020' and '45H29'.

**Description:**

PLANT: male sterile inbred line, spring type, short to medium height at maturity

COTYLEDON: narrow to medium width, medium length

LEAF: medium green, medium number of lobes, sharp margin, medium density of medium depth margin dentations, very short, narrow, very short petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

SILIQUE: semi-erect to horizontal attitude, medium length, medium to long beak, medium length of pedicel

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: poor to fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.06% of total fatty acids, oil content is 47.8% of whole dried seed, protein is 51.6% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (11.2 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PPS08-170 A-Line' is a male sterile line which contains the Ms8 gene construct in the heterozygous state and the GT 73 gene in the homozygous state. It was produced in Canada in 2006 and was selected in 2006 on the basis of male sterility stability, expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide, expression of tolerance to glyphosate herbicide and good combining ability with numerous restorer lines. Other selection parameters included height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

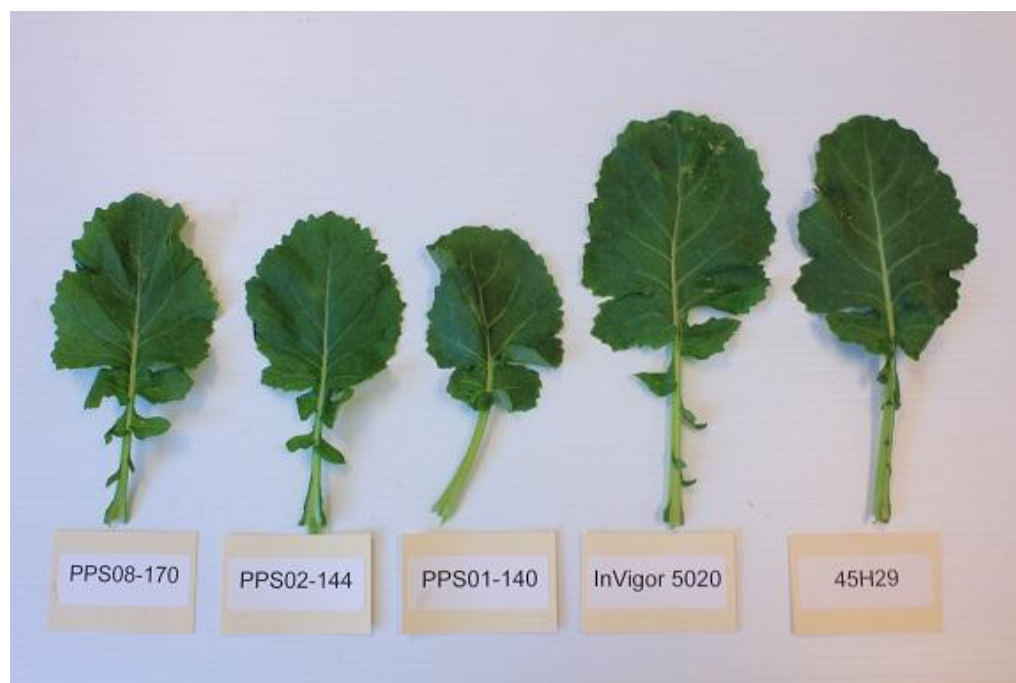
**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

**Comparison table for 'PPS08-170 A-Line'**

	'PPS08-170 A-Line'	'PPS02-144 A-Line'*	'PPS01-140 A-Line'*	'5020'*	'45H29'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>					
mean (LSD=1.6)	22.6	21.0	18.5	26.7	24.5
std. deviation	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.5
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>					
mean (LSD=0.9)	11.9	11.4	9.6	14.8	14.8
std. deviation	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>					
mean (LSD=11.4)	176	205	196	260	231
std. deviation	14	13	8	8	20
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>					
mean (LSD=6.4)	83	97	93	132	109
std. deviation	6	5	6	8	10
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>					
mean (LSD=7.7)	75	92	106	130	98
std. deviation	9	12	7	5	6
<i>Days to flowering</i>					
mean	41	40	42	38	41
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>					
mean (LSD=2.5)	61.8	66.9	56.4	69.7	58.1
std. deviation	3.2	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.1
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>					
mean (LSD=0.5)	12.7	13.1	6.7	14.4	10.5
std. deviation	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4
<i>Pedicel length (mm)</i>					
mean (LSD=2.1)	17.2	15.9	12.5	21.3	25.2
std. deviation	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.9

<i>Days to maturity</i> mean	97	97	98	89	90
<i>Plant height (cm)</i> mean (LSD=5.5)	104	114	130	107	123
std. deviation	5	5	10	8	6
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i> mean	47.8	45.8	45.7	46.9	46.6
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i> mean	51.6	51.6	49.7	48.3	48

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PPS08-170 A-Line' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 A-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 A-Line' (centre), '5020' (centre right) and '45H29' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PPS08-170 B-Line'  
**Application number:** 12-7671  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PPS02-144 B-Line', 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and '5020'

**Summary:** The cotyledon of 'PPS08-170 B-Line' is narrower and shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line'. 'PPS08-170 B-Line' has fewer leaf lobes than '5020'. The leaf of 'PPS08-170 B-Line' has a medium density of margin dentation with medium depth margins whereas 'PPS01-140 B-Line' has a very low density of margin dentation with very shallow margins. The leaf of 'PPS08-170 B-Line' is shorter than that of the reference varieties. The leaf of 'PPS08-170 B-Line' is narrower than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. 'PPS08-170 B-Line' has a shorter petiole than the reference varieties. The

*siliques of 'PPS08-170 B-Line' is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line' and shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020'. The beak of 'PPS08-170 B-Line' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and '5020' and is longer than that of 'PPS01-140 B-Line'. At maturity, the plant of 'PPS08-170 B-Line' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-144 B-Line' and 'PPS01-140 B-Line'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: male fertile inbred line, spring type, very short to short at maturity

COTYLEDON: medium to wide, long

LEAF: medium green, medium number of lobes, sharp margin, medium density of medium depth margin dentations, short, narrow, very short petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

SILIQUE: horizontal attitude, medium length, medium to long beak, short pedicel

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: poor resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.06% of total fatty acids, oil content is 47.8% of whole dried seed, protein is 51.6% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (11.2 µmol/g)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PPS08-170 B-Line' is the male fertile maintainer line of 'PPS08-170 A-Line'. It was produced in Canada in 2006 and was selected in 2006 on the basis of *per se* performance of expression of tolerance to glyphosate herbicide, height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

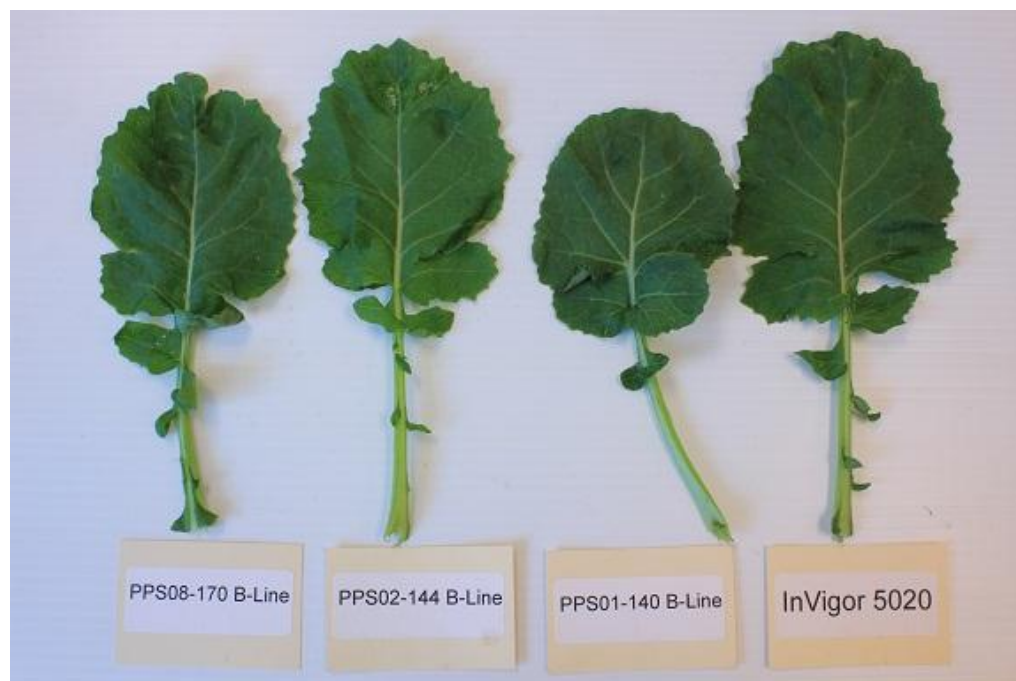
**Comparison table for 'PPS08-170 B-Line'**

	'PPS08-170 B-Line'	'PPS02-144 B-Line'*	'PPS01-140 B-Line'*	'5020'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.6)	26.9	28.2	25.4	26.7
std. deviation	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.3
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.9)	14.1	15.8	13.9	14.8
std. deviation	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=11.4)	189	238	239	260
std. deviation	17	13	23	8
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=6.4)	89	117	113	132
std. deviation	9	11	10	8
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=7.7)	78	116	131	130
std. deviation	9	11	8	5
<i>Siliques length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.5)	61.8	70.6	57.9	69.7
std. deviation	2.7	1.3	0.8	3.8



<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	12.6	14.9	6.6	14.4
std. deviation	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.5)	98.2	104	123	107
std. deviation	2	1	4	8
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	47.8	45.8	45.7	46.9
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	51.6	51.6	49.7	48.3

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PPS08-170 B-Line' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS02-144 B-Line' (centre left), 'PPS01-140 B-Line' (centre right) and '5020' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PR0CN432'  
**Application number:** 12-7678  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

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

**Summary:** 'PR0CN432' has fewer leaf lobes than 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. The leaf margins of 'PR0CN432' have a low to medium density of dentation with shallow to medium depth whereas those of 'PPS98-274' have medium to dense margin dentation which are medium to deep. The leaf of 'PR0CN432' is longer than that of 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364' and is shorter than that of '5030'. The leaf of 'PR0CN432' is narrower than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. The petiole of



'PR0CN432' is longer than that of 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364' and is shorter than that of '5030'. 'PR0CN432' flowers later than 'PPS02-364'. The petal of 'PR0CN432' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and narrower than that of '5030'. The silique of 'PR0CN432' is shorter than that of the reference varieties. 'PR0CN432' has a shorter beak than 'PPS02-364'. The pedicel of 'PR0CN432' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. At maturity, the plant of 'PR0CN432' is taller than that of 'PPS02-364' and shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'.

#### Description:

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

COTYLEDON: medium to wide, long

LEAF: medium green, medium to many lobes, undulating margin, low to medium density of shallow to medium depth margin dentations, long, medium width, long petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length, narrow to medium width

SILIQUE: horizontal attitude, short to medium length, medium length beak, medium length pedicel

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: good resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.03% of total fatty acids, oil content is 46.8% of whole dried seed, protein is 46.3% of dried oil free meal, very low glucosinolates (6.1 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PR0CN432' is a restorer inbred line used in F1 hybrid production which contains the Rf3 gene construct in the homozygous state. It was produced in Canada in 2006 with the doubled haploid line being extracted in 2007. 'PR0CN432' was selected in 2008 on the basis of fertility restoration of numerous male sterile lines and expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide. Other selection parameters included height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile, glucosinolate content and combining ability.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

**Comparison table for 'PR0CN432'**

	'PR0CN432'	'PPS98-274'*	'PPS02-364'*	'5030'*
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=9.4)	251	238	203	259
std. deviation	12	20	17	10
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=4.3)	107	116	105	123
std. deviation	7	5	10	11
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.9)	128	118	94	138
std. deviation	5	7	9	13
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	42	42	40	42
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.4)	14.4	15.3	14.5	14.9
std. deviation	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6

*Flower petal width (mm)*

mean (LSD=0.5)	5.3	5.1	5.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5

*Silique length (mm)*

mean (LSD=2.0)	60.0	71.3	66.3	67.5
std. deviation	2.8	2.3	3.9	2.0

*Beak length (mm)*

mean (LSD=0.6)	11.9	12.5	13.1	10.9
std. deviation	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9

*Pedicle length (mm)*

mean (LSD=1.3)	25.4	29.6	25.9	27.6
std. deviation	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.2

*Plant height (cm)*

mean (LSD=3.6)	115	124	106	132
std. deviation	4	2	6	2

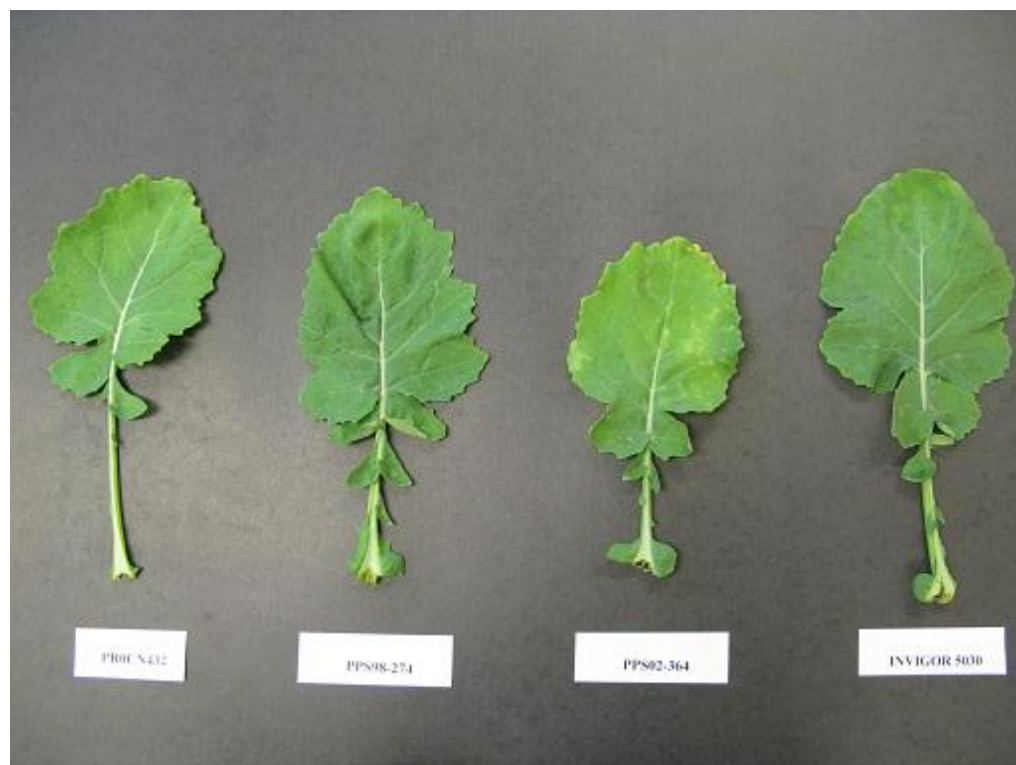
*Oil content (% in whole dried seed)*

mean	46.8	45.3	46.9	44.4
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*Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)*

mean	46.3	49.0	49.9	48.9
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\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PR0CN432' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS98-274' (centre left), 'PPS02-364' (centre right) and '5030' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PR0CN445'  
**Application number:** 12-7679  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

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

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PR0CN445' is narrower than that of '5030'. 'PR0CN445' has more leaf lobes than 'PPS02-364'. The leaf of 'PR0CN445' has shallow to medium depth margins whereas the leaf of 'PPS98-274' has medium to deep margins. The leaf of 'PR0CN445' is longer than that of 'PPS02-364' and is shorter and narrower than that of '5030'. 'PR0CN445' has a longer petiole than 'PPS02-364' whereas the petiole is shorter than '5030'. 'PR0CN445' flowers later than 'PPS02-364'. The petal of 'PR0CN445' is shorter than that of the reference varieties and wider than that of 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364'. The silique of 'PR0CN445' is shorter than that of the reference varieties. The pedicel of 'PR0CN445' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and longer than that of 'PPS02-364' and '5030'. At maturity, the plant of 'PR0CN445' is taller than that of 'PPS02-364' and shorter than that of '5030'. 'PR0CN445' matures later than the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

PLANT: male fertile restorer inbred line, spring type, medium height at maturity

COTYLEDON: medium width, medium to long

LEAF: medium green, many to very many lobes, undulating margin, low to medium density of shallow to medium depth margin dentations, medium length and width, medium length petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length, narrow to medium width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.03% of total fatty acids, oil content is 46.0% of whole dried seed, protein is 50.1% of dried oil free meal, very low glucosinolates (10.6  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ )

REACTION TO CHEMICAL: resistant to Glufosinate ammonium

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

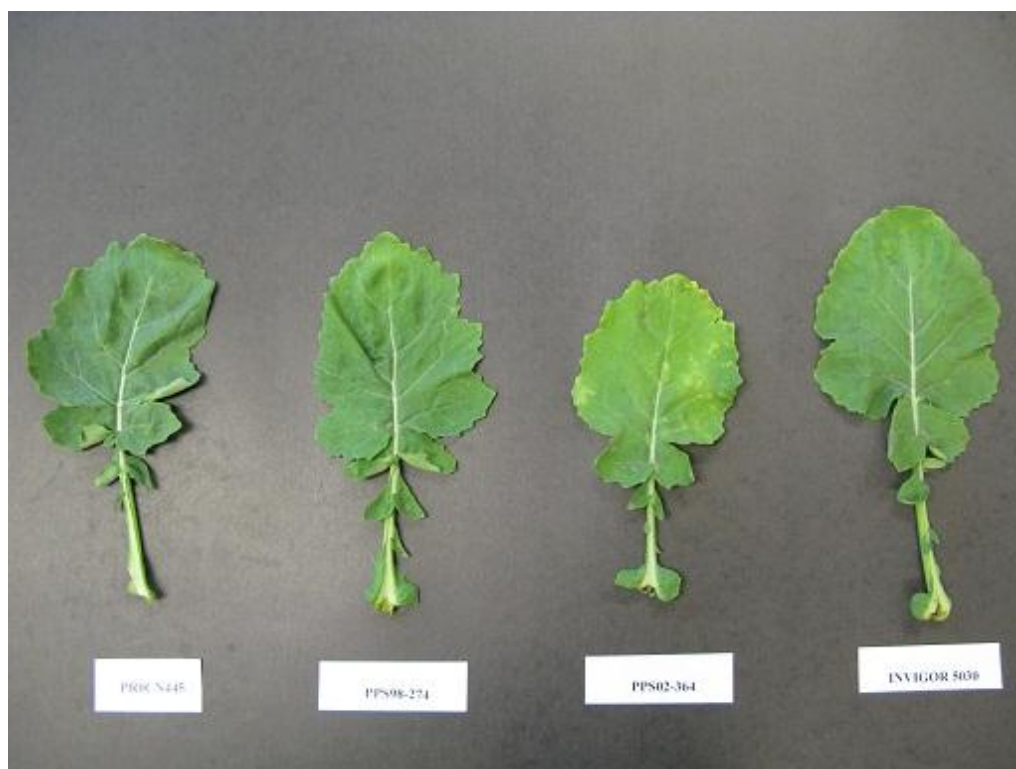
**Origin and Breeding:** 'PR0CN445' is a restorer inbred line used in F1 hybrid production which contains the Rf3 gene construct in the homozygous state. It was produced in Canada in 2006 with the doubled haploid line being extracted in 2008. 'PR0CN445' was selected in 2009 on the basis of fertility restoration of numerous male sterile lines and expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide. Other selection parameters included height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile, glucosinolate content and combining ability.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

Comparison table for 'PR0CN445'

	'PR0CN445'	'PPS98-274'*	'PPS02-364'*	'5030'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.4)	24.2	22.7	25.0	25.7
std. deviation	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=9.4)	229	238	203	259
std. deviation	20	20	17	10
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=4.3)	112	116	105	123
std. deviation	11	5	10	11
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.9)	121	118	94	138
std. deviation	11	7	9	13
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	44	42	40	42
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.4)	14.2	15.3	14.5	14.9
std. deviation	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	5.8	5.1	5.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.0)	62.7	71.3	66.3	67.5
std. deviation	4.5	2.3	3.9	2.0
<i>Pedicel length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.3)	28.8	29.6	25.9	27.6
std. deviation	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.2
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	95	91	92	92
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=3.6)	117	124	106	132
std. deviation	2	2	6	2
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	46.0	45.3	46.9	44.4
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	50.1	49.0	49.9	48.9

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PR0CN445' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS98-274' (centre left), 'PPS02-364' (centre right) and '5030' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PR0CN477'  
**Application number:** 12-7680  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

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

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PR0CN477' is shorter than that of '5030'. 'PR0CN477' has fewer leaf lobes than 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. The leaf of 'PR0CN477' is shorter and narrower than that of the reference varieties. 'PR0CN477' has a shorter petiole than 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. The petal of 'PR0CN445' is longer than that of 'PPS02-364' and wider than that of 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364'. The silique, beak and pedicel of 'PR0CN477' are shorter than those of the reference varieties. At maturity, the plant of 'PR0CN477' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. 'PR0CN477' matures later than the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

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

**COTYLEDON:** medium width, medium to long

**LEAF:** medium green, medium number of lobes, sharp margin, medium density of medium depth margin dentations, very short to short, narrow to medium width, short petiole

**FLOWER PETAL:** yellow, medium length, narrow to medium width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.06% of total fatty acids, oil content is 43.9% of whole dried seed, protein is 48.7% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (11.2  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ )

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PR0CN477' is a restorer inbred line used in F1 hybrid production. It was produced in Canada in 2009 and was selected in 2010 on the basis of fertility restoration and good combining ability with numerous male sterile lines. Other selection parameters included vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

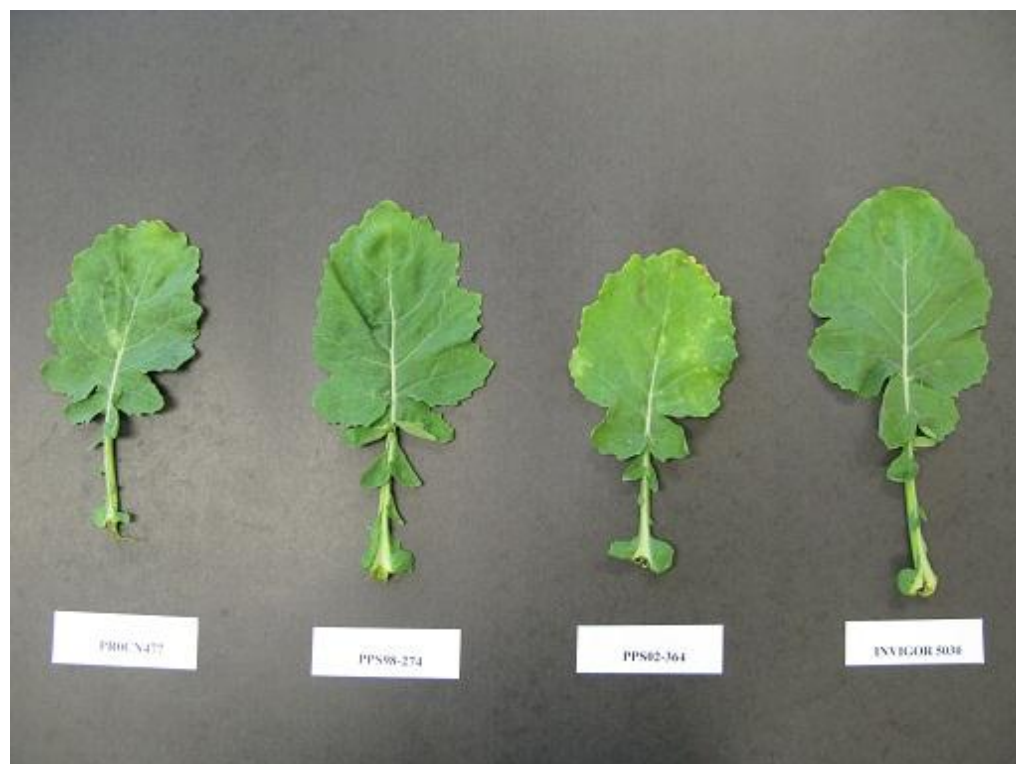
**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

**Comparison table for 'PR0CN477'**

	'PR0CN477'	'PPS98-274'*	'PPS02-364'*	'5030'*
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.2)	13.7	13.6	14.3	14.7
std. deviation	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.6
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=9.4)	185	238	203	259
std. deviation	12	20	17	10
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=4.3)	97	116	105	123
std. deviation	9	5	10	11
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.9)	87	118	94	138
std. deviation	6	7	9	13
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.4)	14.8	15.3	14.5	14.9
std. deviation	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	5.5	5.1	5.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.0)	59.9	71.3	66.3	67.5
std. deviation	2.0	2.3	3.9	2.0
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.6)	9.1	12.5	13.1	10.9
std. deviation	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Pedicel length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.3)	24.1	29.6	25.9	27.6
std. deviation	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.2
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	96	91	92	92

<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=3.6)	104	124	106	132
std. deviation	7	2	6	2
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	43.9	45.3	46.9	44.4
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	48.7	49.0	49.9	48.9

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PR0CN477' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS98-274' (centre left), 'PPS02-364' (centre right) and '5030' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PR0CN478'  
**Application number:** 12-7681  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

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

**Summary:** The cotyledon of 'PR0CN478' is narrower and shorter than that of '5030'. The leaf blade of 'PR0CN478' is dark green whereas it is medium green for the reference varieties. 'PR0CN478' has fewer leaf lobes than 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. The leaf of 'PR0CN478' is longer than that of 'PPS02-364' and shorter than that of '5030'. The leaf of 'PR0CN478' is narrower than that of the reference varieties. 'PR0CN478' has a longer petiole than 'PPS02-364' whereas the petiole is

shorter than '5030'. 'PR0CN478' flowers later than 'PPS02-364'. The petal of 'PR0CN478' is shorter than that of 'PPS02-364' and wider than that of the reference varieties. The silique, beak and pedicel of 'PR0CN478' are shorter than those of the reference varieties. At maturity, the plant of 'PR0CN478' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. 'PR0CN478' matures later than the reference varieties.

#### Description:

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

COTYLEDON: medium width, medium to long

LEAF: dark green, medium to many lobes, sharp margin, medium to dense density of medium depth margin dentations, medium to long, narrow to medium width, medium to long petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair to good resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.02% of total fatty acids, oil content is 44.8% of whole dried seed, protein is 48.3% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (10.7 µmol/g)

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PR0CN478' is a restorer inbred line used in F1 hybrid production. It was produced in Canada in 2009 and was selected in 2010 on the basis of fertility restoration and good combining ability with numerous male sterile lines. Other selection parameters included vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

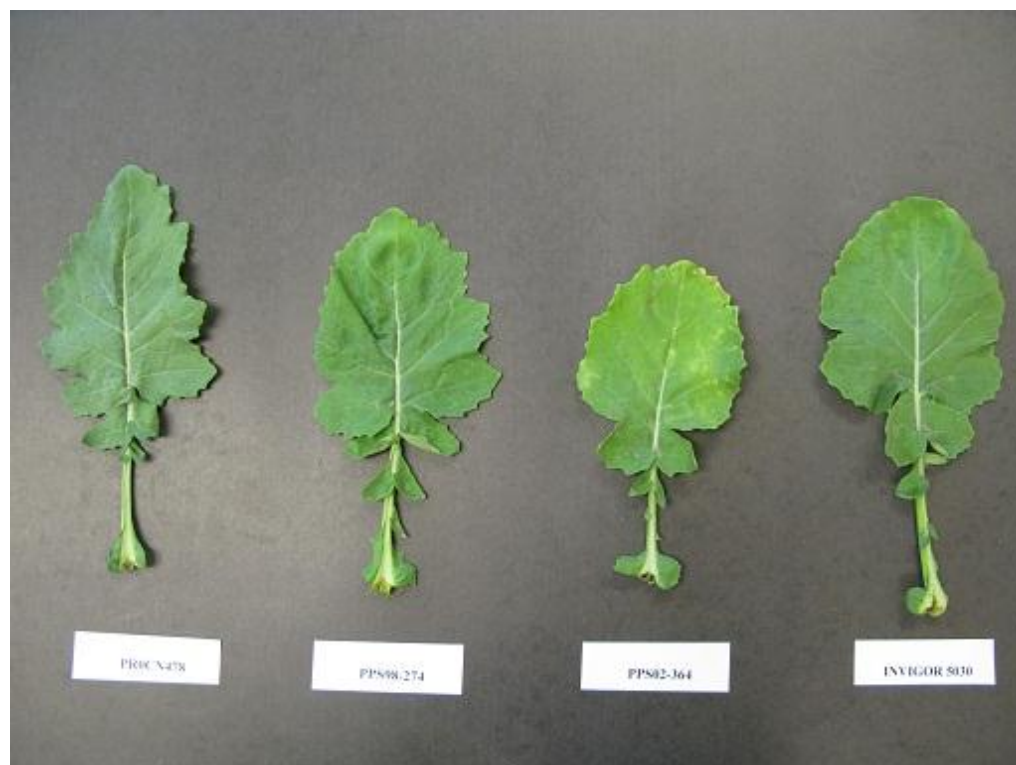
**Comparison table for 'PR0CN478'**

	'PR0CN478'	'PPS98-274'*	'PPS02-364'*	'5030'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.4)	23.8	22.7	25.0	25.7
std. deviation	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.9
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.2)	12.9	13.6	14.3	14.7
std. deviation	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.6
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=9.4)	229	238	203	259
std. deviation	13	20	17	10
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=4.3)	99	116	105	123
std. deviation	5	5	10	11
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.9)	121	118	94	138
std. deviation	11	7	9	13
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	43	42	40	42



<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.4)	15.4	15.3	14.5	14.9
std. deviation	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	7.5	5.1	5.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.0)	51.7	71.3	66.3	67.5
std. deviation	1.6	2.3	3.9	2.0
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.6)	9.3	12.5	13.1	10.9
std. deviation	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Pedicle length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.3)	22.7	29.6	25.9	27.6
std. deviation	2.3	1.0	0.7	1.2
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	97	91	92	92
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=3.6)	105	124	106	132
std. deviation	4	2	6	2
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	44.8	45.3	46.9	44.4
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	48.3	49.0	49.9	48.9

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PR0CN478' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS98-274' (centre left), 'PPS02-364' (centre right) and '5030' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PR1CN481'  
**Application number:** 12-7682  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

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

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PR1CN481' is wider than that of 'PPS98-274'. 'PR1CN481' has fewer leaf lobes than 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. The leaf of 'PR1CN481' is shorter and narrower than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030' and is longer and wider than that of 'PPS02-364'. 'PR1CN481' has a longer petiole than 'PPS02-364' and a shorter petiole than 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. The petal of 'PR1CN481' is longer than that of 'PPS02-364' and wider than that of 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364'. The silique of 'PR1CN481' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274'. 'PR1CN481' has a shorter beak than 'PPS02-364' and a longer beak than '5030'. The pedicel of 'PR1CN481' is shorter than that of the reference varieties. At maturity, the plant of 'PR1CN481' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'.*

**Description:**

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

COTYLEDON: medium width, long to very long

LEAF: medium green, medium to many lobes, sharp margin, medium density of shallow to medium depth margin dentations, medium length and width, short to medium length petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length, narrow to medium width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging, fair resistance to shattering

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.05% of total fatty acids, oil content is 46.8% of whole dried seed, protein is 50.8% of dried oil free meal, very low glucosinolates (7.1  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ )

REACTION TO CHEMICALS: resistant to Glufosinate ammonium

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

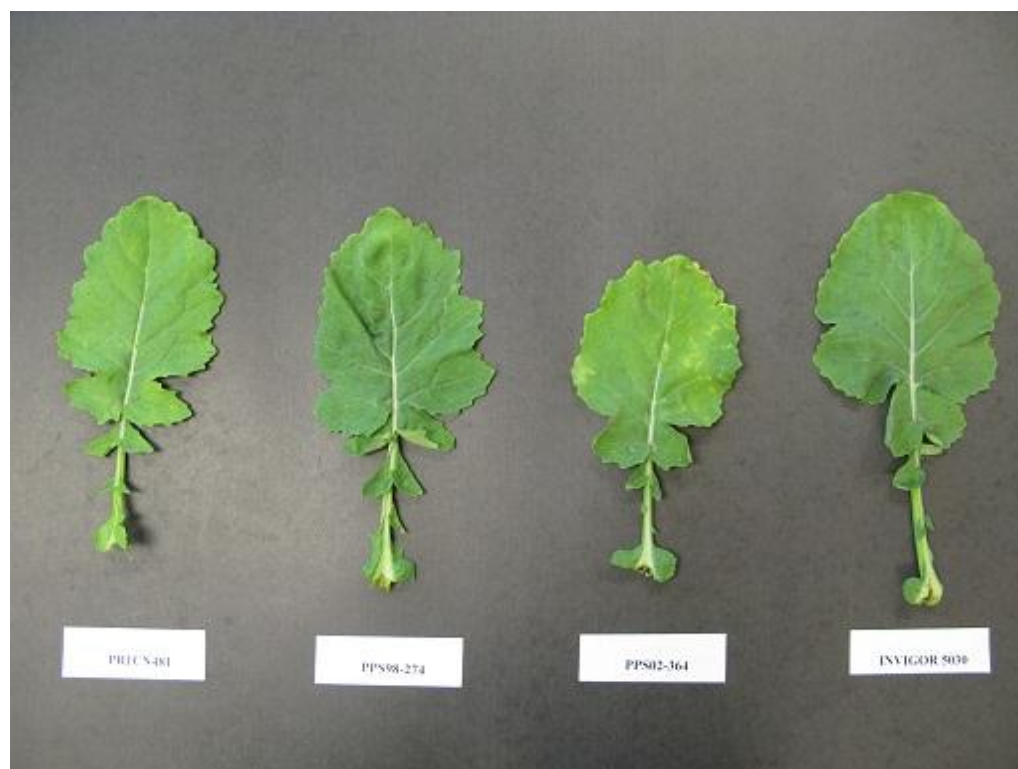
**Origin and Breeding:** 'PR1CN481' is a restorer inbred line used in F1 hybrid production. It was produced in Canada in 2009 and was selected in 2010 on the basis of fertility restoration, good combining ability with numerous male sterile lines and expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide. Other selection parameters included height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, increased tolerance to seed pod shattering, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

Comparison table for 'PR1CN481'

	'PR1CN481'	'PPS98-274'*	'PPS02-364'*	'5030'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.4)	25.5	22.7	25.0	25.7
std. deviation	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=9.4)	221	238	203	259
std. deviation	7	20	17	10
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=4.3)	110	116	105	123
std. deviation	6	5	10	11
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.9)	108	118	94	138
std. deviation	7	7	9	13
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.4)	15.2	15.3	14.5	14.9
std. deviation	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	5.5	5.1	5.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.0)	66.0	71.3	66.3	67.5
std. deviation	2.8	2.3	3.9	2.0
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.6)	11.9	12.5	13.1	10.9
std. deviation	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Pediceal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.3)	24.7	29.6	25.9	27.6
std. deviation	1.9	1.0	0.7	1.2
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=3.6)	110	124	106	132
std. deviation	4	2	6	2
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	46.8	45.3	46.9	44.4
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	50.8	49.0	49.9	48.9

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PR1CN481' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS98-274' (centre left), 'PPS02-364' (centre right) and '5030' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PR1CN482'  
**Application number:** 12-7683  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

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

**Summary:** The cotyledon of 'PR1CN482' is narrower than that of '5030'. 'PR1CN482' has fewer leaf lobes than 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. The leaf of 'PR1CN482' has shallow to medium depth margins whereas the leaf of 'PPS98-274' has medium to deep margins. The leaf of 'PR1CN482' is shorter than that of '5030' and longer than that of 'PPS02-364'. The leaf of 'PR1CN482' is narrower than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. 'PR1CN482' has a longer petiole than 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364' whereas the petiole is shorter than '5030'. 'PR1CN482' flowers later than 'PPS02-364'. The petal of 'PR1CN482' is shorter than that of the reference varieties and wider than that of 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364'. The silique of 'PR1CN482' is shorter than that of the reference varieties. 'PR1CN482' has a shorter beak than 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364'. The pedicel of 'PR1CN482' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. At maturity, the plant of 'PR1CN482' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. 'PR1CN482' matures later than the reference varieties.

**Description:**

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

COTYLEDON: medium width, long

LEAF: medium green, medium to many lobes, rounded margin, medium density of shallow to medium depth margin dentations, long, medium width, medium to long petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

SILIQUE: horizontal attitude, short to medium length, medium length beak, medium length pedicel

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair to good resistance to lodging and shattering

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.02% of total fatty acids, oil content is 47.7% of whole dried seed, protein is 46.8% of dried oil free meal, very low glucosinolates (7.2  $\mu\text{mol/g}$ )

REACTION TO CHEMICAL: resistant to Glufosinate ammonium

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PR1CN482' is a restorer inbred line used in F1 hybrid production. It was produced in Canada in 2009 and was selected in 2010 on the basis of fertility restoration, good combining ability with numerous male sterile lines and expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide. Other selection parameters included height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, increased tolerance to seed pod shattering, oil content, fatty acid profile and glucosinolate content.

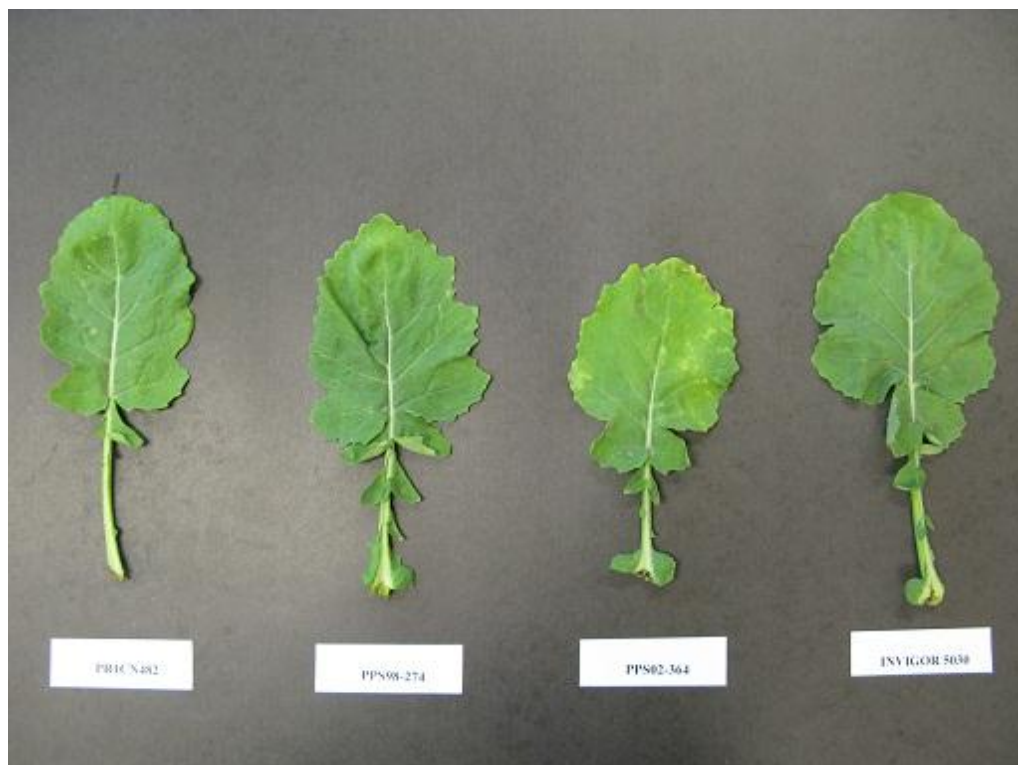
**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

**Comparison table for 'PR1CN482'**

	'PR1CN482'	'PPS98-274'*	'PPS02-364'*	'5030'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.4)	24.1	22.7	25.0	25.7
std. deviation	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.9
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=9.4)	239	238	203	259
std. deviation	16	20	17	10
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=4.3)	101	116	105	123
std. deviation	8	5	10	11
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.9)	125	118	94	138
std. deviation	12	7	9	13
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	42	42	40	42
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.4)	13.3	15.3	14.5	14.9
std. deviation	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	6.1	5.1	5.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.0)	56.4	71.3	66.3	67.5
std. deviation	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.0

<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.6)	10.2	12.5	13.1	10.9
std. deviation	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Pedicel length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.3)	25.5	29.6	25.9	27.6
std. deviation	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.2
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	94	91	92	92
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=3.6)	110	124	106	132
std. deviation	1	2	6	2
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	47.7	45.3	46.9	44.4
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	46.8	49.0	49.9	48.9

\*reference varieties



Canola: 'PR1CN482' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS98-274' (centre left), 'PPS02-364' (centre right) and '5030' (far right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PR1CN508'  
**Application number:** 12-7684  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Breeder:** Stewart Brandt, Bayer CropScience Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

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

**Summary:** *The cotyledon of 'PR1CN508' is wider than that of 'PPS98-274' and longer than that of 'PPS98-274' and '5030'. 'PR1CN508' has more leaf lobes than 'PPS02-364'. The leaf of 'PR1CN508' has shallow to medium depth margins whereas the leaf of 'PPS98-274' has medium to deep margins. The leaf of 'PR1CN508' is longer than that of 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364'. The leaf of 'PR1CN508' is wider than that of 'PPS02-364' and narrower than that of '5030'. 'PR1CN508' has a longer petiole than 'PPS98-274' and 'PPS02-364'. 'PR1CN508' flowers later than 'PPS02-364' and '5030'. The petal of 'PR1CN508' is longer and wider than that of the reference varieties. The silique of 'PR1CN508' is shorter than that of the reference varieties. 'PR1CN508' has a longer beak than '5030'. The pedicel of 'PR1CN508' is shorter than that of 'PPS98-274' and longer than that of 'PPS02-364'. At maturity, the plant of 'PR1CN508' is taller than that of 'PPS02-364' and shorter than that of '5030'. 'PR1CN508' matures later than the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

PLANT: male fertile restorer inbred line, spring type, medium height at maturity

COTYLEDON: medium to wide, long to very long

LEAF: medium green, many to very many lobes, sharp margin, medium to dense density of shallow to medium depth margin dentations, long to very long, medium width, long petiole

FLOWER PETAL: yellow, medium length and width

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: good resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: erucic acid is 0.02% of total fatty acids, oil content is 48.1% of whole dried seed, protein is 47.8% of dried oil free meal, low glucosinolates (11.9 µmol/g)

REACTION TO CHEMICAL: resistant to Glufosinate ammonium

DISEASE RESISTANCE: resistant to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans* asexual stage: *Phoma lingam*) and moderately resistant to White Mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PR1CN508' is a restorer inbred line used in F1 hybrid production which contains the Rf3 gene in the homozygous state. It was produced in Canada in 2008 with the double haploid line being extracted in 2009. 'PR1CN508' was selected in 2010 on the basis of fertility restoration of numerous male sterile lines and expression of tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium herbicide. Other selection parameters included height, vigour, maturity, blackleg resistance, sclerotinia tolerance, oil content, fatty acid profile, glucosinolate content and combining ability.

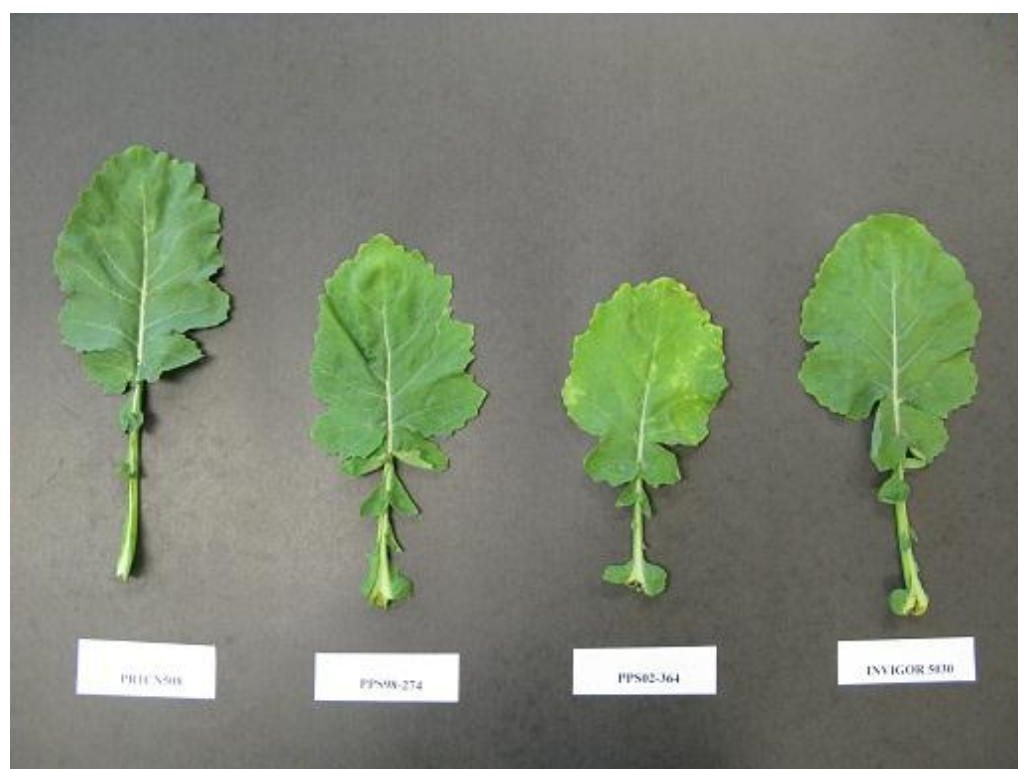
**Tests and Trials:** Trials conducted in the summers of 2011 and 2012 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan were set up in a RCB Design with 3 replications per variety. Plots each year consisted of 3 rows with a row length of 6 metres and a row spacing of 50 cm. There were 40 measurements of the cotyledon characteristics, 30 measurements of the leaf, flower and plant height characteristics and 60 measurements of the silique characteristics. Means are based on a two year average. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

Comparison table for 'PR1CN508'

	'PR1CN508'	'PPS98-274'*	'PPS02-364'*	'5030'*
<i>Cotyledon length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.2)	15.9	13.6	14.3	14.7
std. deviation	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.6
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=9.4)	268	238	203	259
std. deviation	17	20	17	10
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=4.3)	112	116	105	123
std. deviation	7	5	10	11
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=5.9)	140	118	94	138
std. deviation	10	7	9	13
<i>Days to flowering</i>				
mean	44	42	40	42
<i>Flower petal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.4)	16.3	15.3	14.5	14.9
std. deviation	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
<i>Flower petal width (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.5)	6.9	5.1	5.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=2.0)	59.9	71.3	66.3	67.5
std. deviation	2.2	2.3	3.9	2.0
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=0.6)	12.6	12.5	13.1	10.9
std. deviation	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9
<i>Pediceal length (mm)</i>				
mean (LSD=1.3)	27.4	29.6	25.9	27.6
std. deviation	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.2
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	98	91	92	92
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean (LSD=3.6)	122	124	106	132
std. deviation	2	2	6	2
<i>Oil content (% in whole dried seed)</i>				
mean	48.1	45.3	46.9	44.4
<i>Protein content (% of dried oil free meal)</i>				
mean	47.8	49.0	49.9	48.9

\*reference varieties





Canola: 'PR1CN508' (far left) with reference varieties 'PPS98-274' (centre left), 'PPS02-364' (centre right) and '5030' (far right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## CEDAR

**CEDAR***(Thuja occidentalis)*

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

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Thusid1'

**Summary:** The plants of 'Thusid2' have a columnar shape whereas those of 'Thusid1' are narrow pyramidal in shape. The plants of 'Thusid2' are wider than those of 'Thusid1'. The branches of 'Thusid2' are semi-erect whereas those of 'Thusid1' are erect. The branches of the first order of 'Thusid2' are wider than those of 'Thusid1'.

**Description:**

PLANT: columnar, medium foliage density, medium green colour group

BRANCH: medium density, semi-erect attitude, medium stiffness, brown

SPRAY: branchlets along first order branchlet medium density, branchlet of first order medium green, anthocyanin colouration of stem of branchlet of first order absent or very weak, third order branchlets along second order branchlets medium density

LEAF: arranged in opposite pairs around the axis of the branchlet, scale like, appressed, acute apex, entire margin, flat margin, upper side in spring is dark green to brown green (RHS N138A-B) with green brown (RHS 151A-B) and green brown (RHS 153D) at tips of branchlets, lower side in spring is brown green (RHS 138A-B) with green brown (RHS 151A-B) and green brown (RHS 153D) at tips of branches, upper and lower side in summer is brown green (RHS 137C) with light green (RHS 144B-C) at tips

**Origin and Breeding:** The variety 'Thusid2' originated as a whole plant mutation of the variety 'Brandon'. The mutation was discovered in the spring of 2007 in Mission, British Columbia, Canada. The new variety was selected based on the yellow colour of the new foliage. Propagation by stem cuttings was first conducted in winter of 2007.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Thusid2' were conducted in an outdoor irrigated container trial during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 12 plants of the candidate variety and 8 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from bare-rooted plants planted in 3.8 litre containers in June 2012. Observations and measurements were taken on May 7, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Thusid2'**

	'Thusid2'	'Thusid1'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	33.3	21.7
std. deviation	2.67	3.32
<i>Width of branch of the first order (cm)</i>		
mean	12.1	8.3
std. deviation	1.10	0.93

\*reference variety



Cedar: 'Thusid2' (left) with reference variety 'Thusid1' (right)



Cedar: 'Thusid2' (left) with reference variety 'Thusid1' (right)



Cedar: 'Thusid2' (left) with reference variety 'Thusid1' (right)

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## CHRYSANTHEMUM

### CHRYSANTHEMUM

(*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0006'  
**Trade name:** Hilo Mango  
**Application number:** 10-7064  
**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:** 'Yoeugene' (Eugene)

**Summary:** *Just before opening, the flower bud of 'CIDZ0006' is white with yellowish white along the margins, and yellow at the base, while the flower bud of 'Yoeugene' is light yellow. The attitude of the basal part of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0006' is moderately ascending while it is horizontal for 'Yoeugene'. Upon opening, the distribution of the secondary colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0006' is along the distal three quarters whereas the secondary colour is distributed throughout the ray floret of 'Yoeugene'. When fully opened, the distribution of the secondary colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0006' is at the base while it is also at the base for 'Yoeugene', but as a smaller band of colour. The profile in cross-section of the disc of 'CIDZ0006' is indented and slightly domed whereas the disc of 'Yoeugene' is indented and strongly domed.*

### Description:

**PLANT:** pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, medium density of branching

**STEM:** green

**PETIOLE:** attitude is moderately upwards, long 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 diverging and parallel, predominant shape of base is acute and obtuse, absent or weak glossiness on upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, medium to many indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

**FLOWER BUD:** just before opening outer side is white (RHS 155A) with yellowish white (RHS N155B) along margin and yellow (RHS 4A) at base

**FLOWER HEAD:** many per stem, semi-double, daisy type, medium height in non-disbudded plants, two to three rows of ray florets, medium density of ray florets

**RAY FLORET:** ranging from 23 to 32 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, two keels on upper surface, very short corolla tube, flat to weakly convex profile in cross-section at widest point, having both weakly revolute margins on middle half and no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is very weakly incurved to straight along distal quarter, medium length to width ratio, pointed and mamillate tips, when newly opened main colour on inner side is light yellow (RHS 4D) with secondary colour of violet (RHS 75A) and blue pink (RHS N74D) over colour, when fully opened main colour of inner side is blue pink (RHS N74C) and violet (RHS 75A) with lighter violet (RHS 75C) undertones and with secondary colour of light yellow (RHS 4D) at base, secondary colour of inner side of newly opened ray floret is distributed as diffuse stripes and flush along distal three quarters, secondary colour of inner side of fully opened ray floret is distributed as diffuse stripes and flush at base, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow (RHS 4D) and white (RHS N155D) with yellow to yellow green (RHS 4B-C) at base, colour of inner side of ray floret from inner row is similar to colour of inner side of ray floret from outer row

**DISC:** small to medium size diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is indented and slightly domed, green to yellowish without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, yellowish green at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'CIDZ0006' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in April 2006, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved the proprietary line designated 'YB-A3383' as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated 'YB-A7784' as the male parent. The



resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2006. 'CIDZ0006' 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 'CIDZ0006' 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 'CIDZ0006'**

'CIDZ0006'		'Yoeugene'*
<i>Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)</i>		
outer side	155A with N155B along margin and 4A at base	8C

\*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0006' (left) with reference variety 'Yoeugene' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0006' (left) with reference variety 'Yoeugene' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0006' (left) with reference variety 'Yoeugene' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0008'  
**Trade name:** Vancouver White  
**Application number:** 10-7066  
**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:** 'Yoolympia' (Olympia)

**Summary:** *The leaf of 'CIDZ0008' is shorter than the leaf of 'Yoolympia'. 'CIDZ0008' has a shorter petiole relative to the leaf length than 'Yoolympia'. The flower head of 'CIDZ0008' is smaller in diameter with narrower ray florets than the flower head of 'Yoolympia'. The length to width ratio of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0008' is greater than that of 'Yoolympia'.*

**Description:**

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

STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, short 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 and truncate, absent or weak glossiness on 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: double, medium height in non-disbudded plants, dense ray florets

RAY FLORET: two types, predominant type is spatulate, secondary type is incurved, attitude of basal part is horizontal, long corolla tube, profile of corolla tube is triangular; longitudinal axis ranges from incurving to straight, having weak to medium strength incurving along less than distal quarter; longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row has medium strength incurving along distal half, very high length to width ratio; pointed, emarginate and mamillate tips; inner side is white (RHS NN155D), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is white (RHS NN155D), colour of inner side of ray floret from inner row is similar to colour of inner side of ray floret from outer row

**Origin and Breeding:** 'CIDZ0008' 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 the proprietary line designated 'YB-A6182' as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated 'YB-A5410' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2006. 'CIDZ0008' 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 'CIDZ0008' 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 of the reference variety on November 13, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'CIDZ0008'**

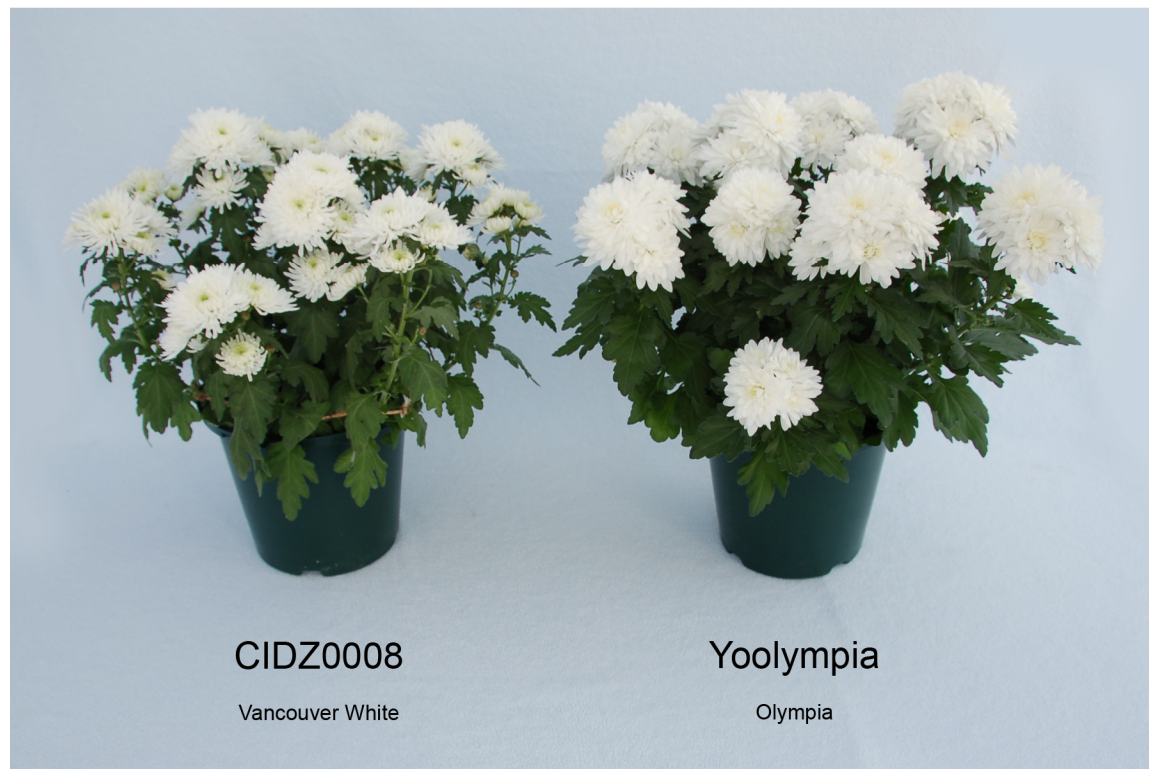
	'CIDZ0008'	'Yoolympia'*
<i>Leaf length including petiole (cm)</i>		
mean	8.4	9.8
std. deviation	0.35	0.45
<i>Flower head diameter in non-disbudded plants (cm)</i>		
mean	7.2	7.7
std. deviation	0.42	0.82



*Ray floret width (cm)*

mean	0.4	1.0
std. deviation	0.07	0.05

\*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0008' (left) with reference variety 'Yoolympia' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0008' (left) with reference variety 'Yoolympia' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0008' (left) with reference variety 'Yoolympia' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘CIDZ0009’  
**Trade name:** Saskatoon White  
**Application number:** 10-7067  
**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:** ‘Yoolympia’ (Olympia)

**Summary:** *The flower head of ‘CIDZ0009’ has one type of ray floret whereas the flower head of ‘Yoolympia’ has two types of ray florets. The attitude of the basal part of the ray floret of ‘CIDZ0009’ is moderately ascending whereas it is horizontal for ‘Yoolympia’. The colour of the inner and outer sides of the ray floret from the inner row is near white for ‘CIDZ0009’ while the inner and outer sides of the ray floret from the inner row of ‘Yoolympia’ is yellowish white.*

**Description:**

PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright to semi-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 to long, lowest lateral sinus is medium to deep, margins of lowest lateral sinus are diverging and parallel, predominant shape of base is obtuse, absent or weak glossiness on upper side, medium green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

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

RAY FLORET: ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, medium length corolla tube, flat to weakly convex profile in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis ranges from straight to having weak incurving along distal quarter, high length to width ratio, emarginate and mamillate tips, inner side is white (RHS NN155D), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side, outer side is white (RHS NN155D), colour of inner and outer sides of ray floret from inner row is similar to colour of inner and outer sides of ray floret from outer row, inner side of ray floret from inner row is white (RHS NN155B), outer side of ray floret from inner row is white (RHS NN155A)

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘CIDZ0009’ 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 the proprietary line designated ‘YB-A6182’ as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated ‘YB-A8041’ as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2006. ‘CIDZ0009’ 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 ‘CIDZ0009’ 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 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 ‘CIDZ0009’**

	‘CIDZ0009’	‘Yoolympia’*
<i>Colour of ray floret from inner row (RHS)</i>		
inner side	NN155B	more yellow than 155B
outer side	NN155A	155B

\*reference variety





Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0009' (left) with reference variety 'Yoolympia' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0009' (left) with reference variety 'Yoolympia' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0009' (left) with reference variety 'Yoolympia' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0010'  
**Trade name:** San Francisco Bronze Bicolor  
**Application number:** 10-7068  
**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 main colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0010' is yellow orange while it is blue pink with violet margins for 'Yowinnipeg'. The secondary colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0010' is orange pink to light red pink distributed as a flush along the central bar while there is no secondary colour on the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yowinnipeg'. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0010' is light yellow brown with brown red over colour while it is light blue violet for 'Yowinnipeg'.*

**Description:**

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

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

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

**FLOWER HEAD:** double, medium to high height in non-disbudded plants, sparse to medium density of ray florets

**RAY FLORET:** three types, predominant type is quilled, secondary type is spatulate, occasional tertiary type is ligulate, very long corolla tube, profile of corolla tube is oblate, longitudinal axis is straight, very high length to width ratio, emarginate tip,



main colour of inner side is yellow orange (RHS 11A, 13B), secondary colour of inner side is orange pink to light red pink (RHS 35C-D) over colour distributed as a flush along central bar, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is light yellow brown (RHS 161D) with brown red (RHS 181D) over colour, 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

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘CIDZ0010’ 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 the proprietary line designated ‘YB-B0607’ as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated ‘YB-A8052’ as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2006. ‘CIDZ0010’ 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 ‘CIDZ0010’ 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 of the reference variety on November 13, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘CIDZ0010’**

	‘CIDZ0010’	‘Yowinnipeg’*
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
inner side - main colour	11A, 13B	N74C-D with 75A margins
inner side - secondary colour	35C-D over colour	N/A
outer side	161D with 181D over colour	76C-D

\*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: ‘CIDZ0010’ (left) with reference variety ‘Yowinnipeg’ (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0010' (left) with reference variety 'Yowinnipeg' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0010' (left) with reference variety 'Yowinnipeg' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0015'  
**Trade name:** Fifi Hot Pink  
**Application number:** 10-7073  
**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:** 'Yomistique' (Mistique)

**Summary:** *The leaf (including petiole) of 'CIDZ0015' is shorter than the leaf (including petiole) of 'Yomistique'. Just before opening, the flower bud of 'CIDZ0015' is blue pink with white at the base while the flower bud of 'Yomistique' is light blue violet with white at the base. The main colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0015' is purple with blue pink along the margin whereas the inner side of the ray floret of 'Yomistique' is violet.*

#### Description:

**PLANT:** fleurette type 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:** medium 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 parallel and touching, predominant shape of base is truncate, absent or weak glossiness on upper side, medium green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

**FLOWER BUD:** outer side is blue pink (RHS N74D) with white (RHS NN155D) at base just before opening

**FLOWER HEAD:** ranging from single to semi-double, daisy type, low height in non-disbudded plants, one to two rows of ray florets, sparse to medium density of ray florets

**RAY FLORET:** ranging from 22 to 27 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, flat to weakly convex profile in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, medium length to width ratio, emarginate and mamillate tips, main colour on inner side is purple (RHS 71B-C) with blue pink (RHS 72C) along margin, secondary colour on inner side is white (RHS NN155A) distributed as a solid colour at base, colour of outer side is markedly different to colour of inner side, outer side is white (RHS NN155C) and light blue violet (RHS 76D) with violet (RHS 75A) at apex

**DISC:** medium to large diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is indented and slightly domed, yellowish green without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'CIDZ0015' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in April 2007, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved the proprietary line designated 'YB-A1859' as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated 'YB-B1820' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2007. 'CIDZ0015' 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 'CIDZ0015' 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. 60 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 3 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 'CIDZ0015'

	'CIDZ0015'	'Yomistique'
<i>Leaf length including petiole (cm)</i>		
mean	4.7	7.0
std. deviation	0.24	0.54



*Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)*

outer side

N74D with NN155D at base

76B-C with NN155D at base

*Colour of ray floret (RHS)*

inner side - main colour

71B-C with 72C along margin

N78C-D

\*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0015' (left) with reference variety 'Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0015' (left) with reference variety 'Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0015' (left) with reference variety 'Yomistique' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0016'  
**Trade name:** Chantal Hot Red  
**Application number:** 10-7074  
**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:** 'Currant Yomistique' (Mistique Currant)

**Summary:** *The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf are parallel for 'CIDZ0016' while those of 'Currant Yomistique' are diverging. The upper side of the leaf of 'CIDZ0016' is lighter green than the leaf of 'Currant Yomistique'. Just before opening, the colour of the flower bud of 'CIDZ0016' is brown purple while the flower bud of 'Currant Yomistique' is yellow green with yellow at the tip. The flower head of 'CIDZ0016' has fewer ray florets than the flower head of 'Currant Yomistique'. The main colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0016' is dark red purple to brown purple with no secondary colour while the main colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'Currant Yomistique' is brown purple with yellow green secondary colour at the base. The profile of the disc in cross-section is indented for CIDZ0016' whereas the profile for 'Currant Yomistique' is slightly domed.*

**Description:**

PLANT: fleurette type 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 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 obtuse, absent or weak glossiness on 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 185C-D) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: single, daisy type, low height in non-disbudded plants, one row of ray florets, sparse ray florets

RAY FLORET: ranging from 18 to 21 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, flat profile in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, medium length to width ratio; mamillate, dentate and emarginate tips; inner side is dark purple red to brown purple (RHS 185A-B), colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is brown red (RHS 182B) with brown purple (RHS 184D) tones and yellow at base

DISC: medium size diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is indented, green to yellowish without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'CIDZ0016' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in April 2007, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved the proprietary line designated 'YB-A8602' as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated 'YB-A7240' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2007. 'CIDZ0016' 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 'CIDZ0016' 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. 60 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 3 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 'CIDZ0016'**

	<b>'CIDZ0016'</b>	<b>'Currant Yomistique'*</b>
<i>Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)</i>		
outer side	185C-D	2D with closest to 5C at tip
<i>Number of ray florets per flower head (count)</i>		
range	18 to 21	21 to 24
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main colour	185A-B	lighter than 185D
secondary colour	N/A	3D
*reference variety		



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0016' (left) with reference variety 'Currant Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0016' (left) with reference variety 'Currant Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0016' (left) with reference variety 'Currant Yomistique' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0017'  
**Trade name:** Sylvie White Improved  
**Application number:** 10-7075  
**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:** 'White Yomistique' (Mistique White)

**Summary:** *The plants of 'CIDZ0017' are taller with a shorter leaf (including petiole), and a greater number of ray florets per flower head than the plants of 'White Yomistique'. The length of the terminal lobe of the leaf relative to the leaf length is medium for 'CIDZ0017' while it is long for 'White Yomistique'. The density of the ray florets of the flower head of CIDZ0017' is medium while the density of the ray florets of 'White Yomistique' is sparse.*

#### Description:

**PLANT:** fleurette type pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, medium density of branching, response group 2 (6 weeks) when grown with precise day length control  
**STEM:** green

**PETIOLE:** attitude is moderately upwards, medium to long 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 and parallel, predominant shape of base is obtuse, absent or weak glossiness on upper side, medium green on upper side, few to medium number of indentations of margin, shallow indentations of margin

**FLOWER BUD:** outer side is white (RHS NN155B) just before opening

**FLOWER HEAD:** semi-double, daisy type, low height in non-disbudded plants, three rows of ray florets, medium density of ray florets

**RAY FLORET:** ranging from 35 to 55 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, smooth upper surface, short corolla tube, flat profile in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, medium length to width ratio, dentate and mamillate tips, inner side is white (whiter than RHS NN155D), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side

**DISC:** medium size diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is indented, green without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'CIDZ0017' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in February 2004, in Salinas, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved the proprietary line designated 'YB-A7754' as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated 'YB-A7224' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2004. 'CIDZ0017' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in November 2004 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 'CIDZ0017' 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. 60 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 3 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 'CIDZ0017'

	'CIDZ0017'	'White Yomistique'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	20.3	17.8
std. deviation	0.75	0.75



*Leaf length including petiole (cm)*

mean	5.1	7.2
std. deviation	0.45	0.63

*Number of ray florets per flower head (count)*

range	35 to 55	21 to 25
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\*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0017' (left) with reference variety 'White Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0017' (left) with reference variety 'White Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0017' (left) with reference variety 'White Yomistique' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'CIDZ0021'  
**Trade name:** Sabine Bronze  
**Application number:** 11-7346  
**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:** 'Currant Yomistique' (Mistique Currant)

**Summary:** *The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf of 'CIDZ0021' are parallel and converging while the margins of the lowest lateral sinus of 'Currant Yomistique' are diverging. Just before opening, the colour of the outer side of the flower bud of 'CIDZ0021' is brown red with yellow at the base while the flower bud of 'Currant Yomistique' is yellow green with yellow at the tip. The flower head of 'CIDZ0021' has a greater number of ray florets and a smaller disc diameter than the flower head of 'Currant Yomistique'. The main colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'CIDZ0021' is orange brown with yellow secondary colour while the inner side of the ray floret of 'Currant Yomistique' is brown purple with yellow green secondary colour. The profile of the disc in cross-section is indented for 'CIDZ0021' while the profile of the disc for 'Currant Yomistique' is slightly domed.*

**Description:**

PLANT: fleurette type pot chrysanthemum, bushy type, upright growth habit, medium density branching

STEM: green

PETIOLE: attitude is horizontal, 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 deep, margins of lowest lateral sinus are parallel and converging, predominant shape of base is obtuse and truncate, weak glossiness of upper side, dark green on upper side, many indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is brown red (RHS 180C) with yellow (RHS 3A) at base just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, daisy type, low height in non-disbudded plants, two rows of ray florets, sparse to medium density of ray florets

RAY FLORET: ranging from 33 to 43 per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, two keels on upper surface, short corolla tube, flat profile in cross-section at widest point, no rolling of margins, longitudinal axis is straight, medium to high length to width ratio; emarginate, dentate and mamillate tips; main colour of inner side is orange brown (redder than RHS 34B), secondary colour of inner side is yellow (RHS 3A) distributed as a solid colour at base, colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, outer side is orange brown (RHS 179C) with yellow (RHS 3C) at base

DISC: medium size diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is indented, green to yellowish without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, light yellow at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'CIDZ0021' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in March 2004, in Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program of Syngenta Flowers, Inc. The cross involved an unknown female parent, and the proprietary line designated 'F0079' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in October 2004. 'CIDZ0021' was selected as a single plant from the progeny in March 2005 by the breeder, Wendy R. Bergman, based on its flower colour, and plant growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The trial for 'CIDZ0021' 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. 60 unrooted cuttings were stuck into 15 cm pots on August 18, 2012. There were 3 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 12, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CIDZ0021'

	'CIDZ0021'	'Currant Yomistique'*
<i>Colour of flower bud just before opening (RHS)</i>		
outer side	180C with 3A at base	2D with closest to 5C at tip
<i>Number of ray florets per flower head (count)</i>		
range	33 to 43	21 to 24
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main colour	redder than 34B	lighter than 185D
secondary colour	3A	3D
<i>Disc diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	1.1	1.5
std. deviation	0.08	0.07

\*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0021' (left) with reference variety 'Currant Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0021' (left) with reference variety 'Currant Yomistique' (right)



Chrysanthemum: 'CIDZ0021' (left) with reference variety 'Currant Yomistique' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'Dekampera'  
**Application number:** 11-7453  
**Application date:** 2011/12/29  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Delianne'

**Summary:** 'Dekampera' has a shorter peduncle than 'Delianne'. The main colour of the inner side of the ray floret is white for 'Dekampera' while it is pinkish white for 'Delianne'. When grown with precise day length control, 'Dekampera' belongs to response group 3 (6.5 weeks) while 'Delianne' belongs to response group 6 (8 weeks).

**Description:**

**PLANT:** pot chrysanthemum, tall, non-bushy type, response group 3 (6.5 weeks) when grown with precise day length control  
**STEM:** green, large stipule

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

**LEAF:** attitude is moderately upwards, medium length including petiole, narrow to medium width, 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 diverging, predominant shape of base is rounded, weak glossiness on upper side, medium green on upper side, few to medium number of indentations of margin, shallow indentations of margin

**INFLORESCENCE:** cylindrical form, narrow at widest point, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, attitude of lateral flower heads is semi-upright

**FLOWER BUD:** outer side is light yellow (RHS 4D) just before opening

**FLOWER HEAD:** medium number per stem, double, medium diameter in non-disbudded plants, medium to high height in non-disbudded plants, short to medium length of peduncle, medium to dense ray florets

**RAY FLORET:** quilled type, ribbed on upper surface, very long corolla tube, profile of corolla tube is oblate, longitudinal axis has weak incurving along distal half, medium length, very narrow to narrow, very high length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner and outer sides are white (RHS NN155C), colour of outer side of ray floret from inner row is yellow green (RHS 2D)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Dekampera' was bred and developed by the breeder, Cornelis W. Dekker, in Hensbroek, Netherlands, as part of a planned breeding program. It originated from a hybrid cross conducted in April 2008 between the proprietary seedling designated '41209' as the female parent, and the proprietary seedling designated '06.55556.02' as the male parent. 'Dekampera' was selected from the resultant progeny in November 2008 based on its numerous flower heads per stem, good plant vigour, and good flowering response time. Asexual reproduction of 'Dekampera' was first conducted in December 2008.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'Dekampera' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2010/2831, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Dekampera'**

	'Dekampera'	'Delianne'*
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main colour	NN155C	N155C
<i>Response group (weeks)</i>		
grown with precise day length control	6.5	8.0
*reference variety		



Chrysanthemum: 'Dekampera'

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Dekcosmic'  
**Application number:** 12-7657  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Deksavanna'

**Summary:** *The margins of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf are overlapping for 'Dekcosmic' while the margins of the lowest lateral sinus of 'Deksavanna' are converging. The predominant shape of the base of the leaf of 'Dekcosmic' is rounded while it is obtuse for 'Deksavanna'. The diameter of the disc relative to the flower head diameter is small to medium for 'Dekcosmic' while it is medium to large for 'Deksavanna'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, tall to very tall, non-bushy type, response group 4 (7 weeks) when grown with precise day length control

STEM: green, medium size stipule

PETIOLE: attitude is horizontal, short to medium length relative to leaf length

LEAF: attitude is horizontal, medium length including petiole, medium width, medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is short to medium, lowest lateral sinus is medium to deep, margins of lowest lateral sinus are overlapping, predominant shape of base is rounded, weak glossiness on upper side, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, shallow to medium depth of indentations of margin

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow at widest point, small angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, attitude of lateral flower heads is upright

FLOWER BUD: outer side is yellow orange (RHS 11A) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: few per stem, semi-double, daisy type, medium diameter in non-disbudded plants, medium to high height in non-disbudded plants, medium to long peduncle, few rows of ray florets

RAY FLORET: medium to many per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, ribbed on upper surface, short corolla tube, weakly convex profile in cross-section at widest point, weakly involute margins along basal quarter, longitudinal axis has medium reflexing along distal half, longitudinal axis of ray floret from inner row has medium reflexing along distal quarter, short to medium length, broad to very broad, low length to width ratio, pointed tip, inner side is yellow (RHS 6B), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side

DISC: medium diameter, small to medium diameter relative to flower head diameter, green without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, yellowish green at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Dekcosmic’ was bred and developed by the breeder, Cornelis W. Dekker, in Hensbroek, Netherlands, as part of a planned breeding program. It originated from a hybrid cross conducted in September 2007 between the proprietary seedling designated ‘49796’ as the female parent, and the proprietary seedling designated ‘50340’ as the male parent. ‘Dekcosmic’ was selected from the resultant progeny in March 2008 based on its strong plant vigour, strong stem, and good vase life. Asexual reproduction of ‘Dekcosmic’ was first conducted in April 2008.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Dekcosmic’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2010/0686, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Chrysanthemum: 'Dekcosmic'

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Dekfrancofone Red'  
**Application number:** 11-7454  
**Application date:** 2011/12/29  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Dekfrancofone'

**Summary:** *The main colour of the inner side of the ray floret is dark purple red for 'Dekfrancofone Red' while it is yellow brown for 'Dekfrancofone'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** pot chrysanthemum, tall to very tall, non-bushy type, response group 8 (9 weeks) when grown with precise day length control

**STEM:** green tinged with purple or brown, large stipule

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

**LEAF:** attitude is horizontal, medium length including petiole, medium width, medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium to long, lowest lateral sinus is deep, margins of lowest lateral sinus are overlapping, predominant shape of base is rounded, absent or very weak glossiness on upper side, light green on upper side, few to medium number of indentations of margin, shallow to medium depth of indentations of margin

**INFLORESCENCE:** deeply domed form, medium to broad at widest point, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, attitude of lateral flower heads is upright to semi-upright

**FLOWER BUD:** outer side is dark purple red (slightly darker than RHS N186D) just before opening

**FLOWER HEAD:** medium number per stem, semi-double, daisy type, medium diameter, medium diameter in non-disbudded plants, medium height in non-disbudded plants, long peduncle, very few to few rows of ray florets

**RAY FLORET:** few to medium number per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, ribbed on upper surface, short corolla tube, weakly convex profile in cross-section at widest point, weakly involute margins along basal quarter, longitudinal axis has weak to medium reflexing along distal half, short to medium length, medium to broad, low length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is dark purple red (RHS 185A), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side

**DISC:** medium diameter, small to medium diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is slightly conical, green without dark central spot before anther dehiscence, yellowish green at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Dekfrancofone Red’ was discovered and developed by the breeder, Cornelis W. Dekker, in Hensbroek, Netherlands, as part of a planned breeding program. It was discovered in November 2009 as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety ‘Dekfrancofone’. ‘Dekfrancofone Red’ was selected based on its red flower colour, and plant growth habit similar to ‘Dekfrancofone’. Asexual reproduction of ‘Dekfrancofone Red’ was first conducted in December 2009.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Dekfrancofone Red’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2011/1852, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Dekfrancofone Red’**

	<b>‘Dekfrancofone Red’</b>	<b>‘Dekfrancofone’*</b>
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main colour	185A	N163D
*reference variety		





Chrysanthemum: 'Dekfrancofone Red'

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Deklightning'  
**Application number:** 12-7658  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fidance'

**Summary:** *The flower head of 'Deklightning' has a greater number of ray florets than the flower head of 'Fidance'. The main colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'Deklightning' is purple whereas it is violet for 'Fidance'. The colour of the outer side of the ray floret in comparison to the colour of the inner side is markedly different for 'Deklightning' while it is similar for 'Fidance'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, tall, non-bushy type, response group 8 (9 weeks) when grown with precise day length control

STEM: green, medium size stipule

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

LEAF: attitude is horizontal, medium length including petiole, medium width, medium 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 overlapping, predominant shape of base is rounded, weak glossiness on upper side, dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, shallow to medium depth of indentations of margin

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

FLOWER BUD: outer side is dark purple red (RHS N186D) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: few per stem, semi-double, daisy type, medium diameter in non-disbudded plants, high height in non-disbudded plants, long to very long peduncle, very few to few rows of ray florets

RAY FLORET: many to very many per flower head, spatulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately to strongly ascending, ribbed on upper surface, medium to long corolla tube, profile of corolla tube is oblate, moderately concave profile in cross-section at widest point, moderately revolute margins along distal quarter, longitudinal axis has weak incurving along distal quarter, medium length, medium width, low to medium length to width ratio, mamillate tip, inner side is purple (slightly darker than RHS 72A), colour of outer side in comparison to inner side is markedly different, outer side is violet (RHS 77D)

DISC: medium size diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is slightly domed, green without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Deklightning’ was bred and developed by the breeder, Cornelis W. Dekker, in Hensbroek, Netherlands, as part of a planned breeding program. It originated from a hybrid cross conducted in October 2008 between the proprietary seedling designated ‘07.63564.01’ as the female parent, and the proprietary seedling designated ‘07.63967.01’ as the male parent. ‘Deklightning’ was selected from the resultant progeny in April 2009 based on its purple flower colour, spatulate type ray florets, good response time, and good vase life. Asexual reproduction of ‘Deklightning’ was first conducted in May 2009.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Deklightning’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2011/1853, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Deklightning’**

	‘Deklightning’	‘Fidance’*
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
main colour	72A, but slightly darker	N78D

\*reference variety



Chrysanthemum: 'Deklightning'

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<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Deklizard Lime'</b>
<b>Application number:</b>	11-7304
<b>Application date:</b>	2011/06/07
<b>Applicant:</b>	Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Dekosorno' and 'Dekgreenlizard'

**Summary:** *The flower head of 'Deklizard Lime' has fewer rows of ray florets than the flower head of 'Dekosorno'. The main colour of the inner side of the ray floret of 'Deklizard Lime' is yellow green whereas it is light green for 'Dekosorno' and 'Dekgreenlizard'. The longitudinal axis of the ray floret of 'Deklizard Lime' is reflexing whereas it is incurving for 'Dekosorno'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, tall, non-bushy type, response group 5 (7.5 weeks) when grown with precise day length control

STEM: green, medium size stipule

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

LEAF: attitude is horizontal, medium length including petiole, medium width, medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is medium, lowest lateral sinus is deep to very deep, margins of lowest lateral sinus are touching, predominant shape of base is rounded, absent or very weak glossiness on upper side, medium green on upper side, medium to many indentations of margin, medium to deep indentations of margin

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow at widest point, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, attitude of lateral flower heads is upright to semi-upright

FLOWER BUD: outer side is light green (nearest to RHS N144C, but slightly less yellow) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: few per stem, semi-double, daisy type, small to medium diameter in non-disbudded plants, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, long peduncle, few rows of ray florets

RAY FLORET: many per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is horizontal to moderately descending, ribbed on upper surface, very short corolla tube, moderately convex profile in cross-section at widest point, weakly involute margins along basal quarter, longitudinal axis has weak to medium reflexing along distal half, short to medium length, narrow to medium width, low to medium length to width ratio, mamillate tip, inner side is yellow green (RHS 151B), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side

DISC: medium to large diameter, medium to large diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is slightly domed, green without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, yellow orange at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Deklizard Lime’ was bred and developed by the breeder, Cornelis W. Dekker, in Hensbroek, Netherlands, as part of a planned breeding program. It originated from a hybrid cross conducted in November 2006 between the proprietary seedling designated ‘44232’ as the female parent, and the proprietary seedling designated ‘05.46002.01’ as the male parent. ‘Deklizard Lime’ was selected from the resultant progeny in April 2007 based on its unique, green flower colour, good stem quality, and good vase life. Asexual reproduction of ‘Deklizard Lime’ was first conducted in May 2007.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Deklizard Lime’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2010/2839, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Deklizard Lime’**

	‘Deklizard Lime’	‘Dekosorno’*	‘Dekgreenlizard’*
<i>Colour of inner side of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
main colour	151B	145C	145A and 145B
*reference varieties			





Chrysanthemum: 'Deklizard Lime'

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Dekmajor Pink'  
**Application number:** 11-7306  
**Application date:** 2011/06/07  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands

**Description:**

**PLANT:** pot chrysanthemum, very tall, non-bushy type, response group 4 (7 weeks) when grown with precise day length control

**STEM:** green, large stipule

**PETIOLE:** attitude is moderately upwards, short relative to leaf length

**LEAF:** attitude is moderately upwards, medium length including petiole, medium width, medium length to width ratio, length of terminal lobe relative to leaf length is long, lowest lateral sinus is deep, margins of lowest lateral sinus are overlapping,

predominant shape of base is cordate, absent or very weak glossiness on upper side, dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, medium depth of indentations of margin

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow at widest point, small angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, attitude of lateral flower heads is upright to semi-upright

FLOWER BUD: outer side is blue pink (RHS 186D, but slightly more yellow) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: medium number per stem, semi-double, daisy type, medium diameter in non-disbudded plants, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, medium length peduncle, very few to few rows of ray florets

RAY FLORET: medium number per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, ribbed on upper surface, very short to short corolla tube, weakly convex profile in cross-section at widest point, weakly involute margins along basal three quarters, longitudinal axis has weak reflexing along distal half, short to medium length, medium width, low to medium length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is light blue violet (RHS 76D), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side

DISC: medium diameter, medium diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is slightly domed, green without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, green at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Dekmajor Pink’ was discovered and developed by the breeder, Cornelis W. Dekker, in Hensbroek, Netherlands, as part of a planned breeding program. It was discovered in December 2008 as a naturally occurring whole plant mutation of the variety ‘Dekmajor’. ‘Dekmajor Pink’ was selected based on its large flower size, pink flower colour, numerous flower heads, and similar good qualities as ‘Dekmajor’. Asexual reproduction of ‘Dekmajor Pink’ was first conducted in January 2009.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Dekmajor Pink’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2010/2045, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Chrysanthemum: 'Dekmajor Pink'

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Deknadya'  
**Application number:** 12-7659  
**Application date:** 2012/07/16  
**Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Zanmuspinner'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'Deknadya' are shorter, and have more ray florets per flower head than the plants of 'Zanmuspinner'. The colour of the disc at anther dehiscence is light green for 'Deknadya' while the disc of 'Zanmuspinner' is yellow green.*

**Description:**

PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, medium height, non-bushy type, response group 4 (7 weeks) when grown with precise day length control

STEM: green, large stipule

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

LEAF: attitude is moderately downwards, medium to long including petiole, medium width, medium to 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 overlapping, predominant shape of base is rounded, weak glossiness on upper side, medium green on upper side, few indentations of margin, shallow to medium depth indentations of margin

FLOWER BUD: outer side is yellow green (nearest to RHS 1C, but darker) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double, anemone type, medium diameter in disbudded plants, very low height in disbudded plants, short to medium length peduncle, few rows of ray florets

RAY FLORET: very many per flower head, two types, predominate type is spatulate, secondary type is quilled, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending to horizontal, ribbed on upper surface, long to very long corolla tube, profile of corolla tube is triangular, strongly concave profile in cross-section at widest point, spatulate type has weakly revolute margins along distal quarter, longitudinal axis has medium strength of incurving along extreme tip to distal quarter, medium to long, narrow, very high length to width ratio, dentate tip, inner side is white (RHS NN155B), colour of outer side is similar to colour of inner side

DISC: medium to large diameter, medium to large diameter relative to flower head diameter, dark green (nearest to RHS 144A, but slightly more yellow) before anther dehiscence, light green (nearest to N144D, but slightly more yellow) at anther dehiscence

DISC FLORET: enlarged tubular type, medium length, light green (nearest to 145C, but more yellow) with green at the extreme tip

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Deknadya’ was bred and developed by the breeder, Cornelis W. Dekker, in Hensbroek, Netherlands, as part of a planned breeding program. It originated from a hybrid cross conducted in October 2007 between the proprietary seedling designated ‘06.51467.01’ as the female parent, and the proprietary seedling designated ‘05.39833.03’ as the male parent. ‘Deknadya’ was selected from the resultant progeny in May 2008 based on its unique flower, and large, green disc. Asexual reproduction of ‘Deknadya’ was first conducted in June 2008.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Deknadya’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2010/2841, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Deknadya’**

	‘Deknadya’	‘Zanmuspinner’*
<i>Colour of disc (RHS)</i>		
at anther dehiscence	nearest to N144D, but slightly more yellow	2D
*reference variety		





Chrysanthemum: 'Deknadya'

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<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Deksharapova'</b>
<b>Application number:</b>	11-7455
<b>Application date:</b>	2011/12/29
<b>Applicant:</b>	Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	Cornelis W. Dekker, Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Dekosorno'

**Summary:** *The length of the petiole relative to the leaf length is very short to short for 'Deksharapova' while it is medium for 'Dekosorno'. The depth of the lowest lateral sinus of the leaf of 'Deksharapova' is shallower than it is for 'Dekosorno'. The flower head of 'Deksharapova' has fewer rows of ray florets than the flower head of 'Dekosorno'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: pot chrysanthemum, tall, non-bushy type, response group 6 (8 weeks) when grown with precise day length control

STEM: green, absent or very small stipule

PETIOLE: attitude is moderately upwards, very short to short relative to leaf length

LEAF: attitude is horizontal, short to medium length including petiole, narrow to medium width, 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 rounded, weak glossiness on upper side, dark green on upper side, medium number of indentations of margin, shallow indentations of margin

INFLORESCENCE: deeply domed form, narrow at widest point, medium angle between primary lateral shoot and stem, attitude of lateral flower heads is semi-upright

FLOWER BUD: outer side is light green (nearest RHS N144C, but slightly less yellow) just before opening

FLOWER HEAD: few per stem, semi-double, daisy type, medium diameter in non-disbudded plants, low to medium height in non-disbudded plants, medium to long peduncle, few rows of ray florets

RAY FLORET: many per flower head, ligulate type, attitude of basal part is moderately ascending, ribbed on upper surface, short corolla tube, weakly concave profile in cross-section at widest point, weakly revolute margins along distal half, longitudinal axis has weak incurving along distal quarter, short to medium length, narrow to medium width, low to medium length to width ratio, pointed tip, inner side is light green (between RHS 145B and 145C, becoming darker in the basal half), colour of outer side is markedly different from colour of inner side, colour of outer side is light green (nearest to RHS N144A, but more yellow)

DISC: medium size diameter, medium to large diameter relative to flower head diameter, profile in cross-section is slightly domed, green without dark spot at centre before anther dehiscence, medium yellow at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Deksharapova’ was bred and developed by the breeder, Cornelis W. Dekker, in Hensbroek, Netherlands, as part of a planned breeding program. It originated from a hybrid cross conducted in February 2008 between the proprietary seedling designated ‘51478’ as the female parent, and the proprietary seedling designated ‘05.44150.01’ as the male parent. ‘Deksharapova’ was selected from the resultant progeny in October 2008 based on its green flower colour, good plant growth habit, and good flower size. Asexual reproduction of ‘Deksharapova’ was first conducted in November 2009.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Deksharapova’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2010/2842, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Chrysanthemum: 'Deksharapova'

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CLEOME

### CLEOME (*Cleome*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Inclesnabl'  
**Trade name:** Senorita Blanca  
**Application number:** 12-7570  
**Application date:** 2012/03/22  
**Applicant:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Silvia Hofman, InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Inncleosr' (Senorita Rosalita)

**Summary:** *The petal of 'Inclesnabl' is light blue violet with blue pink veins while that of 'Inncleosr' is blue pink with a brighter blue pink mid-section, aging to light blue violet with violet mid-section.*

#### Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium density of foliage

STEM: edged shape, light green, very weak anthocyanin colouration at internodes, medium pubescence

LEAF: compound, three to five leaflets

LEAFLET: elliptic, acute apex, cuneate base, serrate margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper or lower side, sparse pubescence on upper side between veins, sparse pubescence on lower side

PETIOLE: weak anthocyanin, wings absent

INFLORESCENCE: raceme

PEDICEL: purple

PETAL: elliptic, light blue violet (whiter than RHS 76D) with blue pink (RHS N74D) veins

STYLE: greyed purple

STIGMA: light greyed purple

FILAMENT: greyed purple

ANTHER: dull yellow

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Inclesnabl' originated from a naturally occurring whole plant mutation discovered in France in early 2010, and was further developed by the breeder Silvia Hofmann by cuttings during spring 2010 in Gensingen, Germany. The new variety was selected based on its flower and bud colour.

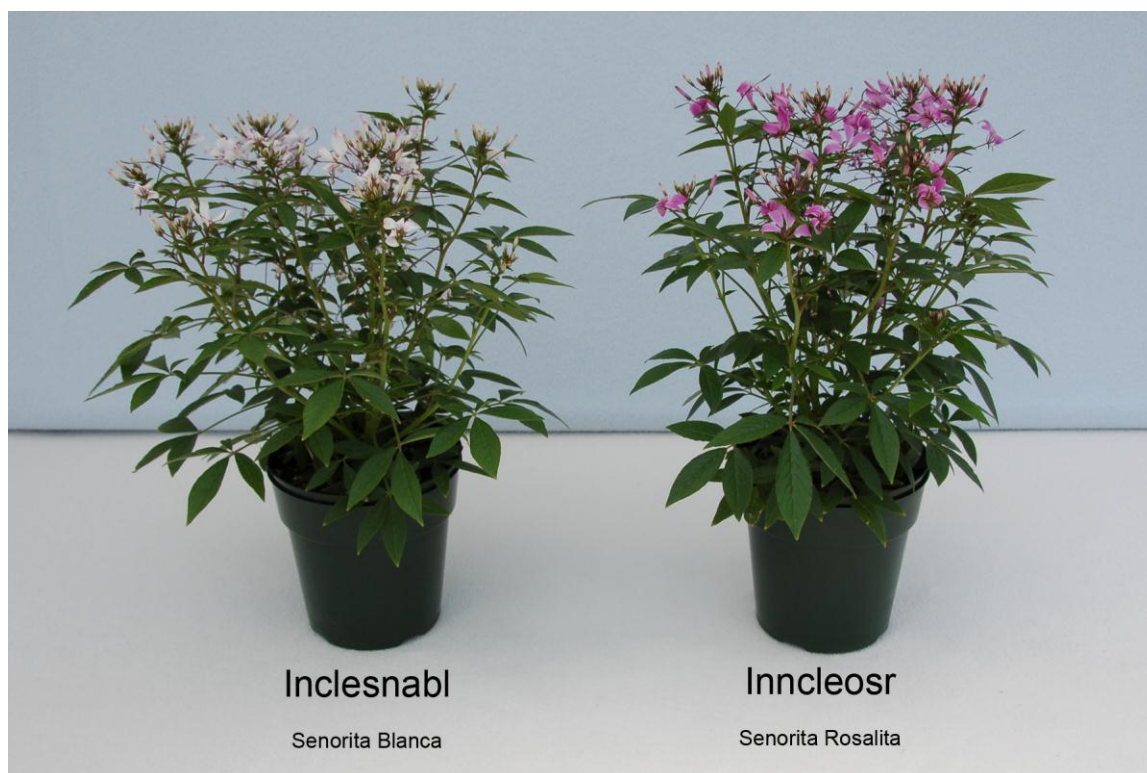
**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Inclesnabl' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15.2 cm pots on April 17, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 15, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

#### Comparison table for 'Inclesnabl'

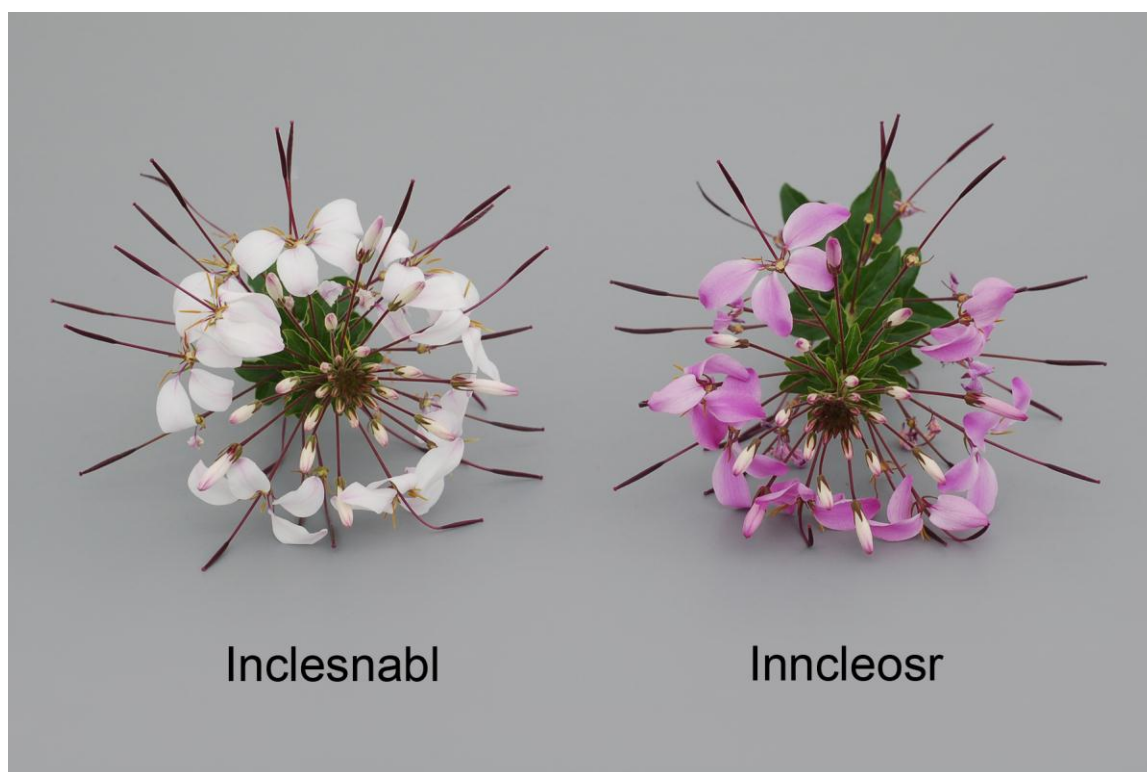
'Inclesnabl'		'Inncleosr**
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
main	whiter than 76D with N74D veins	N74D with mid-section brighter than 72C
aged	n/a	76D with mid-section N78D

\*reference variety

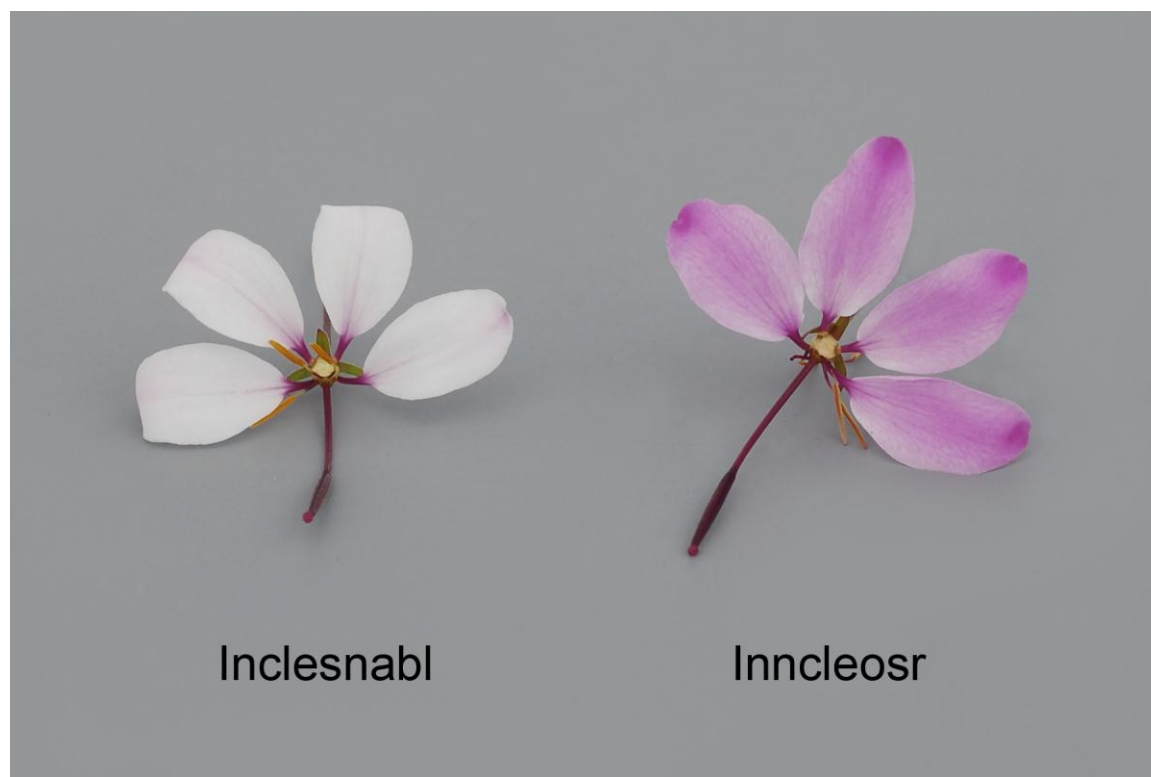




Cleome: 'Inclesnabl' (left) with reference variety 'Inncleosr' (right)



Cleome: 'Inclesnabl' (left) with reference variety 'Inncleosr' (right)



Cleome: 'Inclesnabl' (left) with reference variety 'Inncleosr' (right)

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## CORALBERRY

**CORALBERRY***(Ardisia crenata)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Queen Pablo'  
**Application number:** 12-7773  
**Application date:** 2012/10/29  
**Applicant:** D.L. van den Bos, Gravenzande, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** D.L. van den Bos, Gravenzande, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'White Marble'

**Summary:** *The corolla lobe of 'Queen Pablo' is white while it is white with a pink flush for 'White Marble'. The fruit of 'Queen Pablo' is smaller in diameter than that of 'White Marble'. The fruit skin of 'Queen Pablo' is light yellow while it is light yellow to white for 'White Marble'.*

**Description:**

STEM: medium green

LEAF BLADE: upper side is dark green, lower side is medium grey green, elliptic, medium glossiness on upper side, concave shape in cross section, weak undulation of margin, crenate margin, acute tip

PEDICEL: light green

FLOWER: many, star-shaped

COROLLA LOBE: white (RHS NN155A)

ANTHER: yellow, spatulate

STYLE: light green

FRUIT: many, oblate, flattened apex, skin is light yellow (RHS 11C)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Queen Pablo' originated as a whole plant mutation of the parent variety 'Queen Star'. It was discovered in December 2008 by Dick van den Bos in Gravenzande, The Netherlands. The variety was selected in December 2008 based on its white coloured berries and compact growth.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'Queen Pablo' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2011/0183, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Naktuinbouw in Roelofarendsveen, The Netherlands in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Queen Pablo'**

	'Queen Pablo'	'White Marble'*
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)		
main	NN155A	N155A with a pink flush
Fruit diameter (cm)		
mean	0.08	0.10
Colour of fruit skin (RHS)		
main	11C	4D-155A

\*reference variety



Coralberry: 'Queen Pablo'



Coralberry: 'Queen Pablo'



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## DIASCIA

**DIASCIA**  
(*Diascia*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunjodiblupi'  
**Application number:** 12-7721  
**Application date:** 2012/09/06  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jimmy Jones, United Kingdom  
 David Jones, United Kingdom

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Diastu' (Flying Colors Antique Rose) and 'Sunjodiropi' (Sundiascia Upright Rose Pink)

**Summary:** *The plants of 'Sunjodiblupi' are upright while those of 'Diastu' are semi-upright. The plants of 'Sunjodiblupi' are taller than those of 'Diastu'. The leaf of 'Sunjodiblupi' is larger than that of both reference varieties. The corolla of 'Sunjodiblupi' is shorter than that of 'Diastu' while it is longer than that of 'Sunjodiropi'. The upper side of the corolla of 'Sunjodiblupi' is purple red whereas it is blue pink for 'Diastu' and darker purple red for 'Sunjodiropi'. The lower lobe of the corolla of 'Sunjodiblupi' has a yellow palate and no trichomal elaiophores while 'Diastu' has trichomal elaiophores and no palate. The spur of 'Sunjodiblupi' is blue pink to light blue pink while it is purple to blue pink for 'Diastu' and purple red for 'Sunjodiropi'. The spur of 'Sunjodiblupi' is strongly curved with the tip pointing inwards while the spur of 'Diastu' is straight or weakly curved with the tip pointing downwards.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium to dense branching

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration below inflorescence

LEAF BLADE: acute apex, cordate base, absent or very weak glossiness on upper side, no variegation, medium green on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: medium density

PEDICEL: medium angle relative to peduncle, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: upper side is purple red (lighter than RHS N57D), medium reflexing of lateral lobes

LOWER LOBE: broader than long in relation to width, medium incurving, weak to medium undulation of margin, no trichomal elaiophores

COROLLA WINDOW: medium yellow

SPUR: medium length, blue pink to light blue pink (closest to RHS 63C-D), strong curvature, tip pointing inwards

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunjodiblupi' originated from a controlled pollination of female parent 'd6770' and male parent 'd5233' conducted on June 7, 2008 at Penhow Nurseries in Carrow Hill, St. Brides Netherwent, United Kingdom. Seeds were germinated and grown to maturity. On August 20, 2008, one plant was selected for its growth habit and flower colour and further propagated by cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Sunjodiblupi' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 16, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sunjodiblupi'**

	'Sunjodiblupi'	'Diastu'*	'Sunjodiropi'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	28.3	17.0	27.4
std. deviation	2.48	1.14	1.78

*Leaf length including petiole (cm)*

mean	4.3	2.4	3.4
std. deviation	0.30	0.17	0.25

*Leaf width (cm)*

mean	2.9	1.7	2.3
std. deviation	0.15	0.09	0.14

*Corolla length (cm)*

mean	1.8	2.1	1.5
std. deviation	0.09	0.11	0.07

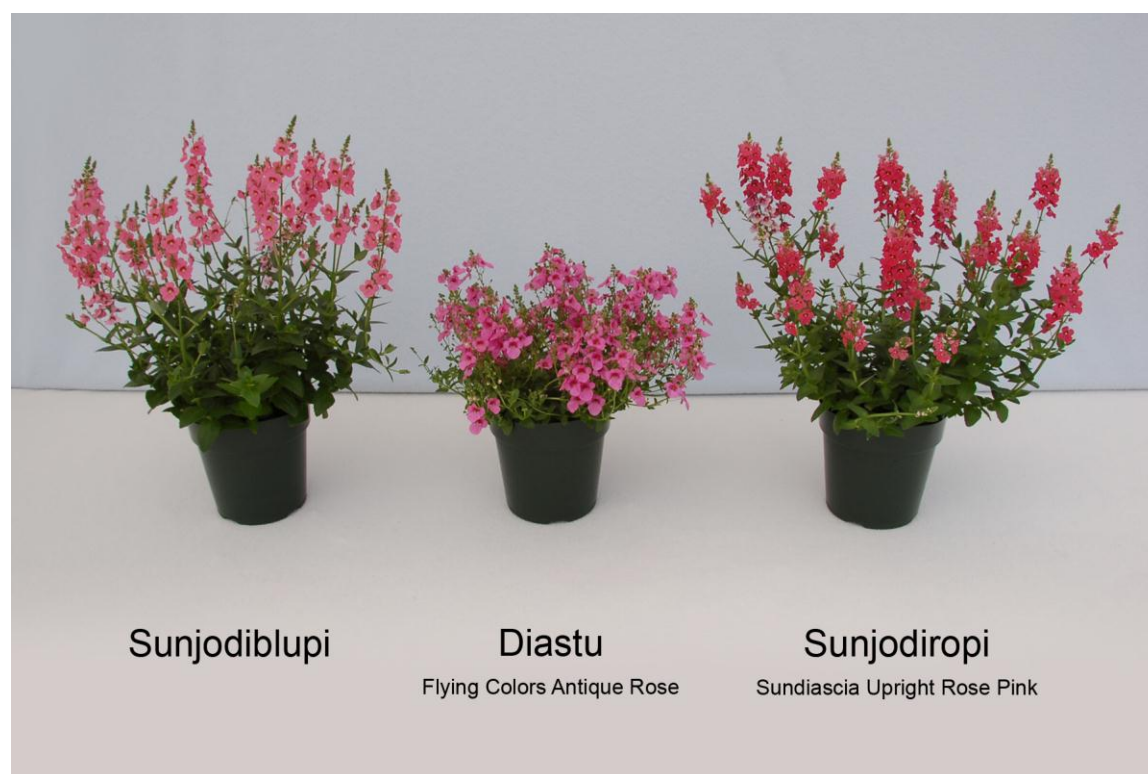
*Colour of corolla (RHS)*

upper side	lighter than N57D	N66D	54A-B
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*Colour of spur (RHS)*

main	closest to 63C-D	duller than 70B-C	duller than 54A-B
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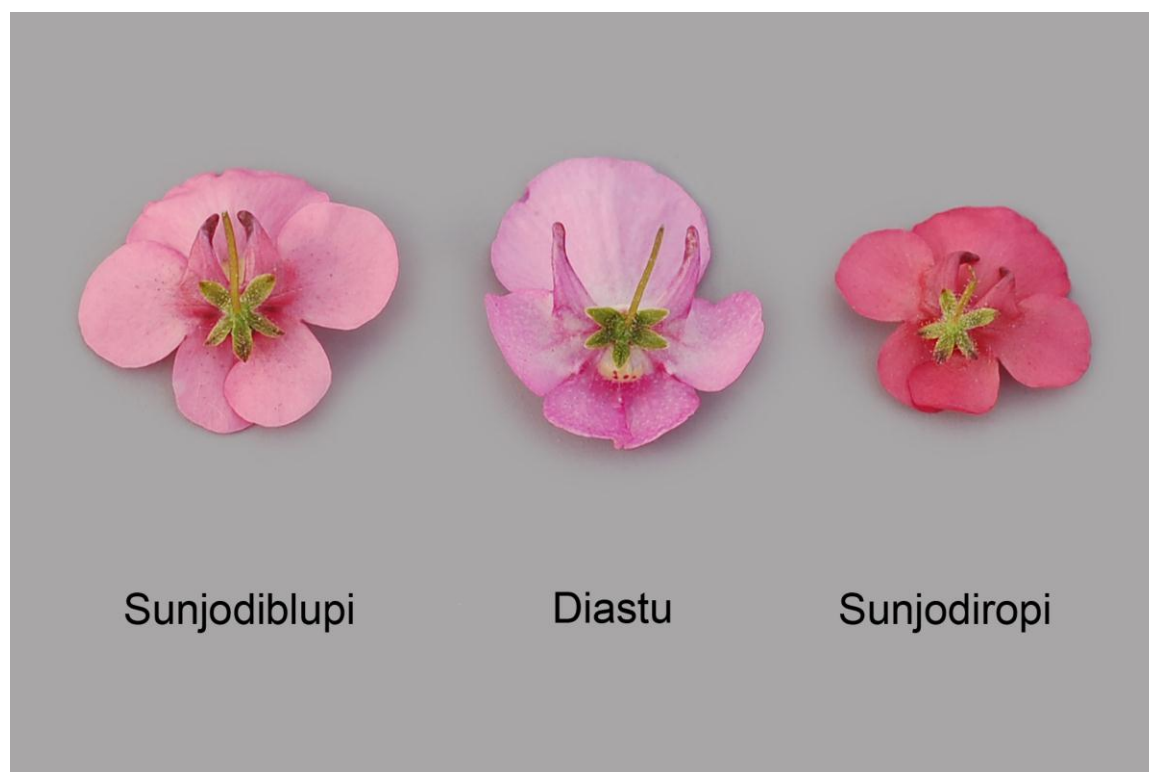
\*reference varieties



Diascia: 'Sunjodiblupi' (left) with reference varieties 'Diastu' (centre) and 'Sunjodiropi' (right)



Diascia: 'Sunjodiblupi' (left) with reference varieties 'Diastu' (centre) and 'Sunjodiropi' (right)



Diascia: 'Sunjodiblupi' (left) with reference varieties 'Diastu' (centre) and 'Sunjodiropi' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sunjodiora’  
**Trade name:** Sundiascia Upright Orange  
**Application number:** 12-7722  
**Application date:** 2012/09/06  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jimmy Jones, United Kingdom  
 David Jones, United Kingdom

**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Genta Mandarin’

**Summary:** *The plants of ‘Sunjodiora’ are upright while those of ‘Genta Mandarin’ are spreading. The plants of ‘Sunjodiora’ are taller than those of ‘Genta Mandarin’. The leaf of ‘Sunjodiora’ is larger than that of ‘Genta Mandarin’. The pedicel of ‘Sunjodiora’ is shorter than that of ‘Genta Mandarin’. The corolla of ‘Sunjodiora’ is narrower than that of ‘Genta Mandarin’. The upper side of the corolla of ‘Sunjodiora’ is orange red whereas it is orange red to orange brown for ‘Genta Mandarin’. The spur of ‘Sunjodiora’ is orange red to orange pink, medium length and strongly curved with the tip pointing inwards while the spur of ‘Genta Mandarin’ is dark pink red, long and straight or weakly curved with the tip pointing outwards.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium density branching

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration below inflorescence

LEAF BLADE: acute apex, cordate base, absent or very weak glossiness on upper side, no variegation, medium green on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: medium to dense

PEDICEL: medium angle relative to peduncle, weak anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: upper side is orange red (RHS 40C-D), absent to medium reflexing of lateral lobes

LOWER LOBE: broader than long in relation to width, absent or weak incurving, absent or very weak undulation of margin, no trichomal elaiophores

COROLLA WINDOW: medium yellow

SPUR: medium length, orange red to orange pink (RHS 35B-C), strong curvature, tip pointing inwards

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunjodiora’ originated from a controlled pollination of female parent ‘d8792’ and male parent ‘d714’ conducted on June 7, 2008 at Penhow Nurseries in Carrow Hill, St. Brides Netherwent, United Kingdom. Seeds were germinated and grown to maturity. On August 20, 2008, one plant was selected for its growth habit and flower colour and further propagated by cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Sunjodiora’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 16, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunjodiora’**

	‘Sunjodiora’	‘Genta Mandarin’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	31.9	19.1
std. deviation	2.18	1.78
<i>Leaf length including petiole (cm)</i>		
mean	4.1	2.7
std. deviation	0.15	0.21
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	1.7
std. deviation	0.22	0.15

*Pedicle length (cm)*

mean	0.6	1.4
std. deviation	0.09	0.18

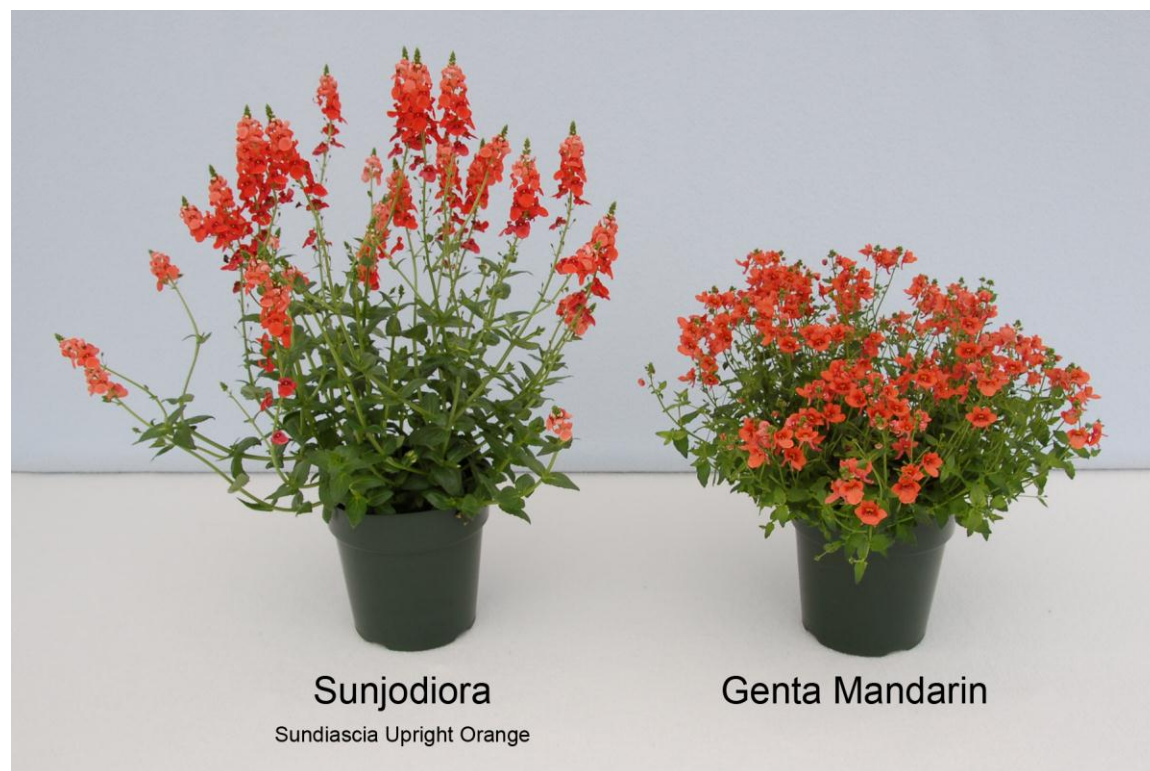
*Corolla width (cm)*

mean	1.6	2.1
std. deviation	0.20	0.10

*Colour of corolla (RHS)*

upper side	closest to 40C-D	closest to 33B-C
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\*reference variety



Diascia: 'Sunjodiora' (left) with reference variety 'Genta Mandarin' (right)



Diascia: 'Sunjodiora' (left) with reference variety 'Genta Mandarin' (right)



Diascia: 'Sunjodiora' (left) with reference variety 'Genta Mandarin' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sunjodipi’  
**Trade name:** Sundiascia Upright Blush Pink  
**Application number:** 12-7723  
**Application date:** 2012/09/06  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jimmy Jones, United Kingdom  
 David Jones, United Kingdom

**Varieties used for comparison:** ‘Diastu’ (Flying Colors Antique Rose) and ‘Sunjodiblupi’

**Summary:** *The plants of ‘Sunjodipi’ are semi-upright while those of ‘Sunjodiblupi’ are upright. The plants of ‘Sunjodipi’ are taller than those of ‘Diastu’ and shorter than those of ‘Sunjodiblupi’. The leaf of ‘Sunjodipi’ is larger than that of ‘Diastu’ and smaller than that of ‘Sunjodiblupi’. The pedicel of ‘Sunjodipi’ is shorter than that of ‘Diastu’. The corolla of ‘Sunjodipi’ is shorter than that of ‘Diastu’. The upper side of the corolla of ‘Sunjodipi’ is light blue pink with tones of blue pink whereas it is blue pink throughout for ‘Diastu’ and purple red for ‘Sunjodiblupi’. The lower lobe of the corolla of ‘Sunjodipi’ has a yellow palate and no trichomal elaiophores while that of ‘Diastu’ has trichomal elaiophores and no palate. The spur of ‘Sunjodipi’ is strongly curved with the tip pointing inwards while the spur of ‘Diastu’ is straight or weakly curved with the tip pointing downwards.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, sparse to medium branching

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration below inflorescence

LEAF BLADE: acute apex, cordate base, absent or very weak glossiness, no variegation, medium green

INFLORESCENCE: medium to dense

PEDICEL: medium angle relative to peduncle, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: upper side is light blue pink (RHS 62B) with blue pink (RHS 62A) tones, absent or weak reflexing of lateral lobes

LOWER LOBE: broader than long in relation to width, absent or weak incurving, weak undulation of margin, no trichomal elaiophores, yellow palate present

COROLLA WINDOW: medium yellow

SPUR: short to medium length, blue pink (RHS 70C), strong curvature, tip pointing inwards

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunjodipi’ originated from a controlled pollination of female parent ‘d221’ and male parent ‘d1411’ conducted on June 7, 2008 at Penhow Nurseries in Carrow Hill, St. Brides Netherwent, United Kingdom. Seeds were germinated and grown to maturity. On August 20, 2008, one plant was selected for its growth habit and flower colour and further propagated by cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Sunjodipi’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 30, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunjodipi’**

	‘Sunjodipi’	‘Diastu’*	‘Sunjodiblupi’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	30.1	20.9	39.7
std. deviation	3.30	2.87	2.66
<i>Leaf length including petiole (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	2.4	4.3
std. deviation	0.21	0.17	0.30

*Leaf width (cm)*

mean	2.4	1.7	2.9
std. deviation	0.17	0.09	0.15

*Pedicle length (cm)*

mean	0.9	1.5	1.2
std. deviation	0.11	0.15	0.20

*Corolla length (cm)*

mean	1.7	2.1	1.8
std. deviation	0.18	0.11	0.09

*Colour of corolla (RHS)*

upper side	62B with 62A tones	N66D	lighter than N57D
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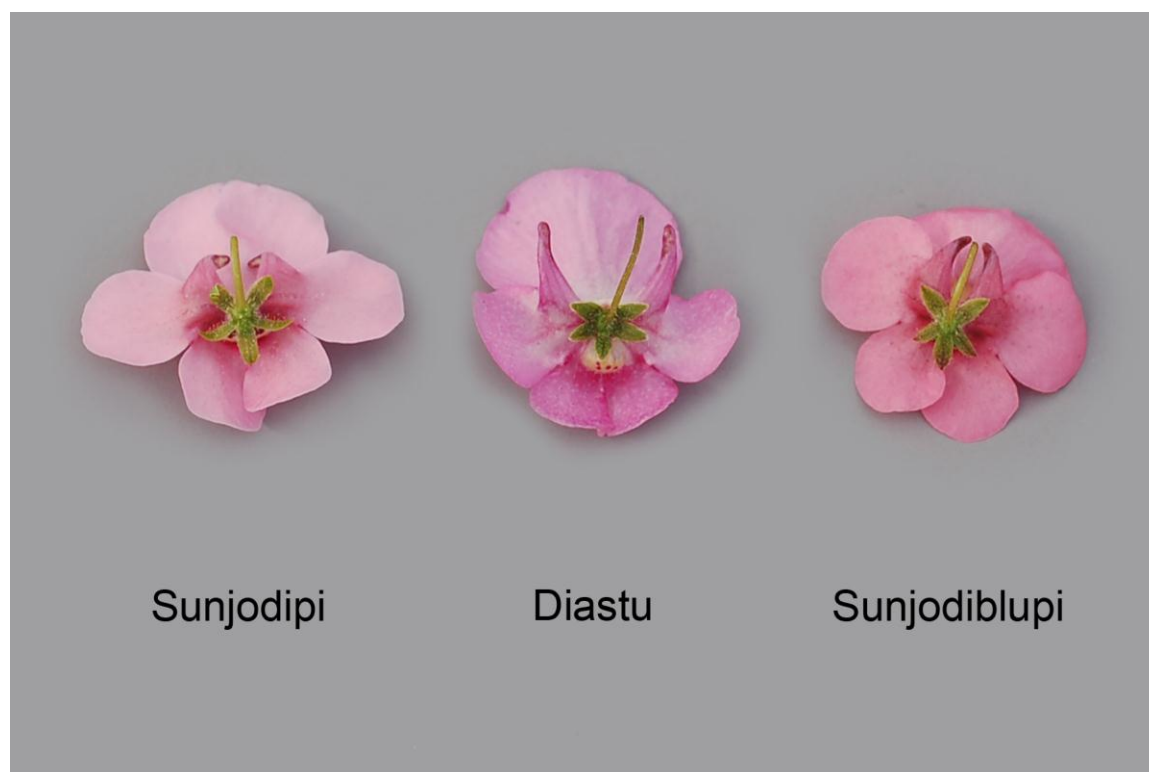
\*reference varieties



*Diascia*: 'Sunjodipi' (left) with reference varieties 'Diastu' (centre) and 'Sunjodiblupi' (right)



Diascia: 'Sunjodipi' (left) with reference varieties 'Diastu' (centre) and 'Sunjodiblupi' (right)



Diascia: 'Sunjodipi' (left) with reference varieties 'Diastu' (centre) and 'Sunjodiblupi' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sunjodiropi’  
**Trade name:** Sundiascia Upright Rose Pink  
**Application number:** 12-7724  
**Application date:** 2012/09/06  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jimmy Jones, United Kingdom  
 David Jones, United Kingdom

**Varieties used for comparison:** ‘Diastu’ (Flying Colors Antique Rose) and ‘Sunjodiblupi’

**Summary:** *The plants of ‘Sunjodiropi’ are upright while those of ‘Diastu’ are semi-upright. The plants of ‘Sunjodiropi’ are taller than those of ‘Diastu’. The leaf of ‘Sunjodiropi’ is larger than that of ‘Diastu’ while it is smaller than that of ‘Sunjodiblupi’. The corolla of ‘Sunjodiropi’ is shorter than that of both reference varieties. The upper side of the corolla of ‘Sunjodiropi’ is purple red whereas it is blue pink for ‘Diastu’ and lighter purple red for ‘Sunjodiblupi’. The lower lobe of the corolla of ‘Sunjodiropi’ has a yellow palate and no trichomal elaiophores while ‘Diastu’ has trichomal elaiophores and no palate. The spur of ‘Sunjodiropi’ is purple red while it is purple to blue pink for ‘Diastu’ and brighter blue pink to light blue pink for ‘Sunjodiblupi’. The spur of ‘Sunjodiropi’ is strongly curved with the tip pointing inwards while the spur of ‘Diastu’ is straight or weakly curved with the tip pointing downwards.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium density branching

STEM: no anthocyanin colouration below inflorescence

LEAF BLADE: acute apex, cordate base, absent or very weak glossiness on upper side, no variegation, medium green on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: medium to dense

PEDICEL: medium angle relative to peduncle, weak anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: upper side is purple red (RHS 54A-B), absent to medium reflexing of lateral lobes

LOWER LOBE: broader than long in relation to width, absent to weak incurving, absent or very weak undulation of margin, no trichomal elaiophores, yellow palate present

COROLLA WINDOW: medium yellow

SPUR: medium length, purple red (duller than RHS 54A-B), strong curvature, tip pointing inwards

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunjodiropi’ originated from a controlled pollination of female parent ‘d1001’ and male parent ‘d76’ conducted on June 7, 2008 at Penhow Nurseries in Carrow Hill, St. Brides Netherwent, United Kingdom. Seeds were germinated and grown to maturity. On August 20, 2008, one plant was selected for its growth habit and flower colour and further propagated by cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Sunjodiropi’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 16, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunjodiropi’**

	‘Sunjodiropi’	‘Diastu’*	‘Sunjodiblupi’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	27.4	17.0	28.3
std. deviation	1.78	1.14	2.48
<i>Leaf length including petiole (cm)</i>			
mean	3.4	2.4	4.3
std. deviation	0.25	0.17	0.30

*Leaf width (cm)*

mean	2.3	1.7	2.9
std. deviation	0.14	0.09	0.15

*Corolla length (cm)*

mean	1.5	2.1	1.8
std. deviation	0.07	0.11	0.09

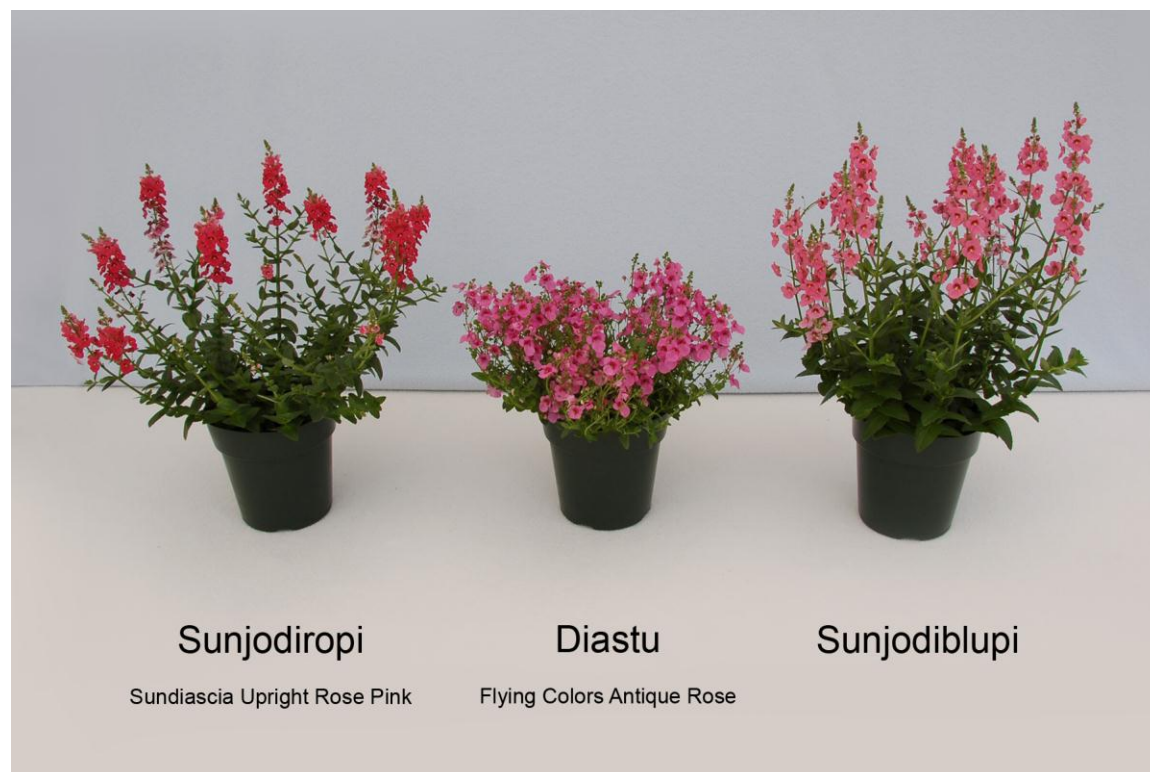
*Colour of corolla (RHS)*

upper side	54A-B	N66D	lighter than N57D
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*Colour of spur (RHS)*

main	duller than 54A-B	duller than 70B-C	closest to 63C-D
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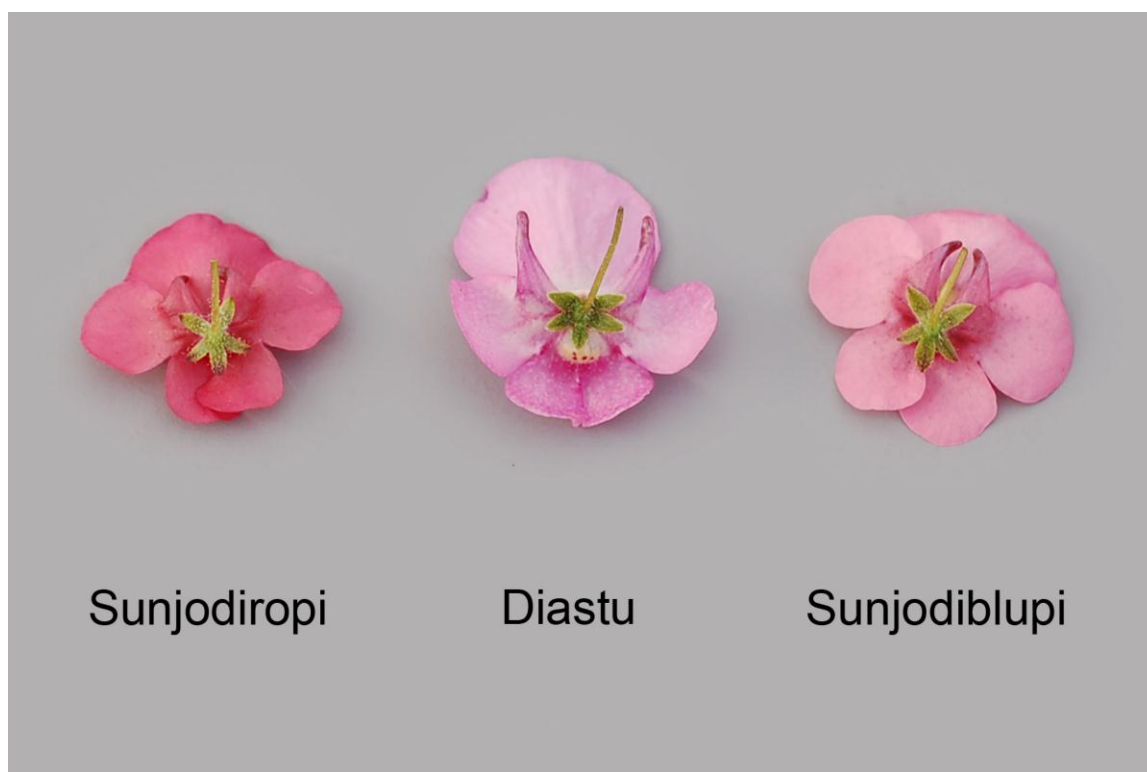
\*reference varieties



Diascia: 'Sunjodiropi' (left) with reference varieties 'Diastu' (centre) and 'Sunjodiblupi' (right)



Diascia: 'Sunjodiropi' (left) with reference varieties 'Diastu' (centre) and 'Sunjodiblupi' (right)



Diascia: 'Sunjodiropi' (left) with reference varieties 'Diastu' (centre) and 'Sunjodiblupi' (right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## DOGWOOD

### DOGWOOD (*Cornus alba*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Jefreb'  
**Trade name:** Little Rebel  
**Application number:** 12-7818  
**Application date:** 2012/12/19  
**Applicant:** Jeffries Nurseries Ltd., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba  
**Breeder:** W. G. Ronald, Jeffries Nurseries Ltd., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Bailhalo' (Ivory Halo)

**Summary:** *The growth habit of 'Jefreb' is broader than it is tall whereas 'Bailhalo' is almost as broad as it is tall. The plants of 'Jefreb' have thin stems with dense branching whereas the plants of 'Bailhalo' have medium thick stems with medium density of branching. The foliage of 'Jefreb' is not variegated whereas it is variegated on 'Bailhalo'.*

#### Description:

**PLANT:** oblate shaped shrub, bushy growth habit, medium height, dense branching, fast growth rate

**STEM:** medium green, thin, absent or very sparse pubescence, angular in cross section, smooth bark, medium glaucosity, medium number of lenticels

**BUD:** small, brown, conical shape, pointed apex, small bud scale

**PETIOLE:** strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF:** simple leaf type, opposite in arrangement

**LEAF BLADE:** lanceolate, acuminate apex, obtuse base, entire margin, lobing absent, no pubescence on upper surface, dark green on upper side (RHS 137A), variegation absent

**LOWER SIDE OF LEAF BLADE:** brown green (RHS 137C), absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the veins, no pubescence

**FLOWER:** none

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Jefreb' originated as a sport of the variety, 'Bailhalo', discovered by the breeders at Jeffries Nurseries, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba in the summer of 2005. It was selected for its foliage colour, compact growth habit and winter stem colour. Asexual reproduction of the new variety was first conducted by stem cutting at the Glenlea Greenhouse near Winnipeg, Manitoba in the summer of 2006.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Jefreb' was tested outdoors at Jeffries Nurseries Limited, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba during the summer of 2013. The plants were started as rooted cuttings in June 2009, grown in 4.5 litre pots and transplanted into 9 litre black plastic containers in May 2010. In May 2011, plants of 'Jefreb' and 'Bailhalo' were planted in 45 and 31.5 litre pots respectively. The trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart.

#### Comparison table for 'Jefreb'

	'Jefreb'	'Bailhalo'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	59.9	85.0
std. deviation	2.97	2.99
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	107.19	87.63
std. deviation	3.34	2.14

*Leaf blade length (cm)*

mean	10.76	9.04
std. deviation	0.80	0.57

*Leaf blade width (cm)*

mean	4.96	3.95
std. deviation	0.53	0.35

\*reference variety



Dogwood: 'Jefreb' (left) with reference variety 'Bailhalo' (right)

**DOGWOOD***(Cornus sericea subsp. sericea)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Neil Z'  
**Trade name:** Pucker Up  
**Application number:** 11-7420  
**Application date:** 2011/11/01  
**Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Neil Zureick, Cincinnati, Ohio, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Cardinal'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'Neil Z' have medium vigour while those of 'Cardinal' have very strong vigour. The new shoot of 'Neil Z' has dense pubescence while that of 'Cardinal' has absent to very sparse pubescence. The stem of 'Neil Z' has shorter internode length than that of 'Cardinal'. The leaf of 'Neil Z' is smaller than that of 'Cardinal'. The leaf of 'Neil Z' has very strong blistering while it is weak for 'Cardinal'. The petiole of 'Neil Z' is shorter than that of 'Cardinal'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: medium vigour, erect growth habit  
 SHOOT: weak to strong anthocyanin colouration  
 ONE YEAR OLD SHOOT: light brown and green, medium thickness  
 NEW SHOOT: light green, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: elliptic, acute apex, obtuse base, absent or very few incisions of margin, absent to weak undulation of margin, very strong blistering, sparse pubescence on upper side, ranging from absent to sparse pubescence on lower side, brown green (darker than RHS 146A) on upper side in summer, no variegation, petiole present

FLOWER: not observed

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Neil Z' originated from an open pollinated cross conducted between the female parent *Cornus sericea* subsp. *sericea* and pollen from an unknown male parent. 'Neil Z' was discovered and developed by the breeder Neil Zureick in Cincinnati, Ohio, United States. The new cultivar was selected in September 2003 based on its compact plant habit, glossy foliage, small thick leaves and attractive red stem colour in the winter.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Neil Z' were conducted in an outdoor irrigated container trial during the spring-summer of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety. All shrubs were grown from 'quick turn' liners, planted into 13.2 litre containers in June 2011. Observations and measurements were taken on June 1, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Neil Z'**

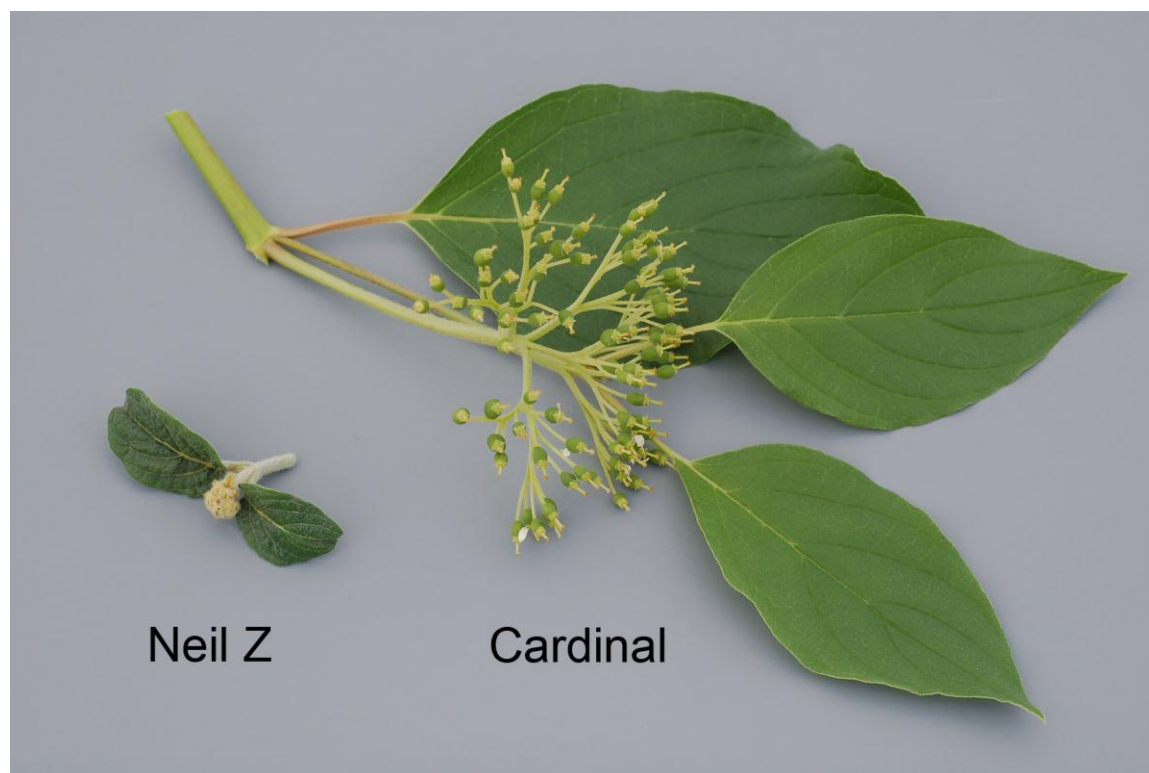
	'Neil Z'	'Cardinal'*
<i>Internode length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.8	10.2
std. deviation	0.35	1.55
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	12.6
std. deviation	0.4	0.9
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	6.7
std. deviation	0.15	0.35
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	0.7	2.4
std. deviation	0.08	0.42



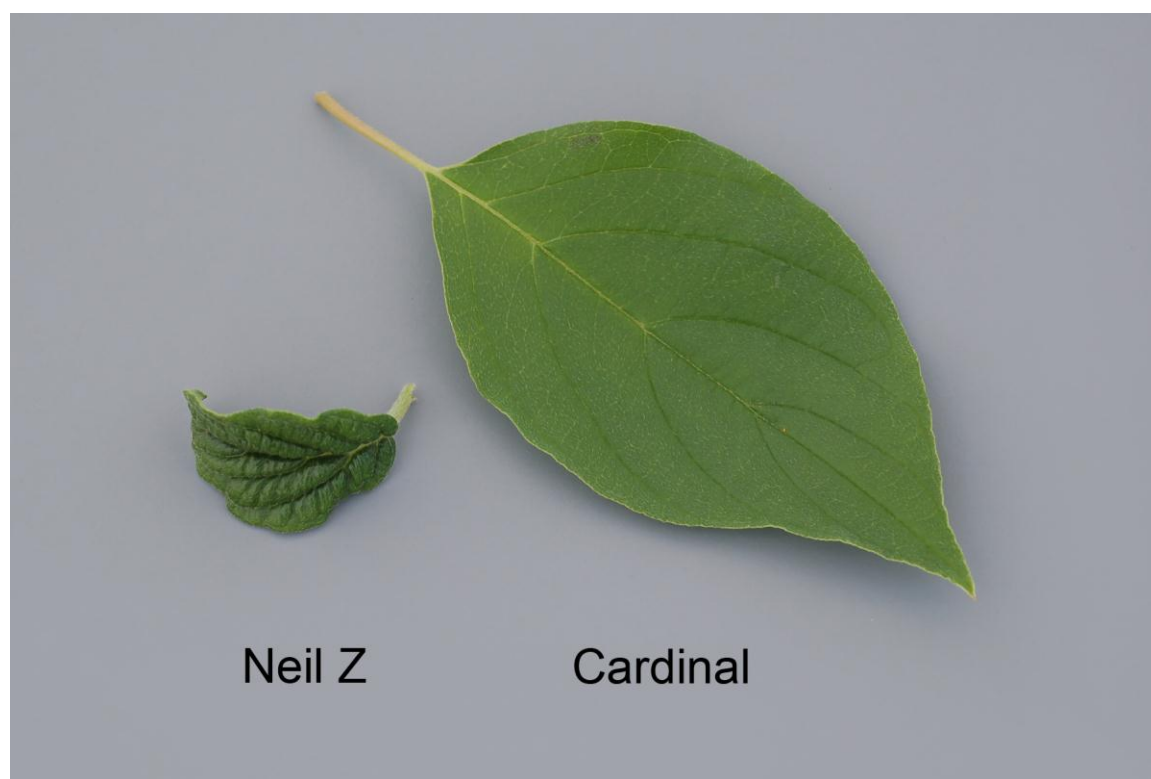
\*reference variety



Dogwood: 'Neil Z' (left) with reference variety 'Cardinal' (right)



Dogwood: 'Neil Z' (left) with reference variety 'Cardinal' (right)



Dogwood: 'Neil Z' (left) with reference variety 'Cardinal' (right)

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## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### GRANTS OF RIGHTS

#### ANGELONIA

(*Angelonia angustifolia*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4599  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-7115  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sungelobu'  
**Trade name:** Sungelonia Blue

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4600  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-7116  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sungelodepi'  
**Trade name:** Sungelonia Deep Pink

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4601  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-7117  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sungeloho'  
**Trade name:** Sungelonia White

#### APPLE

(*Malus*)

► **Holder:** David G. Evans, Oliver, British  
Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 4610  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/20  
**Application number:** 11-7345  
**Application date:** 2011/07/28  
**Approved denomination:** 'Okana'

#### ARGYRANTHEMUM

(*Argyranthemum frutescens*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4624  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7410  
**Application date:** 2011/11/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'CHQZ0001'  
**Trade name:** Sassy Red

#### ASPEN, TREMBLING

(*Populus tremuloides*)

► **Holder:** Bron and Sons Nursery  
Company, Grand Forks, British  
Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 4582  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/01  
**Application number:** 12-7590  
**Application date:** 2012/04/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'Prairie Skyrise'

#### ASTILBE

(*Astilbe*)

► **Holder:** Wilhelmus Franciscus van  
Veen, Noorden, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4611  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 10-6813  
**Application date:** 2010/01/29  
**Approved denomination:** 'Little Vision in Pink'

**BOXWOOD**  
(*Buxus microphylla*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America

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

**Certificate number:** 4595  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-7058  
**Application date:** 2010/08/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Eseles'  
**Trade name:** Wedding Ring

**CALIBRACHOA**  
(*Calibrachoa*)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4625  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-7123  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'CBRZ0002'  
**Trade name:** Callie Star Pink

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4626  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-7124  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'CBRZ0003'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Sweet Tart

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4627  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7411  
**Application date:** 2011/11/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'CBRZ0004'  
**Trade name:** Callie Yellow Improved

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4617  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-6896  
**Application date:** 2010/03/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLECA10216'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous Light Pink + Eye

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4618  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-6898  
**Application date:** 2010/03/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLECA10218'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous Compact Purple

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4602  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7233  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Suncallemon'  
**Trade name:** Million Bells Bouquet Cream

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4603  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7234  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Suncalpink'  
**Trade name:** Million Bells Bouquet Pink

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

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

**Certificate number:** 4604  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7235  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Suncalred'  
**Trade name:** Million Bells Mounding Red  
Improved

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4588  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7312  
**Application date:** 2011/06/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'US08CJ0202'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Double Rose

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4589  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7313  
**Application date:** 2011/06/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'US08CJ1601'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Double Lavender

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4590  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-6868  
**Application date:** 2010/02/25  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL58205'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Strawberry Punch

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4591  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7311  
**Application date:** 2011/06/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL83901'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Double Ruby

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4592  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7219  
**Application date:** 2011/03/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL84704'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Grape Punch

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4593  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7220  
**Application date:** 2011/03/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL87502'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Miss Lilac

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4594  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7221  
**Application date:** 2011/03/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCAL91001'  
**Trade name:** Superbells Cherry Star

### EUONYMUS (*Euonymus fortunei*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4596  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7354  
**Application date:** 2011/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Alban'  
**Trade name:** White Album

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### EUPATORIUM (*Eupatorium purpureum*)

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4612  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 08-6224  
**Application date:** 2008/03/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Baby Joe'

### FORSYTHIA (*Forsythia ×intermedia*)

► **Holder:** Pépinières Minier SA,  
Beaufort-en-Vallée, France  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4608  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7352  
**Application date:** 2011/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Nimbus'  
**Trade name:** Show Off Sugar Baby

### HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea paniculata*)

► **Holder:** Jean Renault, Gorron, France  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4609  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7320  
**Application date:** 2011/07/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Rensun'  
**Trade name:** Sundae Fraise

### MANDEVILLA (*Mandevilla*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4606  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 10-6801  
**Application date:** 2010/01/11  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sunparakama'  
**Trade name:** Sun Parasol Carmine King

### MANDEVILLA (*Mandevilla ×amabilis*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4605  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7236  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sunparacore'  
**Trade name:** Sun Parasol Baby Crimson

### OAT (*Avena sativa*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4571  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/12  
**Application number:** 09-6649  
**Application date:** 2009/05/28  
**Approved denomination:** 'Bradley'

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4572  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/12  
**Application number:** 05-5171  
**Application date:** 2005/11/22  
**Approved denomination:** 'Gehl'



## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### OSTEOSPERMUM (*Osteospermum ecklonis*)

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4619
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7208
- Application date:** 2011/03/04
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEOE10179'
- Trade name:** 3D Silver
- 
- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4620
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7209
- Application date:** 2011/03/04
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEOE10180'
- Trade name:** 3D Pink
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4628
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-7142
- Application date:** 2010/12/24
- Approved denomination:** 'OSTZ0002'
- Trade name:** Tradewinds Bronze Yellow
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4629
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7413
- Application date:** 2011/11/01
- Approved denomination:** 'OSTZ0003'
- Trade name:** Tradewinds Yellow Improved

### PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium*)

- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4631
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7416
- Application date:** 2011/11/01
- Approved denomination:** 'PEQZ0001'
- Trade name:** Calliope Hot Pink
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4632
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-7128
- Application date:** 2010/12/17
- Approved denomination:** 'PEQZ0002'
- Trade name:** Calliope Lavender Rose
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4633
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7414
- Application date:** 2011/11/01
- Approved denomination:** 'PEQZ0003'
- Trade name:** Caliente Dark Rose
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4634
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 11-7415
- Application date:** 2011/11/01
- Approved denomination:** 'PEQZ0004'
- Trade name:** Calliope Burgundy

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium xhortorum*)

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4621
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 09-6584
- Application date:** 2009/03/25
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEPZ09251'
- Trade name:** Moonlight Light Salmon
- 
- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4622
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-6903
- Application date:** 2010/03/19
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEPZ10238'
- Trade name:** Sunrise XL True Red
- 
- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4623
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-6904
- Application date:** 2010/03/19
- Approved denomination:** 'KLEPZ10271'
- Trade name:** Sunrise White
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4630
- Date granted:** 2013/09/24
- Application number:** 10-7129
- Application date:** 2010/12/17
- Approved denomination:** 'PECZ0003'
- Trade name:** Americana White Splash Improved

### POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4584
- Date granted:** 2013/08/01
- Application number:** 10-6979
- Application date:** 2010/05/03
- Approved denomination:** 'AAC Blue Steele'
- 
- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4583
- Date granted:** 2013/08/01
- Application number:** 10-6975
- Application date:** 2010/05/03
- Approved denomination:** 'AAC Halina'
- 
- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4565
- Date granted:** 2013/07/03
- Application number:** 12-7602
- Application date:** 2012/04/30
- Approved denomination:** 'AAC Madam Blue'
- 
- **Holder:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** Betaseed, Inc., Grand Forks, North Dakota, United States of America
- Certificate number:** 4585
- Date granted:** 2013/08/08
- Application number:** 09-6653
- Application date:** 2009/06/02
- Approved denomination:** 'Saphire'

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### RASPBERRY (*Rubus idaeus*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4567  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/03  
**Application number:** 12-7479  
**Application date:** 2012/01/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'AAC Eden'

► **Holder:** Pacific Berries LLC, Lynden,  
Washington, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Smart & Biggar, Ottawa,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4580  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/01  
**Application number:** 11-7263  
**Application date:** 2011/04/20  
**Approved denomination:** 'NR7'

► **Holder:** The New Zealand Institute for  
Plant and Food Research Ltd.,  
Auckland, New Zealand  
**Agent in Canada:** Smart & Biggar, Ottawa,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4581  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/01  
**Application number:** 11-7264  
**Application date:** 2011/04/20  
**Approved denomination:** 'Wakefield'

### SEDUM (*Hylotelephium spectabile*)

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4616  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 11-7169  
**Application date:** 2011/01/27  
**Approved denomination:** 'Orange Xenox'

### SEDUM (*Hylotelephium telephium*)

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4613  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 10-6795  
**Application date:** 2010/01/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Coral Reef'

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4614  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 10-6798  
**Application date:** 2010/01/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Twinkling Star'

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4615  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/05  
**Application number:** 10-6799  
**Application date:** 2010/01/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'Yellow Xenox'

### SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International,  
Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production  
LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4573  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6971  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '900Y71'

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4574  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6964  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '90Y30'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4575  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6965  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '90Y70'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4576  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6969  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '92Y53'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4577  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/22  
**Application number:** 10-6970  
**Application date:** 2010/05/03  
**Approved denomination:** '93Y05'

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4569  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/11  
**Application number:** 09-6642  
**Application date:** 2009/05/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'Apalis'

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4570  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/11  
**Application number:** 09-6643  
**Application date:** 2009/05/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'Loriot'

### STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria ×ananassa*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 4566  
**Date granted:** 2013/07/03  
**Application number:** 12-7478  
**Application date:** 2012/01/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'AAC Lila'

### TORENIA (*Torenia*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4607  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7241  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sunrekokuri'  
**Trade name:** Summer Wave Bouquet Cream Yellow

### VERBENA (*Verbena ×hybrida*)

► **Holder:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4587  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7222  
**Application date:** 2011/03/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'Invebroich'  
**Trade name:** Superbena Royale Iced Cherry

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4635  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 10-7144  
**Application date:** 2010/12/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'VEAZ0003'  
**Trade name:** Lanai Peach Improved,  
Superbena Royal Peachy Keen

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4636  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7314  
**Application date:** 2011/06/10  
**Approved denomination:** 'VEAZ0011'  
**Trade name:** Candy Cane Red

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4637  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7310  
**Application date:** 2011/06/07  
**Approved denomination:** 'VEAZ0012'  
**Trade name:** Twister Purple

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG,  
Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4638  
**Date granted:** 2013/09/24  
**Application number:** 11-7417  
**Application date:** 2011/11/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'VEAZ0013'  
**Trade name:** Lanai Limegreen

### WEIGELA (*Weigela*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4598  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7358  
**Application date:** 2011/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Bokrasopea'  
**Trade name:** Sonic Bloom Pearl

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4597  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/19  
**Application number:** 11-7359  
**Application date:** 2011/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Bokrasopin'  
**Trade name:** Sonic Bloom Pink

### WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International,  
Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited,  
Caledon, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 4586  
**Date granted:** 2013/08/12  
**Application number:** 12-7612  
**Application date:** 2012/05/23  
**Approved denomination:** '25R46'  
**Expiry date for  
exemption from  
compulsory licensing:** 2015/08/12

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

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- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Swift Current,  
Saskatchewan
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4568
- Date granted:** 2013/07/04
- Application number:** 11-7268
- Application date:** 2011/04/29
- Approved denomination:** 'AAC Bailey'
- 
- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4578
- Date granted:** 2013/07/29
- Application number:** 11-7286
- Application date:** 2011/05/05
- Approved denomination:** 'Enchant'
- 
- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds Inc.,  
Minnetonka, Minnesota,  
United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Hyland Seeds (A division of  
Dow AgroSciences, Inc.),  
Ailsa Craig, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 4564
- Date granted:** 2013/07/02
- Application number:** 11-7175
- Application date:** 2011/02/24
- Approved denomination:** 'HY 017-HRS'
- 
- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 4579
- Date granted:** 2013/07/29
- Application number:** 11-7269
- Application date:** 2011/04/29
- Approved denomination:** 'Whitehawk'
-





## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

**BUSH HONEYSUCKLE***(Diervilla sessilifolia)***Proposed denomination:** 'LPDC Podaras'**Application number:** 09-6607**Application date:** 2009/04/09**Applicant:** Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, United States of America

Landscape Plant Development Center, Mound, Minnesota, United States of America

**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario**Breeder:** Peter Podaras, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, United States of America

Harold Pellet, Landscape Plant Development Center, Mound, Minnesota, United States of

America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Butterfly'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'LPDC Podaras' are smaller than those of 'Butterfly'. The leaves of 'LPDC Podaras' are shorter than those of 'Butterfly'. The leaves of 'LPDC Podaras' are blistered with twisting and reflexing along the longitudinal axis whereas those of 'Butterfly' are smooth and straight. The upper side of the leaf blades of 'LPDC Podaras' are dark green with yellow green to light yellow variegation that fades to light yellow whereas those of 'Butterfly' are brown green with no variegation.*

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively reproduced, perennial, sparse branching

STEM: light brown to grey brown, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very weak pubescence, small to medium thickness, smooth

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple, lanceolate, acuminate apex, cuneate base, slightly serrate margin, blistering present, reflexed along longitudinal axis, twisting present, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower sides, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, dark green (RHS 137A) on upper side, yellow green to light yellow (RHS 4C-D) variegation fading to light yellow (RHS 8D), no petiole

FLOWERING: begins early, medium to long period of time

FLOWER: inflorescence, cyme type, both terminal and axillary position, erect attitude

COROLLA: partially fused lobes, five lobes, small lobes, tubular with reflexed lobes, entire lobe margins, inner side yellow and yellow green (RHS 4B, 4C), outer side yellow green (RHS 4C)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'LPDC Podaras' originated as a naturally occurring branch mutation of an unnamed seedling within a seedling population of the species. The mutation was observed in 2005 in an indoor nursery trial bed on the campus of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, United States. The new variety was propagated by softwood cuttings at the Cornell University campus greenhouse in November of 2005 to assess its rooting ability. It underwent further testing at the same location from 2006 to 2007. 'LPDC Podaras' was originally selected based on its variegated foliage and further selected at a later time based on the length of internodes and the growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'LPDC Podaras' were conducted outdoors at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2013. The trial consisted of 12 plants of each variety grown in 27 cm pots spaced 45 cm apart. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'LPDC Podaras'**

	'LPDC Podaras'	'Butterfly'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	32.9	48.9
std. deviation	2.51	4.62

*Plant width (cm)*

mean	39.3	57.4
std. deviation	5.42	3.91

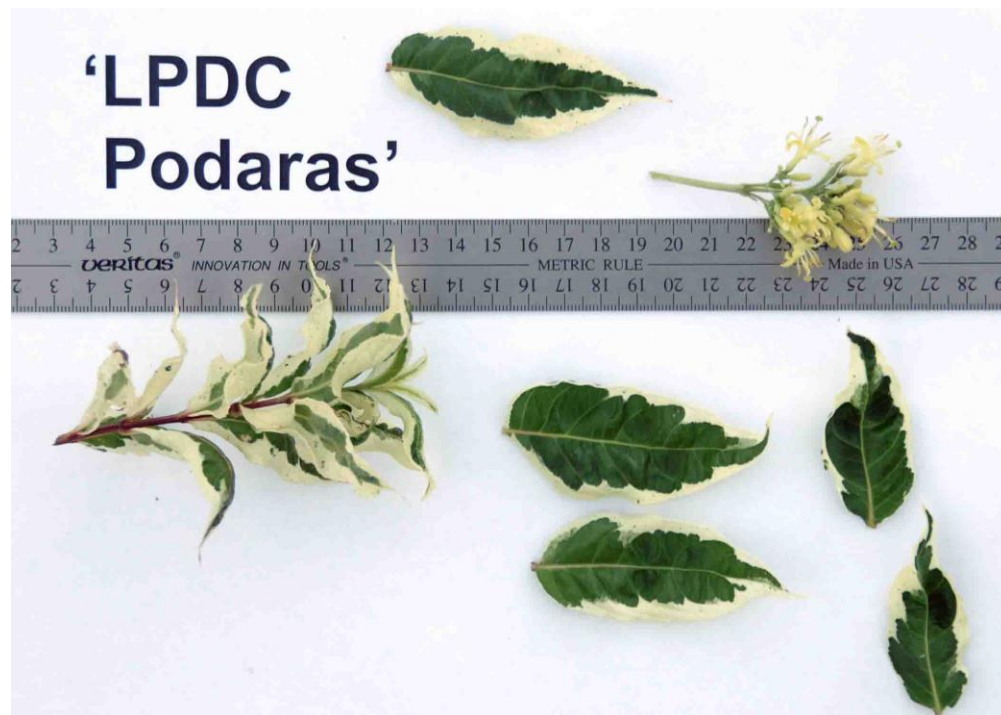
*Leaf blade length (cm)*

mean	7.45	8.68
std. deviation	0.58	0.98

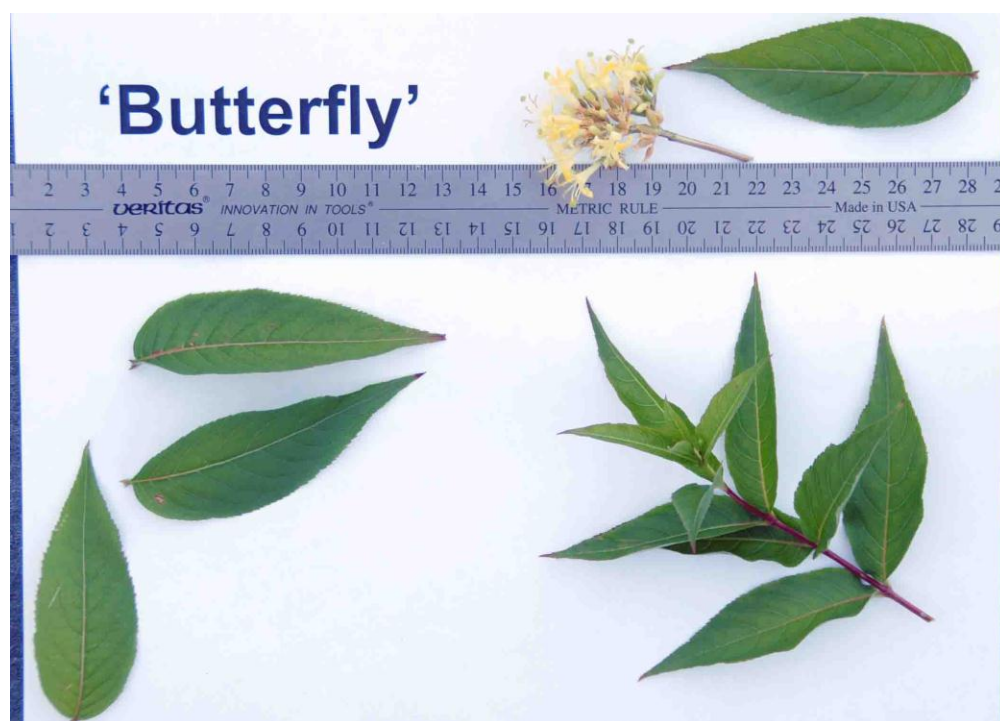
*Colour of leaf blade (RHS)*

main	137A	146A
secondary	4C/D fading to 8D	N/A

\*reference variety



Bush Honeysuckle: 'LPDC Podaras'



Bush Honeysuckle: 'Butterfly'



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

HOSTA

**HOSTA**  
(*Hosta*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Autumn Frost'  
**Application number:** 11-7274  
**Application date:** 2011/05/03  
**Applicant:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Susan Lichacz, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'First Frost'

**Summary:** *The plants and leaf blades of 'Autumn Frost' are larger than those of 'First Frost'. The petioles, inflorescences and perianths of 'Autumn Frost' are longer than those of 'First Frost'. The leaf blades of 'Autumn Frost' are broad ovate with a truncate to cordate base and an obtuse apex whereas those of 'First Frost' are narrow ovate with an obtuse base and an acute apex. Colour one on the leaf blades of 'Autumn Frost' has a medium sized surface area whereas that on 'First Frost' has a small surface area. Colour two on the leaf blades of 'Autumn Frost' has a medium sized surface area whereas that on 'First Frost' has a very large surface area.*

**Description:**

PLANT SHOOT: purple first leaf scales

LEAF BLADE: broadest part moderately towards base, broad ovate, truncate to cordate base, obtuse apex, convex in cross section, medium number of parallel veins, absent or very weak bulging, absent or weak blistering, absent or weak undulation of margin, absent or weak twisting

COLOUR 1 ON LEAF BLADE: light yellow (RHS 10C) fading to light yellow orange (RHS 11D), medium sized surface area, distributed at marginal zone, solid or nearly solid pattern

COLOUR 2 ON LEAF BLADE: brown green (RHS 189A), medium sized surface area, distributed at centre, flamed pattern

PETIOLE: "u" shaped in cross section on inner side, yellow and light green, no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: few flowers, horizontal flower attitude, bracts present

FLOWER: single, perianth tubular in lateral view, outer side of inner corolla lobes light blue violet (RHS 85D)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Autumn Frost' originated as a naturally occurring whole plant sport in a nursery batch of the variety 'First Frost' discovered in the summer of 2007 at Walters Gardens Inc., in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. The new variety was selected based on the size and colour of the variegation on the leaves.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Autumn Frost' were conducted at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario in the summer of 2013. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. Plants were planted individually in 16 cm diameter pots spaced 20 cm apart outside under shade cloth. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Autumn Frost'**

	'Autumn Frost'	'First Frost'*
<i>Plant height of foliage (cm)</i>		
mean	20.17	7.15
std. deviation	2.23	0.89
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	41.17	22.83
std. deviation	4.07	1.83

<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	17.42	3.37
std. deviation	3.26	0.20
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	13.40	9.78
std. deviation	0.78	0.58
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	10.15	3.93
std. deviation	2.44	0.34
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>		
mean	31.0	15.5
std. deviation	0.79	2.08
<i>Perianth length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.40	4.55
std. deviation	0.14	0.42

\*reference variety



Hosta: 'Autum Frost' (left) with reference variety 'First Frost' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Wheee'  
**Trade name:** Wheee!  
**Application number:** 11-7277  
**Application date:** 2011/05/03  
**Applicant:** William J. Meyer, Woodbury, Connecticut, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** William J. Meyer, Woodbury, Connecticut, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Aureomarginata'

**Summary:** The leaf blades of 'Wheee' are longer and narrower than those of 'Aureomarginata'. The broadest part of the leaf blade of 'Wheee' is in the middle whereas it is moderately towards the base for 'Aureomarginata'. The leaf blades of 'Wheee' are very narrow ovate to medium elliptic with an acute base whereas those of 'Aureomarginata' are medium ovate with an obtuse base. Colour two on the leaf blades of 'Wheee' is light yellow to white whereas that on 'Aureomarginata' is light green. The leaf blades of 'Wheee' have two colours present whereas those of 'Aureomarginata' have three colours present. The leaf blades of 'Wheee' are convex in cross section whereas those of 'Aureomarginata' are flat to moderately

*concave in cross section. The leaf blades of 'Wheee' have few parallel veins whereas those of 'Aureomarginata' have a medium number of parallel veins. The leaf blades of 'Wheee' have strong undulation of the margin whereas those of 'Aureomarginata' have medium undulation. The inflorescences of 'Wheee' have few to medium number of flowers whereas those of 'Aureomarginata' have many flowers. The perianth of 'Wheee' is shorter than that of 'Aureomarginata'.*

**Description:**

PLANT SHOOT: purple first leaf scales

LEAF BLADE: broadest part in middle, very narrow ovate to medium elliptic, acute base, obtuse apex, convex in cross section, few parallel veins, medium degree of bulging, absent or weak blistering, strong undulation of the margin, absent or weak twisting

COLOUR 1 OF LEAF BLADE: brown green (RHS 146B), large surface area, distributed at centre, solid or nearly solid pattern

COLOUR 2 OF LEAF BLADE: light yellow (RHS 11C/D) to white (RHS 155A), small surface area, distributed at marginal zone, marginated pattern

PETIOLE: "u" shaped in cross section on inner side, yellow and light green, no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: few to medium number of flowers, horizontal flowers, bracts present

FLOWER: single, perianth tubular in lateral view, outer side of inner lobes of the corolla light blue violet (RHS 84D)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Wheee' originated as a sport of unknown origin discovered in the summer of 2004 in Woodbury, Connecticut, USA. The new variety was selected for its strong undulation of the leaf margin.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Wheee' were conducted at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario in the summer of 2013. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. Plants were planted individually in 16 cm diameter pots spaced 20 cm apart outside under shade cloth. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Wheee'**

	'Wheee'	'Aureomarginata'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	15.50	13.75
std. deviation	1.05	1.25
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	7.17	9.50
std. deviation	0.81	0.34
<i>Colour of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
colour 1	146B	146B
colour 2	11C/D to 155A	N144A
colour 3	N/A	11D/154D

\*reference variety





Hosta: 'Wheee' (left) with reference variety 'Aureomarginata' (right)

**HOSTA**  
*(Hosta sieboldiana)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Hudson Bay'  
**Application number:** 11-7276  
**Application date:** 2011/05/03  
**Applicant:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Linda C. Velderman, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Dream Weaver'

**Summary:** *Colour 2 on the leaf blades of 'Hudson Bay' is brown green and irregularly disbursed in sectors whereas colour 2 on 'Dream Weaver' is light yellow fading to light yellow orange at the centre in a flamed pattern. The leaves of 'Hudson Bay' have a third colour present whereas those of 'Dream Weaver' do not. The leaf blades of 'Hudson Bay' are flat in cross section whereas those of 'Dream Weaver' are convex. The outer side of the inner lobes of the corolla of 'Hudson Bay' are light blue violet fading to white whereas those of 'Dream Weaver' are white.*

**Description:**

PLANT SHOOT: green and purple first leaf scales

LEAF BLADE: broadest part strongly towards base, broad ovate, cordate base, rounded apex, medium sized brown green marginal zone, three colours, flat in cross section, many parallel veins, strong degree of bulging, absent or weak blistering, medium undulation of margin, absent or weak twisting

COLOUR 1 ON LEAF BLADE: brown green (RHS 146A), medium sized surface area, distributed at marginal zone, solid or nearly solid pattern

COLOUR 2 ON LEAF BLADE: brown green (RHS 146C), small surface area, distributed irregularly in sector pattern

COLOUR 3 ON LEAF BLADE: light green (RHS 144C), small to medium sized surface area, distributed at centre, flamed pattern

PETIOLE: "u" shaped in cross section on inner side, yellow and light green, no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: few flowers, horizontal flowers, bracts present

FLOWER: single, perianth tubular in lateral view, outer side of the inner lobes of the corolla are light blue violet (RHS 76D) fading to white (RHS N155B)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Hudson Bay' originated as a naturally occurring mutation in a nursery batch of the variety 'Eskimo Pie' discovered in the summer of 2007 at Walters Gardens Inc., in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. The new variety was selected based on the size and colour of leaves as well as growth rate.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Hudson Bay' were conducted at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario in the summer of 2013. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. Plants were planted individually in 16 cm diameter pots spaced 20 cm apart in greenhouse. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Hudson Bay'**

	'Hudson Bay'	'Dream Weaver'*
<i>Colour of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
colour 1	146A	146A
colour 2	146C	10C fading to 11D
colour 3	144C	N/A
<i>Colour of outer lobes of corolla (RHS)</i>		
inner side	76D fading to N155B	N155D

\*reference variety



Hosta: 'Hudson Bay' (left) with reference variety 'Dream Weaver' (right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## KALANCHOË

### KALANCHOË (*Kalanchoe blossfeldiana*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Don Nando'  
**Application number:** 12-7522  
**Application date:** 2012/02/24  
**Applicant:** Nubilus B.V., Naaldwijk, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Leonardus Johannes Maria van der Knaap, Knaap Licenties B.V., Naaldwijk, Netherlands

#### Description:

**PLANT:** medium to tall height including inflorescence, broad width

**LEAF:** long, medium width, elliptic, no variegation, medium intensity of green on upper side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of upper side, strongly concave to flat in cross section, medium to many incisions of margin, shallow to medium depth of incisions of margin, straight attitude of apex

**FLOWERING SHOOT:** medium to many flowers of highest pleiochasium, medium to broad width of highest pleiochasium

**FLOWER:** double, medium to large in diameter

**YOUNG FLOWER:** colour of upper side of corolla lobes is red pink (RHS 52C)

**COROLLA LOBES:** many, no rolling of margin, no incisions of margin, apiculate apex

**INNER AND OUTER COROLLA LOBE:** colour of upper side is blue pink (RHS 68B)

**TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING:** mid-season

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Don Nando' originated from a controlled cross conducted between the female parent '20051445-001' and the male parent '20061286-001' in 2008 by the breeder, Leonardus Johannes Maria van der Knapp in Naaldwijk, The Netherlands. The new variety was selected in 2008 based on growth habit, good branching, flower colour, petal colour, leaf colour and excellent post-production longevity.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'Don Nando' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2010/1837, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Kalanchoë: 'Don Nando'

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## LOBELIA

**LOBELIA**  
(*Lobelia erinus*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLELE11769'  
**Trade name:** Magadi Basket White  
**Application number:** 11-7206  
**Application date:** 2011/03/04  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Guido von Tubeuf, Stuttgart, Germany

**Variety used for comparison:** 'KLELE06115' (Magadi White)

**Summary:** *The plants of 'KLELE11769' flower earlier than those of 'KLELE06115'. The shoots of 'KLELE11769' have a horizontal attitude while those of 'KLELE06115' have a semi-upright attitude. The leaves of 'KLELE11769' are narrower than those of 'KLELE06115'. The leaves of 'KLELE11769' have medium depth margin incisions whereas those of 'KLELE06115' have deep margin incisions. The leaves of 'KLELE11769' have a broadly acute apex whereas those of 'KLELE06115' have a mucronate apex. The lower lip of the corolla of 'KLELE11769' is wider than that of 'KLELE06115'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: horizontal shoot attitude

SHOOT: medium thickness, dark green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium depth margin incisions, oblanceolate, broadly acute apex, medium green on upper side, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side

FLOWER: single, early flowering

UPPER LIP: obovate lobes, inner side white (RHS NN155D)

LOWER LIP: upper and lower sides white (RHS NN155D), no white zone, no markings

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLELE11769' originated from a cross-pollination conducted in May 2006 in Stuttgart, Germany between the female parent 'LE 060153' and the male parent 'LE 080114', both proprietary varieties. Seedlings were selected in May 2007 in Stuttgart based on flowering time, flower colour, plant habit and vigour. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials between February and May 2008 and assessed for flowering time, flower quality, branching, plant habit and vigour. A single seedling was selected for commercialization and named 'KLELE11769' in August 2010.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'KLELE11769' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 11, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 23, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'KLELE11769'**

	'KLELE11769'	'KLELE06115'*
<i>Flowering time</i>		
May 23, 2013	fully flowering	flowering just starting
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.1	2.1
std. deviation	0.18	0.21
<i>Lower lip of corolla width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	2.1
std. deviation	0.12	0.11



\*reference variety

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Lobelia: 'KLELE11769' (left) with reference variety 'KLELE06115' (right)



Lobelia: 'KLELE11769' (left) with reference variety 'KLELE06115' (right)



Lobelia: 'KLELE11769' (left) with reference variety 'KLELE06115' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLELE11773'  
**Trade name:** Magadi Basket Dark Purple  
**Application number:** 11-7207  
**Application date:** 2011/03/04  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Guido von Tubeuf, Stuttgart, Germany

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Purple Star'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'KLELE11773' are shorter than those of 'Purple Star'. The shoots of 'KLELE11773' have medium density pubescence whereas those of 'Purple Star' have absent to very sparse pubescence. The leaves of 'KLELE11773' are larger than those of 'Purple Star'. The leaves of 'KLELE11773' have shallow margin incisions whereas those of 'Purple Star' have absent or very shallow margin incisions. The corolla of 'KLELE11773' is smaller than that of 'Purple Star'. The upper side of the lower lip of 'KLELE11773' has a medium to large only rounded white zone whereas that of 'Purple Star' has a small only elongated white zone. The lobes of the lower lip of the corolla of 'KLELE11773' are touching whereas those of 'Purple Star' are mostly free.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** attitude of shoots ranging from semi-upright to spreading

**SHOOT:** thin, medium green, weak anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

**LEAF BLADE:** shallow margin incisions, linear shape, acute apex, medium green on upper side, sparse pubescence on upper side

**FLOWER:** single

**UPPER LIP:** obovate lobes, inner side violet (RHS N80A-B)

**LOWER LIP:** upper side violet (RHS N80A), medium to large white zone on upper side, white zone on upper side rounded only, small and medium sized markings present, lower side violet (RHS N80D) with blotches of darker violet (RHS N80B) overlaid on white (RHS NN155D), lobes touching

**COROLLA TUBE:** outer side violet (RHS N80B)

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘KLELE11773’ originated from a cross-pollination conducted in October 2008 in Kenya between the female parent ‘LE 07082’ and the male parent ‘LE 080036’, both proprietary varieties. Seedlings were selected in May 2009 in Stuttgart based on flowering time, flower colour, plant habit and vigour. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials between February and May 2010 and assessed for flowering time, flower quality, branching, plant habit and vigour. A single seedling was selected for commercialization and named ‘KLELE11773’ in August 2010.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘KLELE11773’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 11, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 23, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘KLELE11773’**

	‘KLELE11773’	‘Purple Star’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	11.5	20.6
std. deviation	1.03	3.01
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.3	3.2
std. deviation	0.30	0.43
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	0.6	0.3
std. deviation	0.15	0.06
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.8	2.6
std. deviation	0.17	0.18
<i>Lower lip of corolla width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.0	2.5
std. deviation	0.07	0.18

\*reference variety



Lobelia: ‘KLELE11773’ (left) with reference variety ‘Purple Star’ (right)



Lobelia: 'KLELE11773' (left) with reference variety 'Purple Star' (right)



Lobelia: 'KLELE11773' (left) with reference variety 'Purple Star' (right)





## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

MANDEVILLA

### MANDEVILLA (*Mandevilla xamabilis*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunparamiho'  
**Trade name:** Sun Parasol Snow White  
**Application number:** 11-7190  
**Application date:** 2011/02/24  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Tomoya Misato, Suntory Flowers Limited, Japan

#### Description:

PLANT: twining growth form, slightly woody at base, medium height  
STEM: medium green, no anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem

PETIOLE: approximately 15 mm long, no anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

LEAF BLADE: approximately 120 mm long, approximately 48 mm wide, small elliptic, acuminate apex, medium to dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, medium to strong glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on upper and lower sides, incurving in longitudinal section, weak undulation of margin

INFLORESCENCE: racemose type

PEDICEL: approximately 26 mm long, light green, no anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

FLOWER BUD: obtrullate

CALYX: five lobes, approximately 6 mm long, medium green on basal half, light green with red pointed lobes on distal half

COROLLA: approximately 59 mm in diameter, tube funnel shaped

COROLLA TUBE: approximately 18 mm long, light green on outer side

COROLLA THROAT: approximately 24 mm long, approximately 13 mm wide at distal part, basal half of outer side yellow green (RHS 154D), distal half of outer side light yellow (RHS 4D), basal half of inner side yellow orange (RHS 14A), distal half of inner side yellow orange (RHS 14B)

COROLLA LOBE: asymmetric segment shape, acuminate apex, white (RHS NN155C) on upper side, weak to medium undulation of margin, distal part is weakly convex in longitudinal section

STAMEN: five, light yellow filament, yellow anther

OVARY: light green

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunparamiho' originated from a controlled pollination in 2004 between the proprietary female variety 'M-7' with the proprietary male variety 'M-1' in an isolated area of the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. located in Shiga, Japan. Seeds resulting from the cross were germinated, grown to maturity, and in October 2005, one plant was selected based on growth habit, flower shape, and flower colour. This plant was propagated by cutting and grown in pots. A trial was conducted from May to October 2006 during which the botanical characteristics were examined. It was concluded that 'Sunparamiho' was distinguishable from any other Mandevilla varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'Sunparamiho' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2010/0673, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by Naktuinbouw in Roelofarendsveen, Netherlands, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Mandevilla: 'Sunparamiho'

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunpararopi'  
**Trade name:** Sun Parasol Ruby Pink  
**Application number:** 11-7237  
**Application date:** 2011/03/23  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Tomoya Misato, Suntory Flowers Limited, Japan

**Description:**

**PLANT:** twining growth form, medium to tall

**STEM:** light green, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

**LEAF:** opposite arrangement along stem

**PETIOLE:** approximately 23 mm long, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

**LEAF BLADE:** approximately 55 mm long, approximately 29 mm wide, obovate, acuminate apex, dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, medium to strong glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on upper and lower sides, convex in longitudinal section, weak undulation of margin

**INFLORESCENCE:** racemose type

**PEDICEL:** approximately 19 mm long, medium green, medium anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

**FLOWER BUD:** obtrullate

**CALYX:** five lobes, approximately 8-9 mm long, medium green on basal half, light green with weak red pointed lobes on distal half

**COROLLA:** approximately 71 mm in diameter, funnellform



COROLLA TUBE: approximately 22 mm long, outer side light green with strong purple red flush

COROLLA THROAT: approximately 32 mm long, approximately 18 mm wide at distal part, basal half of outer side yellow green (RHS 150D), distal half of outer side purple red (RHS N57D), basal half of inner side orange yellow (RHS 15A), distal half of inner side orange yellow (RHS 15A) fading to purple red

COROLLA LOBE: asymmetric segment shape, acuminate apex, purple red (RHS N57C) on upper side fading with maturity, medium to strong undulation of margin, distal part is convex in longitudinal section

STAMEN: five, light green filament, light yellow anther

OVARY: medium green

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunpararopi’ originated from a controlled pollination in April 2004 between the proprietary female variety ‘M35-4’ with the proprietary male variety ‘M28-3’ in an isolated area of the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. located in Shiga, Japan. Seeds resulting from the cross were germinated, grown to maturity, and in October 2005, one plant was selected based on growth habit and flower colour. This plant was propagated by cutting and grown in pots. A trial was conducted from April to November 2006 during which the botanical characteristics were examined. It was concluded that ‘Sunpararopi’ was distinguishable from any other Mandevilla varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Sunpararopi’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2011/1925, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by Naktuinbouw in Roelofarendsveen, Netherlands, in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Mandevilla: ‘Sunpararopi’

**MANDEVILLA**  
(*Mandevilla sanderi*)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sunpararenga’  
**Trade name:** Sun Parasol Dark Plum  
**Application number:** 11-7191  
**Application date:** 2011/02/24  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Tomoya Misato, Suntory Flowers Limited, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Lut-06-24’

**Summary:** *The stems of ‘Sunpararenga’ have strong anthocyanin colouration whereas those of ‘Lut-06-24’ have none.*

**Description:**

PLANT: twining growth form, medium height  
 STEM: green, strong anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem

PETIOLE: approximately 24 mm long, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

LEAF BLADE: approximately 85 mm long, approximately 37 mm wide, elliptic, acuminate apex, dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, medium to strong glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on upper and lower sides, flat in longitudinal section, medium undulation of margin

INFLORESCENCE: racemose type

PEDICEL: approximately 18 mm long, green, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

FLOWER BUD: obtrullate

CALYX: five lobes, approximately 9 mm long, green on basal half, purple red on distal half

COROLLA: approximately 73 mm in diameter, tube funnel shaped

COROLLA TUBE: approximately 21 mm long, white with light yellow green at base

COROLLA THROAT: approximately 25 mm long, approximately 15 mm wide at distal part, basal half of outer side white (RHS 155A) to purple red at middle of throat, distal half of outer side dark purple red (RHS 60A/B), basal half of inner side orange brown (RHS 169B/C), distal half of inner side dark purple red (RHS 187B)

COROLLA LOBE: asymmetric segment shape, acuminate apex, dark purple red (RHS 187B/C) on upper side, weak to medium undulation of margin, distal part is convex in longitudinal section

STAMEN: five, cream white filament, light yellow anther

OVARY: green

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunpararenga’ originated from a controlled pollination in February 2002 between the proprietary female variety ‘M35-4’ with the proprietary male variety ‘M28-3’ in an isolated area of the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. located in Shiga, Japan. Seeds resulting from the cross were germinated, grown to maturity, and in November 2003, one plant was selected based on growth habit and flower colour. This plant was propagated by cutting and grown in pots. A trial was conducted from May to October 2004 during which the botanical characteristics were examined. It was concluded that ‘Sunpararenga’ was distinguishable from any other Mandevilla varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Sunpararenga’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2010/0396, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by Naktuinbouw in Roelofarendsveen, Netherlands, in 2011. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Mandevilla: 'Sunpararenga'

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## NINEBARK

### NINEBARK

(*Physocarpus opulifolius*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Center Glow'  
**Application number:** 06-5215  
**Application date:** 2006/02/02  
**Applicant:** Landscape Plant Development Center, Mound, Minnesota, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Jeffries Nurseries Ltd., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba  
**Breeder:** Harold Pellet, Landscape Plant Development Center, Mound, Minnesota, United States of America

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Coppertina' and 'Monlo' (Diabolo)

**Summary:** *The buds of 'Center Glow' are green whereas they are reddish-purple on both reference varieties. The leaves of 'Center Glow' are longer than those of 'Coppertina' and wider than those of both reference varieties. The leaf margins of 'Center Glow' are serrate whereas they are sinuate on 'Monlo'. At mid-season, the main colour of the upper surface of the leaf of 'Center Glow' is dark violet whereas it is dark brown on 'Coppertina'. There is no secondary colour on the upper surface of the flowers of 'Center Glow' whereas it is light blue pink on 'Coppertina'.*

### Description:

**PLANT:** oblate shaped shrub, bushy growth habit, medium height, medium branching density, medium growth rate, flowers mid-season

**STEM:** purple, medium thickness, pubescence absent, angular in cross section, smooth bark, medium glaucosity, absent or very sparse number of lenticels

**BUD:** small, green, conical shape, pointed apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

**BUD SCALE:** small, pyramidal shape

**LEAF:** simple leaf type, opposite in arrangement

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate, acute apex, cordate base, serrate margin, lobing present, absent or very sparse pubescence, dark violet (RHS 79A) on upper side, young foliage in spring yellow green (RHS 150C)

**LOWER SIDE OF LEAF BLADE:** brown green (RHS 138A), weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the veins

**PETIOLE:** very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** dioecious, corymb, terminal location only, rotate shape, white (RHS 155D) with no secondary colour on upper and lower surfaces, weak fragrance

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Center Glow' originated from a cross between 'Monlo' and 'Dart's Gold' made in the summer of 2001 in Mound, Minnesota. It was selected in the spring of 2002 based on the colour of the new foliage in spring. The variety was first propagated by softwood cuttings at the University of Minnesota Horticultural Research Centre, Chaska, Minnesota in the summer of 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Center Glow' was tested outdoors at Jeffries Nurseries Limited, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba during the spring of 2013. The plants for testing were started as rooted cuttings in June 2011 and transplanted into 9 litre black plastic containers in May 2012. The trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Qualitative assessments of spring foliage colour were also performed in April 2010 using 10 plants of each variety planted in 9 litre black plastic containers.

Comparison table for 'Center Glow'

	'Center Glow'	'Coppertina'*	'Monlo' (Diabolo)*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	6.0	5.13	6.23
std. deviation	0.83	0.73	0.74
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	4.47	3.55	5.76
std. deviation	0.52	0.55	0.7
<i>Main colour of leaf (RHS)</i>			
upper surface	79A	200A	79B
lower surface	138A	147B	147B
<i>Colour of upper surface of flower (RHS)</i>			
main	155D	155D	155D
secondary colour	N/A	62D	N/A

\*reference varieties

Comparative photo of spring foliage between *Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Center Glow', *Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Coppertina' and *Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Diabolo' - photo taken on April 26, 2010

Ninebark: 'Center Glow' (left) with reference varieties 'Coppertina' (centre) and 'Monlo' (Diabolo) (right)





Ninebark: Candidate variety: 'Center Glow' spring foliage colour



Ninebark: Reference variety: 'Coppertina' spring foliage colour





## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## PELARGONIUM

### PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium ×hortorum*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEPZ11229'  
**Application number:** 11-7212  
**Application date:** 2011/03/04  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Martin Glawe, Stuttgart, Germany

**Variety used for comparison:** 'KLEP04131'

**Summary:** *The stem of 'KLEPZ11229' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration while that of 'KLEP04131' has medium anthocyanin colouration. The inflorescence of 'KLEPZ11229' has few to a medium number of open flowers while that of 'KLEP04131' has medium to many. The longest pedicel is short to medium for 'KLEPZ11229' whereas it is medium to long for 'KLEP04131'. The middle of the broadest sepal of 'KLEPZ11229' has weak anthocyanin colouration while that of 'KLEP04131' has medium anthocyanin colouration. The margin and middle of the upper side of the lower petal of 'KLEPZ11229' is darker violet than that of 'KLEP04131'. The middle of the upper side of the inner petal of 'KLEPZ11229' is darker violet than that of 'KLEP04131'.*

#### **Description:**

**PLANT:** upright growth habit, medium height of foliage, narrow to medium width

**STEM:** green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF BLADE:** medium length, narrow to medium width, shallow to medium depth of sinuses, weak undulation of margin, closed base, no variegation, dark green on upper side

**LEAF ZONE:** absent or very weak conspicuousness

**PEDUNCLE:** medium length, strong anthocyanin colouration of middle third

**INFLORESCENCE:** short to medium length, narrow, few to medium number of open flowers, largest flower is medium to long and medium to broad

**PEDICEL:** short to medium length of longest pedicel, medium anthocyanin colouration of upper third, no swelling

**FLOWER:** double type, few to medium number of petals, cross section in lateral view is flat, no irregularly distributed stripes or blotches

**SEPAL:** absent or weak reflexing, weak anthocyanin colouration in middle of broadest sepal

**UPPER PETAL:** broad to very broad, spatulate shape, entire margin at apex, upper side has violet (RHS N78C) margin and middle, lower side is violet (RHS 77D), very weak to weak conspicuousness of stripes, small to medium sized white zone at base

**LOWER PETAL:** upper side has violet (RHS N78B) margin and middle, lower side is violet (RHS N78C), absent or very weak conspicuousness of markings, no zone at base

**INNER PETAL:** middle of upper side is violet (RHS N78B)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLEPZ11229' originated from a cross-pollination conducted between the female parent 'PBW 1010' and the male parent 'Violino' in June 2004 by Martin Glawe in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in July 2005 based on dark foliage colour, good cutting production and flower colour. A single seedling was selected for commercialization in April 2010.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'KLEPZ11229' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number PEL 2511, purchased from the Bundessortenamt, Hannover, Germany where the trials were conducted in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'KLEPZ11229'**

	'KLEPZ11229'	'KLEP04131'*
<i>Colour of upper side of lower petal (RHS)</i>		
margin	N78B	N78C
middle	N78B	N78C
<i>Colour of upper side of inner petal (RHS)</i>		
middle	N78B	N78C

\*reference variety



Pelargonium: 'KLEPZ11229'

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEPZ11237'  
**Application number:** 12-7507  
**Application date:** 2012/02/06  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Martin Glawe, Stuttgart, Germany

**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Fipelmasscared’

**Summary:** *The inflorescence of ‘KLEPZ11237’ is medium width while it is medium to broad for ‘Fipelmasscared’. The upper third of the pedicel of ‘KLEPZ11237’ has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration while that of ‘Fipelmasscared’ has weak anthocyanin colouration.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, tall to very tall height of foliage, broad

STEM: green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: medium to long, medium to broad, shallow to medium depth of sinuses, weak to medium undulation of margin, slightly open base, no variegation, medium green on upper side

LEAF ZONE: medium to strong conspicuousness of zone, middle position, medium size

PEDUNCLE: medium to long, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of middle third

INFLORESCENCE: medium to tall, medium width, medium number of open flowers, largest flower is medium length and medium to broad

PEDICEL: short to medium length of longest pedicel, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of upper third, no swelling

FLOWER: double type, few to medium number of petals, cross section in lateral view is concave, no irregularly distributed stripes or blotches

SEPAL: absent or weak reflexing, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration in middle of broadest sepal

UPPER PETAL: medium to broad, spatulate shape, entire margin at apex, upper side has red (RHS 40A) margin and middle, lower side is orange red (RHS 40C), absent or very weak conspicuousness of stripes, no zone at base

LOWER PETAL: upper side has red (RHS 40A) margin and middle, lower side is orange red (RHS 40C), absent or very weak conspicuousness of markings, no zone at base

INNER PETAL: middle of upper side is red (RHS 40A)

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘KLEPZ11237’ originated from a cross-pollination conducted between the female parent ‘BA 101’ and the male parent ‘DU 009’ in July 2004 by Martin Glawe in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in August 2005 based on flower colour, plant growth habit and early flowering. A single seedling was selected for commercialization in April 2009.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘KLEPZ11237’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number PEL 2510, purchased from the Bundessortenamt, Hannover, Germany where the trials were conducted in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Pelargonium: 'KLEPZ11237'

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**PELARGONIUM**  
(*Pelargonium peltatum*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEPP11273'  
**Application number:** 11-7211  
**Application date:** 2011/03/04  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Martin Glawe, Stuttgart, Germany

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing growth habit

SHOOT: medium to long

STEM: green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium to broad on upper side, deep sinuses, medium to strong undulation of margin, slightly opened to closed base, no variegation, medium green, weak to medium glossiness on upper side

LEAF ZONE: medium to strong conspicuousness, middle position, small

PEDUNCLE: short to medium length, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of middle third

INFLORESCENCE: short to medium length, narrow, few open flowers, largest flower is short to medium length and medium width

PEDICEL: short to medium length of longest pedicel, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of upper third, no swelling

FLOWER: double type, medium to many petals, cross section in lateral view is concave, no irregularly distributed stripes or blotches

SEPAL: absent or weak reflexing, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration in middle of broadest sepal

UPPER PETAL: narrow, spatulate shape, entire margin at apex, upper side has purple red (RHS 55A) margin, middle of upper side is red pink (RHS 52B), lower side is red pink (RHS 52D), weak to medium conspicuousness of stripes and spots, largest spot is very small, no zone at base

LOWER PETAL: upper side has purple red (RHS 55A) margin and middle, lower side is red pink (RHS 52D), absent or very weak conspicuousness of markings, very small white zone at base

INNER PETAL: middle of upper side is purple red (RHS 55A)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLEPP11273' originated from a cross-pollination conducted between the female parent 'Royal Light Pink' and the male parent 'P 23 044' in June 2005 by Martin Glawe in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in September 2006 based on early flowering and good branching. A single seedling was selected for commercialization in April 2010.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of 'KLEPP11273' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number PEL 2496, purchased from the Bundessortenamt, Hannover, Germany where the trials were conducted in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.





Pelargonium: 'KLEPP11273'

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## PEARLBUSH

### PEARLBUSH

(*Exochorda*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Niagara'  
**Trade name:** Snow Day Surprise  
**Application number:** 09-6725  
**Application date:** 2009/09/10  
**Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Herman Geers, GZ Boskoop, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'The Bride'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'Niagara' are broad upright while those of 'The Bride' are spreading to drooping. The plants of 'Niagara' are taller than those of 'The Bride'. In spring, the shoots of 'Niagara' are shorter than those of 'The Bride'. The shoots and stems of 'Niagara' are thick while those of 'The Bride' are thin to medium thickness. The bud of 'Niagara' is medium size, whitish green, and conical with a pointed apex while the bud of 'The Bride' is small in size, whitish yellow, and rounded with a rounded apex. The leaf blade of 'Niagara' is longer than that of 'The Bride'. The leaf blade of 'Niagara' is obovate with an acute to cuspidate apex while that of 'The Bride' is elliptic with an obtuse apex and mucronate tip. The inflorescence of 'Niagara' is longer and larger in diameter than that of 'The Bride'. The flower of 'Niagara' is larger in diameter than that of 'The Bride'.*

### Description:

**PLANT:** broad upright growth habit, medium density of branching

**SHOOT/STEM:** light to medium green, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration, thick, absent or very sparse pubescence, rounded shape in cross section, smooth to rough texture of bark, absent or very weak glaucosity (waxy bloom), no lenticels, no thorns/spines

**BUD:** medium size, whitish green, conical shape, pointed apex, sparse pubescence, small scale size

**LEAD BLADE:** obovate, acute to cuspidate apex, cuneate base, mostly entire margin, may have crenate incisions on the apical quarter only, no lobing, sparse pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, medium green on upper side (in spring), dark green on upper side (mid-season), no variegation on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on the veins on lower side, absent or very weak rugosity, weak to medium waviness of margin

**PETIOLE:** weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side

**INFLORESCENCE:** raceme

**COROLLA:** five petals, white (RHS NN155B) on upper and lower side

**FRUIT:** medium size

**FRUIT SKIN:** absent or very sparse pubescence, brown when mature, absent or very weak glaucosity

**SEED:** medium size, red brown when mature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Niagara' originated from a controlled pollination between the female parent variety *Exochorda ×macrantha* 'The Bride' and pollen from an unnamed male parent variety *Exochorda racemosa* conducted in 1994 in Boskoop, The Netherlands. The new variety was selected in Boskoop in 1997 based on plant habit, abundant large flowers and good production and propagation characteristics.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Niagara' were conducted in an outdoor container trial during the spring/summer of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 shrubs each of the candidate and reference varieties. The candidate variety was grown from 'quick turn' liners planted into 13.2 litre containers in June 2011, while the reference variety was grown from 5.7 cm liners planted into 13.2 litre containers in the fall of 2011. The plants were overwintered in a polyhouse and moved outdoors during the spring of 2012 and 2013 to a drip irrigated field area and arranged in rows with

approximately 1 m spacing between plants. Observations and measurements on flower and bud characteristics were taken from 10 plants of each variety on April 30, 2013 and the remaining plant characteristics were observed on June 11, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Niagara'**

	<b>'Niagara'</b>	<b>'The Bride'*</b>
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	60.4	32.2
std. deviation	8.29	8.81
<i>Shoot length in spring (cm)</i>		
mean	38.3	62.8
std. deviation	5.39	4.68
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.1	3.7
std. deviation	0.40	0.37
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>		
mean	10.2	6.1
std. deviation	1.27	0.75
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.9	2.9
std. deviation	0.39	0.54
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	2.1
std. deviation	0.30	0.29

\*reference variety



Pearlbush: 'Niagara' (left) with reference variety 'The Bride' (right)



Pearlbush: 'Niagara' (left) with reference variety 'The Bride' (right)



Pearlbush: 'Niagara' (left) with reference variety 'The Bride' (right)





## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## PETUNIA

**PETUNIA**  
(*Petunia*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'BHTUN6202'  
**Trade name:** Supertunia Flamingo  
**Application number:** 12-7837  
**Application date:** 2012/12/28  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Brian Heiser, Plant 21 LLC, Escondido, California, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USTUNI6001' (Supertunia Vista Bubblegum)

**Summary:** *The shoots and pedicels of 'BHTUN6202' are shorter than those of 'USTUNI6001'. The flowers of 'BHTUN6202' are smaller than those of 'USTUNI6001'. The corolla of 'BHTUN6202' is violet with purple red secondary veins whereas that of 'USTUNI6001' is blue pink. The corolla lobes of 'BHTUN6202' have absent or very weak undulation of the margin whereas 'USTUNI6001' has medium undulation of the margin. The corolla tube of 'BHTUN6202' is shorter than that of 'USTUNI6001'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright to creeping growth habit, medium shoot thickness on lower third

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate, narrow apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

**SEPAL:** linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** single, salverform, pink veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** one colour on upper side, upper side violet (RHS 75B-C) with purple red (RHS N66B) secondary veins, medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, absent or very weak undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** inner side violet (RHS 75D) and yellow orange (RHS 11A) with dark purple red (RHS 185A) veins, strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

**ANTHERS:** yellowish white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'BHTUN6202' originated from a controlled cross conducted by the breeder between the female parent variety 'USTUNI8902' and the male parent variety 'Asukura roman'. The cross was conducted in Bonsall, California, USA on August 2, 2010. The new petunia variety was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on May 12, 2011. Selection was based on time of flowering, length of flowering period, number of flowers and plant shape throughout the season. 'BHTUN6202' was first propagated by vegetative tip cuttings on May 12, 2011 in Bonsall, California.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'BHTUN6202' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 12, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'BHTUN6202'**

'BHTUN6202'		'USTUNI6001'
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	19.2	24.9
std. deviation	1.30	2.14
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.9	3.3
std. deviation	0.16	0.39

*Flower diameter (cm)*

mean	4.4	5.5
std. deviation	0.08	0.32

*Colour of corolla lobes (RHS)*

upper side	closest to 75B-C with N66B secondary veins	closest to N66C
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*Corolla tube length (cm)*

mean	2.5	3.2
std. deviation	0.11	0.20

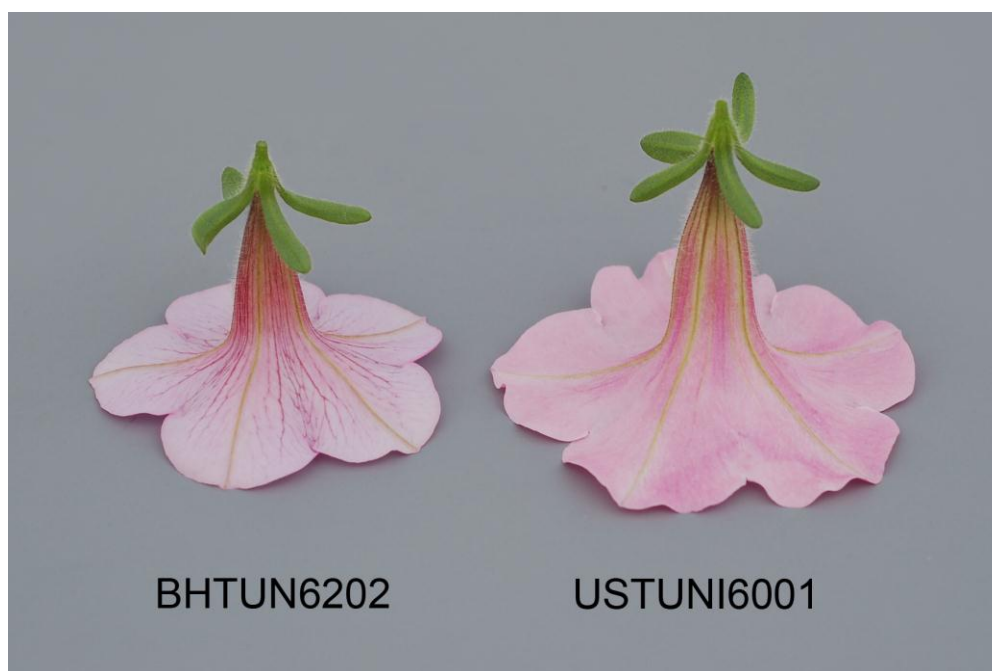
\*reference variety



Petunia: 'BHTUN6202' (left) with reference variety 'USTUNI6001' (right)



Petunia: 'BHTUN6202' (left) with reference variety 'USTUNI6001' (right)



Petunia: 'BHTUN6202' (left) with reference variety 'USTUNI6001' (right)

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<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'KL 1117'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Supertunia White Improved
<b>Application number:</b>	12-7835
<b>Application date:</b>	2012/12/28
<b>Applicant:</b>	Mary Maxine Johnson, Pugwash, Nova Scotia
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	Kenneth Lander, West Pugwash, Nova Scotia Mary Maxine Johnson, Pugwash, Nova Scotia



**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Whip White’ (Whispers White)

**Summary:** *The pedicels of ‘KL 1117’ are shorter than those of ‘Whip White’. The flowers of ‘KL 1117’ are larger than those of ‘Whip White’. The corolla tubes of ‘KL 1117’ are longer than those of ‘Whip White’.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, medium shoot thickness on lower third

LEAF BLADE: ovate, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, salverform, yellow green veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, upper side white (RHS NN155B-C), absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: inner side white (RHS 155A) with yellow (RHS 6A-B) and red pink (RHS 50C) veins, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHERS: yellowish white to yellow before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘KL 1117’ originated as a naturally occurring branch mutation of the parent variety ‘Lavender Skies’. The new Petunia variety was discovered and selected by the breeders in May 2010 in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, based on plant habit, flowering time, flower colour and bloom coverage. ‘KL 1117’ was first propagated by vegetative tip cuttings in May 2010, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘KL 1117’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 28, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘KL 1117’**

	‘KL 1117’	‘Whip White’*
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.7	3.1
std. deviation	0.27	0.59
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.2	4.5
std. deviation	0.24	0.21
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.0	2.3
std. deviation	0.13	0.09

\*reference variety



Petunia: 'KL 1117' (left) with reference variety 'Whip White' (right)



Petunia: 'KL 1117' (left) with reference variety 'Whip White' (right)



Petunia: 'KL 1117' (left) with reference variety 'Whip White' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'USTUN51501'  
**Trade name:** Supertunia Orchid Charm  
**Application number:** 12-7838  
**Application date:** 2012/12/28  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Petilav' (Whispers Lavender Eye) and 'USTUN19603' (Supertunia Pink Charm)

**Summary:** *The shoots of 'USTUN51501' are thin and shorter than those of 'Petilav' which are medium to thick. The leaf blades of 'USTUN51501' are narrower than those of 'Petilav' and wider than those of 'USTUN19603'. The pedicels of 'USTUN51501' are shorter than those of 'Petilav'. The sepals of 'USTUN51501' are larger than those of 'USTUN19603'. The flowers of 'USTUN51501' are smaller than those of 'Petilav'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'USTUN51501' have medium conspicuousness of veins whereas those of 'USTUN19603' have absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins. The corolla lobes of 'USTUN51501' have weak undulation of the margin whereas those of 'USTUN19603' have medium to strong undulation of the margin. The corolla tube of 'USTUN51501' is shorter than that of 'Petilav'. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'USTUN51501' has strong conspicuousness of veins whereas that of 'USTUN19603' has weak conspicuousness of veins. The anthers of 'USTUN51501' are medium blue whereas those of 'Petilav' are violet and those of 'USTUN19603' are yellowish white.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright to creeping growth habit, thin shoots on lower third

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate and elliptic, narrow to broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

**SEPAL:** spatulate, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** single, funnelform, purple veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** one colour on upper side, upper side when newly opened blue pink (RHS 71D), upper side when fully opened blue pink (RHS N74D) and violet (RHS 75B) with blue pink (RHS 72D) secondary veins, medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: inner side violet (RHS N80C) with brown purple (RHS N77A) veins, strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHERS: medium blue before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘USTUN51501’ originated from a controlled cross conducted by the breeder between the female parent variety ‘Ice White’ and the male parent ‘P415-01’, a proprietary seedling. The cross was conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on May 18, 2010. The new Petunia variety ‘USTUN51501’ was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on May 13, 2011, in Bonsall, California, USA based on plant habit, plant vigour, branching, flowering size, flower colour and heat tolerance. ‘USTUN51501’ was first propagated by vegetative tip cuttings on May 14, 2011, in Bonsall, California, USA.

**Tests and Trials:** ‘Trials for ‘USTUN51501’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 13, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘USTUN51501’**

	‘USTUN51501’	‘Petililav’*	‘USTUN19603’*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	13.9	21.0	15.4
std. deviation	2.05	0.82	1.50
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.0	2.5	1.6
std. deviation	0.11	0.16	0.12
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.5	3.6	1.4
std. deviation	0.40	0.56	0.06
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.3	1.4	0.9
std. deviation	0.15	0.10	0.06
<i>Sepal width (cm)</i>			
mean	0.5	0.5	0.2
std. deviation	0.05	0.07	0.00
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.7	5.4	3.5
std. deviation	0.10	0.34	0.10
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.5	2.9	2.3
std. deviation	0.15	0.13	0.08

\*reference varieties



USTUN51501

Supertunia Orchid Charm

Petlilav

Whispers Lavender Eye

USTUN19603

Supertunia Pink Charm

Petunia: 'USTUN51501' (left) with reference varieties 'Petlilav' (centre) and 'USTUN19603' (right)

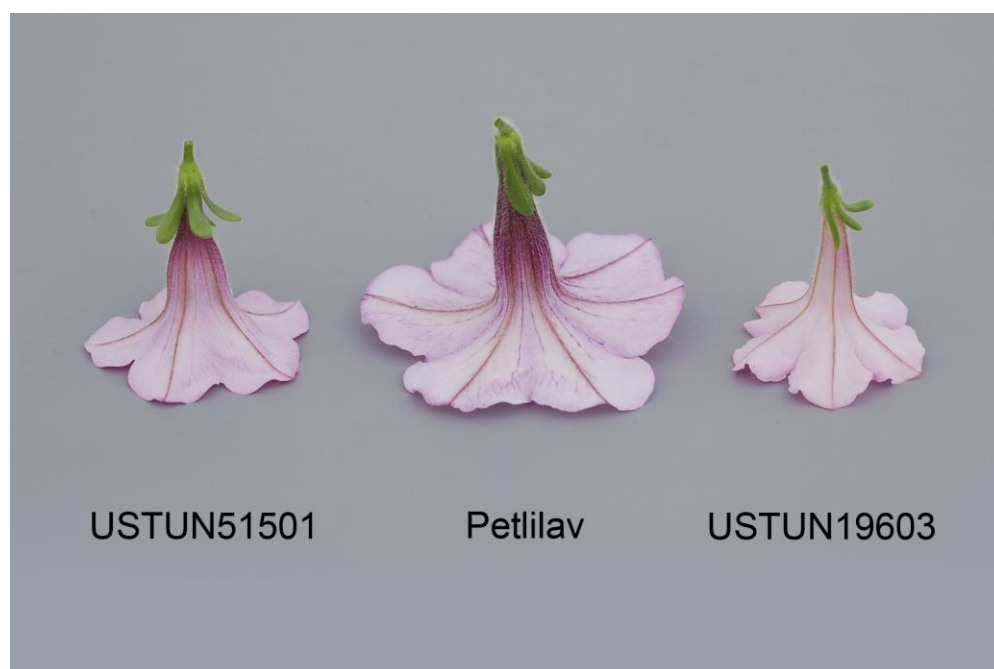


USTUN51501

Petlilav

USTUN19603

Petunia: 'USTUN51501' (left) with reference varieties 'Petlilav' (centre) and 'USTUN19603' (right)



Petunia: 'USTUN51501' (left) with reference varieties 'Petlilav' (centre) and 'USTUN19603' (right)



**PETUNIA**  
(*Petunia* × *hybrida*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PEHY0001'  
**Trade name:** Picnic Purple  
**Application number:** 10-7130  
**Application date:** 2010/12/17  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Mitchell Hanes, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USTUN34803' (Supertunia Sangria Charm)

**Summary:** *The upper side of the leaf blades of 'PEHY0001' are dark green whereas those of 'USTUN34803' are medium green. The flowers of 'PEHY0001' are larger than those of 'USTUN34803'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'PEHY0001' are violet when newly opened to purple when fully opened whereas those of 'USTUN34803' are purple red when newly opened to lighter purple red when fully opened.*

**Description:**

PLANT: creeping growth habit, thin shoots on lower third

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

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, salverform, purple veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, upper side when newly opened violet (RHS 77A, N80A), upper side when fully opened purple (RHS N74A), weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: inner side violet (RHS 77A-B) with dark violet (RHS N79A) veins, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHERS: light blue before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PEHY0001' originated from a cross pollination conducted by the breeder in Gilroy, California, USA in August, 2007. The cross was conducted between the female parent '1789-2', a proprietary line and the male parent variety 'Pic Whit'. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Gilroy in December, 2007. In March 2008, a single plant was selected based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'PEHY0001' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 28, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'PEHY0001'**

	'PEHY0001'	'USTUN34803'*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.3	2.8
std. deviation	0.33	0.07
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
newly opened	blend of 77A and N80A	more purple than N66A
fully opened	brighter than N74A	closest to N66B

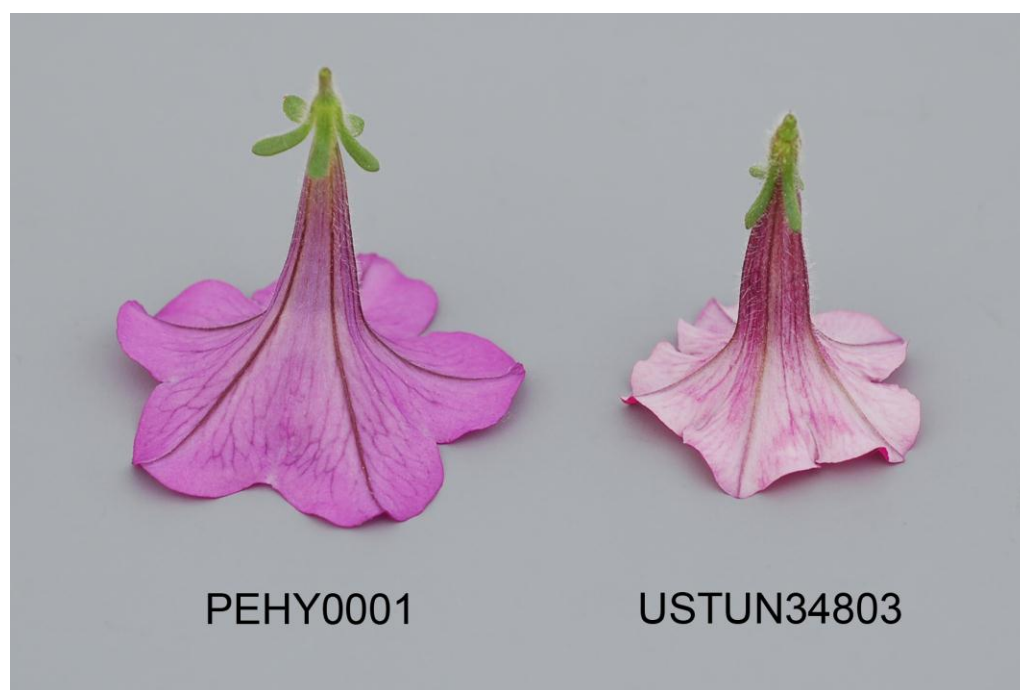
\*reference variety



Petunia: 'PEHY0001' (left) with reference variety 'USTUN34803' (right)



Petunia: 'PEHY0001' (left) with reference variety 'USTUN34803' (right)



Petunia: 'PEHY0001' (left) with reference variety 'USTUN34803' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sundapin'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Summer Double Pink  
**Application number:** 12-7555  
**Application date:** 2012/03/12  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Nobutaka Akai, Miyazaki, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'AK101'

**Summary:** *The leaf blades of 'Sundapin' are wider than those of 'AK101'. The pedicels of 'Sundapin' are longer than those of 'AK101'. The flowers of 'Sundapin' are larger than those of 'AK101'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Sundapin' has medium conspicuousness of veins whereas that of 'AK101' has absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins. The corolla tube of 'Sundapin' is longer than that of 'AK101'. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'Sundapin' is white with weak conspicuousness of light green veins whereas that of 'AK101' is white with medium conspicuousness of dark violet to violet veins.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** mounding growth habit, medium shoot thickness on lower third

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

**SEPAL:** linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** double, funnelform, red to purple veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** one colour on upper side, upper side blue pink (RHS N74C, N74D) with purple (RHS N74B) veins, medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, strong undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** inner side white (RHS NN155A) with light green (RHS 149B-C) veins, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

**ANTHERS:** yellowish white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sundapin' originated as a naturally occurring branch mutation of the variety 'AK-Pet3', discovered in June 2009. The new plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a controlled environment at Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki,

Japan. A trial was carried out from June 2009 to August 2010 where the botanical characteristics of the variety were examined. After determining that the new variety was distinguishable from any other varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics, the new variety was named 'Sundapin'.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Sundapin' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 14, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sundapin'**

	'Sundapin'	'AK101'*
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	1.3
std. deviation	0.30	0.15
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	1.6
std. deviation	0.40	0.32
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.1	3.9
std. deviation	0.43	0.25
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.3	1.6
std. deviation	0.17	0.15
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	NN155A with 149B-C veins	N155B with veins close to N77C-D

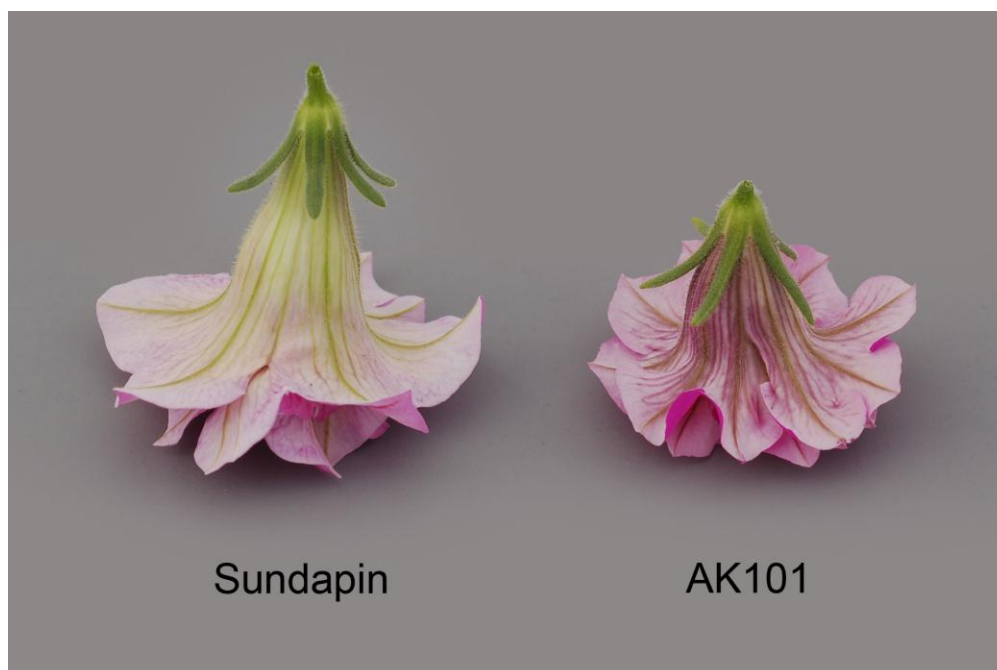
\*reference variety



Petunia: 'Sundapin' (left) with reference variety 'AK101' (right)



Petunia: 'Sundapin' (left) with reference variety 'AK101' (right)



Petunia: 'Sundapin' (left) with reference variety 'AK101' (right)

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<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Sundarose'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Surfinia Summer Double Rose
<b>Application number:</b>	12-7556
<b>Application date:</b>	2012/03/12
<b>Applicant:</b>	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	Nobutaka Akai, Miyazaki, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'AK101'

**Summary:** *The flowers of ‘Sundarose’ are larger than those of ‘AK101’. The veins on the flowers of ‘Sundarose’ are yellow green whereas those on ‘AK101’ are red purple. The corolla tube of ‘Sundarose’ is longer than that of ‘AK101’. The inner side of the corolla tube of ‘Sundarose’ has weak conspicuousness of yellow green veins whereas that of ‘AK101’ has medium conspicuousness of dark violet to violet veins.*

**Description:**

PLANT: mounding growth habit, thin to medium shoot thickness on lower third

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

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: double, funnelform, yellow green veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, upper side purple (RHS N74A-B), absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: inner side white (RHS 155B-C) with yellow green (RHS 150B-C) veins, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHERS: yellowish white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sundarose’ originated as a controlled pollination conducted in an isolated area in June 2006 between two unnamed proprietary Petunia selections. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in May 2007, at Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki, Japan. The new plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. A trial was carried out from April 2007 to October 2008 where the botanical characteristics of the variety were examined. After determining that the new variety was distinguishable from any other varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics, the new variety was named ‘Sundarose’.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Sundarose’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 14, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sundarose’**

	‘Sundarose’	‘AK101’*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.9	3.9
std. deviation	0.13	0.25
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.0	1.6
std. deviation	0.08	0.15
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	155B-C with veins close to 150B-C	N155B with veins close to N77C-D
*reference variety		

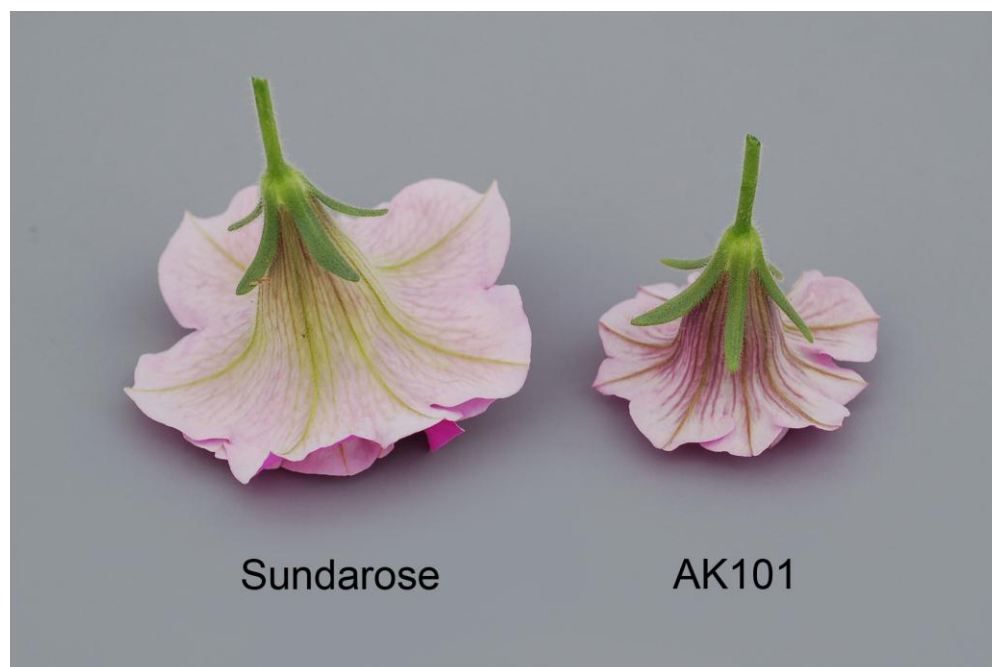




Petunia: 'Sundarose' (left) with reference variety 'AK101' (right)



Petunia: 'Sundarose' (left) with reference variety 'AK101' (right)



Petunia: 'Sundarose' (left) with reference variety 'AK101' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sundasiro'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Summer Double White  
**Application number:** 12-7557  
**Application date:** 2012/03/12  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Nobutaka Akai, Miyazaki, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'AK101' and 'Kirimaji Double White' (Double Wave White)

**Summary:** *The plants of 'Sundasiro' are mounding whereas those of 'Kirimaji Double White' are creeping. The plants of 'Sundasiro' are shorter than those of 'AK101' and taller than those of 'Kirimaji Double White'. The shoots of 'Sundasiro' are longer than those of 'AK101'. The leaves of 'Sundasiro' are smaller than those of 'Kirimaji Double White'. The leaf blades of 'Sundasiro' are ovate with a narrow acute apex whereas those of 'Kirimaji Double White' are broadly ovate and circular with a broadly acute apex. The sepals of 'Sundasiro' are linear whereas those of 'Kirimaji Double White' are spatulate. The flowers of 'Sundasiro' are larger than those of 'AK101' and smaller than those of 'Kirimaji Double White'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Sundasiro' are white whereas those of 'AK101' are purple. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube of 'Sundasiro' are light green whereas those of 'AK101' are dark violet to violet and those of 'Kirimaji Double White' are brown.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** mounding growth habit, medium shoot thickness on lower third

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate, narrow acute apex, no variegation, dark green on upper side, no blistering

**SEPAL:** linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** double, funnelform, yellow green veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** one colour on upper side, upper side white (RHS NN155C), weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** inner side white (RHS 155C) with light green (RHS 144B-C) veins, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

**ANTHERS:** yellowish white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sundasiro’ originated as a naturally occurring branch mutation of the variety ‘AK-Pet3’, discovered in June 2010. The new plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a controlled environment at Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki, Japan. A trial was carried out from June 2010 to August 2011 where the botanical characteristics of the variety were examined. After determining that the new variety was distinguishable from any other varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics, the new variety was named ‘Sundasiro’.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Sundasiro’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 14, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sundasiro’**

	‘Sundasiro’	‘AK101’*	‘Kirimaji Double White’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	13.3	18.6	7.9
std. deviation	2.48	1.34	0.74
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	20.6	16.9	21.7
std. deviation	1.64	0.82	1.31
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.9	3.0	3.8
std. deviation	0.12	0.17	0.21
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.6	1.3	2.8
std. deviation	0.18	0.15	0.18
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.8	3.9	5.2
std. deviation	0.20	0.25	0.44
<i>Colour of corolla lobes (RHS)</i>			
upper side	NN155C	N74A-B	NN155C
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	155C with 144B-C veins	N155B with veins close to N77C-D	155C with veins close to 166A
*reference varieties			



Petunia: 'Sundasiro' (left) with reference varieties 'AK101' (centre) and 'Kirimaji Double White' (right)



Petunia: 'Sundasiro' (left) with reference varieties 'AK101' (centre) and 'Kirimaji Double White' (right)



Petunia: 'Sundasiro' (left) with reference varieties 'AK101' (centre) and 'Kirimaji Double White' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunsurf Deniusa'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Bouquet Denim  
**Application number:** 12-7558  
**Application date:** 2012/03/12  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Yasuko Isobe, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunsurfcoparu' (Surfinia Patio Hot Pink)

**Summary:** The shoots of 'Sunsurf Deniusa' are longer than those of 'Sunsurfcoparu'. The leaves of 'Sunsurf Deniusa' are longer and narrower than those of 'Sunsurfcoparu'. The pedicels of 'Sunsurf Deniusa' are shorter than those of 'Sunsurfcoparu'. The sepals of 'Sunsurf Deniusa' are longer than those of 'Sunsurfcoparu'. The flowers of 'Sunsurf Deniusa' are smaller than those of 'Sunsurfcoparu'. The flowers of 'Sunsurf Deniusa' differ in colour from those of 'Sunsurfcoparu'. The corolla tube of 'Sunsurf Deniusa' is shorter than that of 'Sunsurfcoparu'. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'Sunsurf Deniusa' has absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins whereas that of 'Sunsurfcoparu' has weak conspicuousness of veins. The anthers of 'Sunsurf Deniusa' are light grey and light blue whereas those of 'Sunsurfcoparu' are yellowish white.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright growth habit, thin shoots on lower third

**LEAF BLADE:** elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, light green on upper side, no blistering

**SEPAL:** linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** single, salverform, purple veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** one colour on upper side, upper side when newly opened dark violet (RHS 86A), upper side when fully opened dark violet to blue violet (RHS 86A-B), upper side when aged violet (RHS N87A), absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, weak undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** inner side white (RHS 155B) with violet (RHS N82C) at transition to tube and green veins, absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHERS: light grey and light blue before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunsurf Deniusa’ originated as a controlled pollination conducted in an isolated area in July 2008 between the female parent variety ‘BDV01’, a proprietary selection, and the male parent ‘Px314-2’, a proprietary selection. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in June 2009, at Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki, Japan based on growth habit, flower size and flower colour. The new plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. A trial was carried out from April to September 2010 where the botanical characteristics of the variety were examined. After determining that the new variety was distinguishable from any other varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics, the new variety was named ‘Sunsurf Deniusa’.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Sunsurf Deniusa’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 12, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunsurf Deniusa’**

	‘Sunsurf Deniusa’	‘Sunsurfcoparu’*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	14.1	11.5
std. deviation	0.73	0.87
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.7	3.9
std. deviation	0.38	0.26
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.6	2.2
std. deviation	0.41	0.14
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.4	3.2
std. deviation	0.31	0.37
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.0	1.3
std. deviation	0.12	0.16
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.9	4.3
std. deviation	0.07	0.17
<i>Colour of corolla lobes (RHS)</i>		
newly opened	darker than 86A	closest to N66A-B
fully opened	closest to 86A-B	closest to N66B
aged	closest to N87A and fading with age	closest to N66B-C
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.3	2.7
std. deviation	0.13	0.15

\*reference variety

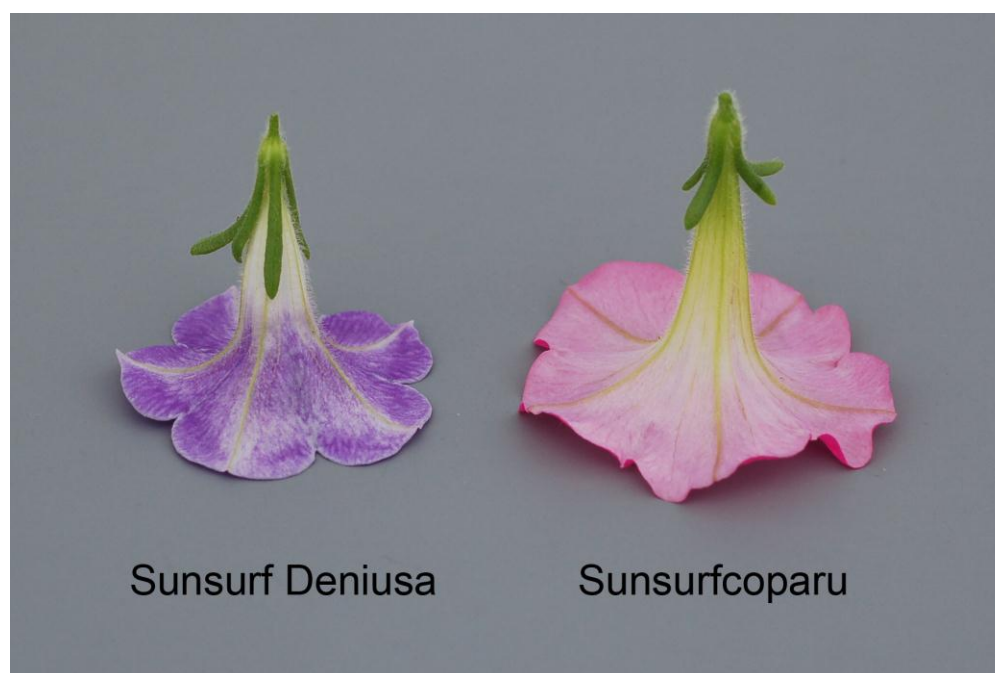




Petunia: 'Sunsurf Deniusa' (left) with reference variety 'Sunsurfcoparu' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurf Deniusa' (left) with reference variety 'Sunsurfcoparu' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurf Deniusa' (left) with reference variety 'Sunsurfcoparu' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunsurf Depausa'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Trailing Baby Deep Purple  
**Application number:** 12-7559  
**Application date:** 2012/03/12  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Yasuko Isobe, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'PEHY0003' (Sanguna Purple Imp.) and 'USTUNI6504' (Supertunia Mini Purple Imp.)

**Summary:** *The lower third of the shoots of 'Sunsurf Depausa' are thin whereas those of both reference varieties are medium thickness. The leaf blades of 'Sunsurf Depausa' are shorter than those of 'PEHY0003'. The leaf blades of 'Sunsurf Depausa' are dark green whereas those of 'USTUNI6504' are medium green. The pedicels of 'Sunsurf Depausa' are longer than those of 'USTUNI6504'. The flowers of 'Sunsurf Depausa' are smaller than those of 'PEHY0003'. The corolla lobes of 'Sunsurf Depausa' have medium to strong undulation of the margin whereas those of 'PEHY0003' have weak undulation of the margin. The corolla tube of 'Sunsurf Depausa' is shorter than that of both reference varieties.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright to creeping growth habit, thin shoots on lower third

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

**SEPAL:** linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** single, salverform to funnelform, purple veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** one colour on upper side, upper side when newly opened purple (RHS 71A) with dark violet to purple (RHS N79B-C) tones, upper side when fully opened purple (RHS N74A), weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium to strong undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** inner side violet (RHS 77B) with brown purple (RHS N77A) veins, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

**ANTHERS:** violet before dehiscence

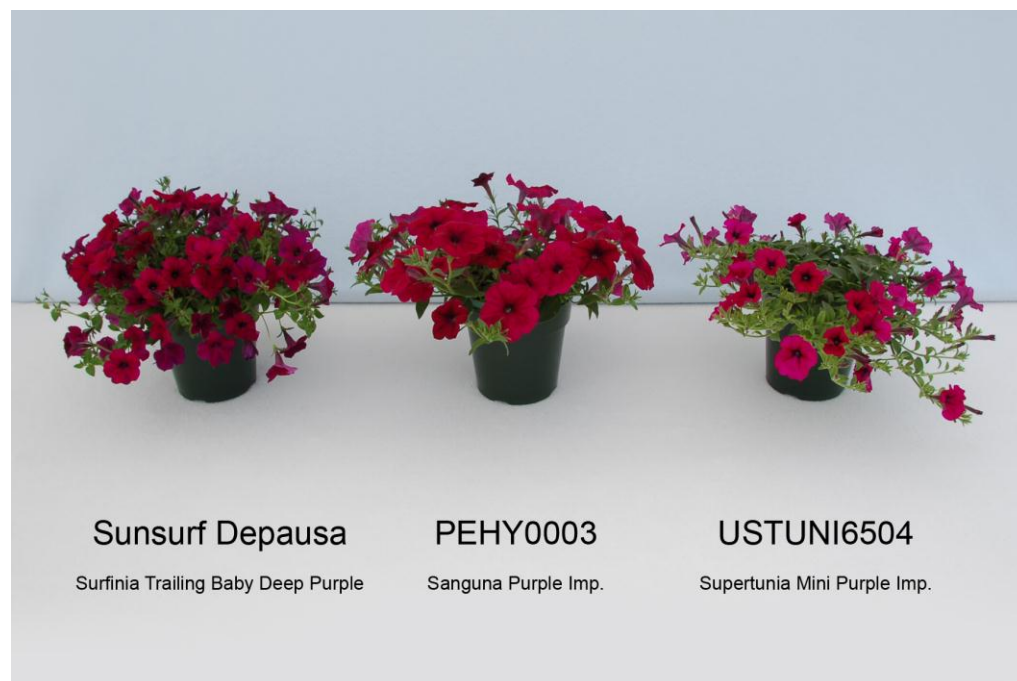
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunsurf Depausa’ originated as a controlled pollination conducted in an isolated area in March 2008 between the female parent variety ‘BW1’, a proprietary selection, and the male parent ‘PF411-5’, a proprietary selection. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in October 2008, at Miyazaki-shi, Miyazaki, Japan based on growth habit, flower size and flower colour. The new plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. A trial was carried out from April to September 2009 where the botanical characteristics of the variety were examined. After determining that the new variety was distinguishable from any other varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics, the new variety was named ‘Sunsurf Depausa’.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Sunsurf Depausa’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 14, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

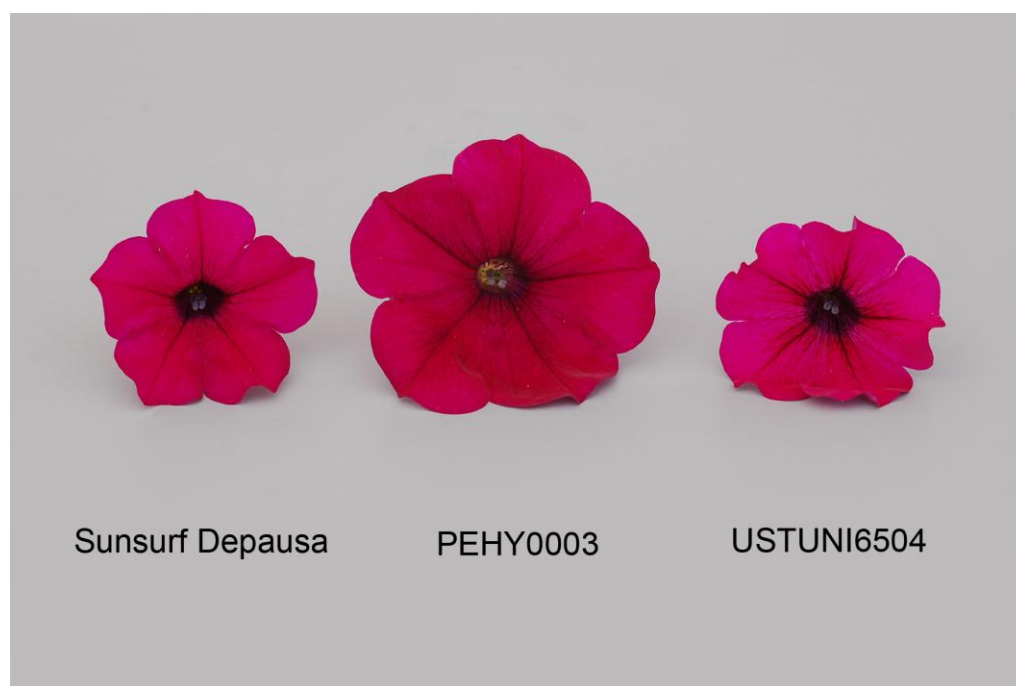
**Comparison table for ‘Sunsurf Depausa’**

	‘Sunsurf Depausa’	‘PEHY0003’*	‘USTUNI6504’*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.7	4.6	3.7
std. deviation	0.17	0.33	0.17
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.2	3.2	2.0
std. deviation	0.51	0.41	0.22
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.8	7.0	4.8
std. deviation	0.26	0.19	0.14
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.4	3.4	2.8
std. deviation	0.11	0.10	0.13

\*reference varieties



Petunia: ‘Sunsurf Depausa’ (left) with reference varieties ‘PEHY0003’ (centre) and ‘USTUNI6504’ (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurf Depausa' (left) with reference varieties 'PEHY0003' (centre) and 'USTUNI6504' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurf Depausa' (left) with reference varieties 'PEHY0003' (centre) and 'USTUNI6504' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sunsurf Kiusa’  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Trailing Yellow  
**Application number:** 12-7560  
**Application date:** 2012/03/12  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Yasuko Isobe, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Sunpatiki’ (Surfinia Patio Yellow)

**Summary:** *The plants of ‘Sunsurf Kiusa’ are shorter than those of ‘Sunpatiki’. The leaves, petioles, sepals and corolla tubes of ‘Sunsurf Kiusa’ are longer than those of ‘Sunpatiki’. The flowers of ‘Sunsurf Kiusa’ are larger than those of ‘Sunpatiki’.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, medium to thick shoots on lower third

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

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnellform, yellow veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, upper side white (RHS 155C) with yellow (RHS 5C) veins, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 5B) with yellow green (RHS 154A-B) veins, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHERS: yellowish white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunsurf Kiusa’ originated as a controlled pollination conducted in an isolated area in March 2007 between the female parent variety ‘Px1623-02’, a proprietary selection, and the male parent ‘B173-1’, a proprietary selection. Seeds from the cross were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in March 2008 at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga, Japan, based on growth habit, flower size and flower colour. The new plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. A trial was carried out from April to September 2009 where the botanical characteristics of the variety were examined. After determining that the new variety was distinguishable from any other varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics, the new variety was named ‘Sunsurf Kiusa’.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Sunsurf Kiusa’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 12, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunsurf Kiusa’**

	‘Sunsurf Kiusa’	‘Sunpatiki’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	11.5	14.4
std. deviation	0.66	0.68
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.5	3.7
std. deviation	0.22	0.34
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	0.8	0.4
std. deviation	0.16	0.06
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.2	1.3
std. deviation	0.15	0.08
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.5	5.3
std. deviation	0.07	0.14



*Corolla tube length (cm)*

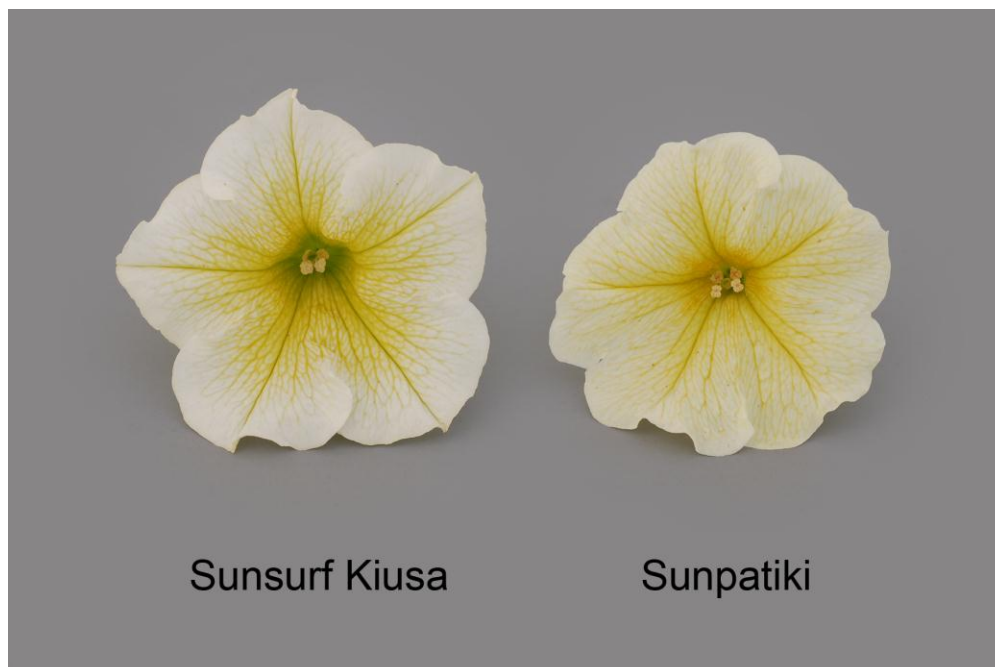
mean	3.2	2.9
std. deviation	0.06	0.17

\*reference variety

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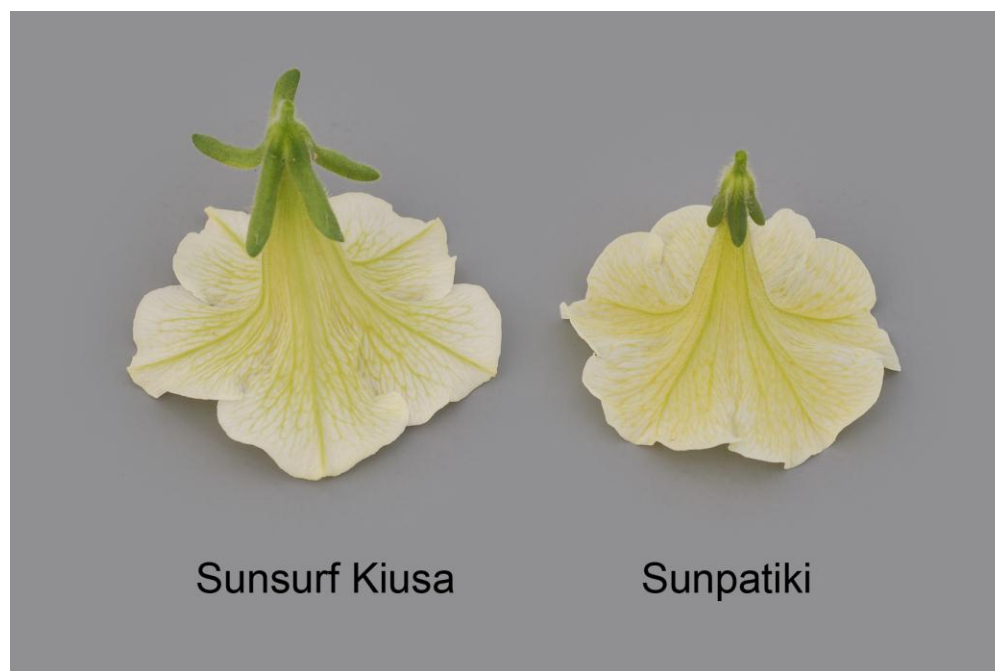


Petunia: 'Sunsurf Kiusa' (left) with reference variety 'Sunpatiki' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurf Kiusa' (left) with reference variety 'Sunpatiki' (right)





Petunia: 'Sunsurf Kiusa' (left) with reference variety 'Sunpatiki' (right)

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunsurfsirou'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Trailing White Improved  
**Application number:** 12-7569  
**Application date:** 2012/03/21  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
 Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Kenichi Suzuki, Suntory Flowers Limited, Osaka, Japan  
 Yasuko Isobe, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Kakegawa S30' (Supertunia White)

**Summary:** *The leaves of 'Sunsurfsirou' are medium green on the upper side and longer than those of 'Kakegawa S30' which are dark green. The pedicels and corolla tubes of 'Sunsurfsirou' are shorter than those of 'Kakegawa S30'. The flowers of 'Sunsurfsirou' are funnelform whereas those of 'Kakegawa S30' are salverform. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'Sunsurfsirou' are white with light yellow brown veins whereas those of 'Kakegawa S30' are yellow green with brown purple veins.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** creeping growth habit, thick to very thick shoots on lower third

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate and elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

**SEPAL:** linear to obovate, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** single, funnelform, green veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** one colour on upper side, upper side white (RHS NN155C-D), weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** inner side white (RHS NN155C) with light yellow brown (RHS 160A) veins, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

**ANTHERS:** yellow before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunsurfsirou' originated from the ionic carbon irradiation of 100 pieces of in-vitro axillary buds of the variety 'SB-W', a proprietary selection. The irradiation was conducted in July 2006, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga, Japan.

Two weeks later the elongated buds were grown from cuttings. In October 2006, the new Petunia variety was discovered as a branch mutation of 'SB-W'. The new plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a controlled greenhouse environment. A trial was carried out from April to September 2008 where the botanical characteristics of the variety were examined. After determining that the new variety was distinguishable from any other varieties, and uniform and stable in its characteristics, the new variety was named 'Sunsurfsirou'.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Sunsurfsirou' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 14, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sunsurfsirou'**

	'Sunsurfsirou'	'Kakegawa S30'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.8	3.4
std. deviation	0.35	0.31
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.2	2.9
std. deviation	0.26	0.28
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	3.5
std. deviation	0.08	0.19
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	NN155C with veins closest to 160A	154B-C with veins closest to 187A

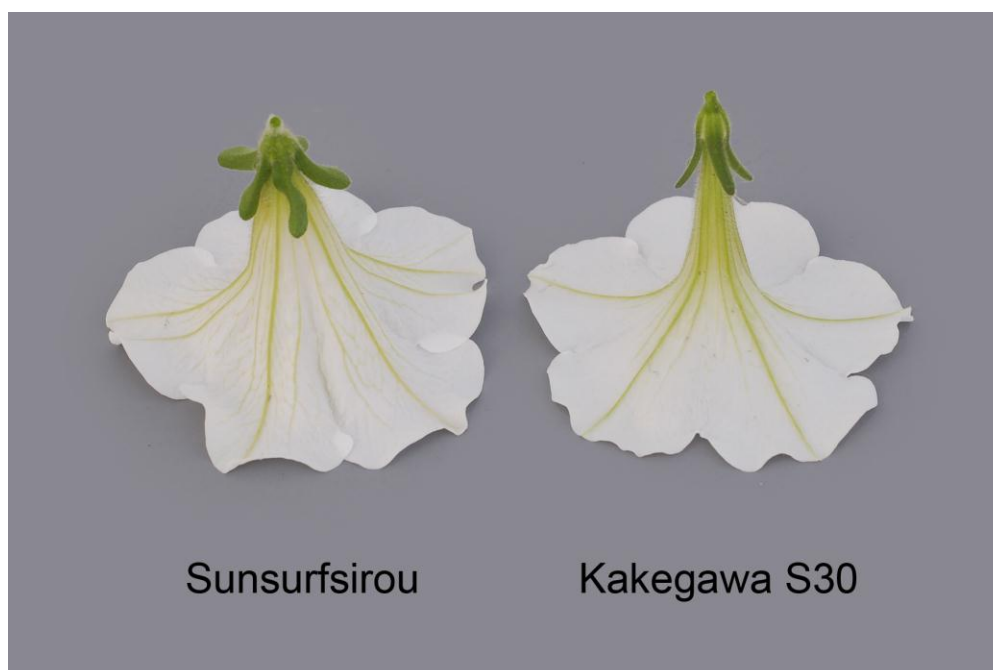
\*reference variety



Petunia: 'Sunsurfsirou' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S30' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfsirou' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S30' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfsirou' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S30' (right)

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**Proposed denomination:** 'USTUN47601'  
**Trade name:** Supertunia Watermelon Charm  
**Application number:** 12-7548  
**Application date:** 2012/03/09  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Pic Redda' (Picnic Red)

**Summary:** *The shoots of 'USTUN47601' are thin on the lower third and longer than those of 'Pic Redda' which are a medium thickness. The pedicels of 'USTUN47601' are shorter than those of 'Pic Redda'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'USTUN47601' are purple red whereas those of 'Pic Redda' are red. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tubes of 'USTUN47601' have strong conspicuousness whereas those of 'Pic Redda' have medium conspicuousness.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, thin shoots on lower third

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

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, salverform, red veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, upper side purple red (RHS N57A), weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: inner side white (RHS N155B, 155C) with brown (RHS 176B, 176C) veins, strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

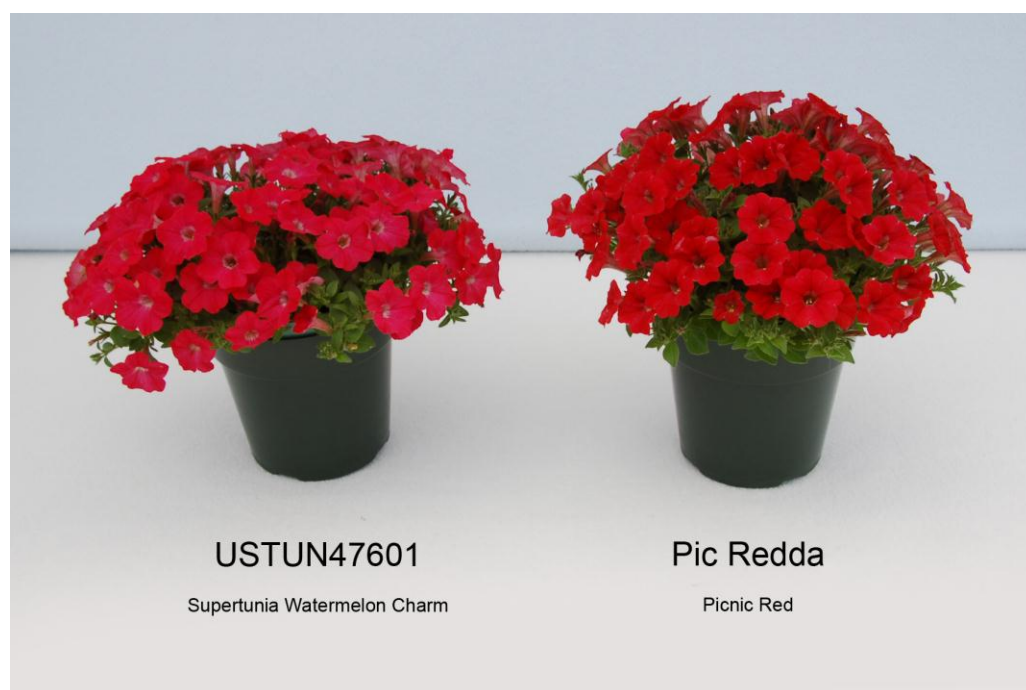
ANTHERS: yellowish white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'USTUN47601' originated from a controlled cross conducted by the breeder between the female parent variety '08P357-02' and the male parent variety '09PJ23', both proprietary seedlings. The cross was conducted in Higashiomi-shi, Shiga, Japan on May 6, 2009. The new variety was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on May 27, 2010, in Bonsall, California, USA based on flower colour, flower size, branching characteristics and flowering time. 'USTUN47601' was first propagated by vegetative tip cuttings on May 28, 2010 in Bonsall, California, USA.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'USTUN47601' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 14, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'USTUN47601'**

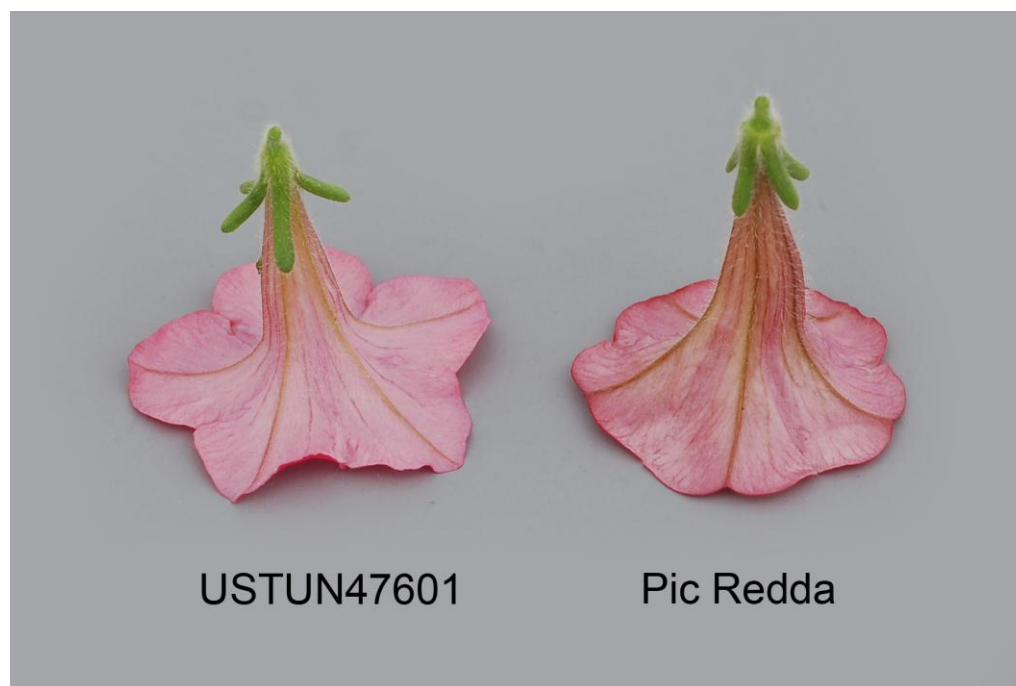
'USTUN47601'		'Pic Redda'*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	15.0	13.0
std. deviation	0.64	0.45
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	2.7
std. deviation	0.31	0.30
<i>Colour of corolla lobes (RHS)</i>		
upper side	closest to N57A with more red	closest to 45B
*reference variety		



Petunia: 'USTUN47601' (left) with reference variety 'Pic Redda' (right)



Petunia: 'USTUN47601' (left) with reference variety 'Pic Redda' (right)



Petunia: 'USTUN47601' (left) with reference variety 'Pic Redda' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'USTUN48002'  
**Trade name:** Supertunia Picasso in Pink  
**Application number:** 12-7549  
**Application date:** 2012/03/09  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balpelite' (Lime Light)

**Summary:** *The plants of 'USTUN48002' are taller than those of 'Balpelite'. The shoots and pedicels of 'USTUN48002' are longer than those of 'Balpelite'. The corolla tube of 'USTUN48002' is shorter than that of 'Balpelite'. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'USTUN48002' are blue pink with medium conspicuousness of blue pink veins and no petaloids whereas those of 'Balpelite' are white with strong conspicuousness of dark violet veins and petaloids present.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright growth habit, medium shoot thickness on lower third

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate and elliptic, narrow to broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present

**SEPAL:** spatulate, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** single, funnellform, green veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** two colours on upper side, upper side blue pink (RHS 73A, 71D) with dark green (RHS 143A-C) at margin, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** inner side blue pink (RHS N74D) with blue pink (RHS 67C) veins, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

**ANTHERS:** white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'USTUN48002' originated from a controlled cross conducted by the breeder between the female parent '08P359-01', a proprietary seedling, and the male parent '09PJ25-5GE'. The cross was conducted in Higashiomi-shi, Shiga, Japan on May 8, 2009. The new variety was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on May 27, 2010 in



Bonsall, California, USA based on flower colour pattern, flower colour uniformity and stability of the flower colour pattern. 'USTUN48002' was first propagated by vegetative tip cuttings on May 28, 2010 in Bonsall, California, USA.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'USTUN48002' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 10, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 12, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'USTUN48002'**

	'USTUN48002'	'Balpelite'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	16.5	12.5
std. deviation	0.46	0.39
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	17.0	10.4
std. deviation	1.14	0.75
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	1.2
std. deviation	0.45	0.26
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.4	2.9
std. deviation	0.07	0.13
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N74D with 67C veins	closest to N155D with 79A-B veins
petaloids	N/A	143A with pink centre

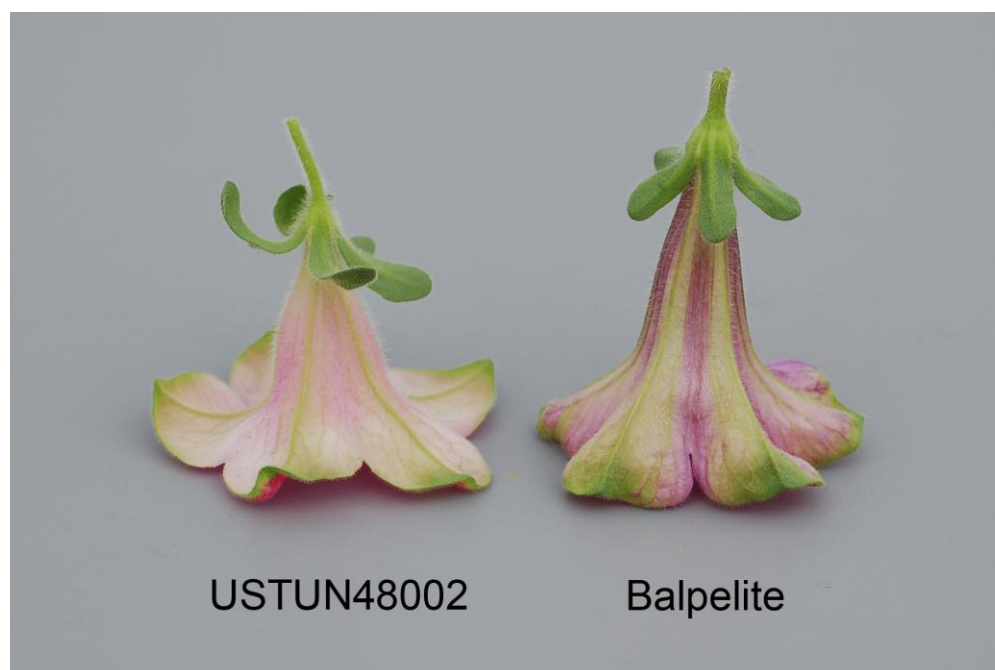
\*reference variety



Petunia: 'USTUN48002' (left) with reference variety 'Balpelite' (right)



Petunia: 'USTUN48002' (left) with reference variety 'Balpelite' (right)



Petunia: 'USTUN48002' (left) with reference variety 'Balpelite' (right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## PETUNIA × CALIBRACHOA

### PETUNIA × CALIBRACHOA (*Petunia x Calibrachoa*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'SAKPXC008'  
**Trade name:** SuperCal Blushing Pink  
**Application number:** 13-7846  
**Application date:** 2013/01/23  
**Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Akinobu Ui, Sakata Seed Corporation, Shizuoka-ken, Japan  
Shin Ishikawa, Sakata Seed Corporation, Kakegawa City, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'SAKPXC005' (SuperCal Vanilla Blush) and 'SAKPXC010' (SuperCal Artist Rose)

**Summary:** *The leaves and pedicels of 'SAKPXC008' are longer than those of 'SAKPXC005'. The flowers of 'SAKPXC008' have two colours on the upper side of the corolla lobes whereas both reference varieties have more than two. The secondary colours of the upper side of the corolla lobes of 'SAKPXC008' differ slightly from those of both reference varieties. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'SAKPXC008' have no tertiary yellow colouration whereas those of both reference varieties have yellow colouration at the transition to the corolla tube. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'SAKPXC008' have medium to strong conspicuousness of veins whereas those of 'SAKPXC010' have strong to very strong conspicuousness of veins. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'SAKPXC008' have weak to medium conspicuousness of veins whereas those of both reference varieties have strong conspicuousness of veins.*

#### Description:

**PLANT:** upright growth habit, thin to medium shoot thickness on lower third

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

**SEPAL:** linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** single, salverform, medium to strong degree of lobing, yellow primary veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** two colours on upper side, upper side white (RHS N155B) with purple to blue pink (RHS N74B-C) secondary veins, medium to strong conspicuousness of veins on upper side, weak and medium undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** inner side yellow (RHS 6A) with blue pink (RHS 186C) veins, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

**ANTHERS:** yellowish white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'SAKPXC008' originated from a hybridization conducted in Kakegawa, Japan in December 2006. The hybridization was between the female parent, a proprietary hybrid Petunia line named 'AM6-64A' and the male parent, a proprietary hybrid Calibrachoa line named '5Bdw-7b-V1'. The new Petunia x Calibrachoa variety was selected through multiple generations based on flower colour and growth habit. In May 2008, it was confirmed that the new variety was distinct, uniform and stable.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'SAKPXC008' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 10, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SAKPXC008'

	'SAKPXC008'	'SAKPXC005'*	'SAKPXC010'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.3	3.5	4.0
std. deviation	0.28	0.24	0.28
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.4	3.2	2.3
std. deviation	0.36	0.21	0.25
<i>Secondary colour on upper side of corolla lobes (RHS)</i>			
fully opened	N74B-C secondary veining	N74D secondary veining and N74C closer to margin	N74C and 70B tones with 72A-B veins
<i>Tertiary colour on upper side of corolla lobes (RHS)</i>			
newly opened	N/A	6B	7C-D
fully opened	N/A	6C-D	4C-D

\*reference varieties



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'SAKPXC008' (left) with reference varieties 'SAKPXC005' (centre) and 'SAKPXC010' (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'SAKPXC008' (left) with reference varieties 'SAKPXC005' (centre) and 'SAKPXC010' (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'SAKPXC008' (left) with reference varieties 'SAKPXC005' (centre) and 'SAKPXC010' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'SAKPXC010'  
**Trade name:** SuperCal Artist Rose  
**Application number:** 13-7847  
**Application date:** 2013/01/23  
**Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Akinobu Ui, Sakata Seed Corporation, Shizuoka-ken, Japan  
 Shin Ishikawa, Sakata Seed Corporation, Kakegawa City, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'SAKPXC005' (SuperCal Vanilla Blush) and 'SAKPXC008' (SuperCal Blushing Pink)

**Summary:** *The pedicels of 'SAKPXC010' are shorter than those of 'SAKPXC005'. The flowers of 'SAKPXC010' have more than two colours on the upper side of the corolla lobes whereas those of 'SAKPXC008' have two colours. The secondary colour on the upper side of the corolla lobes of 'SAKPXC010' differs from that of both reference varieties. The tertiary colour on the upper side of the corolla lobes of 'SAKPXC010' differs from that of 'SAKPXC005'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'SAKPXC010' have strong to very strong conspicuousness of veins whereas those of 'SAKPXC005' have medium conspicuousness of veins and those of 'SAKPXC008' have medium to strong conspicuousness of veins. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'SAKPXC010' have strong conspicuousness of veins whereas those of 'SAKPXC008' have weak to medium conspicuousness of veins.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium shoot thickness on lower third

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

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, salverform to funnelform, medium degree of lobing, purple (RHS 72A-B) veins

COROLLA LOBE: more than two colours on upper side, upper side mainly white (RHS NN155B) with blue pink (RHS N74C) and purple (RHS 70B) tones, upper side when newly opened with secondary yellow (RHS 7C-D) at transition to corolla tube, upper side when fully opened with secondary yellow green to light yellow (RHS 4C-D) at transition to corolla tube, strong to very strong conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow orange (RHS 13B) with brown purple (RHS 178A) veins, strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHERS: yellowish white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'SAKPXC010' originated from a hybridization conducted in Kakegawa, Japan in July 2007. The hybridization was between the female parent, a proprietary hybrid Petunia line named 'AM6-99A-3' and the male parent, a proprietary hybrid Calibrachoa line named '5Bdw-7b-1A-1'. The new Petunia x Calibrachoa variety was selected through multiple generations based on flower colour and growth habit. In May 2008 and again in December 2008, it was confirmed that the new variety was distinct, uniform and stable.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'SAKPXC010' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 10, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'SAKPXC010'**

	'SAKPXC010'	'SAKPXC005'*	'SAKPXC008'*
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.3	3.2	2.4
std. deviation	0.25	0.21	0.36
<i>Secondary colour on upper side of corolla lobes (RHS)</i>			
fully opened	N74C and 70B with 72A-B veins	N74D secondary veins and N74C closer to margin	N74B-C veining



Tertiary colour on upper side of corolla lobes (RHS)			
newly opened	7C-D	6B	N/A
fully opened	4C-D	6C-D	N/A
*reference varieties			



Petunia × Calibrachoa: ‘SAKPXC010’ (left) with reference varieties ‘SAKPXC005’ (centre) and ‘SAKPXC008’ (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: ‘SAKPXC010’ (left) with reference varieties ‘SAKPXC005’ (centre) and ‘SAKPXC008’ (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'SAKPXC010' (left) with reference varieties 'SAKPXC005' (centre) and 'SAKPXC008' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'SAKPXC011'  
**Trade name:** SuperCal Violet  
**Application number:** 13-7848  
**Application date:** 2013/01/23  
**Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Akinobu Ui, Sakata Seed Corporation, Shizuoka-ken, Japan  
 Shin Ishikawa, Sakata Seed Corporation, Kakegawa City, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Kakegawa S89' (SuperCal Neon Rose) and 'Kakegawa S90' (SuperCal Purple)

**Summary:** *The plants and shoots of 'SAKPXC011' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The leaves of 'SAKPXC011' are smaller than those of 'Kakegawa S90'. The pedicels and sepals of 'SAKPXC011' are shorter than those of 'Kakegawa S90'. The flowers of 'SAKPXC011' are smaller than those of both reference varieties. The corolla tube of 'SAKPXC011' is shorter than that of both reference varieties. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube of 'SAKPXC011' have weak to medium conspicuousness whereas those of 'Kakegawa S90' have very strong conspicuousness.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright growth habit, thin shoots on lower third

**LEAF BLADE:** elliptic, broad acute and obtuse apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

**SEPAL:** linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** single, salverform to funnelform, medium degree of lobing, yellow and purple veins

**COROLLA LOBE:** one colour on upper side, upper side purple (RHS N74A), weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, lower side purple (RHS 72B), weak to medium undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** inner side yellow (RHS 9A-B) with dark brown (RHS N186C) veins and blue pink (RHS 186C) at transition to corolla lobes, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

**ANTHERS:** yellowish white before dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘SAKPXC011’ originated from a hybridization conducted in Kakegawa, Japan in December 2006. The hybridization was between the female parent, a proprietary hybrid Petunia line named ‘AM6-106A’ and the male parent, a hybrid Calibrachoa line named ‘SAKCAL093’. The new Petunia x Calibrachoa variety was selected through multiple generations based on flower colour and growth habit. In May 2008 it was confirmed that the new variety was distinct, uniform and stable.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘SAKPXC011’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 10, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘SAKPXC011’**

	‘SAKPXC011’	‘Kakegawa S89’*	‘Kakegawa S90’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	11.0	16.6	14.9
std. deviation	0.78	0.84	0.93
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	18.4	23.3	28.2
std. deviation	1.57	1.63	2.47
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.4	4.1	6.2
std. deviation	0.27	0.17	0.44
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.4	1.4	1.7
std. deviation	0.13	0.12	0.11
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.0	2.3	3.2
std. deviation	0.27	0.13	0.27
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.2	1.4	2.0
std. deviation	0.16	0.10	0.08
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.5	5.0	5.8
std. deviation	0.13	0.07	0.14
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.1	2.6	2.6
std. deviation	0.14	0.12	0.05

\*reference varieties



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'SAKPXC011' (left) with reference varieties 'Kakegawa S89' (centre) and 'Kakegawa S90' (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'SAKPXC011' (left) with reference varieties 'Kakegawa S89' (centre) and 'Kakegawa S90' (right)





Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'SAKPXC011' (left) with reference varieties 'Kakegawa S89' (centre) and 'Kakegawa S90' (right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## POINSETTIA

**POINSETTIA**  
(*Euphorbia*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PERHC18B'  
**Application number:** 09-6674  
**Application date:** 2009/07/02  
**Applicant:** Ecke Ranch BV, De Lier, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ruth Kobayashi, Carlsbad, California, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Eckcory' (Dulce Rosa)

**Summary:** *The leaves and petioles of 'PERHC18B' are shorter than those of 'Eckcory'. The leaves of 'PERHC18B' are lanceolate with a rounded to truncate base whereas those of 'Eckcory' are elliptic with a wedge-shaped base. The plants of 'PERHC18B' have a medium number of bracts whereas those of 'Eckcory' have many bracts. The largest bract of 'PERHC18B' is smaller than that of 'Eckcory'. The cyme of 'PERHC18B' is narrower than that of 'Eckcory'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** branching present, many branches

**STEM:** weak to medium intensity of green colour on middle third, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration on upper third

**LEAF:** lanceolate, rounded to truncate base, one colour on upper side, strong intensity of green colour, only green main vein on upper side, none or few lobes, absent or weak curvature of main vein

**PETIOLE:** weak intensity of green colour on upper side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration on lower side

**TRANSITIONAL LEAVES:** few to medium number of partly bract-coloured leaf blades, few to medium number of fully bract-coloured leaf blades, absent or weak lobing, absent or weak curvature along main vein of fully bract-coloured leaf blade

**BRACT:** medium number, elliptic to obovate largest bract, one colour on upper side, upper side of outer bracts blue pink (RHS 65A) with white (RHS 155D) margin, upper side of middle bracts purple red (RHS N57C-D), upper side of inner bracts between dark pink red and purple red (RHS 53C/N57B), lower side white (RHS 155D) with flush of light blue pink (RHS 65B-C), no folding along the main vein, no twisting, weak rugosity between veins

**CYATHIUM GLAND:** medium size, yellow, no deformation

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PERHC18B' originated at Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, California where it was selected in December 2003. The new variety was selected for its medium pink bract colour and dark green foliage.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'PERHC18B' were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Catharines, Ontario. Trials included 25 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on July 24, 2012. Pots were spaced 27 cm apart, from the pot centre. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 21, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'PERHC18B'**

	'PERHC18B'	'Eckcory'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	9.4	12.5
std. deviation	0.58	1.03
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	4.0
std. deviation	0.48	0.50



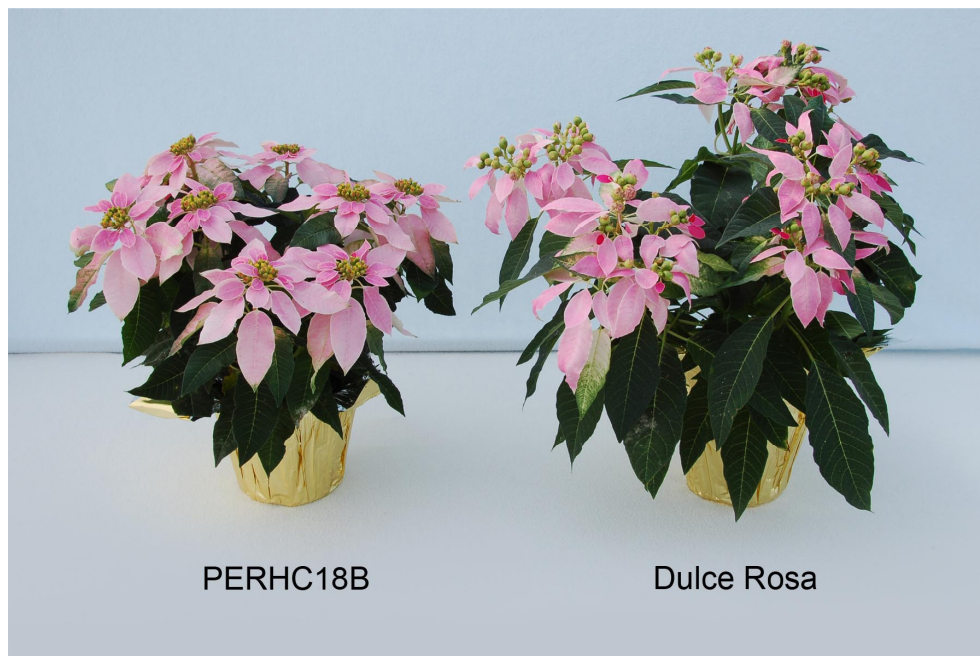
*Largest bract length (cm)*

mean	5.9	7.4
std. deviation	0.50	1.10

*Cyme width (cm)*

mean	3.9	9.6
std. deviation	0.29	1.55

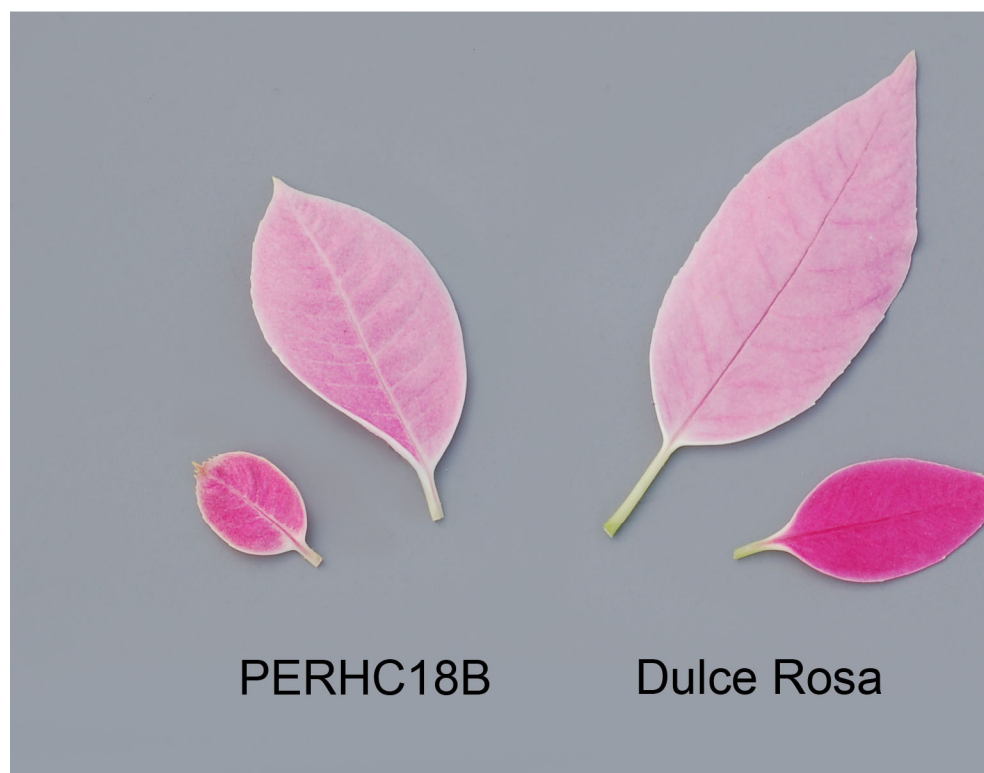
\*reference variety



Poinsettia: 'PERHC18B' (left) with reference variety 'Eckcory' (right)



Poinsettia: 'PERHC18B' (left) with reference variety 'Eckcory' (right)



Poinsettia: 'PERHC18B' (left) with reference variety 'Eckcory' (right)

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**POINSETTIA**  
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PER1188'  
**Trade name:** Premier Red  
**Application number:** 10-7113  
**Application date:** 2010/12/15  
**Applicant:** Ecke Ranch BV, De Lier, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ruth Kobayashi, Carlsbad, California, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'PER2804' (Advent Red)

**Summary:** *The middle third of the stems of 'PER1188' have weak intensity of green colouration whereas those of 'PER2804' have medium intensity of green colouration. The middle and upper third of the stems of 'PER1188' have weak anthocyanin colouration whereas those of 'PER2804' have medium anthocyanin colouration. The petioles of 'PER1188' are shorter than those of 'PER2804'. The lower side of the bracts of 'PER1188' are red whereas those of 'PER2804' are dark pink red. The bracts of 'PER1188' have weak rugosity between the veins whereas those of 'PER2804' have absent or very weak rugosity. The cyathiums of 'PER1188' have medium sized glands whereas those of 'PER2804' have large glands.*

**Description:**

PLANT: branching present

STEM: weak intensity of green colour on middle third, weak anthocyanin colouration on middle and upper third

LEAF: ovate, rounded to truncate base, one colour on upper side, medium to strong intensity of green colour, green and red main vein on upper side, none or few lobes, deepest sinus ranges from absent to shallow, absent or weak curvature of main vein

PETIOLE: weak intensity of green colour on upper side, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, medium anthocyanin colouration on lower side

TRANSITIONAL LEAVES: very few partly bract-coloured leaf blades, very few fully bract-coloured leaf blades, weak lobing, absent or weak curvature along main vein of fully bract-coloured leaf blade

BRACT: many, ovate largest bract, one colour on upper side, upper side red (RHS 45B), no marbling on upper side, no spotting on upper side, lower side red (RHS 50A), no folding along the main vein, no twisting, weak rugosity between veins

CYME: early opening of the cyathia

CYATHIUM GLAND: medium size, yellow, no deformation

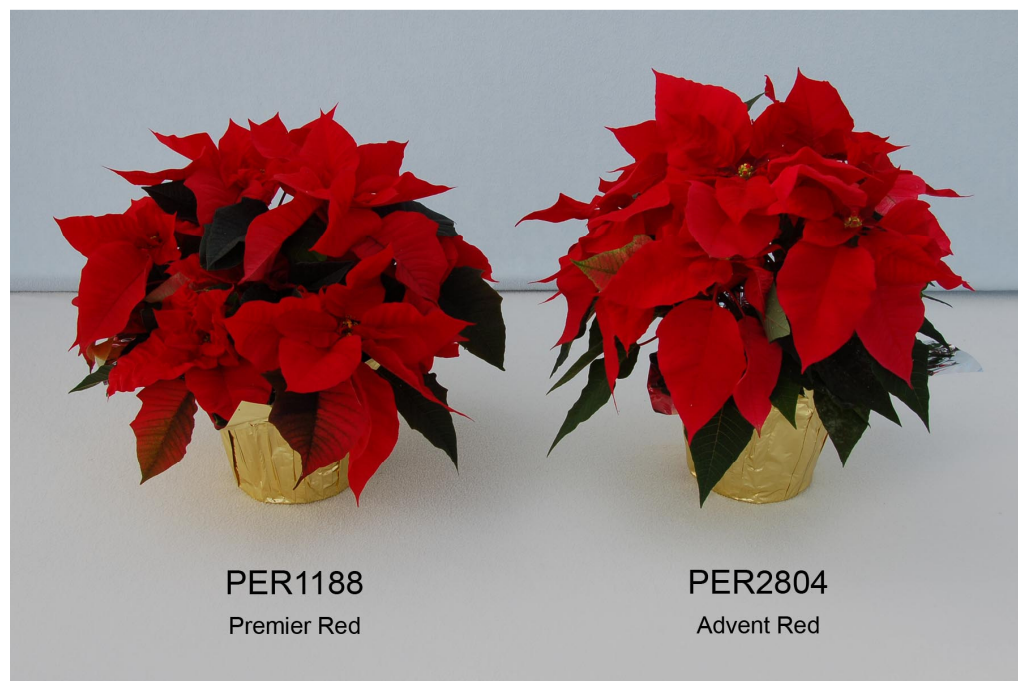
**Origin and Breeding:** 'PER1188' originated at Paul Ecke Ranch in Encinitas, California where it was selected in December 2004. The new variety was selected for its large bright red bracts, compact growth habit and dark green foliage.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'PER1188' were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Catharines, Ontario. Trials included 25 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on July 24, 2012. Pots were spaced 27 cm apart, from the pot centre. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 21, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'PER1188'**

	'PER1188'	'PER2804'*
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.9	6.5
std. deviation	0.61	0.39
<i>Bract colour (RHS)</i>		
lower side	50A	46D with tones of 51A

\*reference variety



Poinsettia: 'PER1188' (left) with reference variety 'PER2804' (right)



Poinsettia: 'PER1188' (left) with reference variety 'PER2804' (right)



Poinsettia: 'PER1188' (left) with reference variety 'PER2804' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PER1230'  
**Application number:** 10-7114  
**Application date:** 2010/12/15  
**Applicant:** Ecke Ranch BV, De Lier, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ruth Kobayashi, Carlsbad, California, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Freedom Red'

**Summary:** *The stems of 'PER1230' have weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper third whereas those of 'Freedom Red' have medium anthocyanin colouration. There are medium to many fully bract coloured leaf blades on 'PER1230' and few on 'Freedom Red'. The largest bract on 'PER1230' is elliptic and smaller than that on 'Freedom Red' which is ovate. The lower side of the bracts of 'PER1230' are red whereas those of 'Freedom Red' are dark pink red. The cyathiums of 'PER1230' have medium sized glands whereas those of 'Freedom Red' have small glands.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** branching present

**STEM:** medium intensity of green colour on middle third, medium anthocyanin colouration on middle third, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration on upper third

**LEAF:** ovate, wedge-shaped to rounded base, one colour on upper side, strong intensity of green colour, green and red main vein on upper side, medium number of lobes, deepest sinus is deep, absent or weak curvature of main vein

**PETIOLE:** weak intensity of green colour on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on lower side

**TRANSITIONAL LEAVES:** few partly bract-coloured leaf blades, medium to many fully bract-coloured leaf blades, strong lobing, absent or weak curvature along main vein of fully bract-coloured leaf blade

**BRACT:** many, elliptic largest bract, one colour on upper side, upper side red (RHS 45B) with orange tones, lower side red (RHS 50A), no folding along the main vein, no twisting, rugosity between veins ranging from weak to medium

**CYME:** early opening of the cyathia

**CYATHIUM GLAND:** medium size, yellow, no deformation



**Origin and Breeding:** ‘PER1230’ originated at Paul Ecke Ranch in Encinitas, California where it was selected in December 2005. The new variety was selected for its large scarlet red bract, mid-season flowering and dark green foliage.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘PER1230’ were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Catharines, Ontario. Trials included 25 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on July 24, 2012. Pots were spaced 27 cm apart, from the pot centre. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on November 21, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘PER1230’**

	‘PER1230’	‘Freedom Red’*
<i>Largest bract length (cm)</i>		
mean	12.1	16.6
std. deviation	1.75	1.24
<i>Largest bract width (cm)</i>		
mean	5.2	9.6
std. deviation	0.94	0.82
<i>Colour of bract (RHS)</i>		
lower side	50A	51A

\*reference variety

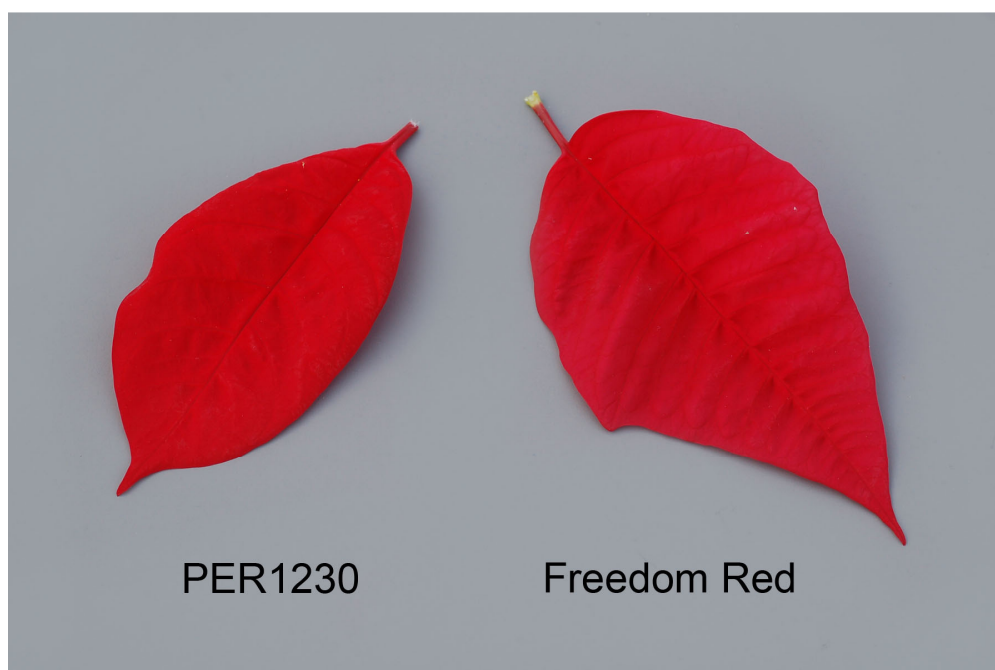


Poinsettia: ‘PER1230’ (left) with reference variety ‘Freedom Red’ (right)





Poinsettia: 'PER1230' (left) with reference variety 'Freedom Red' (right)



Poinsettia: 'PER1230' (left) with reference variety 'Freedom Red' (right)

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<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'SYEP22866'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Sigma
<b>Application number:</b>	10-6883
<b>Application date:</b>	2010/03/08
<b>Applicant:</b>	Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	Katharina Zerr, Syngenta Seeds GmbH, Hilscheid, Germany

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Prestige'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'SYEP22866' are narrower than those of 'Prestige'. The middle third of the stems of 'SYEP22866' have anthocyanin colouration ranging from weak to medium whereas those of 'Prestige' have very weak anthocyanin colouration. The deepest sinus on the leaf blades of 'SYEP22866' is very shallow whereas that on 'Prestige' is a medium depth. The petioles and largest bract of 'SYEP22866' are shorter than those of 'Prestige'. The bracts of 'SYEP22866' have weak rugosity between the veins whereas those of 'Prestige' have absent or very weak rugosity.*

**Description:**

PLANT: branching present

STEM: medium intensity of green colour on middle third, anthocyanin colouration on middle third ranging from weak to medium, absent or weak anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: ovate, wedge-shaped to rounded base, one colour on upper side, strong intensity of green colour, green and red main vein on upper side, none or few lobes, deepest sinus is absent or very shallow, absent or weak curvature of main vein

PETIOLE: absent to very weak intensity of green colour on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, medium anthocyanin colouration on lower side

TRANSITIONAL LEAVES: few partly bract-coloured leaf blades, very few fully bract-coloured leaf blades, absent or weak lobing, absent or weak curvature along main vein of fully bract-coloured leaf blade

BRACT: many, ovate largest bract, one colour on upper side, upper side dark purple red (RHS 53B), no marbling on upper side, no spotting on upper side, lower side red (RHS 47B), no folding along the main vein, no twisting, weak rugosity between veins

CYME: early opening of the cyathia

CYATHIUM GLADE: medium to large, yellow, no deformation

**Origin and Breeding:** 'SYEP22866' originated from a cross pollination conducted in Hilscheid, Germany in June 2003 between the female parent proprietary seedling identified as 10049 and pollen from the male parent proprietary seedling identified as 298. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Hilscheid, Germany in February 2004. A single plant was selected by the breeder in December 2004 based on bract colour, inflorescence size, early flowering, foliage colour, branch strength and plant habit. The new variety was tested in trials at greenhouses in Hilscheid, Germany, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands and Boulder, Colorado, USA, in April 2007. Further evaluations were conducted in greenhouse trials in the fall of 2008 and 2009.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'SYEP22866' were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Catharines, Ontario. Trials included 25 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on July 30, 2012. Pots were spaced 27 cm apart, from the pot centre. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on December 4, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'SYEP22866'**

	'SYEP22866'	'Prestige'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	58.4	66.9
std. deviation	3.26	3.03
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.8	9.1
std. deviation	0.55	0.71
<i>Largest bract length (cm)</i>		
mean	14.1	17.3
std. deviation	0.69	1.07

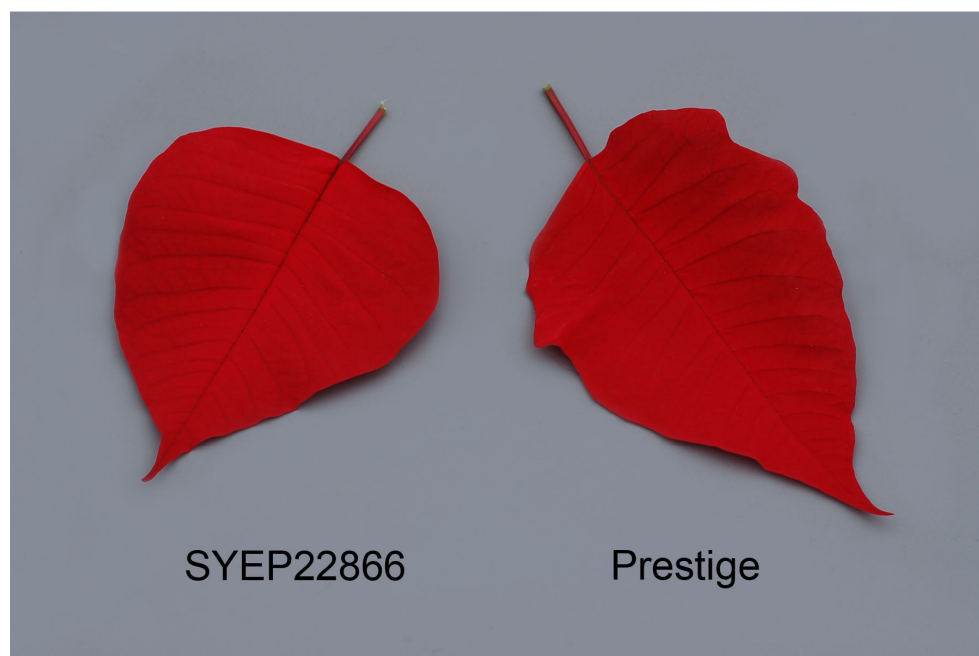
\*reference variety



Poinsettia: 'SYEP22866' (left) with reference variety 'Prestige' (right)



Poinsettia: 'SYEP22866' (left) with reference variety 'Prestige' (right)



Poinsettia: 'SYEP22866' (left) with reference variety 'Prestige' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'SYEP23203'  
**Trade name:** Neva  
**Application number:** 10-6882  
**Application date:** 2010/03/08  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Katharina Zerr, Syngenta Seeds GmbH, Hilscheid, Germany

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Prestige'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'SYEP23203' are narrower than those of 'Prestige'. The deepest sinus on the leaf blades of 'SYEP23203' is very shallow whereas that on 'Prestige' is medium depth. The petioles of 'SYEP23203' are shorter than those of 'Prestige'. There are a medium number of bracts on the plants of 'SYEP23203' and many bracts on the plants of 'Prestige'. The largest bract on 'SYEP23203' is smaller than that on 'Prestige'. The lower side of the bracts of 'SYEP23203' are dark pink red whereas those of 'Prestige' are red. The bracts of 'SYEP23203' have medium rugosity between the veins whereas those of 'Prestige' have absent or very weak rugosity. The cyme of 'SYEP23203' is narrower than that of 'Prestige'. The cyathia of 'SYEP23203' open mid season whereas those of 'Prestige' open early.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** branching present

**STEM:** weak to medium intensity of green colour on middle third, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third, weak anthocyanin colouration on upper third

**LEAF:** ovate, wedge-shaped base, one colour on upper side, strong intensity of green colour, green and red main vein on upper side, none or few lobes, deepest sinus is shallow, absent or weak curvature of main vein

**PETIOLE:** absent to weak intensity of green colour on upper side, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on lower side

**TRANSITIONAL LEAVES:** very few partly bract-coloured leaf blades, few to medium number of fully bract-coloured leaf blades, absent or weak lobing, absent or weak curvature along main vein of fully bract-coloured leaf blade

**BRACT:** medium number, ovate largest bract, one colour on upper side, upper side red (RHS 45B), no marbling on upper side, no spotting on upper side, lower side dark pink red (RHS 45D), weak folding along the main vein, no twisting, medium rugosity between veins

CYME: mid season opening of the cyathia

CYATHIUM GLADE: medium size, green yellow, no deformation

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘SYEP23203’ originated from a cross pollination conducted in Hillscheid, Germany in June 2003 between the female parent proprietary seedling identified as S90-1901-1 and pollen from the male parent variety ‘Fispoin 7776’. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Hillscheid, Germany in February 2004. A single plant was selected by the breeder in December 2004 based on bract colour, inflorescence size, foliage colour, branch strength and plant habit. The new variety was tested in trials at greenhouses in Hillscheid, Germany, Enkhuzein, The Netherlands and Boulder, Colorado, USA, in April 2005. Further evaluations in greenhouse trials were conducted in the fall of 2007 and 2008.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘SYEP23203’ were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Catharines, Ontario. Trials included 25 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on July 30, 2012. Pots were spaced 27 cm apart, from the pot centre. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on December 4, 2012. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘SYEP23203’**

	‘SYEP23203’	‘Prestige’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	59.3	66.9
std. deviation	1.70	3.03
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.1	9.1
std. deviation	0.47	0.71
<i>Largest bract length (cm)</i>		
mean	11.0	17.3
std. deviation	0.84	1.07
<i>Largest bract width (cm)</i>		
mean	6.7	8.8
std. deviation	0.63	0.48
<i>Colour of bract (RHS)</i>		
lower side	45D	close to 47B
<i>Cyme width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.0	3.0
std. deviation	0.16	0.32
*reference variety		

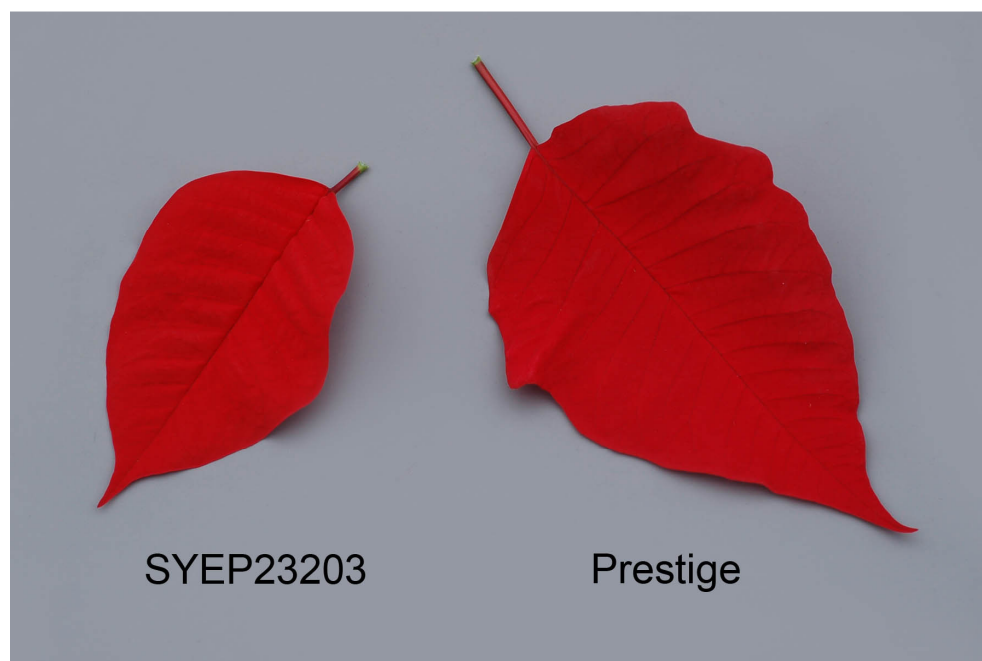


Poinsettia: 'SYEP23203' (left) with reference variety 'Prestige' (right)



Poinsettia: 'SYEP23203' (left) with reference variety 'Prestige' (right)





Poinsettia: 'SYEP23203' (left) with reference variety 'Prestige' (right)

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## RADISH

### RADISH

(*Raphanus sativus*)

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

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Celesta' and 'Whitella'

**Summary:** *The leaf attitude of 'Pearl' is erect to semi-erect whereas it is semi-erect to horizontal in 'Celesta' and erect in 'Whitella'. 'Pearl' has few to a medium number of leaf lobes whereas both reference varieties have many. There is no anthocyanin colouration on the leaf petiole of 'Pearl' whereas it is medium on both reference varieties. The colour of the skin at the stem end of 'Pearl' is yellowish white to light green whereas it is dark pink red on 'Celesta' and pink on 'Whitella'. The non-thickened root of 'Pearl' is white whereas it is red on 'Celesta'.*

### Description:

LEAF: erect to semi-erect attitude

LEAF BLADE: rounded apex, light grey green, few to medium number of lobes, medium depth of incisions of margin

PETIOLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium width of attachment

RADISH: circular shape, rounded shoulder and apex, light green skin colour at stem end,

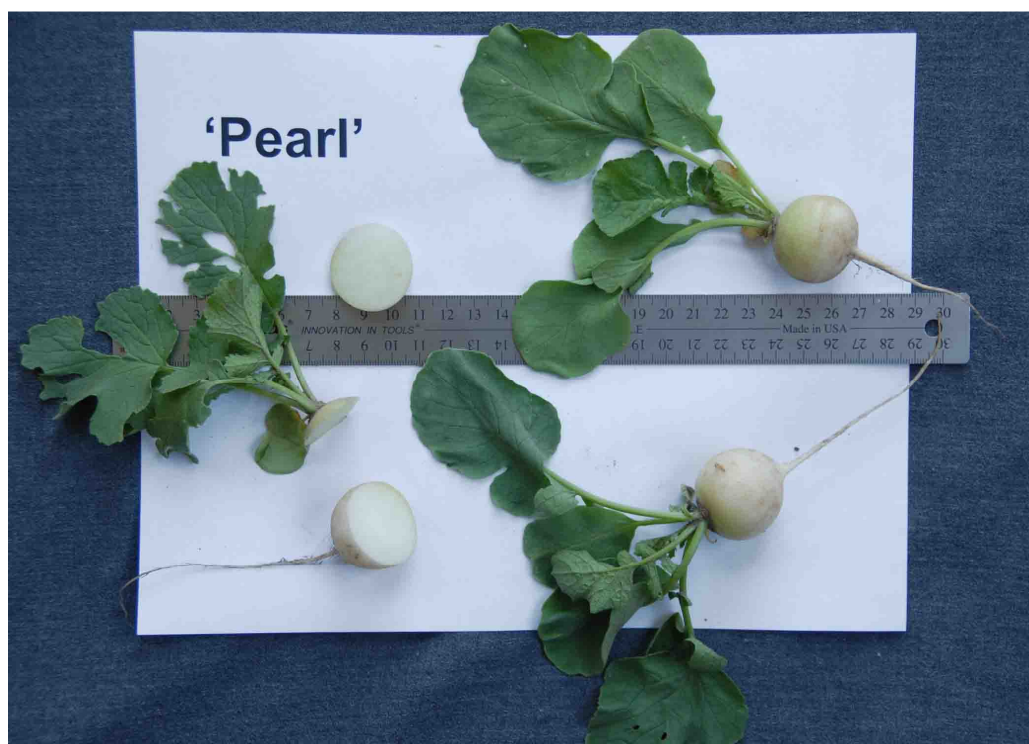
NON-THICKENED ROOT: white

FLESH: main colour opaque white, moderate tendency to become pithy

HARVEST MATURITY: mid-season

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Pearl' arose from the cross of the two parental lines, 'R19333' (female) by '2388' (male) conducted in 2002 at Enza Zaden GmbH & CoKG in Dannstadt-Schauerheim, Germany. In the resulting F1, the white tuber type was selected for further inbreeding. From 2002 to 2005, the best single plants were selfed. Two generations of negative mass selection were carried out in 2006 and 2007 to stabilize the open pollinated variety and to increase seed volume. In 2007, the line was uniform and stable enough to trial in different Enza breeding station locations.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Pearl' were conducted at Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario during the 2012 and 2013 growing seasons. The trials consisted of 2 replications of each variety, with 11 rows per replicate, spaced approximately 0.10 metres between rows with a row length of 1.1 metres. Plants were thinned to a 5 cm spacing between plants in the row.



Radish: 'Pearl'



Radish: Reference variety, 'Celesta'



Radish: Reference variety, 'Whitella'



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

ROSE

### ROSE (*Rosa*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'AAC Sylvia-Arlene'  
**Application number:** 12-7472  
**Application date:** 2012/01/04  
**Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island  
**Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Breeder:** Bourlaye Fofana, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island  
 Kevin Sanderson, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'S36', 'S140', 'S142' and 'S68'

**Summary:** 'AAC Sylvia-Arlene' is an interspecific hybrid of *Rosa carolina* x *Rosa virginiana* whereas 'S36' and 'S68' are *Rosa virginiana* species. The plants of 'AAC Sylvia-Arlene' are taller and wider than those of the reference varieties. The flowers of 'AAC Sylvia-Arlene' are light pink whereas those of 'S36', 'S140' and 'S142' are medium pink. The fruit of 'AAC Sylvia-Arlene' are longer and wider than those of the reference varieties.

#### Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, shrub type

YOUNG SHOOT: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration

PRICKLES: few in number, reddish colour

LEAF: medium size, medium green, medium glossiness on upper side

LEAFLET: absent or very weak undulation of margin,

TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic shape of blade, acute base, acuminate apex

SEPAL: long, narrow

FLOWER: single

PETAL: light pink

**Origin and Breeding:** In 2003, 30 wild rose ecotypes were collected on Prince Edward Island. Stem sections were field propagated and data was collected from 2005 to 2011. One ecotype, 'S26', was selected in 2011 based on rose hip yield, unique chemical composition and mechanical harvestability.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials were conducted in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island during the 2005 to 2012 growing seasons. There were 3 replicates of each variety consisting of 5 plants per replicate. Plants were spaced 4 metres apart between rows and 1 metre apart between plants in the rows. The trial was originally planted in 2005. Measured characteristics were based on 45 measurements per ecotype for plant height and plant width, and 30 measurements per ecotype for fruit length and fruit width.

#### Comparison table for 'AAC Sylvia-Arlene'

	'AAC Sylvia-Arlene'	'S36'*	'S140'*	'S142'*	'S68'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>					
mean	86.8	56.5	64.9	69.6	47.1
std. deviation	24.4	17.4	16.0	22.2	12.9
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>					
mean	144.6	95.0	105.6	108.3	89.4
std. deviation	50.2	34.4	35.9	34.8	31.8
<i>Fruit length (mm)</i>					
mean	14.35	10.97	13.53	13.21	12.58
std. deviation	0.23	0.18	0.61	0.01	0.08



*Fruit width (mm)*

mean	15.13	12.85	14.17	13.73	14.27
std. deviation	0.64	0.08	0.22	0.49	0.37

\*reference varieties



Rose: 'AAC Sylvia-Arlene' (experimental designation 'S26') (left) with reference varieties, 'S36' (centre left), 'S68' (centre), 'S140' (centre right) and 'S142' (right)



Rose: 'AAC Sylvia-Arlene' (experimental designation, 'S26') (left) with reference varieties, 'S36' (centre left), 'S68' (centre), 'S140' (centre right) and 'S142' (right)

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

**Description:**

PLANT: dwarf type, semi-upright habit

YOUNG SHOOT: no anthocyanin colouration

STEM: medium to many reddish prickles

LEAF: large, medium to dark intensity of green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration, weak glossiness of upper side

LEAFLET: weak undulation of margin

TERMINAL LEAFLET: circular, acuminate apex



FLOWERING SHOOT: no flowering laterals, very few to few flowers

FLOWER BUD: broad ovate in longitudinal section

FLOWER: double, irregularly rounded, white or near white colour group, many to very many petals, high density of petals, large diameter, absent or weak fragrance

SEPAL: strong extensions

PETAL: reflexing of petals one-by-one, rounded, weak incisions, weak to medium reflexing of margin, medium to strong undulation, medium to large size, white (RHS 155B) to grey (RHS 157B) on inner side

BASAL SPOT: medium to large, light yellow

OUTER STAMEN: medium yellow filament

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Evera607’ originated from an open pollinated cross between the female parent ‘Evera209’ and an unknown male parent in April 2008 in Fåborg, Denmark. In September 2009, one plant was selected for its flower longevity, flower size and peduncle strength.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description of ‘Evera607’ is based on the UPOV report on Technical Examination, application number 2011/1227, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany in 2012. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Rose: ‘Evera607’

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**Proposed denomination:** ‘Meiboulka’  
**Trade name:** OSO Easy Cherry Pie

**Application number:** 09-6506  
**Application date:** 2009/02/06  
**Applicant:** CP Delaware, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Alain Meilland, Meilland International, Le Luc en Provence, France

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Meizmea'

**Summary:** *The flower of 'Meiboulka' has a larger diameter than that of 'Meizmea'. The inner side of the petal of 'Meiboulka' is a single red colour that is evenly distributed while it is red with mottling of dark pink red at apex and marginal zone for 'Meizmea'. The basal spot on the inner side of the petal of 'Meiboulka' is small while it is medium sized for 'Meizmea'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: shrub type, intermediate to moderately spreading habit

YOUNG SHOOT: very weak anthocyanin colouration

STEM: few reddish prickles

LEAF: medium size, medium intensity of green on upper side, anthocyanin colouration present, strong glossiness of upper side

LEAFLET: weak to medium undulation of margin

TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic, obtuse base, acute apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: few flowering laterals, few flowers per lateral

FLOWER BUD: medium ovate in longitudinal cross section

FLOWER: single, round, red colour group, medium density of petals, flat profile of upper part, concave profile of lower part, strong fragrance

SEPAL: weak extensions

PETAL: no reflexing of petals one-by-one, obcordate, absent or very weak incisions, absent or very weak reflexing of margin, weak undulation, small to medium size, red (RHS 45B) fades to purple red (RHS N57A) on inner side, white (RHS N155B) on outer side

BASAL SPOT: small, white

OUTER STAMEN: medium yellow filament

SEED VESSEL: small at petal fall

HIP: pitcher-shape in longitudinal section

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Meiboulka' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in 1999 in Le Luc en Provence, France. The parentage of the female parent was 'Kormax' x an unnamed variety and the parentage of the male parent was 'Meipoque' x 'Korimro'. In June 2001, one seedling was selected for its floriferousness and length of blooming period, as well as attractive foliage characteristics including dark colour and disease resistance.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Meiboulka' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2013 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial included a total of 8 plants of the candidate variety and 15 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown in 22 cm pots and spaced 45 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 8 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety, or 10 parts of plants of both varieties, in July 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Meiboulka'**

	'Meiboulka'	'Meizmea'*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.33	6.03
std. deviation	0.55	0.19
<i>Colour of petal on inner side (RHS)</i>		
main	45B fades to N57A	45B
secondary	n/a	51B

\*reference variety



Rose: 'Meiboulka'



Rose: 'Meizmea'

Proposed denomination: 'Radsunny'

**Trade name:** Sunny Knock Out  
**Application number:** 08-6390  
**Application date:** 2008/06/23  
**Applicant:** CP Delaware, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** William J. Radler, Greenfield, Wisconsin, United States of America

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Golden Wings'

**Summary:** *The young shoot of 'Radsunny' has weak anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Golden Wings' has none. The stem of 'Radsunny' has few prickles while that of 'Golden Wings' has a medium number to many prickles. The flower of 'Radsunny' has a greater number of petals than that of 'Golden Wings'. The flower of 'Radsunny' has a strong fragrance while that of 'Golden Wings' has a medium fragrance. The inner side of the petal of 'Radsunny' is light yellow fading to lighter yellow with age while it is light yellow fading to light yellow orange for 'Golden Wings'. The filament of 'Radsunny' is medium yellow while it is light yellow and pink for 'Golden Wings'. The seed vessel at petal fall is small for 'Radsunny' while it is medium sized for 'Golden Wings'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: shrub type, semi-upright habit  
 YOUNG SHOOT: very weak anthocyanin colouration  
 STEM: few reddish prickles

LEAF: medium to large, medium to dark intensity of green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glossiness of upper side

LEAFLET: absent or very weak undulation of margin

TERMINAL LEAFLET: ovate, rounded base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: no flowering laterals, very few to few flowers

FLOWER BUD: medium ovate in longitudinal cross section

FLOWER: semi-double, round, yellow colour group, medium density of petals, flattened convex profile of upper and lower part, strong fragrance

SEPAL: medium strength extensions

PETAL: no reflexing of petals one-by-one, obcordate, absent or very weak incisions, absent or very weak reflexing of margin, weak undulation, medium size, light yellow (RHS 8B) fades to lighter yellow (RHS 8C-D) on inner and outer side

BASAL SPOT: small, medium yellow

OUTER STAMEN: medium yellow filament

SEED VESSEL: small at petal fall

HIP: pitcher-shape in longitudinal section

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Radsunny' originated from a controlled cross-pollination conducted in Greenfield, Wisconsin, United States. A cross between the female parent 'Radbrite' and the male parent 'Radsweet' was conducted in the summer of 2001. In the fall of 2005, one seedling was selected for its improved flower colour, vigorous vegetation with attractive foliage and a round shrub rose growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Radsunny' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2013 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial included a total of 14 plants of the candidate variety and 9 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown in 22 cm pots and spaced 45 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety and 9 plants of the reference variety, or 10 parts of plants of both varieties in July 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Radsunny'**

	'Radsunny'	'Golden Wings'*
<i>Number of petals</i>		
mean	9.33	4.88
std. deviation	1.58	0.35

*Colour of petal on inner and outer side (RHS)*

main

8B fades to 8C-D

4D fades to 11D

\*reference variety



Rose: 'Radsunny' (left) with reference variety 'Golden Wings' (right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## SOYBEAN

**SOYBEAN**  
(*Glycine max*)

**Proposed denomination:** '91Y41'  
**Application number:** 11-7196  
**Application date:** 2011/02/24  
**Applicant:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario  
**Breeder:** John Van Herk, Pioneer Hi-Bred Production LP, Woodstock, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** '91M01', 'PRO2935R2C' and RJS15003'

**Summary:** '91Y41' flowers later than '91M01' and 'RJS15003'. The plants of '91Y41' have brown (tawny) pubescence whereas those of 'RJS15003' have light tawny. The plants of '91Y41' are shorter than those of 'PRO2935R2C'. The hilum of '91Y41' is dark brown whereas it is black on 'PRO2935R2C'. '91Y41' matures later than '91M01' and earlier than 'RJS15003'.

**Description:**

**HYPOCOTYL:** strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**PLANT:** oilseed type, indeterminate growth type, erect to semi-erect growth habit, tawny pubescence

**LEAF:** medium green colour, pointed ovate lateral leaflet

**FLOWER:** purple

**POD:** brown

**SEED:** spherical flattened shape, dull lustre, yellow ground colour of testa, 15.3 grams per 100 seed at 13-15 % moisture

**HILUM:** dark brown, normal abscission layer

**AGRONOMICS:** 2875 heat unit rating

**QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS:** 40.7 % protein, 19.9 % oil

**Origin and Breeding:** '91Y41' (experimental designations XB14Y10, PH10103) is the result of the cross between 'XB26P05' and '91M60' made in 2003 in Iowa, USA. F1 plants were grown out in Puerto Rico during the winter of 2003/04. The modified single seed descent method and pedigree method were used to develop the variety. The F2-F4 generations were grown in Puerto Rico, Minnesota and Chile. The F5 generation onward were grown in Canada and advanced based on yield for single plants and progeny rows. Single plant purification occurred in 2008. Wide area testing continued from 2008-2010 in the USA and Canada. Selection criteria included yield, maturity and resistance to Roundup branded herbicides.

**Tests and Trials:** Test and trials for '91Y41' were conducted in Goderich (Clinton), Ontario during the 2011 growing season. Plots consisted of 2 rows with a row length of 4 meters and a row spacing of 76 cm. There were 3 replicates. Results were supported by the official technical examination report 201000561, purchased from the Plant Variety Protection Office, Beltsville, Maryland, USA.

**Comparison table for '91Y41'**

	'91Y41'	'91M01'*	'PRO2935R2C'*	RJS15003'*
Days to flowering mean	55	53	55	57



<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean	66.8	69.3	74.4	66.0
std. deviation	3.35	4.64	4.01	3.34
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	112.0	109.3	112.7	116.0
<i>Protein content (%)</i>				
mean	40.7	43.4	42.3	41.9

\*reference varieties



Soybean: '91Y41' (centre left) with reference varieties '91M01' (left), 'PRO2935R2C' (centre right) and 'RJS15003' (right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## SWEET ALYSSUM

## SWEET ALYSSUM

*(Lobularia)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'INLBUBLUPR'  
**Trade name:** Blushing Princess  
**Application number:** 12-7655  
**Application date:** 2012/07/04  
**Applicant:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Peter Wicki-Freidl, S/C La Palma - Islas Canarias, Spain

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Inlbusnopr' (Snow Princess) and 'Snow Globe Purple'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'INLBUBLUPR' are taller than those of both reference varieties and wider than those of 'Inlbusnopr'. The shoot of 'INLBUBLUPR' has medium anthocyanin while the shoot of both reference varieties have absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration. The bud of 'INLBUBLUPR' is purple while that of 'Inlbusnopr' is green. The upper side of the corolla of 'INLBUBLUPR' is white with a blush of violet and violet veins at the base while that of 'Inlbusnopr' is white throughout, and 'Snow Globe Purple' is light blue violet with a diffuse band of violet along the margins. The lower side of the corolla of 'INLBUBLUPR' is white with violet veins while that of 'Inlbusnopr' is white throughout and 'Snow Globe Purple' is violet with some light blue violet streaks.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-erect growth habit, annual, medium density

**SHOOT:** absent or very sparse pubescence, medium anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF BLADE:** lanceolate to linear, acute apex, attenuate (sessile) base, entire margin, no variegation, upper side is medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower surfaces, no petiole

**INFLORESCENCE:** round purple bud, axillary and terminal buds on shoot, medium density, columnar shape in profile

**COROLLA LOBES:** overlapping, weakly recurved along longitudinal axis, absent to weak undulation of margin

**COROLLA:** upper side is white (RHS NN155D) with a blush of violet (RHS N80B-C) and violet (RHS N80B) veins at the base, lower side is white (RHS NN155D) with violet (RHS N80B) veins, colour on upper side is weakly fading with age

**POLLEN:** yellow

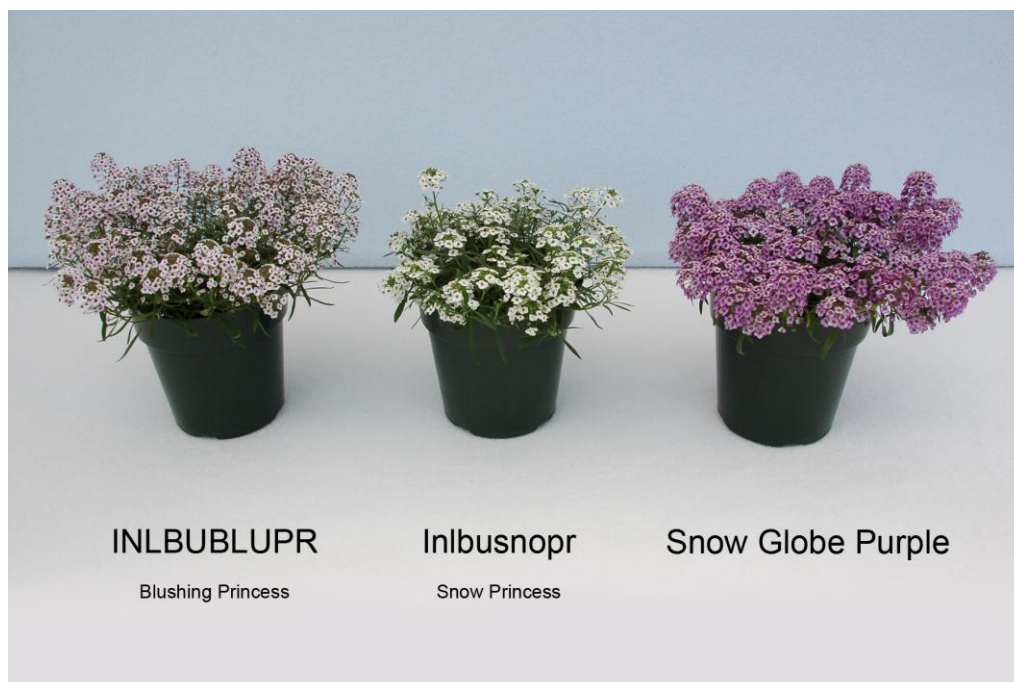
**Origin and Breeding:** 'INLBUBLUPR' originated from a cross-pollination conducted between the female seed parent 'INLBUSNOPR' and pollen from plants of tetraploid *Lobularia maritima* in March 2009 by Peter Wicki-Freidl in La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain. Seedlings were selected from the progeny of the cross in May 2010 based on flower colour, flower size and leaf size.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'INLBUBLUPR' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.2 cm pots on April 11, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 13, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

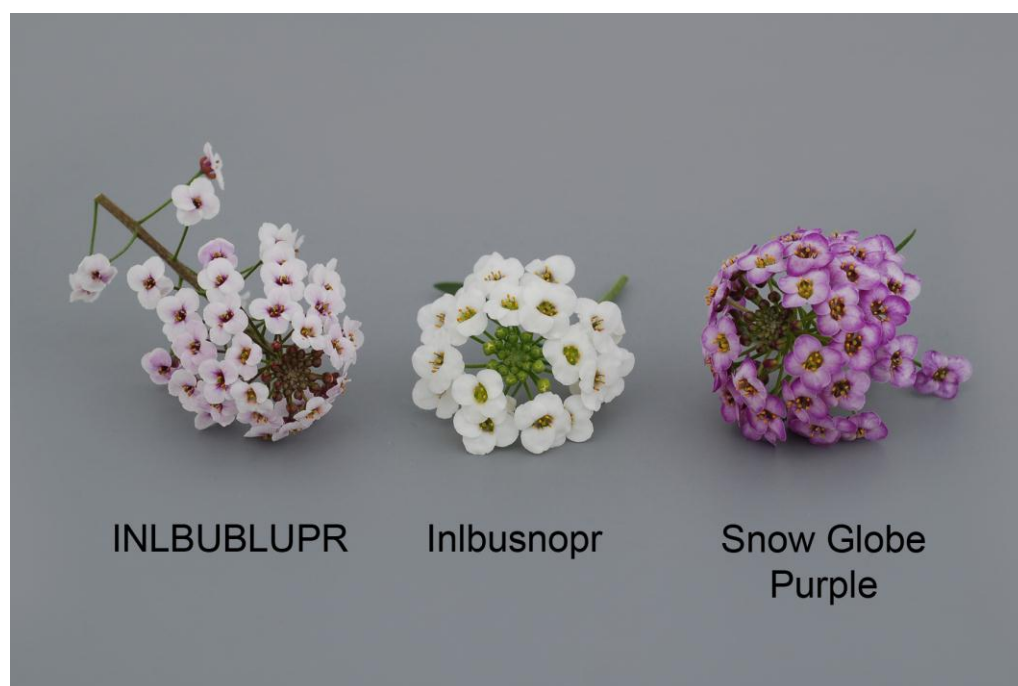
**Comparison table for 'INLBUBLUPR'**

	'INLBUBLUPR'	'Inlbusnopr'*	'Snow Globe Purple'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	14.3	11.6	9.1
std. deviation	0.73	1.15	1.06

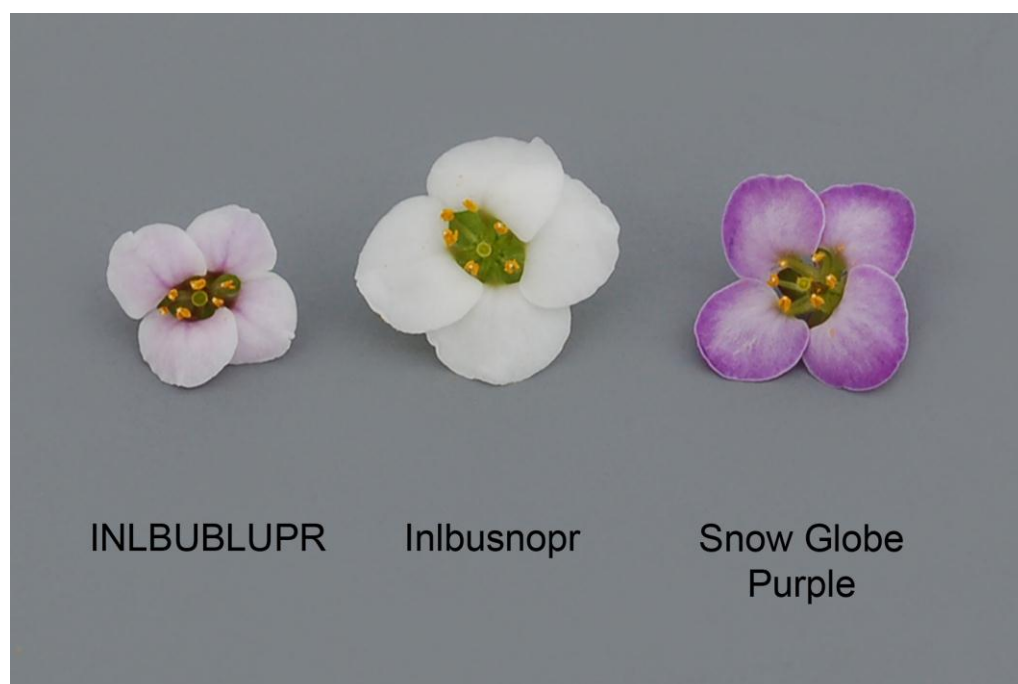
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	28.3	22.8	27.8
std. deviation	1.46	1.54	1.53
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	NN155D with a blush of N80B-C and N80B veins at the base	NN155C	76C with a diffuse band of N81A-B along margins
lower side	NN155D with N80B veins	NN155C	N81C with some 76B streaks
*reference varieties			



Sweet Alyssum: 'INLBUBLUPR' (left) with reference varieties 'Inlbusnopr' (centre) and 'Snow Globe Purple' (right)



Sweet Alyssum: 'INLBUBLUPR' (left) with reference varieties 'Inlbusnopr' (centre) and 'Snow Globe Purple' (right)



Sweet Alyssum: 'INLBUBLUPR' (left) with reference varieties 'Inlbusnopr' (centre) and 'Snow Globe Purple' (right)



**SWEET ALYSSUM**  
*(Lobularia maritima)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'INLBUIWIKNI'  
**Trade name:** White Knight  
**Application number:** 13-7990  
**Application date:** 2013/04/04  
**Applicant:** InnovaPlant Zierpflanzen GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Peter Wicki-Freidl, S/C La Palma - Islas Canarias, Spain

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Inlbusnopr' (Snow Princess)

**Summary:** *The plants of 'INLBUIWIKNI' are narrower than those of 'Inlbusnopr'. The plants of 'INLBUIWIKNI' have dense branching while those of 'Inlbusnopr' have medium density of branching. The inflorescence of 'INLBUIWIKNI' is shorter than that of 'Inlbusnopr'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-erect growth habit, annual, dense branching

SHOOT: absent or very sparse pubescence, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: lanceolate to linear, acute apex, attenuate (sessile) base, entire margin, no variegation, upper side is medium green, sparse pubescence on upper and lower surfaces, no petiole

INFLORESCENCE: round green bud, axillary and terminal buds on shoot, medium density, columnar shape in profile

COROLLA LOBES: overlapping, absent and recurved along longitudinal axis, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA: upper and lower sides are white (RHS NN155C), no colour fading on upper side with age

POLLEN: yellow

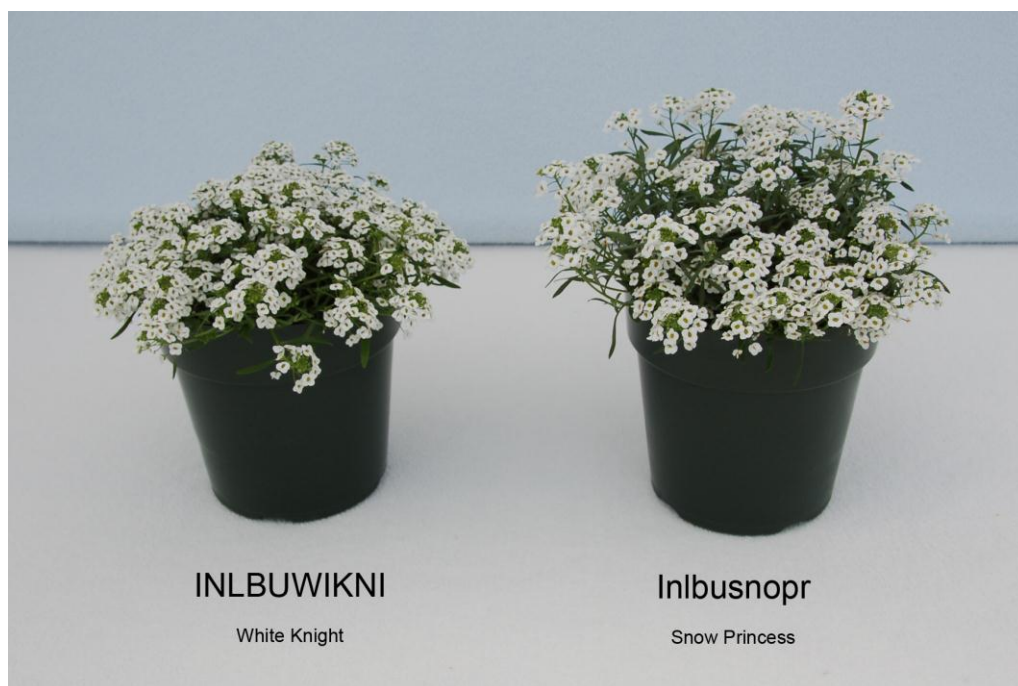
**Origin and Breeding:** 'INLBUIWIKNI' originated from a cross-pollination conducted between the female seed parent 'INLBUSNOPR' and pollen from plants of tetraploid *Lobularia maritima* in March 2009 by Peter Wicki-Freidl in La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain. Seedlings were selected from the progeny of the cross in May 2010 based on plant growth habit, flowering period, leaf size and appearance and heat tolerance.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'INLBUIWIKNI' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.2 cm pots on April 11, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 13, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'INLBUIWIKNI'**

	'INLBUIWIKNI'	'Inlbusnopr'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	15.9	22.8
std. deviation	2.23	1.54
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	5.1
std. deviation	0.46	1.07

\*reference variety

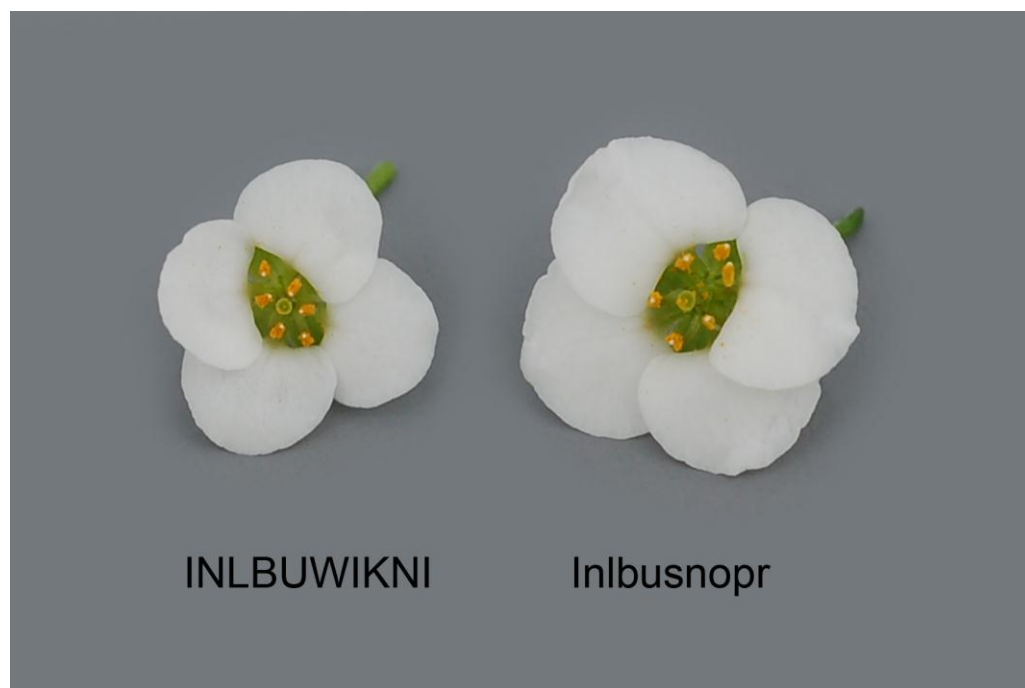


Sweet Alyssum: 'INLBUWIKNI' (left) with reference variety 'Inlbusnopr' (right)



Sweet Alyssum: 'INLBUWIKNI' (left) with reference variety 'Inlbusnopr' (right)





Sweet Alyssum: 'INLBUIWIKNI' (left) with reference variety 'Inlbusnopr' (right)

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## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## VERBENA

### VERBENA (*Verbena*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'RIKAV14704'  
**Trade name:** Superbena Royale Plum Wine  
**Application number:** 12-7839  
**Application date:** 2012/12/28  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Rika Tsutsumi, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'USBENAL5' (Superbena Burgundy) and 'Sunmaricomu' (Temari Magenta)

**Summary:** *The arrangement of the lobes of the corolla of 'RIKAV14704' is not touching whereas the lobes of the corolla of 'USBENAL5' are touching and overlapping, and the lobes of the corolla of 'Sunmaricomu' are touching. The colour of the tip of the hairs protruding from the corolla tube of 'RIKAV14704' is grey purple with a patch of purple while the tip of the hairs of 'USBENAL5' is white with a patch of purple, and the tip of the hairs of 'Sunmaricomu' is light green yellow. The corolla of 'RIKAV14704' is smaller in diameter than the corolla of 'Sunmaricomu'. The main colour of the inner side of the corolla of 'RIKAV14704' is violet with purple towards the base of the corolla lobes while the corolla of 'USBENAL5' is purple with dark purple red at the base of the corolla lobes, and the corolla of 'Sunmaricomu' is purple with lighter purple tones. The eye of the corolla of 'RIKAV14704' is purple and small in diameter whereas the eye of the corolla of 'Sunmaricomu' is whitish green to yellow and medium size in diameter.*

#### Description:

**PLANT:** semi-upright to creeping growth habit  
**STEM:** medium strength of anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF BLADE:** elliptic and ovate, no divisions, crenate incisions of margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

**INFLORESCENCE:** shape in profile is broad obovate

**CALYX:** anthocyanin colouration distributed on teeth only

**COROLLA:** violet (RHS N78A) with purple (darker than RHS 71A) towards base of corolla lobes, no colour pattern, no secondary colour on inner side, no change of colour with age

**COROLLA LOBE:** arrangement is not touching, longitudinal axis ranges from incurved to straight, weak undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** tip of protruding hairs is grey purple with patch of purple

**COROLLA EYE:** small diameter, purple

**Origin and Breeding:** 'RIKAV14704' was developed by the breeder, Rika Tsutsumi, in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan, as part of a controlled breeding program for Plant 21 LLC. It originated from a cross conducted on May 5, 2010 between variety 'Lan Depur' as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated '07V230-01' as the male parent. 'RIKAV14704' was selected from the resulting progeny in Bonsall, California, USA, on June 9, 2011, based on its flower colour, good branching, and improved disease resistance and vigour. 'RIKAV14704' was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on June 10, 2011.

**Tests and Trials:** The trial for 'RIKAV14704' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 11, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of plants of each variety on May 28, 2013. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

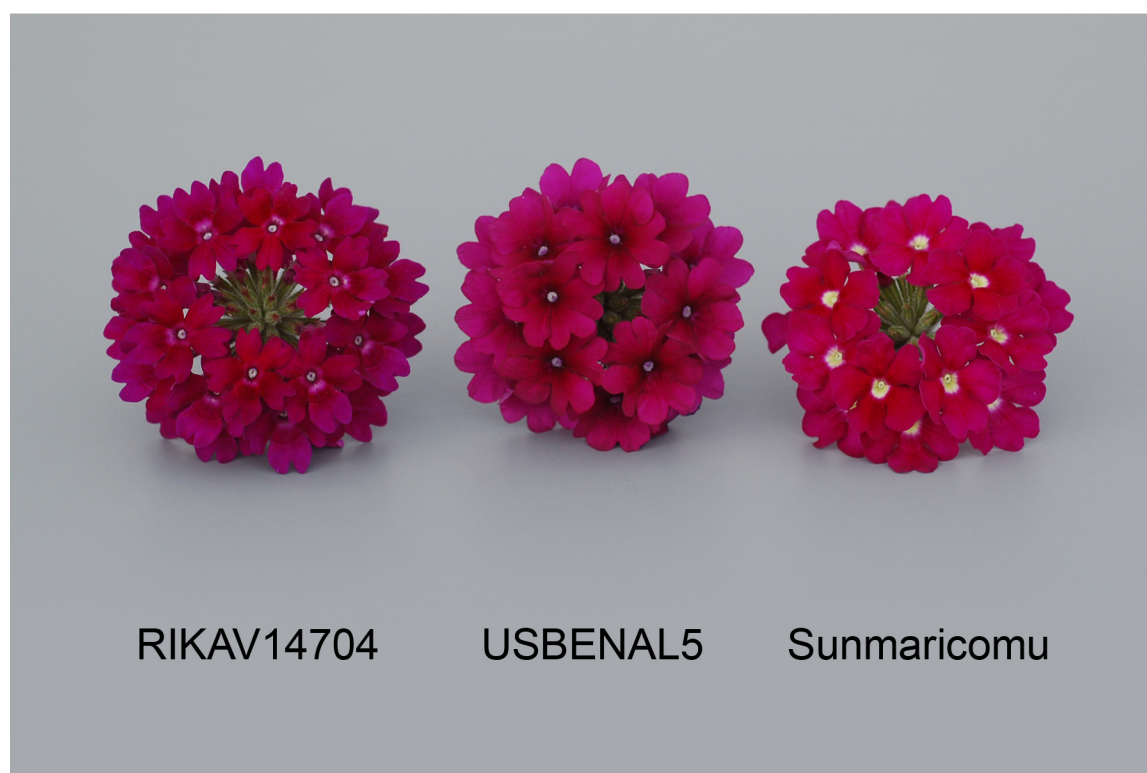
Comparison table for 'RIKAV14704'

	'RIKAV14704'	'USBENAL5'*	'Sunmaricomu'*
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	2.3	2.4	2.6
std. deviation	0.09	0.07	0.06
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
inner side	N78A with darker than 71A towards base of corolla lobes	72A with darker than 59A at base of corolla lobes	71A with N74A tones

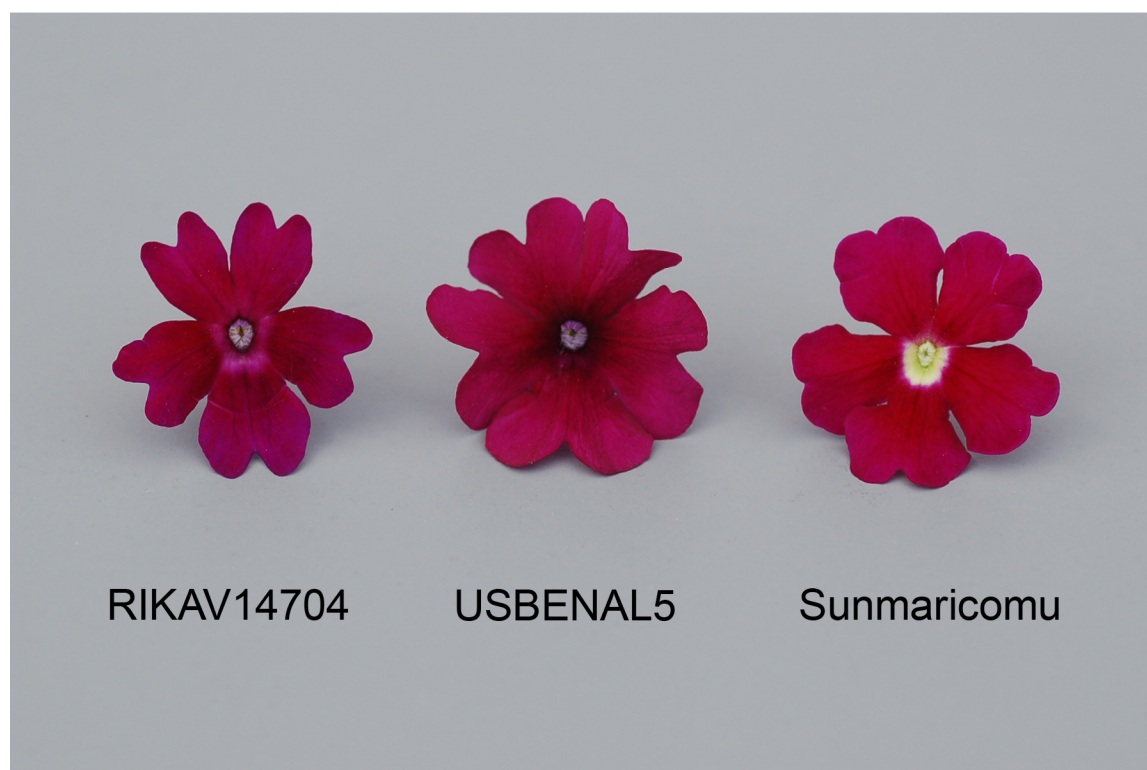
\*reference varieties



Verbena: 'RIKAV14704' (left) with reference varieties 'USBENAL5' (centre) and 'Sunmaricomu' (right)



Verbena: 'RIKAV14704' (left) with reference varieties 'USBENAL5' (centre) and 'Sunmaricomu' (right)



Verbena: 'RIKAV14704' (left) with reference varieties 'USBENAL5' (centre) and 'Sunmaricomu' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'RIKAV18302'  
**Trade name:** Superbena Violet Ice  
**Application number:** 12-7841  
**Application date:** 2012/12/28  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Rika Tsutsumi, Shiga, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USBENAL8' (Superbena Dark Blue)

**Summary:** *The plants of 'RIKAV18302' are narrower with a longer leaf and larger corolla diameter than the plants of 'USBENAL8'. The curvature of the longitudinal axis of the corolla lobe is incurved for 'RIKAV18302' while there is no curvature of the corolla lobe for 'USBENAL8'. The colour of the tip of the hairs protruding from the corolla tube of 'RIKAV18302' is whitish purple with a patch of purple whereas the tip of the hairs protruding from the corolla tube of 'USBENAL8' is purple. The eye of the corolla of 'RIKAV18302' is whitish purple and medium to large in diameter whereas the eye of the corolla of 'USBENAL8' is purple and very small to small in diameter.*

**Description:**

PLANT: creeping growth habit

STEM: medium strength of anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: ovate, no divisions, crenate and dentate incisions of margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: shape in profile is broad obovate

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration distributed on teeth only

COROLLA: violet (RHS N82A) on inner side when newly open, violet (RHS N82A) fading to blue violet (RHS 90C) on inner side when fully open, no colour pattern on inner side, no secondary colour on inner side, colour on inner side is weakly fading with age

COROLLA LOBE: arrangement ranges from touching to overlapping, longitudinal axis is incurved, medium strength of undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: tip of protruding hairs is whitish purple with patch of purple

COROLLA EYE: medium to large diameter, whitish purple

**Origin and Breeding:** 'RIKAV18302' was developed by the breeder, Rika Tsutsumi, in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan, as part of a controlled breeding program for Plant 21 LLC. It originated from a cross conducted on May 5, 2010 between the proprietary seedling designated '09V852-01' as the female parent, and the variety 'USBENAL8' (Superbena Dark Blue) as the male parent. 'RIKAV18302' was selected from the resulting progeny in Bonsall, California, USA, on June 9, 2011, based on its plant growth habit and vigour, flower size, good branching, and strong resistance to powdery mildew. 'RIKAV18302' was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on June 10, 2011.

**Tests and Trials:** The trial for 'RIKAV18302' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 11, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of plants of each variety on May 28, 2013. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'RIKAV18302'**

	'RIKAV18302'	'USBENAL8'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	38.9	61.2
std. deviation	2.29	5.96
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.9	4.8
std. deviation	0.44	0.33



*Corolla diameter (cm)*

mean	3.0	2.6
std. deviation	0.12	0.04

\*reference variety

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Verbena: 'RIKAV18302' (left) with reference variety 'USBENAL8' (right)





Verbena: 'RIKAV18302' (left) with reference variety 'USBENAL8' (right)



Verbena: 'RIKAV18302' (left) with reference variety 'USBENAL8' (right)

**VERBENA**  
(*Verbena xhybrida*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'VEAZ0016'  
**Trade name:** Lanai Scarlet with Eye  
**Application number:** 12-7791  
**Application date:** 2012/11/09  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'SCY' (Tukana Scarlet Star)

**Summary:** *The anthocyanin colouration of the stem is weak for 'VEAZ0016' while it is of medium strength for 'SCY'. The leaf blade of 'VEAZ0016' has no divisions whereas the leaf blade of 'SCY' has lobed divisions. The corolla of 'VEAZ0016' is larger in diameter with weaker undulation of the corolla lobe margin than the corolla of 'SCY'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: ovate, no divisions, crenate to dentate incisions of margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: shape in profile is broad obovate

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration distributed on teeth only

COROLLA: red (closest to RHS 45B/43A) on inner side, no colour pattern on inner side, no secondary colour on inner side, no change of colour with age

COROLLA LOBE: arrangement ranges from not touching to touching, longitudinal axis is incurved, weak to medium strength of undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: tip of protruding hairs is whitish green

COROLLA EYE: medium size diameter, whitish green

**Origin and Breeding:** 'VEAZ0016' was developed by the breeder, Henricus Godefridus Wilhelmus Stemkens, of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, Netherlands, as part of a controlled breeding program. It originated from a cross conducted in August 2007 between the proprietary line designated 'H0641-7' as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated 'H0513-1' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in February 2008, and 'VEAZ0016' was selected in August 2008 based on its flower colour and plant growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The trial for 'VEAZ0016' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 11, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of plants of each variety on May 28, 2013. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'VEAZ0016'**

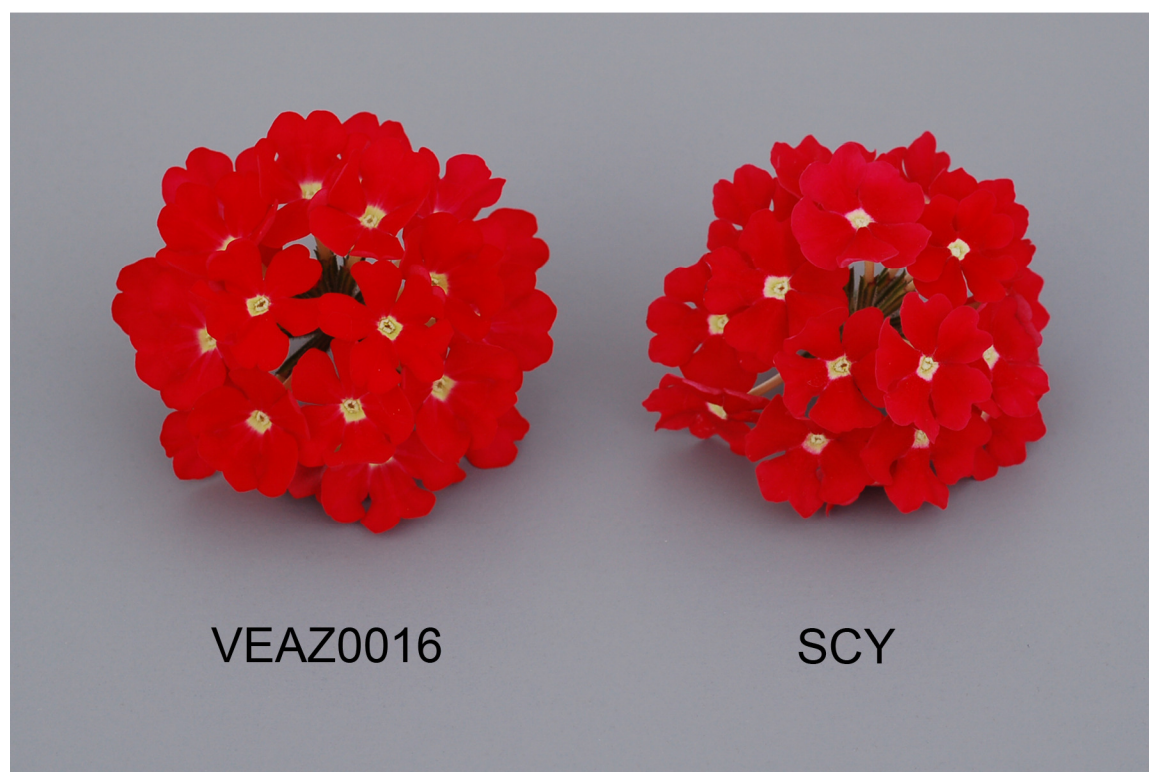
	'VEAZ0016'	'SCY'*
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.7	2.1
std. deviation	0.11	0.10

\*reference variety

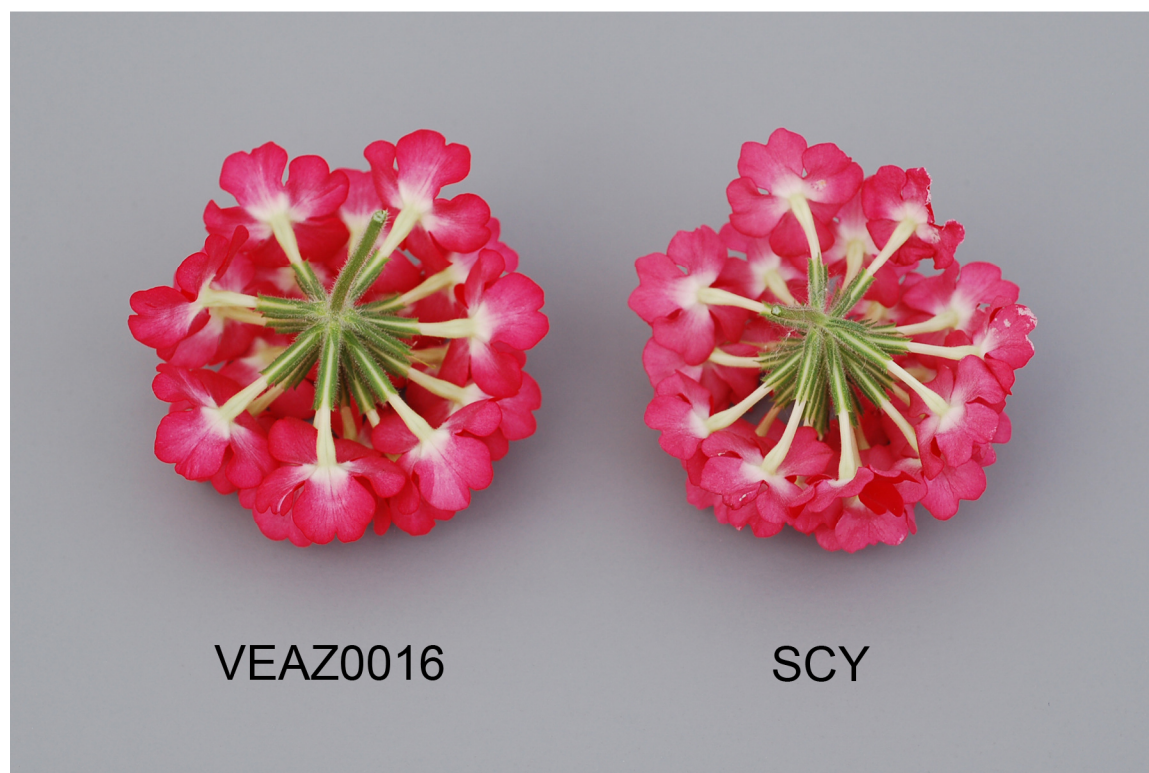




Verbena: 'VEAZ0016' (left) with reference variety 'SCY' (right)



Verbena: 'VEAZ0016' (left) with reference variety 'SCY' (right)



Verbena: 'VEAZ0016' (left) with reference variety 'SCY' (right)

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**Proposed denomination:** 'VEAZ0017'  
**Trade name:** Magelana Lipstick  
**Application number:** 12-7792  
**Application date:** 2012/11/09  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Carmali' (Magelana Carpet Lipstick)

**Summary:** *The plant growth habit of 'VEAZ0017' is semi-upright while the growth habit of 'Carmali' is creeping. The plants of 'VEAZ0017' are taller with a longer leaf and weaker anthocyanin colouration of the stem than the plants of 'Carmali'. The leaf blade margin of 'VEAZ0017' has dentate incisions whereas the leaf blade margin of 'Carmali' has crenate incisions. The eye of the corolla of 'VEAZ0017' is larger in diameter than that of 'Carmali'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright growth habit  
**STEM:** absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate, divided divisions, dentate incisions of margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

**INFLORESCENCE:** shape in profile is broad obovate

**CALYX:** anthocyanin colouration distributed on teeth only

**COROLLA:** purple red (RHS N66A) on inner side when newly open, purple red to blue pink (RHS N66B-C) on inner side when fully open, blue pink (RHS N66C-D) on inner side when aged, no colour pattern on inner side, no secondary colour on inner side, colour on inner side is strongly fading with age

**COROLLA LOBE:** arrangement is not touching, longitudinal axis is straight, weak undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** tip of protruding hairs is white



COROLLA EYE: medium size diameter, whitish green

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘VEAZ0017’ was developed by the breeder, Henricus Godefridus Wilhelmus Stemkens, of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, Netherlands, as part of a controlled breeding program. It originated from a cross conducted in August 2007 between the proprietary line designated ‘J0417-8’ as the female parent, and the proprietary line designated ‘H0811-8’ as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in February 2008, and ‘VEAZ0017’ was selected in August 2008 based on its flower colour and plant growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The trial of ‘VEAZ0017’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 11, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of plants of each variety on May 28, 2013. Colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘VEAZ0017’**

	‘VEAZ0017’	‘Carmali’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	10.5	7.4
std. deviation	0.79	1.29
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	2.2
std. deviation	0.23	0.14

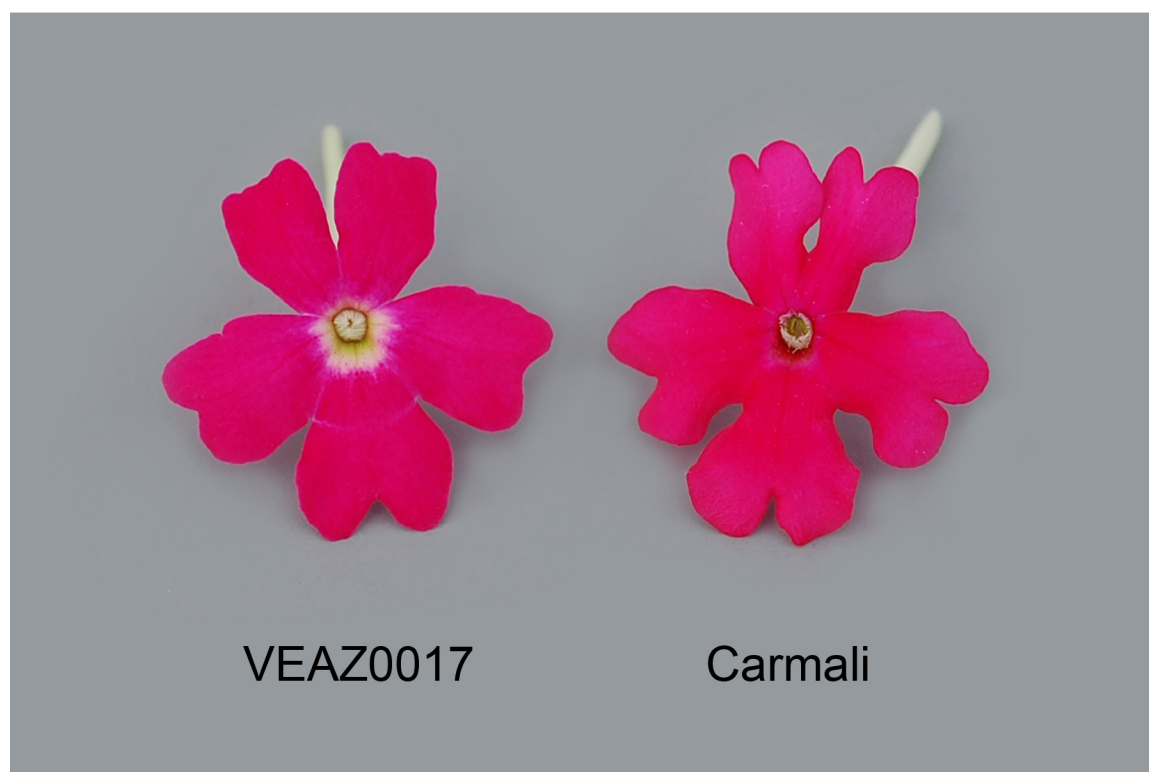
\*reference variety



Verbena: ‘VEAZ0017’ (left) with reference variety ‘Carmali’ (right)



Verbena: 'VEAZ0017' (left) with reference variety 'Carmali' (right)



Verbena: 'VEAZ0017' (left) with reference variety 'Carmali' (right)





## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## VIOLA

### VIOLA

(*Viola ×wittrockiana*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Halo Lilac'  
**Application number:** 12-7466  
**Application date:** 2012/01/03  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Troy Thorup, Ball Horticultural Company, Guadalupe, California, United States of America

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Etain' and 'Halo Sky Blue'

**Summary:** *The leaf blade of 'Halo Lilac' is longer than that of 'Etain'. The petiole of 'Halo Lilac' is shorter than that of both reference varieties. The flower of 'Halo Lilac' is smaller than that of 'Halo Sky Blue'. The lower and lateral petals of 'Halo Lilac' are wider than those of 'Etain'. The upper side of the upper petal of 'Halo Lilac' is light violet blue with a blue violet margin and blue violet streaks whereas the upper petal of 'Etain' is yellow green with a light violet blue margin, and for 'Halo Sky Blue', it is violet blue to light violet blue with light yellow brown at the base and a violet margin. The upper side of the lower petal of 'Halo Lilac' is light yellow green with a blue violet margin whereas the lower petal of 'Etain' is yellow with a light violet blue margin and blue violet along the outer edge, and for 'Halo Sky Blue', it is yellow green with yellow at the base, a violet blue to light violet blue margin and violet along the outer edge. The lower and lateral petals of 'Halo Lilac' have no markings while those of 'Halo Sky Blue' have striped markings.*

### Description:

**PLANT:** very upright growth habit

**LEAF BLADE:** elliptic and ovate, obtuse apex, attenuate to rounded base, crenate margin, medium green on upper side, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, medium glossiness of upper side

**PEDUNCLE:** absent or very sparse pubescence

**SEPAL:** elliptic, acuminate apex, medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**UPPER PETAL:** main colour of upper side is light violet blue (RHS 92C), margin and streaks are blue violet (RHS 90B)

**LATERAL PETAL:** no markings

**LOWER PETAL:** main colour of upper side is yellow green (lighter than RHS 2D), margin is blue violet (RHS N89D), no markings, yellow orange (RHS 14A) spot

**THROAT:** white hairs present

**SPUR:** absent or very sparse pubescence, light blue-violet

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Halo Lilac' originated from a cross-pollination conducted between the female parent, '20423-12', and the male parent, '20634-6', in April 2007 in Guadalupe, California, United States. Seeds were germinated and grown to maturity. In September 2007, one plant was selected for its picotee flower colour pattern and full mounded-trailing growth habit. It has been further propagated through vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Halo Lilac' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 16, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 17, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Halo Lilac'

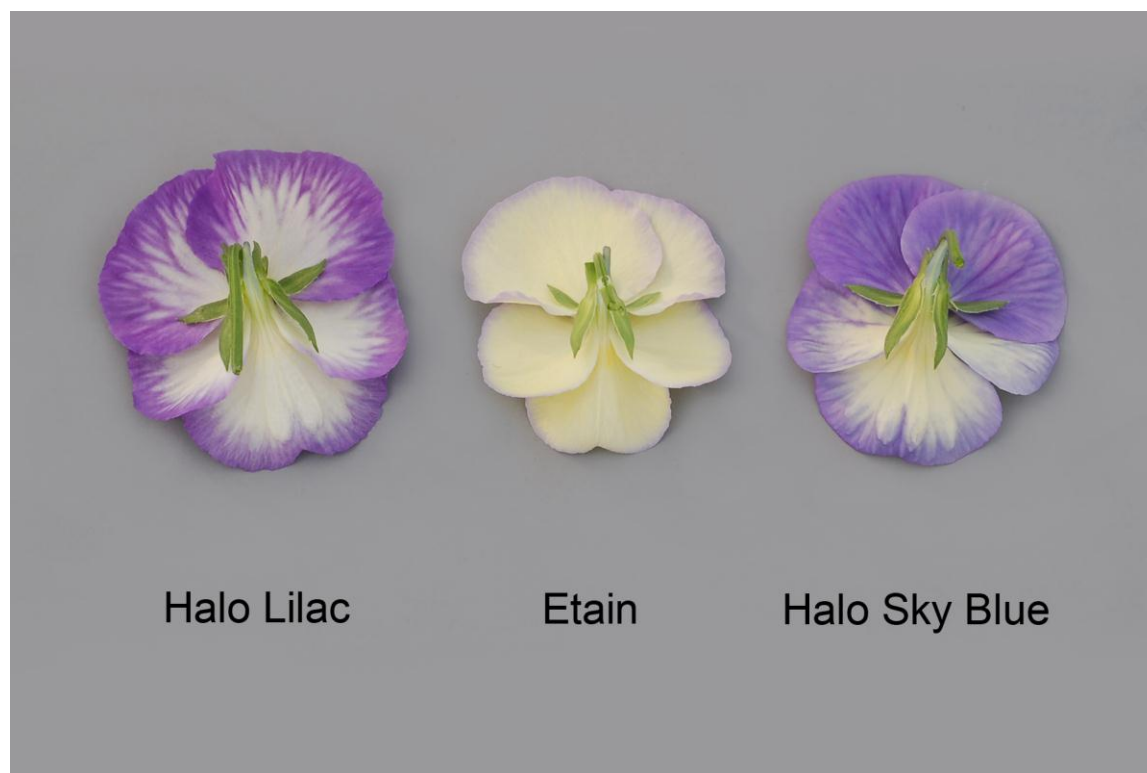
	'Halo Lilac'	'Etain'*	'Halo Sky Blue'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.4	3.5	5.2
std. deviation	0.34	0.16	0.27
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.1	3.3	3.5
std. deviation	0.32	0.51	0.37
<i>Flower length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.6	4.2	5.3
std. deviation	0.18	0.13	0.18
<i>Flower width (cm)</i>			
mean	4.1	4.0	5.1
std. deviation	0.27	0.31	0.22
<i>Lateral petal width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.7	2.3	3.1
std. deviation	0.13	0.15	0.18
<i>Lower petal width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.3	2.6	3.5
std. deviation	0.16	0.10	0.11
<i>Colour of upper side of upper petal (RHS)</i>			
main	92C	3D	93C-D with 158D at base
secondary	90B margin and streaks	92B margin	N87B margin
<i>Colour of upper side of lower petal (RHS)</i>			
main	lighter than 2D	5B	150D with 9A-B at base
secondary	N89D margin	92B margin with N88B along outer edge	93C-D margin with N87A along outer edge
*reference varieties			



Viola: 'Halo Lilac' (left) with reference varieties 'Etain' (centre) and 'Halo Sky Blue' (right)



Viola: 'Halo Lilac' (left) with reference varieties 'Etain' (centre) and 'Halo Sky Blue' (right)



Viola: 'Halo Lilac' (left) with reference varieties 'Etain' (centre) and 'Halo Sky Blue' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Halo Sky Blue'  
**Application number:** 12-7467  
**Application date:** 2012/01/03  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Troy Thorup, Ball Horticultural Company, Guadalupe, California, United States of America

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Etain' and 'Halo Lilac'

**Summary:** *The leaf blade of 'Halo Sky Blue' is longer than that of both reference varieties. The petiole of 'Halo Sky Blue' is longer than that of 'Halo Lilac'. The flower of 'Halo Sky Blue' is larger than that of both reference varieties. The upper, lateral and lower petals of 'Halo Sky Blue' are wider than those of 'Etain'. The upper side of the upper petal of 'Halo Sky Blue' is violet blue to light violet blue with light yellow brown at the base and a violet margin whereas the upper petal of 'Etain' is yellow green with a light violet blue margin, and for 'Halo Lilac', it is light violet blue with a blue violet margin and blue violet streaks. The upper side of the lower petal of 'Halo Sky Blue' is yellow green with yellow at the base, a violet blue to light violet blue margin and violet along the outer edge while the lower petal of 'Etain' is yellow with a light violet blue margin and blue violet along the outer edge, and for 'Halo Lilac', it is light yellow green with a blue violet margin. The lower and lateral petals of 'Halo Sky Blue' have striped markings while those of the reference varieties have none.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright growth habit

**LEAF BLADE:** elliptic and obovate, obtuse apex, attenuate to rounded base, crenate margin, medium green on upper side, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, medium glossiness of upper side

**PEDUNCLE:** absent or very sparse pubescence

**SEPAL:** linear, acuminate apex, medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**UPPER PETAL:** main colour of upper side is violet blue to light violet blue (RHS 93C-D), base is light yellow brown (RHS 158D), margin edge is violet (RHS N87B)

LATERAL PETAL: medium conspicuousness of striped markings

LOWER PETAL: main colour of upper side is yellow green (RHS 150D), base is yellow (RHS 9A-B), margin is violet blue to light violet blue (RHS 93C-D) with violet (RHS N87A) along outer edge, medium to strong conspicuousness of striped markings, yellow orange (closest to RHS 13A) spot

THROAT: white hairs present

SPUR: absent or very sparse pubescence, light blue-violet

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Halo Sky Blue’ originated from a cross-pollination conducted between the female parent, ‘20214-2’, and the male parent, ‘20634-4’, in April 2007 in Guadalupe, California, United States. Seeds were germinated and grown to maturity. In September 2007, one plant was selected for its flower size, its floriferousness and mounded-trailing growth habit. It has been further propagated through vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Halo Sky Blue’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 16, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 21, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Halo Sky Blue’**

	‘Halo Sky Blue’	‘Etain’*	‘Halo Lilac’*
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	3.3	2.1
std. deviation	0.37	0.51	0.32
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.2	3.5	4.4
std. deviation	0.27	0.16	0.34
<i>Flower length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.3	4.2	4.6
std. deviation	0.18	0.13	0.18
<i>Flower width (cm)</i>			
mean	5.1	4.0	4.1
std. deviation	0.22	0.31	0.27
<i>Upper petal length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.9	2.4	2.4
std. deviation	0.16	0.09	0.15
<i>Lateral petal width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.1	2.3	2.7
std. deviation	0.18	0.15	0.13
<i>Lower petal width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	2.6	3.3
std. deviation	0.11	0.10	0.16
<i>Colour of upper side of upper petal (RHS)</i>			
main	93C-D with 158D at base	3D	92C
secondary	N87B margin	92B margin	90B margin and streaks
<i>Colour of upper side of lower petal (RHS)</i>			
main	150D with 9A-B at base	5B	lighter than 2D
secondary	93C-D margin with N87A along outer edge	92B margin with N88B along outer edge	N89D margin
*reference varieties			



Halo Sky Blue

Etain

Halo Lilac

Viola: 'Halo Sky Blue' (left) with reference varieties 'Etain' (centre) and 'Halo Lilac' (right)



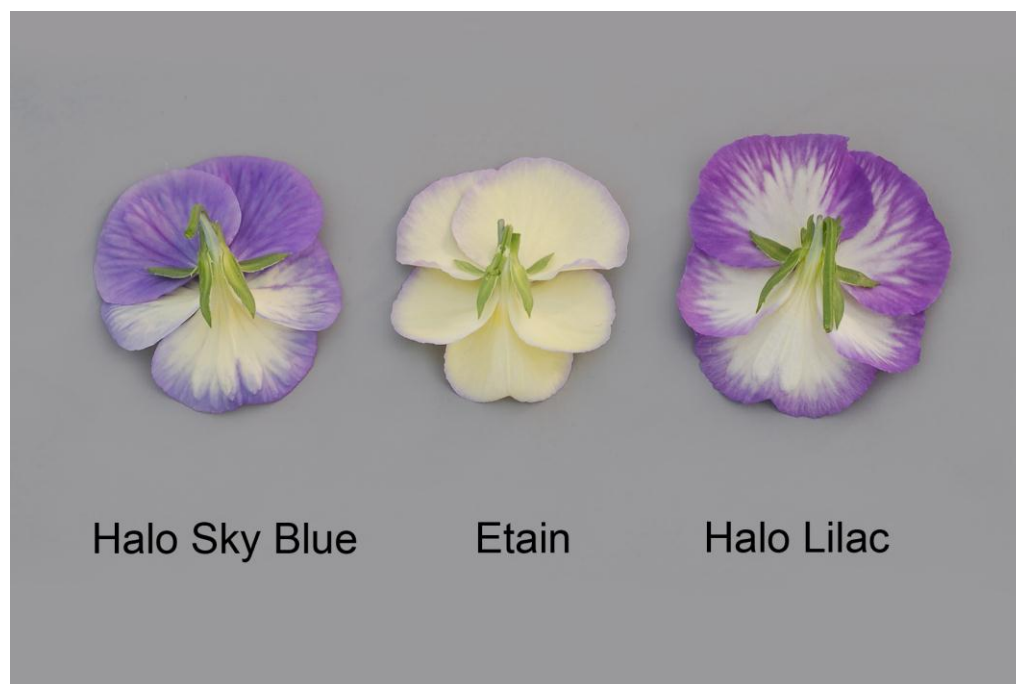
Halo Sky Blue

Etain

Halo Lilac

Viola: 'Halo Sky Blue' (left) with reference varieties 'Etain' (centre) and 'Halo Lilac' (right)





Viola: 'Halo Sky Blue' (left) with reference varieties 'Etain' (centre) and 'Halo Lilac' (right)

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Halo Violet'  
**Application number:** 12-7468  
**Application date:** 2012/01/03  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Troy Thorup, Ball Horticultural Company, Guadalupe, California, United States of America

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Etain' and 'Halo Sky Blue'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'Halo Violet' are narrower than those of 'Halo Sky Blue'. The leaf blade of 'Halo Violet' is shorter than that of 'Halo Sky Blue'. The flower of 'Halo Violet' is smaller than that of 'Halo Sky Blue'. The lower petals of 'Halo Violet' are wider than those of 'Etain' and narrower than those of 'Halo Sky Blue'. The upper side of the upper petal of 'Halo Violet' is violet with yellow green at the base and a darker violet margin whereas the upper petal of 'Etain' is yellow green with a light violet blue margin, and for 'Halo Sky Blue', it is violet blue to light violet blue with light yellow brown at the base and a violet margin. The upper side of the lower petal of 'Halo Violet' is yellow green with yellow at the base, a violet margin with dark violet along the outer edge whereas the lower petal of 'Etain' is yellow with a light violet blue margin and blue violet along the outer edge, and for 'Halo Sky Blue', it is yellow green with yellow at the base, a violet blue to light violet blue margin and violet along the outer edge. The lower and lateral petals of 'Halo Violet' have striped markings while those of 'Etain' have none.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: ovate, obtuse apex, rounded base, crenate margin, medium green on upper side, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, medium glossiness of upper side

PEDUNCLE: absent or very sparse pubescence

SEPAL: linear, acuminate apex, medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

UPPER PETAL: main colour of upper side is violet to lighter violet (RHS N87B-C), base is yellow green (RHS 150D), margin is violet (darker than RHS N81A)

LATERAL PETAL: medium conspicuousness of striped markings

LOWER PETAL: main colour of upper side is yellow green (RHS 150D), base is yellow (RHS 9A), margin is violet (RHS N81A) with dark violet (RHS 83A) along outer edge, medium to strong conspicuousness of striped markings, yellow orange (RHS 13A) spot

THROAT: white hairs present

SPUR: absent or very sparse pubescence, light blue-violet

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Halo Violet’ originated from a cross-pollination conducted between the female parent, ‘20421-2’, and the male parent, ‘20634-7’, in April 2007 in Guadalupe, California, United States. Seeds were germinated and grown to maturity. In September 2007, one plant was selected for its picotee flower colour pattern, large flower size, floriferousness, and growth habit. It has been further propagated through vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for ‘Halo Violet’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 16, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 21, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Halo Violet’**

	‘Halo Violet’	‘Etain’*	‘Halo Sky Blue’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	16.5	18.9	23.8
std. deviation	1.54	3.14	2.06
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.8	3.5	5.2
std. deviation	0.28	0.16	0.27
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.6	1.2	1.5
std. deviation	0.09	0.07	0.11
<i>Flower length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.5	4.2	5.3
std. deviation	0.30	0.13	0.18
<i>Flower width (cm)</i>			
mean	4.0	4.0	5.1
std. deviation	0.25	0.31	0.22
<i>Lower petal width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.1	2.6	3.5
std. deviation	0.13	0.10	0.11
<i>Colour of upper side of upper petal (RHS)</i>			
main	N87B-C with 150D at base	3D	93C-D with 158D at base
secondary	darker than N81A at margin	92B margin	N87B margin
<i>Colour of upper side of lower petal (RHS)</i>			
main	150D with 9A at base	5B	150D with 9A-B at base
secondary	N81A margin with 83A along outer edge	92B margin with N88B along outer edge	93C-D margin with N87A along outer edge

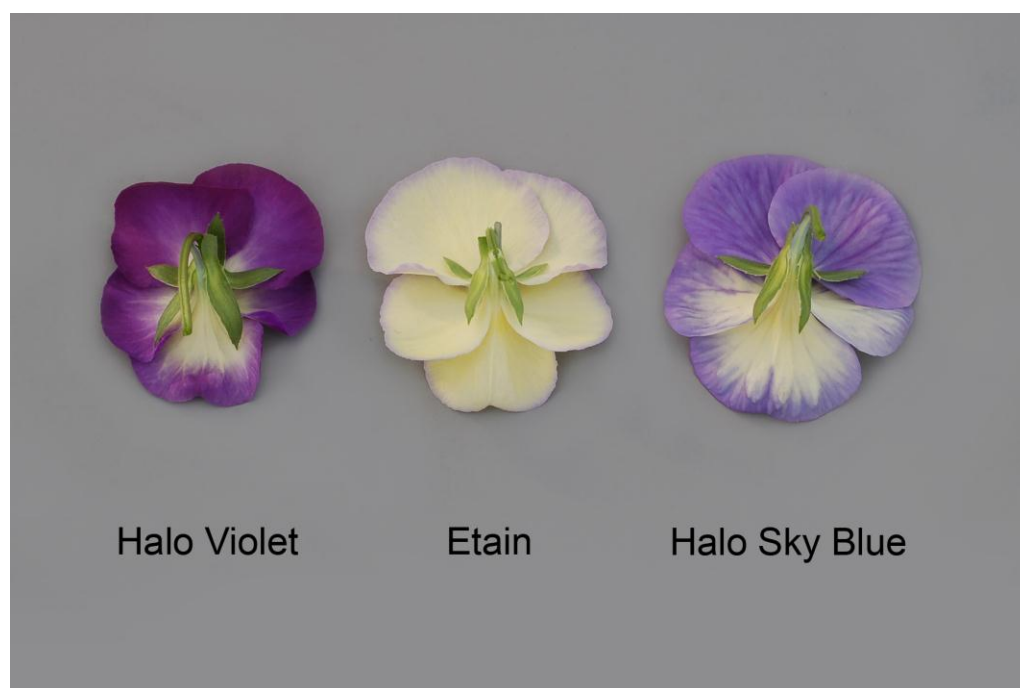
\*reference varieties



Viola: 'Halo Violet' (left) with reference varieties 'Etain' (centre) and 'Halo Sky Blue' (right)



Viola: 'Halo Violet' (left) with reference varieties 'Etain' (centre) and 'Halo Sky Blue' (right)



Viola: 'Halo Violet' (left) with reference varieties 'Etain' (centre) and 'Halo Sky Blue' (right)

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**VIOLA**  
*(Viola cornuta)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Blackout'  
**Application number:** 11-7317  
**Application date:** 2011/06/29  
**Applicant:** Lammert Koning, Nuis, Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Lammert Koning, Nuis, Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Black Magic'

**Summary:** *The peduncle of 'Blackout' is shorter than that of 'Black Magic'. The sepal of 'Blackout' is shorter than that of 'Black Magic'. The flower length of 'Blackout' is shorter than that of 'Black Magic'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: intermediate growth habit

LEAF BLADE: ovate, obtuse apex, attenuate to rounded base, crenate margin, medium green on upper side, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, medium glossiness of upper side

PEDUNCLE: absent or very sparse pubescence

SEPAL: linear, acute apex, medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

UPPER PETAL: main colour of upper side is black (RHS 202A) with tones of dark brown (RHS N200A)

LATERAL PETAL: no markings

LOWER PETAL: main colour of upper side is black (RHS 202A) with tones of dark brown (RHS N200A), no markings, yellow (RHS 6A) spot

THROAT: purple hairs present

SPUR: absent or very sparse pubescence, white with dull blue overlay

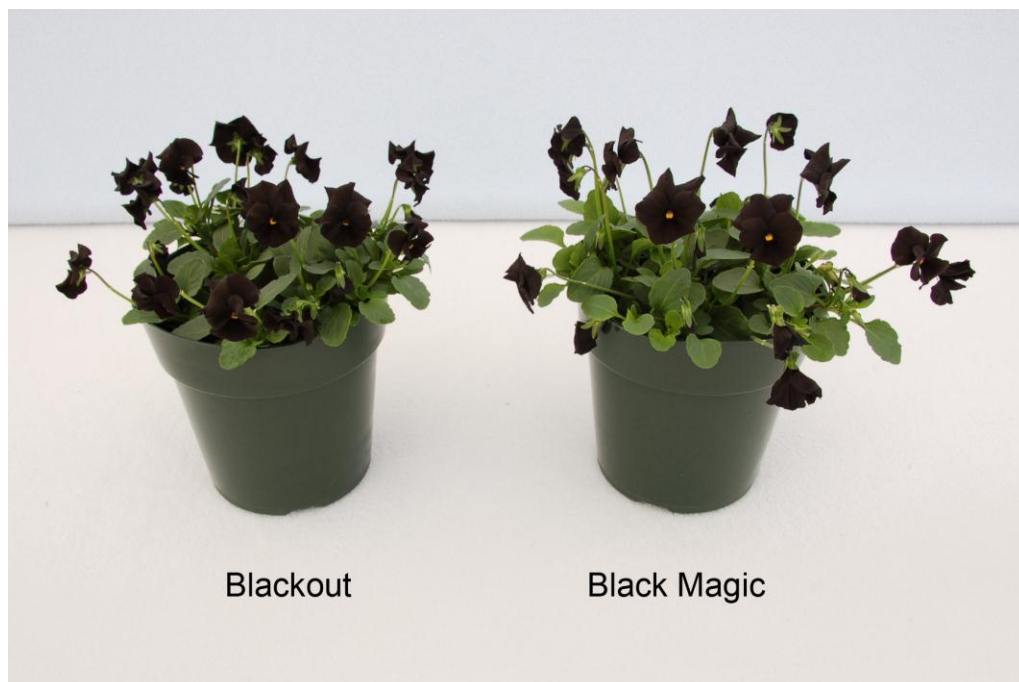
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Blackout' originated from a cross-pollination conducted in March 2008 in Westerbork, The Netherlands between the female parent, 'Molly Sanderson', and the male parent, 'Highland Black'. The initial selection was made in March 2009, one plant was selected for its floriferousness, deep black coloured flowers, medium green coloured foliage and outwardly spreading mounded growth habit. It has been further propagated through vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Blackout' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2013 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 16, 2013. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 22, 2013. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Blackout'**

	'Blackout'	'Black Magic'*
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	8.5	11.3
std. deviation	0.70	1.25
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.0	1.2
std. deviation	0.05	0.05
<i>Flower length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.0	3.5
std. deviation	0.18	0.18

\*reference variety



Viola: 'Blackout' (left) with reference variety 'Black Magic' (right)



Viola: 'Blackout' (left) with reference variety 'Black Magic' (right)





Viola: 'Blackout' (left) with reference variety 'Black Magic' (right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## WHEAT

### WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Moats'  
**Application number:** 10-7076  
**Application date:** 2010/08/19  
**Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Agent in Canada:** SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario  
**Breeder:** David Brian Fowler, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'CDC Buteo' and 'CDC Falcon'

**Summary:** *The frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves is weak in 'Moats' whereas it is absent or very low in 'CDC Buteo'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the flag leaf auricles of 'Moats' is very weak whereas it is medium on 'CDC Buteo'. The flag leaf sheath of 'Moats' has weak to medium glaucosity whereas it is medium to strong on 'CDC Falcon'. The plants of 'Moats' are taller and later heading than those of 'CDC Falcon'. The spike density of 'Moats' is lax whereas it is medium in 'CDC Buteo'. The lower glume shoulder width of 'Moats' is absent or very narrow and sloping in shape whereas it is medium width and slightly sloping on 'CDC Buteo' and narrow and slightly sloping in 'CDC Falcon'. The lower glume beak of 'Moats' is medium to long whereas it is long to very long on 'CDC Buteo'. The lower glume beak of 'Moats' is slightly curved whereas it is moderately to strongly curved on 'CDC Falcon'.*

#### Description:

PLANT: common winter type, matures mid-season

SEEDLING (at four leaf stage): weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration of coleoptiles, glabrous lower leaf sheath and blade

GROWTH HABIT (at 5-9 tiller stage): erect

FLAG LEAF (at booting): low frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, very weak anthocyanin colouration on auricles, weak to medium glaucosity on sheath, glabrous blade and sheath

SPIKE: medium glaucosity, tapering shape in profile, lax density, white, erect to inclined attitude at maturity, absent or very sparse hairiness on convex surface of apical rachis segment

CULM: weak glaucosity, straight at maturity

STRAW: thin pith in cross section, no anthocyanin colouration present at maturity

AWNS: present, shorter than length of spike, white

LOWER GLUME: medium length and width, pubescent

LOWER GLUME SHOULDER: absent or very narrow width, sloping shape

LOWER GLUME BEAK: medium to long, slightly curved

KERNEL: hard red type, medium red, small to medium size, medium length and width, broad elliptical shape, angular cheek, medium length brush hairs, narrow to medium width with shallow to medium depth of crease

GERM: small size when observed from dorsal view, round to oval shape

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS: good winter survival, good bread quality

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Moats' (experimental name 'S01-285-7\*R') was selected from the cross 'McClintock' by 'CDC Falcon' conducted in the fall of 1999 at the Crop Development Centre, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The F1 and F2 generations were grown in a greenhouse during the winter of 1999. The F3 lines were grown in a field nursery in Saskatoon in 2000-2001 where winter hardiness, height, straw strength and disease reaction were evaluated. Single row selections were made in the fall of 2001 and were grown in yield trials in 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. Single head selections were grown out as head rows and inoculated with leaf and stem rust in Saskatoon in 2003-2004 where a single row was selected and designated S01-285-7\*R. Agronomic performance and disease reactions were evaluated in trials grown in Saskatchewan during the 2004-2005

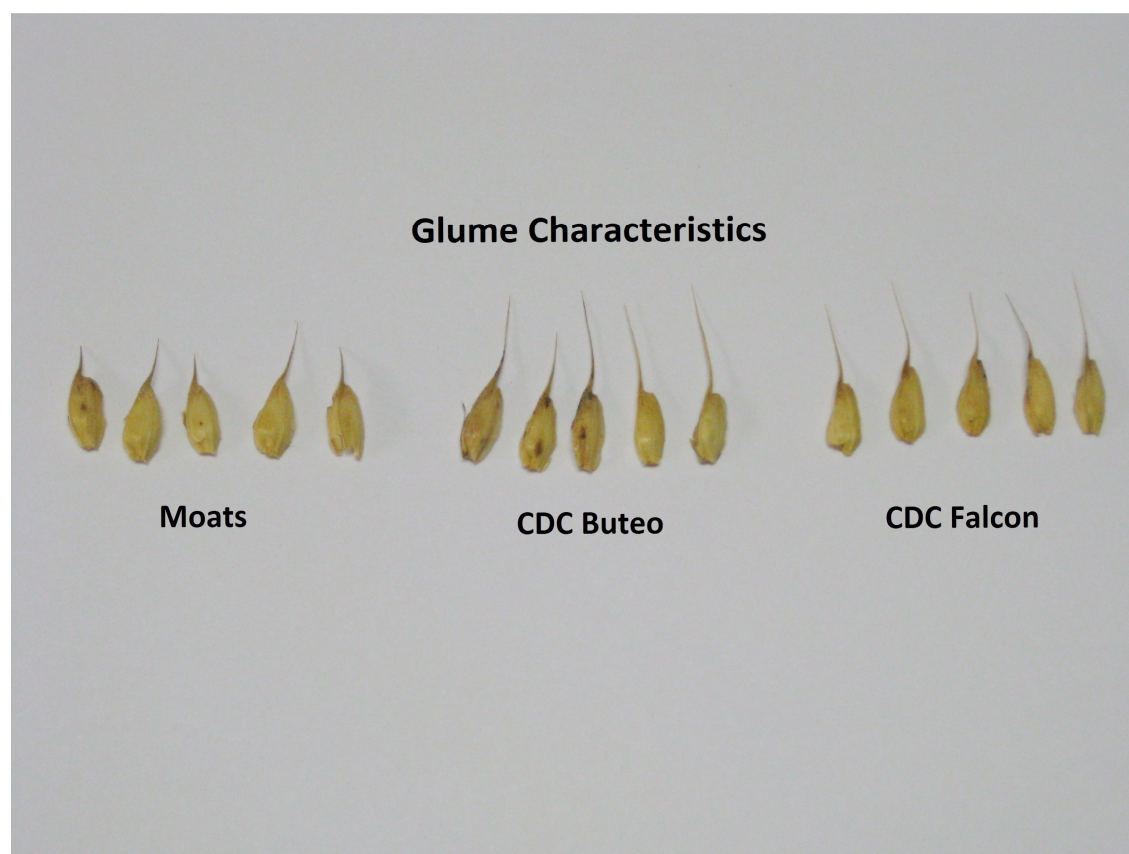
and 2005-2006 growing seasons and S01-285-7\*R was entered in the Central Winter Wheat Cooperative Registration Trials during the next three growing seasons.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials for 'Moats' were conducted in 2011 and 2012 at C&M Seeds in Palmerston, Ontario. Plots consisted of 8 rows with a row length of 4 meters and a row spacing of 15 cm. Planting density was 400 seeds per meter squared. There were 4 replicates arranged in an RCB design.

**Comparison table for 'Moats'**

	'Moats'	'CDC Buteo'*	'CDC Falcon'*
<i>Days to heading</i>			
no. of days to 50% of heads fully emerged from boot	160	159	158
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	102	97	84
std. deviation	5.08	4.72	5.01

\*reference varieties



Wheat: 'Moats' (left) with reference varieties, 'CDC Buteo' (centre) and 'CDC Falcon' (right)





Wheat: 'Moats' (centre) with reference varieties 'CDC Buteo' (left) and 'CDC Falcon' (right)

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