



Canadian Food  
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne  
d'inspection des aliments

# Plant Varieties Journal

JANUARY 2007 / Number 62

## THE PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS OFFICE

Correspondence with the PBRO should be addressed to:

The Plant Breeders' Rights Office  
Canadian Food Inspection Agency  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor, 2 Constellation Crescent  
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) 228-4552,  
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

**GRANTS OF RIGHTS**

**AGERATUM**

(*Ageratum L.*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Certificate number:** 2568  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4369  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Agalib'  
**Trade name:** Artist™ Alto Light Blue

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Certificate number:** 2569  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4371  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Agbic'  
**Trade name:** Artist™ Blue Violet

**ANGELONIA**

(*Angelonia angustifolia Benth.*)

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Certificate number:** 2613  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/09  
**Application number:** 04-4106  
**Application date:** 2004/03/12  
**Approved denomination:** 'Cartbas Depink'  
**Trade name:** Carita Basket Deep Pink

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Certificate number:** 2614  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/09  
**Application number:** 04-4209  
**Application date:** 2004/05/20  
**Approved denomination:** 'Cartbas Depur'  
**Trade name:** Carita Basket Deep Purple

**ARGYRANTHEMUM**

(*Argyranthemum Webb ex Schultz Bip.*)

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

**Agent in Canada:** Fetherstonhaugh & Co.,  
Ottawa, Ontario

**Certificate number:** 2612  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/02  
**Application number:** 04-4001  
**Application date:** 2004/01/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'OHMADLEVA'  
**Trade name:** Madeira™ White

**BABY'S BREATH**

(*Gypsophila paniculata L.*)

► **Holder:** Danziger - Dan Flower Farm,  
Beit Dagan, Israel

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

**Certificate number:** 2631  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/28  
**Application number:** 03-3818  
**Application date:** 2003/08/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Danfestar'  
**Trade name:** Festival Star

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### BARLEY

(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

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

**Agent in Canada:** Busch Agricultural Resources Inc. Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Certificate number:** 2623

**Date granted:** 2006/11/10

**Application number:** 05-4730

**Application date:** 2005/04/20

**Approved denomination:** 'Conrad'

### BEAN

(*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Harrow, Ontario

**Certificate number:** 2630

**Date granted:** 2006/11/27

**Application number:** 04-4182

**Application date:** 2004/04/30

**Approved denomination:** 'Majesty'

### BLUEBERRY

(*Vaccinium corymbosum* L.)

► **Holder:** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States of America

**Agent in Canada:** Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, Vancouver, British Columbia

**Certificate number:** 2605

**Date granted:** 2006/10/25

**Application number:** 03-3919

**Application date:** 2003/01/23 (priority claimed)

**Approved denomination:** 'Draper'

► **Holder:** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States of America

**Agent in Canada:** Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, Vancouver, British Columbia

**Certificate number:** 2606

**Date granted:** 2006/10/25

**Application number:** 03-3918

**Application date:** 2003/01/23 (priority claimed)

**Approved denomination:** 'Aurora'

► **Holder:** Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States of America

**Agent in Canada:** Oyen Wiggs Green & Mutala, Vancouver, British Columbia

**Certificate number:** 2607

**Date granted:** 2006/10/25

**Application number:** 03-3920

**Application date:** 2003/01/23 (priority claimed)

**Approved denomination:** 'Liberty'

### BOLTONIA

(*Boltonia asteroides* var. *latisquama* (L.) L'Hérit. & (A. Gray) Cronquist)

► **Holder:** University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, United States of America

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

**Certificate number:** 2515

**Date granted:** 2006/09/08

**Application number:** 04-4127

**Application date:** 2004/03/24

**Approved denomination:** 'Masbolimket'

**Trade name:** Jim Crockett

### BOXWOOD

(*Buxus sempervirens* L.)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2635

**Date granted:** 2006/11/28

**Application number:** 03-3805

**Application date:** 2003/08/12

**Approved denomination:** 'Katerberg'

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### BRACHYCOME (*Brachyscome* Cass.)

► **Holder:** Cunneen, Thomas Michael,  
Buxton, New South Wales,  
Australia

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

**Certificate number:** 2533

**Date granted:** 2006/10/03

**Application number:** 04-4131

**Application date:** 2004/03/24

**Approved denomination:** ‘Mauve Mystique’

**Trade name:** Blue Zephyr™

### BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleja davidii* Franch.)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2636

**Date granted:** 2006/11/28

**Application number:** 03-3802

**Application date:** 2003/08/12

**Approved denomination:** ‘Adokeep’

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2637

**Date granted:** 2006/11/28

**Application number:** 03-3803

**Application date:** 2003/08/12

**Approved denomination:** ‘Peakeep’

**Trade name:** Peacock

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2638

**Date granted:** 2006/11/28

**Application number:** 03-3804

**Application date:** 2003/08/12

**Approved denomination:** ‘Pyrkeep’

**Trade name:** Purple Emperor™

### CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa* Llave & Lex.)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2517

**Date granted:** 2006/10/03

**Application number:** 03-3701

**Application date:** 2003/06/09

**Approved denomination:** ‘KLEC03074’

**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Orange

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2518

**Date granted:** 2006/10/03

**Application number:** 03-3501

**Application date:** 2003/03/31

**Approved denomination:** ‘KLEC03079’

**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Light Blue  
Evolution

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2519

**Date granted:** 2006/10/03

**Application number:** 04-4255

**Application date:** 2004/06/22

**Approved denomination:** ‘KLEC04063’

**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Sun Purple

► **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company,  
Limited & Tokita Seed Co.,  
Ltd., Tokyo, Japan

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

**Certificate number:** 2536

**Date granted:** 2006/10/06

**Application number:** 04-4286

**Application date:** 2004/06/29

**Approved denomination:** ‘01C-J-6’

**Trade name:** Starlette Yellow Improved

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

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

**Certificate number:** 2615

**Date granted:** 2006/11/09

**Application number:** 04-4107

**Application date:** 2004/03/12

**Approved denomination:** 'Cal Britreeda'

**Trade name:** Callie Bright Red

### CAMPANULA (*Campanula* L.)

► **Holder:** Ernst Benary Samenzucht GmbH, Muenden, Germany

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

**Certificate number:** 2530

**Date granted:** 2006/10/03

**Application number:** 04-4040

**Application date:** 2004/02/12

**Approved denomination:** 'Bencamp 46'

**Trade name:** Merrybell Bright Blue

### CANOLA (*Brassica napus* L.)

► **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Inc., Listowel, Ontario

**Certificate number:** 2535

**Date granted:** 2006/10/06

**Application number:** 04-4197

**Application date:** 2004/05/12

**Approved denomination:** '1818'

► **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Inc., Listowel, Ontario

**Certificate number:** 2611

**Date granted:** 2006/11/02

**Application number:** 04-4196

**Application date:** 2004/05/12

**Approved denomination:** '32-75'

### CEDAR (*Thuja occidentalis* L.)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2639

**Date granted:** 2006/11/28

**Application number:** 03-3812

**Application date:** 2003/08/12

**Approved denomination:** 'Walter Brown'

### CHERRY (*Prunus avium* L.)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, British Columbia

**Agent in Canada:** okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia

**Certificate number:** 2608

**Date granted:** 2006/10/26

**Application number:** 01-2710

**Application date:** 2001/05/07

**Approved denomination:** 'SPC103'

### CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum* L.)

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, United States of America

**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited, Leamington, Ontario

**Certificate number:** 2610

**Date granted:** 2006/11/02

**Application number:** 02-3304

**Application date:** 2002/10/07

**Approved denomination:** 'Yoolympia'

**Trade name:** Olympia

**GRANTS OF RIGHTS**

**DAHLIA**  
(*Dahlia Cav.*)

► **Holder:** Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse,  
The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2609  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/31  
**Application number:** 01-2825  
**Application date:** 2001/09/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'Melody Bolero'  
**Trade name:**

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2624  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/14  
**Application number:** 01-2793  
**Application date:** 2001/07/19  
**Approved denomination:** 'Margaret Improved'  
**Trade name:** Dahlietta™ Margaret  
Improved

**DAHLIA**  
(*Dahlia pinnata Cav.*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2625  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/14  
**Application number:** 04-3953  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Baldelemz'  
**Trade name:** Delicious™ Lemon Zest

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2626  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/14  
**Application number:** 04-3955  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balde rasp'  
**Trade name:** Delicious™ Raspberry

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2627  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/14  
**Application number:** 04-3956  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Baldestrem'  
**Trade name:** Delicious™ Strawberry Cream

**DEUTZIA**  
(*Deutzia gracilis Siebold & Zucc.*)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2640  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/28  
**Application number:** 03-3784  
**Application date:** 2003/07/25  
**Approved denomination:** 'Duncan'  
**Trade name:** Chardonnay Pearls™

**ELDERBERRY**  
(*Sambucus nigra L.*)

► **Holder:** East Malling Research, East  
Malling, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2633  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/28  
**Application number:** 05-4832  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Approved denomination:** 'Eva'  
**Trade name:** Black Lace™

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### EVENING PRIMROSE (*Oenothera L.*)

► **Holder:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG,  
Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2534  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 04-4219  
**Application date:** 2004/06/07  
**Approved denomination:** 'Innoeno131'  
**Trade name:** Lemon Drop™

### GAILLARDIA (*Gaillardia pulchella Foug.*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2542  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3962  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Baltoredem'  
**Trade name:** Torch™ Red Ember

### GAURA (*Gaura lindheimeri Engl. & Gray*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2570  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4346  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04 (priority claimed)  
**Approved denomination:** 'Gaudwwhi'  
**Trade name:** Geyser™ White

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2571  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4347  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04 (priority claimed)  
**Approved denomination:** 'Gautalwhi'  
**Trade name:** Stratosphere™ White

### HELIOTROPE (*Heliotropium arborescens L.*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2547  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3964  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balhelbabim'  
**Trade name:** Baby Blue Improved

### HEUCHERA (*Heuchera L.*)

► **Holder:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc.,  
Tigard, Oregon, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2563  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4481  
**Application date:** 2004/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'TNHEU041'  
**Trade name:** Dolce™ Crème Brûlé

► **Holder:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc.,  
Tigard, Oregon, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2564  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4482  
**Application date:** 2004/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'TNHEU042'  
**Trade name:** Dolce™ Key Lime Pie



## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc.,  
Tigard, Oregon, United States  
of America

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

**Certificate number:** 2565

**Date granted:** 2006/10/23

**Application number:** 04-4483

**Application date:** 2004/11/17

**Approved denomination:** 'TNHEU044'

**Trade name:** Dolce™ Licorice

### HEUCHERELLA (*Heucherella* Wehrh)

► **Holder:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc.,  
Tigard, Oregon, United States  
of America

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

**Certificate number:** 2566

**Date granted:** 2006/10/23

**Application number:** 04-4484

**Application date:** 2004/11/17

**Approved denomination:** 'HERTN041'

**Trade name:** Strike it Rich™ Gold

► **Holder:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc.,  
Tigard, Oregon, United States  
of America

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

**Certificate number:** 2567

**Date granted:** 2006/10/23

**Application number:** 04-4485

**Application date:** 2004/11/17

**Approved denomination:** 'HERTN042'

**Trade name:** Strike it Rich™ Pink Gem

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens flaccida* Arn. × *I. hawkeri* W. Bull)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2554

**Date granted:** 2006/10/23

**Application number:** 04-3970

**Application date:** 2004/01/14

**Approved denomination:** 'Balfafblus'

**Trade name:** Fanfare™ Blush

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

► **Holder:** Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen,  
Germany

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

**Certificate number:** 2528

**Date granted:** 2006/10/03

**Application number:** 03-3859

**Application date:** 2003/10/10

**Approved denomination:** 'Visinfdkp'

**Trade name:** Infinity™ Dark Pink

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

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

**Certificate number:** 2553

**Date granted:** 2006/10/23

**Application number:** 04-3969

**Application date:** 2004/01/14

**Approved denomination:** 'Balcebimpu'

**Trade name:** Celebrette Purple Improved

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Certificate number:** 2572

**Date granted:** 2006/10/23

**Application number:** 04-4360

**Application date:** 2004/09/09

**Approved denomination:** 'Ingbviol'

**Trade name:** Kokomo™ L Violet

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Certificate number:** 2573

**Date granted:** 2006/10/23

**Application number:** 04-4361

**Application date:** 2004/09/09

**Approved denomination:** 'Ingbwit'

**Trade name:** Kokomo™ L White

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2574  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4363  
**Application date:** 2004/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'Ingorch'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Orchid
- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2575  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4364  
**Application date:** 2004/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'Ingrepu'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Pink Blush
- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2576  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4365  
**Application date:** 2004/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'Ingwhit'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Silver White
- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2577  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4366  
**Application date:** 2004/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'Ingwweye'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL White with Eye

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens* L.)

- **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc.,  
Encinitas, CA, U.S.A.
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2620  
**Date granted:** 2006/08/16  
**Application number:** 03-3535  
**Application date:** 2003/04/04  
**Approved denomination:** 'KIE00031'  
**Trade name:** Pure Beauty White

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

- **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2548  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3965  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balfierose'  
**Trade name:** Fiesta™ Rose
- **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2549  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3966  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balfiesaled'  
**Trade name:** Fiesta™ Salsa Red Improved
- **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2550  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3967  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balolepurp'  
**Trade name:** Fiesta™ Ole Purple

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

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► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2551  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 03-3603  
**Application date:** 2003/05/06  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Balolerose’  
**Trade name:** Fiesta™ Ole Rose

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2552  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3968  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Balpixdople’  
**Trade name:** Pixie™ Double Purple

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2578  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4406  
**Application date:** 2004/09/14  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Immichero’  
**Trade name:** Jellybean™ Cherry Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2579  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4407  
**Application date:** 2004/09/14  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Immicora’  
**Trade name:** Jellybean™ Coral with Blue  
Eyes

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2580  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4408  
**Application date:** 2004/09/14  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Immipink’  
**Trade name:** Jellybean™ Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2581  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4409  
**Application date:** 2004/09/14  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Immired’  
**Trade name:** Jellybean™ Red

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2582  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4377  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Immiviol’  
**Trade name:** Jellybean™ Violet

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2583  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4378  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Imtralave’  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Lavender

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2584  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4379  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Imtralila’  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Lilac

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2585  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4380  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Imtraoran'  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Orange

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2586  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4383  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Imtrarose'  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2587  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4385  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Imtrawhit'  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ White

### LANTANA (*Lantana camara* L.)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2555  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3972  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balucpea'  
**Trade name:** Lucky™ Peach

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2556  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3973  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balucrehot'  
**Trade name:** Lucky™ Red Hot Improved

### LAVENDER (*Lavandula angustifolia* Mill.)

► **Holder:** Elsie K. Hall, Marlborough,  
New Zealand  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2632  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/28  
**Application number:** 04-4217  
**Application date:** 2004/06/03  
**Approved denomination:** 'Thumbelina Leigh'

### NINEBARK (*Physocarpus opulifolius* (L.) Maxim.)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2641  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/28  
**Application number:** 03-3785  
**Application date:** 2003/07/25  
**Approved denomination:** 'Seward'  
**Trade name:** Summer Wine™

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### OSTEOSPERMUM (*Osteospermum* L.)

► **Holder:** Sakata Seed Corporation,  
Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2628  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/21  
**Application number:** 04-4116  
**Application date:** 2004/03/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Kakegawa AU16'  
**Trade name:** Side Series Purple

### PEAS (*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Certificate number:** 2629  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/27  
**Application number:** 05-4966  
**Application date:** 2005/06/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'Reward'

### PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium* ×*hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2520  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 03-3831  
**Application date:** 2003/08/28  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLEP03012'  
**Trade name:** Moonlight™ Raspberry Blush

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2521  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 03-3512  
**Application date:** 2003/03/31  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLEP03106'  
**Trade name:** Sunrise™ Red

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2522  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 03-3514  
**Application date:** 2003/03/31  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLEP03111'  
**Trade name:** Moonlight™ Brilliant Red  
Evolution

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2543  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3984  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Baldescarim'  
**Trade name:** Designer Scarlet Improved

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2544  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4060  
**Application date:** 2004/02/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balfanimcar'  
**Trade name:** Fantasia® Cardinal Red  
Improved

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2545  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4061  
**Application date:** 2004/02/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balfanimfro'  
**Trade name:** Fantasia® Flamingo Rose  
Improved

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► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2546  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3985  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Balfanero**’  
**Trade name:** Fantasia® Neon Rose

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2616  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/09  
**Application number:** 04-4110  
**Application date:** 2004/03/12  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Amri Dered**’  
**Trade name:** Americana Deep Red

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2617  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/09  
**Application number:** 04-4111  
**Application date:** 2004/03/12  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Clips Litsaltwo**’  
**Trade name:** Eclipse Light Salmon II

**PETUNIA**  
(*Petunia* × *hybrida* Hort. ex E. Vilm.)

► **Holder:** Kenneth Lander, West  
Pugwash, Nova Scotia  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2532  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 04-4130  
**Application date:** 2004/03/24  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Lanbor**’  
**Trade name:** Supertunia™ Bordeaux

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Ltd. and  
Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc.,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Fetherstonhaugh & Co.,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2537  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/16  
**Application number:** 04-4077  
**Application date:** 2004/02/27  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Sunpatiki**’  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Patio Yellow, Surfinia  
Patio Yellow

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Ltd. and  
Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc.,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Fetherstonhaugh & Co.,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2538  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/16  
**Application number:** 04-4079  
**Application date:** 2004/02/27  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Suncopaho**’  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Baby White Compact-  
USA, Surfinia™ Baby White  
Compact

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Ltd. and  
Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc.,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Fetherstonhaugh & Co.,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2539  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/16  
**Application number:** 04-4080  
**Application date:** 2004/02/27  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Suncopapin**’  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Baby Pink Compact-  
USA, Surfinia™ Baby Pink  
Compact

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Ltd. and  
Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc.,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Fetherstonhaugh & Co.,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2540  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/16  
**Application number:** 04-4081  
**Application date:** 2004/02/27  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Suncopablue**’  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Baby Blue Compact-  
USA, Surfinia™ Baby Blue  
Compact

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

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► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2557  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3988  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balsundalav'  
**Trade name:** Suncatcher™ Dark Lavender  
Vein

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2558  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3987  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balsuncora'  
**Trade name:** Suncatcher™ Coral Prism

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2559  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3989  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balsunlavim'  
**Trade name:** Suncatcher™ Lavender  
Improved

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2588  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4393  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Petlavgr'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Lavender

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2589  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4394  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Petlavve'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Lavender Vein

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2590  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4395  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Petpur'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Purple

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2591  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4396  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Petrosve'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Rose Vein

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2592  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4397  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Petrowhi'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2593  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4412  
**Application date:** 2004/09/15  
**Approved denomination:** 'Petspebl'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Atomic Blue

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2594  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4398  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Petwiblv'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Silver Blue Vein

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2595  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4399  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Approved denomination:** 'Petwiblvgr'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ White Blue Vein

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2618  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/09  
**Application number:** 04-4109  
**Application date:** 2004/03/12  
**Approved denomination:** 'Whip Reeda'  
**Trade name:** Whispers Red

### POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

► **Holder:** Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd.,  
London, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Caithness Potato Technology  
Inc., O'Leary, Prince Edward  
Island  
**Certificate number:** 2516  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 02-3085  
**Application date:** 2002/05/02  
**Approved denomination:** 'Harmony'

### ROSE (*Rosa* L.)

► **Holder:** Noack Rosen, Gutersloh,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** Pan American Nursery  
Products Inc., Surrey, British  
Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 2621  
**Date granted:** 2006/09/11  
**Application number:** 05-4669  
**Application date:** 2005/03/30  
**Approved denomination:** 'NOA97400A'  
**Trade name:** Flower Carpet Amber

► **Holder:** Noack Rosen, Gutersloh,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** Pan American Nursery  
Products Inc., Surrey, British  
Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 2622  
**Date granted:** 2006/09/11  
**Application number:** 05-4829  
**Application date:** 2005/05/02  
**Approved denomination:** 'NOA83100B'  
**Trade name:** Flower Carpet Scarlet

### SCAEVOLA (*Scaevola aemula* R. Br.)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2596  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4410  
**Application date:** 2004/09/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Scablhatis'  
**Trade name:** Whirlwind® Blue

### SOYBEAN (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

► **Holder:** Gowan Seeds, Morden,  
Manitoba  
**Certificate number:** 2645  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/30  
**Application number:** 05-4619  
**Application date:** 2005/03/07  
**Approved denomination:** 'GS1001'



## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### STRAWFLOWER / PAPER DAISY (*Bracteantha bracteatum* (Vent.) Anderb. et Haegi)

► **Holder:** Floreta Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay,  
Queensland, Australia  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2531  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 04-4128  
**Application date:** 2004/03/24  
**Approved denomination:** 'Flobrafla'  
**Trade name:** Sundaze™ Flame

### SUTERA (*Sutera* Roth)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2541  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3994  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balablim'  
**Trade name:** Abunda™ Blue Improved

### SUTERA (*Sutera diffusa* Roth)

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2523  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 03-3516  
**Application date:** 2003/03/31  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLESU03187'  
**Trade name:** Big White Falls™

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2524  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 03-3704  
**Application date:** 2003/06/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLESU03188'  
**Trade name:** Big Pearl Falls™

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2597  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4351  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04 (priority claimed)  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sutcabl'  
**Trade name:** Cloud 9™ Blue

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2598  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4352  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04 (priority claimed)  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sutcatrwhi'  
**Trade name:** Cloud 9™ Trailing White

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2599  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4367  
**Application date:** 2004/09/09  
**Approved denomination:** 'Sutharis'  
**Trade name:** Cloud 9™ Trailing Lavender

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

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Kentville, Kentville,  
Nova Scotia  
**Certificate number:** 2467  
**Date granted:** 2006/07/28  
**Application number:** 05-4723  
**Application date:** 2005/04/18  
**Approved denomination:** 'Wendy'

## GRANTS OF RIGHTS

### TORENIA (*Torenia* L.)

► **Holder:** Danziger - Dan Flower Farm,  
Beit Dagan, Israel  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2525  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 04-4210  
**Application date:** 2004/05/20  
**Approved denomination:** 'Dancatpink'  
**Trade name:** Catalina™ Pink

► **Holder:** Danziger - Dan Flower Farm,  
Beit Dagan, Israel  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2526  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 04-4211  
**Application date:** 2004/05/20  
**Approved denomination:** 'Dancatpur'  
**Trade name:** Catalina™ Purple

► **Holder:** Danziger - Dan Flower Farm,  
Beit Dagan, Israel  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2527  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 04-4212  
**Application date:** 2004/05/20  
**Approved denomination:** 'Dancatblue'  
**Trade name:** Catalina™ Blue

### VERBENA (*Verbena* ×*hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rümpler)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,  
Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2529  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/03  
**Application number:** 04-4499  
**Application date:** 2004/12/07  
**Approved denomination:** 'Suntapilavepi'  
**Trade name:** Tapien® Lavender Pink

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2560  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3995  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balazmapurp'  
**Trade name:** Aztec® Magic Purple

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2561  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3996  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balazreve'  
**Trade name:** Aztec® Red Velvet

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2562  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-3997  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balazwilro'  
**Trade name:** Aztec® Wild Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2600  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4357  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04 (priority claimed)  
**Approved denomination:** 'Amarena'  
**Trade name:** Magdalena™ Dark Red

**GRANTS OF RIGHTS**

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2601  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4356  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04 (priority claimed)  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Darkeyena**’  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Dark Blue

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2602  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4355  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04 (priority claimed)  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Liliena**’  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Lilac Eye

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2603  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4353  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04 (priority claimed)  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Liroseña**’  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Ultra Lilac Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2604  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/23  
**Application number:** 04-4354  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04 (priority claimed)  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Pulena**’  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Ultra Purple

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2619  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/09  
**Application number:** 04-4151  
**Application date:** 2004/03/26  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Lan Redtwo**’  
**Trade name:** Lanai™ Red II

**WEIGELA**  
(*Weigela florida* (Bunge) A. DC.)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2642  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/28  
**Application number:** 99-2054  
**Application date:** 1999/12/22  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Alexandra**’

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2643  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/28  
**Application number:** 99-2055  
**Application date:** 1999/12/22  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Elvera**’

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2644  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/28  
**Application number:** 99-2056  
**Application date:** 1999/12/22  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Ruby Queen**’

**YEW**  
(*Taxus ×media* Rehder)

► **Holder:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.,  
Grand Haven, Michigan,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2634  
**Date granted:** 2006/11/28  
**Application number:** 03-3811  
**Application date:** 2003/08/12  
**Approved denomination:** ‘**Geers**’



APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

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AGERATUM

(*Ageratum houstonianum* Mill.)

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5640  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Agrotwo'

ANTHURIUM

(*Anthurium andraeanum* Linden ex André)

▶ **Applicant:** Knaap Licenties B.V.,  
Naaldwijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5632  
**Application date:** 2006/11/03  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Barmodu'

ARGYRANTHEMUM

(*Argyranthemum* Webb ex Schultz Bip.)

▶ **Applicant:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd.,  
Yellow Rock, New South  
Wales, Australia  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5685  
**Application date:** 2006/11/30  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Bonmadcher'  
**Trade name:** Madeira™ Cherry Red

▶ **Applicant:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd.,  
Yellow Rock, New South  
Wales, Australia  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5686  
**Application date:** 2006/11/30  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Bonmadfropi'  
**Trade name:** Madeira™ Frosted Pink

ARGYRANTHEMUM

(*Argyranthemum frutescens* (L.) Schultz Bip.)

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5641  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Argyelsin'

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5642  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Argymidowi'

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5643  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Argyminwhisi'

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5644  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Argyparawi'

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5645  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Argypifri'

**APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING**

**ASTILBE**  
(*Astilbe* Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don)

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

**BIDENS**  
(*Bidens ferulifolia* (Jacq.) DC.)

▶ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 06-5573  
**Application date:** 2006/09/13  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fisbimex’

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5602  
**Application date:** 2005/10/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Bidolbe’  
**Trade name:** Radiant™ Globe Yellow

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5603  
**Application date:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Bidori’

**BLACKBERRY**  
(*Rubus* L.)

▶ **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry  
Associates, Inc., Watsonville,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5677  
**Application date:** 2006/11/27  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Carmel’  
**Protective direction  
granted:** 2006/11/27

▶ **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry  
Associates, Inc., Watsonville,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5678  
**Application date:** 2006/11/27  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Cowles’  
**Protective direction  
granted:** 2006/11/27

▶ **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry  
Associates, Inc., Watsonville,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5679  
**Application date:** 2006/11/27  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Eureka’  
**Protective direction  
granted:** 2006/11/27

**BRACHYCOME**  
(*Brachyscome multifida* DC.)

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5646  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Bramipuro’

## APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5647  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Brapurblu'

### CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa* Llave & Lex.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5604  
**Application date:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Caltrablupu'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5605  
**Application date:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Caltracaro'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5606  
**Application date:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Caltraelbu'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5607  
**Application date:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Caltrarosan'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5608  
**Application date:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Caltrarose'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5609  
**Application date:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Calupdapuvi'

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5610  
**Application date:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Caluplivi'

► **Applicant:** Kirin Agribio Company,  
Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5671  
**Application date:** 2006/11/23  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Kirifu-24'

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

► **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5578  
**Application date:** 2006/09/26  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Yohollister'  
**Trade name:** Hollister

► **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5579  
**Application date:** 2006/09/26  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Yorichmond'  
**Trade name:** Richmond

## APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5580  
**Application date:** 2006/09/26  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Yorivendell’  
**Trade name:** Rivendell

► **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5581  
**Application date:** 2006/09/26  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Yospirit Lake’  
**Trade name:** Spirit Lake

### CONEFLOWER (*Echinacea purpurea* (L.) Moench)

► **Applicant:** Arie Blom, AR Vleuten, The  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5586  
**Application date:** 2006/10/03  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Coconut Lime’

► **Applicant:** Maatschap Holtmaat, KB  
Zuidwolde, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5587  
**Application date:** 2006/10/03  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Pink Double Delight’

► **Applicant:** Piet Oudolf, Hummelo, The  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5680  
**Application date:** 2006/11/28  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Green Jewel’

► **Applicant:** Piet Oudolf, Hummelo, The  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5682  
**Application date:** 2006/11/30  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Virgin’

### CRANBERRY (*Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton)

► **Applicant:** Rutgers, The State University  
of New Jersey, New  
Brunswick, New Jersey,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Cassan Maclean, Ottawa,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5575  
**Application date:** 2006/09/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘CNJ97-105-4’

### DAHLIA (*Dahlia* Cav.)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5583  
**Application date:** 2006/10/03  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Goalia Oran’  
**Trade name:** Goldalia Orange

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5584  
**Application date:** 2006/10/03  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Goalia Rossa’  
**Trade name:** Goldalia Rose

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5585  
**Application date:** 2006/10/03  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Goalia Scarl’  
**Trade name:** Goldalia Scarlet

**APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING**

**DAYLILY**  
( *Hemerocallis L.*)

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

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

**Application number:** 06-5574  
**Application date:** 2006/09/13  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Going Bananas’

**DIASCIA**  
( *Diascia barberae Hook. f.*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 06-5650  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Diasclaro’  
**Trade name:** Devotion™ Trailing Classic  
Rose

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 06-5651  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Diasupa’  
**Trade name:** Devotion™ Appleblossom  
Improved

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 06-5652  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Divochiff’  
**Trade name:** Devotion™ Chiffon

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 06-5653  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Divocrim’  
**Trade name:** Devotion™ Velvet Red

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 06-5654  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Divorang’  
**Trade name:** Devotion™ Orange

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 06-5655  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Divowi’  
**Trade name:** Devotion™ White

**FABA BEAN**  
( *Vicia faba L. sensu lato*)

► **Applicant:** Terramax Holdings Corp.,  
Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan

**Agent in Canada:** Terramax Holdings Corp.,  
Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan

**Application number:** 06-5577  
**Application date:** 2006/09/26  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Taboar’

**FELICIA**  
( *Felicia amelloides (L.) Voss*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 06-5656  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Felblu’

**HELIOTROPE**  
( *Heliotropium arborescens L.*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 06-5657  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Heliosil’  
**Trade name:** Scentropia™ Silver



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► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5658  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Heliovi'  
**Trade name:** Scentropia™ Blue

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5611  
**Application date:** 2005/10/24 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Imtracaro'  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Candy Rose

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5612  
**Application date:** 2005/10/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Imtradared'  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Dark Red

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5613  
**Application date:** 2005/10/24 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Imtraropur'  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Royal Purple

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5614  
**Application date:** 2005/10/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Imtrasamto'  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Salmon

### KALANCHOE (*Kalanchoë blossfeldiana* Poelln.)

► **Applicant:** Knud Jepsen A/S, Hinnerup,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5621  
**Application date:** 2006/10/23  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Victoria'

► **Applicant:** Knud Jepsen A/S, Hinnerup,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5622  
**Application date:** 2006/10/23  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Kelly'

► **Applicant:** Knud Jepsen A/S, Hinnerup,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5623  
**Application date:** 2006/10/23  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Sarah'

### KIWIFRUIT (*Actinidia chinensis* Planch.)

► **Applicant:** Sun Rising Development  
(Agriculture) Limited,  
Hongkong, China  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5624  
**Application date:** 2006/10/23  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Hongyang'

### LOBELIA (*Lobelia erinus* L.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5636  
**Application date:** 2005/11/07 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Lobselila'  
**Trade name:** Arcade™ Lilac

**APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING**

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5637  
**Application date:** 2005/11/07 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Lobtrablu’  
**Trade name:** Arcade™ Trailing Blue with  
Eye

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5638  
**Application date:** 2005/11/07 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Lobtramidblu’  
**Trade name:** Arcade™ Trailing Mid Blue

**MONOPSIS**  
(*Monopsis lutea* Urb.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5659  
**Application date:** 2005/11/21 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Monoyel’  
**Trade name:** Monoco™ Trailing Yellow

**MONTEREY CYPRESS**  
(*Cupressus macrocarpa* Hartw. ex Gordon)

► **Applicant:** Masanari Ikuma, Millcreek,  
Washington, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Paul Smith Intellectual  
Property Law, Vancouver,  
British Columbia  
**Application number:** 06-5668  
**Application date:** 2006/11/10  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Emerald Crest’

**NEMESIA**  
(*Nemesia Venten.*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5661  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Organza’  
**Trade name:** Magma™ Flame Apricot  
Yellow

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5662  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sunnyside’  
**Trade name:** Magma™ Flame Yellow White

► **Applicant:** Kirin Agribio Company,  
Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5672  
**Application date:** 2006/11/23  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Kirine-34’

**NEMESIA**  
(*Nemesia frutescens* G. Don)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5660  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Nemimblu’

**OAT**  
(*Avena sativa* L.)

► **Applicant:** Agricore United, Saskatoon,  
Saskatchewan  
**Application number:** 06-5669  
**Application date:** 2006/11/14  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘7600M’

**APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING**

**OSTEOSPERMUM**  
(*Osteospermum ecklonis* (DC.) Norl.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5588  
**Application date:** 2005/10/14 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Oseclav’  
**Trade name:** Jamboana™ Pink Pearl

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5589  
**Application date:** 2005/10/14 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Oseclilaca’  
**Trade name:** Jamboana™ Lilac

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5590  
**Application date:** 2006/10/05  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Osecspovan’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5591  
**Application date:** 2006/10/05  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Osjampurim’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5592  
**Application date:** 2005/10/14 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Osjampowit’  
**Trade name:** Jamboana™ White Spoon

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5593  
**Application date:** 2005/10/14 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Osjamvan’  
**Trade name:** Jamboana™ Vanilla

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5594  
**Application date:** 2005/10/14 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Oslalipu’  
**Trade name:** Jamboana™ Landscape Light  
Purple

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5595  
**Application date:** 2005/10/14 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Oslawit’  
**Trade name:** Jamboana™ Landscape White

**PEAR**  
(*Pyrus communis* L.)

► **Applicant:** Sächsische Landesanstalt für  
Landwirtschaft, Dresden,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5601  
**Application date:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Uta’

**PEPPER**  
(*Capsicum annuum* L.)

► **Applicant:** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.,  
Oxnard, California, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Joep van de Burgt, Rocky  
Mountain House, Alberta  
**Application number:** 06-5627  
**Application date:** 2006/11/01  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘SBY281125’

**APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING**

**PETUNIA**

(*Petunia ×hybrida* Hort. ex E. Vilm.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5615  
**Application date:** 2005/10/28 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Petbluve**’  
**Trade name:** Sanguna® Blue Vein

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5616  
**Application date:** 2005/10/28 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Petlibluve**’  
**Trade name:** Sanguna® Light Blue Vein

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5617  
**Application date:** 2005/10/28 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Petpiblo**’  
**Trade name:** Sanguna® Pink Blossom

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5618  
**Application date:** 2005/10/28 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Petpistri**’  
**Trade name:** Sanguna® Pink Stripe

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5619  
**Application date:** 2005/10/28 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Petpuvivi**’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5639  
**Application date:** 2005/11/09 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Petpasyel**’  
**Trade name:** Sanguna® Pastel Yellow

**QUINOA**

(*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.)

► **Applicant:** Northern Quinoa Corporation,  
Kamsack, Saskatchewan  
**Agent in Canada:** Northern Quinoa Corporation,  
Kamsack, Saskatchewan  
**Application number:** 06-5684  
**Application date:** 2006/11/30  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**NQ94PT**’  
**Protective direction granted:** 2006/11/30

**RASPBERRY**

(*Rubus idaeus* L.)

► **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry  
Associates, Inc., Watsonville,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5673  
**Application date:** 2006/11/27  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Cardinal**’  
**Protective direction granted:** 2006/11/27

► **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry  
Associates, Inc., Watsonville,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5674  
**Application date:** 2006/11/27  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Dulcita**’  
**Protective direction granted:** 2006/11/27

► **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry  
Associates, Inc., Watsonville,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5675  
**Application date:** 2006/11/27  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Madonna**’  
**Protective direction granted:** 2006/11/27

**APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING**

► **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5676  
**Application date:** 2006/11/27  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Maravilla’  
**Protective direction granted:** 2006/11/27

**ROSE**  
*(Rosa L.)*

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec  
**Application number:** 06-5596  
**Application date:** 2006/10/13  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Poulpah042’  
**Trade name:** Palomia™ PatioHit®

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec  
**Application number:** 06-5597  
**Application date:** 2006/10/13  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Poulpah044’  
**Trade name:** Polaris™ PatioHit®

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec  
**Application number:** 06-5598  
**Application date:** 2006/10/13  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Poulpal028’  
**Trade name:** Catalina™ Palace®

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec  
**Application number:** 06-5599  
**Application date:** 2006/10/13  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Poulpal029’  
**Trade name:** Sunset™ Palace®

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec  
**Application number:** 06-5600  
**Application date:** 2006/10/13  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Poulpar048’  
**Trade name:** Serena™ Parade®

► **Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5628  
**Application date:** 2006/11/03  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 122’

► **Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5629  
**Application date:** 2006/11/03  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 152’

► **Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5630  
**Application date:** 2006/11/03  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 168’

► **Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5631  
**Application date:** 2006/11/03  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 169’

► **Applicant:** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Pickering Nurseries Ltd., Port Hope, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5670  
**Application date:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Ausrimini’

**APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING**

**SANVITALIA**  
(*Sanvitalia* Lam.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5663  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sandal’

**SCAEVOLA**  
(*Scaevola aemula* R. Br.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5620  
**Application date:** 2005/10/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Scahawit’

**SKIMMIA**  
(*Skimmia japonica* Thunb.)

► **Applicant:** Van Son & Koot B.V.,  
Kaatsheuvel, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5582  
**Application date:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Magic Marlot’

**SOYBEAN**  
(*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds Inc.,  
Minneapolis, Minnesota,  
United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Syngenta Seeds Canada, Inc.,  
Arva, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5576  
**Application date:** 2006/09/18  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘S05-T6’

**STRAWFLOWER / PAPER DAISY**  
(*Bracteantha bracteata* (Vent.) Anderb. et Haegi)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5648  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Helisbrabic’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5649  
**Application date:** 2005/11/25 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Helisbraliyel’  
**Trade name:** Visual™ Double Golden  
Yellow

**SUTERA**  
(*Sutera diffusa* Roth)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5664  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sutwihug’

**TOMATO**  
(*Lycopersicon lycopersicum* (L.) H. Karst.)

► **Applicant:** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.,  
Oxnard, California, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Nancy Ouellet, Guelph,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5625  
**Application date:** 2006/11/01  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘CHI1504001’

► **Applicant:** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc.,  
Oxnard, California, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Nancy Ouellet, Guelph,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5626  
**Application date:** 2006/11/01  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘CHI1504005’

**APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING**

**VERBENA**  
(*Verbena ×hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rümpler)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5633  
**Application date:** 2005/11/07 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Ipinena**’  
**Trade name:** Ipanema™ Salmon

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5634  
**Application date:** 2005/11/07 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Iplilnena**’  
**Trade name:** Ipanema™ Lilac

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5635  
**Application date:** 2005/11/07 (priority claimed)  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Pechena**’  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Ultra Peach

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5665  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Raspena**’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5666  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Redana**’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5667  
**Application date:** 2006/11/09  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Scarletta**’

**VERONICA**  
(*Veronica longifolia* L.)

► **Applicant:** Herbert Oudshoorn,  
Rijpwetering, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5681  
**Application date:** 2006/11/28  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Pink Eveline**’

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## CHANGES

### APPLICATIONS ABANDONED

#### APPLE

(*Malus floribunda* Siebold ex Van Houtte)

- **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Summerland, British  
Columbia
- Agent in Canada:** okanagan Plant Improvement  
Co. Ltd., Summerland, British  
Columbia
- Application number:** 94-331  
**Application date:** 1994/03/21  
**Date abandoned:** 2006/06/08  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Summerland Crab Three'

#### APPLE

(*Malus pumila* Mill.)

- **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Summerland, British  
Columbia
- Agent in Canada:** okanagan Plant Improvement  
Co. Ltd., Summerland, British  
Columbia
- Application number:** 94-329  
**Application date:** 1994/03/21  
**Date abandoned:** 2006/06/08  
**Proposed denomination:** '8S-27-2'

#### BEAN

(*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.)

- **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- Application number:** 02-3059  
**Application date:** 2002/04/23  
**Date abandoned:** 2006/06/05  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CDC Floral'

#### CANOLA

(*Brassica napus* L.)

- **Applicant:** Saskatchewan Wheat Pool,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- Application number:** 05-4643  
**Application date:** 2005/03/23  
**Date abandoned:** 2006/07/17  
**Proposed denomination:** 'NR01-5660'

#### FLAX

(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

- **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- Application number:** 03-3673  
**Application date:** 2003/05/14  
**Date abandoned:** 2006/06/05  
**Proposed denomination:** 'CDC Gold'

#### POTATO

(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

- **Applicant:** Agriculture Victoria Services  
Pty. Ltd., Attwood, Victoria,  
Australia
- Agent in Canada:** McCain Produce Inc.,  
Florenceville, New Brunswick
- Application number:** 00-2381  
**Application date:** 2000/09/13  
**Date abandoned:** 2006/06/05  
**Proposed denomination:** 'MacRusset'

#### SPRUCE

(*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss)

- **Applicant:** Jeddelloh Farms, Gresham,  
Oregon, United States of  
America
- Agent in Canada:** Kato Nursery, Abbotsford,  
British Columbia
- Application number:** 01-2904  
**Application date:** 2001/12/10  
**Date abandoned:** 2006/06/05  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Blue Wonder'



## CHANGES

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

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-  
Richelieu, Quebec

**Application number:** 99-1861  
**Application date:** 1999/11/10  
**Date abandoned:** 2006/06/09  
**Proposed denomination:** 'SJ8976-1'

### APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

### AGERATUM (*Ageratum* L.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 04-4370  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Agapel'  
**Trade name:** Artist™ Alto Pearl

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 04-4372  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Agrosantis'  
**Trade name:** Artist™ Rose

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 05-4899  
**Application date:** 2005/05/13  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Agpatblu'  
**Trade name:** Patina Blue

### ANGELONIA (*Angelonia angustifolia* Benth.)

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

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

**Application number:** 03-3599  
**Application date:** 2003/05/06  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Balangloud'  
**Trade name:** AngelMist® White Cloud

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

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

**Application number:** 04-3943  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Balangbawi'  
**Trade name:** AngelMist® Basket White

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

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

**Application number:** 04-3944  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Balanglast'  
**Trade name:** AngelMist® Lavender Stripe

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

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

**Application number:** 04-3947  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Balangpurup'  
**Trade name:** AngelMist® Purple Improved

## CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-3948  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Balangwitim'  
**Trade name:** AngelMist® White Improved

### ARGYRANTHEMUM

(*Argyranthemum frutescens* (L.) Schultz Bip.)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5366  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Sas Pinka'  
**Trade name:** Sassy™ Pink

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5367  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Sascot Whit'  
**Trade name:** Sassy™ Compact White

### BERGENIA

(*Bergenia purpurascens* (Hook. f. & Thomson) Engl.)

► **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG,  
Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4218  
**Application date:** 2004/06/07  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/28  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Genglo'

### CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa* Llave & Lex.)

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,  
Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 03-3502  
**Application date:** 2003/03/31  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEC03083'

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4108  
**Application date:** 2004/03/12  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Cal Oran'  
**Trade name:** Callie Orange

► **Applicant:** Kirin Brewery Company,  
Limited & Tokita Seed Co.,  
Ltd., Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4285  
**Application date:** 2004/06/29  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/28  
**Proposed denomination:** '01C-J-4'

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-5014  
**Application date:** 2005/07/19  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Cal Cremey'  
**Trade name:** Callie Creme with Eye,  
Callie™ Cream with Eye

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5361  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Cal Litbule'  
**Trade name:** Callie™ Light Blue

**CHANGES**

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5362  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Cal Pur07**’  
**Trade name:** Callie™ Purple'07

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5363  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Cal Paicoras**’

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5364  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Cal Antpum**’  
**Trade name:** Callie™ Purple Sunrise

**CANOLA**  
*(Brassica napus L.)*

► **Applicant:** Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Application number:** 04-4046  
**Application date:** 2004/02/18  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**SP Distinction CL**’

► **Applicant:** Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Application number:** 04-4048  
**Application date:** 2004/02/18  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**SP Deliver CL**’

► **Applicant:** Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Application number:** 04-4086  
**Application date:** 2004/03/03  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**SP Donavon**’

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Application number:** 05-4722  
**Application date:** 2005/04/15  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/08  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**YN03-609**’

**DAHLIA**  
*(Dahlia pinnata Cav.)*

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-3954  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Baldelmalo**’  
**Trade name:** Delicious™ Marshmallow

**DIANTHUS**  
*(Dianthus caryophyllus L.)*

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 03-3505  
**Application date:** 2003/03/31  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**KLEN03031**’

**DIASCIA**  
*(Diascia Link et Otto)*

► **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5238  
**Application date:** 2006/02/23  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/28  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Inndiawhi**’

**CHANGES**

**DIASCIA**  
(*Diascia barberae* Hook. f.)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4670  
**Application date:** 2005/03/31  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Dala Desal’  
**Trade name:** Darla Deep Salmon

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4671  
**Application date:** 2005/03/31  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Dala Litpink’  
**Trade name:** Darla Light Pink

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4672  
**Application date:** 2005/03/31  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Dala Reeda’  
**Trade name:** Darla Red

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4673  
**Application date:** 2005/03/31  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Dala Rossa’  
**Trade name:** Darla Deep Rose

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-5020  
**Application date:** 2005/07/19  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Dala Whit’  
**Trade name:** Darla White, Darla™ White

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-5021  
**Application date:** 2005/07/19  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Dala Pinka’  
**Trade name:** Darla Pink

**FELICIA**  
(*Felicia amelloides* (L.) Voss)

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-3960  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Balpinperi’  
**Trade name:** Pinwheel™ Periwinkle

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-3961  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Balpinsno’  
**Trade name:** Pinwheel™ Snow

## CHANGES

### GOODENIA (*Goodenia ovata* Sm.)

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

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

**Application number:** 04-3963  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Balgolime**’  
**Trade name:** Lime Twist

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens* L.)

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland

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

**Application number:** 03-3722  
**Application date:** 2003/06/13  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Fismai**’

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Application number:** 04-4441  
**Application date:** 2004/10/12  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Butly Cher**’  
**Trade name:** Butterfly™ Cherry

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Application number:** 04-4442  
**Application date:** 2004/10/12  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Butly Depink**’  
**Trade name:** Butterfly™ Deep Pink

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Application number:** 04-4443  
**Application date:** 2004/10/12  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Butly Laver**’  
**Trade name:** Butterfly™ Lavender

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Application number:** 04-4444  
**Application date:** 2004/10/12  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Butly Lilla**’  
**Trade name:** Butterfly™ Lilac

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Application number:** 04-4445  
**Application date:** 2004/10/12  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Butly Saley**’  
**Trade name:** Butterfly™ Salmon With Eye

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 04-4358  
**Application date:** 2004/09/09  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Ingbicsawi**’  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Salmon White  
Bicolor

## CHANGES

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- |                               |  |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Syngenta Seeds B.V.,<br>Enkhuizen, The Netherlands | <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario              | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia |
| <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4359  | <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4458   |
| <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/09/09   | <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/11/01  |
| <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/10/16   | <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/11/17  |
| <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Ingborg’</b>                                   | <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Fisco Deepsalm’</b>                                   |
| <b>Trade name:</b>            | Kokomo™ L Orange                                   | <b>Trade name:</b>            | Compact Sonic Deep Salmon                                 |
| <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Syngenta Seeds B.V.,<br>Enkhuizen, The Netherlands | <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario              | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia |
| <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4362  | <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4460   |
| <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/09/09   | <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/11/01  |
| <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/10/16   | <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/11/17  |
| <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Inglila’</b>                                   | <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Fisco Litorch’</b>                                    |
| <b>Trade name:</b>            | Kokomo™ XL Lilac                                   | <b>Trade name:</b>            | Compact Sonic Light Orchid                                |
| <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Syngenta Seeds B.V.,<br>Enkhuizen, The Netherlands | <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario              | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia |
| <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4387  | <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4462   |
| <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/09/13   | <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/11/01  |
| <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/10/16   | <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/11/17  |
| <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Ingmage’</b>                                   | <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Fisco Cher’</b>                                       |
| <b>Trade name:</b>            | Kokomo™ XL Magenta                                 | <b>Trade name:</b>            | Compact Sonic Cherry                                      |
| <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Syngenta Seeds B.V.,<br>Enkhuizen, The Netherlands | <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario              | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia |
| <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4388  | <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4463   |
| <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/09/13   | <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/11/01  |
| <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/10/16   | <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/11/17  |
| <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Ingscar’</b>                                   | <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Fisco Fire’</b>                                       |
| <b>Trade name:</b>            | Kokomo™ XL Red                                     | <b>Trade name:</b>            | Compact Sonic Fire  |
| <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Syngenta Seeds B.V.,<br>Enkhuizen, The Netherlands | <b>▶ Applicant:</b>           | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario              | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>       | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia |
| <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4389  | <b>Application number:</b>    | 04-4465   |
| <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/09/13   | <b>Application date:</b>      | 2004/11/01  |
| <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/10/16   | <b>Date Withdrawn</b>         | 2006/11/17  |
| <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Ingscartwo’</b>                                | <b>Proposed denomination:</b> | <b>‘Fisco Lipink’</b>                                     |
| <b>Trade name:</b>            | Kokomo™ L Red                                      | <b>Trade name:</b>            | Compact Sonic Light Pink                                  |

## CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-4731  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fisnics Briam’

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-4733  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fisnics Purdeep’

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-4734  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fisnics Purpink’

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-4735  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fisnics Pursweet’

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-4736  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fisnics Salmgold’

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-4739  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fisupnic Purpink’

### IMPATIENS *(Impatiens walleriana Hook. f.)*

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 03-3715  
**Application date:** 2003/06/09  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Didi Orange Two’  
**Trade name:** Silhouette™ Orange

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 03-3720  
**Application date:** 2003/06/09  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fifty Wamelon’  
**Trade name:** Firefly™ Watermelon

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 03-3721  
**Application date:** 2003/06/09  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fifty White Two’  
**Trade name:** Firefly™ White II

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4381  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Imtrarepu’  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Pink

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4382  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Imtrared’  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Red

## CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4384  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Imtrasalm’  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Salmon

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4836  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Imdoran’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4842  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Imdohopitwo’

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5385  
**Application date:** 2006/03/22  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Silte Pur’  
**Trade name:** Silhouette™ Purple

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5386  
**Application date:** 2006/03/22  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Silte Reeda’  
**Trade name:** Silhouette™ Red

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5387  
**Application date:** 2006/03/22  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Silte Redsar’  
**Trade name:** Silhouette™ Red Star

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5388  
**Application date:** 2006/03/22  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fifty Laver07’  
**Trade name:** Firefly™ Lavender07

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens-New Guinea-Hybrid*)

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 06-5400  
**Application date:** 2006/03/30  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fisimp 330’  
**Trade name:** Super Sonic Purple’07

### KALANCHOE (*Kalanchoë blossfeldiana* Poelln.)

► **Applicant:** Knud Jepsen A/S, Hinnerup,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4694  
**Application date:** 2005/04/06  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/28  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Bette’



## CHANGES

### LANTANA (*Lantana camara* L.)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5358  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Bante Reeda'  
**Trade name:** Bandana™ Red

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5359  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Bante Cheriasun'  
**Trade name:** Bandana™ Cherry Sunrise

### LOBELIA (*Lobelia erinus* L.)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5375  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Tech Helitbule'  
**Trade name:** Techno™ Heat Light Blue

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5376  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Tech Hewhit'  
**Trade name:** Techno™ Heat White

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5377  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Tech Heupbule'  
**Trade name:** Techno™ Heat Upright Blue

### OAT (*Avena sativa* L.)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Sainte-Foy, Quebec  
**Agent in Canada:** Semican Atlantic Inc., Plessisville, Quebec  
**Application number:** 05-5024  
**Application date:** 2005/07/28  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/20  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Cantal'

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Sainte-Foy, Quebec  
**Agent in Canada:** Semican Atlantic Inc., Plessisville, Quebec  
**Application number:** 05-5025  
**Application date:** 2005/07/28  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/20  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Canmore'

### OSTEOSPERMUM (*Osteospermum ecklonis* (DC.) Norl.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4817  
**Application date:** 2005/04/29  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Osdapur'  
**Trade name:** Jamboana Purple Spoon

## CHANGES

### OSTEOSPERMUM

(*Osteospermum fruticosum* (L.) Norl.)

► **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation,  
Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Application number:** 02-3335  
**Application date:** 2002/10/10  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/30  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Kakegawa AU1'  
**Trade name:** Sea Mist White

► **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation,  
Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,  
Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Application number:** 02-3337  
**Application date:** 2002/10/10  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/30  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Kakegawa AU3'  
**Trade name:** Sea Mist Purple

### PELARGONIUM

(*Pelargonium ×hortorum* x *P. tongaense* L.H. Bailey  
& Vorster)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4657  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Cante Firre'  
**Trade name:** Caliente™ Fire

### PELARGONIUM

(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4654  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Free Orch'  
**Trade name:** Freestyle® Orchid

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4655  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Free Rured'  
**Trade name:** Freestyle® Ruby Red

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4656  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Free Derosé'  
**Trade name:** Freestyle® Deep Rose

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-4743  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Fiv 69'

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-4744  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Fiv 73'

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 06-5451  
**Application date:** 2006/04/26  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Fiv 150'

## CHANGES

### PELARGONIUM

(*Pelargonium ×hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

- **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario
- Application number:** 04-3986  
**Application date:** 2004/01/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Balshorofla’  
**Trade name:** Showcase™ Rose Flair
- **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia
- Application number:** 04-4301  
**Application date:** 2004/07/12  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fislore’  
**Trade name:** Gloria '06
- **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia
- Application number:** 05-4746  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fiv 277’
- **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia
- Application number:** 05-4747  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fiv 278’
- **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland
- Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia
- Application number:** 05-4751  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fiv 398’

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland

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

**Application number:** 05-4754  
**Application date:** 2005/04/20  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fit 391’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 05-5143  
**Application date:** 2005/11/14  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Zolecred’  
**Trade name:** Fidelity Vogue Electric Red

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland

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

**Application number:** 06-5453  
**Application date:** 2006/04/26  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fix 712’

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland

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

**Application number:** 06-5455  
**Application date:** 2006/04/26  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Fix 721’

### PETUNIA

(*Petunia ×hybrida* Hort. ex E. Vilm.)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 04-4392  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Petgrabl’  
**Trade name:** Sanguna® Blue

## CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4664  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/09/18  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Jam Bluintwo**’  
**Trade name:** Jamboree™ Blue Vein '06

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4665  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/09/18  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Jam Bule**’  
**Trade name:** Jamboree™ Blue

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-5015  
**Application date:** 2005/07/19  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/09/18  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Jam Plumein**’  
**Trade name:** Jamboree™ Plum Vein

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5354  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Whip Briink**’  
**Trade name:** Whispers™ Bright Pink

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5355  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Whip Buleame**’  
**Trade name:** Whispers™ Blue Amethyst

### POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 04-4480  
**Application date:** 2004/11/17  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Fiselfi Marble**’

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-4635  
**Application date:** 2005/03/18  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Fismars Marble**’

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 05-5202  
**Application date:** 2005/12/22  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/11/17  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**Fismars 37-2**’

### SANVITALIA (*Sanvitalia* Lam.)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4674  
**Application date:** 2005/03/31  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘**San Yel**’  
**Trade name:** Sundance Yellow

## CHANGES

### SCABIOSA (*Scabiosa columbaria* L.)

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

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

**Application number:** 04-3991

**Application date:** 2004/01/14

**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balharbu'

**Trade name:** Harlequin Blue

### SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum majus* L.)

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

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

**Application number:** 04-4009

**Application date:** 2004/01/20

**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balplapink'

**Trade name:** Playful™ Pink

### SUTERA (*Jamesbrittenia* O. Kuntze)

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

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

**Application number:** 04-3992

**Application date:** 2004/01/14

**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balbrelami'

**Trade name:** Breeze™ Lavender Mist

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

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

**Application number:** 04-3993

**Application date:** 2004/01/14

**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/02

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balbreplum'

**Trade name:** Breeze™ Plum

### SUTERA (*Sutera* Roth)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,  
Andijk, The Netherlands

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

**Application number:** 06-5368

**Application date:** 2006/03/21

**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16

**Proposed denomination:** 'Cays Whit'

**Trade name:** Calypso™ White

### SUTERA (*Sutera diffusa* Roth)

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

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

**Application number:** 03-3515

**Application date:** 2003/03/31

**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/09/15

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLESU03186'

**Trade name:** Blue Sky Falls™

### VERBENA (*Verbena* L.)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Application number:** 06-5349

**Application date:** 2006/03/21

**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16

**Proposed denomination:** 'Rap Lilla'

**Trade name:** Rapunzel™ Lilac

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Application number:** 06-5350

**Application date:** 2006/03/21

**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16

**Proposed denomination:** 'Lan Purmos'

**Trade name:** Lanai™ Purple Mosaic

## CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5351  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Lan Uppurmos'  
**Trade name:** Lanai™ Upright Purple Mosaic

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5352  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Lan Upviot'  
**Trade name:** Lanai™ Upright Violet

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 06-5353  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Lan Upmag'  
**Trade name:** Lanai™ Upright Magenta

### VERBENA (*Verbena ×hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rümpler)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 02-3419  
**Application date:** 2002/12/24  
**Date Withdrawn:** 2006/10/16  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Esca Coral'  
**Trade name:** Escapade™ Coral

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

#### BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

► **Holder:** Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, United States of America  
**Former Agent in Canada:** WestGlen Milling Ltd., Barrhead, Alberta  
**New Agent in Canada:** ConAgra Limited, Toronto, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0924  
**Date granted:** 2001/04/27  
**Approved denomination:** 'Prowashonupana'

### CHANGE OF APPLICANT

#### CANOLA (*Brassica napus* L.)

► **Former Applicant:** Advanta Canada Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Applicant:** Monsanto Canada Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Application number:** 04-4166  
**Application date:** 2004/04/13  
**Proposed denomination:** '66601'

#### ROSE (*Rosa* L.)

► **Former Applicant:** Rosa Eskelund Hansen, Faborg, Denmark  
**Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4502  
**Application date:** 2004/12/15  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Evera 101'

## CHANGES

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► **Former Applicant:** Rosa Eskelund Hansen,  
Faborg, Denmark  
**Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4503  
**Application date:** 2004/12/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 102’

► **Former Applicant:** Rosa Eskelund Hansen,  
Faborg, Denmark  
**Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4504  
**Application date:** 2004/12/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 104’

► **Former Applicant:** Rosa Eskelund Hansen,  
Faborg, Denmark  
**Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4505  
**Application date:** 2004/12/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 105’

► **Former Applicant:** Rosa Eskelund Hansen,  
Faborg, Denmark  
**Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4506  
**Application date:** 2004/12/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 107’

► **Former Applicant:** Rosa Eskelund Hansen,  
Faborg, Denmark  
**Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4507  
**Application date:** 2004/12/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 116’

► **Former Applicant:** Rosa Eskelund Hansen,  
Faborg, Denmark  
**Applicant:** Roses Forever ApS, Sabro,  
Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 04-4508  
**Application date:** 2004/12/15  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Evera 118’

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### CHANGE OF DENOMINATION

#### BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Agent in Canada:** Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg,  
Manitoba  
**Application number:** 06-5394  
**Application date:** 2006/03/28  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘TR03373’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘CDC Coalition’

#### BROMEGRASS HYBRID (SMOOTH X MEADOW) (*Bromus riparius* Rehmann x *B. inermis* Leyss )

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Saskatoon,  
Saskatchewan  
**Agent in Canada:** SW Newfield Seeds Ltd.,  
Nipawin, Saskatchewan  
**Application number:** 03-3665  
**Application date:** 2003/05/08  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** ‘S9356I’  
**Proposed denomination:** ‘Success’

## CHANGES

### FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Morden, Manitoba  
**Application number:** 06-5474  
**Application date:** 2006/05/05  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'FP2137'  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Prairie Thunder'

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens-New Guinea-Hybrid*)

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia  
**Application number:** 04-4096  
**Application date:** 2004/03/09  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'Fisimp Pinkstripe'  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Fisnics Magpink'  
**Trade name:** Magic Pink

### OAT (*Avena sativa* L.)

► **Applicant:** Svalöf Weibull AB, Svalöv,  
Sweden  
**Agent in Canada:** SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon,  
Saskatchewan  
**Application number:** 04-4236  
**Application date:** 2004/06/18  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'SW00137'  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Bia'

### PEACH (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch)

► **Applicant:** University of Guelph, Simcoe,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 02-3105  
**Application date:** 2002/05/22  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'V 851610'  
**Proposed denomination:** 'V851610'  
**Trade name:** Vitall

### PEAS (*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

► **Applicant:** Innoseeds B.V., Vlijmen, The  
Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** FarmPure Seeds Inc., Regina,  
Saskatchewan  
**Application number:** 05-4642  
**Application date:** 2005/03/23  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'Cebeco 4149'  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Noble'

### PHLOX (*Phlox* L.)

► **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4885  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'USPHLO304'  
**Proposed denomination:** 'USPHL304'  
**Trade name:** Intensia® Lavender Glow  
Improved

### POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta  
**Application number:** 02-2989  
**Application date:** 2002/02/08  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'V0123-25'  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Northstar'

### SOYBEAN (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Application number:** 05-4909  
**Application date:** 2005/05/24  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'OT02-16'  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Toki'



## CHANGES

### WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food  
Canada, Swift Current,  
Saskatchewan

**Application number:** 06-5440  
**Application date:** 2006/04/21  
**Previously proposed  
denomination:** 'PT213'  
**Proposed denomination:** 'Alvena'

### CHANGE OF HOLDER

### BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

► **Former Holder:** The Research and  
Development Institute Inc.,  
Bozeman, Montana, United  
States of America

**New Holder:** Montana State University,  
Bozeman, Montana, United  
States of America

**Agent in Canada:** ConAgra Limited, Toronto,  
Ontario

**Certificate number:** 0924  
**Date granted:** 2001/04/27  
**Approved denomination:** 'Prowashonupana'

### DAHLIA (*Dahlia* Cav.)

► **Former Holder:** Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse, The  
Netherlands

**New Holder:** Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse,  
The Netherlands

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

**Certificate number:** 2609  
**Date granted:** 2006/10/31  
**Approved denomination:** 'Melody Bolero'  
**Trade name:**

### ROSE (*Rosa* L.)

► **Former Holder:** Jackson & Perkins Wholesale,  
Inc., Medford, Oregon, United  
States of America

**New Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne  
Rosenschulen GmbH & Co.  
KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany

**Agent in Canada:** Cassan Maclean, Ottawa,  
Ontario

**Certificate number:** 1207  
**Date granted:** 2002/07/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'KORhomapo'  
**Trade name:** Roxy Kordana

► **Former Holder:** Jackson & Perkins Wholesale,  
Inc., Medford, Oregon, United  
States of America

**New Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne  
Rosenschulen GmbH & Co.  
KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany

**Agent in Canada:** Cassan Maclean, Ottawa,  
Ontario

**Certificate number:** 1210  
**Date granted:** 2002/07/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'KORstoffein'  
**Trade name:** Patricia Kordana

► **Former Holder:** Jackson & Perkins Wholesale,  
Inc., Medford, Oregon, United  
States of America

**New Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne  
Rosenschulen GmbH & Co.  
KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany

**Agent in Canada:** Cassan Maclean, Ottawa,  
Ontario

**Certificate number:** 1211  
**Date granted:** 2002/07/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'KORfrauma'  
**Trade name:** Kiss Kordana

► **Former Holder:** Jackson & Perkins Wholesale,  
Inc., Medford, Oregon, United  
States of America

**New Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne  
Rosenschulen GmbH & Co.  
KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany

**Agent in Canada:** Cassan Maclean, Ottawa,  
Ontario

**Certificate number:** 1212  
**Date granted:** 2002/07/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'KORSailer'  
**Trade name:** Ice Kordana

## CHANGES

► **Former Holder:** Jackson & Perkins Wholesale, Inc., Medford, Oregon, United States of America  
**New Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** Cassan Maclean, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1213  
**Date granted:** 2002/07/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'KORtron'  
**Trade name:** Honey Kordana

### WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

► **Former Holder:** United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**New Holder:** Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc., Morden, Manitoba  
**Certificate number:** 1311  
**Date granted:** 2002/11/13  
**Approved denomination:** '5500HR'

### RIGHTS SURRENDERED

### ARGYRANTHEMUM (*Argyranthemum frutescens* (L.) Schultz Bip.)

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2454  
**Date granted:** 2006/07/06  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Arg Whit'  
**Trade name:** Sassy White

### BLEEDING HEART (*Dicentra spectabilis* (L.) Lem.)

► **Holder:** Nori Pope, Castle Cary, Somerset, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0974  
**Date granted:** 2001/05/29  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/06  
**Approved denomination:** 'Gold Heart'

### CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa* Llave & Lex.)

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1957  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Cal Ivory'  
**Trade name:** Callie Ivory

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1958  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Cal Pink'  
**Trade name:** Callie Pink

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1961  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Cal Yel'  
**Trade name:** Callie Yellow

## CHANGES

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1962  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Cal Bule'  
**Trade name:** Callie Blue

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1964  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Cal Laver'  
**Trade name:** Callie Lavender

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1966  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Cal Pur'  
**Trade name:** Callie Purple

► **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2204  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCALI4'  
**Trade name:** Superbells™ Royal Blue

► **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2206  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'USCALI100'  
**Trade name:** Superbells™ Imperial Purple

### CANOLA (*Brassica napus* L.)

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Limited, Caledon, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1055  
**Date granted:** 2001/11/07  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/06  
**Approved denomination:** '45A77'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Limited, Caledon, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2028  
**Date granted:** 2004/12/02  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/08  
**Approved denomination:** 'NS2663'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Limited, Caledon, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2251  
**Date granted:** 2005/11/08  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/06  
**Approved denomination:** 'NS3161'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Limited, Caledon, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2252  
**Date granted:** 2005/11/08  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/06  
**Approved denomination:** 'NS5080'

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Limited, Caledon, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2253  
**Date granted:** 2005/11/08  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/06  
**Approved denomination:** 'NS5095'

### CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum* L.)

► **Holder:** Manatee Foliage, Palmetto, Florida, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited, Leamington, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0282  
**Date granted:** 1996/11/19  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/30  
**Approved denomination:** 'Copper Charm'

## CHANGES

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► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0554  
**Date granted:** 1998/12/04  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/30  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Lompoc’

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0874  
**Date granted:** 2000/11/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/22  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Yobutterfield’  
**Trade name:** Butterfield

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0876  
**Date granted:** 2000/11/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/22  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Yellow Yokodiak’  
**Trade name:** Yellow Kodiak

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0877  
**Date granted:** 2000/11/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/22  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Raspberry Yolompoc’  
**Trade name:** Raspberry Lompoc

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0878  
**Date granted:** 2000/11/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/22  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Regal Yolompoc’  
**Trade name:** Regal Lompoc

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0879  
**Date granted:** 2000/11/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/22  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Festive New Yoorleans’  
**Trade name:** Festive New Orleans

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,  
Barberton, Ohio, United States  
of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,  
Leamington, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1679  
**Date granted:** 2003/12/08  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/30  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Regal Yonashville’  
**Trade name:** Regal Nashville

### DAHLIA (*Dahlia* Cav.)

► **Holder:** Ball FloraPlant-a division of  
Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1274  
**Date granted:** 2002/09/13  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/27  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Dapawhi’  
**Trade name:** Dahlietta™ Grace

► **Holder:** Ball FloraPlant-a division of  
Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1276  
**Date granted:** 2002/09/13  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/27  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Dapadpor’  
**Trade name:** Dahlietta™ Anna

## CHANGES

### DAHLIA (*Dahlia pinnata* Cav.)

► **Holder:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V.,  
Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec  
**Certificate number:** 1301  
**Date granted:** 2002/10/09  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/12  
**Approved denomination:** 'Amazon'

### DIASCIA (*Diascia Link et Otto*)

► **Holder:** Penhow Specialist Nurseries,  
Gwent, South Wales, United  
Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec  
**Certificate number:** 1304  
**Date granted:** 2002/10/09  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/30  
**Approved denomination:** 'Pendan'  
**Trade name:** Little Dancer

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1896  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/27  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/27  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balwhisalim'  
**Trade name:** Whisper™ Salmon Red  
Improved

### DIASCIA (*Diascia barberae* Hook. f.)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1971  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Diastina'  
**Trade name:** Flying Colors™ Apricot

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,  
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2134  
**Date granted:** 2005/06/20  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Diastara'  
**Trade name:** Flying Colors™ Appleblossom

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens* L.)

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen,  
Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited,  
Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1866  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisvision'  
**Trade name:** Vision Yellow

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens flaccida* Arn. × *I. hawkeri* W. Bull)

► **Holder:** Ball FloraPlant-a division of  
Ball Horticultural Company,  
West Chicago, Illinois, United  
States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1281  
**Date granted:** 2002/09/13  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/27  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balfaflav'  
**Trade name:** Fanfare™ Lavender

### IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull)

► **Holder:** Klemm & Sohn GmbH & Co.  
KG, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1300  
**Date granted:** 2002/10/02  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Medina'

## CHANGES

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<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland	<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia	<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
<b>Certificate number:</b>	1373	<b>Certificate number:</b>	1589
<b>Date granted:</b>	2003/02/13	<b>Date granted:</b>	2003/09/24
<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/11/17	<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/11/17
<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisnics Light Pink’</b>	<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisupnic Salmon’</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Sonic Light Pink	<b>Trade name:</b>	Super Sonic New Salmon
<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland	<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia	<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
<b>Certificate number:</b>	1388	<b>Certificate number:</b>	1591
<b>Date granted:</b>	2003/02/13	<b>Date granted:</b>	2003/09/24
<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/11/17	<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/10/17
<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisimp 149’</b>	<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisnics Pastel’</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Sonic Salmon	<b>Trade name:</b>	Sonic New Pastel
<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland	<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia	<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
<b>Certificate number:</b>	1392	<b>Certificate number:</b>	1867
<b>Date granted:</b>	2003/02/13	<b>Date granted:</b>	2004/08/23
<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/11/17	<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/11/17
<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisimp 413’</b>	<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisnics Sweet Red’</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Super Sonic Cherry Cream	<b>Trade name:</b>	Sonic Sweet Red
<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland	<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia	<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
<b>Certificate number:</b>	1581	<b>Certificate number:</b>	1871
<b>Date granted:</b>	2003/09/24	<b>Date granted:</b>	2004/08/23
<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/10/17	<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/11/17
<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisnics Purple’</b>	<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisupnic Flame’</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Sonic Purple	<b>Trade name:</b>	Super Sonic Flame
<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland	<b>► Holder:</b>	Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia	<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
<b>Certificate number:</b>	1584	<b>Certificate number:</b>	1875
<b>Date granted:</b>	2003/09/24	<b>Date granted:</b>	2004/08/23
<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/11/17	<b>Date rights surrendered:</b>	2006/11/17
<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisnics Scarlet’</b>	<b>Approved denomination:</b>	<b>‘Fisupnic Burgy’</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Sonic Scarlet	<b>Trade name:</b>	Super Sonic Burgundy

## CHANGES

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1879  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisupnic Pinkey'  
**Trade name:** Super Sonic Pink

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2272  
**Date granted:** 2005/11/10  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'KLEI02057'  
**Trade name:** ColorPower™ Rose

### IMPATIENS

(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0816  
**Date granted:** 2000/08/31  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fifty Lav'  
**Trade name:** Firefly™ Lavender

► **Holder:** Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1277  
**Date granted:** 2002/09/13  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/27  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balfiepuna'  
**Trade name:** Fiesta™ Purple Pinata

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1819  
**Date granted:** 2004/06/04  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fifty Pink'  
**Trade name:** Firefly™ Pink

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1820  
**Date granted:** 2004/06/04  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fifty Orantwo'  
**Trade name:** Firefly™ Orange II

### LOBELIA

(*Lobelia erinus* L.)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1976  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Lobeto'  
**Trade name:** Lagunat® Trailing Dark Blue

### PEAS

(*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

► **Holder:** Innoseeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 1912  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/06  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/09/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'Garde'

► **Holder:** Innoseeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta  
**Certificate number:** 1913  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/06  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/09/01  
**Approved denomination:** 'Maribu'

CHANGES

**PELARGONIUM**

*(Pelargonium peltatum (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)*

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0359  
**Date granted:** 1997/07/17  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisam'  
**Trade name:** Butterfly

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0361  
**Date granted:** 1997/07/17  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisbliz'  
**Trade name:** White Blizzard

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0362  
**Date granted:** 1997/07/17  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fiscomedy'  
**Trade name:** Comedy

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0619  
**Date granted:** 1999/05/19  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fiscoral'  
**Trade name:** Mandarin

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0620  
**Date granted:** 1999/05/19  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fislamda'  
**Trade name:** Lambada 98

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0762  
**Date granted:** 2000/05/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisbarock'  
**Trade name:** Barock 99

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0763  
**Date granted:** 2000/05/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisbeach'  
**Trade name:** Beach 99

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1017  
**Date granted:** 2001/09/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisblizdark'  
**Trade name:** Dark Red Blizzard

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1018  
**Date granted:** 2001/09/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisrocco'  
**Trade name:** Chirocco

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1019  
**Date granted:** 2001/09/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisbilred'  
**Trade name:** Summer Rose Red



## CHANGES

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► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1020  
**Date granted:** 2001/09/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fischerry’  
**Trade name:** Ragtime 2000

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1021  
**Date granted:** 2001/09/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisrimba’  
**Trade name:** Marimba

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1048  
**Date granted:** 2001/10/05  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Free White’  
**Trade name:** Freestyle White

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1262  
**Date granted:** 2002/09/12  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Freelight Lav Two’  
**Trade name:** Freestyle Light Lavender II

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1410  
**Date granted:** 2003/02/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisbilly’  
**Trade name:** Summer Rose Lilac

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1541  
**Date granted:** 2003/09/12  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/27  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Balcolpurp’  
**Trade name:** Colorcade™ Purple

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1884  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisblipur’  
**Trade name:** Purple Blizzard 04

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1885  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisdream’  
**Trade name:** Purple Dream

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1967  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Free Burg Two’  
**Trade name:** Freestyle Burgundy II (Two)

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 2187  
**Date granted:** 2005/08/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Filun’  
**Trade name:** Luna 05

## CHANGES

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 2188  
**Date granted:** 2005/08/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisruby'  
**Trade name:** Ruby Dream

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 2189  
**Date granted:** 2005/08/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fislina'  
**Trade name:** Molina 05

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 2191  
**Date granted:** 2005/08/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fismaxi'  
**Trade name:** Maxime

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 2199  
**Date granted:** 2005/08/23  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fiswipink'  
**Trade name:** Flair

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2220  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Free Laver Two'  
**Trade name:** Freestyle Lavender II

## PELARGONIUM *(Pelargonium ×hortorum L.H. Bailey)*

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0269  
**Date granted:** 1996/10/01  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Americana Rose Splash'

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0272  
**Date granted:** 1996/10/01  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Eclipse White'  
**Synonym:** White Eclipse

► **Holder:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0306  
**Date granted:** 1997/05/05  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/06  
**Approved denomination:** 'Peaches'

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0352  
**Date granted:** 1997/07/17  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisfany'  
**Trade name:** Tiffany 96

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0357  
**Date granted:** 1997/07/17  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisvideo'  
**Trade name:** Montevideo

## CHANGES

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- |                                 |   |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland   | <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia   | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia                 |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 0628  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 1023  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 1999/05/19  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2001/09/14  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/11/17  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/23  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fisrosimo’</b>  | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fiseyewi’</b>   |
| <b>Trade name:</b>              | Bravo Light Pink  | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Bravo Pastel  |
| <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland   | <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia   | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia                 |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 0759  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 1026  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2000/05/23  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2001/09/14  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/11/17  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/23  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fisorose’</b>   | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fisome’</b>   |
| <b>Trade name:</b>              | Jazz 99   | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Omega™ 2000   |
| <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,<br>California, United States of<br>America   | <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario   | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia                 |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 0808  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 1028  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2000/08/31  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2001/09/14  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/16  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/23  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Clips Rose’</b>   | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fismerk’</b>  |
| <b>Trade name:</b>              | Eclipse Rose  | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Merkur™ 2000  |
| <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | Ball FloraPlant-a division of<br>Ball Horticultural Company,<br>West Chicago, Illinois, United<br>States of America | <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,<br>California, United States of<br>America |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario   | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario                                     |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 0827  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 1044  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2000/09/08  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2001/10/05  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/11/27  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/16  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Balfanaro’</b>  | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Amriwhite Spla Two’</b>   |
| <b>Trade name:</b>              | Fantasia™ Flamingo Rose   | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Americana White Splash II   |
| <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | John Bodger and Sons<br>Company, South Elmonte,<br>California, United States of<br>America                          | <b>▶ Holder:</b>                | Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,<br>California, United States of<br>America |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Smart & Biggar, Ottawa,<br>Ontario  | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario                                     |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 0937  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 1046  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2001/05/11  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2001/10/05  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/06  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/16  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Maureen’</b>  | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Clips Vio’</b>  |
|                                 |   | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Eclipse Violet  |

## CHANGES

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► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1412  
**Date granted:** 2003/02/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisbluda’  
**Trade name:** Swing 2001

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1413  
**Date granted:** 2003/02/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisdapi’  
**Trade name:** Bravo Dark Pink

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1421  
**Date granted:** 2003/02/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fiston’  
**Trade name:** Charleston 2001

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1422  
**Date granted:** 2003/02/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fistwi’  
**Trade name:** Twist 2001

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1425  
**Date granted:** 2003/02/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisroyal’  
**Trade name:** Rocky Mountain Royal Red

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1533  
**Date granted:** 2003/09/12  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/27  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Balshobrer’  
**Trade name:** Showcase™ Bright Cherry

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1576  
**Date granted:** 2003/09/24  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fip 749’  
**Trade name:** Tango Lavender Pink

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1577  
**Date granted:** 2003/09/24  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fip 750’  
**Trade name:** Tango Hot Pink

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1883  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisrolisa’  
**Trade name:** Rocky Mountain Light Salmon

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1887  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisaqua’  
**Trade name:** Aquarello

## CHANGES

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|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>► Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     | <b>► Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia                 |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 1888  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 2194  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2004/08/28  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2005/08/23  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/23  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/11/17  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fisvita’</b>  | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Grafire’</b>  |
| <b>Trade name:</b>              | Dolce Vita  | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Graffity Fire   |
| <b>► Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     | <b>► Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia                 |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 1891  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 2195  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2004/08/28  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2005/08/23  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/23  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/11/17  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fip 469’</b>  | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fisweiss’</b>   |
| <b>Trade name:</b>              | Rocky Mountain Rose 04                                    | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Alba 2005   |
| <b>► Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     | <b>► Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia                 |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 1894  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 2197  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2004/08/28  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2005/08/23  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/23  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/11/17  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fisrohot’</b>   | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fistafire’</b>  |
| <b>Trade name:</b>              | Rocky Mountain Hot Pink                                   | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Tango Fire  |
| <b>► Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     | <b>► Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                                     |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia                 |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 2192  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 2198  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2005/08/23  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2005/08/23  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/11/17  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/11/17  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Grapink’</b>  | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Fisnifire’</b>  |
| <b>Trade name:</b>              | Graffity Pink   | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Avenida Fire  |
| <b>► Holder:</b>                | Florfis AG, Binningen,<br>Switzerland                     | <b>► Holder:</b>                | Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,<br>California, United States of<br>America |
| <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | Westcan Greenhouses Limited,<br>Langley, British Columbia | <b>Agent in Canada:</b>         | BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,<br>Ontario                                     |
| <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 2193  | <b>Certificate number:</b>      | 2210  |
| <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2005/08/23  | <b>Date granted:</b>            | 2005/10/03  |
| <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/11/17  | <b>Date rights surrendered:</b> | 2006/10/11  |
| <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Grasalm’</b>  | <b>Approved denomination:</b>   | <b>‘Amri Derosé Two’</b>  |
| <b>Trade name:</b>              | Graffity Salmon Rose                                      | <b>Trade name:</b>              | Americana Deep Rose II  |

## CHANGES

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2211  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Amri Cherose Two’  
**Trade name:** Americana Cherry Rose II

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2212  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Amri Orch’  
**Trade name:** Americana Orchid

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2213  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Clips Redthree’  
**Trade name:** Eclipse Red III

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2214  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Clips Whitspla’  
**Trade name:** Eclipse White Splash

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2216  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Clips Scarl’  
**Trade name:** Eclipse Scarlet

### PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium ×hortorum* x *P. peltatum* L.H. Bailey & (L.) L'Hér.)

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1022  
**Date granted:** 2001/09/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fisgren’  
**Trade name:** Raggae Red

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1886  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/28  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/23  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fip 202’  
**Trade name:** Reggae Bright Red

### PETUNIA (*Petunia ×hybrida* Hort. ex E. Vilm.)

► **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1607  
**Date granted:** 2003/10/08  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Conglow’  
**Trade name:** Supertunia® Mini Purple

► **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1608  
**Date granted:** 2003/10/08  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Conlilac’  
**Trade name:** Supertunia® Mini Lilac

## CHANGES

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► **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1610  
**Date granted:** 2003/10/08  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Conviolet’  
**Trade name:** Conchita® Violet Night

► **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1933  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/16  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/09/15  
**Approved denomination:** ‘USTUNI76’  
**Trade name:** Supertunia® Mini Pastel Pink

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1946  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Whip Rose’  
**Trade name:** Whispers Rose  
**Synonym:** Whip Rossa

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1947  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Whip Scarl’  
**Trade name:** Whispers Scarlet

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1949  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Reflec Pur’  
**Trade name:** Reflections Purple

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1950  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Jam Burg’  
**Trade name:** Jamboree Burgundy

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1951  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Jam Hopink’  
**Trade name:** Jamboree Hot Pink

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1954  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Jam White’  
**Trade name:** Jamboree White

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1955  
**Date granted:** 2004/09/21  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Jam Scarl’  
**Trade name:** Jamboree Scarlet

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2155  
**Date granted:** 2005/07/04  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Sunpimo’  
**Trade name:** Surfinia Pinkmorn Mini

## CHANGES

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2164  
**Date granted:** 2005/07/19  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Jam Litbule'  
**Trade name:** Jamboree Litbule

### PHLOX (*Phlox* L.)

► **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2207  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'USPHLO1'  
**Trade name:** Intensia™ Lavender Glow

► **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2208  
**Date granted:** 2005/10/03  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'USPHLO2'  
**Trade name:** Intensia™ Lilac Rose

### POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0192  
**Date granted:** 1995/11/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisflirt'  
**Trade name:** Flirt

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0195  
**Date granted:** 1995/11/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fispue'  
**Trade name:** Puebla

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0284  
**Date granted:** 1996/11/22  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fissilver'  
**Trade name:** Silverstar

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0411  
**Date granted:** 1997/12/01  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fissonosa'  
**Trade name:** Sonora Pink

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0412  
**Date granted:** 1997/12/01  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisson White'  
**Trade name:** Sonora White

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0414  
**Date granted:** 1997/12/01  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisson Jingle'  
**Trade name:** Sonora Jingle



## CHANGES

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► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0415  
**Date granted:** 1997/12/01  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisson Marble'  
**Trade name:** Sonora Marble

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0530  
**Date granted:** 1998/11/09  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fiscor Hot Pink'  
**Trade name:** Cortez Purple Rose

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0693  
**Date granted:** 1999/11/22  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fiscor Dark Red'  
**Trade name:** Cortez Dark Red

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0694  
**Date granted:** 1999/11/22  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fiscor Fire'  
**Trade name:** Cortez Fire

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 0695  
**Date granted:** 1999/11/22  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fisson Dark Red'  
**Trade name:** Sonora Dark Red

► **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0790  
**Date granted:** 2000/08/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/04  
**Approved denomination:** 'Eckada'  
**Trade name:** Red Velvet

► **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0796  
**Date granted:** 2000/08/14  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/04  
**Approved denomination:** 'Eckabri'  
**Trade name:** Pepride Pink

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1318  
**Date granted:** 2002/11/25  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fislemon'  
**Trade name:** Lemon Snow

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1319  
**Date granted:** 2002/11/25  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/14  
**Approved denomination:** 'Fismond'  
**Trade name:** Red Diamond

► **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, United States of America  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1498  
**Date granted:** 2003/09/02  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/04  
**Approved denomination:** 'Eckalaric'  
**Trade name:** Freedom Bright Pink

## CHANGES

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1856  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/12  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fismarble Silver’  
**Trade name:** Silverstar Marble

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1858  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/12  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fiswhite Silver’  
**Trade name:** Silverstar White, new

► **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1860  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/12  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/17  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Fiselfi Pink’  
**Trade name:** Pink Elf

### ROSE (*Rosa* L.)

► **Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne  
Rosenschulen GmbH & Co.  
KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** Cassan Maclean, Ottawa,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 0927  
**Date granted:** 2001/05/04  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/06  
**Approved denomination:** ‘KORbacol’

► **Holder:** David Austin Roses Ltd.,  
Albrighton, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Pickering Nurseries Ltd., Port  
Hope, Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1052  
**Date granted:** 2001/10/17  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/10  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Ausrace’  
**Trade name:** England's Rose

### SANVITALIA (*Sanvitalia* Lam.)

► **Holder:** Hugo Dittmar, Deitingen,  
Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** Nordic Nurseries Ltd.,  
Abbotsford, British Columbia  
**Certificate number:** 1995  
**Date granted:** 2004/10/01  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/28  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Dittsun’  
**Synonym:** Sunbini

### SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum* L.)

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1559  
**Date granted:** 2003/09/19  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Drayel’  
**Trade name:** Dragon™ Yellow

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 1560  
**Date granted:** 2003/09/19  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Drarose’  
**Trade name:** Dragon™ Rose

### STRAWFLOWER / PAPER DAISY (*Bracteantha bracteatum* (Vent.) Anderb. et Haegi)

► **Holder:** Floreta Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay,  
Queensland, Australia  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,  
Ontario  
**Certificate number:** 2298  
**Date granted:** 2005/11/25  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/09/15  
**Approved denomination:** ‘Flobraora’

## CHANGES

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### SUTERA (*Sutera cordata* (Thunb.) Kuntze)

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

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

**Certificate number:** 1897  
**Date granted:** 2004/08/27  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/27  
**Approved denomination:** 'Balabwhiti'  
**Trade name:** Abunda™ White Improved

### VERBENA (*Verbena* × *hybrida* Hort. ex Groenl. & Rümpler)

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Certificate number:** 1263  
**Date granted:** 2002/09/12  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Esca Red'  
**Trade name:** Escapade™ Red

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Certificate number:** 1267  
**Date granted:** 2002/09/12  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Lan Roypur'  
**Trade name:** Lanai™ Royal Purple

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Certificate number:** 1268  
**Date granted:** 2002/09/12  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Lan Scarl'  
**Trade name:** Lanai™ Scarlet

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Certificate number:** 1561  
**Date granted:** 2003/09/19  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Rap Purple'  
**Trade name:** Rapunzel™ Purple

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Certificate number:** 1823  
**Date granted:** 2004/06/04  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Lan Depur'  
**Trade name:** Lanai™ Deep Purple

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Certificate number:** 1824  
**Date granted:** 2004/06/04  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Rap Pink Two'  
**Trade name:** Rapunzel™ Pink II

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,  
California, United States of  
America

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

**Certificate number:** 2169  
**Date granted:** 2005/07/19  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/10/16  
**Approved denomination:** 'Lan Chered'  
**Trade name:** Lanai™ Cherry Red

### WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc.,  
Morden, Manitoba

**Certificate number:** 1311  
**Date granted:** 2002/11/13  
**Date rights surrendered:** 2006/11/10  
**Approved denomination:** '5500HR'

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**ALSTROEMERIA**  
*(Alstroemeria L)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Zalsanem'  
**Application number:** 05-4718  
**Application date:** 2005/04/14  
**Applicant:** Van Zanten Plants B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Westcan Greenhouses, Langley, British Columbia  
**Breeder:** Joost Kos, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands

**Description:**

STEM: long, medium to thick, medium foliage density

LEAF: medium to long, medium width, narrow elliptic shaped blade, recurved along longitudinal axis

INFLORESCENCE: many branches in umbel, medium to long branches, long pedicel

FLOWER: large, purple pink main colour, medium spread of tepals,

OUTER TEPAL: broad obovate to broad elliptic, medium depth of emargination, main colour purple pink (RHS 58C to 55A), stripes on inner side of blade usually present but very few

INNER TEPAL: elliptic blade

INNER LATERAL TEPAL: yellow on inner side of middle zone of blade (RHS 5C), many medium to large stripes

STAMENS: red purple, no spots on filament, anthers yellowish to green yellow at start of dehiscence

PISTIL: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration mainly at top of ovary, spots present on stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Zalsanem' was developed at Rijsenhout, The Netherlands, from the controlled cross made in 2000, between the female parent, '96Y0255-6' and the male parent, '87G1069-2'. A single plant was selected for flower colour and form. The rhizome was divided onto 10 parts, from which 10 new plants arose. The propagation of the variety is done by dividing the rhizome in vivo and in vitro.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, CPVO application number 2004/0855, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by CGN Plant Variety Research, DLO Foundation, Wageningen, The Netherlands, during the summer of 2005.



Alstroemeria: 'Zalsanem'



**APRICOT**  
(*Prunus armeniaca* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Benmore'  
**Application number:** 02-3126  
**Application date:** 2002/06/28  
**Applicant:** Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand  
**Agent in Canada:** Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ron Beatson and Dominique Noiton, Palmerston North, New Zealand

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Perfection', 'Harrowblush', 'Vulcan' and 'Gabriel'

**Summary:** *'Benmore' is an apricot variety which matures approximately two weeks after 'Gabriel' and three days after 'Harrowblush'. The young shoots of 'Benmore' have less anthocyanin colouration than any of the reference varieties. The fruit of 'Benmore' is larger than 'Harrowblush' and 'Vulcan' and smaller than 'Gabriel' and 'Perfection'. 'Benmore' has circular shaped fruit in lateral view, while 'Perfection' has oblate fruit, 'Harrowblush' has circular to ovate fruit, 'Vulcan' has ovate fruit and 'Gabriel' has triangular to ovate fruit. 'Benmore' has a lower amount of overcolour on the fruit than 'Harrowblush' and 'Vulcan'. 'Benmore' differs from all the reference varieties in the size and shape of the stone. The stone of 'Benmore' is smaller than the other four varieties and it is obovate in shape, whereas 'Perfection' has a circular stone, 'Harrowblush' has an elliptic stone, and 'Vulcan' and 'Gabriel' have oblong to elliptic stones.*

**Description:**

TREE: moderate vigour, spreading habit

SHOOT: medium anthocyanin on tip, red brown colour on sunny side, large bud support

LEAF: dark green on upper side, acute base, right-angled apex, short to medium length tip, crenate margins, strong undulation of margins, straight or weakly concave profile in cross-section

PETIOLE: medium thickness, strong anthocyanin on upper side, more than three very small nectaries present

FLOWER: flower buds on spurs and one-year old shoots, stigma above level of anthers, petal broad elliptic to circular

FRUIT: matures mid-to-late season, medium to large, circular in lateral view, circular to elliptic in ventral view, slightly asymmetrical, medium deep suture, deep stalk cavity, rounded to truncate apex, no mucron

FRUIT SKIN: smooth, pubescent, yellow green to light orange ground colour, low to medium amount of medium intensity orange red overcolour

FRUIT FLESH: cream to light orange, fine texture, medium firmness

STONE: medium size compared to fruit, obovate, very weak to weak adherence of flesh to stone, medium to strong bitterness when kernel is dried

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Benmore' was selected in 1993 from a population of open pollinated 'Cluthagold' seedlings planted in 1986 on the Clyde Research Orchard in Central Otago, New Zealand. 'Cluthagold' is a New Zealand bred variety originating from a cross of the old variety 'Moorpark' and the Canadian variety 'Sundrop'.

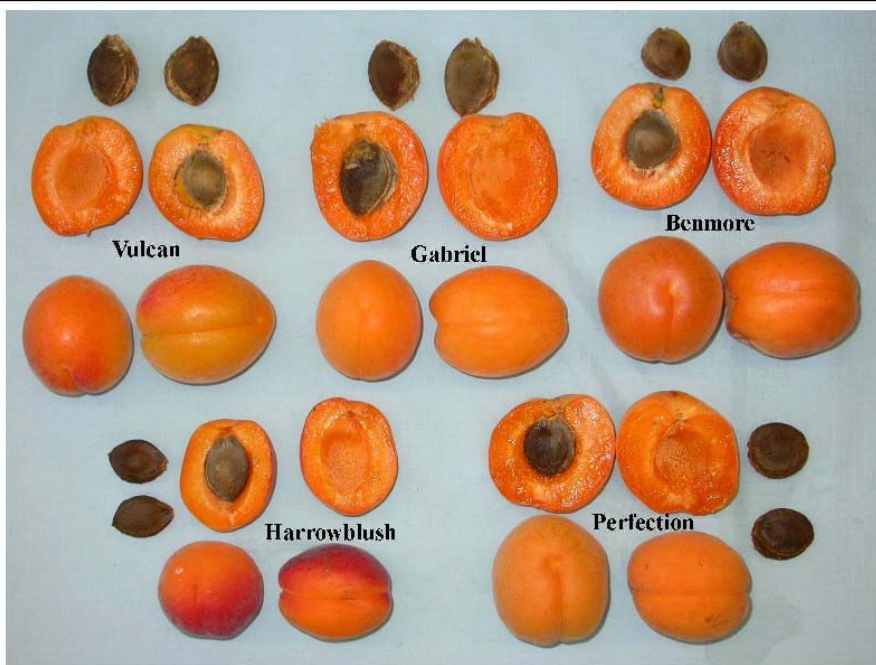
**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Benmore' were conducted by the Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., in test blocks at the Certified Budwood Orchard, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Summerland, B.C. during 2002 to 2005. The trials consisted of 6 trees of each of the candidate varieties 'Benmore', 'Vulcan' and 'Gabriel', 4 trees of 'Perfection' and 2 trees of 'Harrowblush', all grown on Bailey rootstock and planted

6 feet apart in rows in the orchard. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

**Comparison table for 'Benmore'**

	<b>'Benmore'</b>	<b>'Perfection'</b> *	<b>'Harrowblush'</b> *	<b>'Vulcan'</b> *	<b>'Gabriel'</b> *
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>					
mean	6.89	9.51	7.51	9.00	7.93
std. deviation	0.64	0.86	0.73	0.68	0.96
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>					
mean	6.36	8.57	7.10	7.97	7.08
std. deviation	0.73	0.83	0.65	0.79	0.87
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>					
mean	2.49	3.26	3.29	3.62	3.49
std. deviation	0.37	0.26	0.41	0.49	0.41
<i>Length of claw on petal (mm)</i>					
mean	0.92	1.34	1.17	1.06	1.70
std. deviation	0.25	0.14	0.27	0.34	0.31
<i>Fruit weight (g)</i>					
mean	88.4	92.8	52.8	73.3	105.4
number measured	25	25	25	30	26
<i>Stone weight (g)</i>					
mean	1.8	2.4	3.2	4.3	4.2
number measured	25	25	25	26	26

\* reference variety



Apricot: 'Benmore' (top right) with reference varieties 'Vulcan' (top left), 'Gabriel' (top centre), 'Harrowblush' (bottom left) and 'Perfection' (bottom right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Gabriel’  
**Application number:** 02-3128  
**Application date:** 2002/06/28  
**Applicant:** Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand  
**Agent in Canada:** Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ron Beatson and Dominique Noiton, Palmerston North, New Zealand

**Varieties used for comparison:** ‘Perfection’, ‘Harrowblush’, ‘Vulcan’ and ‘Benmore’

**Summary:** ‘Gabriel’ is an apricot variety which has vigorous trees with a drooping growth habit, differing from that of all the reference varieties. The claw on the flower petal of ‘Gabriel’ is longer than that of all reference varieties and the fruit of ‘Gabriel’ matures approximately two weeks earlier than any of the references. ‘Gabriel’ has fruit that are significantly larger than ‘Vulcan’ and ‘Harrowblush’ and slightly larger than ‘Benmore’ and ‘Perfection’. ‘Gabriel’ differs from all the reference varieties in the size and shape of the stone. The stone of ‘Gabriel’ is larger than that of ‘Benmore’, ‘Perfection’ and ‘Harrowblush’. ‘Gabriel’ has an oblong shaped stone, while ‘Benmore’ has an obovate stone, ‘Perfection’ has a circular stone, ‘Harrowblush’ has an elliptic stone, and ‘Vulcan’ has an oblong to elliptic stone. The fruit flesh of ‘Gabriel’ adheres more to the stone than the flesh of the other varieties.

**Description:**

TREE: very strong vigour, drooping habit

SHOOT: strong anthocyanin on tip, red brown colour on sunny side, medium bud support

LEAF: dark green on upper side, obtuse base, right-angled apex, short to medium length tip, crenate margins, medium undulation of margins, moderately concave profile in cross-section

PETIOLE: medium thickness, strong anthocyanin on upper side, more than three small nectaries present

FLOWER: flower buds on spurs and one-year old shoots, stigma above level of anthers, petal broad elliptic to circular in shape

FRUIT: matures early, large, triangular to ovate in lateral view, circular to triangular in ventral view, symmetrical, medium deep suture, medium deep stalk cavity, rounded apex, mucron present

FRUIT SKIN: smooth to bumpy, pubescent, light orange ground colour, low to medium amount of medium intensity orange red overcolour

FRUIT FLESH: light to medium orange, fine texture, medium firmness

STONE: medium size compared to fruit, oblong, moderate adherence of flesh to stone, medium bitterness when kernel is dried

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Gabriel’ was selected in 1993 from a population of open pollinated ‘Cluthagold’ seedlings planted in 1986 on the Clyde Research Orchard in Central Otago, New Zealand. ‘Cluthagold’ is a New Zealand bred variety originating from a cross of the old variety ‘Moorpark’ and the Canadian variety ‘Sundrop’.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for ‘Gabriel’ were conducted by the Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., in test blocks at the Certified Budwood Orchard, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Summerland, B.C. during 2002 to 2005. The trials consisted of 6 trees of each of the candidate varieties ‘Benmore’, ‘Vulcan’ and ‘Gabriel’, 4 trees of ‘Perfection’ and 2 trees of ‘Harrowblush’, all grown on Bailey rootstock and planted 6 feet apart in rows in the orchard. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

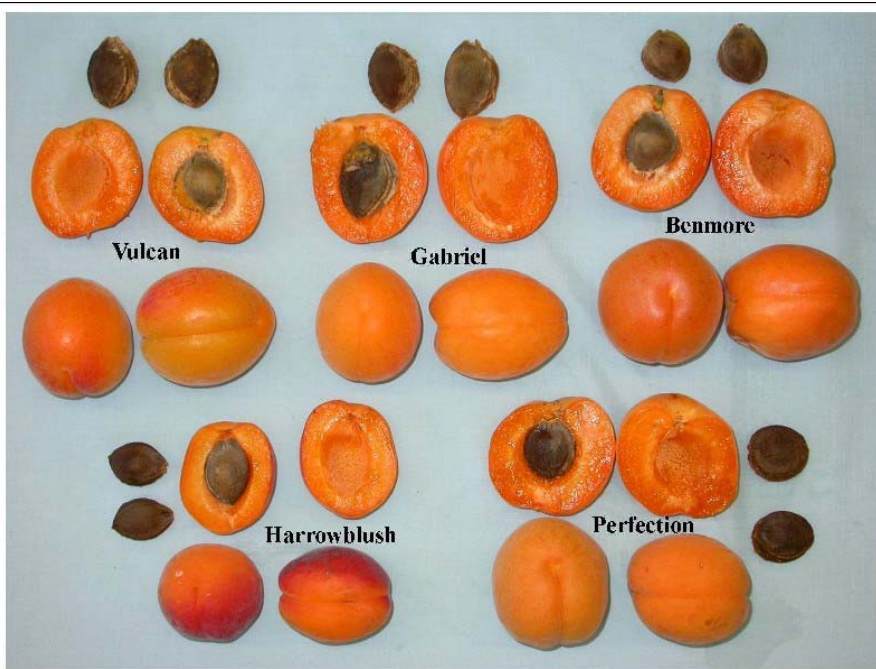
**Comparison table for ‘Gabriel’**

	‘Gabriel’	‘Perfection’*	‘Harrowblush’*	‘Vulcan’*	‘Benmore’*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>					
mean	7.93	9.51	7.51	9.00	6.89
std. deviation	0.96	0.86	0.73	0.68	0.64



<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>						
mean	7.08	8.57	7.10	7.97	6.36	
std. deviation	0.87	0.83	0.65	0.79	0.73	
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>						
mean	3.49	3.26	3.29	3.62	2.49	
std. deviation	0.41	0.26	0.41	0.49	0.37	
<i>Length of claw on petal (mm)</i>						
mean	1.70	1.34	1.17	1.06	0.92	
std. deviation	0.31	0.14	0.27	0.34	0.25	
<i>Fruit weight (g)</i>						
mean	105.4	92.8	52.8	73.3	88.4	
number measured	26	25	25	30	25	
<i>Stone weight (g)</i>						
mean	4.2	2.4	3.2	4.3	1.8	
number measured	26	25	25	26	25	

\* reference variety



Apricot: 'Gabriel' (top centre) with reference varieties 'Vulcan' (top left), 'Benmore' (top right), 'Harrowblush' (bottom left) and 'Perfection' (bottom right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Vulcan'  
**Application number:** 02-3129  
**Application date:** 2002/06/28  
**Applicant:** Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Palmerston North, New Zealand  
**Agent in Canada:** Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ron Beatson and Dominique Noiton, Palmerston North, New Zealand

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Perfection', 'Harrowblush', 'Gabriel' and 'Benmore'

**Summary:** *'Vulcan' is an apricot variety which has more vigorous trees than 'Benmore', 'Perfection' and 'Harrowblush'. The fruit of 'Vulcan' matures approximately two weeks later than 'Gabriel' and has a truncate apex with no mucron, whereas 'Gabriel', 'Benmore' and 'Harrowblush' have a more rounded apex and 'Gabriel' and 'Harrowblush' both have a mucron present. The stone of 'Vulcan' is larger than that of 'Benmore', 'Perfection' and 'Harrowblush'. The dried kernel of the stone of 'Vulcan' is not bitter, whereas there is moderate or strong bitterness in all the other four varieties.*

**Description:**

TREE: very strong vigour, spreading habit

SHOOT: strong anthocyanin on tip, purple brown on sunny side, small to medium bud support

LEAF: dark green on upper side, truncate base, acute apex, medium length tip, crenate margins, medium undulation of margins, moderately concave profile in cross-section

PETIOLE: medium thickness, strong anthocyanin on upper side, two to three very small nectaries present

FLOWER: flower buds on spurs and one-year old shoots, stigma above level of anthers, petal circular in shape

FRUIT: matures mid-to-late season, small to medium size, ovate in lateral view, elliptic in ventral view, symmetrical, medium to deep suture, deep stalk cavity, truncate apex, mucron absent

FRUIT SKIN: smooth, pubescent, light orange ground colour, medium to high amount of medium intensity orange red overcolour

FRUIT FLESH: light to medium orange, fine texture, medium firmness

STONE: medium size compared to fruit, oblong to elliptic, weak adherence of flesh to stone, little or no bitterness when kernel is dried

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Vulcan' was selected in 1993 from a population of open pollinated 'Cluthagold' seedlings planted in 1986 on the Clyde Research Orchard in Central Otago, New Zealand. 'Cluthagold' is a New Zealand bred variety originating from a cross of the old variety 'Moorpark' and the Canadian variety 'Sundrop'.

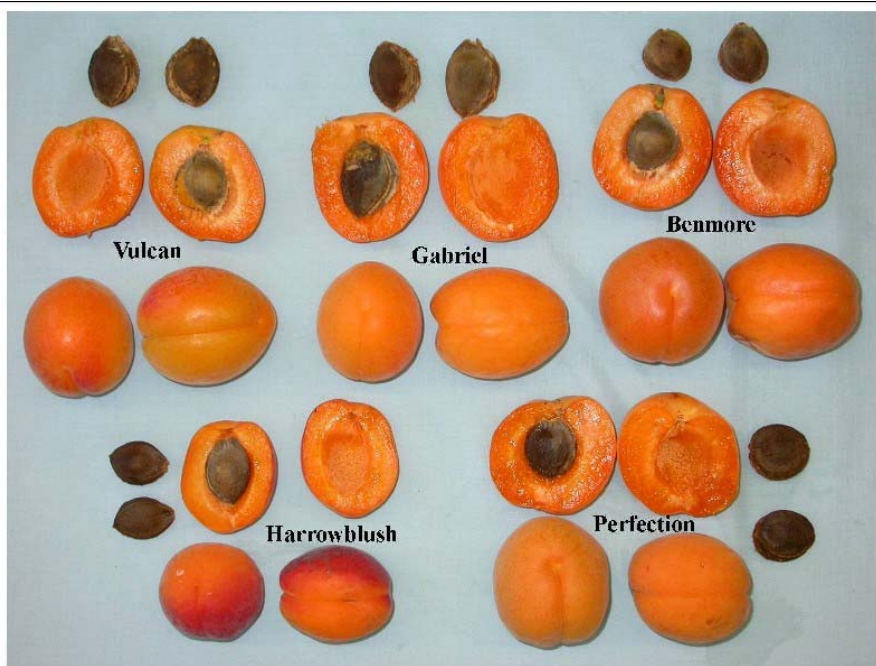
**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Vulcan' were conducted by the Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., in test blocks at the Certified Budwood Orchard, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Summerland, B.C. during 2002 to 2005. The trials consisted of 6 trees of each of the candidate varieties 'Benmore', 'Vulcan' and 'Gabriel', 4 trees of 'Perfection' and 2 trees of 'Harrowblush', all grown on Bailey rootstock and planted 6 feet apart in rows in the orchard. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

**Comparison table for 'Vulcan'**

	'Vulcan'	'Perfection'*	'Harrowblush'*	'Gabriel'*	Benmore**
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>					
mean	9.00	9.51	7.51	7.93	6.89
std. deviation	0.68	0.86	0.73	0.96	0.64
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>					
mean	7.97	8.57	7.10	7.08	6.36
std. deviation	0.79	0.83	0.65	0.87	0.73

<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>						
mean	3.62	3.26	3.29	3.49	2.49	
std. deviation	0.49	0.26	0.41	0.41	0.37	
<i>Length of claw on petal (mm)</i>						
mean	1.06	1.34	1.17	1.70	0.92	
std. deviation	0.34	0.14	0.27	0.31	0.25	
<i>Fruit weight (grams)</i>						
mean	73.3	92.8	52.8	105.4	88.4	
number measured	30	25	25	26	25	
<i>Stone weight (grams)</i>						
mean	4.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	1.8	
number measured	26	25	25	26	25	

\* reference variety



Apricot: 'Vulcan' (top left) with reference varieties 'Gabriel' (top centre), 'Benmore' (top right), 'Harrowblush' (bottom left) and 'Perfection' (bottom right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

ASTERISCUS

**ASTERISCUS**  
*(Asteriscus maritimus L. Less.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Asmago'  
**Trade name:** Aurelia™ Gold  
**Application number:** 05-4766  
**Application date:** 2005/04/22  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Anna M.W.P. Houbraken, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Golden Dollar'

**Summary:** *'Asmago' is an Asteriscus variety which has wider, more spreading plants than 'Golden Dollar'. The stems of 'Asmago' are light green and moderately thick, whereas the stems of 'Golden Dollar' are dark green and thin. The ray florets of 'Asmago' are broader than those of the reference variety and are overlapping, whereas the ray florets of 'Golden Dollar' are narrow and arranged freely to just touching.*

**Description:**

PLANT: decumbent, spreading growth habit, medium branching  
 STEM: light green, medium thickness, medium intensity brown hued anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence (long hairs)

LEAF BLADE: oblanceolate, obtuse apex, entire margin, medium green main colour, medium pubescence on upper side, dense pubescence on lower side (long hairs)

BRACT: oblanceolate, medium to strong pubescence

RAY FLORET: medium number, overlapping arrangement, ligulate, dentate apex, dark yellow colour

DISC: greyed orange.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Asmago' was developed by the breeder, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V., in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. The variety originated from a controlled cross conducted in a field isolation, between the female parent, a proprietary seedling selection designated A231-1, and a male parent A323-1. The resultant seed (population code D3047-2) were harvested in September 2000 and sown in a field trial in Enkhuizen in April 2001. The new variety 'Asmago' was selected as a single plant in August 2001, based on criteria for early flowering, good branching, continuous flowering, large flowers and foliage colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Asmago' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Asmago'**

	'Asmago'	'Golden Dollar'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	33.5	23.7
std. deviation	1.22	1.13

*Width of ray floret (mm)*

mean	4.5	3.6
std. deviation	0.37	0.37

*Main colour of ray floret (RHS)*

upper side	darker than 9A	more yellow than 14A
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\* reference variety



Asteriscus: 'Asmago' (left) with reference variety 'Golden Dollar' (right)



**BARLEY**  
(*Hordeum vulgare* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'CDC Fibar'  
**Application number:** 04-4498  
**Application date:** 2004/12/06  
**Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Agent in Canada:** Agricore United, Calgary, Alberta  
**Breeder:** Brian G. Rossnagel, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'CDC Alamo' and 'CDC McGwire'

**Summary:** 'CDC Fibar' is a two-row, hullless, waxy barley variety that has a longer flag leaf than either 'CDC Alamo' or 'CDC McGwire'. The plants of 'CDC Fibar' are taller than the plants of 'CDC Alamo'. 'CDC Fibar' has a shorter spike than either of the reference varieties. The kernel of 'CDC Fibar' has long rachilla hairs, whereas 'CDC Alamo' has short rachilla hairs. The kernel basal markings of 'CDC Fibar' are incomplete horseshoe shaped, compared with both reference varieties which have transverse crease basal markings.

**Description:**

JUVENILE PLANT: erect to semi-erect growth habit

PLANT AT TILLERING: no pubescence on sheath of lower leaves, intermediate growth habit

FLAG LEAF: no pubescence on blade or sheath, moderate to strong anthocyanin on auricles

SPIKE: emergence mid-season, platform collar, erect to semi-erect attitude, weak glaucosity, parallel shape, dense, sterile spikelet parallel to weakly divergent, first segment of rachis medium length with moderate curvature

MEDIAN SPIKELET: glume and awn equal in length or longer than grain

LEMMA AWNS: weak anthocyanin at tips, longer than spike, rough (barbs from the tip to next to the kernel)

KERNEL: whitish aleurone layer, no husk, long rachilla hairs, no spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, no hairs in ventral furrow, clasping lodicules, incomplete horseshoe basal markings, medium length, medium to broad width

AGRONOMIC TRAITS: good shattering resistance, good tolerance to straw breaking and neck breaking, fair to good tolerance to drought

DISEASE: moderately resistant to scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) and covered smut (*Ustilago hordei*), slightly susceptible to false loose smut, black semi-loose smut (*Ustilago nigra*), moderately susceptible to stem rust (*Puccinia graminis*) and net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*) susceptible to fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*), very susceptible to spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*) and true loose smut (*Ustilago nuda*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'CDC Fibar' was developed by the University of Saskatchewan, Crop Development Centre's non-malting barley breeding program, using a pedigree breeding system. It originated from the cross SB94789 x SB94892, made in 1994. The F<sub>1</sub> through F<sub>3</sub> generations were grown as bulk populations with the F<sub>1</sub> and F<sub>3</sub> grown in winter nurseries in New Zealand. 'CDC Fibar' (experimental number HB373) was grown and selected as a single F<sub>4</sub> head in Saskatoon in 1996 and was subsequently sown as a F<sub>5</sub> hill plot in 1997. The seed from that F<sub>5</sub> hill plot was bulked as the line which became 'CDC Fibar'. It was tested in CDC yield trials in 1999-2001, followed by testing in the Western Canada Hullless Barley Coop trial during 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'CDC Fibar' were conducted in Neapolis, Alberta during 2005 and 2006. The trials consisted of 3 replicates of each variety, with each rep. consisting of 3 adjacent plots. The reps were planted in an RCB design. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 15 measurements per variety per year.

**Comparison table for 'CDC Fibar'**

	'CDC Fibar'	'CDC Alamo'*	'CDC McGwire**
<i>Length of flag leaf (cm) 2005</i>			
mean	31.7	25.9	26.8
std. deviation	2.3	1.9	0.09
<i>Length of flag leaf (cm) 2006</i>			
mean	22.4	17.7	18.1
std. deviation	1.28	1.34	1.92
<i>Plant height (stem plus spike including awns) (cm) 2005</i>			
mean	105.0	99.3	106.0
std. deviation	1.20	1.64	1.07
<i>Plant height (stem plus spike including awns) (cm) 2006</i>			
mean	101.0	91.2	93.5
std. deviation	3.1	3.8	3.2
<i>Spike length, excluding awns (cm) 2005</i>			
mean	7.9	9.8	8.8
std. deviation	0.6	0.6	0.8
<i>Spike length, excluding awns (cm) 2006</i>			
mean	6.6	8.9	9.1
std. deviation	0.4	0.8	0.6

\* reference variety



Barley: 'CDC Fibar' (centre) with reference varieties 'CDC Alamo' (left) and 'CDC McGwire' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'CDC Rattan'  
**Application number:** 05-4516  
**Application date:** 2005/01/18  
**Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
**Agent in Canada:** Agricore United, Calgary, Alberta  
**Breeder:** Brian G. Rossnagel, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'CDC Alamo', 'CDC McGwire' and 'CDC Fibar'

**Summary:** 'CDC Rattan' is a two-row, hullless, waxy barley variety that has shorter plants than all three reference varieties. The lemma awns of 'CDC Rattan' have strong anthocyanin colouration at the tips, whereas 'CDC Alamo' has no anthocyanin, 'CDC Fibar' has weak anthocyanin and 'CDC McGwire' has medium anthocyanin colouration. 'CDC Rattan' has a shorter spike than 'CDC Alamo' and 'CDC McGwire' but a longer spike than 'CDC Fibar'. The kernel of 'CDC Rattan' has long rachilla hairs, while the kernel of 'CDC Alamo' has short hairs. The kernel basal markings of 'CDC Rattan' are incomplete horseshoe shaped, compared with 'CDC Alamo' and 'CDC McGwire' which have transverse crease basal markings.

**Description:**

JUVENILE PLANT: erect to semi-erect growth habit

PLANT AT TILLERING: no pubescence on sheath of lower leaves, semi-erect growth habit

FLAG LEAF: no pubescence on blade or sheath, very weak anthocyanin on auricles

SPIKE: emergence mid-season, platform collar, erect to semi-erect attitude, very weak glaucosity, parallel shape, lax to medium density, sterile spikelet parallel to weakly divergent, first segment of rachis medium length with weak curvature

MEDIAN SPIKELET: glume and awn equal in length or shorter than grain

LEMMA AWNS: strong anthocyanin at tips, longer than spike, rough (barbs from the tip to next to the kernel)

KERNEL: whitish aleurone layer, no husk, long rachilla hairs, weak spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, no hairs in ventral furrow, slightly clasping lodicules, incomplete horseshoe basal markings, medium length, medium to broad width

AGRONOMIC TRAITS: good lodging and shattering resistance, good tolerance to straw breaking and neck breaking, fair to good tolerance to drought

DISEASE: resistant to covered smut (*Ustilago hordei*), false loose smut and black semi-loose smut (*Ustilago nigra*), moderately resistant to true loose smut (*Ustilago nuda*), spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*) and fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*), moderately susceptible to common root rot (*Cochliobolus sativus*, *Fusarium* spp.), net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*), scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) and stem rust (*Puccinia graminis*), very susceptible to septoria speckled leaf blotch (*Septoria passerinii*).

**Origin and Breeding:** 'CDC Rattan' was developed by the University of Saskatchewan, Crop Development Centre's non-malting barley breeding program using a pedigree breeding system. It originated from the cross SB94912 x 'CDC McGwire', made in 1996. The F<sub>1</sub> generation was grown as a bulk population in a winter nursery in New Zealand and the subsequent F<sub>2</sub> was grown as a bulk population in Saskatoon in 1997. The F<sub>3</sub> to F<sub>4</sub> generations were grown as single seed derived lines during the winter of 1997 and 1998 whereby 'CDC Rattan' (experimental number HB364) was grown and selected in the field as a F<sub>5</sub> hill plot at Saskatoon in 1998. The seed from that F<sub>5</sub> hill plot was bulked as the line which became 'CDC Rattan'. It was tested in CDC yield trials in 1999-2000, followed by testing in the Western Canada Hullless Barley Coop trial during 2001 and 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'CDC Rattan' were conducted in Neapolis, Alberta during 2005 and 2006. The trials consisted of 3 replicates of each variety, with each rep. consisting of 3 adjacent plots. The reps were planted in an RCB design. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 15 measurements per variety per year.

## Comparison table for 'CDC Rattan'

	'CDC Rattan'	'CDC Alamo'*	'CDC McGwire**	'CDC Fibar**
<i>Plant height (stem plus spike including awns) (cm) 2005</i>				
mean	91.0	99.3	106.0	105.0
std. deviation	1.49	1.64	1.07	1.20
<i>Plant height (stem plus spike including awns) (cm) 2006</i>				
mean	87.8	91.2	93.5	101.0
std. deviation	3.38	3.8	3.2	3.1
<i>Spike length, excluding awns (cm) 2005</i>				
mean	8.3	9.8	8.8	7.9
std. deviation	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6
<i>Spike length, excluding awns (cm) 2006</i>				
mean	7.9	8.9	9.1	6.6
std. deviation	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4

\* reference variety



Barley: 'CDC Rattan' (left) with reference varieties 'CDC Alamo' (centre) and 'CDC McGwire' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Stellar-ND'  
**Application number:** 06-5332  
**Application date:** 2006/03/20  
**Applicant:** NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BARI-Canada, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
**Breeder:** Richard D. Horsley and Dale Zetocha, Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A.

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Tradition' and 'Lacey'

**Summary:** 'Stellar-ND' is a six-row, malting barley variety which has a significantly earlier heading date than 'Tradition' and 'Lacey'. The plants of 'Stellar-ND' are shorter than the plants of 'Tradition'. The first segment of the rachis is weakly curved in 'Stellar-ND', whereas it is moderately curved in 'Lacey' and strongly curved in 'Tradition'. 'Stellar-ND' has long rachilla hairs, compared with 'Lacey' which has short rachilla hairs. Spiculation of the inner lateral nerves of the dorsal side of the lemma is strong in 'Stellar-ND' and weak to medium in 'Lacey'.

**Description:**

JUVENILE PLANT: erect growth habit

PLANT AT TILLERING: no pubescence on sheath of lower leaves, erect growth habit

FLAG LEAF: weak pubescence on blade, no pubescence on sheath, very weak anthocyanin on auricles

SPIKE: very early emergence, platform collar, erect to semi-erect attitude, weak to moderate glaucosity, parallel shape, medium density, first segment of rachis has weak curvature

MEDIAN SPIKELET: glume and awn longer than grain

LEMMA AWNS: no anthocyanin at tips, longer than spike

KERNEL: whitish aleurone layer, husk present, long rachilla hairs, strong spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, no hairs in ventral furrow, horseshoe basal markings, medium length, medium width

AGRONOMIC TRAITS: fair to good lodging resistance, fair to good tolerance to straw breaking, fair tolerance to drought, good malting quality

DISEASE: resistant to spot blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*), moderately susceptible to fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*) and net blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Stellar-ND' originated from a cross made at North Dakota State University (NDSU) in the spring of 1994. The pedigree was Foster//ND12200/6B88-3213. The line ND12200 had originated from the cross Bumper//Hazen/Azure. The line 6B88-3213 originated from NDSU bulk selection/M30//Robust/3/B1602. Selection of F<sub>2</sub> plants was based on maturity, plant height, awn type and spike fertility. Selection of individual F<sub>3</sub> families occurred in the summer of 1995, based on plant height, straw strength, kernel colour, awn type, spike length, spike erectness and spike density. Starting at the F<sub>5</sub> generation, selection criteria also included agronomic data (heading date, grain yield) as well as disease data and malting quality. Based on data from multiple locations and years, 'Stellar-ND' was selected for its high yield, strong straw and favorable malt quality.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Stellar-ND' were conducted in Neapolis, Alberta during 2006. The trials consisted of 3 replicates of each variety, with each rep. consisting of 3 adjacent plots. The reps were planted in an RCB design. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 15 measurements per variety. Results were supported by the official technical examination report purchased from the Plant Variety Protection Office in the U.S.A.

**Comparison table for 'Stellar-ND'**

	'Stellar-ND'	'Tradition'*	'Lacey'*
<i>Plant height (stem plus spike including awns) (cm)</i>			
mean	97.25	100.25	96.92
std. deviation	3.49	2.09	2.78

*Spike length, excluding awns (cm)*

mean	7.09	6.97	7.54
std. deviation	0.38	0.49	0.64

\* reference variety



Barley: 'Stellar ND' (left) with reference varieties 'Tradition' (centre) and 'Lacey' (right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## BIDENS

### BIDENS

(*Bidens ferulifolia* (Jacq.) DC.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Petersurpr'  
**Trade name:** Peter's Surprise  
**Application number:** 05-4617  
**Application date:** 2005/03/02  
**Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Peter Wicki, La Palma, Canary Islands, Spain

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Peters Goldteppich' (Peter's Gold Carpet) and 'Bidtis-1' (Solaire™ Yellow)

**Summary:** *The plant growth habit for 'Petersurpr' is semi-upright bushy while it is spreading to trailing for 'Peters Goldteppich' and upright bushy for 'Bidtis-1'. The plants of 'Petersurpr' are broader than those of 'Bidtis-1' and narrower than those of 'Peters Goldteppich'. The stems of 'Petersurpr' have stronger anthocyanin colouration and denser pubescence than those of 'Bidtis-1'. 'Petersurpr' has smaller leaves, longer peduncles and more ray florets per flower than 'Bidtis-1'. 'Petersurpr' has smaller flower diameter and narrower ray florets than 'Peters Goldteppich'.*

#### Description:

**PLANT:** annual type, semi-upright bushy growth habit, moderate degree of branching

**STEM:** light green, strong anthocyanin colouration, weak glaucosity, dense pubescence, thin, edged surface

**LEAF:** opposite arrangement along stem, pinnately compound, five to seven leaflets

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate, acute apex, cuneate base, pinnatisect margin, dense pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence density on lower side, weak glaucosity on upper side, no variegation, dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side

**PETIOLE:** present

**FLOWERING:** begins early to mid-season, almost continuous for a long time

**PEDUNCLE:** medium pubescence density, moderate anthocyanin colouration

**BRACT:** linear in shape, cuspidate apex, dark green, medium recurvature of tip, entire margin, medium pubescence density on upper and lower sides

**INFLORESCENCE:** head type

**FLOWER:** positioned both in terminal and axillary locations on the flowering stem, erect attitude

**RAY FLORET:** arrangement within the flower is touching, many in number, elliptic, obtuse apex, dentate tip, weak recurvature of tip, entire margin, no undulation of margin, very sparse pubescence on upper and lower sides, dark yellow on upper side, yellow on lower side

**FLORET DISC:** present

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Petersurpr' was the result of a breeding program conducted by the breeder, Peter Wicki, in Gensingen, Germany. The objectives of the breeding program were to create new *Bidens* varieties with a spreading and compact growth habit and adapted for use in container gardening. 'Petersurpr' originated from an open-pollinated cross of *Bidens* variety 'Golden Mega Star' conducted in the early spring of 2001 in Germany. It was selected in the summer of 2001 based on large flower size, early flowering, longer flowering period and compact bushy plant growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Petersurpr' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into

6 inch pots on May 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety from June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Petersurpr'**

	'Petersurpr'	'Peters Goldteppich'*	'Bidtis-1'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	46.8	58.8	30.4
std. deviation	4.90	3.58	3.34
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.0	2.5	3.0
std. deviation	0.26	0.41	0.56
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.8	2.1	3.3
std. deviation	0.27	0.44	0.55
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.7	8.6	3.5
std. deviation	1.80	2.36	1.32
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	2.9	3.7	2.8
std. deviation	0.36	0.29	0.24
<i>Number of ray florets per flower</i>			
mean	7	6	5
<i>Ray floret width (mm)</i>			
mean	8.9	11.0	9.5
std. deviation	0.74	0.67	0.97

\* reference variety



Bidens: 'Petersurpr' (left) with reference varieties 'Peters Goldteppich' (centre) and 'Bidtis-1' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

BRUNNERA

**BRUNNERA**  
*(Brunnera macrophylla (Adams) I.M. Johnst.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Looking Glass'  
**Application number:** 04-4062  
**Application date:** 2004/02/26  
**Applicant:** Walters Gardens Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Jack Frost'

**Summary:** 'Looking Glass' has a grey green leaf colour while it is grey to grey green in 'Jack Frost'. The secondary colour on the leaf of 'Looking Glass' is a very small amount of light green along the veins while in 'Jack Frost' it is a small to medium amount of dark green to green brown found as speckles and along the margin.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, mounding growth habit, sparse degree of branching

**STEM:** medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, dense pubescence, thin, striate shaped

**LEAF:** alternately arranged as well as basal rosette, simple, reniform shaped, acute to acuminate apex, cordate base, entire margin, dense pubescence on the upper side, medium to dense pubescence on the lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on the upper side, upper side silver grey green colour, lower side light green, very small amount of light green variegation present along the veins on upper side, petiole present

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers once, early season, short flowering time, cyme type, flowers located terminally, erect attitude

**PETALS:** touching, very few, rounded shape, obtuse apex, absent or very sparse pubescence on the upper side, upper side light blue (RHS 106B/C), lower side light blue (RHS 106B/C)

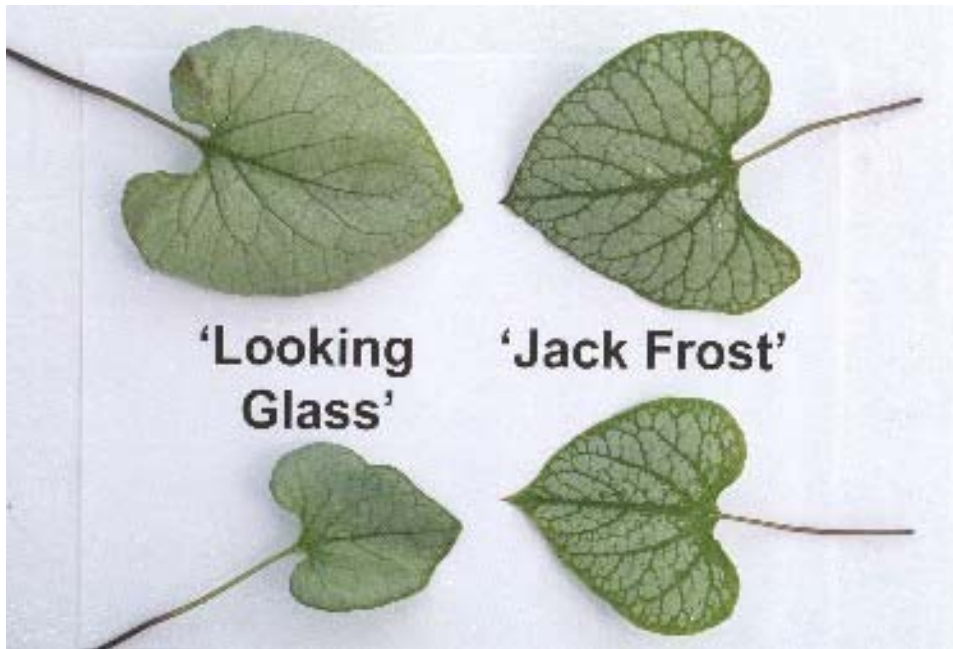
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Looking Glass' is a sport of 'Jack Frost' that was discovered in the fall of 2000 in a batch of tissue cultured plants at Walters Gardens Inc. greenhouses in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. Initial selection was based on leaf colour, with evaluations being done in 2002 and 2003.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the spring/summer of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. 10 plants of each variety were grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 35cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Looking Glass'**

	'Looking Glass'	'Jack Frost**
<i>Leaf colour (RHS)</i>		
primary	189D/190D/192C	195D/193D
secondary	light green	137A/B

\* reference variety



Brunnera: 'Looking Glass' (left) with reference variety 'Jack Frost' (right)





APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CALIBRACHOA

**CALIBRACHOA**  
(*Calibrachoa* Llave & Lex.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'A4065-1'  
**Trade name:** Spring Fling Plum  
**Application number:** 04-4325  
**Application date:** 2004/08/16  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, B.V., Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USCALI99' (Superbells™ Plum)

**Summary:** 'A4065-1' is a calibrachoa variety which has flowers with a slightly smaller diameter and slightly lesser degree of lobing than 'USCALI99'. The flowers of both varieties have two colours on the upper side of the corolla. 'A4065-1' has light purple violet main colour with a darker violet colour along the midribs and around the transition to the corolla tube. The flowers of 'USCALI99' are a darker violet main colour with very dark purple around the transition to the corolla tube.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit  
 SHOOT: medium to long, no anthocyanin colouration  
 LEAF: elliptic to obovate, broad acute apex, medium green, no petiole

SEPAL: no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, medium diameter

COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, medium purple violet main colour, darker violet secondary colour along midrib and at transition to corolla tube, apex cuspidate to rounded

COROLLA TUBE: yellow orange on inner side, strongly conspicuous veins

**Origin and Breeding:** 'A4065-1' originated from the hybridization of an unnamed seedling (530-2) with the male parent 'Spring Fling'. The cross took place in Venhuizen, The Netherlands in 1997. The F<sub>1</sub> seedlings were grown out in 1998 and were evaluated for plant habit, flower colour, and flower size over the next several years. In 2002, the new variety was selected and reliable propagation and cutting stability were used as the final selection criteria for this new variety.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'A4065-1' were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 25 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'A4065-1'**

	'A4065-1'	'USCALI99'*
<i>Diameter of corolla (mm)</i>		
mean	28.7	34.9
std. deviation	1.95	1.85
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N82B-C	77A
lower side	N82C-D	N80A

Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)

upper side

N81A

N79A

\* reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'A4065-1' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI99' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'A4071-1'

**Trade name:** Spring Fling Royal Blue

**Application number:** 04-4326

**Application date:** 2004/08/16

**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, B.V., Venhuizen, The Netherlands

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

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Caltradabl' (Superbells™ Trailing Blue)

**Summary:** 'A4071-1' is a calibrachoa variety that has purple violet flowers that have a darker purple colour on the corolla at the transition to the corolla tube. 'Caltradabl' has flowers with a lighter purple violet main colour with a slightly darker violet at the transition to the tube. The inside of the corolla tube of 'A4071-1' is a slightly darker yellow colour and has strongly conspicuous veins, whereas the inner side of the corolla tube of 'Caltradabl' is lighter yellow and has weakly to moderately conspicuous veins.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit

SHOOT: medium to long, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: elliptic to obovate, broad acute apex, medium green, no petiole

SEPAL: no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, medium diameter

COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, purple violet main colour, darker violet secondary colour at transition to corolla

tube, apex cuspidate to rounded

COROLLA TUBE: light yellow on inner side, very strongly conspicuous veins

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘A4071-1’ originated from the hybridization of an unnamed seedling (530-2) with the male parent ‘Carmine’. The cross took place in Venhuizen, The Netherlands in 2002. The F<sub>1</sub> seedlings were grown out in 2002 and were evaluated for plant habit, flower colour, and flower size. In 2003, the new variety was selected and reliable propagation and cutting stability were used as the final selection criteria for this new variety.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for ‘A4071-1’ were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 25 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘A4071-1’**

	‘A4071-1’	‘Caltradabl’*
<i>Diameter of corolla (mm)</i>		
mean	26.9	29.1
std. deviation	1.73	2.33
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N81A-B	N82A
lower side	N81C	N81C
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N79A	86A-B
<i>Main colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	8B	11B-C
* reference variety		



**Calibrachoa** : 'A4071-1' (left) with reference variety 'Caltradabl' (Superbells™ Trailing Blue) (right)

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Balcabcher'  
**Trade name:** Cabaret™ Cherry Rose  
**Application number:** 05-4578  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunbelchipi' (Million Bells® Cherry Pink)

**Summary:** 'Balcabcher' is a calibrachoa variety which differs slightly from 'Sunbelchipi' in the main colour of the upper side and lower side of the corolla. However, the main difference between the two varieties is that 'Balcabcher' has strongly conspicuous dark purple veins on the upper and lower sides of the corolla, whereas the veins of 'Sunbelchipi' are weakly conspicuous and red in colour.

**Description:**

PLANT: horizontal to mounding growth habit, broad width

SHOOT: medium thickness, long to very long, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long in length, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium length, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium to broad diameter, medium to long pedicel

COROLLA: moderate to strong lobing, red purple, no secondary colour, dark purple veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long, yellow on inner side, strongly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellow before and after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balcabcher' originated in a controlled breeding program on November 14, 2002 at Elburn,

Illinois, U.S.A. The female parent was the proprietary calibrachoa selection designated 1031-3, characterized by its cherry red flower colour, dark green leaf colour and semi-upright growth habit. The male parent was a mix of pollen from proprietary hybrid varieties. The initial selection was made on June 11, 2003. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balcabcher' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Balcabcher'**

	'Balcabcher'	'Sunbelchipi'*
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	more purple than N66A	N57A-C (darker at midvein)
lower side	64B-C	N57D
* reference variety		



**Calibrachoa** : 'Balcabcher' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelchipi' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balcabpurp'  
**Trade name:** Cabaret™ Purple  
**Application number:** 05-4580  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'KLEC02070' (MiniFamous™ Dark Blue Evolution)

**Summary:** 'Balcabpurp' is a calibrachoa variety which has purple flowers that have no secondary colour, whereas the flowers of 'KLEC02070' are also purple but have a darker purple colour at the transition to the inner side of the corolla tube. The flowers of 'Balcabpurp' have less conspicuous veining on the upper side of the corolla than the flowers of 'KLEC02070'.

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing growth habit, medium to broad width

SHOOT: thin, medium length, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long in length, medium to broad in width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium to long in length, rhombic shape, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium to broad diameter, short to medium pedicel

COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, purple, no secondary colour, purple veins, veins weakly to moderately conspicuous, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow on inner side, moderately conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellow before and after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balcabpurp’ originated in a controlled breeding program on November 14, 2002 at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. The female parent was the proprietary calibrachoa selection designated 2049-12, characterized by its dark veiny purple blue flower colour and prostrate growth habit. The male parent was a mix of pollen from proprietary calibrachoa varieties. The initial selection was made on June 11, 2003. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balcabpurp’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Balcabpurp’**

	‘Balcabpurp’	‘KLEC02070’*
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N87A	N87A
lower side	N82B	N87C
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	none	83A
<i>Main colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	13A	7D
* reference variety		



Calibrachoa : 'Balcabpurp' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC02070' (right)

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**Proposed denomination:** 'Balcabrose'  
**Trade name:** Cabaret™ Rose  
**Application number:** 05-4582  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunbelrikupi' (Million Bells® Trailing Magenta)

**Summary:** *'Balcabrose' is a calibrachoa variety which has longer pedicels and smaller flowers than 'Sunbelrikupi'. The corolla of 'Balcabrose' has weaker lobing than the corolla of 'Sunbelrikupi'. Although the two varieties are the same colour on the upper side of the corolla, the colour of the lower side of 'Balcabrose' is violet, whereas the lower side of the corolla of the reference variety is blue pink.*

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing to mounding growth habit, broad width

SHOOT: thin, long, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long in length, narrow to medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium length, lanceolate to rhombic shape, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, funnelform, small to medium diameter, long to very long pedicel

COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, purple on upper side, no secondary colour, violet on lower side, purple veins, veins moderately conspicuous, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium, yellow on inner side, moderately conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow to light brown after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balcabrose' originated in a controlled breeding program on July 25, 2002 at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. The female parent was the proprietary calibrachoa selection designated 1030-2, characterized by its rose flower colour, dark green leaf colour and semi-prostrate growth habit. The male parent was a proprietary selection designated 1025-2, characterized by its pink flower colour and semi-prostrate growth habit. The initial selection was made on April 30, 2003. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balcabrose' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were

grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 12, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Balcabrose'**

	'Balcabrose'	'Sunbelrikupi'*
<i>Length of pedicel (cm)</i>		
mean	2.2	1.5
std. deviation	0.16	0.22
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>		
mean	2.9	3.5
std. deviation	0.16	0.18
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A	N74A
lower side	lighter than N77D	72C

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'Balcabrose' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelrikupi' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balcabscar'  
**Trade name:** Cabaret™ Scarlet  
**Application number:** 05-4583  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USCALI28' (Superbells® Red)

**Summary:** 'Balcabscar' is a calibrachoa variety which has a smaller flower diameter than 'USCALI28'. The corolla



of 'Balcabscar' has less lobing than the reference variety. The lower side of the corolla of 'Balcabscar' is pink, whereas the lower side of 'USCALI28' is red purple. 'Balcabscar' also has more conspicuous veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than the reference variety.

**Description:**

PLANT: horizontal growth habit, broad width

SHOOT: medium thickness, medium length, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long in length, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium length, rhombic shape, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, funnellform, medium diameter, medium length pedicel

COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, red on upper side, no secondary colour, purple red on lower side, red brown veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow on inner side, very strongly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balcabscar' originated in a controlled breeding program on September 23, 2002 at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. The female parent was the proprietary calibrachoa selection designated 2043-2, characterized by its scarlet red flower colour and semi-upright growth habit. The male parent was a proprietary selection designated 1032-2, characterized by its cherry red flower colour, dark green leaf colour and semi-upright growth habit. The initial selection was made on May 16, 2003. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balcabscar' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 5, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Balcabscar'**

	'Balcabscar'	'USCALI28'*
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	3.5
std. deviation	0.12	0.11
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	45B-C with tones of N57A	46B with tones of N57A
lower side	more pink than 54B	63B
* reference variety		



**Calibrachoa** : 'Balcabscar' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI28' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Cal Bulrose'  
**Trade name:** Callie™ Rose '06  
**Application number:** 05-4653  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Robert Pierce, Watsonville, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USCALI17' (Superbells® Cherry Red)

**Summary:** 'Cal Bulrose' is a calibrachoa variety which has thicker shoots than 'USCALI17'. The flowers of 'Cal Bulrose' have moderate to strong lobing of the corolla, whereas 'USCALI17' has weak lobing. 'Cal Bulrose' has more conspicuous veins on the upper side of the corolla lobes and more undulating margins of the corolla than the reference variety.

**Description:**

PLANT: mounding growth habit, medium to broad width

SHOOT: medium to thick, medium length, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium length, medium width, elliptic, narrow to broad acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: short to medium length, rhombic shape, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, funnellform, medium diameter, medium to long pedicel

COROLLA: moderate to strong lobing, red purple on upper side, no secondary colour, purple on lower side, red brown veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, moderate to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short, yellow on inner side, strongly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow to light brown after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Cal Bulrose' was developed by the breeder, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, California, U.S.A., as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. The new variety originated from the cross made between the female parent '672-1', a proprietary line with blue coloured flowers, and the male parent '646-1', a proprietary line with red coloured flowers. The resultant seed was sown and in 2003 a single plant was selected by the breeder based on flower colour and plant habit.

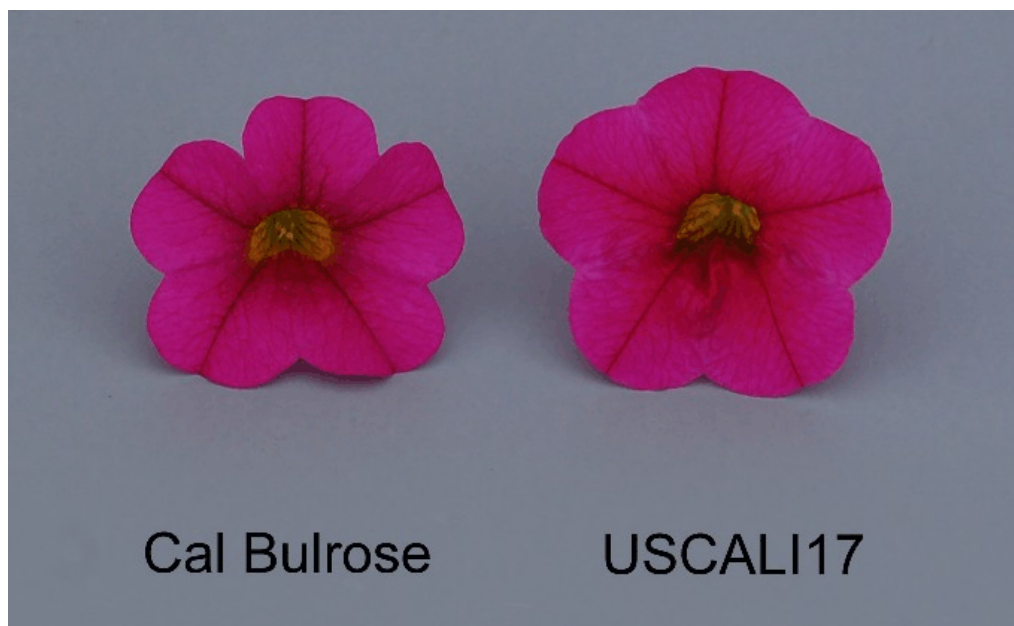
**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Cal Bulrose' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in

St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 5, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Cal Bulrose'**

	'Cal Bulrose'	'USCALI17'*
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A	N74A (N66A towards centre and midveins)
lower side	N74C	N66C

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'Cal Bulrose' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI17' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Cal Corink'  
**Trade name:** Callie™ Coral Pink  
**Application number:** 05-5013  
**Application date:** 2005/07/19  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Robert Pierce, Watsonville, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USCALI47' (Superbells® Coral Pink)

**Summary:** 'Cal Corink' is a calibrachoa variety which has smaller flowers than 'USCALI47'. 'Cal Corink' differs slightly in main colour from the reference variety, however, the main difference is that 'Cal Corink' flowers have a bright yellow spot on the lower corolla lobe, at the transition to the corolla tube. 'USCALI47' flowers do not have a yellow spot at the transition to the tube. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube of 'Cal Corink' are very weakly conspicuous, whereas the veins inside the corolla tube of 'USCALI47' are moderately conspicuous.

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing to mounding growth habit, medium to broad width

SHOOT: thin, medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, elliptic, narrow to broad acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: short to medium length, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, funnellform, small to medium diameter, short to medium pedicel

COROLLA: moderate lobing, blue pink on upper side, yellow secondary colour at transition to corolla tube, violet on lower side, red veins, veins moderately conspicuous, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow on inner side, very weakly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Cal Corink’ was developed by the breeder, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, California, U.S.A., as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. The new variety originated from the cross made in November 2002 between the female parent ‘111’, a proprietary seedling with orange coloured flowers, and the male parent ‘144’, a proprietary seedling with cherry red coloured flowers. The resultant seed was sown and a single plant was selected by the breeder based on flower and leaf colour, flowering time and branching habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Cal Corink’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 4, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Cal Corink’**

	‘Cal Corink’	‘USCALI47’*
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>		
mean	2.9	3.3
std. deviation	0.13	0.19
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	72D	68A
lower side	more pink than 75B	62C
<i>Secondary colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	53A-C and 7A	N57B

\* reference variety



Calibrachoa : 'Cal Corink' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI47' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Cal Depyel'  
**Trade name:** Callie™ Deep Yellow  
**Application number:** 05-4676  
**Application date:** 2005/03/31  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Robert Pierce, Watsonville, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunbelki' (Million Bells® Yellow)

**Summary:** *'Cal Depyel' is a calibrachoa variety which has weak anthocyanin colouration on the shoots, whereas 'Sunbelki' has strong anthocyanin. The flowers of 'Cal Depyel' are smaller in diameter than those of 'Sunbelki' and are a deeper yellow colour. 'Cal Depyel' has less conspicuous veins than 'Sunbelki', both on the corolla lobes and on the inner side of the corolla tube. The veins of 'Sunbelki' are red brown, whereas the veins of 'Cal Depyel' are yellow.*

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing to mounding growth habit, broad to very broad width

SHOOT: thick, medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long length, medium to broad width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium to dark green

SEPAL: short, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, funnelform, very small to small diameter, short pedicel

COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, yellow on upper and lower sides, yellow veins, veins weakly conspicuous, weak to moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium, yellow on inner side, weakly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow to light brown after dehiscence

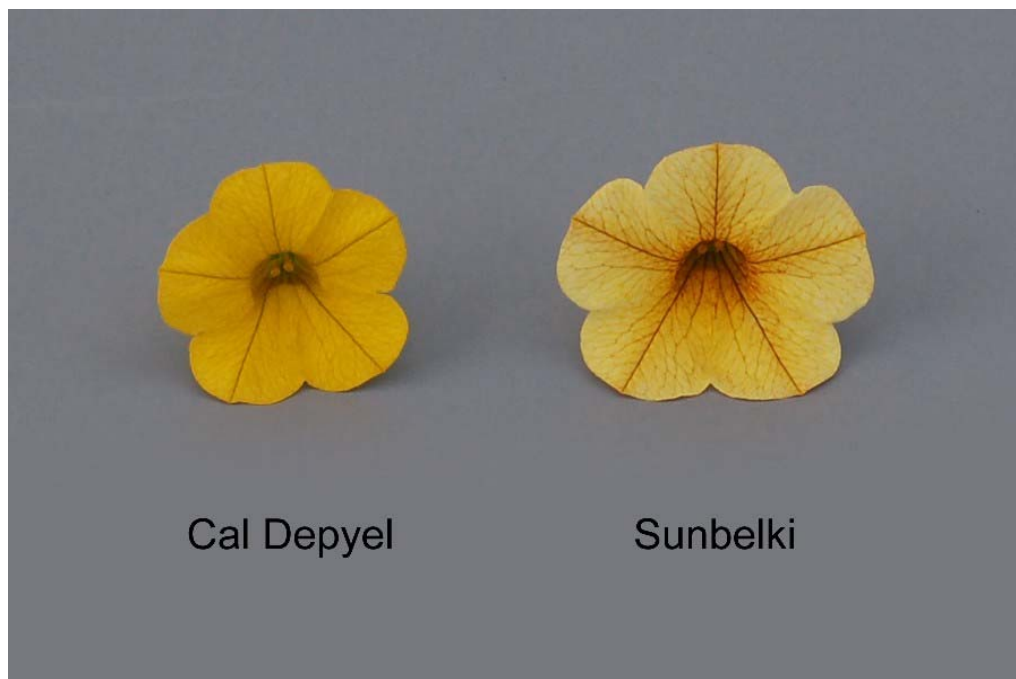
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Cal Depyel' was developed by the breeder, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, California, U.S.A., as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. The new variety originated from the cross made in July 2002 between the female parent '471-1', a proprietary seedling with deep yellow coloured flowers, and the male parent '465-1', a proprietary seedling with deep yellow coloured flowers. The resultant seed was sown in January 2003 and in April 2003 a single plant was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Cal Depyel' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Cal Depyel'**

	'Cal Depyel'	'Sunbelki'*
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	3.0
std. deviation	0.14	0.16
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	9A	10A-B
lower side	12C	10D
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	14A	9B

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'Cal Depyel' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelki' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Cal Goldey'  
**Trade name:** Callie™ Gold with Red Eye  
**Application number:** 05-4652  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Robert Pierce, Watsonville, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunbelki' (Million Bells® Yellow)

**Summary:** *'Cal Goldey'* is a calibrachoa variety which has a more orange yellow main corolla colour than the reference variety *'Sunbelki'*. The flowers of *'Cal Goldey'* have a prominent red coloured "eye" zone at the transition to the corolla tube, whereas *'Sunbelki'* does not have this distinct ring of red secondary colour on the corolla. The veins on the upper side of the corolla of *'Cal Goldey'* are bright red, while those of *'Sunbelki'* are red brown. The veins on the lobes of the corolla of *'Cal Goldey'* are less conspicuous than the veins on *'Sunbelki'*.

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing to mounding growth habit, broad to very broad width

SHOOT: medium to thick, medium to long, strong anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: long to very long, medium to broad width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium to dark green

SEPAL: medium length, lanceolate shape, anthocyanin colouration present

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium diameter, short to medium pedicel

COROLLA: weak lobing, yellow main colour on upper and lower sides, red "eye" zone at transition to corolla tube, red veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, no undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long, yellow on inner side, moderately conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white to yellow before dehiscence, yellow to light brown after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** *'Cal Goldey'* was developed by the breeder, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, California, U.S.A., as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. The new variety originated from the cross made between the female parent *'501-1'*, a proprietary seedling with light orange coloured flowers, and the male parent *'508-1'*, a proprietary seedling with orange coloured flowers. The resultant seed was sown and in 2003 a single plant was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for *'Cal Goldey'* were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10 and 12, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for *'Cal Goldey'***

	<b><i>'Cal Goldey'</i></b>	<b><i>'Sunbelki'</i>*</b>
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	14C with tones of 9A	10A-B
lower side	18B	10D
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	42A	speckles only (53B)
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	14A	9B
* reference variety		



Calibrachoa : 'Cal Goldey' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelki' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kakegawa S62'  
**Trade name:** Colourburst Pro Red  
**Application number:** 04-4032  
**Application date:** 2004/02/11  
**Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Masao Bessho, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USCALI28' (Superbells Red)

**Summary:** 'Kakegawa S62' has a more upright growth habit with shorter shoots than 'USCALI28'. The sepal of 'Kakegawa S62' is slightly wider than 'USCALI28'. 'Kakegawa S62' has a lighter dark purple red flower colour than 'USCALI28'. The veins on the inside of the corolla tube of 'Kakegawa S62' have stronger conspicuousness than 'USCALI28'. 'Kakegawa S62' has a purple red to dark pink red lower side of the corolla lobe while it is brown purple in 'USCALI28'.

#### Description:

PLANT: short height, upright growth habit  
 SHOOT: short, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: shape ranging from elliptic to obovate, broad acute apex, medium green upper side, no variegation, no petiole

FLOWER: single type, absent anthocyanin colouration of sepals  
 COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, rounded to truncate shaped apex of corolla lobe, dark purple red (RHS 46A/60A) upper side, purple red to dark pink red (RHS 59D/53D) lower side  
 COROLLA TUBE (inner side): yellow (RHS 9A), strong conspicuousness of veins

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kakegawa S62' originated from a cross made in November 1998 in Kakegawa, Japan. The female parent was calibrachoa 'Colorburst Cherry' and the male parent was the calibrachoa breeding line 97-1176. In February 1999, F<sub>1</sub> seed was sown from this cross and planted outdoors. Three plants with red flower colour were selected and intercrossed to produce F<sub>2</sub> generation seed. In August 1999, 100 lines of the F<sub>2</sub> seed were grown outdoors. The F<sub>2</sub> plants ranged from extra compact to mounding habit, as well as being either rose or red in flower colour. Two plants were selected for their red flower colour and extra compact habit and were vegetatively propagated. In February



2002, these two selections were evaluated in hanging pots in a greenhouse as well as under field conditions. One selection was chosen based on these evaluations and further evaluated from new vegetative plants in Salinas, California, USA during 2003.

**Tests and Trials:** Test and trials for 'Kakegawa S62' were conducted during the summer of 2005 at Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 13 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

## Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S62'

	'Kakegawa S62'	'USCALI28'*
<i>Sepal width: (mm)</i>		
mean	13.00	8.80
std. deviation	2.26	1.81
<i>Corolla lobe colour: (RHS)</i>		
upper side	46A/60A	53A/B
lower side	59D/53D	186A/B

\* reference variety



Calibrachoa : 'Kakegawa S62' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI28' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kakegawa S79'  
**Trade name:** Cat's Eye Calico  
**Application number:** 04-4120  
**Application date:** 2004/03/18  
**Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeders:** Akinobu Ui, Shizuoka, Japan and Toshimi Ohga, Kikugawa, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunbelki' (Million Bells™ Yellow)

**Summary:** 'Kakegawa S79' has a slightly larger leaf than 'Sunbelki'. The flower diameter of 'Kakegawa S79' is slightly larger than 'Sunbelki'. 'Kakegawa S79' has a yellow to yellow orange flower colour with red to orange brown colour along the midrib and at the transition to the corolla tube while it is yellow in 'Sunbelki'. The inside of the corolla tube of 'Kakegawa S79' has a yellow orange colour while it is yellow to light yellow in 'Sunbelki'.

#### Description:

PLANT: short height, upright to creeping growth habit  
 SHOOT: medium length, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: shape ranging from elliptic to obovate, broad acute to obtuse apex, medium green upper side, no variegation, no petiole

FLOWER: single type, absent anthocyanin colouration of sepals

COROLLA: weak lobing, cuspidate to rounded apex of corolla lobe, yellow to yellow orange (RHS 7C/11A) upper side with red to orange brown (RHS N34A/B) colour along the midrib and at the transition zone to the corolla tube, light yellow (RHS 12D) lower side

COROLLA TUBE (inner side): yellow orange (RHS 13A/B), strong conspicuousness of veins

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kakegawa S79' originated from a cross made in May 2001 in Kakegawa, Japan. The female parent was calibrachoa breeding line 0B-10AA-1A, and the male parent was the calibrachoa breeding line 9B-8AA-1A. In August 2001, F<sub>1</sub> seed was sown from this cross and planted in a greenhouse. Three plants regardless of flower colour or habit were selected and intercrossed to produce F<sub>2</sub> generation seed. In February 2002, 100 lines of the F<sub>2</sub> seed were grown and evaluated. The F<sub>2</sub> plants all had bronze vein flower colour and were either semi-creeping or mounding in habit. Four plants were selected for their bronze vein flower colour and semi-creeping habit and were vegetatively propagated. In the summer of 2002, these four selections were evaluated in 9cm pots in a greenhouse as well as under field conditions. One selection was chosen based on these evaluations and further evaluated from new vegetative plants in August 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** Test and trials for 'Kakegawa S79' were conducted during the summer of 2006 at Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10 cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 13 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

#### Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S79'

	'Kakegawa S79'	'Sunbelki'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.95	2.18
std. deviation	0.14	0.45
<i>Leaf width: (cm)</i>		
mean	0.89	0.65
std. deviation	0.12	0.16

*Corolla lobe colour: (RHS)*

upper side	7C/11A	9A/12A
upper side transition zone	N34A/B	-
lower side	12D	12C

\* reference variety



Calibrachoa : 'Kakegawa S79' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelki' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kakegawa S81'  
**Trade name:** Liricashower Trailing Bright Rose  
**Application number:** 04-4122  
**Application date:** 2004/03/18  
**Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Akinobu Ui, Shizuoka, Japan and Toshimi Ohga, Kikugawa, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Kakegawa S54' (Colorburst Crystal Pink)

**Summary:** 'Kakegawa S81' has a slightly longer leaf than 'Kakegawa S54'. The flower colour of 'Kakegawa S81' is purple to blue pink on the upper side while it is blue pink in 'Kakegawa S54'. 'Kakegawa S81' has a slightly darker violet colour on the lower side of the flower than 'Kakegawa S54'. The corolla tube of 'Kakegawa S81' is slightly longer than 'Kakegawa S54'.

**Description:**

PLANT: short height, upright to creeping growth habit  
 SHOOT: medium length, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: shape ranging from elliptic to obovate, obtuse apex, medium green upper side, no variegation, no petiole

FLOWER: single type, absent anthocyanin colouration of sepals

COROLLA: weak lobing, truncate apex of corolla lobe, purple to blue pink (RHS N74B/C) upper side with white at

the transition zone to the corolla tube, violet (RHS 75A) lower side  
 COROLLA TUBE (inner side): light yellow (RHS 11B), medium conspicuousness of veins

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Kakegawa S81’ originated from a cross made in November 1998 in Kakegawa, Japan. The female parent was calibrachoa breeding line 982-1 and the male parent was the calibrachoa breeding line K7-1158. In February 1999, F<sub>1</sub> seed was sown from this cross and planted in a greenhouse. Four plants with purple pink flower colour and semi-creeping habit were selected and intercrossed to produce F<sub>2</sub> generation seed. In August 1999, 120 lines of the F<sub>2</sub> seed were evaluated. The F<sub>2</sub> plants ranged from mounding to semi-creeping habit, as well as being either rose-pink, blue and white in flower colour. One plant was selected for their deep rose flower colour and extra semi-creeping habit and were vegetatively propagated. This selection was evaluated in 9cm pots in a greenhouse as well as under field conditions.

**Tests and Trials:** Test and trials for ‘Kakegawa S81’ were Trial was conducted during the summer of 2006 at Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10 cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 13 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Kakegawa S81’**

	‘Kakegawa S81’	‘Kakegawa S54’*
<i>Leaf length: (cm)</i>		
mean	4.03	2.96
std. deviation	0.60	0.39
<i>Corolla lobe colour: (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74B/C	N74C/D
upper side transition zone	white	-
lower side	75A	75A/B

\* reference variety



Calibrachoa : ‘Kakegawa S81’ (left) with reference variety ‘Kakegawa S54’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiecadros'  
**Trade name:** Spring Fling Rose  
**Application number:** 02-3233  
**Application date:** 2002/09/04  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V., Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunbelkupi' (Million Bells™ Trailing Pink)

**Summary:** 'Kiecadros' has stronger anthocyanin colouration of the shoot than 'Sunbelkupi'. The flower of 'Kiecadros' has a smaller diameter than 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Kiecadros' has a blue pink colour to the lower side of the flower while it is violet in 'Sunbelkupi'. At the transition zone to the corolla tube, 'Kiecadros' has a purple red colour while it is violet in 'Sunbelkupi'. 'Kiecadros' has a yellow orange colour on the inside of the corolla tube while it is light yellow brown in 'Sunbelkupi'.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium height, upright to creeping growth habit  
 SHOOT: medium to long, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: shape ranging from elliptic to obovate, broad acute to obtuse apex, medium green upper side, no variegation, no petiole

FLOWER: single type, absent anthocyanin colouration of sepals

COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, rounded to truncate shaped apex of corolla lobe, purple upper side with purple red at the transition zone to the corolla tube, blue pink lower side

COROLLA TUBE (inner side): yellow orange (RHS 11A), medium conspicuousness of veins

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiecadros' originated from a cross made in 1999 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands, between two inbred lines. The female parent was line KA-1790 and the male parent line KA-11-1777. 'Kiecadros' was selected from the seedling population in 2000 based on its rose flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Test and trials for 'Kiecadros' were conducted during the summer of 2006 at Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10 cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 13 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Kiecadros'**

	'Kiecadros'	'Sunbelkupi'*
<i>Flower diameter: (mm)</i>		
mean	27.40	32.60
std. deviation	2.12	2.01
<i>Corolla lobe colour: (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A/B	N74A
upper side transition zone	N66A	N87A
lower side	72C	N78C/D

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'Kiecadros' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelkupi' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiecalem'  
**Trade name:** Spring Fling Lemon  
**Application number:** 04-4050  
**Application date:** 2004/02/20  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, B.V., Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunbelki' (Million Bells™ Yellow)

**Summary:** 'Kiecalem' is a calibrachoa variety that has lighter yellow flowers than the reference variety 'Sunbelki'. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube of 'Kiecalem' are weakly conspicuous, whereas 'Sunbelki' has strongly conspicuous veins on the inner side of the corolla tube.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright to creeping growth habit  
**SHOOT:** medium length, no anthocyanin colouration  
**LEAF:** elliptic to obovate, broad acute apex, medium green, no petiole

**SEPAL:** no anthocyanin

**FLOWER:** single, medium diameter

**COROLLA:** weak lobing, light yellow main colour, darker yellow secondary colour at transition to corolla tube and along midrib, apex cuspidate to rounded

**COROLLA TUBE:** bright yellow on inner side, weakly conspicuous veins

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiecalem' originated from the hybridization of two unnamed seedlings in Venhuizen, The Netherlands in 2000. The F<sub>1</sub> seedlings were grown out and hybridized with an unnamed light yellow coloured seedling in 2001. The line was designated #3635 and in 2002, was selected as the new variety. Initial selection criteria were plant

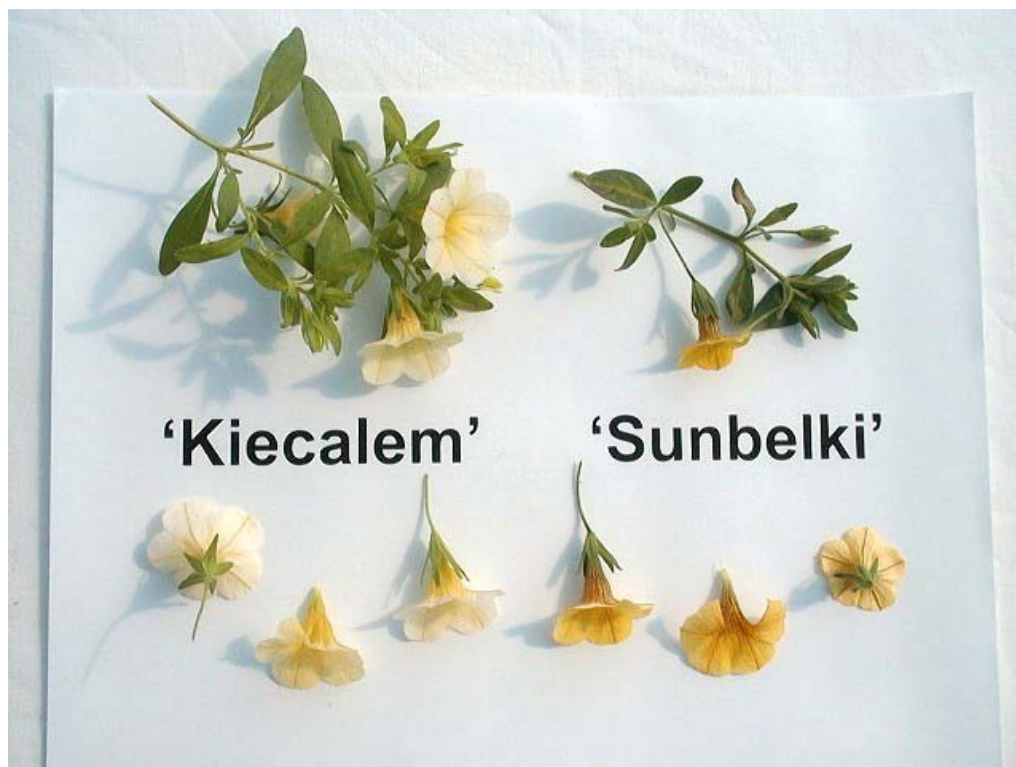
habit, flower colour, and flower size. Additional selection criteria for vigour and health, reliable propagation and cutting stability were subsequently used to select the new variety.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for ‘Kiecalem’ were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 25 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Kiecalem’**

	<b>‘Kiecalem’</b>	<b>‘Sunbelki’*</b>
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	4D	9A to 12A
lower side	4D	12C (with darker midrib vein)
<i>Secondary colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
upper side	6C	none
<i>Main colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	12B	12B-C

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : ‘Kiecalem’ (left) with reference variety ‘Sunbelki’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiecawit'  
**Trade name:** Spring Fling White  
**Application number:** 04-4049  
**Application date:** 2004/02/20  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V., Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USCALI6' (Superbells™ White)

**Summary:** 'Kiecawit' is a calibrachoa variety that has smaller flowers than the reference variety 'USCALI6'. The flowers of both varieties are white. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'Kiecawit' is a yellow green colour while the inner side of the tube of 'USCALI6' is a more yellowish shade of green yellow.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit  
 SHOOT: medium length, no anthocyanin colouration  
 LEAF: elliptic to obovate, broad acute apex, medium green, no petiole

SEPAL: no anthocyanin

FLOWER: single, medium diameter

COROLLA: weak to medium lobing, white main colour, apex cuspidate to rounded

COROLLA TUBE: yellow green on inner side, moderately conspicuous veins

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiecawit' originated from the cross of 'Carillion' with an unnamed seedling in Venhuizen, The Netherlands in 2000. The F<sub>1</sub> seedlings were grown out and backcrossed to 'Carillion' in 2001. The line was designated #2754 and in 2002, clone #1 was selected as the new variety. Initial selection criteria were plant habit, flower colour, and flower size. Additional selection criteria for vigour and health, reliable propagation and cutting stability were subsequently used to select the new variety.

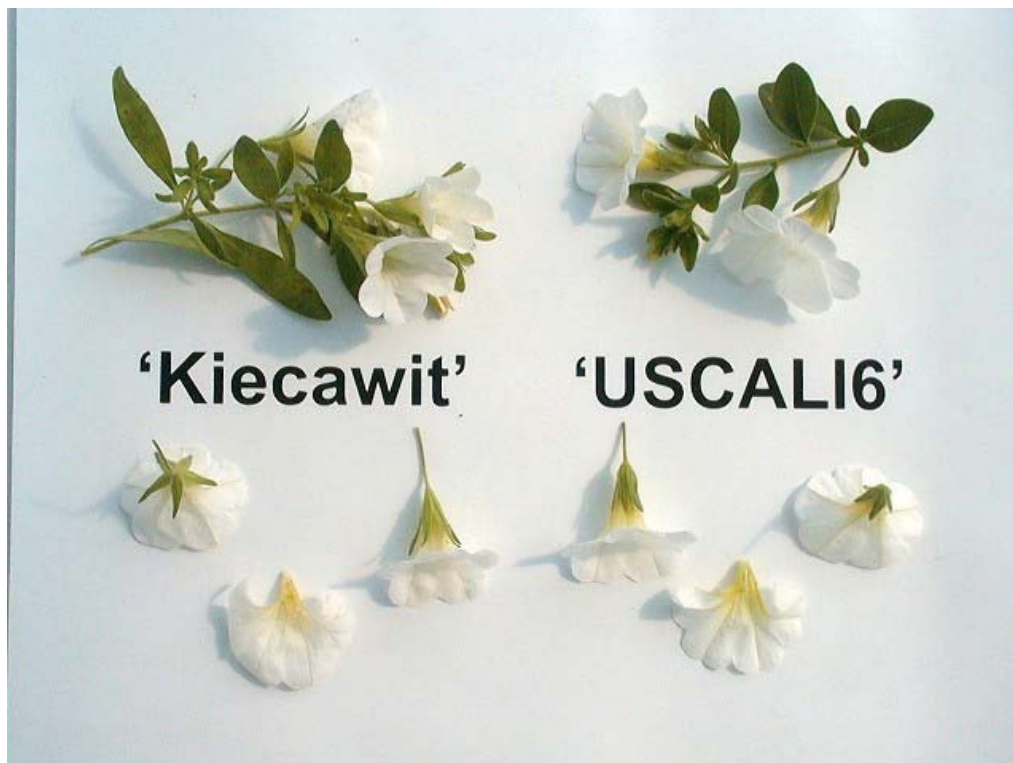
**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Kiecawit' were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 25 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Kiecawit'**

	'Kiecawit'	'USCALI6'*
<i>Diameter of corolla (mm)</i>		
mean	25.2	33.0
std. deviation	2.30	1.25
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	155D	155D
lower side	155D	155D
<i>Main colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	150D	1D

\* reference variety





**Calibrachoa** : 'Kiecawit' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI6' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiecayel'  
**Trade name:** Spring Fling Yellow  
**Application number:** 02-3236  
**Application date:** 2002/09/04  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V., Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunbelki' (Million Bells™ Yellow)

**Summary:** 'Kiecayel' has a slightly longer leaf than 'Sunbelki'. The flower colour of 'Kiecayel' is yellow orange with fine red spots while it is yellow in 'Sunbelki'. 'Kiecayel' has less conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'Sunbelki'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** short height, upright to creeping growth habit

**SHOOT:** medium to long, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF BLADE:** shape ranging from elliptic to obovate, broad acute to obtuse apex, medium green upper side, no variegation, no petiole

**FLOWER:** single type, absent anthocyanin colouration of sepals

**COROLLA:** weak lobing, cuspidate to rounded apex of corolla lobe, yellow orange upper side, light yellow lower side

**COROLLA TUBE (inner side):** yellow orange to light yellow (RHS 13C/11B), medium conspicuousness of veins

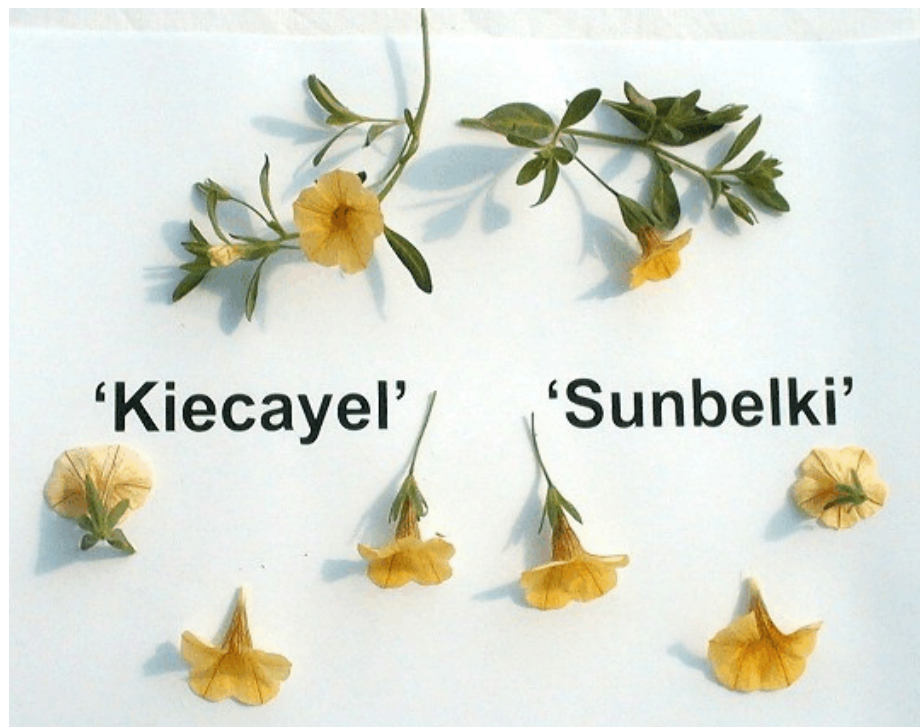
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiecayel' originated from a cross made in 1998 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands between

two inbred lines. The female parent was line P5/98 and the male parent line (P21/98 x N15/97). 'Kiecayel' was selected from the seedling population in 1999 based on its yellow flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Test and trials for 'Kiecayel' were conducted during the summer of 2006 at Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10 cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 13 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Kiecayel'**

	'Kiecayel'	'Sunbelki'*
<i>Leaf length: (cm)</i>		
mean	3.11	2.18
std. deviation	0.36	0.45
<i>Corolla lobe colour: (RHS)</i>		
upper side	11A/13C	9A/12A
lower side	12C/D	12C
* reference variety		



**Calibrachoa** : 'Kiecayel' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelki' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEC03092'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Blue  
**Application number:** 04-4254  
**Application date:** 2004/06/22  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'KLEC02070' (MiniFamous™ Dark Blue Evolution)

**Summary:** 'KLEC03092' is a calibrachoa variety which has larger flowers with stronger lobing of the corolla than the reference variety 'KLEC02070'. 'KLEC03092' has light yellow secondary colour, extending from the corolla tube onto the lower lobes of the corolla at the transition to the tube. 'KLEC02070' has dark violet at the transition to the corolla tube.

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing growth habit, medium to broad width

SHOOT: thin, medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long, medium to broad width, elliptic, narrow to broad acute apex, medium to dark green

SEPAL: medium length, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnelform, large diameter, short pedicel

COROLLA: medium to strong lobing, violet on upper side, yellow secondary colour at transition to corolla tube on lower lobes only, blue violet on lower side, purple veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow on inner side, weakly to moderately conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow to light brown after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLEC03092' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany. The new variety originated from a controlled cross made between the proprietary seedlings T111 and S51 in 2001. From this cross, the new variety designated 'KLEC03092' was selected in the summer of 2002, based on flower colour. The new variety was evaluated at greenhouse trials in Stuttgart in 2003 and 2004 and assessed for rooting, flowering and growth characteristics. Outdoor performance trials were conducted during 2002 and 2003 to assess outdoor performance, quality of flowers and resistance to weather and diseases.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'KLEC03092' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11 and 12, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'KLEC03092'**

	'KLEC03092'	'KLEC02070'*
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>		
mean	3.6	3.0
std. deviation	0.32	0.15
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N87A	N87A
lower side	N88D	N87C
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	7C	83A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7C	7D
* reference variety		



Calibrachoa : 'KLEC03092' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC02070' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEC04087'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Sun Pink  
**Application number:** 04-4256  
**Application date:** 2004/06/22  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USCALI11' (Superbells® Pink)

**Summary:** 'KLEC04087' is a calibrachoa variety which has a similar flower colour to 'USCALI11' but the candidate variety has more conspicuous veins on the upper and lower sides of the corolla than the reference variety. 'KLEC04087' also has a more cascading plant growth habit and narrower plants than 'USCALI11', which has a horizontal to mounding growth habit. 'KLEC04087' has shorter, narrower leaves than 'USCALI11'.

**Description:**

PLANT: cascading growth habit, narrow width  
 SHOOT: very thin, short to medium length, no anthocyanin colouration  
 LEAF: short, narrow, elliptic, narrow acute apex, light to medium green

SEPAL: medium to long, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium to large diameter, medium length pedicel

COROLLA: weak to medium lobing, purple on upper side, blue pink on lower side, red purple veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow on inner side, weakly to moderately conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLEC04087' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany. The new variety originated from a controlled cross made in 1997 between the proprietary seedlings J7 and J18. From this cross, the new variety designated 'KLEC04087' was selected in the summer of 1998, based on flower colour. The new variety was evaluated at greenhouse trials in Stuttgart from 1999 to 2004 and assessed for rooting, flowering and growth characteristics. Outdoor performance trials were conducted from 2000 to 2003 to assess outdoor performance, quality of flowers and resistance to weather and diseases.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'KLEC04087' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'KLEC04087'**

	'KLEC04087'	'USCALI11'*
<i>Length of leaf blade (cm)</i>		
mean	2.7	4.0
std. deviation	0.33	0.34
<i>Width of leaf blade (cm)</i>		
mean	0.8	1.3
std. deviation	0.15	0.15
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74B	N74B
lower side	lighter than 72D	N74C
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7B	7A

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'KLEC04087' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI11' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEC04088'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Dark Pink + Eye  
**Application number:** 04-4257  
**Application date:** 2004/06/22  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'KLEC01062' (MiniFamous™ Light Pink with Eye Evolution)

**Summary:** 'KLEC04088' is a calibrachoa variety which has flowers with a very weakly lobed corolla, whereas 'KLEC01062' has moderate corolla lobing. The major difference between the two varieties is the main colour of the upper and lower sides of the corolla. The flowers of 'KLEC04088' are pinkish purple, compared with 'KLEC01062' which has light blue pink flowers.

**Description:**

PLANT: spreading growth habit, broad width

SHOOT: thin, medium length, strong anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium length, narrow to medium width, elliptic and obovate, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium length, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium to large diameter, medium to long pedicel

COROLLA: very weak lobing, pinkish purple on upper side, blue pink on lower side, red purple eye zone at transition to corolla tube, purple veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, yellow on inner side, strongly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellow before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLEC04088' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany. The new variety originated from an open pollination of the proprietary seedling U43 conducted in 2001. The new variety designated 'KLEC04088' was selected in the summer of 2002, based on flower colour. The new variety was evaluated at greenhouse trials in Stuttgart during 2003 and 2004 and assessed for rooting, flowering and growth characteristics. Outdoor performance trials were conducted during 2002 and 2003 to assess outdoor performance, quality of flowers and resistance to weather and diseases.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'KLEC04088' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'KLEC04088'**

	'KLEC04088'	'KLEC01062'*
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	pinker than N74C	69B
lower side	lighter than N74D	69D
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	67A	71D
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	9A	9A

\* reference variety



Calibrachoa : 'KLEC04088' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC01062' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLECA05101'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4981  
**Application date:** 2005/06/28  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'KLEC01055' (MiniFamous™ Cherry Pink)

**Summary:** 'KLECA05101' is a calibrachoa variety which flowers earlier than 'KLEC01055'. The corolla of 'KLECA05101' is more lobed than that of the reference variety. The two varieties differ slightly in main colour of the upper side of the corolla. 'KLECA05101' is a lighter red purple colour than 'KLEC01055'. Both varieties have yellow colour from the corolla tube which extends onto the lower corolla lobes at the transition to the tube. However, the yellow spot in the candidate variety 'KLECA05101' is lighter yellow and edged with white.

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing growth habit, medium to broad width

SHOOT: thin, medium length, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium length, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium diameter, medium to long pedicel

COROLLA: moderate to strong lobing, purple main colour on upper side, yellow secondary colour extending onto corolla lobe at transition to corolla tube, red purple veins, veins weakly to moderately conspicuous, moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow on inner side, weakly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellow before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLECA05101' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany. The new variety originated from a controlled cross made between the proprietary seedlings T73 and S51. From this cross, 18 seedlings were selected in Stuttgart, for criteria based on flower colour and growth habit. One of these seedlings was designated 'KLECA05101'. The new variety was evaluated at greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for flowering time and growth habit.

Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess rain resistance and tolerance to powdery mildew.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'KLECA05101' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'KLECA05101'**

	'KLECA05101'	'KLEC01055'*
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A-B	more red than N74A
lower side	72D	72C-D
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	7A	9A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7A	9A

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'KLECA05101' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC01055' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'KLECA05104'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Lemon Evolution  
**Application number:** 05-4983  
**Application date:** 2005/06/28  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'KLEC03097' (MiniFamous™ Yellow)

**Summary:** 'KLECA05104' is a calibrachoa variety which has larger flowers than the reference variety 'KLEC03097'. The main colour of the upper side of the corolla of 'KLECA05104' is a lighter yellow colour than 'KLEC03097' and the lower side of the corolla of 'KLECA05104' is nearly white, whereas it is light yellow in 'KLEC03097'.

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing growth habit, medium width

SHOOT: medium thickness, short to medium length, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: long, narrow to medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium to long, rhombic shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnellform, medium to large diameter, medium to long pedicel

COROLLA: weak to medium lobing, light yellow main colour on upper side, whitish on lower side, yellow veins, veins weakly conspicuous, moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long, yellow on inner side, very weakly to weakly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellowish white to yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLECA05104' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany. The new variety originated from a controlled cross made between the proprietary seedlings U129 and an unknown male parent. From this cross, 11 seedlings were selected in Stuttgart, for criteria based on flower colour and growth habit. One of these seedlings was designated 'KLECA05104'. The new variety was evaluated at greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for flowering time and growth habit. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess rain resistance and tolerance to powdery mildew.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'KLECA05104' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'KLECA05104'**

	'KLECA05104'	'KLEC03097'*
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>		
mean	3.4	2.9
std. deviation	0.14	0.12
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	9A fading to 155D	8B with 9A at base
lower side	155D	8D
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7B	darker than 9A

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'KLECA05104' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC03097' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLECA05109'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Lavender  
**Application number:** 05-4984  
**Application date:** 2005/06/28  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'KLEC03079' (MiniFamous™ Light Blue)

**Summary:** 'KLECA05109' is a calibrachoa variety which has very strong anthocyanin colouration in the shoots, compared with 'KLEC03079' which has weak to medium anthocyanin in the shoots. The main colour of the upper side of the corolla of 'KLECA05109' is a lighter violet colour than the reference variety. 'KLECA05109' has a longer corolla tube than 'KLEC03079'.

**Description:**

PLANT: cascading growth habit, medium width

SHOOT: thin, medium length, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long, narrow to medium width, elliptic and obovate, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium to long, rhombic shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium to large diameter, short to medium pedicel

COROLLA: weak to medium lobing, violet on upper side with slightly darker intensity towards transition to corolla tube, light blue violet on lower side, purple veins, veins moderately conspicuous, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow on inner side, moderately conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLECA05109' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany. The new variety originated from a controlled cross made between the proprietary seedlings U31 and S69. From this cross, 13 seedlings were selected in Stuttgart, for criteria based on flower colour and growth habit. In May 2003 one of these seedlings was designated 'KLECA05109'. The new variety was evaluated at greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for flowering time and growth habit. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess rain resistance and tolerance to powdery mildew.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'KLECA05109' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006

in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'KLECA05109'**

	'KLECA05109'	'KLEC03079'*
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N87D (N87B near tube)	N87A-B
lower side	lighter than 85A	N87C
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7A	7A
<i>Length of corolla tube (mm)</i>		
mean	17.4	13.7
std. deviation	1.07	0.67

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'KLECA05109' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC03079' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLECA05115'  
**Trade name:** MiniFamous™ Compact Burgundy  
**Application number:** 05-4987  
**Application date:** 2005/06/28  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USCALI17' (Superbells® Cherry Red)

**Summary:** 'KLECA05115' is a calibrachoa variety which differs slightly from 'USCALI17' in the colours of the upper and lower sides of the corolla. The main difference between the two varieties is the conspicuousness of the veins.

'KLECA05115' has very prominent, dark purple (nearly black) midveins on the upper and lower sides of the corolla and very strongly conspicuous, dark purple veins in the corolla tube. By comparison, the veins of 'USCALI17' are weakly conspicuous, and similar in colour to the corolla itself.

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing to horizontal growth habit, medium width

SHOOT: thin, medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: short to medium, narrow width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium length, rhombic shape, anthocyanin colouration present at base only

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium diameter, short to medium pedicel

COROLLA: medium lobing, purple red on upper side with violet tones near margin, grey purple on lower side, dark purple veins, midveins strongly conspicuous, medium to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short, yellow on inner side, very strongly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLECA05115' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany. The new variety originated from a controlled cross made between the proprietary seedlings U52 and J49. From this cross, 8 seedlings were selected in Stuttgart, for criteria based on flower colour and growth habit. In May 2003 one of these seedlings was designated 'KLECA05115'. The new variety was evaluated at greenhouse trials in Stuttgart and assessed for flowering time and growth habit. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess rain resistance and tolerance to powdery mildew.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'KLECA05115' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 5, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'KLECA05115'**

	'KLECA05115'	'USCALI17'*
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N66A with N78A near margin	N74A (N66A near centre and midveins)
lower side	greyer than 70B	N66C
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7A	14B
* reference variety		



**Calibrachoa** : 'KLECA05115' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI17' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunbelflam'  
**Trade name:** Million Bells® Flamingo  
**Application number:** 05-5073  
**Application date:** 2005/10/03  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Cal Pink' (Callie™ Pink)

**Summary:** *'Sunbelflam' is a calibrachoa variety which has longer sepals and longer pedicels than the reference variety 'Cal Pink'. The two varieties differ slightly in main colour of the upper side of the corolla.*

**Description:**

PLANT: spreading and mounding growth habit, broad to very broad width  
 SHOOT: medium thickness, medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration  
 LEAF: short to medium length, narrow width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium to long, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium diameter, medium to long pedicel

COROLLA: weak lobing, blue pink on upper side, light blue pink on lower side, dark purple red eye zone at transition to corolla tube, red veins, main veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, secondary veins very weakly conspicuous, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow on inner side, strongly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellow before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunbelflam' was developed from a cross between the female parent '9P6' and the male parent '9L2' which was conducted at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in April 2001. In September 2001, 50 seedlings were obtained and sown in pots in a greenhouse. One seedling was selected for its flower colour and growth habit in September 2002. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and observed in a trial from April to September 2003. The botanical characteristics of that plant were then examined. As a result, it was concluded that the selected *Calibrachoa* plant is distinguishable from any other variety. The new variety was named 'Sunbelflam'.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Sunbelflam' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in

St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 4, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Sunbelflam'**

	'Sunbelflam'	'Cal Pink'*
<i>Length of sepal (mm)</i>		
mean	15.1	12.6
std. deviation	1.10	0.97
<i>Length of pedicel (cm)</i>		
mean	1.8	1.3
std. deviation	0.22	0.13
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	73A fading to pinker than N74D	72D
lower side	more purple than 62C	75B-D
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	53A fading to 53C-D	53D
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	9A	7A

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'Sunbelflam' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Pink' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunbelore'  
**Synonym:** Sunbel Orange (European Union)  
**Trade name:** Million Bells® Tangerine  
**Application number:** 05-5072  
**Application date:** 2005/10/03  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan

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

**Breeder:** Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Cal Oran' (Callie™ Orange) and 'USCALI671M' (Superbells® Peach)

**Summary:** 'Sunbelore' is a calibrachoa variety which has larger flowers than 'USCALI671M' but smaller flowers than 'Cal Oran'. The three varieties differ mainly in the colour of the corolla. 'Sunbelore' has very weak anthocyanin colouration on the shoots, whereas 'Cal Oran' has very strong anthocyanin colouration. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube are moderately conspicuous in 'Sunbelore' but strongly conspicuous in 'Cal Oran'.

**Description:**

PLANT: mounding growth habit, broad to very broad width

SHOOT: medium thickness, medium to long, very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium length, medium to broad width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: short to medium, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnellform, small to medium diameter, short pedicel

COROLLA: medium lobing, orange on upper side, lighter orange on lower side, red eye zone at transition to corolla tube, red and orange veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short, yellow on inner side, moderately conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellow before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunbelore' was developed from a cross between the female parent '9013' and the male parent '9019' which was conducted at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in April 2001. In September 2001, 50 seedlings were obtained and sown in pots in a greenhouse. One seedling was selected for its flower colour. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and observed in a trial from April to September 2003. The botanical characteristics of that plant were then examined. As a result, it was concluded that the selected *Calibrachoa* plant is distinguishable from any other variety. The new variety was named 'Sunbelore'.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Sunbelore' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 5 and 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Sunbelore'**

	'Sunbelore'	'Cal Oran'*	'USCALI671M**
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>			
mean	2.8	3.3	2.6
std. deviation	0.07	0.22	0.13
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
upper side	29A-B (23B at margins)	28A-B	29C-D
lower side	26D	27A	29D
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
upper side	42A	N34A	N30A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	14A	9A	17B
* reference variety			



**Calibrachoa** : 'Sunbelore' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Oran' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunbelsuka'  
**Trade name:** Million Bells® Royal Red  
**Application number:** 05-4632  
**Application date:** 2005/03/15  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Sunbelre' (Million Bells® Red)

**Summary:** 'Sunbelsuka' is a calibrachoa variety which has flowers that differ slightly in main colour from the flowers of 'Sunbelre'. 'Sunbelsuka' has strongly to very strongly conspicuous veins on the inner side of the corolla tube, whereas 'Sunbelre' has moderately conspicuous veins.

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright to trailing growth habit, broad width

SHOOT: thin, medium length, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: short to medium length, narrow width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium length, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnelform, small to medium diameter, medium to long pedicel

COROLLA: weak to medium lobing, red on upper side, purple red on lower side, red veins, veins weakly conspicuous, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, yellow on inner side, strongly to very strongly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunbelsuka' was developed from a cross between the female parent 'R10' and the male parent 'E20' which was conducted at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in April 2001. In September 2001, 50 seedlings were obtained and sown in pots in a greenhouse. One seedling was selected for its flower colour and growth habit. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and observed in a trial from April to September 2003. The botanical characteristics of that plant were then examined. As a result, it was concluded that the selected *Calibrachoa* plant is distinguishable from any other variety. The new variety was named 'Sunbelsuka'.



**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Sunbelsuka' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 5, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Sunbelsuka'**

	'Sunbelsuka'	'Sunbelre**
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	50A with tones of 51A	46C with tones of 53D
lower side	54C with tones of 54B	54C with tones of 54B
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	9A	14B

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'Sunbelsuka' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelre' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'USCALI671M'  
**Trade name:** Superbells® Peach  
**Application number:** 05-4877  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Cal Oran' (Callie™ Orange)

**Summary:** 'USCALI671M' is a calibrachoa variety which has small flowers that are orange pink in colour, whereas

'Cal Oran' has larger flowers that are orange red to orange in colour. The colour of the inner side of the corolla tube is yellow orange in 'USCALI671M' compared with 'Cal Oran' which has a yellow corolla tube.

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing to mounding growth habit, medium to broad width

SHOOT: medium thickness, medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium length, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: short to medium length, lanceolate shape, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnellform, small diameter, short to medium pedicel

COROLLA: weak lobing, orange pink on upper side, orange pink with pink tones on lower side, red secondary colour at transition to corolla tube, red veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, yellow orange on inner side, weakly to moderately conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellow before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

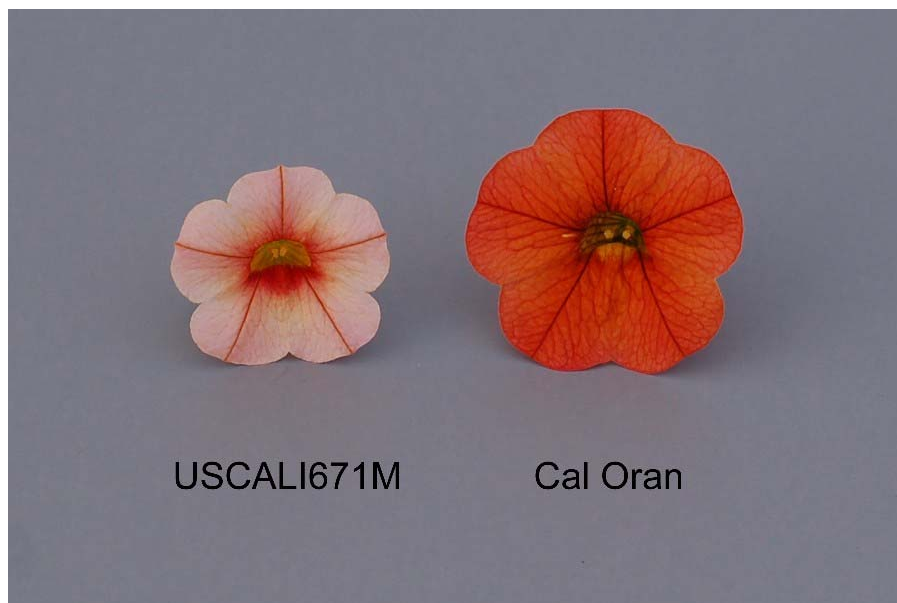
**Origin and Breeding:** 'USCALI671M' was developed from a mutation in a seedling C67-1, bred by the breeder. It was discovered as a branch mutation of C67-1 on June 28, 2002 in Gensingen, Germany. The new variety was selected based on a semi-upright plant habit, unique flower colour and superior summer performance.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'USCALI671M' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'USCALI671M'**

	'USCALI671M'	'Cal Oran'*
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	3.3
std. deviation	0.13	0.22
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	29C-D	28A-B with pink tones
lower side	29D with pink tones	27A
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N30A	N34A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	17B	9A

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'USCALI671M' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Oran' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'USCALI99'  
**Trade name:** Superbells® Plum  
**Application number:** 05-4875  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Kakegawa S41' (Colorburst Violet)

**Summary:** 'USCALI99' is a calibrachoa variety which has slightly darker coloured flowers than 'Kakegawa S41'. The upper side of the corolla of 'USCALI99' also has a dark violet secondary colour at the transition to the corolla tube, whereas the reference variety has no secondary colour. 'USCALI99' also has a longer corolla tube than 'Kakegawa S41'.

**Description:**

PLANT: spreading growth habit, broad to very broad width  
 SHOOT: thin, medium length, strong anthocyanin colouration  
 LEAF: medium to long, medium to broad, elliptic, narrow acute apex, medium green

SEPAL: medium to long, lanceolate shape, anthocyanin colouration present at base only

FLOWER: single, funnelform, medium to large diameter, short to medium pedicel

COROLLA: medium lobing, violet on upper side, violet on lower side, dark violet secondary colour at transition to corolla tube, purple veins, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous, moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long to very long, yellow on inner side, moderately to strongly conspicuous veins

ANTHER: yellowish white before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'USCALI99' originated from controlled cross conducted in Hikone, Shiga, Japan on April 5, 2000. A purple flowered seedling designated as C2903 was the female parent and a blue flowered seedling designated as K-1 was the male parent. The new variety was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 24, 2001, in Gensingen, Germany. It was selected based on a semi-upright plant habit, tolerance to heat, flower size, and *Thielaviopsis* resistance. The new variety was first propagated by vegetative cuttings in Gensingen, Germany on June

24, 2001.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'USCALI99' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants of each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 10 inch baskets on April 20, 2006. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 7 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 12, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'USCALI99'**

	'USCALI99'	'Kakegawa S41'*
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N81A	N80A
lower side	N80B	N78D
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N79B	none
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7A	7A
<i>Length of corolla tube (mm)</i>		
mean	19.7	16.3
std. deviation	1.70	0.82

\* reference variety



**Calibrachoa** : 'USCALI99' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S41' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CAMPANULA

**CAMPANULA**  
(*Campanula x haylodgensis* hort.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMH01'  
**Application number:** 03-3925  
**Application date:** 2003/12/10  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Blue Wonder'

**Summary:** 'PKMH01' has a slightly longer leaf than 'Blue Wonder'. The petiole of 'PKMH01' is slightly shorter than 'Blue Wonder'. 'PKMH01' is a single flower type while 'Blue Wonder' is a double. The diameter of the corolla of 'PKMH01' is slightly wider than 'Blue Wonder'. 'PKMH01' has a lighter violet blue flower than 'Blue Wonder'.

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated perennial, horizontal to arching growth habit

STEM: medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: arranged in a rosette at the base and alternate along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, cuneate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: almost continuous flowering in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type, positioned terminally, drooping attitude

FLOWER: single type, upright to pendulous attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, upper side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91C/92C), lower side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91B/C)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMH01' was discovered as a mutation in a controlled environment from a population of unidentified *Campanula x haylodgensis* during March 2000 in Odense, Denmark. Selection was based on free year round flowering habit, flower colour, flower attitude, and single type flowers.

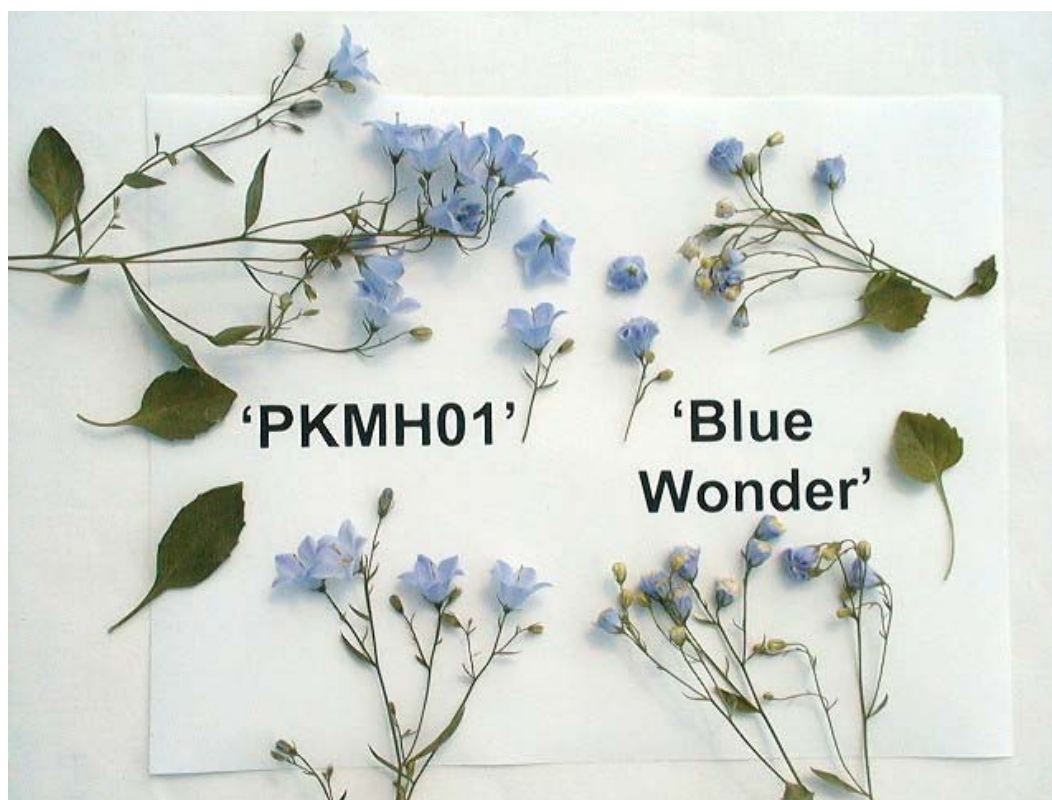
**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'PKMH01'**

	'PKMH01'	'Blue Wonder'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.60	2.56
std. deviation	0.41	0.38
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.41	2.05
std. deviation	0.42	0.48

<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.18	1.39
std. deviation	0.13	0.16
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	91C/92C	92A/B
lower side	91B/C	92C

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'PKMH01' (left) with reference variety 'Blue Wonder' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMH02'  
**Trade name:** Elizabeth Wonder  
**Application number:** 03-3924  
**Application date:** 2003/12/10  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Blue Wonder'

**Summary:** 'PKMH02' has a slightly shorter petiole than 'Blue Wonder'. The flower colour of 'PKMH02' is a lighter violet blue colour than 'Blue Wonder'.

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated perennial, horizontal to arching growth habit  
 STEM: medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: arranged in a rosette at the base and alternate along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, cuneate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: almost continuous flowering in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type positioned terminally, drooping attitude

FLOWER: double type, upright to pendulous attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five completely fused small sized lobes, campanulate shape, upper side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91C/D), lower side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91C/D)

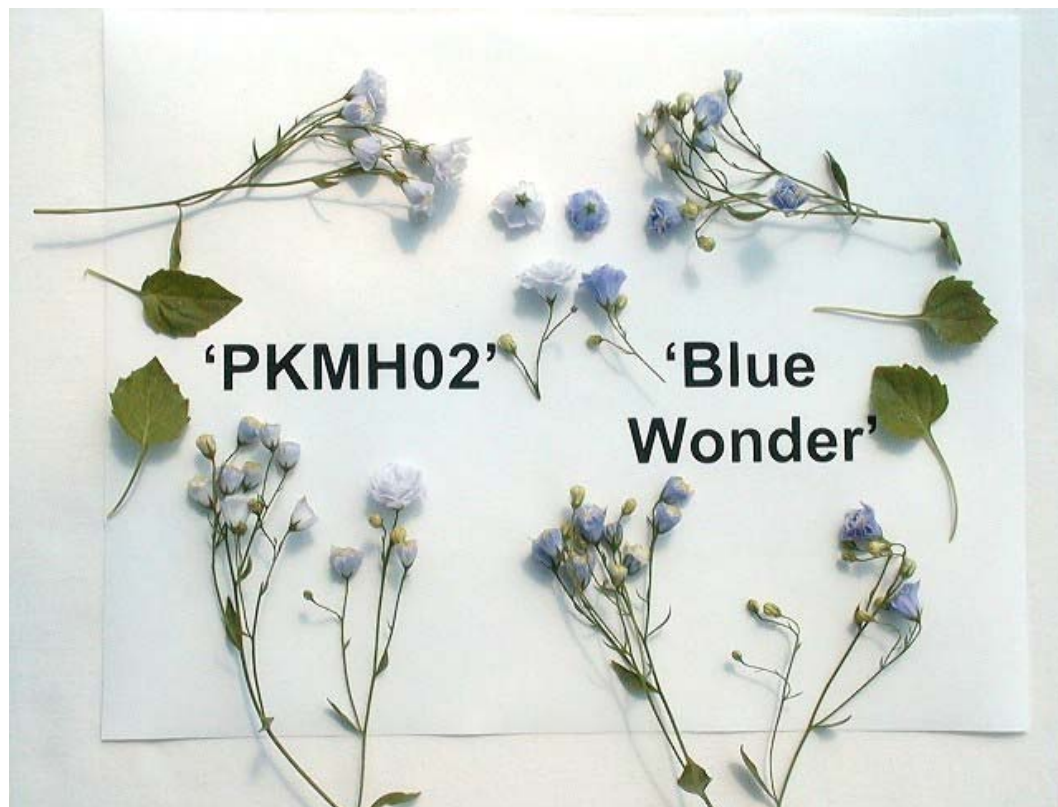
**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMH02' was discovered as a mutation in a controlled environment from a population of unidentified *Campanula x haylodgensis* sensu strictu during the spring of 2001 in Odense, Denmark. Selection was based on compact free year round flowering habit, flower colour, and flower attitude.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'PKMH02'**

	'PKMH02'	'Blue Wonder'*
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.59	2.05
std. deviation	0.42	0.48
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	91C/D	92A/B
lower side	91C/D	92C

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'PKMH02' (left) and reference variety 'Blue Wonder' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMH03'  
**Trade name:** White Fairy  
**Application number:** 03-3922  
**Application date:** 2003/12/10  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Marion Fisher'

**Summary:** 'PKMH03' has a larger plant than 'Marion Fisher'. The leaf of 'PKMH03' is slightly smaller than 'Marion Fisher'. 'PKMH03' has a single flower type while 'Marion Fisher' is a double type. The corolla diameter of 'PKMH03' is slightly wider than 'Marion Fisher'.

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated perennial, horizontal to arching growth habit  
 STEM: medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: arranged in a rosette at the base and alternate along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, cuneate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: almost continuous flowering in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type located terminally, drooping attitude

FLOWER: single type, upright to pendulous attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, upper side of lobe white (RHS 155A), lower side of lobe white (RHS 155A)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMH03' was discovered as a mutation in a controlled environment from a production batch of *Campanula x haylodgensis* variety 'Marion Fisher' during the spring of 2001 in Odense, Denmark. Selection was based on free year round flowering, and sturdy compact habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

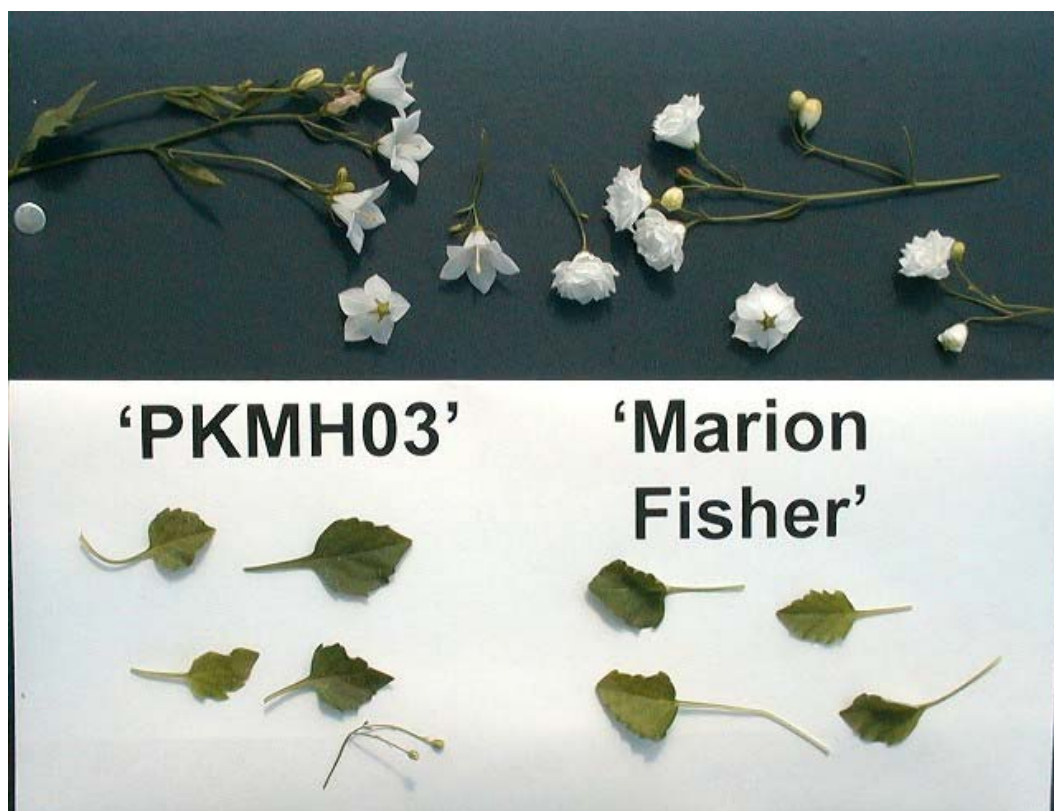
**Comparison table for 'PKMH03'**

	'PKMH03'	'Marion Fisher'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	17.64	12.57
std. deviation	2.50	1.62
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	28.86	23.86
std. deviation	1.95	1.57
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.96	2.23
std. deviation	0.27	0.26
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.60	1.91
std. deviation	0.15	0.20



<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.14	1.69
std. deviation	0.16	0.17
<i>Corolla Colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	155A	155A
lower side	155A	155A

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'PKMH03' (left) with reference variety 'Marion Fisher' (right)

**CAMPANULA**  
(*Campanula persicifolia* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'La Bello'  
**Application number:** 02-3226  
**Application date:** 2002/08/29  
**Applicant:** H. Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** species *Campanula persicifolia*

**Summary:** 'La Bello' is slightly shorter in plant height than the species *C. persicifolia*. The leaf of 'La Bello' is slightly smaller than the species *C. persicifolia*. 'La Bello' has a double type flower while it is single type for the species *C. persicifolia*. The flower of 'La Bello' is a lighter violet blue colour than the species *C. persicifolia*.

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated perennial, upright bushy growth habit

STEM: medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: arranged in a rosette at the base and alternately along the stem, simple type, linear and oblanceolate shape, acute apex, attenuate base, serrate margin, medium green, no variegation, no petiole

INFLORESCENCE: flowers once to more than once in mid season for a short to medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type

FLOWER: double type, positioned terminally, erect attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, inner side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91D/97D) along the edge with white in centre and base, outer side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 97D) along the edge with white in centre and base

**Origin and Breeding:** 'La Bello' was discovered in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands during 2000. The new variety was selected from a seedling population produced by open pollination of the species *Campanula persicifolia* during 1999. The new variety was selected based on its growth habit and improved floral traits.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30cm apart. Colour measurements were done using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'La Bello'**

	'La Bello'	species <i>C. persicifolia</i> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	45.67	51.80
std. deviation	5.03	3.11
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	15.14	18.79
std. deviation	0.72	2.58
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.91	2.69
std. deviation	0.41	0.42
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	91D/97D along edge with white in centre and base	97A/B
outer side	97D along edge with white in centre and base	97B/C

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'La Bello' (left) with reference variety species *Campanula persicifolia* (right)

**CAMPANULA**  
(*Campanula portenschlagiana* Schult.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMP02'  
**Application number:** 03-3823  
**Application date:** 2003/08/25  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark and Gartneriet Elmegaard Andersen ApS, Skalskor, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** species *Campanula portenschlagiana*

**Summary:** 'PKMP02' has a slightly taller plant height than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The leaf of 'PKMP02' is smaller than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP02' has less leaf margin serrations than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The petiole of 'PKMP02' is slightly shorter than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP02' has a more erect flower attitude than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The corolla of 'PKMP02' is longer than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP02' has a darker violet corolla colour than the species *C. portenschlagiana*.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, narrow upright to upright bushy growth habit  
**STEM:** medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**LEAF:** arranged in a rosette at the base and alternately along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, obtuse to cordate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: flowers almost continuously in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type

FLOWER: single type, positioned terminally, erect attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, inner side of lobe violet (RHS N82A/N87A), outer side of lobe violet (RHS N87B/C)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMP02' originated from a cross made during 2001 in Sohus, Denmark between '0808' as the female parent and 'PORT02' (089805) as the male parent. The new cultivar was selected based on improved plant form/habit and floral traits, and named '080113'.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart

**Comparison table for 'PKMP02'**

	'PKMP02'	species <i>C. portenschlagiana</i> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	14.75	8.71
std. deviation	1.75	1.62
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.33	2.03
std. deviation	0.11	0.23
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.27	2.64
std. deviation	0.21	0.42
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.35	3.66
std. deviation	0.99	0.74
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.75	0.57
std. deviation	0.12	0.09
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N82A, N87A	91C
outer side	N87B/C	91C

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'PKMP02' (left) with reference variety species *Campanula portenschlagiana* (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMP03'  
**Application number:** 04-4015  
**Application date:** 2004/01/27  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** species *Campanula portenschlagiana*

**Summary:** 'PKMP03' has a slightly larger plant than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The leaf of 'PKMP03' is slightly narrower than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP03' has a shorter petiole than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The corolla of 'PKMP03' is longer than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP03' has a white corolla colour with a slight tinge of light blue violet near the apex of the lobes while the corolla is light violet blue in the species *C. portenschlagiana*.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, upright bushy growth habit  
**STEM:** medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**LEAF:** arranged in a rosette at the base and alternately along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, obtuse to cordate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers almost continuously in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type

**FLOWER:** single type, positioned terminally, erect and drooping attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, inner side of lobe white (RHS 155C) with light blue violet tinge (RHS 85D) at apex, outer side of lobe white (RHS 155C) with light blue violet tinge (RHS 76C) at apex

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMP03' originated from a planned breeding program aimed at creating new Campanula cultivars with improved form/habit and floral traits. A cross was made during 2003 in Odense, Denmark between '08.02.03' as the female parent and '08.02.04' as the male parent. The new cultivar was selected based on plant habit and white flower colour, and named '0803302'.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart.

**Comparison table for 'PKMP03'**

	'PKMP03'	species <i>C. portenschlagiana</i> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	13.00	8.71
std. deviation	0.76	1.62
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	18.57	15.38
std. deviation	2.23	3.20
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.89	2.64
std. deviation	0.20	0.42
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.60	3.66
std. deviation	0.61	0.74
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.68	0.57
std. deviation	0.07	0.09
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	155C with 85D on lobes and at apex	91C
outer side	155C with 76C on lobes and at apex	91C

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'PKMP03' (left) with reference variety species *Campanula portenschlagiana* (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMP05'  
**Application number:** 04-4488  
**Application date:** 2004/11/29  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** species *Campanula portenschlagiana*

**Summary:** 'PKMP05' has a taller plant height than the species than *C. portenschlagiana*. The leaf of 'PKMP05' is slightly narrower than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP05' has a longer corolla than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The corolla of 'PKMP05' is a darker violet colour than the species *C. portenschlagiana*.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, upright bushy growth habit  
**STEM:** medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**LEAF:** arranged in a rosette at the base and alternately along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, obtuse to cordate base, dentate margin, light to medium green, no variegation, petiole present

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers almost continuously in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type

**FLOWER:** single type, positioned terminally, erect and drooping attitude

**SEPAL:** acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

**COROLLA:** five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, inner side of lobe violet (RHS N87A & N82A), outer side of lobe violet (RHS N82B)

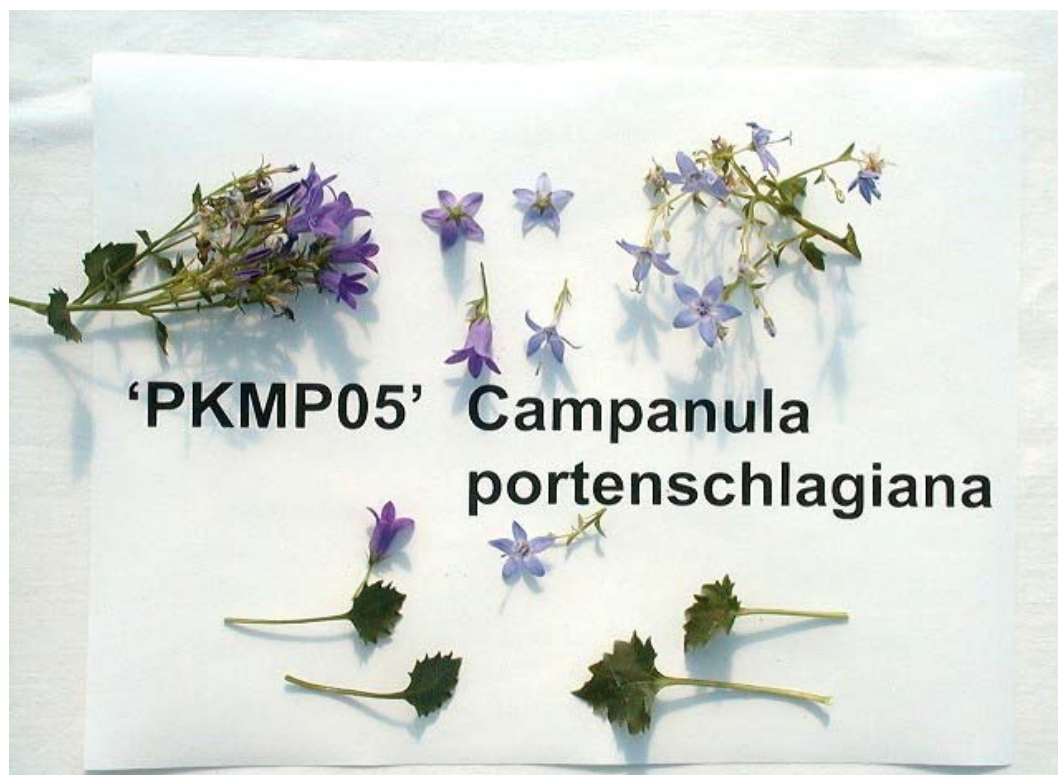
**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMP05' originated from a planned breeding program aimed at creating new *Campanula* cultivars with improved form/habit and floral traits. A cross was made during 2003 in Odense, Denmark between 'PKMP01' as the female parent and '08.98.05' as the male parent. The new cultivar was selected based on plant habit and ability to flower more freely, and named '08.02.06'.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart.

**Comparison table for 'PKMP05'**

	'PKMP05'	species <i>C. portenschlagiana</i> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	14.63	8.71
std. deviation	1.69	1.62
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.96	2.64
std. deviation	0.21	0.42
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.76	0.57
std. deviation	0.13	0.09
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N87A, N82A	91C
outer side	N82B	91C

\* reference variety



*Campanula*: 'PKMP05' (left) with reference variety species *Campanula portenschlagiana* (right)





APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CAMPANULA

**CAMPANULA**  
(*Campanula x haylodgensis hort.*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMH01'  
**Application number:** 03-3925  
**Application date:** 2003/12/10  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Blue Wonder'

**Summary:** 'PKMH01' has a slightly longer leaf than 'Blue Wonder'. The petiole of 'PKMH01' is slightly shorter than 'Blue Wonder'. 'PKMH01' is a single flower type while 'Blue Wonder' is a double. The diameter of the corolla of 'PKMH01' is slightly wider than 'Blue Wonder'. 'PKMH01' has a lighter violet blue flower than 'Blue Wonder'.

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated perennial, horizontal to arching growth habit

STEM: medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: arranged in a rosette at the base and alternate along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, cuneate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: almost continuous flowering in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type, positioned terminally, drooping attitude

FLOWER: single type, upright to pendulous attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, upper side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91C/92C), lower side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91B/C)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMH01' was discovered as a mutation in a controlled environment from a population of unidentified *Campanula x haylodgensis* during March 2000 in Odense, Denmark. Selection was based on free year round flowering habit, flower colour, flower attitude, and single type flowers.

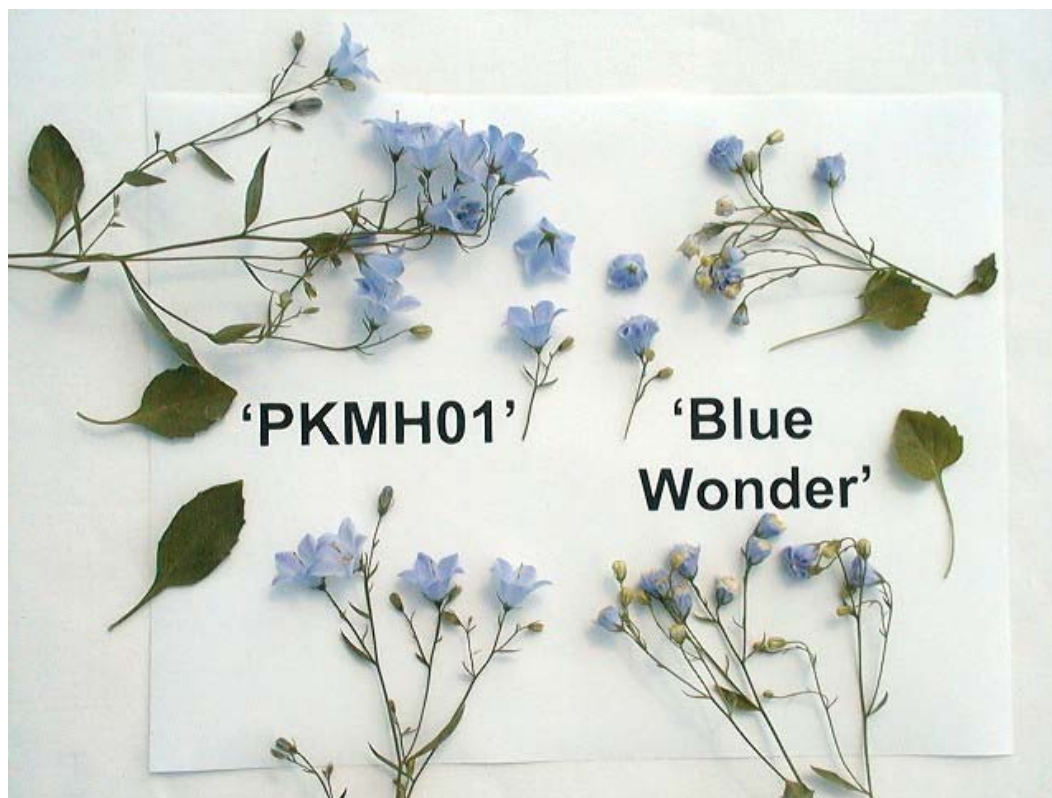
**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'PKMH01'**

	'PKMH01'	'Blue Wonder'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.60	2.56
std. deviation	0.41	0.38
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.41	2.05
std. deviation	0.42	0.48

<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.18	1.39
std. deviation	0.13	0.16
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	91C/92C	92A/B
lower side	91B/C	92C

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'PKMH01' (left) with reference variety 'Blue Wonder' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMH02'  
**Trade name:** Elizabeth Wonder  
**Application number:** 03-3924  
**Application date:** 2003/12/10  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Blue Wonder'

**Summary:** 'PKMH02' has a slightly shorter petiole than 'Blue Wonder'. The flower colour of 'PKMH02' is a lighter violet blue colour than 'Blue Wonder'.

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated perennial, horizontal to arching growth habit  
 STEM: medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: arranged in a rosette at the base and alternate along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, cuneate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: almost continuous flowering in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type positioned terminally, drooping attitude

FLOWER: double type, upright to pendulous attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five completely fused small sized lobes, campanulate shape, upper side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91C/D), lower side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91C/D)

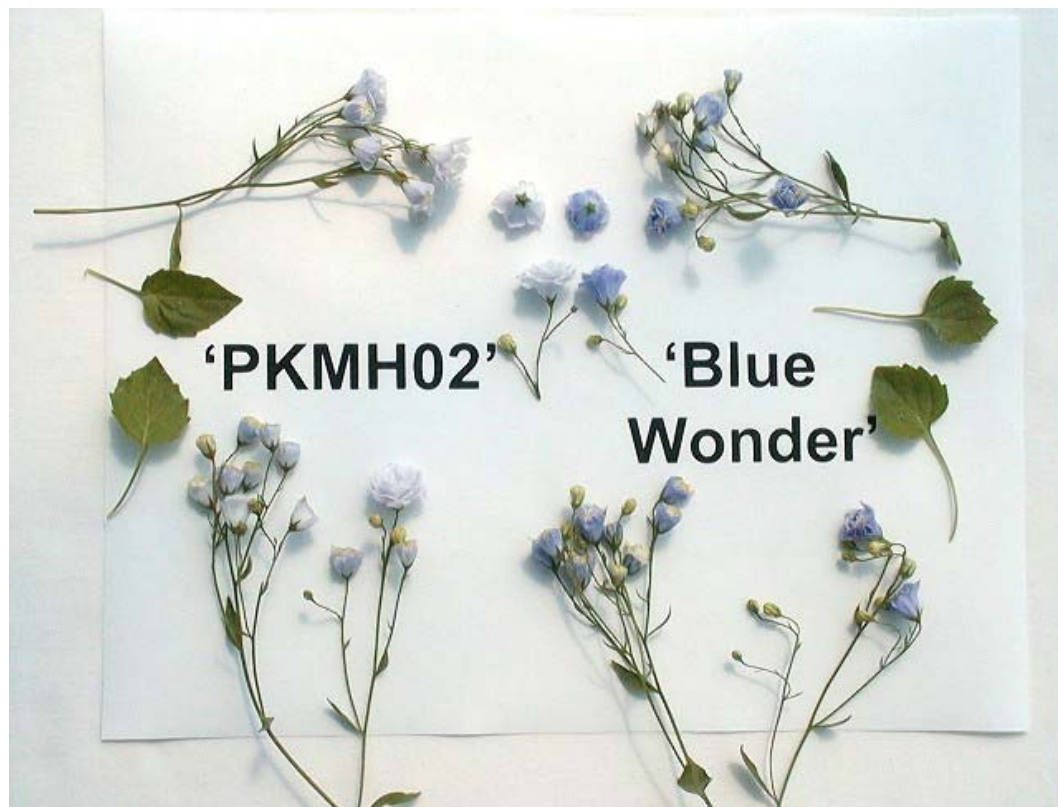
**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMH02' was discovered as a mutation in a controlled environment from a population of unidentified *Campanula x haylodgensis* sensu strictu during the spring of 2001 in Odense, Denmark. Selection was based on compact free year round flowering habit, flower colour, and flower attitude.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'PKMH02'**

	'PKMH02'	'Blue Wonder'*
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.59	2.05
std. deviation	0.42	0.48
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	91C/D	92A/B
lower side	91C/D	92C

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'PKMH02' (left) and reference variety 'Blue Wonder' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMH03'  
**Trade name:** White Fairy  
**Application number:** 03-3922  
**Application date:** 2003/12/10  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Marion Fisher'

**Summary:** 'PKMH03' has a larger plant than 'Marion Fisher'. The leaf of 'PKMH03' is slightly smaller than 'Marion Fisher'. 'PKMH03' has a single flower type while 'Marion Fisher' is a double type. The corolla diameter of 'PKMH03' is slightly wider than 'Marion Fisher'.

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated perennial, horizontal to arching growth habit  
 STEM: medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: arranged in a rosette at the base and alternate along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, cuneate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: almost continuous flowering in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type located terminally, drooping attitude

FLOWER: single type, upright to pendulous attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, upper side of lobe white (RHS 155A), lower side of lobe white (RHS 155A)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMH03' was discovered as a mutation in a controlled environment from a production batch of *Campanula x haylodgensis* variety 'Marion Fisher' during the spring of 2001 in Odense, Denmark. Selection was based on free year round flowering, and sturdy compact habit.

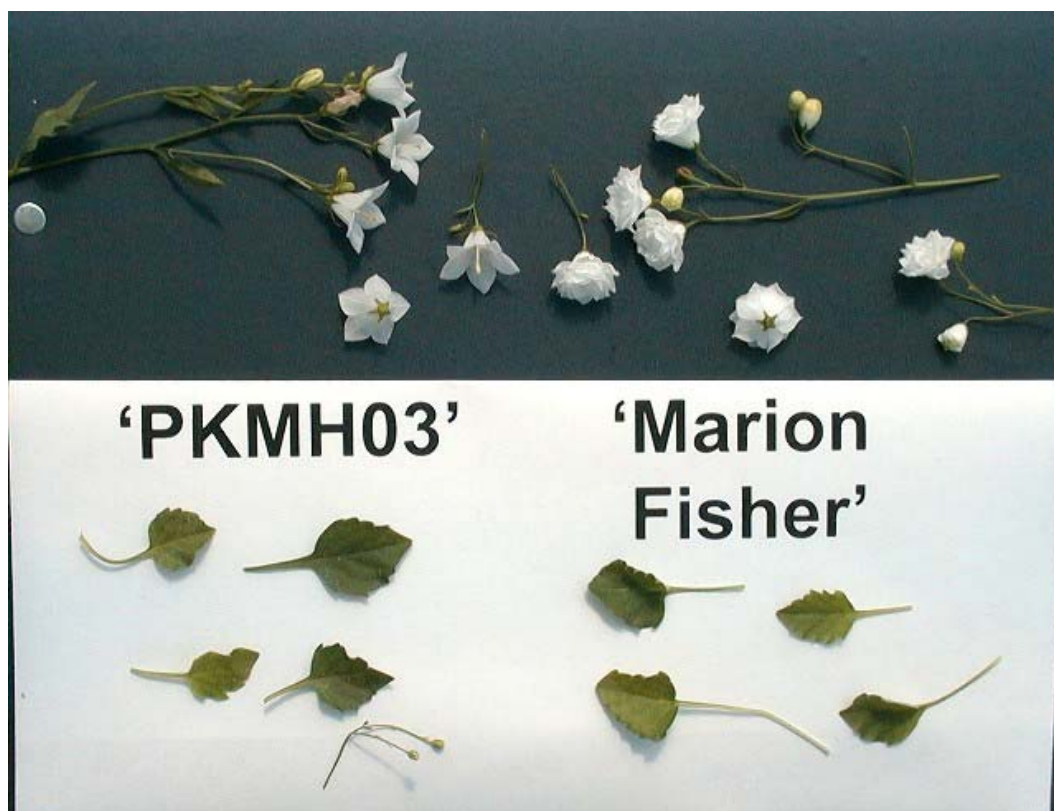
**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'PKMH03'**

	'PKMH03'	'Marion Fisher'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	17.64	12.57
std. deviation	2.50	1.62
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	28.86	23.86
std. deviation	1.95	1.57
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.96	2.23
std. deviation	0.27	0.26
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.60	1.91
std. deviation	0.15	0.20

<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.14	1.69
std. deviation	0.16	0.17
<i>Corolla Colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	155A	155A
lower side	155A	155A

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'PKMH03' (left) with reference variety 'Marion Fisher' (right)

**CAMPANULA**  
(*Campanula persicifolia* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'La Bello'  
**Application number:** 02-3226  
**Application date:** 2002/08/29  
**Applicant:** H. Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** species *Campanula persicifolia*

**Summary:** 'La Bello' is slightly shorter in plant height than the species *C. persicifolia*. The leaf of 'La Bello' is slightly smaller than the species *C. persicifolia*. 'La Bello' has a double type flower while it is single type for the species *C. persicifolia*. The flower of 'La Bello' is a lighter violet blue colour than the species *C. persicifolia*.

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated perennial, upright bushy growth habit

STEM: medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: arranged in a rosette at the base and alternately along the stem, simple type, linear and oblanceolate shape, acute apex, attenuate base, serrate margin, medium green, no variegation, no petiole

INFLORESCENCE: flowers once to more than once in mid season for a short to medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type

FLOWER: double type, positioned terminally, erect attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, inner side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 91D/97D) along the edge with white in centre and base, outer side of lobe light violet blue (RHS 97D) along the edge with white in centre and base

**Origin and Breeding:** 'La Bello' was discovered in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands during 2000. The new variety was selected from a seedling population produced by open pollination of the species *Campanula persicifolia* during 1999. The new variety was selected based on its growth habit and improved floral traits.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30cm apart. Colour measurements were done using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'La Bello'**

	'La Bello'	species <i>C. persicifolia</i> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	45.67	51.80
std. deviation	5.03	3.11
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	15.14	18.79
std. deviation	0.72	2.58
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.91	2.69
std. deviation	0.41	0.42
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	91D/97D along edge with white in centre and base	97A/B
outer side	97D along edge with white in centre and base	97B/C

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'La Bello' (left) with reference variety species *Campanula persicifolia* (right)

**CAMPANULA**  
(*Campanula portenschlagiana* Schult.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMP02'  
**Application number:** 03-3823  
**Application date:** 2003/08/25  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark and Gartneriet Elmegaard Andersen ApS, Skalskor, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** species *Campanula portenschlagiana*

**Summary:** 'PKMP02' has a slightly taller plant height than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The leaf of 'PKMP02' is smaller than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP02' has less leaf margin serrations than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The petiole of 'PKMP02' is slightly shorter than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP02' has a more erect flower attitude than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The corolla of 'PKMP02' is longer than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP02' has a darker violet corolla colour than the species *C. portenschlagiana*.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, narrow upright to upright bushy growth habit  
**STEM:** medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**LEAF:** arranged in a rosette at the base and alternately along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, obtuse to cordate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: flowers almost continuously in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type

FLOWER: single type, positioned terminally, erect attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, inner side of lobe violet (RHS N82A/N87A), outer side of lobe violet (RHS N87B/C)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMP02' originated from a cross made during 2001 in Sohus, Denmark between '0808' as the female parent and 'PORT02' (089805) as the male parent. The new cultivar was selected based on improved plant form/habit and floral traits, and named '080113'.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart

**Comparison table for 'PKMP02'**

	'PKMP02'	species <i>C. portenschlagiana</i> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	14.75	8.71
std. deviation	1.75	1.62
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.33	2.03
std. deviation	0.11	0.23
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.27	2.64
std. deviation	0.21	0.42
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.35	3.66
std. deviation	0.99	0.74
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.75	0.57
std. deviation	0.12	0.09
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N82A, N87A	91C
outer side	N87B/C	91C

\* reference variety





Campanula: 'PKMP02' (left) with reference variety species *Campanula portenschlagiana* (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMP03'  
**Application number:** 04-4015  
**Application date:** 2004/01/27  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** species *Campanula portenschlagiana*

**Summary:** 'PKMP03' has a slightly larger plant than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The leaf of 'PKMP03' is slightly narrower than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP03' has a shorter petiole than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The corolla of 'PKMP03' is longer than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP03' has a white corolla colour with a slight tinge of light blue violet near the apex of the lobes while the corolla is light violet blue in the species *C. portenschlagiana*.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, upright bushy growth habit  
**STEM:** medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**LEAF:** arranged in a rosette at the base and alternately along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, obtuse to cordate base, dentate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers almost continuously in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type

**FLOWER:** single type, positioned terminally, erect and drooping attitude

SEPAL: acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA: five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, inner side of lobe white (RHS 155C) with light blue violet tinge (RHS 85D) at apex, outer side of lobe white (RHS 155C) with light blue violet tinge (RHS 76C) at apex

**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMP03' originated from a planned breeding program aimed at creating new Campanula cultivars with improved form/habit and floral traits. A cross was made during 2003 in Odense, Denmark between '08.02.03' as the female parent and '08.02.04' as the male parent. The new cultivar was selected based on plant habit and white flower colour, and named '0803302'.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart.

**Comparison table for 'PKMP03'**

	'PKMP03'	species <i>C. portenschlagiana</i> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	13.00	8.71
std. deviation	0.76	1.62
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	18.57	15.38
std. deviation	2.23	3.20
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.89	2.64
std. deviation	0.20	0.42
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.60	3.66
std. deviation	0.61	0.74
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.68	0.57
std. deviation	0.07	0.09
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	155C with 85D on lobes and at apex	91C
outer side	155C with 76C on lobes and at apex	91C

\* reference variety



Campanula: 'PKMP03' (left) with reference variety species *Campanula portenschlagiana* (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'PKMP05'  
**Application number:** 04-4488  
**Application date:** 2004/11/29  
**Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** species *Campanula portenschlagiana*

**Summary:** 'PKMP05' has a taller plant height than the species than *C. portenschlagiana*. The leaf of 'PKMP05' is slightly narrower than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. 'PKMP05' has a longer corolla than the species *C. portenschlagiana*. The corolla of 'PKMP05' is a darker violet colour than the species *C. portenschlagiana*.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, upright bushy growth habit  
**STEM:** medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**LEAF:** arranged in a rosette at the base and alternately along the stem, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, obtuse to cordate base, dentate margin, light to medium green, no variegation, petiole present

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers almost continuously in mid season for a medium amount of time, peduncle present, raceme type

**FLOWER:** single type, positioned terminally, erect and drooping attitude

**SEPAL:** acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence

**COROLLA:** five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, campanulate shape, inner side of lobe violet (RHS N87A & N82A), outer side of lobe violet (RHS N82B)

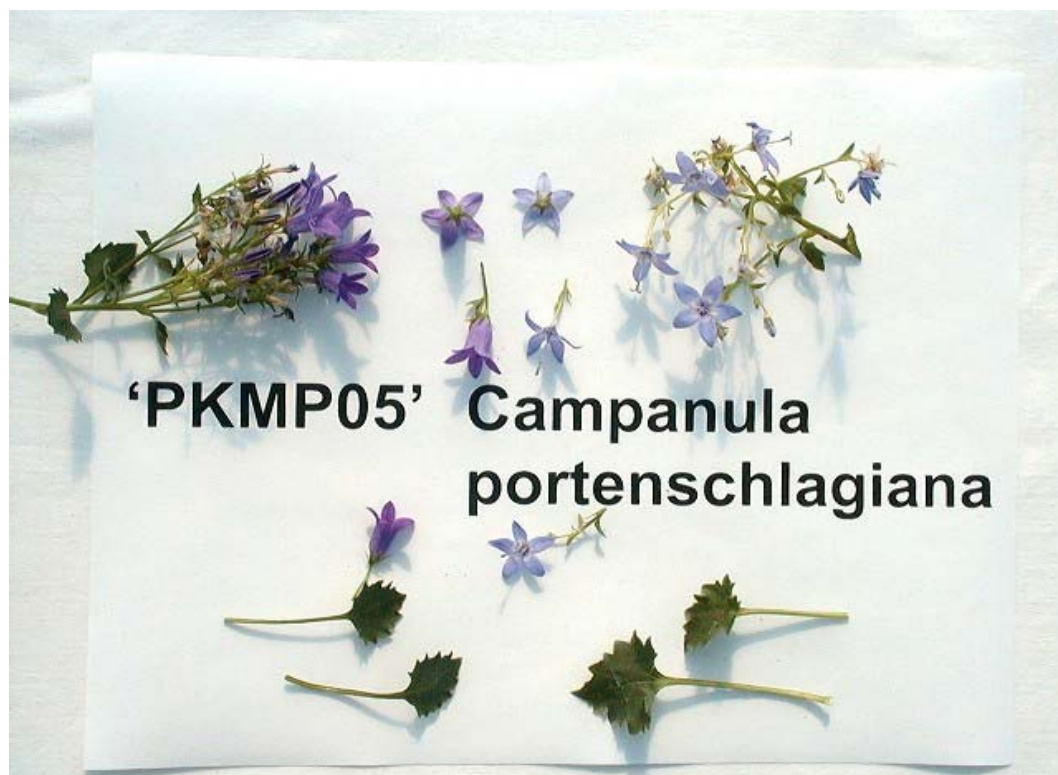
**Origin and Breeding:** 'PKMP05' originated from a planned breeding program aimed at creating new *Campanula* cultivars with improved form/habit and floral traits. A cross was made during 2003 in Odense, Denmark between 'PKMP01' as the female parent and '08.98.05' as the male parent. The new cultivar was selected based on plant habit and ability to flower more freely, and named '08.02.06'.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 15cm apart.

**Comparison table for 'PKMP05'**

	'PKMP05'	species <i>C. portenschlagiana</i> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	14.63	8.71
std. deviation	1.69	1.62
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.96	2.64
std. deviation	0.21	0.42
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.76	0.57
std. deviation	0.13	0.09
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N87A, N82A	91C
outer side	N82B	91C

\* reference variety



*Campanula*: 'PKMP05' (left) with reference variety species *Campanula portenschlagiana* (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CHRYSANTHEMUM

**CHRYSANTHEMUM**  
(*Chrysanthemum* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** '95-105-6'  
**Trade name:** Mammoth Coral  
**Application number:** 00-2412  
**Application date:** 2000/10/24  
**Applicant:** Regents of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Neil Owen Anderson and Peter David Ascher, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Jennifer'

**Summary:** *Plants of '95-105-6' are shorter than plants of 'Jennifer'. The flower heads of '95-105-6' are of the semi-double daisy type, whereas those of 'Jennifer' are of the double decorative type. The flower heads of '95-105-6' are larger than those of 'Jennifer'. The ray florets of '95-105-6' are longer and have shorter corolla tubes than those of 'Jennifer'. The main colour of the upper side of the ray florets of '95-105-6' is a lighter brown red than in 'Jennifer'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** natural season cultural system, pinched plant type, spray flowering type, use as pot plant  
**STEM:** weak to moderate anthocyanin along edges

**LEAF:** broad wedge to truncate base, sinus between lateral leaf lobes has converging to overlapping margins

**FLOWER HEAD:** semi-double type, daisy subtype, self-coloured, red colour group, light to moderate colour intensity, no bracts among florets

**RAY FLORETS:** mostly straight longitudinal axis, slightly concave cross-section, pointed and emarginate tip, brown purple overlay on brown red background on the upper side, brown red on background of light yellow brown on the lower side

**DISC:** tubular disc florets massed at centre, yellow with dark purple red in the centre

**Origin and Breeding:** The chrysanthemum variety '95-105-6' originated from the selfing of variety '95-23-87' performed in 1994 at St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. The new variety was selected from the progeny in the fall of 1995. Asexual propagation of the variety has been conducted through the use of terminal or stem cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for '95-105-6' was conducted during the fall of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 20 cm pots. Candidates were planted on July 13, 2006, while the reference was planted on June 30, 2006. The trial was grown outdoors under natural light conditions. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 27, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for '95-105-6'**

	'95-105-6'	'Jennifer'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	20.5	27.5
std. deviation	2.39	1.66

<i>Depth of sinus of lower lobe of leaf (cm)</i>		
mean	1.5	0.9
std. deviation	0.47	0.30
<i>Width of flower head (cm)</i>		
mean	7.6	5.8
std. deviation	0.32	0.36
<i>Length of ray floret (cm)</i>		
mean	3.0	1.5
std. deviation	0.32	0.13
<i>Length of corolla tube (cm)</i>		
mean	0.6	1.1
std. deviation	0.08	0.11
<i>Diameter of disc (cm)</i>		
mean	2.0	NA
std. deviation	0.16	NA
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper surface	182D with overlay of 185C-D	178C with overlay of N170A
lower surface	181A-C with tones of 159C	178C with tones of 174C
<i>Colour of disc (RHS)</i>		
	12A with 185A in the centre	NA

\* reference variety



Chrysanthemum: '95-105-6' (left) with reference variety 'Jennifer' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** '95-157-6'  
**Trade name:** Mammoth White  
**Application number:** 00-2413  
**Application date:** 2000/10/24  
**Applicant:** Regents of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Neil Owen Anderson and Peter David Ascher, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Stephanie'

**Summary:** *Plants of '95-157-6' are shorter and have less primary lateral shoots than those of 'Stephanie'. The stems of '95-157-6' have strong anthocyanin colouration, whereas those of 'Stephanie' have very weak anthocyanin colouration. The flower heads of '95-157-6' are larger and have longer ray florets with longer corolla tubes than 'Stephanie'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: natural season cultural system, pinched plant type, spray flowering type, use as pot plant  
 STEM: strong anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: broad wedge to truncate base, sinus between lateral leaf lobes has diverging to parallel margins

FLOWER HEAD: semi-double type, daisy subtype, self-coloured, white colour group, no bracts among florets

RAY FLORETS: straight longitudinal axis, concave to flat cross-section, rounded shape with mamillate apex, white on the upper and lower side

DISC: tubular disc florets massed at centre, yellow orange with light green in the centre

**Origin and Breeding:** The chrysanthemum variety '95-157-6' originated from a controlled cross between chrysanthemum variety 'Baby tears' as female parent and line '92-279-2' as male parent, performed in 1994 at St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. The new variety was selected from the progeny in the fall of 1995. Asexual propagation of the variety has been conducted through the use of terminal or stem cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for '95-157-6' was conducted during the fall of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 20 cm pots in June 30, 2006. The trial was grown outdoors under natural light conditions. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 27, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for '95-157-6'**

	'95-157-6'	'Stephanie'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.8	29.0
std. deviation	2.97	1.25
<i>Primary lateral shoots (count)</i>		
mean	3.5	5.2
std. deviation	0.53	0.75
<i>Width of flower head (cm)</i>		
mean	9.1	5.8
std. deviation	0.47	0.41
<i>Length of ray floret (cm)</i>		
mean	3.2	2.1
std. deviation	0.33	0.36

*Length of corolla tube (cm)*

mean	0.8	0.5
std. deviation	0.21	0.07

*Diameter of disc (cm)*

mean	1.6	1.3
std. deviation	0.13	0.14

*Colour of ray floret (RHS)*

upper surface	155C	155B
lower surface	whiter than 155C	155B

*Colour of disc (RHS)*

14A with 144C in the centre	14A, darker in the centre
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\* reference variety



Chrysanthemum: '95-157-6' (left) with reference variety 'Stephanie' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** '98-M91-1'  
**Trade name:** Mammoth Yellow Quill  
**Application number:** 01-2556  
**Application date:** 2001/02/28  
**Applicant:** Regents of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Neil Owen Anderson, Steve Poppe, Esther Gesick and Peter David Ascher, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Golden Star'



**Summary:** '98-M91-1' has wider leaves with a deeper lower lobe sinus than 'Golden Star'. The flower heads of '98-M91-1' have less ray florets than those of 'Golden Star'. The ray florets of '98-M91-1' are shorter with longer corolla tubes and lighter yellow than those of 'Golden Star'.

**Description:**

PLANT: natural season cultural system, pinched plant type, spray flowering type, use as pot plant

STEM: very weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: truncate base, sinus between lateral leaf lobes has diverging to parallel margins

FLOWER HEAD: single to semi-double type, spoon to quill subtype, self-coloured, yellow colour group, light colour intensity, no bracts among florets

RAY FLORETS: straight longitudinal axis, shape of end spatulate to quilled, fringed tip, light yellow on the upper and lower side

DISC: tubular disc florets massed at centre, yellow orange with light green in centre

**Origin and Breeding:** The chrysanthemum variety '98-M91-1' originated from the selfing of variety '95-23-87' performed in 1994 at St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. The new variety was selected from the progeny in the fall of 1995. Asexual propagation of the variety has been conducted through the use of terminal or stem cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for '98-M91-1' was conducted during the fall of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 20 cm pots on July 13, 2006. The trial was grown outdoors under natural light conditions. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 27, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for '98-M91-1'**

	'98-M91-1'	'Golden Star'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	22.7	26.4
std. deviation	2.12	2.06
<i>Primary lateral shoots (count)</i>		
mean	3.5	4.7
std. deviation	0.53	0.67
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	5.1	3.9
std. deviation	0.49	0.50
<i>Length of leaf lower lobe (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	2.6
std. deviation	0.22	0.33
<i>Depth of leaf lower lobe sinus (cm)</i>		
mean	1.4	0.8
std. deviation	0.28	0.19
<i>Length of ray floret (cm)</i>		
mean	0.8	1.9
std. deviation	0.20	0.26
<i>Length of corolla tube (cm)</i>		
mean	4.7	3.4
std. deviation	0.32	0.27

*Diameter of disc (cm)*

mean	1.9	1.6
std. deviation	0.17	0.13

*Colour of ray floret (RHS)*

upper surface	10B	6A
under surface	10B	7D

*Colour of disc (RHS)*

15A with 144C in the centre	N144A with tones of 14A
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\* reference variety



Chrysanthemum: '98-M91-1' (left) with reference variety 'Golden Star' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CLEMATIS

**CLEMATIS**  
(*Clematis* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evipo001'  
**Trade name:** Wisley™  
**Application number:** 04-4044  
**Application date:** 2004/02/17  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Rhapsody'

**Summary:** 'Evipo001' has a ternate leaf type while 'Rhapsody' has a pinnate leaf. 'Evipo001' has a longer peduncle length than 'Rhapsody'. 'Evipo001' has slightly different colour on the upper side of the sepal and has a different colour on the central bar on the lower side than 'Rhapsody'. 'Evipo001' has a white filament while 'Rhapsody' has a light violet filament.

**Description:**

PLANT: climbing, strong vigour, medium to dense pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: ternate

TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium length and width, ovate, acuminate to acute apex, cordate base, entire margin, no lobing, light green on upper side, no variegation, moderate rugosity

FLOWERS: clustered arrangement, long to very long peduncle, outwards orientation, single, medium to large diameter, rotate shape, flat cross section in lateral view, no fragrance, flowers on current year's growth

SEPALS: six, free to touching, medium to long, broad, elliptic to obovate, concave to flat in cross section, moderately reflexed curvature in longitudinal section, acute to apiculate apex, type one base shape, violet blue on upper side with violet central bar, violet blue on lower side with light blue violet central bar and purple-pink veins, moderate undulation of margin, no twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes

STAMEN: white filament, yellow anthers.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo001' originated from a chance pollination of unnamed parent plants, made in July 1996. The resultant seed was planted in December 1996 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In June 1997, 'Evipo001' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included profusion of light violet flowers, summer flowering, yellow flower centre and vigorous growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo001' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Evipo001'**

	'Evipo001'	'Rhapsody'*
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	12.9	5.7
std. deviation	2.45	1.22

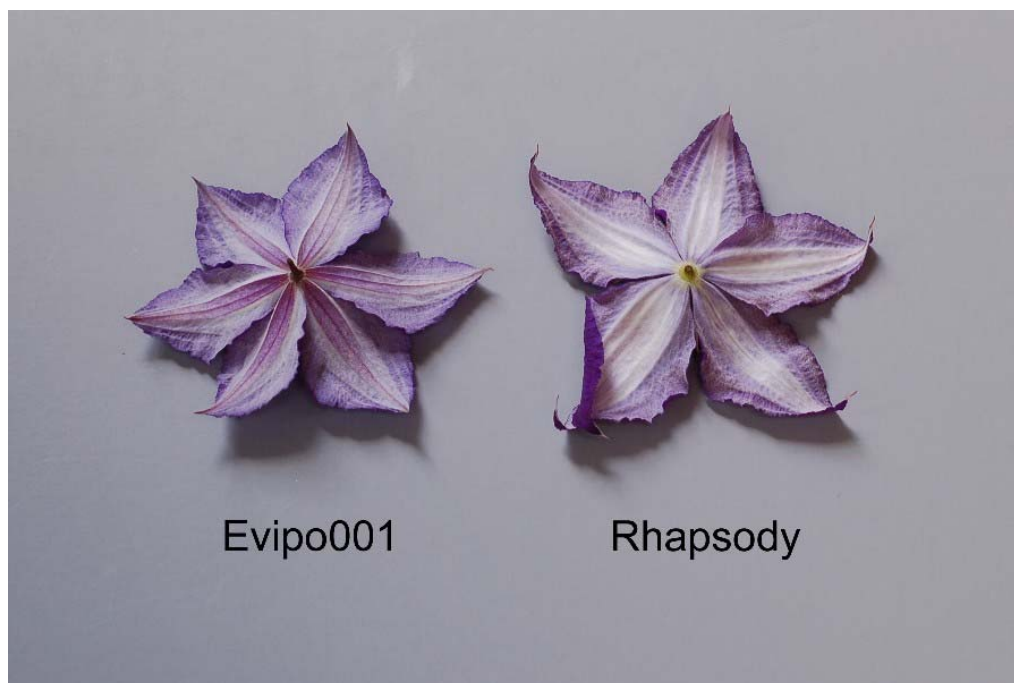
*Colour of sepal on upper side (RHS)*

main colour	93B	86A
secondary colour	77A	94B

*Colour of sepal on lower side (RHS)*

main colour	93B	93B
secondary colour	84C (central bar)	155C (central bar)

\* reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo001' (left) with reference variety 'Rhapsody' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evipo002'  
**Trade name:** Rosemoor™  
**Application number:** 03-3884  
**Application date:** 2003/10/28  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Niobe'

**Summary:** 'Evipo002' has a wider sepal than 'Niobe'. The sepal of 'Evipo002' has a type one base shape while the sepal of 'Niobe' has a type two base shape. 'Evipo002' differs slightly in sepal colour from 'Niobe'.

**Description:**

PLANT: climbing, weak to medium vigour, dense pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: ternate

TERMINAL LEAFLET: short to medium length, medium width, ovate, acuminate apex, obtuse and cordate base, entire margin, no lobing, light green on upper side, no variegation, strong rugosity

FLOWERS: clustered arrangement, short to medium length peduncle, upwards orientation, single flower type, medium to large diameter, rotate shape, flat cross section in lateral view, weak fragrance, flowers on previous and current year's growth

SEPALS: six, free to overlapping, medium to long, broad, elliptic to obovate, concave to flat in cross section, flat in longitudinal section, acuminate to apiculate apex, type one base shape, dark brown purple on upper side, even colour distribution on upper side, purple on lower side with violet secondary colour, medium to strong undulation of margin, no twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes

STAMEN: light violet filament, yellow anthers.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo002' originated from a chance pollination of unnamed parent plants, made in July 1997. The resultant seed was planted in December 1997 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In July 1998, 'Evipo002' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included large, full form flowers, compact growth habit, yellow flower centre and strong colour with good colour retention.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo002' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

#### Comparison table for 'Evipo002'

	'Evipo002'	'Niobe'*
<i>Sepal width (cm)</i>		
mean	4.0	3.4
std. deviation	0.39	0.27
<i>Colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	N186D (darker than)	59A to N79C
<i>Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	N79C	N79B
secondary colour	N77B	84C with central bar of N79C

\* reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo002' (left) with reference variety 'Niobe' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evipo004'  
**Trade name:** Harlow Carr™  
**Application number:** 03-3845  
**Application date:** 2003/10/01  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Durandii' and 'Evisix' (Petit Faucon)

**Summary:** 'Evipo004' has a shorter, narrower leaf blade than the reference varieties. 'Evipo004' has a longer peduncle than 'Evisix' and a smaller flower diameter than 'Durandii'. 'Evipo004' has a narrower sepal than 'Durandii' and a longer, broader sepal than 'Evisix'. 'Evipo004' has darker flower colour than the reference varieties. 'Evipo004' has purple anther colour while 'Durandii' has cream anthers and 'Evisix' has yellow anthers.

**Description:**

PLANT: climbing, non clinging, medium vigour, moderate pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: pinnate

TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium length, narrow to medium width, ovate, acuminate apex, obtuse base, entire margin, no lobing, medium green on upper side, no variegation, moderate rugosity

FLOWERS: solitary arrangement, very long peduncle, upwards to outwards orientation, single flower type, small to medium diameter, rotate shape, weak fragrance, flowers on current year's growth

SEPALS: four to six, not overlapping, medium length and width, elliptic to obovate, convex in cross section, weakly reflexed curvature in longitudinal section, acuminate to apiculate apex, type one base shape, dark violet on upper side, becoming lighter towards margin, dark blue violet on lower side, weak undulation of margin, weak to medium twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes

STAMEN: light violet filament, purple anthers.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo004' originated from a chance seedling of the variety 'EVIpure'. Seed was planted in December 1994 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the summer of 1997, 'Evipo004' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included tall plant height, profusion of semi-nodding violet flowers, summer flowering, suitability to garden situations and very long growing season.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo004' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Evipo004'**

	'Evipo004'	'Durandii'*	'Evisix'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.7	10.7	7.6
std. deviation	0.29	0.72	0.79
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.3	7.3	4.0
std deviation	0.23	0.68	0.48
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>			
mean	15.0	11.3	4.4
std. deviation	1.29	0.55	0.93

**APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION**

**CLEMATIS**

<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	8.6	14.3	8.2
std. deviation	0.58	0.71	0.56
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>			
mean	6.6	7.5	4.1
std. deviation	0.52	0.37	0.19
<i>Sepal width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.8	4.0	1.9
std. deviation	0.14	0.40	0.15
<i>Colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)</i>			
main colour	83A	93C with tones of 98B	N88A with tones of N87A
<i>Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)</i>			
main colour	86A-B	93D (greyer than)	N87A
secondary colour	86B (more purple than)	veins blue	86A (central bar)

\* reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo004' (left) with reference variety 'Durandii' (centre) and 'Evisix' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evipo007'  
**Trade name:** Victor Hugo™  
**Application number:** 03-3885  
**Application date:** 2003/10/28  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Evisix' (Petit Faucon)

**Summary:** 'Evipo007' has a pinnate leaf while 'Evisix' has a simple leaf. 'Evipo007' has a shorter leaf length than 'Evisix'. 'Evipo007' has leaflobing present while 'Evisix' has no leaflobing. 'Evipo007' has a concave sepal shape in cross section while 'Evisix' has a convex sepal shape. 'Evipo007' has a darker flower colour than 'Evisix'. 'Evipo007' has weaker undulation of the sepal margin and no twisting of the sepal along the longitudinal axis while 'Evisix' has strong twisting.

**Description:**

PLANT: climbing, non clinging, weak vigour, dense pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: pinnate

TERMINAL LEAFLET: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, lanceolate, acuminate apex, obtuse base, entire margin, two to four lobes, medium to deep sinus between lobes, light green on upper side, no variegation, moderate rugosity

FLOWERS: solitary arrangement, short to medium length peduncle, upwards orientation, single flower type, small diameter, rotate shape, concave to flat cross section in lateral view, no fragrance, flowers on current year's growth

SEPALS: six, not overlapping, short, narrow width, obovate, concave in cross section, flat to moderately reflexed curvature in longitudinal section, acuminate to apiculate apex, type one base shape, very dark violet on upper side, colour evenly distributed, blue violet on lower side, weak to medium undulation of margin, no twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes

STAMEN: pale violet filament with dark violet apex.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo007' originated from a chance seedling of the variety 'EVIpure'. Seed was planted in December 1996 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the summer of 1997, 'Evipo007' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included tall plant height, profusion of semi-nodding violet flowers, summer flowering, suitability to garden situations and very long growing season.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo007' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Evipo007'**

	'Evipo007'	'Evisix'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.6	7.6
std. deviation	0.80	0.79
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.3	4.4
std. deviation	1.89	0.93
<i>Colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	83A (darker than)	N88A with tones of N87A
<i>Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	90A	N87A
secondary colour	n/a	86A central bar
* reference variety		





Clematis: 'Evipo007' (left) with reference variety 'Evisix' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evipo009'  
**Trade name:** Hyde Hall™  
**Application number:** 04-4045  
**Application date:** 2004/02/17  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Poulala' (Alabast™)

**Summary:** 'Evipo009' has a narrower leaf blade than 'Poulala'. 'Evipo009' has a lanceolate leaf blade shape while 'Poulala' has an ovate leaf blade. The sepal of 'Evipo009' has a type two shaped base while the sepal of 'Poulala' has a type one base. 'Evipo009' has stronger undulation of the sepal margin than 'Poulala'. 'Evipo009' has pink-brown anther colour while 'Poulala' has yellow anthers.

**Description:**

PLANT: climbing, weak vigour, dense pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: ternate

TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium length, narrow to medium width, lanceolate, acuminate apex, obtuse base, entire margin, no lobing, light green on upper side, no variegation, absent or very weak rugosity

FLOWERS: solitary arrangement, short to medium length peduncle, outwards orientation, single flower type, medium to large diameter, rotate shape, slightly concave cross section in lateral view, no fragrance, flowers on previous and current year's growth

SEPALS: eight, overlapping, medium to long, broad, ovate, convex in cross section, flat in longitudinal section, acuminate to apiculate apex, type two base shape, white with tones of light blue violet on upper side, colour evenly

distributed, white on lower side, strong undulation of margin, weak twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes

STAMEN: white filament with light purple tones, pink-brown anthers.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo009' originated from a chance pollination of unnamed parent plants made in July 1996. The resultant seed was planted in December 1996 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In July 1997, 'Evipo009' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included large white flowers, compact growth habit and red-brown flower centre.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo009' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Evipo009'**

	'Evipo009'	'Poulala**
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.4	4.7
std. deviation	0.22	0.61
<i>Colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	155C, tones of 76C	155A
<i>Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	155C	white, 155A (central bar)

\* reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo009' (left) with reference variety 'Poulala' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evipo012'  
**Trade name:** Medley™  
**Application number:** 03-3886  
**Application date:** 2003/10/28  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Alionushka'

**Summary:** 'Evipo012' has a shorter peduncle length than 'Alionushka'. 'Evipo012' has a shorter, narrower sepal than 'Alionushka'. 'Evipo012' has a slightly different colour on the lower side of the sepal than 'Alionushka'.

**Description:**

PLANT: climbing, non-clinging, strong vigour, dense pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: simple and pinnate

TERMINAL LEAFLET: very short to short, very narrow to narrow, ovate, acuminate apex, obtuse base, entire margin, shallow lobing occasionally present, medium green on upper side, no variegation, absent or very weak rugosity

FLOWERS: clustered arrangement, medium to long peduncle, downwards orientation, single flower type, narrow diameter, campanulate shape, flowers on current year's growth

SEPALS: four, very short to short, narrow width, elliptic, slightly concave in cross section, weak to medium reflexing of apex, narrow acute to apiculate apex, type one base shape, violet on upper side (RHS N78C-D), becoming lighter towards margin, light blue violet with purple veins on lower side, weak to medium undulation of margin, moderate twisting along longitudinal axis when first opened, no twisting when flower is fully opened, no petaloid staminodes

STAMEN: cream filament, yellow anthers.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo012' originated from a chance pollination of unnamed parent plants. Seed was planted in December 1997 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In July 1998, 'Evipo012' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included non-clinging habit, profusion of semi-nodding flowers, summer flowering, suitability to garden situations and cold tolerance to United States Department of Agriculture Hardiness zone 3.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo012' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Evipo012'**

	'Evipo012'	'Alionushka'*
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	10.8	14.4
std. deviation	0.92	1.32
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.7	6.4
std. deviation	0.11	0.38
<i>Sepal width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.7	3.9
std. deviation	0.16	0.51

*Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)*

main colour	84C	77C
secondary colour	72B (veins)	70B (central bar)

\* reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo012' (left) with reference variety 'Alionushka' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Evipo013'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Chinook™
<b>Application number:</b>	03-3887
<b>Application date:</b>	2003/10/28
<b>Applicant:</b>	Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Alionushka'

**Summary:** *'Evipo013' has a longer, wider leaf blade than 'Alionushka'. 'Evipo013' has a narrower sepal than 'Alionushka'. 'Evipo013' differs from 'Alionushka' in the colour of the upper and lower side of the sepal.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** climbing, strong vigour, moderate pubescence on young shoot

**LEAVES:** simple and pinnate

**TERMINAL LEAFLET:** medium length and width, ovate, acute to cuspidate apex, obtuse base, entire margin, no lobing, medium green on upper side, no variegation, moderate rugosity

**FLOWERS:** clustered arrangement, very long peduncle, downwards orientation, single flower type, small diameter, campanulate shape, weak fragrance, flowers on current year's growth

**SEPALS:** four, short to medium length, narrow to medium width, obovate, flat to convex in cross section, medium reflexing of apex, acute to apiculate apex, type one base shape, violet to dark violet on upper side, blue violet secondary

colour in central bar, light blue violet along margin on lower side, blue violet secondary colour in central bar on lower side, medium to strong undulation on margin, weak to medium twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes  
STAMEN: cream coloured filament, yellow anthers.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo013' originated from a chance pollination of unnamed parent plants. Seed was planted in December 1997 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In July 1998, 'Evipo013' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included non-clinging habit, profusion of semi-nodding flowers, summer flowering, suitability to garden situations and cold tolerance to United States Department of Agriculture Hardiness zone 3.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo013' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Evipo013'**

	'Evipo013'	'Alionushka'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.7	3.2
std. deviation	0.42	0.65
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.7	1.6
std. deviation	0.48	0.46
<i>Sepal width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	3.9
std. deviation	0.30	0.51
<i>Colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	N82C-83D	N78C-D
secondary colour	83C	n/a
<i>Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	85A	77C
secondary colour	83C (central bar)	70B (central bar)
* reference variety		



Clematis: 'Evipo013' (left) with reference variety 'Alionushka' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Evipo014'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Gazelle™
<b>Application number:</b>	03-3888
<b>Application date:</b>	2003/10/28
<b>Applicant:</b>	Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Alba'

**Summary:** 'Evipo014' has a longer peduncle and a larger flower diameter than 'Alba'. 'Evipo014' has no secondary colour on the upper side of the sepal while 'Alba' has light blue violet colour in the central bar on the upper side.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** climbing, non clinging, moderate vigour, dense, very short pubescence on young shoot

**LEAVES:** simple, long, medium width, ovate, acuminate apex, obtuse to cordate base, entire margin, lobing present, medium depth sinus between lobes, light green on upper side, no variegation, moderate rugosity

**FLOWERS:** clustered arrangement, long peduncle, downwards orientation, single flower type, very small to small diameter, campanulate shape, weak fragrance, flowers on current year's growth

**SEPALS:** four to six, very short to short, very narrow to narrow, elliptic, concave to flat in cross section, strong reflexing of apex, apiculate apex, type one base shape, white on upper and lower side, weak undulation of margin, weak twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes

**STAMEN:** cream filament, yellow anthers.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo014' originated from a chance pollination of unnamed parent plants. Seed was planted in December 1997 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In July 1998, 'Evipo014' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included non-clinging habit, nodding

campanulate white flowers, summer flowering, suitability to garden situations and cold tolerance to United States Department of Agriculture Hardiness zone 3.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo014' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Evipo014'**

	'Evipo014'	'Alba'*
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	11.6	6.0
std. deviation	1.92	0.68
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.9	4.1
std. deviation	0.16	0.27
<i>Colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	white/155A	white/155A
secondary colour	n/a	N88D-91D
<i>Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	white/155C	white

\* reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo014' (left) with reference variety 'Alba' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evipo023'  
**Trade name:** Cezanne™  
**Application number:** 03-3848  
**Application date:** 2003/10/01  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'H.F. Young'

**Summary:** 'Evipo023' has a shorter, narrower leaf blade than 'H.F. Young'. 'Evipo023' has a shorter peduncle and smaller flower diameter than 'H.F. Young'. 'Evipo023' has a shorter sepal length and darker flower colour than 'H.F. Young'. 'Evipo023' has a cream coloured filament while 'H.F. Young' has a white filament.

**Description:**

PLANT: climbing, strong vigour, medium pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: ternate

TERMINAL LEAFLET: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, ovate, acuminate apex, obtuse base, entire margin, no lobing, light green on upper side, no variegation, absent to very weak rugosity

FLOWERS: solitary arrangement, short peduncle, upwards orientation, single flower type, medium to large diameter, rotate shape, flat cross section in lateral view, weak fragrance, flowers on previous and current year's growth

SEPALS: six to eight, medium length, medium to broad width, ovate, flat to convex in cross section, weak reflexing of apex, apex acute with mucronate tip, type two base shape, blue violet on upper side, even distribution of colour, blue violet with yellow green surrounded by white on lower side, weak to medium undulation on margin, weak twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes

STAMEN: cream coloured filament, yellow anthers.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo023' originated from a cross made in 1998 between 'Mrs George Jackman' and 'H.F. Young'. Seed was planted in December 1998 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the spring of 1999, 'Evipo023' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included light blue violet flowers with yellow centre, very free flowering, good repeat flowering, compact growth habit, good flowering on young plants and suitability for small container use.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo023' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field in Fall 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

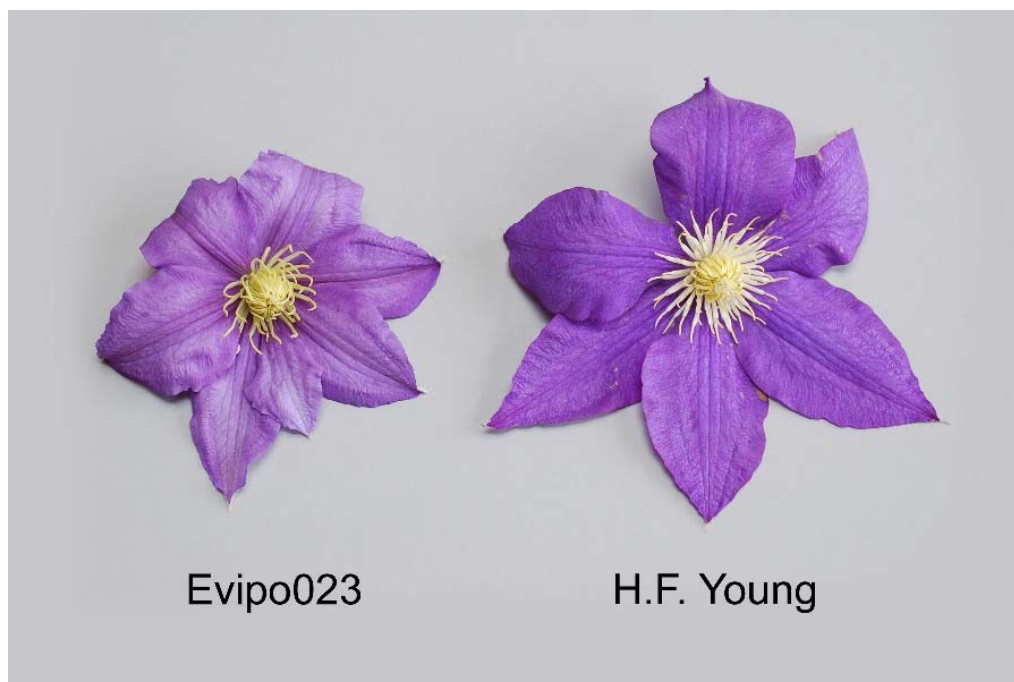
**Comparison table for 'Evipo023'**

	'Evipo023'	'H.F. Young'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.1	6.2
std. deviation	0.38	0.31
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.9	3.6
std. deviation	0.27	0.11
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.3	9.1
std. deviation	0.41	1.87



<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	12.0	14.6
std. deviation	0.94	0.88
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.0	7.5
std. deviation	0.55	0.26
<i>Colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	90C-D	N88B
<i>Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	N88C-D	N88C
secondary colour	154D surrounded by 155A	155C (whiter than)

\* reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo023' (left) with reference variety 'H.F. Young' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evipo024'  
**Trade name:** Picardy™  
**Application number:** 03-3849  
**Application date:** 2003/10/01  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Evipo002' (Rosemoor™) and 'Niobe'

**Summary:** 'Evipo024' has a shorter peduncle and a smaller flower diameter than the reference varieties. 'Evipo024' has a shorter, narrower sepal than the reference varieties. 'Evipo024' differs from the reference varieties in the colour of the lower side of the sepal.

**Description:**

PLANT: climbing, medium vigour, dense pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: ternate

TERMINAL LEAFLET: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, lanceolate to ovate, acuminate apex, obtuse to cordate base, entire margin, no lobing, light green on upper side, no variegation, absent to very weak rugosity

FLOWERS: clustered arrangement, short peduncle, upwards orientation, single flower type, medium diameter, rotate shape, concave cross section in lateral view, weak fragrance, flowers on previous and current year's growth

SEPALS: four to six, free to touching, short to medium length, medium width, elliptic, concave to flat in cross section, flat to moderately reflexed curvature in longitudinal section, acuminate apex, type one base shape, violet with dark purple red central bar on upper side, dark violet with white central bar on lower side, medium undulation on margin, no twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes

STAMEN: greenish white filament, reddish brown anthers.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo024' originated from a cross made in 1997 between 'Burma Star' and 'H.F. Young'. Seed was planted in December 1997 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the summer of 1998, 'Evipo024' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included compact growth habit, sepal colour, lasting quality as a cut flower, early flowering, suitability to garden situations and container production and very long growing season.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo024' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Evipo024'**

	'Evipo024'	'Evipo002'*	'Niobe'*
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.7	6.1	6.2
std. deviation	0.83	0.85	0.86
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	10.3	13.5	13.5
std. deviation	0.84	1.09	1.09
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.7	7.2	6.8
std. deviation	0.40	0.21	0.49
<i>Sepal width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.8	4.0	3.4
std. deviation	0.29	0.39	0.27
<i>Colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)</i>			
main colour	77A	N186D (darker than)	59A - N79C
secondary colour	59A-B	n/a	n/a
<i>Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)</i>			
main colour	79D	N79C	N79B
secondary colour	155C (central bar)	N77B	N79C (central bar), surrounded with 84C

\* reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo024' (left) with reference varieties 'Niobe' (centre) and 'Evipo002' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evipo025'  
**Trade name:** Versailles™  
**Application number:** 03-3850  
**Application date:** 2003/10/01  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark and Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Guernsey, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Barbacki, Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Evifour' (Royal Velvet™)

**Summary:** 'Evipo025' has dark purple red secondary colour located in the central bar on the upper side of the sepal while 'Evifour' has no secondary colour. The lower side of the sepal is violet for 'Evipo025' while it is dark violet for 'Evifour'. 'Evipo025' has weaker undulation of the sepal margin than 'Evifour'. 'Evipo025' has a purple filament colour while 'Evifour' has a white filament with a purple apex.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** climbing, weak vigour, dense pubescence on young shoot

**LEAVES:** ternate

**TERMINAL LEAFLET:** short to medium length, narrow to medium width, lanceolate to ovate, acute apex, obtuse base, entire margin, no lobing, light green on upper side, no variegation, absent to very weak rugosity

**FLOWERS:** solitary arrangement, short peduncle, upwards orientation, single flower type, medium to large diameter, rotate shape, concave to flat cross section in lateral view, no fragrance, flowers on previous and current year's growth

**SEPALS:** six to eight, free to touching, medium length, medium to broad, elliptic, convex shape, flat to moderately reflexed curvature in longitudinal section, weak to medium reflexing of apex, acute apex, type two base shape, dark violet with dark purple red central bar on upper side, violet with white central bar on lower side, weak undulation of margin, no twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes

**STAMEN:** purple filament, red anthers.

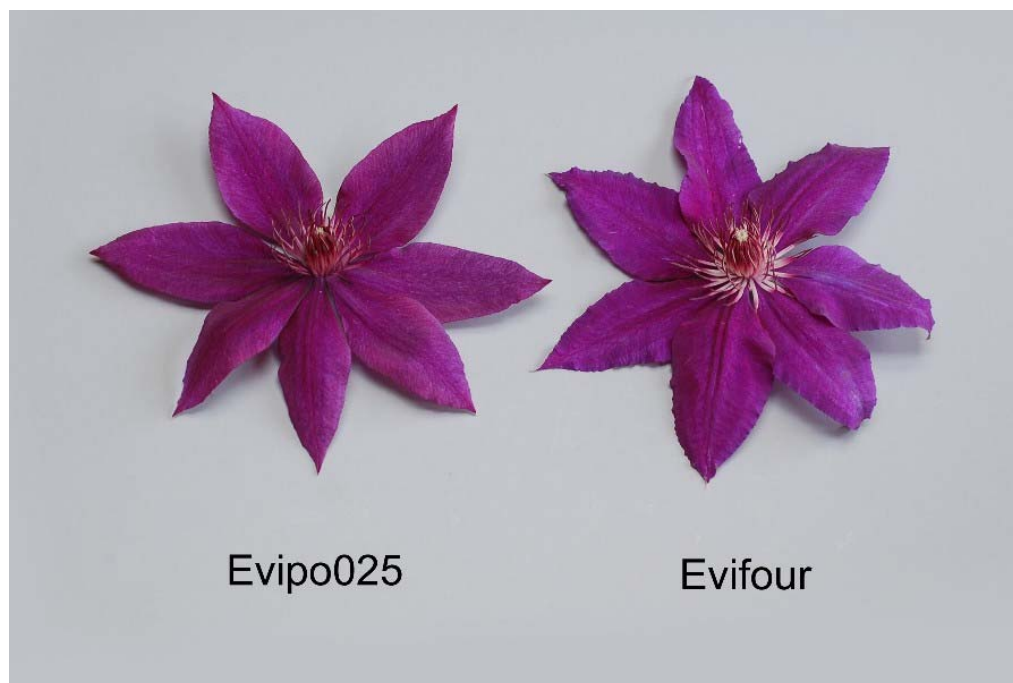
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evipo025' originated from a cross made in 1997 between 'Burma Star' and 'Royal Velvet'. Seed was planted in December 1997 and germinated during the winter and early spring. In the spring of 1998, 'Evipo025' was selected in the greenhouse at Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Selection criteria included compact growth habit, flower colour, good repeat flowering, good flowering on young plants, suitability to small container use.

**Tests and Trials:** 'Evipo025' was tested at St. Thomas, Ontario. Ten bare root liners of both the candidate and reference variety were planted in the field on September 18, 2004. Plants were spaced two feet apart and trained to grow along a trellis. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on June 15, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Evipo025'**

	'Evipo025'	'Evifour'*
<i>Colour of upper side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	N79B	77A
secondary colour	187B	n/a
<i>Colour of lower side of sepal (RHS)</i>		
main colour	N77B	79D
secondary colour	155B with purple veins	veins 64A

\* reference variety



Clematis: 'Evipo025' (left) with reference variety 'Evifour' (right)



**COREOPSIS**  
(*Coreopsis L.*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Cherry Lemonade'  
**Trade name:** Sunshine™ Cherry  
**Application number:** 06-5336  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Applicant:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc., Tigard, Oregon, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Harini Korlipara, Canby, Oregon, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Limerock Ruby'

**Summary:** *Flowers of 'Cherry Lemonade' have a shorter peduncle, a smaller diameter and fewer ray florets than those of 'Limerock Ruby'. The main colour of the lower side of the ray floret of 'Cherry Lemonade' is brown red, whereas it is blue pink for 'Limerock Ruby'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright compact mounding habit, dense degree of branching

**STEM:** light to medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence, thin, smooth surface

**LEAF:** opposite, simple

**LEAF BLADE:** linear, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, no variegation, yellow green on upper and lower sides, moderate pubescence on upper and lower side, very weak glaucosity

**PETIOLE:** absent

**PEDUNCLE:** absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, very sparse pubescence

**INFLORESCENCE:** solitary type

**FLOWER:** terminal position on flowering stem, erect attitude

**RAY FLORET:** open to touching at base, incurving to slightly twisted longitudinal axis for the majority, obovate, emarginated apex with two notches or mammilate, weak recurvature of tip, dark purple red on the upper side and brown red on the lower side, light yellow brown veins, very weak pubescence on outer side

**FLORET DISC:** present

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Cherry Lemonade' was developed by the breeder Harini Korlipara, an employee of Terra Nova Nurseries Inc., in Canby, Oregon, U.S.A. The new variety originated from a proprietary seedling placed in tissue culture. The new variety was selected in June 2004 based on flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Cherry Lemonade' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 31, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

## Comparison table for 'Cherry Lemonade'

	'Cherry Lemonade'	'Limerock Ruby'*
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	4.3
std. deviation	0.25	0.49
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	3.0
std. deviation	0.12	0.20
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.1	1.5
std. deviation	0.08	0.08
<i>Diameter of disc (mm)</i>		
mean	5.0	6.4
std. deviation	0.47	0.52
<i>Main colour of ray florets (RHS)</i>		
upper side	53A	60A with tones of 53A
lower side	181C with 181A at margin edge	186C with 186A at margin

\* reference variety



Coreopsis: 'Cherry Lemonade' (left) with reference variety 'Limerock Ruby' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Pink Lemonade'  
**Trade name:** Sunshine™ Pink  
**Application number:** 06-5334  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Applicant:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc., Tigard, Oregon, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Harini Korlipara, Canby, Oregon, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Limerock Passion'

**Summary:** *'Pink Lemonade'* has longer leafblades than *'Limerock Passion'*. The flower heads of *'Pink Lemonade'* have a smaller diameter and shorter ray florets than those of *'Limerock Passion'*. *'Pink Lemonade'* has shorter peduncles than *'Limerock Passion'*.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright compact mounding habit, dense degree of branching

STEM: light to medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence, thin, smooth surface

LEAF: opposite, simple

LEAF BLADE: linear, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, no variegation, yellow green on the upper and lower sides, moderate pubescence on the upper and lower side, very weak glaucosity

PETIOLE: absent

PEDUNCLE: absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, very sparse to sparse pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: solitary type

FLOWER: terminal position on flowering stem, erect attitude

RAY FLORET: open to touching, straight longitudinal axis for the majority, obovate, emarginated apex with two notches, or mammillate, absent to very weak recurvature of tip, purple on the upper side and greyed white overlaid with blue pink on the lower side, light yellow brown veins, very weak pubescence on outer side

FLORET DISC: present

**Origin and Breeding:** *'Pink Lemonade'* was discovered and developed by the breeder Harini Korlipara, an employee of Terra Nova Nurseries Inc., in Canby, Oregon, U.S.A. The new variety originated from a proprietary seedling placed in tissue culture. The new variety was selected in March 2004 based on flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for *'Pink Lemonade'* was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 31, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for *'Pink Lemonade'***

	<b><i>'Pink Lemonade'</i></b>	<b><i>'Limerock Passion'</i>*</b>
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.4	2.8
std. deviation	0.38	0.40
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.2	4.1
std. deviation	0.61	0.55
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.3	2.9
std. deviation	0.12	0.34
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.0	1.4
std. deviation	0.07	0.11

\* reference variety



Coreopsis: 'Pink Lemonade' (left) with reference variety 'Limerock Passion' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Strawberry Lemonade'  
**Trade name:** Sunshine™ Strawberry  
**Application number:** 06-5335  
**Application date:** 2006/03/21  
**Applicant:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc., Tigard, Oregon, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Harini Korlipara, Canby, Oregon, U.S.A.

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Limerock Ruby' and 'Heaven's Gate'

**Summary:** *The degree of branching in plants of 'Strawberry Lemonade' is stronger than in 'Limerock Ruby' and weaker than in 'Heaven's Gate'. 'Strawberry Lemonade' has shorter peduncles, narrower flower heads, shorter ray florets and smaller discs than the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright compact mounding habit, dense degree of branching

**STEM:** light to medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence, thin, smooth surface

**LEAF:** opposite, simple

**LEAF BLADE:** linear, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, no variegation, yellow green on the upper and lower sides, sparse pubescence on the upper side, moderate pubescence on the lower side, very weak glaucosity

**PETIOLE:** absent

**PEDUNCLE:** absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, very sparse pubescence

**INFLORESCENCE:** solitary type

**FLOWER:** terminal position on flowering stem, erect attitude



RAY FLORET: open to touching, straight to slightly twisted longitudinal axis for the majority, obovate, emarginated apex with two notches or mammilate, absent to very weak recurvature of tip, dark purple red on the upper side, blue pink on the lower side with brown purple on margins and veins, very weak pubescence on outer side  
 FLORET DISC: present

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Strawberry Lemonade’ was discovered and developed by the breeder Harini Korlipara, an employee of Terra Nova Nurseries Inc., in Canby, Oregon, U.S.A. The new variety originated from a proprietary seedling placed in tissue culture. The new variety was selected in June 2004 based on flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for ‘Strawberry Lemonade’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 31, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Strawberry Lemonade’**

	‘Strawberry Lemonade’	‘Limerock Ruby’*	‘Heaven’s Gate’*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	3.3	3.8
std. deviation	0.15	0.40	0.19
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.1	4.3	5.9
std. deviation	0.28	0.49	0.69
<i>Flower head diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	2.4	3.0	3.9
std. deviation	0.18	0.20	0.20
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.1	1.5	1.8
std. deviation	0.14	0.08	0.08
<i>Diameter of disc (mm)</i>			
mean	4.9	6.4	8.9
std. deviation	0.57	0.52	0.74
<i>Colour of ray florets (RHS)</i>			
main colour - upper side	60A with tones darker than 59A	60A with tones of 53A	70B near apex with 71C at base
main colour - lower side	186C	186C	76C to 155C with streaks of N74C
margin & veins - lower side	186A	186A	NA

\* reference variety



Coreopsis: 'Strawberry Lemonade' (left) with reference varieties 'Limerock Ruby' (centre) and 'Heaven's Gate' (right)

### COREOPSIS

(*Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg ex Sweet)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balcorsunay'

**Trade name:** Sunny Day

**Application number:** 05-4544

**Application date:** 2005/02/10

**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

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

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Walcoreop' (Flying Saucers)

**Summary:** 'Balcorsunay' has taller plants and longer peduncles than 'Walcoreop'. 'Balcorsunay' has simple type leaves while 'Walcoreop' has simple and compound leaves. The lower side of the ray floret of 'Balcorsunay' is darker yellow than that of 'Walcoreop'.

#### Description:

**PLANT:** upright bushy growth habit, moderate degree of branching

**STEM:** light to medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, very sparse pubescence, thick, striate (lightly furrowed) surface

**LEAF:** opposite arrangement along the stem, simple type

**LEAF BLADE:** linear to oblanceolate, acute apex, cuneate base, entire margin, no variegation, medium green on upper and lower sides, sparse pubescence on upper and lower side margins, weak glaucosity

**PETIOLE:** absent

**PEDUNCLE:** absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent to very sparse pubescence

**INFLORESCENCE:** solitary type

**FLOWER:** daisy type, terminal position on flowering stem, erect attitude

**RAY FLORET:** average number (8.8) per flower, arrangement within the flower is overlapping, weak curvature of longitudinal axis for the majority, obovate, irregular dentate apex, absent to very weak recurvature of tip, yellow orange

on the upper and lower sides, absent to very sparse pubescence on lower side  
FLORET DISC: present

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balcorsunay' originated from a controlled breeding program which took place in October of 1999 in Santa Paula, California, U.S.A. The female parent was a propriety *Coreopsis* selection designated '62044-2' and characterized by its single flower type, gold ray florets with red base, green leaves and mounding plant growth habit. The male parent was *Coreopsis* variety 'Walcoreop' (Flying Saucers) and characterized by its single flower type, gold flowers, green leaves and mounding plant growth habit. Initial selection of 'Balcorsunay' took place in August of 2001.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Balcorsunay' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balcorsunay'**

	'Balcorsunay'	'Walcoreop'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	53.0	41.4
std. deviation	5.93	3.53
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	30.4	25.4
std. deviation	3.30	2.49
<i>Colour of lower side of ray floret (RHS)</i>	13A	darker than 12A

\* reference variety



Coreopsis: 'Balcorsunay' (left) with reference variety 'Walcoreop' (right)

**COREOPSIS**  
(*Coreopsis rosea* Nutt.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Heaven's Gate'  
**Application number:** 04-4334  
**Application date:** 2004/08/24  
**Applicant:** Sunny Border Nurseries Inc., Kensington, Connecticut, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Marc Laviana, Kensington, Connecticut, USA

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sweet Dreams'

**Summary:** *The ray floret of 'Heaven's Gate' is violet with a purple base while that of 'Sweet Dreams' is white with a purple base.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, upright arching growth habit, medium to dense branching, medium green stem, absent or very sparse pubescence on the stem

**LEAF:** arranged oppositely, pinnately compound no petiole

**LEAFLET:** linear shape, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, medium green, no variegation,

**INFLORESCENCE:** head type, almost continuous flowering from early to mid season for a long amount of time, medium to long peduncle

**SEPAL:** acute apex, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, medium green

**FLOWER:** located both terminally and axillary, erect attitude

**RAY FLORET:** few, straight longitudinal axis, emarginate apex, bicoloured, upper side primarily violet with purple secondary colour at base, lower side light violet blue

**FLORET DISC:** present

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Heaven's Gate' was discovered as a naturally occurring branch mutation in a block of nursery containers of *Coreopsis rosea* 'Sweet Dreams' during the summer of 2002. Selection criteria included ray floret colour and ease of propagation.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 35cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Heaven's Gate'**

	'Heaven's Gate'	'Sweet Dreams'*
<i>Ray floret colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side - primary	N81C/N78C	155D
upper side - secondary	N79C/71A	N79C/71A
lower side	76C	155D

\* reference variety



Coreopsis: 'Heaven's Gate' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Dreams' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

DAHLIA

**DAHLIA**  
(*Dahlia* Cav.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balnovost'  
**Trade name:** Dahlietta® Violet Frost  
**Application number:** 01-2613  
**Application date:** 2001/04/11  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Neil Owen Anderson, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Betty' (Dahlietta® Betty)

**Summary:** 'Balnovost' has a slightly longer leaf than 'Betty'. The leaf margin of 'Balnovost' has shallower incisions than 'Betty'. 'Balnovost' has a bi-coloured flower while 'Betty' is one-coloured. The flower of 'Balnovost' has fewer ray florets than 'Betty'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright habit

STEM: light green, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple and compound types, medium green, wings on petiole present, few shallow incisions, smooth to very weakly rugose texture to upper surface, veins on upper surface raised

FLOWER: medium anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle, located moderately above the foliage, weakly to moderately acute attitude relative to peduncle, semi-double type, dark pink bicolour

RAY FLORET: slightly incurving to straight along the longitudinal axis, slight curvature of the apex, moderately concave in u-shape in cross section at midpoint, revolute to flat lateral margin at middle, rounded to pointed tip, uneven colour pattern, darker and more purple red than (RHS N66B) at apex and distal area of upper side, blue pink to light blue pink (RHS 73B-C) in middle and basal area of upper side, violet (RHS 75B) with purple (RHS 64A-B) along margins of lower side

DISC: medium diameter in relation to flower head diameter, yellow colour before anther dehiscence, yellow orange colour at dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balnovost' originated in a controlled breeding program in the winter/spring 1998/1999 at Elburn, Illinois, USA. 'Balnovost' was the result of the pollination of 'Figaro White' with a mix of pollen from the Figaro Improved Series. Selection criteria included flower colour and pattern and growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in a polyhouse in the spring/summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties each individually grown in 15cm pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balnovost'**

	'Balnovost'	'Betty'*
Leaf length: (cm)		
mean	10.0	7.8
std. deviation	0.86	0.76

*Ray Floret colour: (RHS)*

primary on upper side  
 secondary on upper side  
 primary on lower side  
 secondary on lower side

darker than N66B  
 73B-C  
 pinker than 75B  
 64A-B

N78A-N74A  
 N66A at base  
 N74B-C  
 N74A

\* reference variety



Dahlia: 'Balnovost' (left) with reference variety 'Dahlietta® Betty' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Dapasuje'  
**Trade name:** Dahlietta® Jenny  
**Application number:** 05-5108  
**Application date:** 2005/10/12  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Dapaor' (Dahlietta® Rachel)

**Summary:** *'Dapasuje' is taller in plant height than 'Dapaor'. The leaf margin of 'Dapasuje' has fewer and shallower incisions than 'Dapaor'. 'Dapasuje' has a longer peduncle with stronger intensity of anthocyanin colouration than 'Dapaor'. 'Dapasuje' has a larger diameter flower head than 'Dapaor'. The ray floret of 'Dapasuje' is longer than in 'Dapaor'. 'Dapasuje' has a pointed ray floret tip while it is dentate in 'Dapaor'. 'Dapasuje' has a lighter orange flower colour than 'Dapaor'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright habit  
 STEM: light green, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: compound type, dark green, no wings on petiole, few shallow incisions, weakly rugose texture to upper surface, veins on upper surface raised

FLOWER: strong anthocyanin colouration of the peduncle, position moderately above the foliage, weakly to moderately acute attitude relative to peduncle, decorative daisy-eyed double type, orange red bicolour, sparse to medium density of ray florets

RAY FLORET: reflexing along the longitudinal axis, slight curvature of the distal quarter, weakly concave in u-shape when looking in cross section at the midpoint, lateral margin at the middle is flat, pointed tip, zoned colour pattern, yellow brown (RHS 167C) at apex and along the margins of upper side, red (RHS 46C) in middle and basal area of upper side, yellow brown (RHS 168C-D) with yellow veins of lower side

DISC: small diameter in relation to flower head diameter, yellow colour before and at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Dapasuje’ was discovered as a sport of Dahlia ‘Figaro Orange Shades’ on May 1, 2000 at Rijnsenhout, The Netherlands. The initial selection was made on October 1, 2000.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in a polyhouse in the spring/summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties each individually grown in 15cm pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Dapasuje’**

	‘Dapasuje’	‘Dapaor’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	25.8	21.4
std. deviation	1.51	0.82
<i>Ray Floret colour: (RHS)</i>		
primary on upper side	167C along margins and apex	N30A-B
secondary on upper side	46C blended with N34A at base	-
primary on lower side	168C-D	30B with yellow veins
secondary on lower side	-	N34B

\* reference variety



Dahlia: ‘Dapasuje’ (left) with reference variety ‘Dapaor’ (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'Dapasulo'  
**Trade name:** Dahlietta® Louise  
**Application number:** 05-5107  
**Application date:** 2005/10/12  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Betty' (Dahlietta® Betty), 'Balnovost' (Dahlietta® Violet Frost)

**Summary:** 'Dapasulo' is taller in plant height than 'Betty' and 'Balnovost'. The leaf of 'Dapasulo' is slightly longer with more incisions than 'Betty'. 'Dapasulo' has a darker green leaf colour than 'Betty' and 'Balnovost'. The peduncle of 'Dapasulo' has weaker intensity of anthocyanin colouration than 'Betty' and 'Balnovost'. 'Dapasulo' is a daisy-eyed double flower head type while 'Betty' and 'Balnovost' are semi-double. The ray floret of 'Dapasulo' is purple red with a white margin while it is violet in 'Betty'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright habit

STEM: light green, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple type, dark green, wings on petiole present, medium number of moderately deep incisions, weakly rugose texture on upper surface, veins on upper surface raised

FLOWER: very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration of the peduncle, at the same level of the foliage, right angle attitude relative to peduncle, decorative daisy-eyed double type, dark pink bicolor, moderate density of ray florets

RAY FLORET: reflexing along the longitudinal axis, slight curvature of the distal quarter, weakly concave in u-shape cross section at midpoint, flat lateral margin at middle, pointed tip, even colour pattern, purple red (RHS N66A), white (RHS 155B) edge of margin of upper side, purple red (RHS N66B) streaks with blue pink (RHS N66D) and whitish streaks with yellow base on lower side

DISC: small diameter in relation to flower head, yellow colour before and at anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Dapasulo' was discovered as a sport of the dahlia 'Carol' on October 1, 2001 at Rijsenhout, The Netherlands.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in a polyhouse in the spring/summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties each individually grown in 15cm pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Dapasulo'**

	'Dapasulo'	'Betty'*	'Balnovost**
<i>Plant height: (cm)</i>			
mean	24.2	19.4	20.8
std. deviation	2.17	1.74	1.21
<i>Leaf length: (cm)</i>			
mean	10.5	7.8	10.0
std. deviation	1.28	0.76	0.86
<i>Ray Floret colour: (RHS)</i>			
primary on upper side	N66A	N78A-N74A	darker than N66B
secondary on upper side	155B on margin edge	N66A at base	73B-C
primary on lower side	streaks of N66B	N74B-C	pinker than 75B
secondary on lower side	N66D & whitish streaks	N74A	64A-B

\* reference variety



Dahlia: 'Dapasulo' (left) with reference varieties 'Dahlietta® Betty' (centre) and 'Balnovost' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'HS Date'  
**Trade name:** Happy Single® Date  
**Application number:** 05-5189  
**Application date:** 2005/11/29  
**Applicant:** Verwer-Dahlia's B.V., Lisse, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Aad W.M. Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Volkskanzler'

**Summary:** 'HS Date' has strong anthocyanin colouration on the stems and peduncles whereas 'Volkskanzler' has weak anthocyanin. 'HS Date' has larger leaves with deeper incisions on the margins than 'Volkskanzler'. The flower head of 'HS Date' is smaller in diameter than the reference variety. The two varieties also differ in the main colour of the upper side of the ray floret.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: light green, strong anthocyanin spreading from nodes

LEAF: compound, few to medium number of leaflets, dark green, wings present, many moderately deep incisions on margin, weakly rugose texture, flat veins

PEDUNCLE: medium length, very strong anthocyanin

FLOWER HEAD: high above to moderately above foliage, upright relative to peduncle, single, regular bicolor, orange red

RAY FLORET: straight longitudinal axis, weakly concave in cross section, flat lateral margin, rounded tip, uneven colour distribution, regular bicolor, zoned colour pattern, orange main colour, red secondary colour in basal zone, light yellow orange with pink tones on lower side

DISC: large relative to flower head diameter, yellow green before dehiscence, yellow at dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘HS Date’ was developed by the breeder at the nursery of Fa. Gebr. Verwer in Lisse, The Netherlands. The variety originated from an open pollinated cross between the female parent, an unidentified *Dahlia* plant and pollen of an unidentified *Dahlia* plant as the male parent. The cross was conducted in 1998. A single seedling was selected in 1999, based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit, dark foliage and self-cleaning flowers.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘HS Date’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety. Plants of the candidate were grown from rooted cuttings, planted in 6 inch pots on May 24, 2006. Plants of the reference variety were grown from tubers, planted in 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety on July 20, 2006 and the reference variety on June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘HS Date’**

	‘HS Date’	‘Volkskanzler’*
<i>Leaf length, including petiole (cm)</i>		
mean	24.7	19.0
std. deviation	1.12	1.26
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	22.5	16.2
std. deviation	0.60	0.87
<i>Diameter of flower head (cm)</i>		
mean	7.2	11.8
std. deviation	0.27	0.72
<i>Main colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	26B aging to 163A-B	183A and 46A at base
lower side	lighter than 22A with pink tones	165C
<i>Secondary colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	46B	160B with pink overlay

\* reference variety



Dahlia: ‘HS Date’ (left) with reference variety ‘Volkskanzler’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'HS First Love'  
**Trade name:** Happy Single® First Love  
**Application number:** 05-5190  
**Application date:** 2005/11/29  
**Applicant:** Verwer-Dahlia's B.V., Lisse, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Aad W.M. Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Moonfire'

**Summary:** *'HS First Love' has shorter plants than 'Moonfire'. The stems of 'HS First Love' are light green whereas 'Moonfire' has dark green stems with purple anthocyanin colouration. 'HS First Love' has smaller flower heads than 'Moonfire'. The varieties also differ in main flower colour. 'HS First Love' has orange flowers and 'Moonfire' has yellow flowers.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short, upright growth habit

STEM: light green, medium to strong anthocyanin, even distribution of anthocyanin

LEAF: compound, few to medium number of leaflets, dark green, wings present, moderately deep incisions on margin, smooth or very weakly rugose texture, raised veins

PEDUNCLE: long, medium to strong anthocyanin

FLOWER HEAD: high above foliage, weakly to moderately acute relative to peduncle, single, regular bicolor, orange

RAY FLORET: straight to reflexing along longitudinal axis, distal quarter weakly reflexed, weakly concave in cross section, flat lateral margin, retuse tip, uneven colour distribution, regular bicolor, zoned colour pattern, orange main colour, red secondary colour in basal zone, light yellow orange on lower side

DISC: medium size relative to flower head diameter, red and green brown before dehiscence, yellow orange at dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'HS First Love' was developed by the breeder at the nursery of Fa. Gebr. Verwer in Lisse, The Netherlands. The variety originated from an open pollinated cross between the female parent, a plant identified as Vd1-216 and pollen of an unidentified *Dahlia* plant as the male parent. The cross was conducted in 2000. A single seedling was selected in 2001, based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit, dark foliage and self-cleaning flowers.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'HS First Love' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety. Plants of the candidate were grown from rooted cuttings, planted in 6 inch pots on May 24, 2006. Plants of the reference variety were grown from tubers, planted in 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety on July 7, 2006 and the reference variety on June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'HS First Love'**

	'HS First Love'	'Moonfire**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	42.4	77.0
std. deviation	4.94	10.16
<i>Diameter of flower head (cm)</i>		
mean	8.0	9.6
std. deviation	0.66	0.50

*Main colour of ray floret (RHS)*

upper side	29A with 163C towards base	163B with orange tones
lower side	14C with tones 22B	163B streaked with 42A

*Secondary colour of ray floret (RHS)*

upper side	more red than 44A	46A-B
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\* reference variety



Dahlia: 'HS First Love' (left) with reference variety 'Moonfire' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'HS Kiss'  
**Trade name:** Happy Single® Kiss  
**Application number:** 05-5192  
**Application date:** 2005/11/29  
**Applicant:** Verwer-Dahlia's B.V., Lisse, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Aad W.M. Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Bishop of Llandaff' and 'Volkskanzler'

**Summary:** 'HS Kiss' has shorter plants than either reference variety. The flowers of 'HS Kiss' are single, whereas 'Bishop of Llandaff' has semi-double flowers. 'HS Kiss' has two colours on the ray florets, while 'Bishop of Llandaff' has only one colour. The main colour of 'HS Kiss' is orange compared with 'Volkskanzler' which has a red main colour. Before anther dehiscence, the disc of 'HS Kiss' is brown and red, whereas the disc of 'Bishop of Llandaff' is very dark red and the disc of 'Volkskanzler' is yellow green.

**Description:**

PLANT: short, upright growth habit

STEM: medium green, strong anthocyanin, even distribution of anthocyanin on upper  $\frac{3}{4}$  of stem

LEAF: compound, few to medium number of leaflets, dark green, wings present, shallow to moderately deep incisions on margin, smooth or very weakly rugose texture, raised veins

PEDUNCLE: long, strong anthocyanin

FLOWER HEAD: high above foliage, at right-angle to moderately acute relative to peduncle, single, regular bicolour, orange red

RAY FLORET: straight to slightly reflexing along longitudinal axis, distal quarter weakly reflexed, weakly convex in cross section, flat lateral margin, retuse tip, uneven colour distribution, regular bicolour, zoned colour pattern, orange main colour, red secondary colour in basal zone, greyed yellow on lower side

DISC: medium size relative to flower head diameter, brown and red before dehiscence, yellow and orange at dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'HS Kiss' was developed by the breeder at the nursery of Fa. Gebr. Verwer in Lisse, The Netherlands. The variety originated from an open pollinated cross between two unidentified *Dahlia* plants. The cross was conducted in 1999. A single seedling was selected in 2000, based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit, dark foliage and self-cleaning flowers.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'HS Kiss' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety. Plants of the candidate were grown from rooted cuttings, planted in 6 inch pots on May 24, 2006. Plants of the reference variety were grown from tubers, planted in 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety on July 6, 2006 and the reference variety on June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'HS Kiss'**

	'HS Kiss'	'Bishop of Llandaff'*	'Volkskanzler**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	48.7	72.5	57.1
std. deviation	6.46	7.31	1.91
<i>Diameter of flower head (cm)</i>			
mean	8.4	9.7	11.8
std. deviation	0.65	1.67	0.72
<i>Main colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
upper side	23C-D	45A	183A and 46A
lower side	162C	42A	165C
<i>Secondary colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
upper side	45B	none	160B with pink overlay

\* reference variety



Dahlia: 'HS Kiss' (left) with reference varieties 'Bishop of Llandaff' (centre) and 'Volkskanzler' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'HS Party'  
**Trade name:** Happy Single® Party  
**Application number:** 05-5193  
**Application date:** 2005/11/29  
**Applicant:** Verwer-Dahlia's B.V., Lisse, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Aad W.M. Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Moonfire'

**Summary:** 'HS Party' has shorter plants than 'Moonfire'. 'HS Party' has smaller flowers and shorter, narrower ray florets than 'Moonfire'. 'Moonfire' flowers are bicoloured, with a wide basal zone of red colour on each ray floret. By comparison 'HS Party' flowers are one colour, although there are faint streaks of orange red along the veins of the ray florets. 'HS Party' also differs from 'Moonfire' in the colour of the disc before dehiscence. The disc is yellow orange in the candidate variety but red and green in the reference.

**Description:**

PLANT: short, upright to bushy growth habit

STEM: light green, strong anthocyanin on upper part

LEAF: compound, few to medium number of leaflets, green tinged with purple, wings present, many shallow incisions on margin, smooth or very weakly rugose texture, flat veins

PEDUNCLE: medium length, medium to strong anthocyanin

FLOWER HEAD: moderately above foliage, moderately acute to upright relative to peduncle, single, one colour (with streaking), yellow

RAY FLORET: straight longitudinal axis, weakly concave in cross section, flat lateral margin, rounded tip, uneven colour distribution, yellow main colour, orange red streaking along veins, light yellow on lower side with blue pink streaks along veins

DISC: medium size relative to flower head diameter, yellow orange before dehiscence, yellow and orange at dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘HS Party’ was developed by the breeder at the nursery of Fa. Gebr. Verwer in Lisse, The Netherlands. The variety originated from a controlled pollination between the female parent, ‘Classic Summertime’ and pollen of an unidentified *Dahlia* plant as the male parent. The cross was conducted in 1998. A single seedling was selected in 1999, based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit, dark foliage and self-cleaning flowers.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘HS Party’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety. Plants of the candidate were grown from rooted cuttings, planted in 6 inch pots on May 24, 2006. Plants of the reference variety were grown from tubers, planted in 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety on July 11, 2006 and the reference variety on June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘HS Party’**

	‘HS Party’	‘Moonfire’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	46.8	77.0
std. deviation	6.91	10.16
<i>Diameter of flower head (cm)</i>		
mean	8.1	9.6
std. deviation	0.41	0.50
<i>Length of ray floret (cm)</i>		
mean	34.0	45.5
std. deviation	1.76	1.96
<i>Width of ray floret (cm)</i>		
mean	20.8	31.5
std. deviation	2.57	1.90
<i>Main colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	3B	163B with orange tones
lower side	4C streaked with N66D	163B streaked with 42A
<i>Secondary colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	faint streaks of 31B-C	46A-B
* reference variety		





Dahlia: 'HS Party' (left) with reference variety 'Moonfire' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'HS Romeo'  
**Trade name:** Happy Single® Romeo  
**Application number:** 05-5194  
**Application date:** 2005/11/29  
**Applicant:** Verwer-Dahlia's B.V., Lisse, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Aad W.M. Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Bishop of Llandaff' and 'Delta Red'

**Summary:** 'HS Romeo' has shorter plants than either reference variety, mainly because the variety has short peduncles and the flowers are at the same level as the foliage, whereas in the two reference varieties the peduncles are longer and the flowers are high above the foliage. The flower heads of 'HS Romeo' and 'Delta Red' are single, while 'Bishop of Llandaff' has semi-double flowers. The flower heads of 'HS Romeo' are also significantly smaller in diameter than those of the references. The flower colour of 'HS Romeo' is dark purple red, compared with red for the reference varieties.

**Description:**

PLANT: short, upright to bushy growth habit

STEM: light green, very strong anthocyanin, even distribution of anthocyanin

LEAF: compound, few leaflets, green tinged with purple, wings present, deep incisions on margin, weakly rugose texture, raised veins

PEDUNCLE: very short to short, strong to very strong anthocyanin

FLOWER HEAD: at same level as foliage, at right-angle to weakly acute relative to peduncle, single, one colour, dark red to purple

RAY FLORET: reflexing along longitudinal axis, distal quarter weakly reflexed, weakly concave to flat in cross section, weakly revolute lateral margin, retuse tip, even colour distribution, dark purple red main colour, dark purple red on lower side

DISC: medium size relative to flower head diameter, very dark purple red before dehiscence, yellow at dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘HS Romeo’ was developed by the breeder at the nursery of Fa. Gebr. Verwer in Lisse, The Netherlands. The variety originated from an open pollinated cross between a female parent identified as VD1-216 and pollen of an unidentified *Dahlia* plant. The cross was conducted in 1999. A single seedling was selected in 2000, based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit, dark foliage and self-cleaning flowers.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘HS Romeo’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety. Plants of the candidate were grown from rooted cuttings, planted in 6 inch pots on May 24, 2006. Plants of the reference variety were grown from tubers, planted in 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety on July 20, 2006 and the reference variety on June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘HS Romeo’**

	‘HS Romeo’	‘Bishop of Llandaff’*	‘Delta Red’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	38.7	72.5	81.5
std. deviation	6.20	7.31	5.17
<i>Diameter of flower head (cm)</i>			
mean	5.3	9.7	10.6
std. deviation	0.41	1.67	0.51
<i>Main colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
upper side	53A	45A	45A
lower side	pinker than 60A	42A	43A-B

\* reference variety



Dahlia: ‘HS Romeo’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Bishop of Llandaff’ (centre) and ‘Delta Red’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiedahbic'  
**Trade name:** Amazon Pink Tricolor  
**Application number:** 02-3238  
**Application date:** 2002/09/04  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, B.V., Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Mangement, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balnovost'

**Summary:** 'Kiedahbic' is a dahlia variety which differs mainly from 'Balnovost' in flower colours. The ray florets of 'Kiedahbic' are purple pink toward the apex, white from the middle zone towards the base and yellow at the base. The ray florets of 'Balnovost' are a lighter purple pink colour with reddish colour at the base. 'Kiedahbic' also has shorter and narrower ray florets than the reference variety.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: medium green, weak anthocyanin colouration, straight shape, no pubescence

LEAF: both simple and compound, elliptic, denticulate to dentate margin, moderately leathery texture, weak glaucosity, no pubescence, medium green

PETIOLE: no wings, weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: semi-double, located above and in foliage, tricoloured, purple main colour, white secondary colour, yellow tertiary colour

RAY FLORET: pointed tip, purple violet at apex, whitish from middle to near base, yellow at base

DISC: florets present, yellow

BRACTS: elliptical, yellowish to light green

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiedahbic' was developed from a cross made by the breeder between two parental lines (female line 96.1750 x male line 97.1335) in 1998 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands. The new plant was selected from the seedling population in 1999 based on its uniformity and stability, its new flower colour combination, as well as its suitability for inclusion in the Dahlstar, Amazon dahlia series.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Kiedahbic' were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 25 cm apart in a polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Kiedahbic'**

	'Kiedahbic'	'Balnovost'*
<i>Length of ray floret (mm)</i>		
mean	16.38	29.13
std. deviation	2.45	3.14
<i>Width of ray floret (mm)</i>		
mean	7.34	18.05
std. deviation	0.87	2.20
<i>Main colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N81B-C	N74D to 73B-C
lower side	N81C-D	73D

\* reference variety



Dahlia: 'Kiedahbic' (left) with reference variety 'Balnovost' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiedahred'  
**Trade name:** Dahlstar Red  
**Application number:** 04-4324  
**Application date:** 2004/08/13  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V., Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** H. Lommerse, Mariahout-Laarbeek, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Dapared' (Dahlietta™ Connie Improved)

**Summary:** 'Kiedahred' has a slightly taller plant height than 'Dapared'. The stem and petiole of 'Kiedahred' have no anthocyanin colouration while 'Dapared' does. 'Kiedahred' has a slightly smaller diameter flower than 'Dapared'. The ray floret of 'Kiedahred' is smaller than 'Dapared'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: medium green, no anthocyanin colouration, straight shape, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: simple and compound types, elliptic shape, denticulate to dentate margin, moderate rugosity, weak glaucosity on the upper side, absent or very sparse pubescence on the upper side, medium to dark green, no wings present

FLOWER: semi-double, located above and in the foliage, angle in relation to stem <30 degrees, one-coloured

RAY FLORET: no markings, pointed apex, upper side dark purple red to red (RHS 46A/B), lower side dark pink red (RHS 46D/47C)

FLORET DISC: present

INVOLUCRAL BRACTS: elliptical, yellowish to light green

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiedahred' originated in 1997, from a cross of *Dahlia* seedlings 96-1177 as the female parent and 96-1180 as the male parent in Mariahout-Laarbeek, The Netherlands. The F<sub>1</sub> seedlings were grown out in 1998

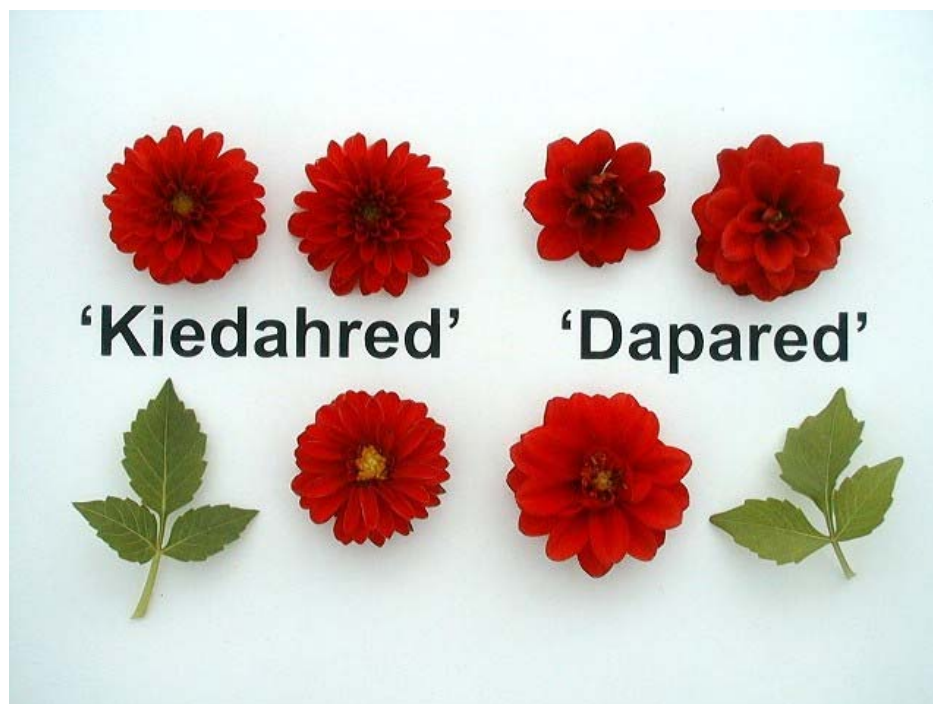
where 'Kiedahred' was selected based on improved floral traits, flower diameter, plant vigour and ease of propagation.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 25cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kiedahred'**

	'Kiedahred'	'Dapared'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	13.89	12.13
std. deviation	0.78	1.89
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.87	5.08
std. deviation	0.26	0.37
<i>Ray floret length (mm)</i>		
mean	16.25	25.88
std. deviation	2.25	2.64
<i>Ray floret width (mm)</i>		
mean	8.44	15.13
std. deviation	1.42	2.64

\* reference variety



Dahlia: 'Kiedahred' (left) with reference variety 'Dapared' (right)

**DAHLIA**  
(*Dahlia pinnata* Cav.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Baldelhon'  
**Trade name:** Delicious™ Honey  
**Application number:** 05-4587  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Baldelstrem' (Delicious™ Strawberry Cream)

**Summary:** *'Baldelhon' is shorter in plant height than 'Baldelstrem'. The leaf of 'Baldelhon' is a simple type while in 'Baldelstrem' it is mainly a compound type. 'Baldelhon' has fewer leaf margin incisions than 'Baldelstrem'. The peduncle of 'Baldelhon' has a weaker intensity of anthocyanin colouration than 'Baldelstrem'. The upper side of the ray floret of 'Baldelhon' is mainly a yellow brown colour while in 'Baldelstrem' it is mainly a light blue pink. 'Baldelhon' has a red colour on the lower side of the ray floret while it is light blue pink in 'Baldelstrem'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright habit

STEM: light green, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple type, medium green, no wings on petiole, medium number of moderate depth incisions, smooth to very weakly rugose texture to upper surface, veins on upper surface flat to raised

FLOWER: medium anthocyanin colouration on peduncle, located moderately above the foliage, right angle to moderately acute attitude relative to peduncle, decorative daisy-eyed double type, yellow-orange bicolor, moderate density of ray florets

RAY FLORET: mainly straight along the longitudinal axis, slight recurvature of the tip, moderately concave in u-shape in cross section at midpoint, mainly flat lateral margin at middle, rounded to pointed tip, blended colour pattern, yellow brown (RHS 167C) at apex and margin of upper side, bright yellow (RHS 5A) at middle and base of upper side, red (RHS 43A) at middle and apex of lower side, yellow (RHS 4A) at base of lower side

DISC: medium diameter in relation to flower head diameter, dark yellow colour before anther dehiscence, yellow orange colour at dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Baldelhon' originated in a controlled breeding program on May 1, 2002 at Rijsenhout, Noordholland, The Netherlands. The female parent was the proprietary dahlia selection '1151', characterized by its white flower colour and upright growth habit, with the male parent being 'Dapasuje' (Jenny) characterized by its orange-red flower colour and compact growth habit. Initial selection was made on May 1, 2003 based on flower colour, and branching growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in a polyhouse in the spring/summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties each individually grown in 15cm pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Baldelhon'**

	'Baldelhon'	'Baldelstrem'*
<i>Plant height: (cm)</i>		
mean	24.0	32.1
std. deviation	3.69	2.39

*Ray Floret colour: (RHS)*

primary on upper side  
 secondary on upper side  
 primary on lower side  
 secondary on lower side

167C  
 5A in middle and base  
 43A  
 4A at base

62C-D  
 9A at base  
 65D  
 2A at base

\* reference variety



Dahlia: 'Baldelhon' (left) with reference variety 'Baldelstrem' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Dapared'  
**Trade name:** Dahlietta® Connie Improved  
**Application number:** 05-4585  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Connie' (Dahlietta® Connie)

**Summary:** *'Dapared' has a narrower and lighter green leaf than 'Connie'. The leaf margin incisions of 'Dapared' are shallower and fewer than 'Connie'. 'Dapared' has no or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle while it is strong in 'Connie'. The flower head of 'Dapared' has a higher density of ray florets than 'Connie'. 'Dapared' has a secondary dark pink red colour on the lower side of the ray floret while 'Connie' does not.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright habit

STEM: light green, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple and compound type, medium green, wings on petiole present, few to medium number of shallow to moderate depth incisions, smooth to very weakly rugose texture to upper surface, veins on upper surface raised

FLOWER: absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the peduncle, position just above the foliage, weak to moderately acute attitude relative to peduncle, decorative daisy-eyed double type, medium red monocolour, moderate density of ray florets

RAY FLORET: straight to reflexing along the longitudinal axis, straight tip, moderately to weakly concave in u-shape in cross section at midpoint, revolute to flat lateral margin at middle, rounded to pointed tip, even colour pattern, red (RHS 46B) on upper side, red (RHS 45C) with dark pink red (N34C) on lower side

DISC: small diameter in relation to flower head, yellow colour before anther dehiscence, yellow orange colour at dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Dapared' originated in a controlled breeding program on June 1, 2000 at Rijsenhout, Noordholland, The Netherlands. The female parent was the proprietary dahlia selection '3323', characterized by its red flower colour, dark green leaf colour and compact growth habit, with the male parent being 'Connie' (Jenny) characterized by its red flower colour, medium green leaf colour and compact and upright growth habit. Initial selection was made on August 1, 2001 based on flower colour, compactness and flower form.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in a polyhouse in the spring/summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties each individually grown in 15cm pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Dapared'**

	'Dapared'	'Connie'*
<i>Leaf width: (cm)</i>		
mean	5.5	9.3
std. deviation	0.95	1.01

\* reference variety



Dahlia: 'Dapared' (left) with reference variety 'Dahlietta® Connie' (right)





APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

DELPHINIUM

**DELPHINIUM**  
(*Delphinium x belladonna* Hort. Ex Bergmans)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Merel'  
**Application number:** 00-2355  
**Application date:** 2000-08-04  
**Applicant:** Jan G. Van Veen, Noorden, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jan G. Van Veen, Noorden, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Loch Leven'

**Summary:** 'Merel' has a longer pedicel than 'Loch Leven'. The inner perianth colour of 'Merel' is blue while it is blue with more pink in the basal half for 'Loch Leven'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated, perennial, medium to tall height at flowering, sparse degree of branching, sparse to medium amount of foliage, green stem

**LEAF:** no pubescence on upper and lower sides, moderate glaucosity on upper side, dark green colour on upper side, deep to very deep lobes, weak to medium serrations of the margin

**INFLORESCENCE:** cylindrical spike shape, medium length, medium width at widest point, ratio of inflorescence to overall height medium to high, few laterals present

**FLOWER:** very long pedicel, angle of pedicel in relation to the inflorescence rachis is medium, flower spacing is wide to very wide, lowest flower broad to very broad in width

**PERIANTH:** very few to few segments present, obovate, mucronate tending to rounded apex, smooth margins, main colour of outer segments is blue (RHS101B), with yellow-green (RHS144C) secondary colour found along the ribs on the basal half, colour of inner segments is blue (RHS101B), with purple (RHS76B) secondary colour found on the basal half towards the margins, white eye with a flat configuration and broad width

**SPUR:** short to medium in length, semi-downward to downward orientation

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Merel' was selected from a seedling population resulting from a controlled cross in 1994, in Noorden, The Netherlands. The original cross took place in 1993 between unnamed selections of "Belladonna" and "Elatum" type varieties. The objective of this breeding program was to create new Delphinium cultivars with outstanding floral characteristics on strong plants with attractive foliage.

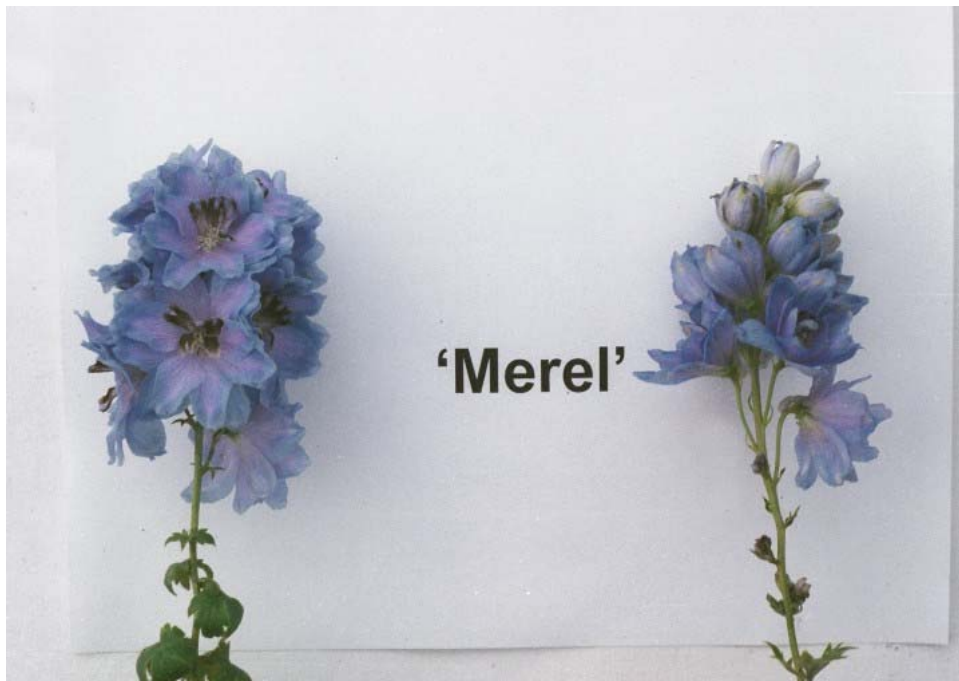
**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, CPVO reference number 2000/1663, application number AFP 7/75, grant number 11447, purchased from the CPVO, Angers, France. The trials were conducted at NIAB, Cambridge, Great Britain in 2001, and 2002.

**Comparison table for 'Merel'**

	'Merel'	'Loch Leven'*
<i>Pedicel length</i>	very long	medium
<i>Color of inner perianth (RHS)</i>		
main	slightly paler than 101B	100B becoming paler and more pink at the base

\* reference variety

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Delphinium: 'Merel'

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**DIANTHUS**  
(*Dianthus* L)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Devon Xera'  
**Trade name:** Fire Star  
**Application number:** 04-4421  
**Application date:** 2003/09/30 (priority claimed)  
**Applicant:** Whetman Pink Ltd., Dawlish, Devon, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** John Whetman, Dawlish, Devon, United Kingdom

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

**Summary:** *'Devon Xera' has an upright to cushion shaped plant habit with plants that are taller and wider than 'Frosty Fire' which is more compact. The flowers of 'Devon Xera' have a larger diameter than those of the reference variety, and the petals of 'Devon Xera' have deeper incisions than 'Frosty Fire'. There are two colours on the petals of 'Devon Xera'; the main colour is purple red and there is a garnet red zone near the base of each petal, forming a ring around the centre of the flower. The flowers of 'Frosty Fire' have only one colour. The stigmas of 'Devon Xera' are red, while those of 'Frosty Fire' are pinkish white.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** perennial, evergreen, upright to cushion shaped, medium foliage density, medium to tall, moderate to wide spread, laterals with flower buds present, solitary flowers

**STEM:** thin to medium thickness, circular in cross section, no hollowness

**LEAF:** linear shape, straight along longitudinal axis, weakly concave in cross section, blue-green to grey-green, medium waxy layer, entire margin

**FLOWER BUD:** cylindrical shape, no extrusion of styles

**FLOWERING PERIOD:** begins early, moderate length

**FLOWER:** semi-double, medium to large diameter, moderate corolla height, concave to flat profile of upper part, flat to convex profile of lower part, fragrant

**EPICALYX:** outer leaves adpressed in relation to calyx, short acute apex on outer and inner lobes

**CALYX:** medium to long, cylindrical shape

**CALYX LOBE:** short acute shape, short to medium length, flat longitudinal axis, reddish anthocyanin colouration on whole length

**PETAL:** type 1 to type 2, flat blade, dentate margin, moderate to deep incisions, short to medium length, medium width, two colours on blade, dark purple red main colour, garnet red secondary colour forming ring at transition to tube

**OVARY:** ellipsoid to ovoid, lower part green, surface smooth

**PISTIL:** two medium length styles, no shoulder, red stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Devon Xera' was selected in 2000 in Devon, U.K. from a large group of open pollinated seedlings resulting from the open pollination of *Dianthus* 'Neon Star' in 1999. The new variety was selected by the breeder for its improved floral traits, its long flowering season, as well as its vigorous growth and compact habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Devon Xera' were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trials consisted of 10 plants per variety, planted in the ground in a polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Devon Xera'**

	'Devon Xera'	'Frosty Fire'*
Main colour of petal (RHS)		
upper side	53B-C	46B

\* reference variety



Dianthus: 'Devon Xera' (left) with reference variety 'Frosty Fire' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Red Dwarf'  
**Application number:** 02-3099  
**Application date:** 2002/05/14  
**Applicant:** H.R. Whetman & Son, Dawlish, Devon, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** John Whetman, Dawlish, Devon, United Kingdom

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

**Summary:** 'Red Dwarf' has an upright to cushion shaped plant habit with plants that are taller and wider than 'Frosty Fire' which is more compact. The flowers of 'Red Dwarf' are single and have a slightly larger diameter than the flowers of 'Frosty Fire' which are semi-double. The calyx of 'Red Dwarf' is long and has a light reddish anthocyanin colouration on its lobes and along most of its length, whereas the calyx of 'Frosty Fire' has faint anthocyanin along the edge of the calyx lobes only. The margins of the petals of 'Red Dwarf' have deeper incisions than the petals of 'Frosty Fire'. The flowers of 'Red Dwarf' are red with a prominent dark garnet red ring around the centre (at the transition to the tube). The flowers of 'Frosty Fire' are red with no secondary colour. 'Red Dwarf' has whitish stigmas while those

of 'Frosty Fire' are pinkish white.

**Description:**

PLANT: perennial, evergreen, upright to cushion shaped, medium foliage density, medium to tall, moderate to wide spread, laterals with flower buds present, solitary flowers

STEM: thin to medium thickness, circular in cross section, no hollowness

LEAF: linear shape, straight along longitudinal axis, weakly concave in cross section, blue-green to grey-green, medium waxy layer, slightly toothed margin

FLOWER BUD: cylindrical shape, no extrusion of styles

FLOWERING PERIOD: begins early, moderate length

FLOWER: single, medium to large diameter, moderate corolla height, concave to flat profile of upper part, flat to convex profile of lower part, fragrant

EPICALYX: outer leaves adpressed in relation to calyx, short acute apex on outer and inner lobes

CALYX: long, cylindrical shape

CALYX LOBE: short acute shape, short to medium length, flat longitudinal axis, reddish anthocyanin colouration on whole length

PETAL: type 1 to type 2, flat blade, serrate margin, medium depth incisions, short to medium length, medium width, two colours on blade, red main colour, garnet red secondary colour forming ring at transition to tube

OVARY: ellipsoid to ovoid, lower part green, surface smooth

PISTIL: two medium length styles, no shoulder, white stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Red Dwarf' was produced by induced hybridization in 1996 of the female parent 'Brehemen' and the male parent, an unidentified *Dianthus*. It was selected by the breeder in 1997 for its vigour, red flower colour with darker red centres, its compact tight cushion habit and long flowering season.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Red Dwarf' were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trials consisted of 10 plants per variety, planted in the ground in a polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Red Dwarf'**

	'Red Dwarf'	'Frosty Fire'*
Main colour of petal (RHS) upper side	46C-47B	46B

\* reference variety



Dianthus: 'Red Dwarf' (left) with reference variety 'Frosty Fire' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

DIASCIA

**DIASCIA**  
*(Diascia barberae Hook. f.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiedione'  
**Trade name:** Miracle Chiffon  
**Application number:** 04-4052  
**Application date:** 2004/02/20  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** L. Hoogendoorn, Ambacht, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'KLEDI04017' (Picadilly™ Salmon)

**Summary:** 'Kiedione' has larger plants with a more spreading habit than 'KLEDI04017'. The corolla diameter of 'Kiedione' is slightly larger than that of 'KLEDI04017'. 'Kiedione' has a lighter red pink corolla than the orange pink of 'KLEDI04017'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated annual, spreading/trailing growth habit

**STEM:** medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**LEAF:** arranged opposite, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, cordate base, serrate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers almost continuously beginning early in the season for a long amount of time, no peduncle, raceme type

**FLOWER:** positioned terminally, erect attitude

**COROLLA:** five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, zygomorphic shape, inner side of lobe light red pink, inner side of throat light red pink (RHS 37D), outer side of lobe light red pink, outer side of throat light red pink almost salmon (RHS 36C)

**Origin and Breeding:** In 2000, seed was collected from the open pollination of the variety 'Pink Queen'. The resultant seedlings were grown in Ambacht, The Netherlands that year. Selection began in 2001 and continued into 2002 when a seedling was selected based on plant habit, ease of propagation and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were done using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kiedione'**

	'Kiedione'	'KLEDI04017'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	24.00	20.80
std. deviation	1.22	1.79

<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	37.40	27.40
std. deviation	4.72	3.05
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	21.80	18.50
std. deviation	1.47	0.93
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	37D/36A	37A/B
outer side	36A	37C/D

\* reference variety



Diascia: 'Kiedione' (left) with reference variety 'KLEDI04017' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** **'Kiedithree'**  
**Trade name:** Miracle Red  
**Application number:** 04-4054  
**Application date:** 2004/02/20  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** L. Hoogendoorn, Ambacht, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Diastis' (Flying Colours™ Coral)

**Summary:** 'Kiedithree' has larger plants than 'Diastis'. The inflorescence diameter of 'Kiedithree' is slightly larger



than that of 'Diastis'. The corolla of 'Kiedithree' is orange red while it is orange brown to orange red for 'Diastis'.

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated annual, spreading/trailing growth habit

STEM: medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: arranged opposite, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, cordate base, serrate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: flowers almost continuously beginning early in the season for a long amount of time, no peduncle, raceme type

FLOWER: positioned terminally, erect attitude

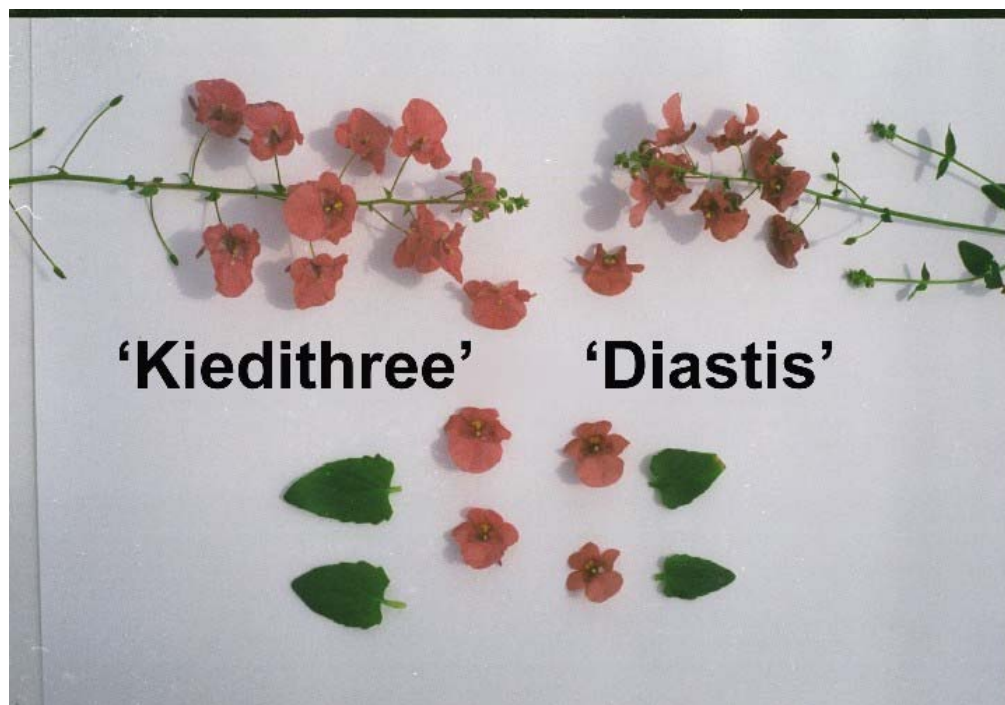
COROLLA: five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, zygomorphic shape, inner side of lobe orange red, inner side of throat dark pink red (RHS 50B), outer side of lobe red pink to light red pink, outer side of throat red pink to light red pink (RHS 50C/D)

**Origin and Breeding:** In 2000, seed was collected from the open pollination of the variety 'Pink Queen'. The resultant seedlings were grown in Ambacht, The Netherlands that year. Selection began in 2001 and continued into 2002 when a seedling was selected based on plant habit, ease of propagation and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were done using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kiedithree'**

	'Kiedithree'	'Diastis'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	26.67	20.83
std. deviation	1.37	2.48
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	39.33	28.67
std. deviation	2.07	1.63
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	21.86	17.56
std. deviation	1.35	3.57
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	39A/B	35A/B
outer side	50C/D	35C/D
* reference variety		



Diascia: 'Kiedithree' (left) with reference variety 'Diastis' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kieditwo'  
**Trade name:** Miracle Pink  
**Application number:** 04-4053  
**Application date:** 2004/02/20  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** L. Hoogendoorn, Ambacht, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Diamonte Coral Rose'

**Summary:** 'Kieditwo' has a shorter corolla than 'Diamonte Coral Rose'. The corolla of 'Kieditwo' is lighter purple red than that of 'Diamonte Coral Rose'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated annual, spreading/trailing growth habit  
**STEM:** medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence

**LEAF:** arranged opposite, simple type, ovate shape, acute apex, cordate base, serrate margin, medium green, no variegation, petiole present

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers almost continuously beginning early in the season for a long amount of time, no peduncle, raceme type

**FLOWER:** located in terminal and axillary positions, erect attitude

**COROLLA:** five partially fused small to medium sized lobes, zygomorphic shape, inner side of lobe purple red, inner side of throat purple red (RHS 55A/54A), outer side of lobe purple red to light blue pink, outer side of throat purple red

to light blue pink (RHS 55B/C)

**Origin and Breeding:** In 2000, seed was collected from the open pollination of the variety 'Pink Queen'. The resultant seedlings were grown in Ambacht, The Netherlands that year. Selection began in 2001 and continued into 2002 when a seedling was selected based on plant habit, ease of propagation and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were done using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kieditwo'**

	'Kieditwo'	'Diamonte Coral Rose'*
<i>Corolla length (mm)</i>		
mean	8.25	14.25
std. deviation	0.89	2.12
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	55A/B	54A/B
outer side	55B/C	54B

\* reference variety



Diascia: 'Kieditwo' (left) with reference variety 'Diamonte Coral Rose' (right)



**DODECATHEON**  
*(Dodecatheon L.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Aphrodite'  
**Application number:** 02-2957  
**Application date:** 2002/01/11  
**Applicant:** Van den Aardwegh, C.M., Hillegom, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** the species form of *Dodecatheon meadia*

**Summary:** 'Aphrodite' flowers earlier than the species. 'Aphrodite' has a slightly wider leaf than the species. The leaf margin of 'Aphrodite' is entire while the species has a crenate to dentate margin. 'Aphrodite' has a slightly wider umbel than the species. The corolla lobe of 'Aphrodite' has a stronger reflex to it than the species.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, narrow and upright growth habit, sparse degree of branching

**LEAF:** rosette basal arrangement, simple, oblanceolate shape, acute to obtuse apex, cuneate base, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, medium to dark green colour of upper side, medium green colour of lower side, no variegation present

**PEDUNCLE:** medium to dark green, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration of the peduncle, no glaucosity, absent to very sparse pubescence, medium to large diameter, smooth shaped.

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers once early in the season for a short amount of time, umbel type, flowers positioned terminally

**FLOWER:** erect attitude, small to medium size, primarily a violet (RHS N78D) colour, with secondary white (RHS 155B) with yellow orange (RHS 17B/C) ring at base of corolla lobe, strongly reflexing corolla lobe, dark purple anthers

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Aphrodite' was selected in Hillegom, The Netherlands in 1990. It was selected from a seed bed of hybrid *Dodecatheon* seedlings of unknown parentage. Selection criteria included unique foliage and flower characteristics.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the spring/summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 30cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Aphrodite'**

	'Aphrodite'	<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i> *
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	4.89	3.70
std. deviation	0.34	0.90

*Umbel width (cm)*

mean	8.62	7.29
std. deviation	0.53	1.25

\* reference variety



Dodecatheon: 'Aphrodite' (left) with reference variety, the species form of *Dodecatheon meadia* (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

EUPHORBIA

**EUPHORBIA**  
*(Euphorbia L.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Inneuphhel'  
**Trade name:** Helena  
**Application number:** 05-4615  
**Application date:** 2005/03/02  
**Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co., KG, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Imprefant'

**Summary:** *'Inneuphhel' differs from the reference variety, 'Imprefant' in the main colour of the upper and lower surfaces of the leaf blade and presence and colour of variegation. The main colour of the upper surface of the leaf blade of 'Inneuphhel' is medium green whereas it is dark green in 'Imprefant'. The main colour of the lower surface of the leaf blade of 'Inneuphhel' is medium grey-green whereas it is medium green in 'Imprefant'. The foliage of 'Inneuphhel' has yellow variegation around the margins whereas there is no variegation in 'Imprefant'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright to bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching  
**STEM:** light green, strong anthocyanin colouration, weak glaucosity, strong pubescence, large diameter, smooth surface

**LEAF:** simple type, whorled or alternate arrangement along stem, oblanceolate, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margins, medium to dense very short pubescence on upper side, dense and short pubescence on lower side, no glaucosity, variegation present, medium green upper side, medium grey green lower side, medium anthocyanin colouration on lower side of new leaves, medium length petiole

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Inneuphhel' was a naturally occurring mutation of *Euphorbia* x 'Efanthia' discovered at Gensingen, Germany in May 2000. Selection criteria included variegated foliage, colour of newly opened leaves, slow growth rate and tolerance to foliage droop and twisting under cool growing conditions. Reproduction of the new variety by vegetative cuttings first began in May 2000.

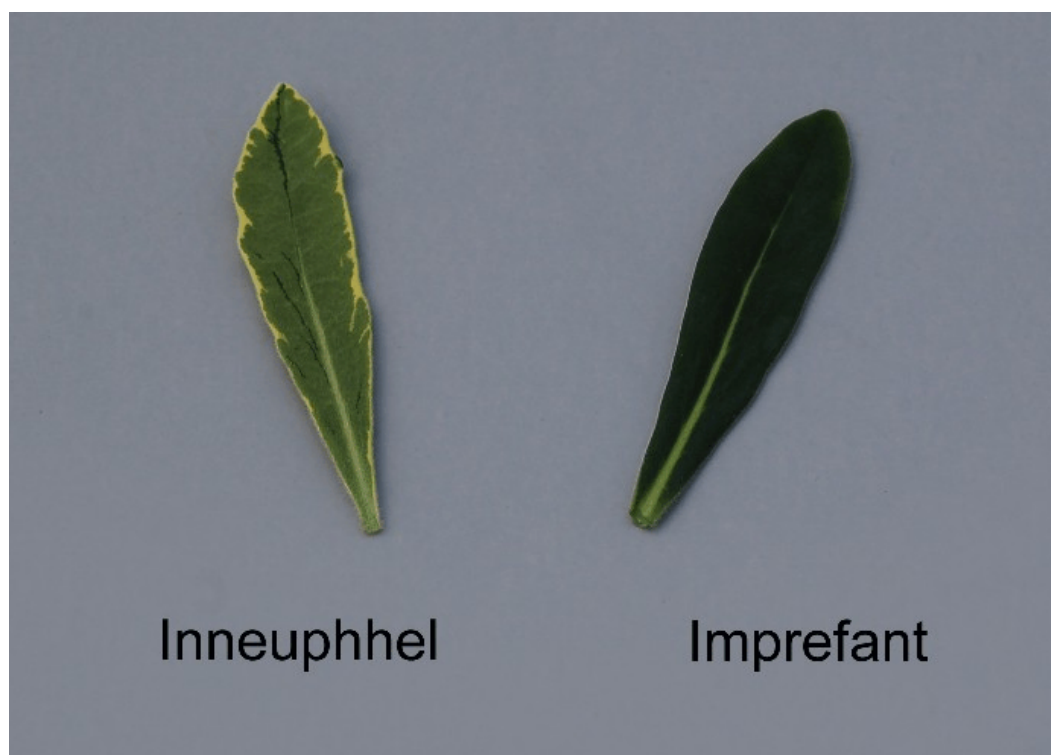
**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Inneuphhel' were conducted in a greenhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2006. Observations on fall colours were made on October 30, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Inneuphhel'**

	'Inneuphhel'	'Imprefant'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	21.9	18.0
std. deviation	1.59	0.70
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	23.2	21.6
std. deviation	1.74	1.53

<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.8	6.2
std. deviation	0.53	0.25
<i>Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
main	147A-B	147A
variegation along margin	6C-2B	absent
<i>Colour of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
lower side	darker than 191A	147B
<i>Anthocyanin colouration of leaf blade (RHS) on newly opened leaves</i>		
upper side	39A on margin and overlaying the green surface	183C tones overlaying green surface (147A)
lower side	45D on margin, strong anthocyanin 187C	strong anthocyanin (183C) with 183B mid-rib
<i>Colour of upper side of leaf blade in fall (RHS)</i>		
main	N138A with tones of 137A and weak anthocyanin	close to 147A
variegation along margin	10B	absent
<i>Colour of lower side of leaf blade in fall (RHS)</i>		
main	N138C with medium anthocyanin	147B
variegation along margin	10B	absent

\* reference variety



Euphorbia: 'Inneuphhel' (left) with reference variety 'Imprefant' (right)

**EUPHORBIA**  
(*Euphorbia hypericifolia* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Inneuphdia'  
**Trade name:** Diamond Frost™  
**Application number:** 05-4616  
**Application date:** 2005/03/02  
**Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co., KG, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** *Euphorbia hypericifolia*

**Summary:** 'Inneuphdia' differs from the reference variety, *Euphorbia hypericifolia* mainly in plant growth habit, foliage length and bract length and width. The plants of 'Inneuphdia' have a compact bushy growth habit whereas it is upright bushy in *Euphorbia hypericifolia*. The leaves of 'Inneuphdia' are shorter than those of *Euphorbia hypericifolia*. The bracts of 'Inneuphdia' are shorter and narrower than those of *Euphorbia hypericifolia*.

**Description:**

PLANT: compact bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: green, strong anthocyanin colouration at internodes, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very weak pubescence, thin, smooth surface

LEAF: simple type, opposite arrangement along stem, oval, acute apex, cuneate base, entire margins, sparse pubescence on upper side, medium density of pubescence on lower side, no glaucosity, main colour of upper side medium green (RHS 137A), light green lower side (RHS 137C), medium length petiole

BRACT: obovate, white (RHS 155C)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Inneuphdia' arose from the irradiation of *Euphorbia hypericifolia* conducted in the spring of 2004 at the facilities of InnovaPlant at Gensingen, Germany. Selection criteria included improved flower development, compact growth habit and adaptation to container cultivation. Reproduction of the new variety by vegetative cuttings first began in the summer of 2004.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Inneuphdia' were conducted in a greenhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Inneuphdia'**

	'Inneuphdia'	<i>Euphorbia hypericifolia</i> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	25.4	34.2
std. deviation	1.59	2.07
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	37.3	44.9
std. deviation	1.37	3.44
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.9	6.5
std. deviation	0.61	0.60



*Leaf blade width (cm)*

mean	1.2	1.6
std. deviation	0.21	0.18

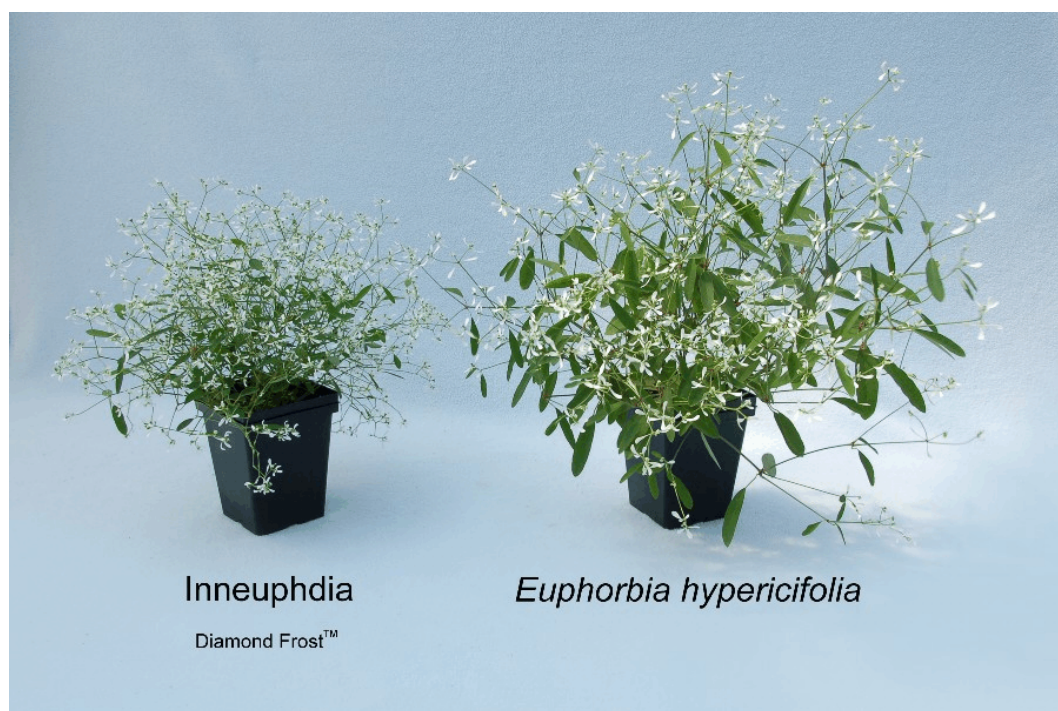
*Bract length (mm)*

mean	10.7	13.7
std. deviation	2.06	1.49

*Bract width (mm)*

mean	2.9	3.5
std. deviation	0.34	0.44

\* reference variety



Euphorbia: 'Inneuphdia' (left) with reference variety, the species form of *Euphorbia hypericifolia*



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

FUCHSIA

**FUCHSIA**  
*(Fuchsia L.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'A2568-1'  
**Application number:** 04-4327  
**Application date:** 2004/08/16  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** C. Kievit, Hem, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunfilipe'

**Summary:** 'A2568-1' has a slightly smaller leaf than 'Sunfilipe'. The flower of 'A2568-1' has a smaller diameter than 'Sunfilipe'. 'A2568-1' has a slightly darker purple red hypanthium than 'Sunfilipe'. The sepal of 'A2568-1' is narrower than 'Sunfilipe'. 'A2568-1' has a purple red to purple colour on the outer side of the sepal while it is purple red for 'Sunfilipe'. The inner side of the sepal of 'A2568-1' is blue pink while it is purple red for 'Sunfilipe'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright bushy growth habit, strong stem anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF:** medium to dark green, absent or very weak blistering, very shallow to shallow incisions of the margin

**FLOWER:** blooms mid season, single, ovary has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration, pink purple style and filament

**HYPANTHIUM:** cylindrical shape, purple red (RHS 63A)

**SEPAL:** longer in relation to the petals, semi erect to horizontal attitude, straight attitude of the apex, blue pink inner side, purple red to purple outer side

**PETAL:** white (RHS N155D), with small amount of blue pink (RHS 67C) at the base

**Origin and Breeding:** 'A2568-1' was developed from a cross between 1218 as the female parent and 'Windchimes Neon & White' as the male parent. The cross occurred during 2000 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands. The F<sub>1</sub> seedlings were grown out in 2001 and evaluated for plant habit, flower colour and flower size. In 2001, the new variety was selected based on ease of propagation and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'A2568-1'**

	'A2568-1'	'Sunfilipe**'
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.22	2.56
std. deviation	0.29	0.27
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.03	1.84
std. deviation	0.17	0.27

<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	45.71	53.20
std. deviation	2.63	3.11
<i>Hypanthium colour (RHS)</i>		
	63A	N57A
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>		
mean	7.67	9.60
std. deviation	0.52	0.71
<i>Sepal colour (RHS)</i>		
outer side	63A/67A	N57A
inner side	N74C	N66A/N57A

\* reference variety



Fuchsia: 'A2568-1' (left) with reference variety 'Sunfilipe' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiefudich'  
**Trade name:** Diva Cherry White  
**Application number:** 02-3244  
**Application date:** 2002/09/04  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunfilipe'

**Summary:** 'Kiefudich' has a slightly smaller, darker green leaf than 'Sunfilipe'. The flowers of 'Kiefudich' have a smaller diameter than those of 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefudich' has stronger anthocyanin colouration of the ovary than 'Sunfilipe'. The hypanthium of 'Kiefudich' is red while it is purple red for 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefudich' has a smaller sepal than 'Sunfilipe'. The outer side of the sepal of 'Kiefudich' is dark purple red to dark pink red while it is purple red for 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefudich' has a dark pink red inner side of the sepal while it is purple red for 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefudich' has slightly smaller petals than 'Sunfilipe'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, strong stem anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: dark green, absent or very weak blistering, absent or very shallow incisions of the margin

FLOWER: blooms mid season, single, ovary has strong anthocyanin colouration, pink style and filament

HYPANTHIUM: cylindrical shape, red (RHS 45B/C)

SEPAL: shorter in relation to the petals, semi erect to horizontal attitude, straight to reflexing attitude of the apex, dark pink red inner side, dark purple red to dark pink red outer side

PETAL: white, with small amount of purple red (RHS 58B) at the base

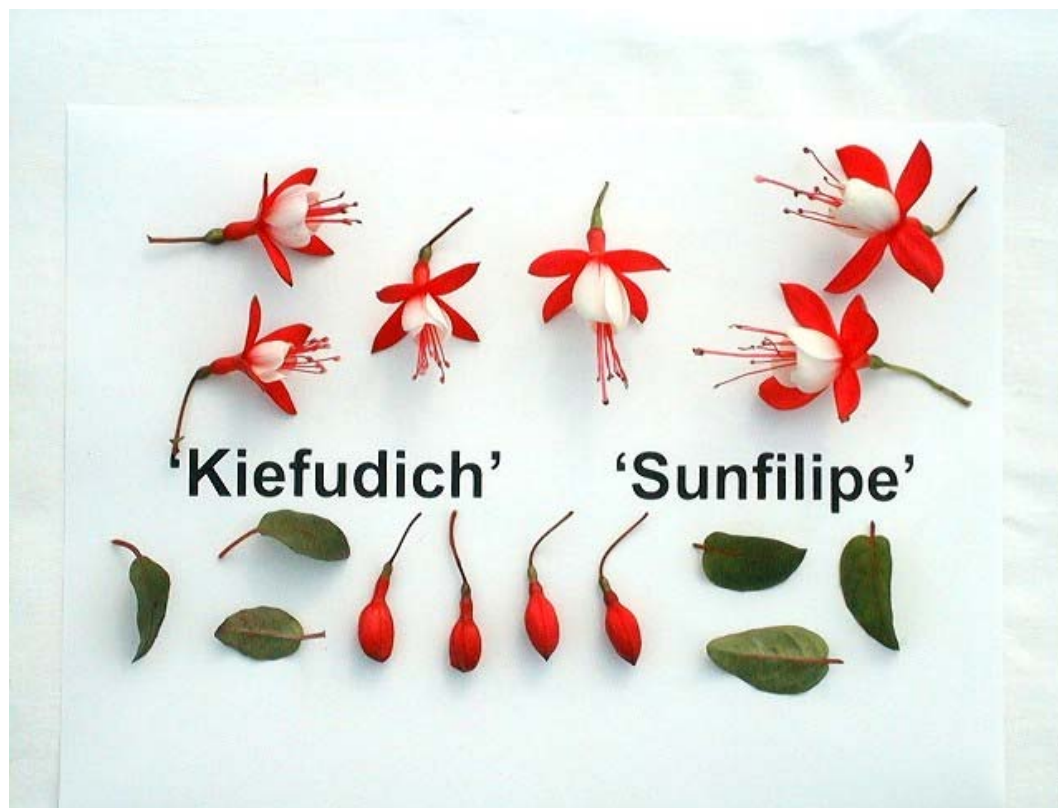
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiefudich' was developed from a seedling selected from a self-pollination of (2536-1 HS). The cross occurred during 1998 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included ease of propagation, compact upright habit, flower colour and continuous flowering habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trial consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 25 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kiefudich'**

	'Kiefudich'	'Sunfilipe**'
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.88	2.56
std. deviation	0.42	0.27
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.23	1.84
std. deviation	0.33	0.27
<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	35.33	53.20
std. deviation	4.89	3.11
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	20.67	29.00
std. deviation	2.94	1.87
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>		
mean	6.80	9.60
std. deviation	0.45	0.71
<i>Sepal colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	53C/D	N66A/N57A
outer side	53B/C	N57A
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	155B	N155D
outer side	155B	N155D

\* reference variety



Fuchsia: 'Kiefudich' (left) with reference variety 'Sunfilipe' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiefukaf'  
**Trade name:** Windchime Neon White  
**Application number:** 02-3247  
**Application date:** 2002/09/04  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunfilipe'

**Summary:** 'Kiefukaf' has a less upright growth habit than 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefukaf' has slightly smaller leaves than 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefukaf' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the stem than 'Sunfilipe'. The incisions of the margin of the leaf of 'Kiefukaf' are deeper than those of 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefukaf' has a slightly smaller flower diameter than 'Sunfilipe'. The sepal of 'Kiefukaf' is slightly more purple, and narrower with a stronger reflexing of the apex than 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefukaf' has a slightly smaller flower petal than 'Sunfilipe'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** bushy-rounded to arching growth habit, weak to medium stem anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF:** light green to medium green, absent or very weak blistering, shallow incisions of the margin

**FLOWER:** blooms mid season, single, ovary has medium anthocyanin colouration, pink style and filament

**HYPANTHIUM:** cylindrical shape, purple red (RHS N66A/B)

**SEPAL:** longer in relation to the petals, horizontal attitude, reflexing attitude of the apex, purple inner side, purple to

blue pink outer side

PETAL: white with small amount of blue pink (RHS 67C) at the base

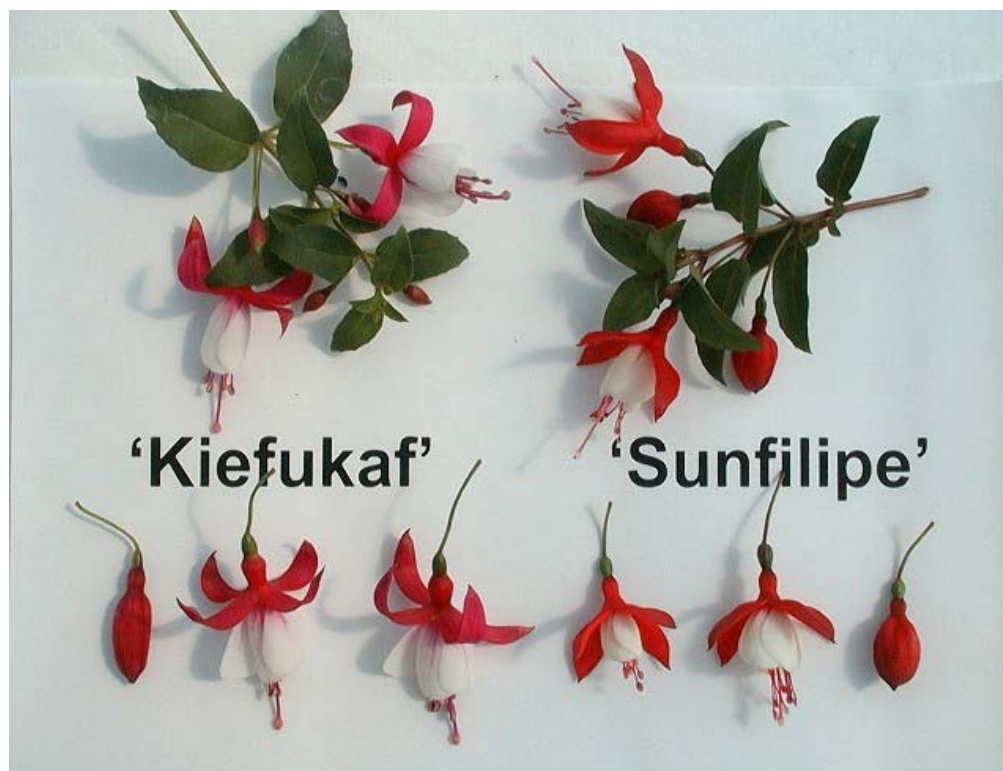
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiefukaf' was developed from a cross between in-bred parental lines 6253-1 as the female parent and 265 as the male parent. The cross occurred during 1998 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included ease of propagation, and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trial consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 25 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kiefukaf'**

	'Kiefukaf'	'Sunfilipe'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.04	2.56
std. deviation	0.40	0.27
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.20	1.84
std. deviation	0.28	0.27
<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	41.86	53.20
std. deviation	2.85	3.11
<i>Sepal colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N74A/67A	N66A/N57A
outer side	67A/B	N57A

\* reference variety



Fuchsia: 'Kiefukaf' (left) with reference variety 'Sunfilipe' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiefulap'  
**Trade name:** Diva Coral White  
**Application number:** 02-3248  
**Application date:** 2002/09/04  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunfilipe'

**Summary:** 'Kiefulap' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the stem than 'Sunfilipe'. The ovary of 'Kiefulap' has no anthocyanin colouration while 'Sunfilipe' has medium anthocyanin colouration. 'Kiefulap' has a redder filament than 'Sunfilipe'. The sepal of 'Kiefulap' is slightly smaller than that of 'Sunfilipe'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright bushy growth habit, medium stem anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF:** medium green, absent or very weak blistering, very shallow to shallow incisions of the margin

**FLOWER:** blooms mid season, single, ovary has no anthocyanin colouration, pink style and pink/red filament

**HYPANTHIUM:** globose to cylindrical shape, purple red (RHS N57A)

**SEPAL:** longer in relation to the petals, horizontal attitude, straight attitude of the apex, purple red to dark pink red inner side, purple red to dark pink red outer side

**PETAL:** white with small amount of purple red to light blue pink (RHS 54C/D) at the base

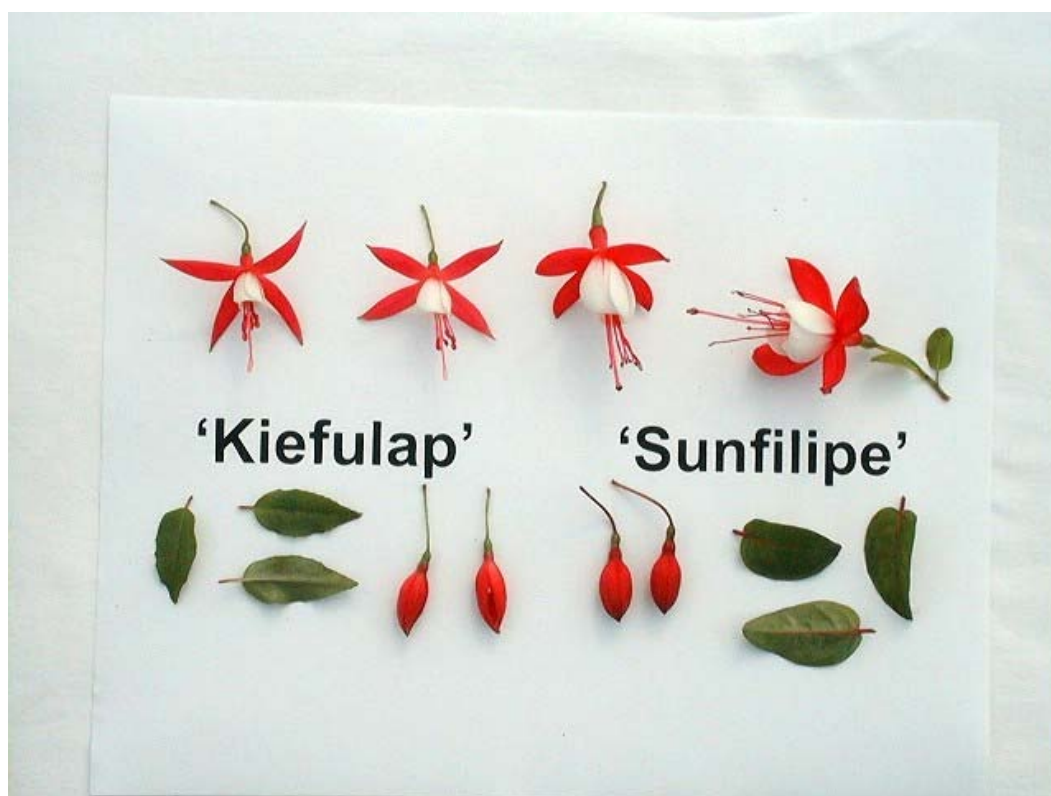
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiefulap' was developed from a cross between in-bred parental lines 6135-1 as the female parent and 237 as the male parent. The cross occurred during 1998 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included ease of propagation, and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trial consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 25 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kiefulap'**

	<b>'Kiefulap'</b>	<b>'Sunfilipe'</b> *
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	26.40	29.00
std. deviation	1.52	1.87
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>		
mean	7.71	9.60
std. deviation	0.49	0.71
<i>Sepal colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N57A/52A	N66A/N57A
outer side	N57A/52A	N57A

\* reference variety



Fuchsia: 'Kiefulap' (left) with reference variety 'Sunfilipe' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiefuwind'  
**Trade name:** Windchime Pink White  
**Application number:** 02-3249  
**Application date:** 2002/09/04  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunfilipe'

**Summary:** *The growth habit of 'Kiefuwind' is bushy-rounded to arching while it is upright-bushy for 'Sunfilipe'. The stem of 'Kiefuwind' has weaker anthocyanin colouration than 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefuwind' has no anthocyanin colouration of the ovary while 'Sunfilipe' has medium anthocyanin colouration. The style of 'Kiefuwind' is a lighter pink than 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefuwind' has a blue pink hypanthium while it is purple red for 'Sunfilipe'. The sepal of 'Kiefuwind' is more erect in attitude than that of 'Sunfilipe'. 'Kiefuwind' has a purple red to blue pink sepal while it is purple red for 'Sunfilipe'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: bushy-rounded to arching growth habit, weak to medium stem anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: light green to medium green, absent to very weak blistering, very shallow to shallow incisions of the margin

FLOWER: blooms mid season, single, ovary has no anthocyanin colouration, white pink style and pink filament

HYPANTHIUM: cylindrical shape, blue pink (RHS 63B) colour

SEPAL: longer in relation to the petals, semi-erect to horizontal attitude, straight attitude of the apex, purple red to blue pink inner side, purple red to blue pink outer side

PETAL: white with small amount of blue pink (RHS 62A) at the base

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiefuwind' was developed from a cross between in-bred parental lines 6265-3 as the female parent and 265 as the male parent. The cross occurred during 1998 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included ease of propagation, and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trial consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 25 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kiefuwind'**

	'Kiefuwind'	'Sunfilipe'*
Sepal colour (RHS)		
inner side	55B/63C	N66A/N57A
outer side	55A/63B	N57A

\* reference variety



Fuchsia: 'Kiefuwind' (left) with reference variety 'Sunfilipe' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiefuwipp'  
**Trade name:** Windchime Pink Purple  
**Application number:** 02-3250  
**Application date:** 2002/09/04  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Tom Thumb'

**Summary:** 'Kiefuwipp' has a narrower growth habit than 'Tom Thumb'. The stem anthocyanin colouration of 'Kiefuwipp' is weaker than 'Tom Thumb'. 'Kiefuwipp' has a larger flower diameter than 'Tom Thumb'. The style and filament of 'Kiefuwipp' is that of red purple while they are pink for 'Tom Thumb'. 'Kiefuwipp' has a reddish purple sepal while in 'Tom Thumb' it is red purple with a pinker tone. The flower petals of 'Kiefuwipp' are purple while those in 'Tom Thumb' are violet blue.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** narrow upright to upright bushy growth habit, very weak stem anthocyanin colouration,

**LEAF:** medium green, shallow incisions of the margin

**FLOWER:** blooms late season, single, ovary has very weak anthocyanin colouration, red purple style and filament

**HYPANTHIUM:** cylindrical shape, blue pink

**SEPAL:** longer in relation to the petals, horizontal attitude, straight to reflexing attitude of the apex, purple to blue pink inner side, purple to blue pink outer side

**PETAL:** violet

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiefuwipp' was developed from a cross between in-bred parental lines 6251-1 as the female parent and 265 as the male parent. The cross occurred during 1998 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands. Selection criteria included ease of propagation, compact upright habit, flower colour and continuous flowering habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trial consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 10 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 25 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kiefuwipp'**

	'Kiefuwipp'	'Tom Thumb'*
<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	51.50	30.38
std. deviation	3.70	1.60
<i>Petal length (mm)</i>		
mean	12.43	9.40
std. deviation	1.40	0.52
<i>Sepal colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	71C/D	N57C
outer side	71C/D	N57C
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>		
	N78A	86A
* reference variety		



Fuchsia: 'Kiefuwipp' (left) with reference variety 'Tom Thumb' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kiefuzak'  
**Trade name:** Windchime Rose Purple  
**Application number:** 02-3257  
**Application date:** 2002/09/05  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Tom Thumb' and 'Dollar Princess'

**Summary:** 'Kiefuzak' has an upright-bushy growth habit while it is bushy-rounded to arching for 'Dollar Princess'. The stem anthocyanin colouration of 'Kiefuzak' is weaker than that of 'Dollar Princess'. 'Kiefuzak' has a larger flower diameter than 'Tom Thumb' but smaller than 'Dollar Princess'. The flower of 'Kiefuzak' is single type while it is double in 'Dollar Princess'. 'Kiefuzak' has no anthocyanin colouration of the ovary while the reference varieties do. The sepal of 'Kiefuzak' is smaller than that of 'Dollar Princess'. 'Kiefuzak' has a slightly darker purple red sepal than 'Tom Thumb' and 'Dollar Princess'. The outer side of the petal of 'Kiefuzak' is violet to purple while it is dark purple in 'Tom Thumb' and violet blue to dark violet for 'Dollar Princess'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, medium stem anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to dark green, absent or very weak blistering, very shallow to shallow incisions of the margin

FLOWER: blooms mid season, single, ovary has no anthocyanin colouration, pink style and filament

HYPANTHIUM: cylindrical shape, purple red to dark pink red (RHS N57A/51A)

SEPAL: longer in relation to the petals, horizontal to semi-drooping attitude, straight attitude of the apex, purple red inner side, purple red to dark pink red (RHS N57A/51A) outer side

PETAL: violet to purple inner side, violet to purple outer side, with small amount of blue pink to light blue pink (RHS 70C/D) at the base

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kiefuzak' was developed from a cross between 6135-1 as the female parent and 237 as the male parent. The cross occurred during 1998 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands. The new plant was selected from a seedling population in 1999 based on ease of propagation and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a polyhouse. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

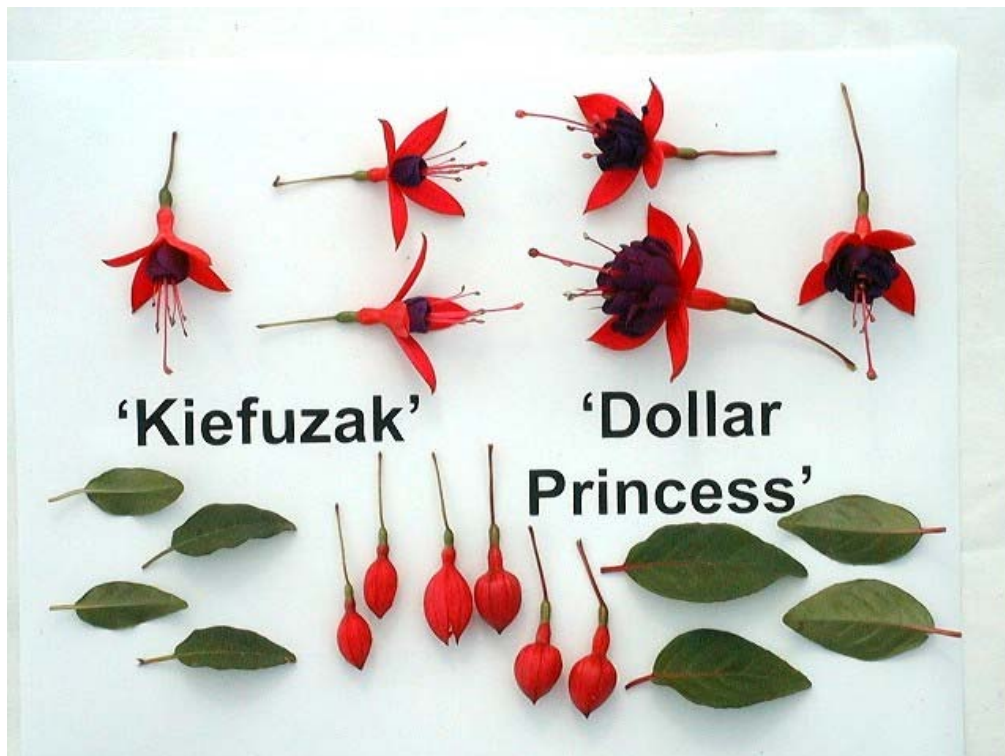
**Comparison table for 'Kiefuzak'**

	'Kiefuzak'	'Tom Thumb'*	'Dollar Princess'*
<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	44.50	31.88	63.40
std. deviation	1.38	4.05	4.72
<i>Sepal colour (RHS)</i>			
inner side	N57A/B	N57C	N57B
outer side	N57A/51A	N57C	N57B
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>			
inner side	N78B/70A	86A	N89A/83A
outer side	N78B/70A	86A	N89A/83A

\* reference variety



Fuchsia: 'Kiefuzak' (left) with reference variety 'Tom Thumb' (right)



Fuchsia: 'Kiefuzak' (left) with reference variety 'Dollar Princess' (right)



**GAURA**  
*(Gaura lindheimeri Engl. & Gray)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Gaudpin'  
**Trade name:** Stratosphere™ Pink Picotee  
**Application number:** 05-4769  
**Application date:** 2005/04/22  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Hoorn, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Siskiyou Pink' and 'Perky Pink'

**Summary:** *'Gaudpin' has thinner stems than the reference varieties. 'Gaudpin' has dark green stems while 'Siskiyou Pink' has medium green stems. 'Gaudpin' has a shorter leaf length than 'Perky Pink'. 'Gaudpin' has a cuneate leaf base while the reference varieties have narrow attenuate leaf bases. 'Gaudpin' has stronger undulation of the leaf blade margin than the reference varieties. 'Gaudpin' differs from the reference varieties in petal colour.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright, medium to dense branching

STEM: thin, dark green, dense pubescence

LEAVES: alternate arrangement, narrow elliptic, acute apex with mucronate tip, cuneate base, entire margin with uneven ridges, medium undulation of margin, dense pubescence on upper and lower side, dark green, no variegation

SEPAL: lanceolate, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration at apex

INFLORESCENCE: almost continuous flowering, raceme

BUD: strong anthocyanin colouration on bottom half

COROLLA TUBE: strong anthocyanin colouration on edges

PETAL: elliptic to obovate, broadly acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, upper side white with streaks of blue pink towards margin, purple red margin on upper side.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Gaudpin' originated from a cross made in August 1999, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent, 'C0030-1' and the male parent 'C0029-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in May 2000, and the same plant was selfed. Seeds were sown in January 2001 and the new variety was selected in May 2001, based on criteria for earliness, flower shape and flower colour. Asexual reproduction of the new variety by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in June 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Gaudpin' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Gaudpin'**

	<b>'Gaudpin'</b>	<b>'Siskiyou Pink'</b> *	<b>'Perky Pink'</b> *
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.8	4.6	6.2
std. deviation	0.40	0.72	0.62
<i>Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)</i>			
main colour	white with 64C streaks	white with 68B around veins	white with 65D around veins
secondary colour	N57C (margin)	68A (veins)	N66D (veins)

\* reference variety



Gaura: 'Gaudpin' (left) with reference varieties 'Siskiyou Pink' (center) and 'Perky Pink' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** **'Gaudros'**  
**Trade name:** Geyser™ Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4810  
**Application date:** 2005/04/28  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Hoorn, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Siskiyou Pink' and 'Perky Pink'

**Summary:** *The plants of 'Gaudros' have denser branching than the plants of 'Siskiyou Pink'. 'Gaudros' has an entire leafblade margin with uneven ridges while 'Perky Pink' has a spinose-dentate leaf margin. The main colour of the upper side of the petal is darker for 'Gaudros' than for the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright, dense branching

STEM: thin, dark green, dense pubescence

LEAVES: alternate arrangement, narrow elliptic, acute apex with mucronate tip, attenuate base, entire margin with uneven ridges, no undulation of margin, dense pubescence on upper and lower side, dark green, no variegation

SEPAL: lanceolate, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, medium anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: almost continuous flowering, raceme

BUD: medium to strong anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA TUBE: strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

PETAL: elliptic to obovate, acute apex, attenuate base, fringed margin, upper side light blue pink with lighter tones along midrib, veins on upper side dark blue pink.

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Gaudros’ originated from a cross made in August 1999, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent, ‘B0012-1’ and the male parent ‘C0013-1’. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in May 2000, and the same plant was selfed. Seeds were sown in January 2001 and the new variety was selected in May 2001, based on criteria for earliness, flower shape and flower colour. Asexual reproduction of the new variety by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in June 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Gaudros’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Gaudros’**

	‘Gaudros’	‘Siskiyou Pink’*	‘Perky Pink’*
<i>Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)</i>			
main colour	65B with 65D & white along midrib	white with 68B around veins	white with 65D around veins
veins	N66D	68A	N66D

\* reference variety



Gaura: ‘Gaudros’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Siskiyou Pink’ (center) and ‘Perky Pink’ (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'Gauka'  
**Trade name:** Karalee™ Petite Pink  
**Application number:** 04-4129  
**Application date:** 2004/03/24  
**Applicant:** Nuflora International Pty. Ltd., New South Wales, Australia  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Graham Noel Brown, New South Wales, Australia

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Siskiyou Pink' and 'Perky Pink'

**Summary:** 'Gauka' has a spinose-dentate leaf margin while 'Siskiyou Pink' has an entire to weak spinose-dentate leaf margin. 'Gauka' has darker petal colour than the reference varieties.

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright, dense branching

STEM: medium thickness, medium green, moderate pubescence

LEAVES: alternate arrangement, narrow elliptic, acute apex with mucronate tip, attenuate base, spinose dentate margin, weak undulation of margin, dense pubescence on upper and lower side, medium to dark green, no variegation, anthocyanin colouration on midrib

SEPAL: lanceolate, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, medium anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: almost continuous flowering, raceme

BUD: medium to strong anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA TUBE: medium to strong anthocyanin colouration

PETAL: elliptic, broadly acute apex with rounded tip, attenuate base, slightly irregular margin, blue pink on upper side with purple red veins.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Gauka' originated from a cross made in 1998, at the Plant Breeding Institute in New South Wales, Australia, between the female parent, 'Whirling Butterflies' and the male parent 'Siskiyou Pink'. Several F1 seedlings were pot trialed and field tested during 1999 and the new variety was selected in December 2000 based on growth habit and flower colour. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in December 1999, in a controlled environment in Cobbitty, New South Wales, Australia.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Gauka' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Gauka'**

	'Gauka'	'Siskiyou Pink'*	'Perky Pink'*
<i>Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)</i>			
main colour	68B	white with 68B around veins	white with 65D around veins
veins	N57C	68A	N66D

\* reference variety



Gaura: 'Gauka' (left) with reference varieties 'Siskiyou Pink' (center) and 'Perky Pink' (right)

**Proposed denomination: 'KLEAU04263'**

**Trade name:** Belleza™ Dark Pink  
**Application number:** 04-4439  
**Application date:** 2004/10/12  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Ballerina Rose' and 'Perky Pink'

**Summary:** 'KLEAU04263' has denser branching and a narrower plant width than the reference varieties. 'KLEAU04263' has sparser pubescence on the upper and lower side of the leaf blade than the reference varieties. 'KLEAU04263' has a shorter inflorescence than the reference varieties and a smaller flower diameter than 'Perky Pink'. 'KLEAU04263' has darker petal colour than 'Perky Pink'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright bushy, very dense branching

**STEM:** thin to medium thickness, medium green, dense pubescence

**LEAVES:** alternate arrangement, narrow elliptic, acute apex with mucronate tip, attenuate base, entire to weak spinose dentate margin, very weak undulation of margin, absent to medium pubescence on upper side, weak to medium pubescence on lower side, medium to dark green, no variegation, anthocyanin colouration on midrib

**SEPAL:** lanceolate, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration

**INFLORESCENCE:** almost continuous flowering, raceme

**BUD:** strong anthocyanin colouration

**COROLLA TUBE:** strong anthocyanin colouration

PETAL: elliptic, acute apex with rounded tip, attenuate base, entire margin, purple red on upper side.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLEAU04263' originated from a cross made in 2000, in Stuttgart, Germany, between the seedlings U3 and U15. The new variety was selected in an outdoor trial in 2001 based on flower quality. 'KLEAU04263' was evaluated in greenhouse trials during 2002 and 2003 in Stuttgart, Germany and assessed for early flowering and growth characteristics. Outdoor trials were conducted during 2002 and 2003 to assess outdoor performance, flower number and resistance to weather and high temperatures.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'KLEAU04263' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'KLEAU04263'**

	'KLEAU04263'	'Ballerina Rose**'	'Perky Pink**'
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	35.5	52.8	54.4
std. deviation	4.65	11.52	6.36
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.4	3.7	3.9
std. deviation	0.21	0.23	0.23
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>			
mean	16.2	22.5	21.4
std. deviation	2.16	6.03	3.32
<i>Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)</i>			
main colour	N57C	63B	white with 65D around veins
veins	n/a	n/a	N66D

\* reference variety



Gaura: 'KLEAU04263' (left) with reference varieties 'Ballerina Rose' (centre) and 'Perky Pink' (right)



**GROUND IVY**  
(*Glechoma hederacea* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Dappled Light'  
**Application number:** 05-4912  
**Application date:** 2005/05/27  
**Applicant:** Amerinova Properties LLC, Bonsall, California  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Alice Doyle, Cottage Grove, Oregon, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Variegata'

**Summary:** 'Dappled Light' is a ground ivy variety which has broader leaves than the reference variety 'Variegata'. The main colour of the leaves of 'Dappled Light' is medium to yellow green, whereas 'Variegata' leaves have a grey green main colour. The major difference between the two varieties is the distribution of the secondary colour on the upper side of the leaf blade. In 'Dappled Light' the secondary colour is speckled over most of the upper surface, whereas in 'Variegata' the secondary colour is restricted to random blotches of whitish colour, mostly near the leaf margins.

**Description:**

PLANT: trailing growth habit, dense foliage

STEM: medium thickness, square in cross section, light green colour, weak to strong anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple, reniform shape, crenate margin with moderately deep incisions, cordate base, moderate pubescence on upper side of blade, sparse pubescence on lower side (mostly on veins), medium blistering, whitish secondary colour in speckled pattern, weak anthocyanin on petiole

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Dappled Light' was discovered and developed by the breeder at Cottage Grove, Oregon, U.S.A. The variety originated from a branch mutation of *Glechoma hederacea* 'Variegata', discovered in May 2001. It was selected based on leaf variegation, rapid growth, stem colour and overall foliage appearance. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in May 2001 in Cottage Grove, Oregon.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Dappled Light' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Dappled Light'**

	'Dappled Light'	'Variegata'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.8	3.8
std. deviation	0.45	0.42
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	6.1	4.7
std. deviation	0.59	0.27

*Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)*

main colour - newly open	137 A-B	N138B
main colour - fully open	146A	N138B
secondary colour	155B	155C

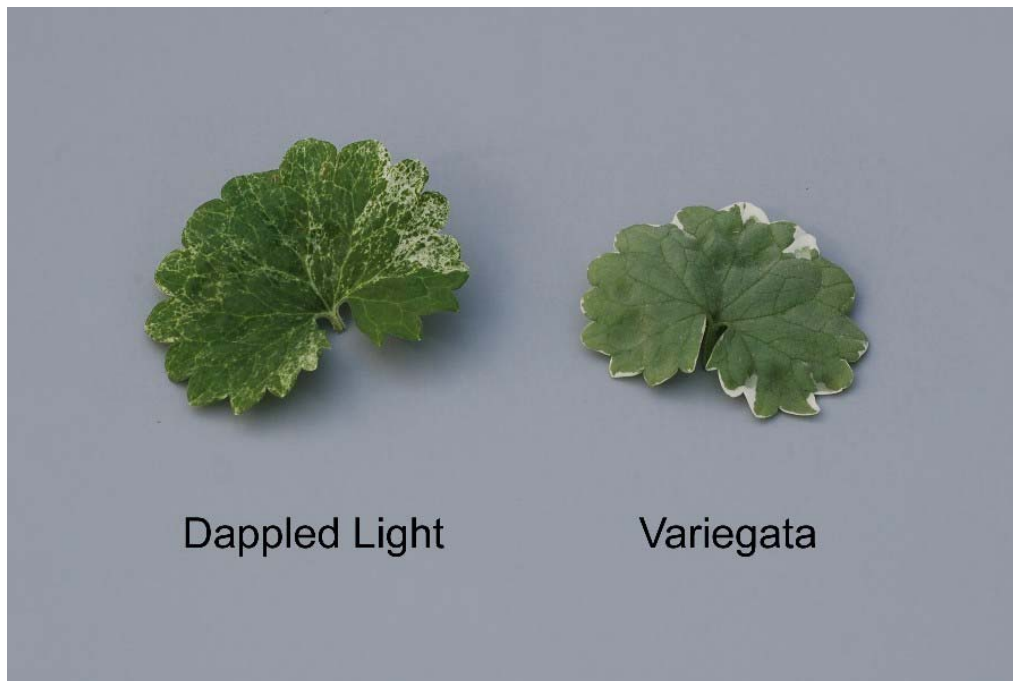
*Colour of lower side of leaf blade (RHS)*

main colour	147B-C	148B-C
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*Length of petiole (mm)*

mean	7.7	3.6
std. deviation	2.01	1.49

\* reference variety



Ground Ivy: 'Dappled Light' (left) with reference variety 'Variegata' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

HEUCHERA

**HEUCHERA**  
*(Heuchera L.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Hercules'  
**Application number:** 02-2966  
**Application date:** 2002/01/11  
**Applicant:** H. Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Monet'

**Summary:** *'Hercules' has a slightly longer leaf than 'Monet'. The leaf of 'Hercules' appears to be greener than 'Monet'. The variegation of the leaf in 'Hercules' is slightly more yellow than in 'Monet'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, mounding growth habit, sparse degree of branching

**STEM:** whitish green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium to thick, smooth shaped

**LEAF:** arranged whorled and basal, simple, reniform to rounded shape, obtuse apex, cordate base, crenate lobed margin, sparse pubescence on upper side, very sparse to sparse pubescence on lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, medium green upper side, light green lower side, light yellow orange (RHS 11D) variegation present in a mottled or speckled pattern, petiole present, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the petiole

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers once early to mid season for a short to medium amount of time, panicle type, flowers positioned terminally, erect flower attitude

**FLORET:** small, dark red to red (RHS 53C/47B) primary colour, red pink (RHS 51C) secondary colour towards base

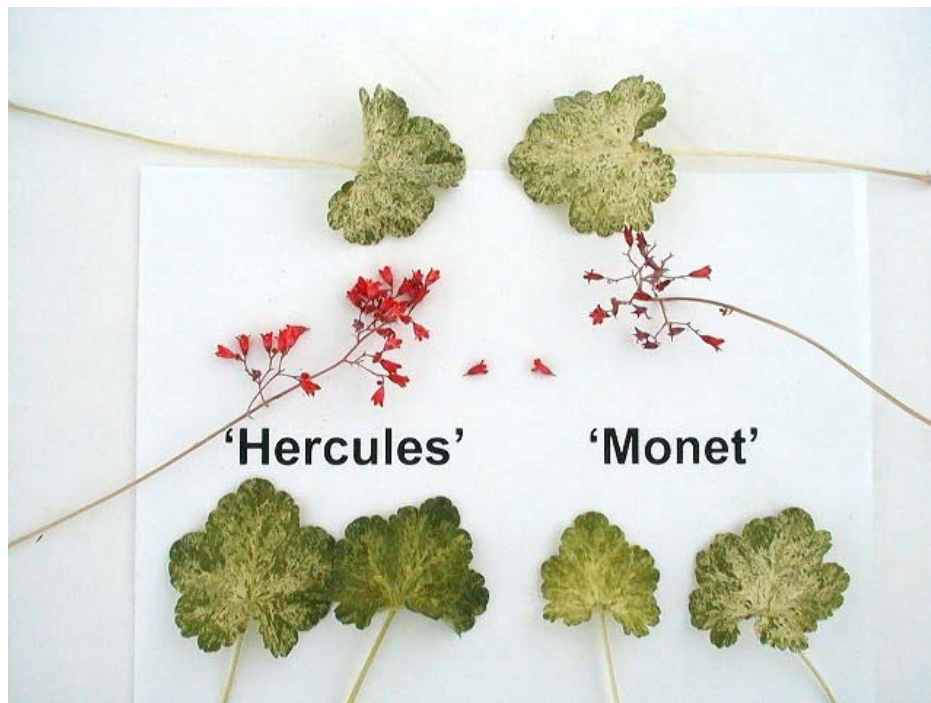
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Hercules' was selected in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands in 1998 from a seed bed of hybrid *Heuchera* seedlings that were produced from various crosses of unidentified *Heuchera* seedling selections. Selection criteria included unique floral and foliage characteristics.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 35cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'Hercules'**

	'Hercules'	'Monet'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.97	6.29
std. deviation	0.51	0.49
<i>Leaf variegation colour (RHS)</i>	11D	155C

\* reference variety



Heuchera: 'Hercules' (left) with reference variety 'Monet' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'TNHEU043'  
**Trade name:** Dolce™ Peach Melba  
**Application number:** 05-4964  
**Application date:** 2005/06/08  
**Applicant:** Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc., Tigard, Oregon, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora, Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Janet N. Egger, Tigard, Oregon, U.S.A.

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'TNHEU041' and 'Peach Flambé'

**Summary:** 'TNHEU043' is a *Heuchera* variety which has closed to partly overlapping leaf bases whereas the reference variety 'Peach Flambé' has an open leaf base. The leaves of 'TNHEU043' have a similar main colour to 'TNHEU041' but the candidate variety has a light grey brown secondary colour in a netted pattern, compared with 'TNHEU041' which has no netting pattern. The petiole of 'TNHEU043' has sparse pubescence, while 'Peach Flambé' has medium to dense pubescence. The candidate variety also differs from the references in colour of the petiole.

**Description:**

PLANT: mounding growth habit (basal rosette)

LEAF: palmate type, 5 main lobes and one to two secondary lobes, closed to partly overlapping base, moderate lobing, crenate and ciliate margins, medium depth incisions, medium undulation of margin, medium pubescence on upper side, sparse pubescence on lower side (on veins), main colour of upper side greyed orange with light grey brown secondary colour in netted pattern, main colour of lower side greyed purple, sparse pubescence on petiole

**Origin and Breeding:** 'TNHEU043' was developed by the breeder, an employee of Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc., in Canby, Oregon. The new variety originated from a controlled cross that took place in May 2001, between the *Heuchera*

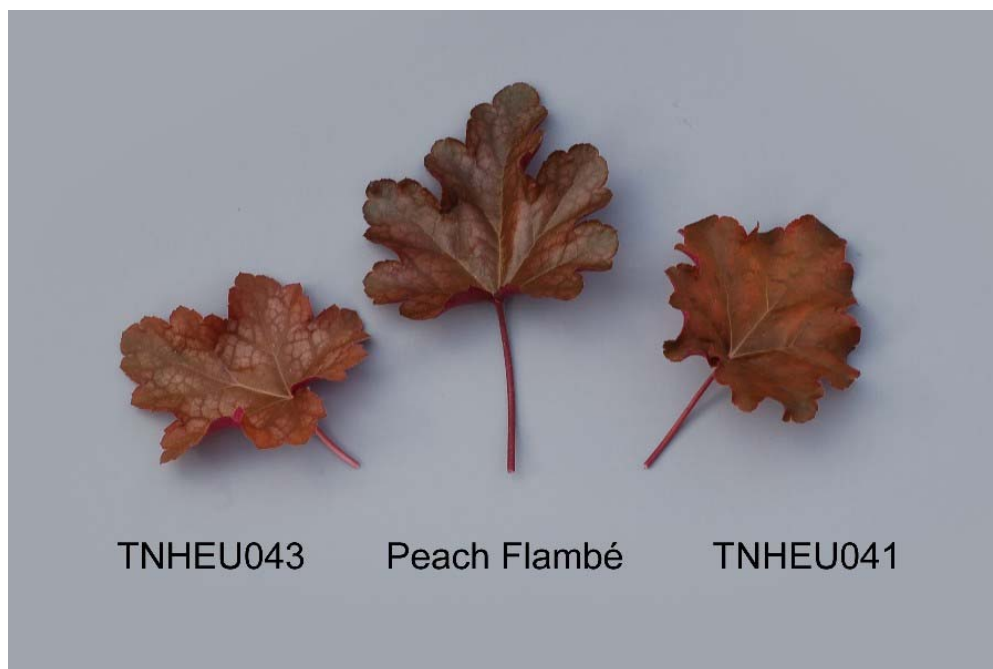
variety 'Amber Waves' as the female parent and the *Heuchera* variety 'Huntsman' as the male parent. The new variety was selected from the progeny of this cross in May 2003, based on leaf colour, winter leaf colour, flower colour and plant habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'TNHEU043' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of the candidate variety and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 14, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'TNHEU043'**

	'TNHEU043'	'TNHEU041'*	'Peach Flambé'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	15.4	16.3	21.8
std. deviation	2.35	2.16	1.65
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	28.0	32.3	39.2
std. deviation	4.10	3.23	2.90
<i>Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)</i>			
main colour	176A	N170B	N200A
secondary colour	199C-D (netting)	147A-N199A (margins and base)	182B (netting)
veins	166B	N170D	N199A-N200A
<i>Colour of petiole (RHS)</i>			
main colour	182B-C	lighter than 186C	darker than 186A

\* reference variety



Heuchera: 'TNHEU043' (left) with reference varieties 'Peach Flambé' (center) and 'TNHEU041' (right)





APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

HOSTA

**HOSTA**  
*(Hosta tardiana Hort.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'June Fever'  
**Application number:** 04-4194  
**Application date:** 2004/05/10  
**Applicant:** H.J. van den Top, Barneveld, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'June'

**Summary:** *Glaucosity of the leaf blades of 'June Fever' is absent while it is strong for 'June'. 'June Fever' has weaker glossiness of the leaf blades than 'June'. The main colour of the upper side of the leaf blade is medium green for 'June Fever' while it is gray green for 'June'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: mounding growth habit at maturity

LEAF: simple type, basal arrangement in plant

LEAF BLADE: ovate, apiculate apex, cuneate base, no glaucosity, absent to very weak glossiness, variegation present, medium green main colour, grey green secondary colour with dark green sections, small amount of secondary colour located along the margin and along the veins as random stripes

PETIOLE: present

INFLORESCENCE: raceme type

FLOWER: campanulate

COROLLA LOBE: two coloured on the inner side (excluding veins), cuspidate apex

TEPAL: light blue violet/white main colour on outer side, light blue violet secondary colour distributed along mid-vein on inner side

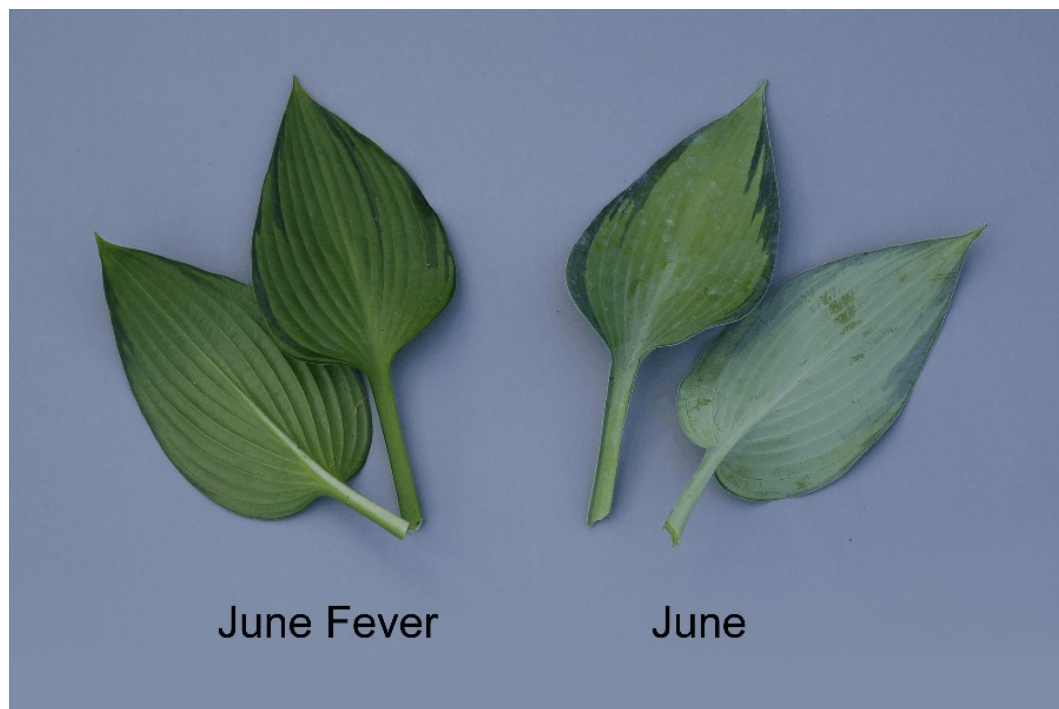
**Origin and Breeding:** 'June Fever' was discovered by the breeder, H. J. van den Top, as a whole plant mutation of the cultivar 'June' in May of 1998. The discovery occurred in Barneveld, The Netherlands. It was selected based on various leaf characteristics including colour and overall appearance.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'June Fever' was conducted during the summers of 2005-2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from bare-rooted plants established at Mori Nurseries, Ontario in the spring of 2005. Plants were transplanted to 1 gallon containers in the summer of 2005 and overwintered in a poly-house. The trial was conducted during the summer of 2006 in the greenhouse under shade conditions. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 1, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'June Fever'**

	'June Fever'	'June'*
<i>Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
main	darker than 143A	grayier than 137C
secondary	N189A with 137A sections	N189B

\* reference variety



Hosta: 'June Fever' (left) with reference variety 'June' (right)



**HYDRANGEA**  
*(Hydrangea macrophylla (Thunb.) Ser.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Claudie'  
**Application number:** 03-3853  
**Application date:** 2003/10/02  
**Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Corinne Mallet, Varengeville sur Mer, France

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Mousmee'

**Summary:** 'Claudie' has finer leaf margin serrations than 'Mousmee'. The flowers with a large calyx are arranged in one circle for 'Claudie' while they are irregular or arranged in two or more circles for 'Mousmee'. 'Claudie' differs from 'Mousmee' in the colour of the large and small calyx. 'Claudie' has a narrower sepal width in the large calyx than 'Mousmee'. The sepal is elliptic-obovate in shape for 'Claudie' while it is round for 'Mousmee'. 'Claudie' has dark pink anthers while 'Mousmee' has yellowish-white anthers.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright bushy, hardy to zone 4

LEAVES: medium to dark green on upper side, no variegation, no glossiness, elliptic to ovate, acuminate apex, cuneate base, no lobing, serrate margin

INFLORESCENCE: flowers with small calyx conspicuous, flowers with large calyx arranged in one circle, flattened shape

LARGE CALYX: blue pink, four to five sepals, sepals weakly overlapping, margins entire, sepals elliptic to obovate

SMALL CALYX: purple, anthers dark pink

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Claudie' originated from a cross made in the spring of 1997, in Varengeville sur Mer, France. The female parent was 'Mallet #J82' and the male parent was unknown. 'Claudie' was selected based on its attractive and large flowers, widely spaced florets and vigorous growth. The new variety was first propagated by softwood cuttings in the summer of 1999, in Varengeville sur Mer, France.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Claudie' were conducted in an outdoor trial at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2006. The trials included 10 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from 5 inch liners, planted into 2 gallon containers in May 2004 and transplanted into 3 gallon containers on July 2, 2004. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Claudie'**

	'Claudie'	'Mousmee'*
<i>Colour of calyx (RHS)</i>		
large calyx	72C-D, N74D at apex	59D
small calyx	70B	65A with white margin

Width of sepal in large calyx  
 mean 1.14 2.12

\* reference variety



Hydrangea: 'Claudie' (left) with reference variety 'Mousmee' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'DVPPINKY'  
**Application number:** 03-3825  
**Application date:** 2003/08/27  
**Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Johan Van Huylbroeck, Agriculture Research Centre, Department of Plant Genetics and Breeding, Melle, Belgium

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Pink Diamond'

**Summary:** 'DVPPINKY' has a denser inflorescence than 'Pink Diamond'. 'DVPPINKY' has a smaller large calyx diameter than 'Pink Diamond'. 'DVPPINKY' has a narrower sepal width than 'Pink Diamond'. The large calyx on the inflorescence of 'DVPPINKY' ages to purple red earlier in the season than the large calyx of 'Pink Diamond'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright, hardy from zones 3 to 7

LEAVES: light green on upper side, no variegation, no glossiness, elliptic to ovate, acute apex, cuneate base, no lobing, finely serrate margin

INFLORESCENCE: flowers with small calyx conspicuous, flowers with large calyx arranged in two or more circles, conical shape, medium to dense

LARGE CALYX: white aging to purple red, three to five sepals, sepals weakly overlapping, margins entire, sepals round to elliptic

SMALL CALYX: white

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘DVPPINKY’ originated from an open pollinated cross conducted in Melle, Belgium in 1997. The female parent was the *Hydrangea paniculata* variety ‘Pink Diamond’ and the male parent was an unnamed variety. The resultant seed from the cross was treated with colchicine and the progeny from the treated seed were grown. The new variety was selected based on its attractive flowers, plant habit and resistance to disease. The new variety was first propagated by softwood cuttings in 2002, in Melle, Belgium.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘DVPPINKY’ were conducted in an outdoor trial at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2006. The trials included 10 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from 5 inch liners, planted into 2 gallon containers in May 2004 and transplanted into 3 gallon containers on July 2, 2004. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

**Comparison table for ‘DVPPINKY’**

	‘DVPPINKY’	‘Pink Diamond’*
<i>Large calyx diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.4	3.3
std. deviation	0.13	0.28
<i>Colour of calyx (RHS)</i>		
large calyx	155C, aging to 54A	155C, aging to red pink
small calyx	157A and 155C	157A
<i>Width of sepal in large calyx (cm)</i>		
mean	0.96	1.38

\* reference variety



Hydrangea: ‘DVPPINKY’ (left) with reference variety ‘Pink Diamond’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Shamrock'  
**Application number:** 03-3852  
**Application date:** 2003/10/02  
**Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Corinne Mallet, Varengeville sur Mer, France

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Izu-No-Hana'

**Summary:** 'Shamrock' has a glossier leaf blade than 'Izu-No-Hana'. 'Shamrock' has a slightly lower number of sepals in the large calyx than 'Izu-No-Hana'. 'Shamrock' has darker sepal colour than 'Izu-No-Hana'. 'Shamrock' has a wider sepal width than 'Izu-No-Hana'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright bushy, hardy to zone 5

LEAVES: dark green on upper side, no variegation, medium glossiness, elliptic to obovate, acute apex, obtuse to cuneate base, no lobing, medium serrate margin

INFLORESCENCE: flowers with small calyx conspicuous, flowers with large calyx arranged in one circle, flattened shape

LARGE CALYX: blue pink, 12 to 14 sepals, sepals strongly overlapping, margins entire, sepals elliptic to obovate

SMALL CALYX: blue pink with tones of light blue violet

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Shamrock' originated from a cross made in 1998, in Varengeville sur Mer, France. The female parent was an unnamed *Hydrangea macrophylla* variety and the male parent was unknown. 'Shamrock' was selected based on its unique double florets, a unique colour transition from white to pink to red, good bud hardiness and attractive foliage. The new variety was first propagated by softwood cuttings in the spring of 2000, in Varengeville sur Mer, France.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Shamrock' were conducted in an outdoor trial at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2006. The trials included 10 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from 5 inch liners, planted into 2 gallon containers in May 2004 and transplanted into 3 gallon containers on July 2, 2004. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Shamrock'**

	'Shamrock'	'Izu-No-Hana'*
<i>Colour of calyx (RHS)</i>		
large calyx	N66D with N66C at margin	N66D with 68A at margin
small calyx	N74C with tones of 75B	75C-D
<i>Width of sepal in large calyx (cm)</i>		
mean	1.22	0.92
* reference variety		



Hydrangea: 'Shamrock' (left) with reference variety 'Izu-No-Hana' (right)



## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

## IMPATIENS

**IMPATIENS**  
*(Impatiens L.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Misato FG4'  
**Application number:** 05-4728  
**Application date:** 2005/04/19  
**Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Moriya Kawashima, Matsumoto City, Nagano Prefecture, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Fisnics White' (Sonic New White) and 'Balfafblus' (Fanfare™ Blush)

**Summary:** 'Misato FG4' has a taller and wider plant than 'Fisnics White'. The leaf of 'Misato FG4' is slightly smaller than 'Fisnics White' and slightly longer than 'Balfafblus'. 'Misato FG4' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Fisnics White'. The upper and lateral flower petal of 'Misato FG4' is narrower than 'Fisnics White'. 'Misato FG4' has a shorter lower flower petal than 'Fisnics White'. The flower spur of 'Misato FG4' has a stronger curvature than 'Balfafblus'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration of the shoot

**LEAF:** no variegation, medium to dark green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only red between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the veins and midrib of the lower side, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole, short petiole

**FLOWER:** single type, white (RHS N155B) colour on the upper side, white (RHS 155B) colour on lower side, no eye zone, shallow to medium incision on lower petal, narrow to medium width of upper petal, narrow lateral petal, short lower petal, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur, strong curvature of the spur

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Misato FG4' originated from the cross done in 2002 in Misato, Japan of proprietary impatiens breeding lines 02-DC as the female parent and 02-2 as the male parent. During the summer of 2004 the population developed was evaluated outdoors in a field trial. A single plant was selected based on its flower colour, tolerance to heat and cold, vigorous rooting, mounding growth habit, and overall plant vigour. The variety was also evaluated during the summer of 2004 in an outdoor trial in Athens, Georgia, USA, and then again in Salinas, California, USA.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety.

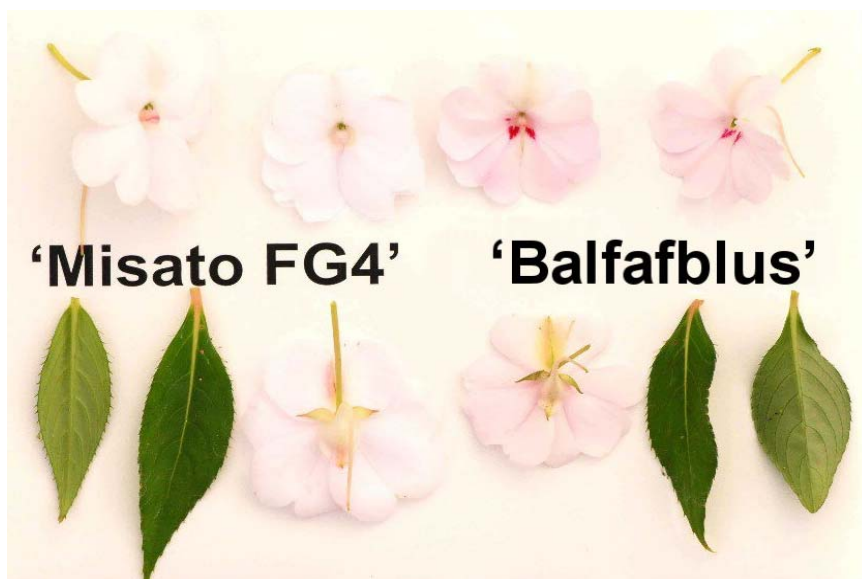
**Comparison table for 'Misato FG4'**

	'Misato FG4'	'Fisnics White'*	'Balfafblus'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	18.86	13.14	21.14
std. deviation	1.71	2.12	2.04
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	28.43	18.29	30.88
std. deviation	2.07	2.14	2.42



<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	8.23	10.71	5.83
std. deviation	1.41	0.86	0.51
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.51	3.90	2.10
std. deviation	0.45	0.27	0.27
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.64	6.67	5.29
std. deviation	0.39	0.40	0.36

\* reference variety



Impatiens : 'Misato FG4' (left) with reference variety 'Balfafblus' (right)



Impatiens : 'Misato FG4' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics White' (right)

**IMPATIENS**  
(*Impatiens flaccida* Arn. x *I. hawkeri* W. Bull)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balfafbricol'  
**Trade name:** Fanfare® Bright Coral  
**Application number:** 05-4556  
**Application date:** 2005/02/10  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Imtrared' (Spellbound™ Red)

**Summary:** 'Balfafbricol' has a longer, narrower leaf blade than 'Imtrared'. 'Balfafbricol' has green colour on the lower side of the leaf between the veins while 'Imtrared' has red and green colour. 'Balfafbricol' has slightly lighter flower colour than 'Imtrared'. The flowers of 'Balfafbricol' develop red secondary colour as they age while the flowers of 'Imtrared' do not develop secondary colour. The flowers of 'Balfafbricol' have a medium sized eye zone while the flowers of 'Imtrared' have no eye zone. 'Balfafbricol' has a deeper incision on the lower petal than 'Imtrared'. 'Balfafbricol' has a longer pedicel length and stronger anthocyanin colouration in the spur than 'Imtrared'.

**Description:**

STEM: medium anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: no variegation, medium green on upper side, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side, lower side green between veins, weak anthocyanin on upper side of petiole

FLOWERS: single, dark pink red on upper side, medium sized pink eye zone, lower petal with moderately deep incision, weak anthocyanin on pedicel, spur with strong anthocyanin and moderate curvature.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balfafbricol' originated from a whole plant irradiation induced mutation of the variety 'Balfafusia', made on November 5, 2002 in West Chicago, Illinois, USA. The initial selection was made on May 27, 2003 and asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

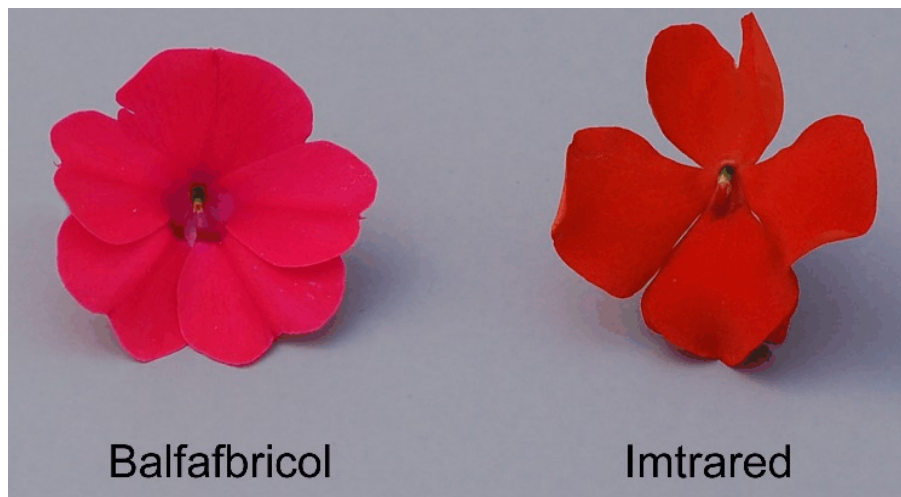
**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balfafbricol' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on April 20, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balfafbricol'**

	'Balfafbricol'	'Imtrared'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	8.4	6.4
std. deviation	0.93	0.96
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	3.6
std. deviation	0.26	0.17
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side - newly opened	52A (more intense than)	43A, 45B
upper side - aged flowers	52A-N57C with N30A	n/a
lower side	52B-C	40C

<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.9	1.5
std. deviation	0.66	0.23

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balfafbricol' (left) with reference variety 'Imtrared' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Balfafusimp'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Fanfare® Fuchsia Improved
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4595
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/18
<b>Applicant:</b>	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balfafusia' (Fanfare® Fuchsia)

**Summary:** *'Balfafusimp'* has a narrower plant width than *'Balfafusia'*. *'Balfafusimp'* has darker leaf colour than *'Balfafusia'*. *'Balfafusimp'* has a shorter pedicel length than *'Balfafusia'*. *'Balfafusimp'* has slightly different flower colour than *'Balfafusia'*.

**Description:**

STEM: strong anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: no variegation, dark green on upper side, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side, lower side green between veins, very weak anthocyanin on midrib on lower side, absent to very weak anthocyanin on veins on lower side, weak anthocyanin on upper side of petiole

FLOWERS: single, red purple on upper side, no eye zone, lower petal with moderately deep incision, weak anthocyanin on pedicel, spur with medium to strong anthocyanin and medium to strong curvature.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balfafusimp' originated in a controlled breeding program during April 2004 at Dulce Nombre, Cartago, Costa Rica. The female parent was a proprietary unnamed *Impatiens flaccida* selection, characterized by its lilac flower colour, green leaf colour and semi-prostrate growth habit. The male parent was a bulk of pollen collected from the Java Series F1 hybrid New Guinea impatiens, characterized by light and dark green leaf colours and mounded growth habit. The initial selection was made in March 2003 and asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balfafusimp' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on April 20, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balfafusimp'**

	'Balfafusimp'	'Balfafusia'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	40.4	47.8
std. deviation	2.05	1.52
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A	N74A (more pink than)
lower side	N74B	N74B
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.0	5.9
std. deviation	0.10	0.19

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balfafusimp' (left) with reference variety 'Balfafusia' (right)

**IMPATIENS**  
(*Impatiens, hawkeri*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingbicrewi'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Rose Bicolor  
**Application number:** 05-4852  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** ‘Ingbicsawi’ (Kokomo™ XL Salmon White Bicolor) and ‘Visinforpi’ (Infinity™ Orange Picotee)

**Summary:** ‘Ingbicrewi’ has larger plants than ‘Visinforpi’ and longer leaves than both reference varieties. The secondary colour on the upper side of the upper petal is red for ‘Ingbicrewi’ while it is red pink with an orange tone for ‘Ingbicsawi’ and orange red for ‘Visinforpi’. ‘Ingbicrewi’ has narrower upper and lateral petals and shorter pedicels than ‘Visinforpi’.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium to tall, broad

SHOOT: strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: long, medium width, length to width ratio is 4:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, dark blue green on upper side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only red between veins on lower side, strong to very strong intensity of red colouration between veins on lower side, very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, strong to very strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium diameter, two coloured, main colour on upper side is red pink to white (N155B), secondary colour on upper side is red and located on the upper petal and along the mid-rib of all petals, red pink on lower side, large eye zone, eye zone is pink

UPPER PETAL: medium width

LATERAL PETAL: medium to broad

LOWER PETAL: medium length, incision at apex is medium to deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate degree of curvature, weak anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium length, moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Ingbicrewi’ was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2000 between the female parent designated ‘G585-1’ and the male parent designated ‘G108-3’. ‘Ingbicrewi’ was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2001 based on criteria for good branching, foliage size, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of ‘Ingbicrewi’ was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Ingbicrewi’**

	‘Ingbicrewi’	‘Ingbicsawi’*	‘Visinforpi’**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	20.6	19.0	17.3
std. deviation	2.18	1.25	1.12
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	38.6	33.8	31.8
std. deviation	1.79	2.33	2.06
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	11.4	9.1	9.6
std. deviation	1.00	0.65	0.87

*Colour of flower (RHS)*

upper side - main	close to 52C-N155B	N155B with 62A over-colour	49A fading to 56C
upper side - secondary	43B	more orange than 43C	33A
lower side	52C & brighter than 43C	white with 62A over-colour	40B-D

*Pedicel length (cm)*

mean	4.2	4.0	6.3
std. deviation	0.33	0.34	0.55

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingbicrewi' (left) with reference varieties 'Ingbicsawi' (center) and 'Visinforpi' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingbicrob'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ L Pink Star  
**Application number:** 05-4853  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Kimpgua' (Paradise® Fuchsia on Lavender)

**Summary:** 'Ingbicrob' has larger diameter flowers with narrower upper and lateral petals than 'Kimpgua'. 'Ingbicrewi' has lighter blue pink main colour on the upper side of the flower than 'Kimpgua'.

**Description:**

PLANT: short, narrow to medium width

SHOOT: weak to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, length to width ratio is 3:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium green on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only red between veins on lower side, strong to very strong intensity of red colouration between veins on lower side, very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: short to medium length, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium to large diameter, two coloured, main colour on upper side is blue pink, secondary colour on upper side is purple red and located along the mid-rib of all petals, blue pink on lower side, large eye zone, eye zone is pink

UPPER PETAL: narrow to medium width

LATERAL PETAL: narrow to medium width

LOWER PETAL: medium to long, incision at apex is medium deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate degree of curvature, absent to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium to long, absent to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Ingbicrob’ was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2002 between the female parent designated ‘1568-3’ and the male parent designated ‘1568-2’. ‘Ingbicrob’ was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2003 based on criteria for good branching, short internodes, flower size and flower appearance.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of ‘Ingbicrob’ was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 15, 2006. Flower measurements for ‘Kimpgua’ were taken on August 22, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Ingbicrob’**

	‘Ingbicrob’	‘Kimpgua’*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.3	5.4
std. deviation	0.37	0.15
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side - main	N74D	N74C
upper side - secondary	N66A	more pink than N74A
lower side	N66D	N66C-D

\* reference variety



Impatiens: ‘Ingbicrob’ (left) with reference variety ‘Kimpgua’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingbrisal'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Salmon Frost  
**Application number:** 05-4854  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balcebsafo' (Celebrette Salmon Frost)

**Summary:** *'Ingbrisal' has taller plants and larger diameter flowers with broader upper and lateral petals than 'Balcebsafo'. Anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the leaf blade is strong for 'Ingbrisal' while it is absent to moderate for 'Balcebsafo'. The upper side of the leaf blades of 'Ingbrisal' are dark blue green while those of 'Balcebsafo' are medium green. The colour between the veins on the lower side of the leaf blades is only red for 'Ingbrisal' while it is only green for 'Balcebsafo'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: medium height, medium width

SHOOT: very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium to long, medium to broad, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, dark blue green on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only red between veins on lower side, strong intensity of red colouration between veins on lower side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium to long, strong to very strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium to large diameter, one coloured, upper side is dark pink red with an orange tone and paler tones, red pink on lower side, large to very large eye zone, eye zone is white and purple

UPPER PETAL: broad

LATERAL PETAL: broad

LOWER PETAL: medium length, incision at apex is medium deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate degree of curvature, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium to long, strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingbrisal' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2001 between the female parent designated 'MM154-1' and the male parent designated 'H267-7'. 'Ingbrisal' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2002 based on criteria for foliage colour, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingbrisal' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingbrisal'**

	'Ingbrisal'	'Balcebsafo'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.9	16.5
std. deviation	1.07	1.18
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.3	5.2
std. deviation	0.49	0.19



*Colour of flower (RHS)*

upper side

more orange than 52A with paler tones

52B-49A along margins fading to 55C at center

lower side

close to 52B

more orange than 52A along margins fading towards center

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingbrisal' (left) with reference variety 'Balcebsafo' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingbrolet'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ L Rose Violet  
**Application number:** 05-4855  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fisimp 113' (Super Sonic® Lilac)

**Summary:** 'Ingbrolet' has narrower plants with smaller leaves than 'Fisimp 113'. The colour between the veins on the lower side of the leaf blades is only red for 'Ingbrolet' while it is red and green for 'Fisimp 113'. 'Ingbrolet' has stronger intensity of red colouration between the veins on the lower side of the leaf blades than 'Fisimp 113'. The upper side of the flowers of 'Ingbrolet' are purple red with redder tones than that of 'Fisimp 113'.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium height, narrow to medium width

SHOOT: very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: short, narrow, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, dark green on upper side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side of mid-rib, only red between veins on lower side, strong to very strong intensity of red colouration between veins on lower side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and very strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: short to medium length, strong to very strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium to large diameter, one coloured, purple red with redder tones on upper side, blue pink on lower side, small eye zone, eye zone is red

UPPER PETAL: medium width

LATERAL PETAL: medium width

LOWER PETAL: medium to long, incision at apex is medium to deep

FLOWER SPUR: weak to moderate degree of curvature, strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium length, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Ingbrolet’ was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2001 between the female parent designated ‘H265-2’ and the male parent designated ‘H217-1’. ‘Ingbrolet’ was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2002 based on criteria for good branching, short internodes, foliage colour, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of ‘Ingbrolet’ was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Ingbrolet’**

	‘Ingbrolet’	‘Fisimp 113’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	30.3	35.6
std. deviation	1.68	1.24
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.1	8.7
std. deviation	0.36	0.74
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	2.9
std. deviation	0.18	0.36
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A with N66A tones	N74A-B
lower side	67B	N74B-C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingbrolet' (left) with reference variety 'Fisimp 113' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingcarmi'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Carmine  
**Application number:** 05-4856  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fisimp 171' (Sonic® Cherry)

**Summary:** *'Ingcarmi' has taller plants than 'Fisimp 171'. The colour of the upper side of the flower is dark pink red for 'Ingcarmi' while it is red for 'Fisimp 171'. The flowers of 'Ingcarmi' are darker red pink on the lower side than those of 'Fisimp 171'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: medium height, medium width

SHOOT: very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium length, medium width, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, dark green on upper side, moderate to strong anthocyanin colouration on lower half of mid-rib on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium diameter, one coloured, dark pink red on upper side, red to dark pink red on lower side, small to medium size eye zone, eye zone is violet

UPPER PETAL: medium to broad

LATERAL PETAL: medium to broad

LOWER PETAL: medium to long, incision at apex is medium deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate to strong curvature, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium length, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

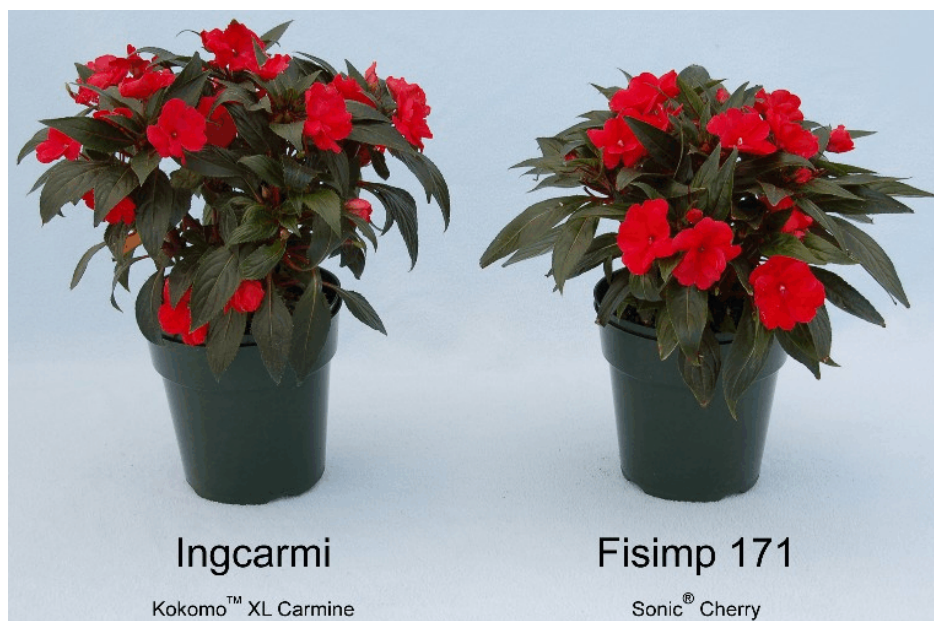
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Ingcarmi’ was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2000 between the female parent designated ‘G576-1’ and the male parent designated ‘G17-1’. ‘Ingcarmi’ was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2001 based on criteria for good branching, foliage colour, flower colour and flower size.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of ‘Ingcarmi’ was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Ingcarmi’**

	‘Ingcarmi’	‘Fisimp 171’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	17.9	15.2
std. deviation	0.71	1.01
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side	53C	46C
lower side	50A-45D	darker than 43C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: ‘Ingcarmi’ (left) with reference variety ‘Fisimp 171’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Ingcarmeb’  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ L Carmine Red  
**Application number:** 05-4857  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** ‘Visinfchr’ (Infinity™ Cherry Red) and ‘Visinfred’ (Infinity™ Red)

**Summary:** 'Ingarreb' has smaller leaves than the reference varieties. The colour of the leaves between the veins on the lower side is red and green for 'Ingarreb' while it is only green for the reference varieties. 'Ingarreb' has a smaller flower diameter, narrower upper and lateral petals and smaller flower eye zone than 'Visinfred'.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium height, medium width

SHOOT: strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, length to width ratio is 3:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, red and green between veins on lower side, strong intensity of red colouration between veins on lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: short to medium length, strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, small to medium diameter, one coloured, upper side is dark pink red with pinker margin, dark pink red to red on lower side, medium size eye zone, eye zone is purple with white

UPPER PETAL: medium width

LATERAL PETAL: medium width

LOWER PETAL: short to medium length, incision at apex is medium to deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate degree of curvature, strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium length, strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingarreb' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2002 between the female parent designated 'MM232-1' and the male parent designated 'I150-1'. 'Ingarreb' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2003 based on criteria for good branching, short internodes, medium foliage, flower colour and flower size.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingarreb' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingarreb'**

	'Ingarreb'	'Visinfchr'*	'Visinfred'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	7.4	10.0	9.9
std. deviation	0.61	0.83	1.09
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.4	2.8	3.4
std. deviation	0.18	0.29	0.38
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.4	6.0	7.1
std. deviation	0.26	0.45	0.16
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>			
upper side	redder than 53C with pinker margin	46C	45B
lower side	closest to 52A-B	52A	43B with 52B tones

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingarreb' (left) with reference varieties 'Visinfchr' (centre) and 'Visinfred' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Ingarrosb'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Kokomo™ L Hot Rose
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4858
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/05/06
<b>Applicant:</b>	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fisnics Hot Pink' (Sonic® Hot Pink)

**Summary:** *'Ingarrosb' has narrower plants than 'Fisnics Hot Pink'. The colour of the upper side of the flowers of 'Ingarrosb' is purple red whereas for 'Fisnics Hot Pink, it is bright purple to blue pink with purple red located on the margins of all petals.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short to medium height, narrow

SHOOT: very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium length, medium width, length to width ratio is 3:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, dark green on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only red between veins on lower side, moderate to strong intensity of red colouration between veins on lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and strong to very strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium diameter, one coloured, purple red on upper side, purple red on lower side, small to medium size eye zone, eye zone is red

UPPER PETAL: medium to broad

LATERAL PETAL: medium width

LOWER PETAL: long, incision at apex is of medium deep

FLOWER SPUR: weak to moderate degree of curvature, strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: short to medium length, strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingarrosb' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2002 between the female parent designated 'MM199-1' and the male parent designated 'I213-1'. 'Ingarrosb' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2003 based on criteria for good branching, short internodes, flower colour and flower size.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingarrosb' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingarrosb'**

	'Ingarrosb'	'Fisnics Hot Pink'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	27.7	33.6
std. deviation	2.56	1.59
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side - main	N66A-B	N74B-C
upper side - secondary	N/A	N66A-B
lower side	58B	58B, 52B

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingarrosb' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics Hot Pink' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingfilu'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL First Blush  
**Application number:** 05-4859  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balcelbupi' (Celebration Pink Blush Improved)

**Summary:** *'Ingfilu'* has strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the leaf blades while it is absent or very weak for *'Balcelbupi'*. The colour of the leaves between the veins on the lower side is only red for *'Ingfilu'* while it is only green for *'Balcelbupi'*. Anthocyanin colouration of the veins on the lower side of the leaves is strong to very strong for *'Ingfilu'* while it is weak for *'Balcelbupi'*. *'Ingfilu'* also has stronger anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole than *'Balcelbupi'*.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium height, medium to broad

SHOOT: moderate to strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium to long, medium to broad, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium blue green on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only red between veins on lower side, strong intensity of red colouration between veins on lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and strong to very strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium to large diameter, two coloured, main colour is light blue violet on upper side with light blue pink secondary colour located along mid-rib of all petals, light blue violet and bright purple red on lower side, medium size eye zone, eye zone is pink

UPPER PETAL: medium to broad

LATERAL PETAL: medium to broad

LOWER PETAL: short to medium length, incision at apex is medium deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate degree of curvature, weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin at the base only

PEDICEL: short to medium length, moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** *'Ingfilu'* was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2001 between the female parent designated 'H193-2' and the male parent designated 'H197-3'. *'Ingfilu'* was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2002 based on criteria for good branching, vigour, flower colour and flower size.

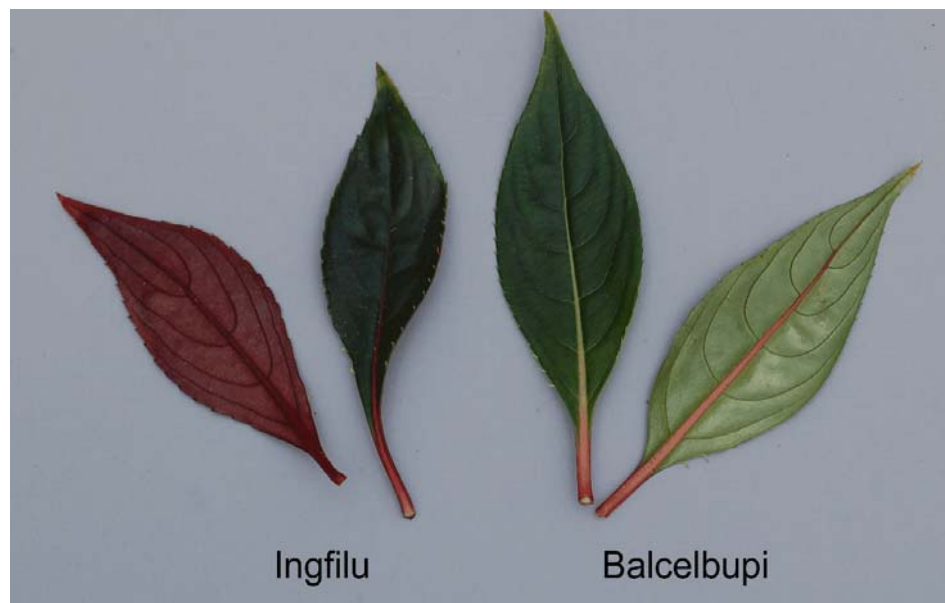
**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of *'Ingfilu'* was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingfilu'**

	'Ingfilu'	'Balcelbupi'*
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side - main	69C-D	N155B
upper side - secondary	N74C-75A	65A veins
lower side	69D and N66B	N155B with 65A tones

\* reference variety





Impatiens : 'Ingfilu' (left) with reference variety 'Balcelbupi' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingmulora'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ Petite Orange  
**Application number:** 05-4860  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Ingmulasca' (Kokomo™ Petite Scarlet) and 'Fisnics Dark Salmon' (Sonic® Dark Salmon)

**Summary:** 'Ingmulora' has taller plants than 'Ingmulasca' and weaker anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoots than both reference varieties. The upper side of the leaf blade of 'Ingmulora' is medium green while it is dark blue green for 'Fisnics Dark Salmon'. The colour of the leaves between the veins on the lower side is only green for 'Ingmulora' while it is red and green for 'Fisnics Dark Salmon'. 'Ingmulora' has weaker anthocyanin colouration on the mid-rib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blades than both reference varieties. 'Ingmulora' has smaller diameter flowers than 'Fisnics Dark Salmon'. Anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel is moderate for 'Ingmulora' while it is strong for 'Ingmulasca' and absent to weak for 'Fisnics Dark Salmon'.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium height, medium width

SHOOT: moderate anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, length to width ratio is 3:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium green on upper side, moderate intensity of anthocyanin on lower half of mid-rib on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, moderate intensity of anthocyanin on mid-rib and weak anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, moderate intensity of anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, very small diameter, one coloured, red pink with an orange tone on upper side, red pink on lower side, medium size eye zone, eye zone is mostly red

UPPER PETAL: very narrow to narrow

LATERAL PETAL: very narrow to narrow

LOWER PETAL: very short to short, incision at apex is deep  
 FLOWER SPUR: strong curvature, strong anthocyanin colouration  
 PEDICEL: short to medium length, moderate anthocyanin colouration

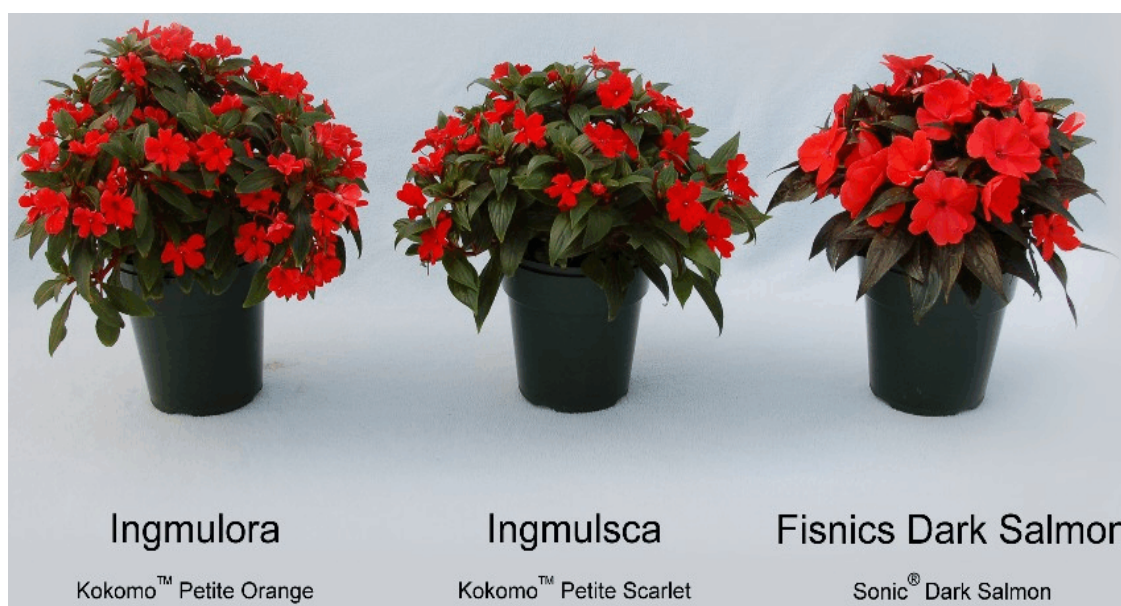
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingmulora' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2000 between the female parent designated 'G207-1' and the male parent designated 'G318-1'. 'Ingmulora' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2001 based on criteria for good branching, leaf size and flower size.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingmulora' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 15, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingmulora'**

	'Ingmulora'	'Ingmulasca**	'Fisnics Dark Salmon**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	19.0	14.3	15.4
std. deviation	1.26	0.89	1.88
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.9	4.4	6.0
std. deviation	0.39	0.22	0.42
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>			
upper side	more orange than 43B	N30A	40A
lower side	43C	40B	more orange than 43C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingmulora' (left) with reference varieties 'Ingmulasca' (centre) and 'Fisnics Dark Salmon' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingmulros'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ Petite Rose  
**Application number:** 05-4861  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Ingmulsal' (Kokomo™ Petite Salmon) and 'Grenada' (Paradise® Salmon)

**Summary:** *'Ingmulros' has shorter plants and smaller flower diameter than 'Grenada'. The colour of the leaves between the veins on the lower side is only green for 'Ingmulros' while it is only red for 'Grenada'. The colour of the upper side of the flowers of 'Ingmulros' is red pink while it is pink red with an orange tone for 'Grenada' and red with an orange tone for 'Ingmulsal'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short, narrow to medium width

SHOOT: moderate to strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: short, narrow, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration on lower half of mid-rib on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and moderate to strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, moderate intensity of anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, very small to small diameter, one coloured, red pink on upper side, dark pink red to red pink on lower side, small to medium size eye zone, eye zone is red

UPPER PETAL: very narrow to narrow

LATERAL PETAL: narrow

LOWER PETAL: very short, incision at apex is deep

FLOWER SPUR: strong curvature, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: short, strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingmulros' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2000 between the female parent designated 'G207-1' and the male parent designated 'G318-1'. 'Ingmulros' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2001 based on criteria for good branching, leaf size, flower number and flower size.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingmulros' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

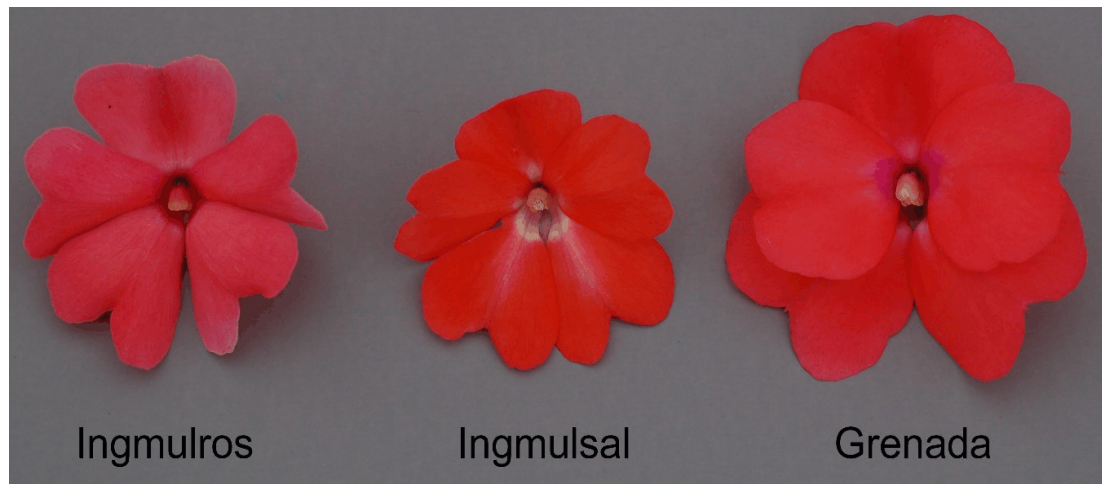
**Comparison table for 'Ingmulros'**

	'Ingmulros'	'Grenada'*	'Ingmulsal**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	14.2	20.2	12.0
std. deviation	1.32	1.21	0.97
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.1	5.4	4.0
std. deviation	0.29	0.29	0.20

*Colour of flower (RHS)*

upper side	43C	more orange and lighter than 52A	more orange than 41B
lower side	47C-D	close to 52B	43C-D

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingmulros' (left) with reference varieties 'Ingmusal' (centre) and 'Grenada' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Ingmusal'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Kokomo™ Petite Salmon
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4862
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/05/06
<b>Applicant:</b>	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands
<b>Varieties used for comparison:</b>	'Ingmulros' (Kokomo™ Petite Rose) and 'Visinfsal' (Infinity™ Salmon)

**Summary:** *'Ingmusal' has shorter plants than both reference varieties and smaller leaves, smaller flower diameter and shorter pedicels than 'Visinfsal'. The colour of the leaves between the veins on the lower side is only green for 'Ingmusal' while it is only red for 'Visinfsal'. The colour of the upper side of the flowers of 'Ingmusal' is orange red while it is red pink for 'Ingmulros' and bright red orange for 'Visinfsal'. The flower eye zone for 'Ingmusal' is white while it is red for 'Ingmulros' and pink and white for 'Visinfsal'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short, narrow

SHOOT: weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: very short to short, narrow, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium green on upper side, weak anthocyanin colouration on lower half of mid-rib on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and weak anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, moderate intensity of anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, very small to small diameter, one coloured, orange red on upper side, red pink on lower side, medium size eye zone, eye zone is white

UPPER PETAL: very narrow to narrow

LATERAL PETAL: very narrow to narrow

LOWER PETAL: very short to short, incision at apex is deep

FLOWER SPUR: weak to moderate degree of curvature, strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: short, moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

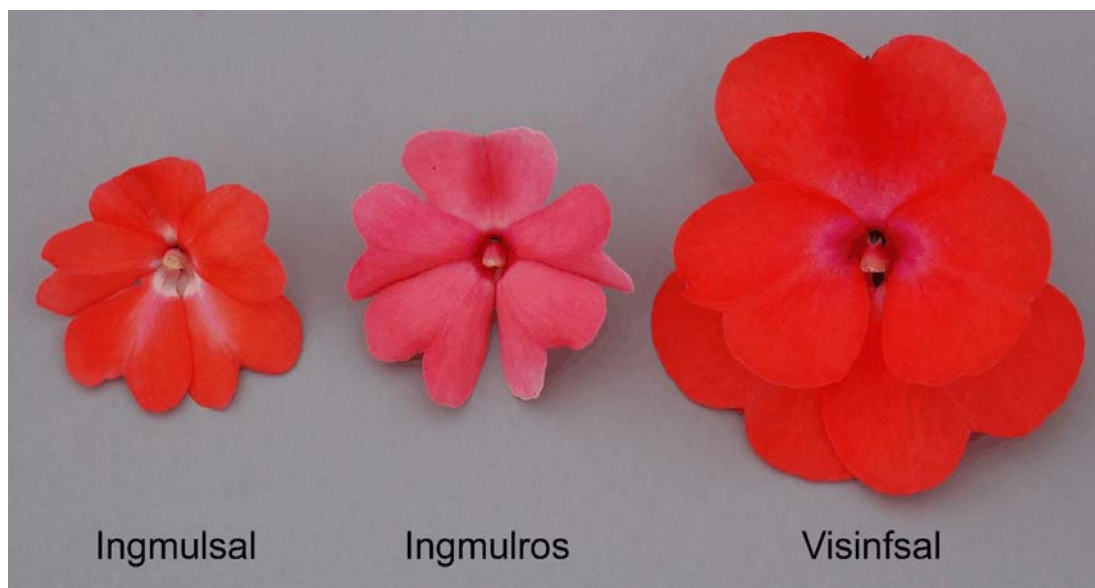
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Ingmulsal’ was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 1999 between the female parent designated ‘F25-3’ and the male parent designated ‘F25-1’. ‘Ingmulsal’ was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2000 based on criteria for good branching, leaf size, flower number and flower size.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of ‘Ingmulsal’ was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 15, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Ingmulsal’**

	‘Ingmulsal’	‘Ingmulros’*	‘Visinfsal’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	12.0	14.2	17.2
std. deviation	0.97	1.32	1.49
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	6.0	6.1	12.1
std. deviation	0.58	0.39	1.34
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.8	1.8	3.2
std. deviation	0.23	0.16	0.32
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.0	4.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.20	0.29	0.38
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.1	2.4	5.0
std. deviation	0.46	0.22	0.62
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>			
upper side	more orange than 41B	43C	brighter than 41A
lower side	43C-D	47C-D	41B

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingmulsal' (left) with reference varieties 'Ingmulros' (centre) and 'Visinfsal' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingmulsca'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ Petite Scarlet  
**Application number:** 05-4863  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Ingmulora' (Kokomo™ Petite Orange) and 'Fisco Fire' (Compact Sonic Fire)

**Summary:** *'Ingmulsca' has shorter plants than 'Ingmulora' and smaller leaves and smaller flower diameter than 'Fisco Fire'. The colour of the upper side of the flowers of 'Ingmulsca' is red while it is orange red for 'Ingmulora' and darker red for 'Fisco Fire'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short, medium width

SHOOT: strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, length to width ratio is 3:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium green on upper side, moderate intensity of anthocyanin on lower half of mid-rib on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and moderate intensity of anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: short to medium length, moderate to strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, very small to small diameter, one coloured, red on upper and lower sides, small eye zone, eye zone is red

UPPER PETAL: very narrow to narrow

LATERAL PETAL: narrow

LOWER PETAL: short, incision at apex is medium to deep

FLOWER SPUR: strong curvature, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium length, strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingmulasca' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 1999 between the female parent designated 'F22-1' and the male parent designated 'F22-2'. 'Ingmulasca' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2000 based on criteria for good branching, small leaves, flower number, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingmulasca' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingmulasca'**

	'Ingmulasca'	'Ingmulora**	'Fisco Fire**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	14.3	19.0	14.6
std. deviation	0.89	1.26	1.67
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	7.5	7.5	9.7
std. deviation	0.84	0.87	0.70
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.3	2.3	3.2
std. deviation	0.17	0.28	0.16
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.4	3.9	5.7
std. deviation	0.22	0.39	0.43
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N30A	more orange than 43B	44B
lower side	40B	43C	41A

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingmulasca' (left) with reference varieties 'Ingmulora' (centre) and 'Fisco Fire' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingmulvere'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ Petite Velvet Red  
**Application number:** 05-4864  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Fisco Red' (Compact Sonic Red) and 'Martinique' (Paradise® Cherry Red)

**Summary:** *'Ingmulvere' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the mid-rib on the lower side of the leaf blade than 'Martinique'. The flowers of 'Ingmulvere' are smaller and lighter red on the upper side than those of the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short, narrow to medium width

SHOOT: absent to strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium green on upper side, weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin on lower half of mid-rib on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and absent anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium to long, moderate intensity of anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, very small diameter, one coloured, red on upper and lower sides, no eye zone

UPPER PETAL: narrow

LATERAL PETAL: narrow

LOWER PETAL: very short to short, incision at apex is medium to deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate to strong curvature, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: short to medium length, moderate to strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingmulvere' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2000 between the female parent designated 'G590-1' and the male parent designated 'G49-3'. 'Ingmulvere' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2001 based on criteria for good branching, flower number, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingmulvere' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 15, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingmulvere'**

	'Ingmulvere'	'Fisco Red'*	'Martinique**
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.6	6.0	4.8
std. deviation	0.25	0.37	0.22
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>			
upper side	45B	45A	53B
lower side	45C	43A	closest to 52A

\* reference variety





Impatiens: 'Ingmulvere' (left) with reference varieties 'Fisco Red' (centre) and 'Martinique' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Ingmulwhi'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Kokomo™ Petite White
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4865
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/05/06
<b>Applicant:</b>	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fisco White' (Compact Sonic White)

**Summary:** *'Ingmulwhi' has a shorter, narrower leaf than 'Fisco White'. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green for 'Ingmulwhi' while it is dark green for 'Fisco White'. 'Ingmulwhi' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Fisco White'.*

**Description:**

SHOOT: no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: length to width ratio is 2.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium green on upper side, very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, no anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side

FLOWER: single type, white on upper and lower side of petal (RHS 155C), no eye zone, lower petal with deep to very deep incision

FLOWER SPUR: medium to strong degree of curvature, no anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: no anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingmulwhi' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 1999, between the female parent designated F25-2 and the male parent designated F25-1. 'Ingmulwhi' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2000, based on criteria for good branching, foliage size, flower size, number of flowers and colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingmulwhi' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each

variety on October 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

#### Comparison table for 'Ingmulwhi'

	'Ingmulwhi'	'Fisco White**'
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.1	10.4
std. deviation	0.94	1.54
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.4	3.3
std. deviation	0.25	0.37
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.7	6.0
std. deviation	0.23	0.25

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingmulwhi' (left) with reference variety 'Fisco White' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingobrip'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ L Orchid Star  
**Application number:** 05-4866  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Kipas' (Paradise® Orchid)

**Summary:** 'Ingobrip' has larger plants than 'Kipas'. The colour of the leaves between the veins on the lower side is red and green for 'Ingobrip' while it is only red for 'Kipas'. 'Ingobrip' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the mid-rib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blades and the flower spur than 'Kipas'. The flowers of 'Ingobrip' are bright

*purple to blue pink on the upper side with darker purple secondary colour located along the mid-rib of all petals while those of 'Kipas' are bright purple with no secondary colour. The flower eye zone of 'Ingobrip' is white and pink while it is only pink for 'Kipas'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short to medium height, medium width

SHOOT: weak to strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium to long, broad, length to width ratio is 3:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, moderate to strong anthocyanin on upper side, red and green between veins on lower side, moderate to strong intensity of red colouration on the lower side, moderate to strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium to long, moderate to strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium diameter, two coloured, upper side is bright purple to blue pink with darker purple secondary colour located along the mid-rib of all petals, violet on lower side, medium size eye zone, eye zone is white and pink

UPPER PETAL: medium width

LATERAL PETAL: narrow to medium width

LOWER PETAL: medium to long, incision at apex is medium deep

FLOWER SPUR: strong curvature, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingobrip' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2002 between the female parent designated 'MM199-1' and the male parent designated 'I213-1'. 'Ingobrip' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2003 based on criteria for good branching with short internodes, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingobrip' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingobrip'**

	'Ingobrip'	'Kipas'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	16.7	14.5
std. deviation	0.59	0.90
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	33.6	26.7
std. deviation	1.41	2.59
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side - main	N74B-C	N74B
upper side - secondary	N74A	N/A
lower side	77C	lighter than N74B

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingobrip' (left) with reference variety 'Kipas' (right)

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<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Ingrosab'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Kokomo™ L Pink Frost
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4868
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/05/06
<b>Applicant:</b>	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fisupnic Mapink' (Super Sonic® Pastel Pink '04)

**Summary:** *'Ingrosab' has smaller plants with shorter leaves and smaller flower diameter with narrower lateral petals than 'Fisupnic Mapink'. 'Ingrosab' has stronger anthocyanin colouration of the mid-rib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blades than 'Fisupnic Mapink'. The colour of the upper side of the flowers of 'Ingrosab' is light purple red while it is blue pink for 'Fisupnic Mapink'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short to medium height, narrow to medium width

SHOOT: very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: short to medium length, medium to broad, length to width ratio is 2.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, very weak anthocyanin colouration at the base of the mid-rib on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and weak anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, weak anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium diameter, one coloured, light purple red on upper side, purple red on lower side, medium size eye zone, eye zone is white and pink

UPPER PETAL: medium to broad

LATERAL PETAL: narrow to medium width

LOWER PETAL: short, incision at apex is medium deep

FLOWER SPUR: weak curvature, moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration

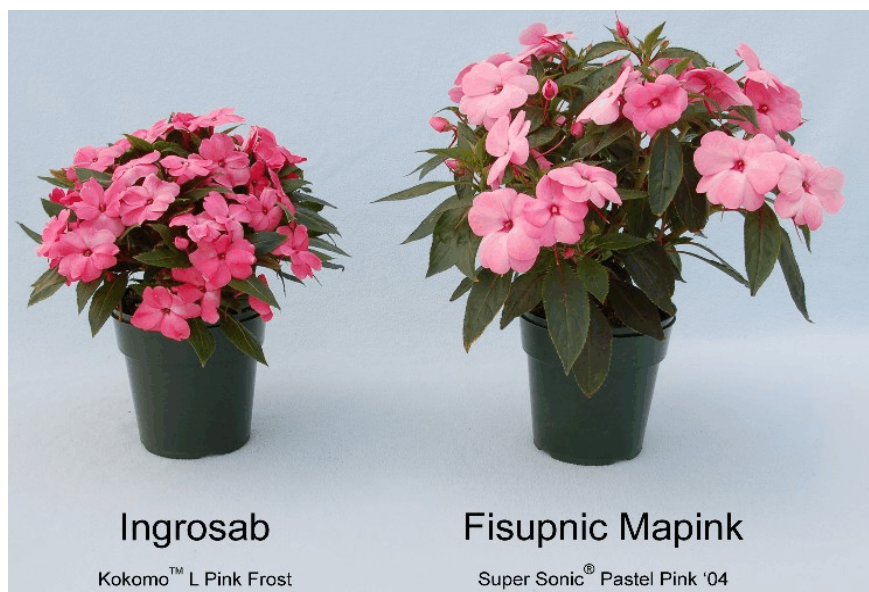
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingrosab' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2002 between the female parent designated 'MM211-1' and the male parent designated 'I203-2'. 'Ingrosab' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2003 based on criteria for good branching with short internodes, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingrosab' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingrosab'**

	'Ingrosab'	'Fisupnic Mapink'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	16.0	22.0
std. deviation	1.27	1.62
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	31.0	37.7
std. deviation	2.53	2.53
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	8.3	10.8
std. deviation	0.72	1.11
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.8	7.0
std. deviation	0.33	0.20
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side	55A	62BC (as dark as 67D)
lower side	58C	67D

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingrosab' (left) with reference variety 'Fisupnic Mapink' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingsalab'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ L Salmon Frost  
**Application number:** 05-4869  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balcebsafo' (Celebrette Salmon Frost)

**Summary:** 'Ingsalab' has smaller leaves and shorter lower petals than 'Balcebsafo'. The petals of 'Ingsalab' are dark pink red with an orange tone while those of 'Balcebsafo' are lighter red pink at the margin and fading to light blue pink at the base.

**Description:**

PLANT: short, narrow to medium width

SHOOT: very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium length, medium width, length to width ratio is 3:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base of mid-rib on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium diameter, one coloured, upper side is dark red pink with an orange tone, red pink on lower side, large eye zone, eye zone is white and red

UPPER PETAL: narrow to medium width

LATERAL PETAL: narrow to medium width

LOWER PETAL: short, incision at apex is medium to deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate degree of curvature, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: short to medium length, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingsalab' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2002 between the female parent designated 'MM215-1' and the male parent designated 'I420-2'. 'Ingsalab' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2003 based on criteria for good branching with short internodes, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingsalab' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingsalab'**

	'Ingsalab'	'Balcebsafo'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	8.8	10.9
std. deviation	0.55	0.72
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.8	3.9
std. deviation	0.25	0.19

*Colour of flower (RHS)*

upper side  
lower side

more orange than 52A  
43C

52B-49A margin fading to 55C towards the center  
more orange than 52A

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingsalab' (left) with reference variety 'Balcebsafo' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingsalmo'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Salmon  
**Application number:** 05-4870  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Grenada' (Paradise® Salmon)

**Summary:** 'Ingsalmo' has larger plants and larger flower diameter than 'Grenada'. 'Ingsalmo' has deeper incisions on the lower petals than 'Grenada'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** tall to very tall, broad to very broad

**SHOOT:** strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

**LEAF:** long to very long, medium width, length to width ratio is 4:1

**LEAF BLADE:** no variegation, dark blue green on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only red between veins on lower side, strong to very strong intensity of red colouration on lower side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and very strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

**PETIOLE:** very long, strong anthocyanin on upper side

**FLOWER:** single type, medium to large diameter, one coloured, pink red on upper and lower sides, medium size eye zone, eye zone is white and pink

**UPPER PETAL:** broad

**LATERAL PETAL:** broad

LOWER PETAL: long, incision at apex is deep

FLOWER SPUR: weak to moderate degree of curvature, strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium to long, strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingsalmo' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2001 between the female parent designated 'MM154-1' and the male parent designated 'H267-7'. 'Ingsalmo' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2002 based on criteria for good branching, plant vigor, leaf size, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingsalmo' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 15, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingsalmo'**

	'Ingsalmo'	'Grenada'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	27.9	20.2
std. deviation	2.79	1.21
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	40.3	34.0
std. deviation	3.21	2.46
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.1	5.4
std. deviation	0.31	0.29
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side	more pink and lighter than 52A	more orange and lighter than 52A
lower side	more pink and lighter than 52A	close to 52B

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingsalmo' (left) with reference variety 'Grenada' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingsalpi'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Salmon Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4871  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Balcelbupi' (Celebration Blush Pink Improved) and 'Ingrosab' (Kokomo™ L Pink Frost)

**Summary:** *'Ingsalpi' has taller plants and smaller flower diameter than the reference varieties. The leaves of 'Ingsalpi' are shorter than those of 'Balcelbupi' and have stronger anthocyanin colouration on the upper side than both reference varieties. The colour of the leaves between the veins on the lower side is red and green for 'Ingsalpi' while it is only green for the reference varieties. The petals of 'Ingsalpi' are purple red fading towards the base while those of 'Balcelbupi' are white with blue pink marginal colouration and those of 'Ingrosab' are darker purple red.*

**Description:**

PLANT: medium to tall, broad

SHOOT: very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium length, medium to broad, length to width ratio is 3:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, red and green between veins on lower side, moderate intensity of red colouration on lower side, very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium to long, strong to very strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, small diameter, one coloured, upper side is purple red fading towards base of each petal, darker purple red on lower side, small to medium size eye zone, eye zone is pink

UPPER PETAL: narrow to medium width

LATERAL PETAL: narrow to medium width

LOWER PETAL: short to medium length, incision at apex is medium to deep

FLOWER SPUR: weak curvature, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium to long, strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingsalpi' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2002 between the female parent designated 'I360-1' and the male parent designated 'I248-7'. 'Ingsalpi' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2003 based on criteria for good branching, foliage colour, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingsalpi' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Ingsalpi'**

	'Ingsalpi'	'Balcelbupi'*	'Ingrosab'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	22.4	16.1	16.0
std. deviation	1.37	1.00	1.27
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	9.3	10.9	8.3
std. deviation	0.64	0.66	0.72

*Flower diameter (cm)*

mean	4.8	6.0	5.8
std. deviation	0.27	0.28	0.33

*Colour of flower (RHS)*

upper side	N57B-D fading towards center	N155B with 65A in marginal area	55A
lower side	N57A	N155B with 65A tones	58C

\* reference variety



Impatiens : 'Ingsalpi' (left) with reference varieties 'Balcelbupi' (centre) and 'Ingrosab' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Ingvine'  
**Trade name:** Kokomo™ XL Bright Violet  
**Application number:** 05-4872  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fisimp 113' (Super Sonic® Lilac)

**Summary:** 'Ingvine' has smaller leaves than 'Fisimp 113'. The colour of the leaves between the veins on the lower side is mostly red for 'Ingvine' while it is red and green for 'Fisimp 113'. 'Ingvine' has stronger intensity of red colouration on the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins than 'Fisimp 113'. The colour of the upper side of the flowers is purple red for 'Ingvine' while it is bright purple for 'Fisimp 113'. 'Ingvine' has narrower lateral petals and weaker anthocyanin colouration on the pedicels than 'Fisimp 113'.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium height, medium to broad  
 SHOOT: strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: short, narrow, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium green on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib on upper side, mostly red between veins on lower side, moderate to strong intensity of red colouration on lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and strong to very strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: short to medium length, strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, small to medium diameter, one coloured, purple red on upper side, bright blue pink on lower side, small eye zone, eye zone is red

UPPER PETAL: narrow to medium width

LATERAL PETAL: narrow

LOWER PETAL: medium length, incision at apex is moderate to deep

FLOWER SPUR: strong curvature, moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium length, absent to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Ingvine' was developed by the breeder, M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in September of 2001 between the female parent designated 'H267-7' and the male parent designated 'H196-2'. 'Ingvine' was selected from the resulting progeny in September of 2002 based on criteria for good branching, foliage colour, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Ingvine' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

#### Comparison table for 'Ingvine'

	'Ingvine'	'Fisimp 113'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.6	8.7
std. deviation	0.38	0.74
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.8	2.9
std. deviation	0.14	0.36
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side	more purple than N66A	N74A-B
lower side	brighter than 67B	N74B-C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Ingvine' (left) with reference variety 'Fisimp 113' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Visinfrim'  
**Trade name:** Infinity™ Crimson  
**Application number:** 05-5051  
**Application date:** 2005/09/09  
**Applicant:** Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Moala' (Paradise® True Red) and 'Fisimp 171' (Sonic® Cherry)

**Summary:** 'Visinfrim' has narrower leafblades than 'Moala' and larger leaf length to width ratio than both reference varieties. The inner and outer sides of the flowers of 'Visinfrim' are darker red than those of the reference varieties. 'Visinfrim' has shallower incisions at the apex of the lower petals than the reference varieties.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium height, medium to broad

SHOOT: strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium to long, medium width, length to width ratio is 4:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium green on upper side, weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium to long, strong to very strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium diameter, one coloured, dark purple red on upper side, dark pink red on lower side, no eye zone

UPPER PETAL: broad

LATERAL PETAL: broad

LOWER PETAL: medium length, incision at apex is shallow

FLOWER SPUR: weak curvature, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium to long, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Visinfcrim’ was the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder, Ludwig Kientzler, in Gensingen, Germany. The objectives of the program were to create a new range of New Guinea Impatiens varieties which have large flowers and a vigorous habit. ‘Visinfcrim’ originated from a controlled cross conducted in Gensingen, Germany, in October of 2002 between the female parent designated ‘00-0201’ and the male parent designated ‘01-732’. It was selected from the resulting progeny in April of 2003 based on its growth habit, branching, foliage colour, flower size and flower number.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of ‘Visinfcrim’ was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Visinfcrim’**

	‘Visinfcrim’	‘Moala’*	‘Fisimp 171’*
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.6	3.3	2.8
std. deviation	0.10	0.17	0.22
<i>Leaf length to width ratio</i>	4:1	3:1	3.5:1
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>			
upper side	closest to 60A	45A	46C
lower side	closest to 53C	45C	darker than 43C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: ‘Visinfcrim’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Moala’ (centre) and ‘Fisimp 171’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Visinforimp'  
**Trade name:** Infinity™ Orange Improved  
**Application number:** 05-5052  
**Application date:** 2005/09/09  
**Applicant:** Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fisnics Dark Salmon' (Sonic® Dark Salmon)

**Summary:** *The flowers of 'Visinforimp' are orange red with a red eye zone while those of 'Fisnics Dark Salmon' are lighter orange red with a pink eye zone. 'Visinforimp' has a broader upper petal and weaker curvature of the flower spur than 'Fisnics Dark Salmon'. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper side of the pedicel is strong for 'Visinforimp' while it is absent to weak for 'Fisnics Dark Salmon'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short to medium height, medium width

SHOOT: very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium length, medium width, length to width ratio is 3:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, dark blue green on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, red and green between veins on lower side, moderate intensity of red colouration on lower side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and very strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium to long, strong to very strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, large diameter, one coloured, orange red on upper and lower sides, medium to large eye zone, eye zone is red

UPPER PETAL: broad to very broad

LATERAL PETAL: broad

LOWER PETAL: long, incision at apex is deep

FLOWER SPUR: weak to moderate degree of curvature, strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium to long, strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Visinforimp' was the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder, Ludwig Kientzler, in Gensingen, Germany. The objectives of the program were to create a new range of New Guinea Impatiens varieties which have large flowers and a vigorous habit. 'Visinforimp' originated from a controlled cross conducted in Gensingen, Germany, in November of 2002 between the female parent designated '02-0176' and the male parent designated '00-0046'. It was selected from the resulting progeny in April of 2003 based on its growth habit, foliage colour, flower size, flower number and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Visinforimp' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 15 & 29, 2006. Flower measurements for 'Visinforimp' were taken on August 29, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Visinforimp'**

	'Visinforimp'	'Fisnics Dark Salmon'*
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N30A	40A
lower side	33B	more orange than 43C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Visinforimp' (left) with reference variety 'Fisnics Dark Salmon' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Visinforpi'  
**Trade name:** Infinity™ Orange Picotee  
**Application number:** 05-5054  
**Application date:** 2005/09/09  
**Applicant:** Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' (Sonic® Sweet Orange), 'Ingbrisal' (Kokomo™ XL Salmon Frost) and 'Ingbicrewi' (Kokomo™ XL Rose Bicolor)

**Summary:** *'Visinforpi' has narrower plants than 'Ingbicrewi' and weaker anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of its shoots than all the reference varieties. The main/under-colour of the flowers of 'Visinforpi' is red pink fading to light blue pink at maturity while it is darker red pink for 'Fisnics Sweet Orange', dark pink red with orange tones for 'Ingbrisal' and red pink to white for 'Ingbicrewi'. The secondary/over-colour of the flowers of 'Visinforpi' is red while it is darker red to orange red for 'Fisnics Sweet Orange', absent for 'Ingbrisal' and darker red for 'Ingbicrewi'. 'Visinforpi' has broader lateral petals than 'Ingbicrewi' and weaker anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the pedicel than 'Ingbrisal' and 'Ingbicrewi'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: short to medium height, medium width

SHOOT: moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium length, medium width, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, dark blue green on upper side, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only red between veins on lower side, strong to very strong intensity of red colouration on lower side, very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium length, strong to very strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium to large diameter, two coloured, main/under-colour on upper side is red pink fading to light blue pink at maturity, secondary/over-colour is red and located on the upper petal and along the margin and mid-rib of all remaining petals, red to orange red on lower side, large eye zone, eye zone is pink

UPPER PETAL: broad

LATERAL PETAL: broad to very broad

LOWER PETAL: long, incision at apex is medium deep  
 FLOWER SPUR: moderate degree of curvature, weak anthocyanin colouration  
 PEDICEL: long, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Visinforpi’ was the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder, Ludwig Kientzler, in Gensingen, Germany. The objectives of the program were to create a new range of New Guinea Impatiens varieties which have large flowers and a vigorous habit. ‘Visinforpi’ originated from a controlled cross conducted in Gensingen, Germany, in November of 2002 between the female parent designated ‘01-234’ and the male parent designated ‘01-018’. It was selected from the resulting progeny in April of 2003 based on its growth habit, branching, foliage colour, flower size, flower number and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of ‘Visinforpi’ was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Visinforpi’**

	‘Visinforpi’	‘Fisnics Sweet Orange’*	‘Ingbrisal’*	‘Ingbicrewi’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>				
mean	31.8	30.0	34.1	38.6
std. deviation	2.06	3.70	2.52	1.79
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>				
upper side: main/under-colour	49A fading to 56C	43D	more orange than 52A	close to 52C-155B
upper side: secondary/over-colour		33A	N30A-B	N/A43B
lower side	40B-D	43B and 41C	close to 52B	52C and brighter than 43C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: ‘Visinforpi’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Fisnics Sweet Orange’ (centre left), ‘Ingbrisal’ (centre right) and ‘Ingbrisal’ (right)



**Proposed denomination:** ‘Visinfruby’  
**Trade name:** Infinity™ Ruby Flash  
**Application number:** 05-5053  
**Application date:** 2005/09/09  
**Applicant:** Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** ‘Martinique’ (Paradise® Cherry Red) and ‘Ingarreb’ (Kokomo™ L Carmine Red)

**Summary:** ‘Visinfruby’ has larger plants and larger flower diameter with broader upper and lateral petals and longer lower petals than both reference varieties. ‘Visinfruby’ has longer leaves than ‘Ingarreb’.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium to tall, broad to very broad

SHOOT: strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: medium to long, medium width, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium blue green on upper side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on upper side, red and green between veins on lower side, moderate to strong intensity of red colouration on lower side, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and very strong anthocyanin on veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium to long, strong to very strong anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium diameter, one coloured, purple red on upper side, purple red and dark purple red on lower side, medium size eye zone, eye zone is purple

UPPER PETAL: broad

LATERAL PETAL: broad

LOWER PETAL: medium to long, incision at apex is shallow to medium deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate degree of curvature, strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: medium length, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Visinfruby’ was the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder, Ludwig Kientzler, in Gensingen, Germany. The objectives of the program were to create a new range of New Guinea Impatiens varieties which have large flowers and a vigorous habit. ‘Visinfruby’ originated from a controlled cross conducted in Gensingen, Germany, in November of 2002 between the female parent designated ‘01-0132’ and the male parent designated ‘01-541’. It was selected from the resulting progeny in April of 2003 based on its growth habit, branching, foliage colour, flower number and flower size.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of ‘Visinfruby’ was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 11, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Visinfruby’**

	‘Visinfruby’	‘Martinique’*	‘Ingarreb’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	23.4	14.7	17.6
std. deviation	1.60	1.06	0.71
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	40.3	29.9	33.3
std. deviation	1.50	0.89	1.28

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<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	10.1	9.8	7.4
std. deviation	0.64	1.10	0.61
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	6.0	5.0	5.4
std. deviation	0.33	0.22	0.26
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>			
upper side	redder than N57A	53B	redder than 53C (pinker along margin)
lower side	N57A and 52A	closest to 52A	closest to 52A-B

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Visinfruby' (left) with reference varieties 'Martinique' (centre) and 'Ingcarreb' (right)

**IMPATIENS**  
(*Impatiens*, New Guinea Hybrid)

**Proposed denomination: 'Balcelbrisal'**

**Trade name:** Celebration Bright Salmon

**Application number:** 05-4555

**Application date:** 2005/02/10

**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

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

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balcelneon' (Celebration Neon Salmon)

**Summary:** 'Balcelbrisal' has narrower leaves than 'Balcelneon'. Anthocyanin colouration of the mid-rib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blade is absent for 'Balcelbrisal' while it is moderate to strong for the mid-rib and moderate for the veins of 'Balcelneon'. The flowers of 'Balcelbrisal' have a larger eye zone than those of 'Balcelneon'.

**Description:**

PLANT: short to medium height, medium to broad

SHOOT: absent to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: long, medium to broad, length to width ratio is 3.5:1

LEAF BLADE: no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration at base of mid-vein on upper side, only green between veins on lower side, no anthocyanin colouration on mid-rib and veins on lower side

PETIOLE: medium to long, weak anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: single type, medium to large diameter, one coloured, dark pink red on upper side, red pink on lower side, large to very large eye zone, eye zone is mostly pink fading to white at base of petals

UPPER PETAL: broad

LATERAL PETAL: medium to broad

LOWER PETAL: long to very long, incision at apex is deep

FLOWER SPUR: moderate to strong curvature, strong anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: short to medium length, weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balcelbrisa' was the result of a controlled breeding program which took place in Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. It originated from a cross made on May 22, 2002. The female parent was a proprietary Impatiens selection designated '2713-1', characterized by its medium pink flowers, dark green leaves and compact, mounded plant growth habit. The male parent was Impatiens variety 'Balcelneon' (Celebration Neon Salmon), characterized by its salmon with white 'eye' flower colour, dark green leaves and medium mounded plant growth habit. Initial selection of 'Balcelneon' was made on October 24, 2004.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Balcelbrisa' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 23-25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 15, 2006. Flower measurements for 'Balcelbrisa' were taken on August 22, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Balcelbrisa'**

	'Balcelbrisa'	'Balcelneon'*
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.4	4.5
std. deviation	0.17	0.27
<i>Colour of flower (RHS)</i>		
upper side	52A	brighter than 52A
lower side	52B	more pink than 52B

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balcelbrisa' (left) with reference variety 'Balcelneon' (right)

#### IMPATIENS

(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Balfiestarsa'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Fiesta™ Stardust Salmon
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4593
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/18
<b>Applicant:</b>	Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, USA
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Salmon Sunrise' (Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise)

**Summary:** *'Balfiestarsa'* has a slightly longer leaf than *'Salmon Sunrise'*. On the lower side of the leaf between the veins it is red and green for *'Balfiestarsa'* and only green for *'Salmon Sunrise'*. *'Balfiestarsa'* has stronger anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole and on the flower spur than *'Salmon Sunrise'*. The flower diameter of *'Balfiestarsa'* is slightly larger than *'Salmon Sunrise'*. *'Balfiestarsa'* has a white flower colour with dense red pink speckles while it is red pink in *'Salmon Sunrise'*. The lower side of the flower petal in *'Balfiestarsa'* is red pink around the margin area with white in the central and basal area while it is red pink for *'Salmon Sunrise'*. *'Balfiestarsa'* has a stronger degree of curvature of the flower spur than *'Salmon Sunrise'*.

#### Description:

**PLANT:** medium to tall, medium width, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration at the internodes on the upper third of the shoot

**LEAF:** long, no variegation, medium green, weak to medium red and green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower side, weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

**FLOWER:** double type, large to very large diameter, white with dense dark pink red speckles on upper side, red pink around margin on lower side with white centre and base, medium to long pedicel, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

**SPUR:** medium anthocyanin colouration, strong curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balfiestarsa' is the result of a self pollination of the proprietary impatiens selection designated 3596-3-2 during February 2003 at Elburn, Illinois, USA. Initial selection was made during October 2003 based on its flower type, and branching habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Balfiestarsa'**

	'Balfiestarsa'	'Salmon Sunrise'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.6	6.7
std. deviation	0.78	0.65
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.0	3.7
std. deviation	0.5	0.21
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	speckles of 52A over white	more orange than 52A
lower side	52B around margin with white centre and base	52C-D

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balfiestarsa' (left) with reference variety 'Salmon Sunrise' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balolepeac'  
**Trade name:** Fiesta™ Ole Peach  
**Application number:** 05-4594  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balfieplos' (Fiesta™ Appleblossom)

**Summary:** 'Balolepeac' has a shorter leaf and petiole than 'Balfieplos'. The flower diameter of 'Balolepeac' is slightly smaller than 'Balfieplos'. 'Balolepeac' has a flower petal that is white with red pink along the margin while 'Balfieplos' is white with narrower blue pink along the margin. The flower spur of 'Balolepeac' has stronger anthocyanin colouration than 'Balfieplos'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** short to medium, narrow to medium, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot

**LEAF:** short to medium, no variegation, medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only green between the veins on the lower side, no anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, no anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

**FLOWER:** double type, medium diameter, white with pink red along the margin on upper side, light blue pink around margin on lower side with white centre and base, medium to long pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

**SPUR:** medium anthocyanin colouration, weak curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balolepeac' is the result of a self pollination of the proprietary impatiens selection designated 3596-3-2 during February 2003 at Elburn, Illinois, USA. Initial selection was made during October 2003 based on its flower type, and branching habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Balolepeac'**

	'Balolepeac'	'Balfieplos'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.1	7.9
std. deviation	0.51	0.68
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.8	4.6
std. deviation	0.18	0.39
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	52C-D with white ground colour	white with pink blush with 68B along margin
lower side	56A along margin with white centre and base	white with pink blush with 68B along margin

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balolepeac' (left) with reference variety 'Balfieplos' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodlizchbut'  
**Trade name:** Little Lizzy Cherry Butterfly  
**Application number:** 02-3288  
**Application date:** 2002/09/30  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Co., South El Monte, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fify Blushpink Two'

**Summary:** *'Bodlizchbut' has a lighter blue pink flower colour than 'Fify Blushpink Two'. The eye zone of 'Bodlizchbut' is larger and more pronounced than in 'Fify Blushpink Two'. 'Bodlizchbut' has a stronger curvature of the spur than 'Fify Blushpink Two'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the shoot

LEAF: no variegation, medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the veins and midrib of the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole, short petiole

FLOWER: single type, blue pink (RHS 56A) colour on the upper side, blue pink (RHS 56D) colour on lower side, medium to large pink red eye zone, very shallow to shallow incision on lower petal, narrow to medium width of upper petal, narrow to medium width of lateral petal, medium length lower petal, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur, strong curvature of the spur

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bodlizchbut' was developed from an impatiens breeding program conducted at John Bodger & Sons Co., Lompoc, California, USA. The original cross took place in the fall of 1999 between 'Firefly Orange' and 'Tempo Orchid'. The F1 population was sown in February 2000 where a single plant was selected and self pollinated. The F2 seed were sown in July 2000 where a single plant selection was made and was vegetatively propagated. Selection criteria included small flowers, compact and well branched growth habit, and attractive flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summer of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'Bodlizchbut'**

	'Bodlizchbut'	'Fify Blushpink Two**'
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	56A	73C
lower side	56D	69D

\* reference variety



Impatiens : 'Bodlizchbut' (left) with reference variety 'Fify Blushpink Two' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodlizche'  
**Trade name:** Little Lizzy Cherry  
**Application number:** 02-3289  
**Application date:** 2002/09/30  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Co., South El Monte, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fify Redtwo' (Firefly Red II)

**Summary:** 'Bodlizche' has green between the veins on the lower side of the leaf while in 'Fify Redtwo' it is green and red. The flower colour on the upper side of the petal of 'Bodlizche' is red to dark pink red while it is red in 'Fify Redtwo'. 'Bodlizche' has a red pink lower side petal colour while it is red in 'Fify Redtwo'.

**Description:**

PLANT: very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration of the shoot



LEAF: no variegation, medium to dark green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole, medium to long petiole

FLOWER: single type, red to dark pink red (RHS 46C/D) colour on the upper side, red pink (RHS 52B) colour on lower side, small red eye zone, absent to very shallow incision on lower petal, narrow upper petal, narrow lateral petal, short to medium length lower petal, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel, weak anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur, medium to strong curvature of the spur

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Bodlizche’ was developed from an impatiens breeding program conducted at John Bodger & Sons Co., Lompoc, California, USA. The original cross took place in the fall of 1999 between ‘Firefly Red’ and ‘Tempo White’. The F1 population was sown in February 2000 where a single plant was selected and self pollinated. The F2 seed were sown in July 2000 where a single plant selection was made and was vegetatively propagated. Selection criteria included small flowers, compact and well branched growth habit, and attractive flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summer of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for ‘Bodlizche’**

	‘Bodlizche’	‘Fify Redtwo’*
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	46C/D	44A
lower side	52B	44C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: ‘Bodlizche’ (left) with reference variety ‘Fify Redtwo’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Bodlizcorbut’  
**Trade name:** Little Lizzy Coral Butterfly  
**Application number:** 02-3287  
**Application date:** 2002/09/30  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Co., South El Monte, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Fify Blushpink Two’

**Summary:** ‘Bodlizcorbut’ has a darker blue pink flower colour than ‘Fify Blushpink Two’. The eye zone of ‘Bodlizcorbut’ is larger and more coral pink than ‘Fify Blushpink Two’. ‘Bodlizcorbut’ has a stronger degree of curvature of the spur than ‘Fify Blushpink Two’.

**Description:**

PLANT: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the shoot

LEAF: no variegation, medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole, short petiole

FLOWER: single type, purple red to light blue pink (RHS 55B/C) colour on the upper side, light blue pink (RHS 56C) colour on lower side, medium to large coral pink eye zone, very shallow to shallow incision on lower petal, narrow to medium width of upper petal, narrow to medium width of lateral petal, short lower petal, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur, strong curvature of the spur

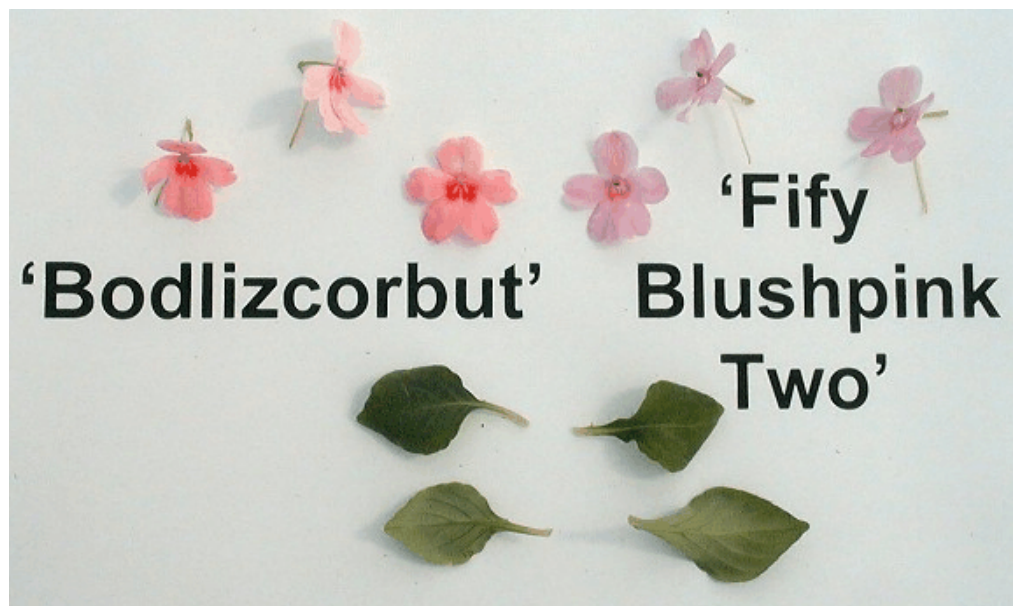
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Bodlizcorbut’ was developed from an impatiens breeding program conducted at John Bodger & Sons Co., Lompoc, California, USA. The original cross took place in the fall of 1999 between ‘Firefly Orange’ and ‘Tempo Orchid’. The F1 population was sown in February 2000 where a single plant was selected and self pollinated. The F2 seed were sown in July 2000 where a single plant selection was made and was vegetatively propagated. Selection criteria included small flowers, compact and well branched growth habit, and attractive flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summer of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for ‘Bodlizcorbut’**

	‘Bodlizcorbut’	‘Fify Blushpink Two’**
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	55B/C	73C
lower side	56C	69D

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Bodlizorg' (left) with reference variety 'Fifty Blushpink Two' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodlizorg'  
**Trade name:** Little Lizzy Orange  
**Application number:** 02-3286  
**Application date:** 2002/09/30  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Co., South El Monte, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fifty Orantwo' (Firefly Orange II)

**Summary:** 'Bodlizorg' has a smaller plant than 'Fifty Orantwo'. 'Bodlizorg' has a longer petiole than 'Fifty Orantwo'. The flower colour of 'Bodlizorg' is red while it is orange red in 'Fifty Orantwo'. 'Bodlizorg' has a red purple eye zone while it is pink in 'Fifty Orantwo'. The flower spur of 'Bodlizorg' has a stronger degree of curvature than 'Fifty Orantwo'.

**Description:**

PLANT: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the shoot

LEAF: no variegation, medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole, medium length petiole

FLOWER: single type, red (RHS 40A) colour on the upper side, orange red (RHS 40C) colour on lower side, small red purple eye zone, very shallow to shallow incision on lower petal, narrow upper petal, narrow to medium width of lateral petal, short to medium length lower petal, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur, strong curvature of the spur

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bodlizorg' was developed from an impatiens breeding program conducted at John Bodger & Sons Co., Lompoc, California, USA. The original cross took place in the fall of 1999 between 'Firefly Red' and 'Tempo Salmon'. The F1 population was sown in February 2000 where a single plant was selected and self pollinated. The F2 seed were sown in July 2000 where a single plant selection was made and was vegetatively propagated. Selection criteria included small flowers, compact and well branched growth habit, and attractive flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summer of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'Bodlizorg'**

	'Bodlizorg'	'Fify Orantwo'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	10.83	12.67
std. deviation	0.61	1.41
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	15.22	17.44
std. deviation	1.56	1.67
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	40A	N30A
lower side	40C	33B

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Bodlizorg' (left) with reference variety 'Fify Orantwo' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodlizpin'

**Trade name:** Little Lizzy Pink

**Application number:** 02-3285

**Application date:** 2002/09/30

**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Co., South El Monte, California, USA

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

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fify Pink'

**Summary:** 'Bodlizpin' has a shorter plant height than 'Fify Pink'. The flower of 'Bodlizpin' is blue pink to light blue pink with a secondary colour at the base of the petals of blue pink to violet while in 'Fify Pink' it is blue pink with a darker blue pink secondary colour at the base of the petals and along the midrib of the upper petal.

*'Bodlzipin'* has no eye zone while *'Fify Pink'* does.

**Description:**

PLANT: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the shoot

LEAF: no variegation, medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the veins and midrib of the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole, short petiole

FLOWER: single type, bicolour, primarily blue pink to light blue pink (RHS 73B/C) colour on the upper side with secondary darker blue pink to violet (RHS N74D/75A) colour at the base of the petals, light blue pink (RHS 69C) colour on lower side, no eye zone, absent to very shallow incision on lower petal, narrow upper petal, narrow lateral petal, short lower petal, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur, strong curvature of the spur

**Origin and Breeding:** *'Bodlzipin'* was developed from an impatiens breeding program conducted at John Bodger & Sons Co., Lompoc, California, USA. The original cross took place in the fall of 1999 between *'Firefly Lavender'* and *'Tempo White'*. The F1 population was sown in February 2000 where a single plant was selected and self pollinated. The F2 seed were sown in July 2000 where a single plant selection was made and was vegetatively propagated. Selection criteria included small flowers, compact and well branched growth habit, and attractive flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summer of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for *'Bodlzipin'***

	<b><i>'Bodlzipin'</i></b>	<b><i>'Fify Pink'</i>*</b>
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	9.67	13.70
std. deviation	1.12	1.42
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side primary	73B/C	68B
upper side secondary	N74D/75A	68A/N66C
lower side	69C	69A
* reference variety		



Impatiens: 'Bodlizzpin' (left) with reference variety 'Fify Pink' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodlizzvio'  
**Trade name:** Little Lizzy Violet  
**Application number:** 02-3293  
**Application date:** 2002/09/30  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Co., South El Monte, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Fify Viotwo' (Firefly Violet II)

**Summary:** *'Bodlizzvio' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the shoot and leaf than 'Fify Viotwo'. The leaf of 'Bodlizzvio' is shorter than 'Fify Viotwo'. The colour between the veins on the lower side of the leaf of 'Bodlizzvio' is green while it is red and green in 'Fify Viotwo'. 'Bodlizzvio' has a lighter purple flower colour than 'Fify Viotwo'. The spur of 'Bodlizzvio' has a stronger degree of curvature than 'Fify Viotwo'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the shoot

**LEAF:** no variegation, medium to dark green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the veins and midrib of the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole, short petiole

**FLOWER:** single type, purple (RHS 71B/C) colour on the upper side, blue pink (RHS 72D) colour on lower side, small red purple eye zone, absent to very shallow incision on lower petal, narrow upper petal, narrow lateral petal, short to medium length lower petal, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur, strong curvature of the spur

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bodlizzvio' was developed from an impatiens breeding program conducted at John Bodger & Sons Co., Lompoc, California, USA. The original cross took place in the fall of 1999 between 'Firefly Lavender' and 'Tempo White'. The F1 population was sown in February 2000 where a single plant was selected and self pollinated. The F2 seed were sown in July 2000 where a single plant selection was made and was vegetatively propagated. Selection criteria included small flowers, compact and well branched growth habit, and attractive flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summer of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'Bodlizvio'**

	'Bodlizvio'	'Fify Viotwo'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.77	4.08
std. deviation	0.51	0.73
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	71B/C	71A/72A
lower side	72D	71D

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Bodlizvio' (left) with reference variety 'Fify Viotwo' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Imdoapblo'  
**Trade name:** Heartbeat™ Appleblossom  
**Application number:** 05-4845  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balfieplos' (Fiesta™ Appleblossom)

**Summary:** 'Imdoapblo' has a taller plant height than 'Balfieplos'. The flower diameter of 'Imdoapblo' is smaller than 'Balfieplos'. 'Imdoapblo' has a lighter blue pink colour on the upper side of the flower petal than 'Balfieplos'. The lower side of the flower petal of 'Imdoapblo' is light blue violet while it is blue pink in 'Balfieplos'. 'Imdoapblo' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the spur than 'Balfieplos'.

**Description:**

PLANT: tall, medium width, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot

LEAF: medium to long, no variegation, medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only green between the veins on the lower side, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

FLOWER: double type, medium diameter, light blue pink on upper side, light blue violet on lower side, short to medium pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

SPUR: absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, weak curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imdoapblo' originated from a cross made in October 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'T2800-4' and the male parent 'T2800-3'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in April 2003, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on plant vigour and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Imdoapblo'**

	'Imdoapblo'	'Balfieplos'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	28.3	23.8
std. deviation	4.16	3.60
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.9	4.6
std. deviation	0.35	0.39
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	69B	white with pink blush with 68B along margin
lower side	69D	white with pink blush with 68B along margin

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imdoapblo' (left) with reference variety 'Balfieplos' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'Imdobicor'  
**Trade name:** Heartbeat™ Compact Orange Bicolor  
**Application number:** 05-4848  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balfiespray' (Fiesta™ Sparkler Cherry)

**Summary:** 'Imdobicor' has a smaller plant than 'Balfiespray'. The leaf of 'Imdobicor' is slightly shorter than 'Balfiespray'. 'Imdobicor' has stronger anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower side of the leaf than 'Balfiespray'. The flower of 'Imdobicor' is white with red along the edge of the petals while it is white with dark pink red irregularly distributed for 'Balfiespray'.

#### Description:

**PLANT:** short, medium width, medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot

**LEAF:** very short to short, no variegation, dark green, medium anthocyanin colouration on the midvein of the upper side, red and green between the veins on the lower side, weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

**FLOWER:** double type, small to medium diameter, white with red along the edge of the petals on upper side, white with orange red along margins on lower side, short to medium pedicel, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

**SPUR:** absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, weak curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imdobicor' originated from a cross made in October 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'T2830-1' and the male parent 'T2827-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in April 2003, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on compact growth habit, early flowering and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

#### Comparison table for 'Imdobicor'

	'Imdobicor'	'Balfiespray'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	19.1	28.6
std. deviation	1.95	3.83
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	38.7	43.8
std. deviation	3.40	3.77
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.3	6.0
std. deviation	0.46	0.49
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	white with 40A along petal margin	white with 53C irregularly distributed
lower side	white with 40C along petal margin	white with 53D along petal margin

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imdobicor' (left) with reference variety 'Balfiespray' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Imdobicre'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Heartbeat™ Compact Red Bicolor
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4846
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/05/04
<b>Applicant:</b>	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balfiespray' (Fiesta™ Sparkler Cherry)

**Summary:** *'Imdobicre' is shorter in plant height than 'Balfiespray'. The leaf of 'Imdobicre' has weaker anthocyanin colouration on the upper side than 'Balfiespray'. 'Imdobicre' has a dark purple red flower with white along the midrib of the petal of the upper side while in 'Balfiespray' it is mainly a white flower with dark pink red irregularly distributed along petal margin.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** short, medium width, medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot

**LEAF:** short to medium, no variegation, medium to dark green, weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, red and green between the veins on the lower side, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

**FLOWER:** double type, small to medium diameter, dark purple red on upper side with white along the midrib of the petal, red to red pink on lower side with a large amount of white along the midrib of the petal, short to medium pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

**SPUR:** absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, weak curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imdobicre' originated from a cross made in October 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'T2828-1' and the male parent 'T2830-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in April 2003, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on compact plant habit, early flowering and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

## Comparison table for 'Imdobicre'

	'Imdobicre'	'Balfiespray'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.9	28.6
std. deviation	2.07	3.83
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	53B with white along midrib	white with 53C irregularly distributed
lower side	43B-C with white along midrib	white with 53D along margin

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imdobicre' (left) with reference variety 'Balfiespray' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Imdohopi'  
**Trade name:** Heartbeat™ Hot Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4847  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Lavender Orchid' (Fiesta™ Lavender Orchid)

**Summary:** 'Imdohopi' has a slightly longer leaf than 'Lavender Orchid'. The upper side of the flower petal of 'Imdohopi' is purple red to blue pink while it is a lighter blue pink in 'Lavender Orchid'. 'Imdohopi' has a darker blue pink lower side of the flower petal than 'Lavender Orchid'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** short to medium, medium width, weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot

**LEAF:** medium to long, no variegation, medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

FLOWER: double type, medium diameter, purple red to blue pink on upper side, blue pink on lower side, medium length pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

SPUR: very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration, medium to strong curvature

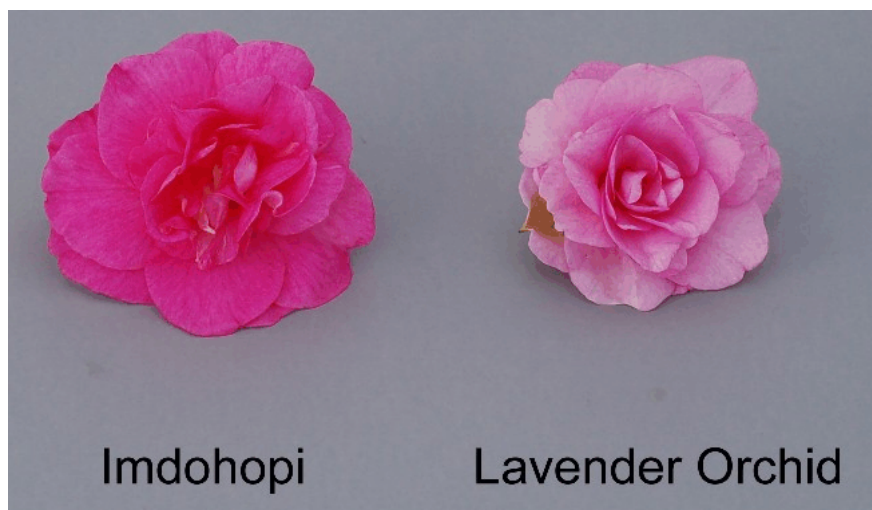
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imdohopi' originated from a cross made in October 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'T2680-4' and the male parent 'T2679-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in April 2003, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on plant vigour, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Imdohopi'**

	'Imdohopi'	'Lavender Orchid'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.53	0.34
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N66B-C	N74D with faded tones of 75B
lower side	N66D fading in the centre	N74D fading in the centre

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imdohopi' (left) with reference variety 'Lavender Orchid' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Imdopitree'  
**Trade name:** Heartbeat™ Compact Pink Swirl  
**Application number:** 05-4841  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Pink Ruffle' (Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle)

**Summary:** 'Imdopitree' has a smaller plant than 'Pink Ruffle'. The leaf of 'Imdopitree' is slightly smaller than 'Pink Ruffle'. 'Imdopitree' has a slightly darker purple red upper side of the flower petal than 'Pink Ruffle'. The lower side of the flower petal of 'Imdopitree' is purple red while it is light blue pink in 'Pink Ruffle'.

**Description:**

PLANT: short, narrow to medium width, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot

LEAF: short, no variegation, medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, only green between the veins on the lower side, no anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

FLOWER: double type, medium diameter, purple red on upper side, purple red on lower side, short to medium pedicel, weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

SPUR: very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration, weak curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imdopitree' originated from a cross made in April 2001, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'S321-3' and the male parent 'S321-5'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in July 2001, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on compact growth habit, early flowering and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Imdopitree'**

	'Imdopitree'	'Pink Ruffle'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.9	26.9
std. deviation	2.43	3.01
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	37.6	43.3
std. deviation	3.66	2.50
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.5	6.7
std. deviation	0.48	0.58
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.7	3.2
std. deviation	0.22	0.26
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	58C	55A-C
lower side	61D with white central petals	62C-D

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imdopitree' (left) with reference variety 'Pink Ruffle' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Imdopitwo'  
**Trade name:** Heartbeat™ Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4843  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balfieplos' (Fiesta™ Appleblossom)

**Summary:** 'Imdopitwo' is shorter in plant height than 'Balfieplos'. The leaf of 'Imdopitwo' is shorter than 'Balfieplos'. 'Imdopitwo' has red and green between the veins on the lower side of the leaf while it is only green in 'Balfieplos'. The flower of 'Imdopitwo' is blue pink while in 'Balfieplos' the flower is white with pink blush and a darker blue pink along the petal margin. 'Imdopitwo' has a stronger flower spur curvature than 'Balfieplos'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** short to medium, medium width, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on upper third of the shoot

**LEAF:** short to medium, no variegation, medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, red and green between the veins on the lower side, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower side, weak anthocyanin colouration on the veins of the lower side, weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

**FLOWER:** double type, medium to large diameter, blue pink on upper side, blue pink to light blue pink on lower side, medium length pedicel, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

**SPUR:** weak anthocyanin colouration, medium to strong curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imdopitwo' originated from a cross made in October 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'T2661-2' and the male parent 'T2661-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in April 2003, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on plant vigour and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Imdopitwo'**

	'Imdopitwo'	'Balfieplos**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	19.3	23.8
std. deviation	2.51	3.60
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.2	7.9
std. deviation	0.59	0.68
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	73B	white with pink blush with 68B along margin
lower side	73B-D	white with pink blush with 68B along margin

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imdopitwo' (left) with reference variety 'Balfieplos' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Imdored'  
**Trade name:** Heartbeat™ Compact Scarlet  
**Application number:** 05-4844  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balolecher' (Fiesta™ Ole Cherry)

**Summary:** 'Imdored' is shorter in plant height than 'Balolecher'. The leaf of 'Imdored' is longer than 'Balolecher'. 'Imdored' has a red colour on the upper side of the flower petal while it is dark pink red in 'Balolecher'. The lower side of the flower petal in 'Imdored' is orange red while it is dark pink red to red pink in 'Balolecher'.

**Description:**

PLANT: short, medium width, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot

LEAF: medium length, no variegation, medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, red and green between the veins on the lower side, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

FLOWER: double type, small diameter, red on upper side, orange red on lower side, short pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

SPUR: weak anthocyanin colouration, weak to medium curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imdored' originated from a cross made in March 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'T73-2' and the male parent 'T73-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in August 2002, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on compact plant habit, early flowering and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Imdored'**

	'Imdored'	'Balolecher'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.5	24.8
std. deviation	2.62	3.45
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.6	5.3
std. deviation	0.34	0.61
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	46C	53C
lower side	41C	47C-D

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imdored' (left) with reference variety 'Balolecher' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'Imdoredtwo'  
**Trade name:** Heartbeat™ Compact Red  
**Application number:** 05-4838  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balolecher' (Fiesta™ Ole Cherry)

**Summary:** 'Imdoredtwo' has weaker shoot anthocyanin colouration than 'Balolecher'. The lower side of the flower petal of 'Imdoredtwo' is red pink while it is dark pink red to red pink in 'Balolecher'.

**Description:**

PLANT: medium to tall, medium width, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoot

LEAF: short to medium, no variegation, medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, red and green between the veins on the lower side, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

FLOWER: double type, medium diameter, dark pink red on upper side, red pink on lower side, short to medium pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

SPUR: absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imdoredtwo' originated from a cross made in April 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'S345-2' and the male parent 'S345-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in July 2001, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on compact plant habit, early flowering and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Imdoredtwo'**

	'Imdoredtwo'	'Balolecher'*
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	53C	53C
lower side	43C-D	47C-D

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imdoredtwo' (left) with reference variety 'Balolecher' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Imdosaor'  
**Trade name:** Heartbeat™ Compact Orange  
**Application number:** 05-4840  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Salmon Sunrise' (Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise) and 'Balfiedeor' (Fiesta™ Deep Orange)

**Summary:** *'Imdosaor' is slightly shorter in plant height than 'Salmon Sunrise' and 'Balfiedeor'. The leaf of 'Imdosaor' is slightly larger than 'Balfiedeor'. 'Imdosaor' has absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the leaf while it is medium along the midvein of 'Balfiedeor'. The flower diameter of 'Imdosaor' is slightly larger than 'Salmon Sunrise'. 'Imdosaor' has a red upper side of the flower petal while it is dark pink red in 'Salmon Sunrise'. The lower side of the flower petal of 'Imdosaor' is a lighter red pink than 'Balfiedeor'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** medium height, medium width, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration at the internodes on the upper third of the shoot

**LEAF:** medium to long, no variegation, medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side, red and green between the veins on the lower side, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole

**FLOWER:** double type, medium to large diameter, red on upper side, red pink on lower side, medium to long pedicel, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

**SPUR:** absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imdosaor' originated from a cross made in October 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'S3244-1' and the male parent 'S3163-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in February 2002, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on compact growth habit, early flowering and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Imdosaor'**

	'Imdosaor'	'Salmon Sunrise**'	'Balfiedeor**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	22.4	24.9	25.5
std. deviation	2.80	2.33	2.40
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	7.1	6.7	6.3
std. deviation	0.73	0.65	0.45
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.4	3.2	2.9
std. deviation	0.31	0.22	0.20
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.4	3.7	4.1
std. deviation	0.32	0.21	0.22
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>			
upper side	41A	more orange than 52A	43A
lower side	43D	52C-D	43C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imdosaor' (left) with reference varieties 'Salmon Sunrise' (centre) and 'Balfiedeor' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Imtrabastar'  
**Trade name:** Spellbound™ Blackberry Star  
**Application number:** 05-4873  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Imtrarose' (Spellbound™ Rose) and 'Imtrarestar' (Spellbound™ Strawberry Star)

**Summary:** 'Imtrabastar' is taller in plant height than 'Imtrarose'. The leaf of 'Imtrabastar' is darker green than 'Imtrarose'. 'Imtrabastar' has darker red between the veins on the lower side of the leaf than 'Imtrarestar'. The flower diameter of 'Imtrabastar' is slightly smaller than 'Imtrarose' and 'Imtrarestar'. 'Imtrabastar' has a more purple flower colour than 'Imtrarose' and 'Imtrarestar'. The flower spur of 'Imtrabastar' has a stronger curvature than 'Imtrarose' and 'Imtrarestar'.

#### Description:

**PLANT:** medium speckled anthocyanin colouration at the internodes on the upper third of the shoot

**LEAF:** no variegation, dark green, strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side midvein, red and green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole in the form of streaks

**FLOWER:** single type, bicolour, purple on upper side with white along the midrib of petal, purple on lower side with white stripes, no eye zone, absent or very shallow incisions on the lower petal, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

**SPUR:** strong anthocyanin colouration at the tip, medium to strong curvature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imtrabastar' originated from a cross made in November 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'T3108-1' and the male parent 'T2427-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in September 2003, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on plant habit, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 11 cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

#### Comparison table for 'Imtrabastar'

	'Imtrabastar'	'Imtrarose'*	'Imtrarestar'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	13.0	10.8	12.2
std. deviation	0.72	1.29	0.54
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.3	5.1	4.6
std. deviation	0.15	0.18	0.34
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>			
upper side primary	darker than N74A	more pink than N74A	more bright red than N57A
upper side secondary	155C along midrib	-	N66C fading to N155B along midrib
lower side primary	N74A	N74D	52A-B
lower side secondary	stripes of 155C	-	-

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imtrabastar' (left) with reference varieties 'Imtrarose' (centre) and 'Imtrarestar' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Imtrarestar'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Spellbound™ Strawberry Star
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4874
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/05/06
<b>Applicant:</b>	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeder:</b>	M. Sanders, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Imtrarose' (Spellbound™ Rose) and 'Imtrabastar' (Spellbound™ Blackberry Star)

**Summary:** *'Imtrarestar' is slightly taller in plant height than 'Imtrarose'. The leaf of 'Imtrarestar' is slightly longer than 'Imtrarose'. 'Imtrarestar' has a dark green leaf colour while it is medium green in 'Imtrarose'. The red colouration between the veins on the lower side of the leaf of 'Imtrarestar' has weaker intensity than 'Imtrarose' and 'Imtrabastar'. 'Imtrarestar' has a purple red and white flower colour on the upper side of the petal while it is purple in 'Imtrarose' and purple and white for 'Imtrabastar'. The lower side of the flower petal in 'Imtrarestar' is dark pink red to red pink while it is blue pink in 'Imtrarose' and purple and white in 'Imtrabastar'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** weak to medium speckled anthocyanin colouration at the internodes on the upper third of the shoot

**LEAF:** no variegation, dark green, strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side midvein, red and green between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole in the form of streaks

**FLOWER:** single type, bicolour, purple red fading to blue pink on upper side with white along the midrib of the petal, dark pink red to red pink on lower side, no eye zone, absent to very shallow incision on the lower petal, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel

**SPUR:** absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, weak curvature

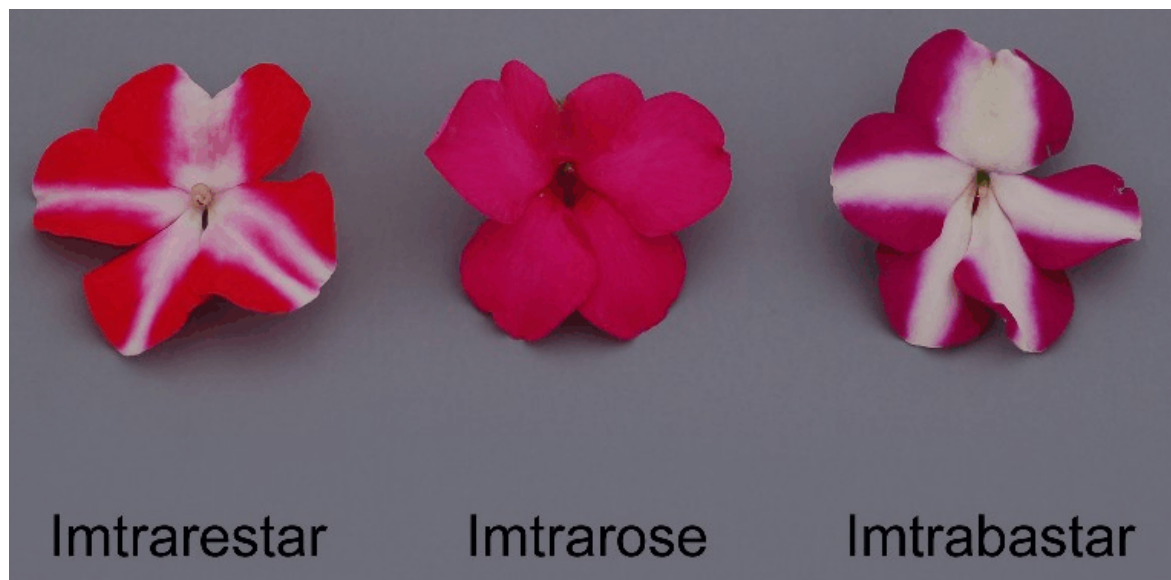
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Imtrarestar' originated from a cross made in November 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent 'T3108-2' and the male parent 'T2463-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny in September 2003, in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands based on plant habit, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials include 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 11cm pots in a poly house. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Imtrarestar'**

	'Imtrarestar'	'Imtrarose'**	'Imtrabastar**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	12.2	10.8	13.0
std. deviation	0.54	1.29	0.72
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	6.0	5.3	5.9
std. deviation	0.64	0.51	0.69
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>			
upper side primary	more bright red than N57A	more pink than N74A	darker than N74A
upper side secondary	N66C fading to N155B along midrib	-	155C along midrib
lower side primary	52A-B	N74D	N74A
lower side secondary	-	-	stripes of 155C

\* reference variety



Impatiens: 'Imtrarestar' (left) with reference varieties 'Imtrarose' (centre) and 'Imtrabastar' (right)



**JACOB'S LADDER**  
(*Polemonium reptans* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Stairway to Heaven'  
**Application number:** 04-4422  
**Application date:** 2004/09/23  
**Applicant:** Sunny Border Nurseries Inc., Kensington, Connecticut, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** William Cullina, Framingham, Massachusetts, USA

**Variety used for comparison:** species *Polemonium reptans*

**Summary:** 'Stairway to Heaven' has a variegated leaf while the species *Polemonium reptans* does not. The flower of 'Stairway to Heaven' is a lighter blue than the species *Polemonium reptans*.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, upright-bushy growth habit, weak degree of branching  
**STEM:** dark green, weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very weak pubescence, thin, striate shaped

**LEAF:** rosette basal arrangement, pinnately compound, elliptic to lanceolate in shape, acute apex, obtuse base, entire margin, absent or very weak pubescence on upper and lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on the upper side, medium green on upper side, light green on lower side, small to medium amount of light yellow orange to light yellow brown (RHS 11D/158B) variegation present around the margin, petiole present

**INFLORESCENCE:** flowers once early in the season for a short amount of time, corymb type, flowers positioned terminally

**FLOWER:** erect and drooping attitude

**PETALS:** touching to overlapping, very few, ovate shape, acute apex, absent to very sparse pubescence on the upper side, upper side light blue (RHS 101D/106D), lower side light blue (RHS 106D)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Stairway to Heaven' originated as a chance seedling in a batch of seed collected from an unnamed stock of *Polemonium reptans* var. *reptans* under cultivation in the collection of the New England Wild Flower Society Native Plant Nurseries in 1998. The seedling was selected in 1999 and is thought to be a naturally occurring sport or mutation of the species *Polemonium reptans*. The initial selection criteria was for foliage colour, and then ease of vegetative propagation.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the spring/summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety individually grown in 15cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 35cm apart. Observations and measurements were made on 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'Stairway to Heaven'**

	'Stairway to Heaven'	<i>Polemonium reptans</i> *
<i>Flower petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	101D/106D	106A/107C
lower side	106D	106B

\* reference variety



Jacob's Ladder: 'Stairway to Heaven' (left) with reference variety, the species form of *Polemonium reptans* (right)





**PORTULACA/PURSLANE**  
(*Portulaca grandiflora* Hook.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodhigcre'  
**Trade name:** High Noon Cream  
**Application number:** 04-4021  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sundial Cream'

**Summary:** 'Bodhigcre' is a shorter, more densely branched plant than 'Sundial Cream'. The flowers of both varieties are light yellow; however, the petals of 'Bodhigcre' have light pink along the margins and also as a spot towards the base. The petals of 'Sundial Cream' have a pink basal spot but no pink colour along the margins. The flowers of 'Bodhigcre' stay open in low light intensity such as during the evening and on cloudy days, whereas those of the reference variety close.

**Description:**

PLANT: annual, short, dense branching

STEM: medium to thick, light green, short to medium internodes, sparse tufts of hair, very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: alternate arrangement, adpressed to oblique to stem, oblanceolate shape, medium green, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: double

PETAL: no striation, obcordate shape, light yellow with light blue pink blotch towards base

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bodhigcre' was developed from the open pollination of 'Sundial Cream' (an F<sub>1</sub> seed variety). The seeds were harvested in 1999. These F<sub>2</sub> seeds were sown and evaluated in 2000. Only light coloured flowers and male sterile flowers were selected for the next stage of testing. The final selection of this new cultivar was made in 2002. The initial selection criteria was for flower colour and flowering ability. Subsequent testing and evaluation for plant habit, vigour, reliable cutting propagation and stability were additional selection criteria.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Bodhigcre' were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 30 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Bodhigcre'**

	'Bodhigcre'	'Sundial Cream**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	7.38	14.83
std. deviation	1.60	1.72
<i>Main colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
inner side	11D	11D
outer side	11D	11D

Secondary colour of petal (RHS)

inner side

73C-D (margins &amp; basal spot)

73C-D (basal spot)

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Bodhigros' (left) with reference variety 'Sundial Cream' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodhigros'  
**Trade name:** High Noon Rose  
**Application number:** 04-4020  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sundial Pink'

**Summary:** 'Bodhigros' is a slightly shorter, more densely branched purslane variety than 'Sundial Pink'. The flowers of 'Bodhigros' are fully double and have more petals than the flowers of 'Sundial Pink'. The colour of the petals of 'Bodhigros' is a darker pink colour than the petals of 'Sundial Pink'. The flowers of 'Bodhigros' stay open in low light intensity such as during the evening and on cloudy days, whereas those of the reference variety close.

**Description:**

PLANT: annual, medium height, dense branching

STEM: medium to thick, light to medium green, short to medium internodes, sparse tufts of hair, very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: alternate arrangement, oblique to stem, oblanceolate shape, medium green, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: fully double

PETAL: no striation, obcordate shape, blue pink

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Bodhigros’ was developed from the open pollination of ‘Sundial Cream’ (an F<sub>1</sub> seed variety). The seeds were harvested in 1999. These F<sub>2</sub> seeds were sown and evaluated in 2000. Only light coloured flowers and male sterile flowers were selected for the next stage of testing. The final selection of this new cultivar was made in 2002. The initial selection criteria was for flower colour and flowering ability. Subsequent testing and evaluation for plant habit, vigour, reliable cutting propagation and stability were additional selection criteria.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for ‘Bodhigros’ were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 30 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Bodhigros’**

	‘Bodhigros’	‘Sundial Pink’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	11.21	15.14
std. deviation	2.39	1.95
<i>Number of petals per flower</i>		
mean	30.3	15.4
range	24-35	14-18
<i>Main colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N74C	75C
outer side	N74C-D	75C-D

\* reference variety



Portulaca: ‘Bodhigros’ (left) with reference variety ‘Sundial Pink’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodhigyel'  
**Trade name:** High Noon Yellow  
**Application number:** 04-4298  
**Application date:** 2004/07/09  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Yoshiro Arimitsu, Lompoc, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sundial Gold'

**Summary:** 'Bodhigyel' is a slightly shorter, more densely branched plant than 'Sundial Gold'. The flowers of 'Bodhigyel' are fully double and have more petals than those of 'Sundial Gold'. While both varieties have bright yellow flowers, the petals of 'Bodhigyel' have a much smaller reddish blotch towards the base than the petals of 'Sundial Gold'. The flowers of 'Bodhigyel' stay open in low light intensity such as during the evening and on cloudy days, whereas those of the reference variety close.

**Description:**

PLANT: annual, short to medium height, dense branching

STEM: medium to thick, reddish green, short to medium internodes, sparse tufts of hair, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: alternate arrangement, adpressed to oblique to stem, oblanceolate shape, medium green, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: fully double

PETAL: no striation, obcordate shape, yellow, small reddish blotch towards base on inner side

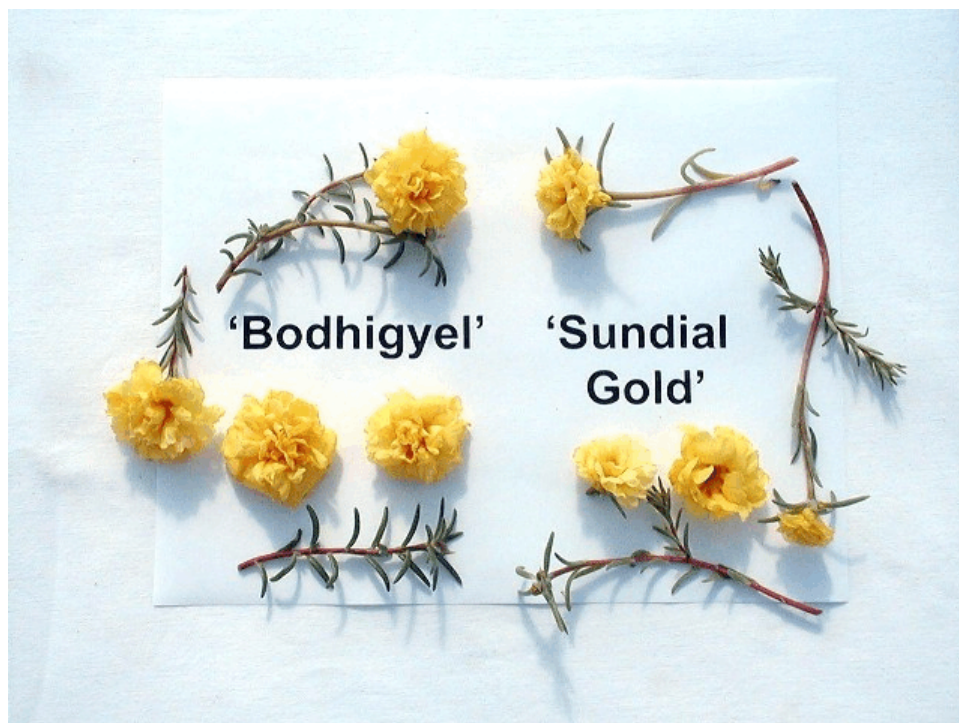
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bodhigyel' was developed from the cross between an F<sub>3</sub> unnamed selection of 'Sundial Mango' and 'Sundial Pink'. The F<sub>2</sub> seeds were harvested, sown and evaluated beginning in 2001. Only light coloured flowers and male sterile flowers were selected for the next stage of testing. The final selection of this new cultivar was made in 2003. The initial selection criteria was for flower colour and flowering ability. Subsequent testing and evaluation for plant habit, vigour, reliable cutting propagation and stability were additional selection criteria.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Bodhigyel' were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 30 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Bodhigyel'**

	'Bodhigyel'	'Sundial Gold'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	9.38	15.50
std. deviation	2.26	1.05
<i>Number of petals per flower</i>		
mean	35.0	15.4
range	28-43	14-18
<i>Main colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
inner side	12B to 5A	12B to 5A
outer side	12C	12C
<i>Secondary colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
inner side	53C-D	53C-D

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Bodhigyel' (left) with reference variety 'Sundial Gold' (right)

**PORTULACA/PURSLANE**  
(*Portulaca oleracea* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balrioapt'  
**Trade name:** Rio™ Apricot  
**Application number:** 05-4597  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (Yubi® Summer Joy Wine Red) & 'Balriorose' (Rio™ Rose)

**Summary:** 'Balrioapt' differs from the reference varieties, 'Summer Joy Wine Red' and 'Balriorose' mainly in plant height, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of shoots, leaf blade width, flower diameter and colour, and filament colour. The plants of 'Balrioapt' have longer shoots than those of both reference varieties. The shoots of 'Balrioapt' have light purple anthocyanin colouration on the shoots whereas it is medium to strong purple in 'Summer Joy Wine Red' and light brown in 'Balriorose'. The leaves of 'Balrioapt' are narrower than those of 'Balriorose'. The flower diameter of 'Balrioapt' is smaller than that of both reference varieties. The flowers of 'Balrioapt' are lighter red-purple (pink) than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red' which are more red and 'Balriorose' which is a darker red purple. The filament of 'Balrioapt' is yellow and pink whereas it is green and red in both reference varieties.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading growth habit, dense branching, medium thickness of shoots, light green shoots with very weak light purple anthocyanin colouration spread randomly on shoot.

LEAF: alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium to dark green upper surface, medium intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration along the margins on the upper surface, light to medium green on lower surface, petiole mostly absent

CALYX: opposite arrangement, two sepals, broad ovate

FLOWER: inflorescence type, one open flower, terminal location, strongly concave in profile

COROLLA LOBES: overlapping, margins weak to medium fringed, retuse at tip, strong undulation of margins, reflexing of margins absent

STAMEN: yellow and pink filament, orange anther

PISTIL: large, yellow and pink style, pink stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balrioapt’ arose from the self-pollination of the variety, ‘Wild Fire Bronze’ conducted in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balrioapt’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 14, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Balrioapt’**

	‘Balrioapt’	‘Summer Joy Wine Red’*	‘Balriorose’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	11.3	9.9	7.2
std. deviation	1.00	2.82	0.47
<i>Leaf: blade width(cm)</i>			
mean	1.1	1.2	1.6
std. deviation	0.08	0.07	0.12
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.0	6.0	5.1
std. deviation	0.50	0.43	0.38
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	67D overall	50A-B (with tones of 51A)	N74C
secondary	N66B at base	streaks of 46A at base	58B at margin
tertiary	2A at very base	9A at very base	46B & 7A at base
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	68D overall	43C overall	N66C
secondary	n/a	yellow tones at base	11D

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Balrioapt' (left) with reference varieties 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (centre) and 'Balriorose' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balriorg'  
**Trade name:** Rio™ Orange  
**Application number:** 05-4598  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (Yubi® Summer Joy Wine Red)

*Summary: 'Balriorg' differs from the reference variety, 'Summer Joy Wine Red' mainly in colour and intensity of anthocyanin colouration of shoots, leaf blade length, flower diameter and colour, and filament colour. The shoots of 'Balriorg' have weak brown anthocyanin colouration on the shoots whereas it is medium to strong purple in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The leaves of 'Balriorg' are shorter than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The flower diameter of 'Balriorg' is smaller than that of 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The flowers of 'Balriorg' are slightly more orange-red than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The filament of 'Balriorg' is orange whereas it is green and red in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading to drooping growth habit, dense branching, medium thickness of shoots, light green shoots with weak brown anthocyanin colouration spread uniformly on shoot.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, obovate with an obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium to dark green upper surface, strong intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration along the margins on the upper surface, light to medium green on lower surface, petiole absent

**CALYX:** opposite arrangement, two sepals, broad ovate

**FLOWER:** inflorescence type, one open flower, terminal location, concave to flat in profile,

**COROLLA LOBES:** free to touching, margins medium to strong fringed, retuse at tip, weak undulation of margins, weak reflexing of margins

STAMEN: orange filament, yellow orange anther

PISTIL: medium-sized, yellow orange style, yellow orange stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balriorg’ arose as the result of crossing the variety, ‘Yubi® Rose’ with the variety, ‘Yubi® Light Pink’ in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balriorg’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 14, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Balriorg’**

	‘Balriorg’	‘Summer Joy Wine Red’*
<i>Leaf: blade length(cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	2.7
std. deviation	0.18	0.13
<i>Sepal: length(mm)</i>		
mean	7.2	9.8
std. deviation	0.79	0.79
<i>Sepal: width (mm)</i>		
mean	8.4	9.4
std. deviation	0.70	0.52
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.2	6.0
std. deviation	0.38	0.43
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	43B	50A-B
secondary	streaks of 33B	streaks of 46A at base
tertiary	9A at base	9A at very base
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	33C	43C overall
secondary	9A at base	yellow tones at base
* reference variety		





Portulaca: 'Balriorg' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Balriorose'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Rio™ Rose
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4599
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/18
<b>Applicant:</b>	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Rose' (Yubi® Summer Joy Rose) & 'Balrioapt' (Rio™ Apricot)

**Summary:** 'Balriorose' differs from the reference varieties, 'Summer Joy Rose' and 'Balrioapt' mainly in colour and intensity of anthocyanin colouration of shoots, leaf blade width, flower diameter and colour, stigma colour and pistil size. The shoots of 'Balriorose' have very weak, brown anthocyanin colouration on the shoots whereas it is medium-strength purple-brown in 'Summer Joy Rose' and very weak light purple in 'Balrioapt'. The leaves of 'Balriorose' are wider than those of 'Balrioapt'. The flower diameter of 'Balriorose' is smaller than that of 'Summer Joy Rose' and wider than that of 'Balrioapt'. The flowers of 'Balriorose' are lighter red-purple than those of 'Summer Joy Rose' and darker red-purple than those of 'Balrioapt' which are more pink. The stigma of 'Balriorose' is pink whereas it is yellow-orange in 'Summer Joy Rose'. The pistil of 'Balriorose' is medium in size whereas it is large in both reference varieties.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading to drooping growth habit, dense branching, medium thickness of shoots, light green shoots with very weak brown anthocyanin colouration spread randomly on shoot.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, dark green upper surface, strong intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration along the margin edges on the upper surface, medium to dark green on lower surface, petiole absent

**CALYX:** opposite arrangement, two sepals, broad ovate

**FLOWER:** inflorescence type, one open flower, terminal location, concave to flat in profile

**COROLLA LOBES:** overlapping, medium fringing of margins, retuse at tip, weak undulation of margins, reflexing of margins absent

**STAMEN:** green and red filament, orange anther

PISTIL: medium-sized, pink style, pink stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balriorose’ arose as the result of crossing the variety, ‘Wild Fire Rose’ with the variety ‘Yubi® Rose’ in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balriorose’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Balriorose’**

	‘Balriorose’	‘Summer Joy Rose’*	‘Balrioapt’*
<i>Leaf: blade width(cm)</i>			
mean	1.6	1.5	1.1
std. deviation	0.12	0.09	0.08
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.1	5.7	4.0
std. deviation	0.38	0.47	0.50
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	N74C	pinker than N74A	67D overall
secondary	58B at margin	9A at base	N66B at base
tertiary	46B and 7A at base	n/a	2A at base
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	N66C	N74B	68D overall
secondary	11D	11A	n/a

\* reference variety



Portulaca: ‘Balriorose’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Summer Joy Rose’ (centre) and ‘Balrioapt’ (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Balrioscar'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Rio™ Scarlet
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4600
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/18
<b>Applicant:</b>	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (Yubi® Summer Joy Wine Red)

**Summary:** *'Balrioscar' differs from the reference variety, 'Summer Joy Wine Red' mainly in mean length of internodes of flowering shoots, flower colour, and stamen and style colour. The internodes of 'Balrioscar' are longer than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The flowers of 'Balrioscar' are more pink red than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red' which are more of a true red. The base of the corolla lobes of 'Balrioscar' is yellow whereas it is dark red in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The filament of 'Balrioscar' is yellow whereas it is green and red in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The style of 'Balrioscar' is orange whereas it is green and red in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading growth habit, dense branching, medium to thick shoots, light green shoots with medium intensity of purple and brown anthocyanin colouration located mainly at the base of the shoot.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium to dark green upper surface, medium intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration along the margins on the upper surface, light to medium green on lower surface, petiole absent

**CALYX:** opposite arrangement, two sepals, ovate

**FLOWER:** inflorescence type, one open flower, terminal location, concave to flat in profile,

**COROLLA LOBES:** touching to overlapping, margins weak to medium fringed, retuse at tip, weak undulation of margins, weak to medium reflexing of margins

**STAMEN:** yellow filament, orange anther

**PISTIL:** large, orange style, yellow-orange stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balrioscar' arose as the result of self-pollination of the variety, 'Wild Fire Scarlet' in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balrioscar' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13-14, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balrioscar'**

	<b>'Balrioscar'</b>	<b>'Summer Joy Wine Red'*</b>
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	15.1	9.9
std. deviation	2.34	2.82
<i>Internode: length(cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	1.7
std. deviation	0.32	0.24
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.6	6.0
std. deviation	0.46	0.43

*Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)*

main	N66A-B	50A-B
secondary	9A at base	streaks of 46A at base
tertiary	n/a	9A at very base

*Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)*

main	61C	43C overall
secondary	9A at base streaks	yellow tones at base

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Balrioscar' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balriowite'  
**Trade name:** Rio™ White  
**Application number:** 05-4601  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy White' (Yubi® Summer Joy White)

**Summary:** *'Balriowite' differs from the reference variety, 'Summer Joy White' mainly in internode length, flower diameter and arrangement of corolla lobes. The internodes of 'Balriowite' are shorter than those of 'Summer Joy White'. The flower diameter of 'Balriowite' is smaller than that of 'Summer Joy White'. The corolla lobes of 'Balriowite' are overlapping whereas those of 'Summer Joy White' are free to touching.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading growth habit, dense branching, medium to thick shoots, light green shoots with no anthocyanin colouration on shoot.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium green upper and lower surfaces with no anthocyanin colouration, petiole absent

CALYX: opposite arrangement, two sepals, ovate

FLOWER: inflorescence type, one to two open flowers, terminal location, concave in profile

COROLLA LOBES: overlapping, margins very weak fringe, retuse at tip, weak to medium undulation of margins, weak reflexing of margins

STAMEN: light green filament, orange anther

PISTIL: cream style, white stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balriowite’ arose through self-pollination of the variety, ‘Wild Fire White’ in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balriowite’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Balriowite’**

	‘Balriowite’	‘Summer Joy White’*
<i>Flowering shoot: length(cm)</i>		
mean	32.7	25.0
std. deviation	4.98	3.99
<i>Internode: length(cm)</i>		
mean	1.3	2.2
std. deviation	0.28	0.29
<i>Sepal: length(mm)</i>		
mean	6.6	8.5
std. deviation	0.84	0.85
<i>Sepal: width (mm)</i>		
mean	7.1	8.6
std. deviation	0.74	0.52
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.6	5.0
std. deviation	0.23	0.46
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	white	white
secondary	193B at base	157A at base
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	white	white

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Balriowite' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Joy White' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Balrioyel'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Rio™ Yellow
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4602
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/18
<b>Applicant:</b>	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Yellow' (Yubi® Summer Joy Yellow)

**Summary:** *'Balrioyel' differs from the reference variety, 'Summer Joy Yellow' mainly in leaf length, flower diameter and colour and reflexing of corolla lobe margins. The leaves of 'Balrioyel' are shorter than those of 'Summer Joy Yellow'. The flowers of 'Balrioyel' are smaller in diameter and a brighter yellow than those of 'Summer Joy Yellow'. The reflexing of the corolla lobes of 'Balrioyel' is medium whereas it is strong to very strong in 'Summer Joy Yellow'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading growth habit, dense branching, thick shoots, light green shoots with medium intensity of purple-brown anthocyanin colouration located mainly at the base spreading up the shoots.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium to dark green upper surface, medium intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration located along the margins on the upper surface, medium to dark green on lower surface, petiole absent

**CALYX:** opposite arrangement, two sepals, broad ovate

**FLOWER:** inflorescence type, one to two open flowers, terminal location, convex in profile

**COROLLA LOBES:** free to touching, margins medium fringe, retuse at tip, weak to medium undulation of margins, medium reflexing of margins

**STAMEN:** yellow filament, orange anther

**PISTIL:** medium to large, yellow style, yellow stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balrioyel' arose through self-pollination of the variety 'Yubi® Yellow' in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative

cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balrioyel' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balrioyel'**

	'Balrioyel'	'Summer Joy Yellow'*
<i>Leaf: length(cm)</i>		
mean	2.0	2.8
std. deviation	0.14	0.23
<i>Sepal: length(mm)</i>		
mean	7.9	11.4
std. deviation	0.57	0.70
<i>Sepal: width (mm)</i>		
mean	8.0	9.1
std. deviation	0.82	0.74
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	5.6
std. deviation	0.21	0.38
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	9A	darker than 12A
secondary	13A along sides	n/a
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	6B	7A

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Balrioyel' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Joy Yellow' (right)



**PEACH**  
*(Prunus persica (L.) Batsch)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'V55061'  
**Trade name:** Vollie  
**Application number:** 06-5471  
**Application date:** 2006/05/05  
**Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jayasankar Subramanian, Neil W. Miles, William J. Lay and Oliver Bradt, Vineland Station, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Harrow Diamond', 'Redhaven', 'Bounty' and 'Cresthaven'

**Summary:** *Flowering buds of 'V55061' are generally isolated, whereas those of 'Harrow Diamond', 'Redhaven', 'Bounty' and 'Cresthaven' are generally grouped. 'V55061' has smaller petals than 'Harrow Diamond' and larger petals than 'Bounty' and 'Cresthaven'. The time of maturity of 'V55061' is much later than that of 'Harrow Diamond' and 'Redhaven' and slightly later than that of 'Bounty'. The fruit of 'V55061' is slightly flat in profile, whereas that of 'Harrow Diamond', 'Redhaven' and 'Cresthaven' is rounded, and that of 'Bounty' is ovate. The fruit flesh of 'V55061' is more firm than that of 'Redhaven' and 'Bounty'. The fruit of 'V55061' has anthocyanin around the stone, whereas that of 'Harrow Diamond' does not. The size of the stone compared to the fruit is smaller in 'V55061' than in 'Redhaven' and 'Bounty'.*

**Description:**

TREE: normal type, moderate vigour, semi-erect  
BARK: grey bark, grey winter bark

LEAF BLADE: very large, flat, tip recurved downwards, obtuse angle at base, acute angle at tip, no anthocyanin colouration, weak to moderate serration

PETIOLE: medium in length, normally more than two kidney-shaped nectaries

STIPULE: long

FLOWERING SHOOT: weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration, moderate density of flower buds, generally isolated flower buds

FLOWERING: mid-season to late, short period

FLOWER: campanulate

CALYX: red purple

PETAL: five, rounded, medium in size, blue pink, weak to moderate striping

ANTHERS: stamens equal in length to petals, presence of pollen

OVARY: always a pistil, stigma at same level or above anthers, pubescent

FRUIT: medium to large, slightly flat in profile, dimpled tip, asymmetric along the suture, moderately prominent suture, weak tendency to fall naturally, late maturing, short picking season

STALK CAVITY: shallow, medium in width

SKIN: orange-yellow ground colour, sparse to moderate pubescence, thin to moderately thick, bright red punctuated anthocyanin colouration covering about half of the skin surface

FLESH: strong to very strong adherence to skin, firm, yellow to orange-yellow, no anthocyanin, no anthocyanin directly under skin, anthocyanin colouration around the stone, not stringy, non-melting texture, intermediate acidity, intermediate juiciness



STONE: small to medium in size, elongated, red, absent or very low percentage of split or shattered stones, slight adherence to flesh

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderate resistance to canker (*Cytospora* spp.), moderate resistance to brown rot (*Monilinia frunicola*), susceptible to bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni*)

COLD HARDINESS: medium hardy

**Origin and Breeding:** The variety 'V55061' was developed at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Vineland Station, the tree fruit research station from the University of Guelph. The new peach variety arose from a cross between varieties 'Redskin' and 'Kalhaven', made in 1955.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'V55061' were conducted at the Vineland Campus of the Department of Plant Agriculture of the University of Guelph, Vineland Station, Ontario. The trial included 4 trees of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the the 1966 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'V55061'**

	'V55061'	'Harrow Diamond'*	'Redhaven'*	'Bounty'*	'Cresthaven'*
<i>Length of leaf (mm)</i>					
mean	150.3	126.5	112.8	130.4	126.6
std deviation	13.65	12.75	13.15	16.08	12.01
<i>Width of leaf (mm)</i>					
mean	38.0	36.7	35.0	40.1	32.5
std deviation	2.6	3.6	1.9	5.5	3.4
<i>Colour of calyx (RHS)</i>					
	147D	147D	60C	60D	60D
<i>Colour of petals (RHS)</i>					
	73C	65D	70D	62C	62C
<i>Ground colour of skin (RHS)</i>					
	16B	16C	13D	4B	1D
<i>Anthocyanin colouration of skin (RHS)</i>					
	33B	33B	48C	48C	45D
<i>Ground colour of flesh (RHS)</i>					
	16B	21B	19B	7C	18A

\* reference variety



Peach: 'V55061' (left) with reference varieties 'Harrow Diamond' (centre left), 'Redhaven' (centre), 'Bounty' (centre right) and 'Cresthaven' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'V851610'  
**Trade name:** Vitall  
**Application number:** 02-3105  
**Application date:** 2002/05/22  
**Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jayasankar Subramanian, Neil W. Miles and William J. Lay, Vineland Station, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Catherina', 'Babygold 5', 'Babygold 7' and 'Venture'

**Summary:** Flowering buds of 'V851610' are generally isolated, whereas those of 'Catherina', 'Babygold 5', 'Babygold 7' and 'Venture' are generally grouped. 'V851610' has smaller petals than 'Catherina'. The time of maturity of 'V851610' is much later than 'Catherina', 'Babygold 5' and 'Babygold 7', and later than 'Venture'. The fruit of 'V851610' is slightly flat in profile, whereas that of 'Catherina', 'Babygold 5' and 'Venture' is rounded, and that of 'Babygold 7' is ovate. The ground colour of the fruit skin of 'V851610' is orange-yellow, whereas it is greenish-yellow for 'Babygold 5' and 'Babygold 7', and cream-yellow for 'Venture'. The proportion of the fruit surface with anthocyanin colouration is very low in 'V851610', and very high in 'Venture'. Fruits of 'V851610' have no anthocyanin around the stone, whereas those of 'Babygold 5', 'Babygold 7' and 'Venture' do. The size of the stone compared to the fruit is smaller in 'V851610' than in 'Babygold 5' and 'Babygold 7'.

**Description:**

TREE: normal type, moderate vigour, semi-erect  
 BARK: greyed green bark, greyed green winter bark

LEAF BLADE: medium in size, upfolded, tip recurved downwards, right angle or nearly right angle at base, acute angle at tip, no anthocyanin colouration, absent to weak serration

PETIOLE: medium in length, normally more than two kidney-shaped nectaries

STIPULE: short

FLOWERING SHOOT: moderate anthocyanin colouration, moderate density of flower buds, generally isolated flower buds

FLOWERING: mid-season to late, short period

FLOWER: campanulate

CALYX: greenish yellow

PETAL: five, elongated, small to medium in size, light blue pink, absent to weak striping

ANTHERS: stamens equal in length to petals, presence of pollen

OVARY: always a pistil, stigma above anthers, pubescent

FRUIT: large, slightly flat in profile, dimpled tip, symmetric along the suture, low suture, weak to medium tendency to fall naturally, very late maturing, short picking season

STALK CAVITY: shallow to medium in depth, narrow to medium in width

SKIN: orange-yellow ground colour, sparse to moderate pubescence, thin to moderately thick, orange red marbled anthocyanin colouration covering less than a quarter of the skin surface

FLESH: strong adherence to skin, moderately firm, yellow to orange yellow, no anthocyanin, no anthocyanin directly under skin, no anthocyanin colouration around the stone, not stringy, melting texture, very sweet to intermediate acidity, intermediate juiciness to juicy

STONE: small to medium in size, ovoid, tan, absent or very low percentage of split or shattered stones, moderate adherence to flesh

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderate resistance to canker (*Cytospora* spp.), susceptible to bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni*)

COLD HARDINESS: medium hardy

**Origin and Breeding:** The variety 'V851610' was developed at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Vineland Station, the tree fruit research station from the University of Guelph. The new peach variety arose from a cross between varieties 'New Jersey Cling 95' and 'V68051' made in 1985.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'V851610' were conducted at the Vineland Campus of the Department of Plant Agriculture of the University of Guelph, Vineland Station, Ontario. The trial included 4 trees of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 1966 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

#### Comparison table for 'V851610'

	'V851610'	'Catherina'*	'Babygold 5'*	'Babygold 7'*	'Venture'*
<i>Length of leaf (mm)</i>					
mean	112.7	143.7	151.5	156.8	144.4
std deviation	8.79	5.44	10.35	9.10	10.44
<i>Width of leaf (mm)</i>					
mean	35.7	36.5	46.0	43.9	37.8
std deviation	3.35	2.46	2.87	2.81	3.97
<i>Colour of calyx (RHS)</i>	147D	147B	60C	60D	60D
<i>Colour of petals (RHS)</i>	73C	65D	70D	62C	62C
<i>Ground colour of skin (RHS)</i>	16B	16C	13D	4B	1D
<i>Anthocyanin colouration of skin (RHS)</i>	33B	33B	48C	48C	45D
<i>Ground colour of flesh (RHS)</i>	16B	21B	19B	7C	18A
* reference variety					



Peach: 'V851610' (left) with reference varieties 'Catherina' (centre left), 'Babygold 5' (centre), 'Babygold 7' (centre right) and 'Venture' (right)



**JAPANESE PLUM**  
(*Prunus salicina* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'V82053'  
**Trade name:** Vampire  
**Application number:** 06-5472  
**Application date:** 2006/05/05  
**Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jayasankar Subramanian, William J. Lay and Gus Tehrani, Vineland Station, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Early Golden', 'Shiro', 'Redheart' and 'Ozark Premier'

**Summary:** *The time of ripening of 'V82053' is later than that of 'Early Golden', 'Shiro' and 'Redheart'. The fruit size of 'V82053' is larger than that of 'Early Golden', 'Shiro' and 'Redheart'. The general shape of the fruit of 'V82053' is ovate, whereas it is rounded for 'Early Golden' and 'Shiro', and heart-shaped for 'Redheart'. The apex of the fruit of 'V82053' is flat, whereas it is depressed in 'Early Golden' and pointed in 'Shiro', 'Redheart' and 'Ozark Premier'. The ground colour of the fruit skin of 'V82053' is red, whereas it is deep yellow for 'Early Golden', yellow for 'Shiro' and red to purple for 'Redheart'. The colour of the fruit flesh of 'V82053' is deep red, whereas it is yellow in 'Early Golden', yellow-green in 'Shiro', red in 'Redheart' and light orange in 'Ozark Premier'.*

**Description:**

**TREE:** intermediate vigour, absent or very low suckering tendency, short to medium in height, medium to broad, medium to dense head, spreading to drooping branches

**HARDINESS ZONE:** 7a

**ONE YEAR OLD SHOOT:** semi-erect, thin to medium thick, reddish brown, moderate intensity of colour, absent to very weak pubescence, few lenticels, short spur, many to very many flowers

**WOOD BUD:** ovoid, pointed apex, markedly held out, medium-sized decurrent bud support

**CURRENT SEASON SHOOT:** absent to very weak pubescence, moderate anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF BLADE:** horizontal in attitude, elliptic, acute angle of the tip, acuminate tip, V-shaped base, pale green, weak to moderate glossiness on upper side, moderate pubescence on lower side, crenate margin with secondary serrations

**PETIOLE:** moderate pubescence, medium deep groove, two glands on leaf base

**TIME OF FLOWERING:** early

**COROLLA:** small to medium in diameter

**PEDUNCLE:** medium thick, absent to very weak pubescence

**RECEPTACLE:** medium deep, absent to very weak pubescence on the inner surface at the white bud and on the outer surface

**SEPAL:** adpressed to the petals, elliptic, absence of pubescence on inner surface and outer surface

**PETAL:** white on upper and lower side, very few or no flowers with double petals, free, circular, moderate waviness of margin, medium base angle, notched upper margin, no pubescence on inner, outer side and margin

**OVARY:** stigma above anthers, very few or no supplementary pistils, no pubescence, no pubescence on the style

**ANTHERS:** reddish-orange just before dehiscence, self incompatible pollen

**FRUIT:** late season, large to very large, ovate, maximum diameter towards middle, symmetric in front view, shallow to medium deep suture, suture deeper at base, medium skin bloom, flat apex, no pubescence on apex and on stalk, deep stalk cavity

**SKIN:** medium to thick, no reticulation, red ground colour, greenish dots,

**FLESH:** deep red, moderately firm, coarse to medium in texture, medium-dry to juicy, low to moderate acidity, moderate to high sugar content

**STONE:** adherent to flesh, small relative to fruit, ovate in lateral view, globular in ventral view, round-elliptical in basal view, symmetric in profile and in ventral view, maximum width towards middle, well developed outgrowing keel, granular lateral surfaces, no fusion of dorsal groove margins, entire dorsal groove, no fusion lateral groove margins, medium to sharp edges, broad ventral zone, narrow stalk-end, obtuse stalk-end, intermediate apex

**DISEASE RESISTANCE:** moderately susceptible to leaf spot or shot hole (*Coccomyces* spp.), moderately resistant to black knot (*Dibotryon morbosum*), moderately resistant to brown spot (*Monilinia fructicola*), resistant to brown rot (*Sclerotinia* spp.)

**Origin and Breeding:** The variety 'V82053' was developed at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Vineland Station, the tree fruit research station from the University of Guelph. The new plum variety arose from a cross made in 1983 between varieties 'V59011' (offspring of an open pollination of 'Early Golden') and 'Ozark Premier'.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'V82053' were conducted at the Vineland Campus of the Department of Plant Agriculture of the University of Guelph, Vineland Station, Ontario. The trial included 4 trees of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 1966 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'V82053'**

	'V82053'	'Early Golden'*	'Shiro'*	'Redheart'*	'Ozark Premier'*
<i>One year-old shoots: internode length (mm)</i>					
mean	28.1	25.9	24.8	31.6	30.1
std deviation	2.04	3.79	2.26	4.57	22.07
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>					
mean	103.6	109.2	88.7	111.3	97.8
std deviation	9.56	11.96	6.39	19.49	9.81
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>					
mean	46.1	109.2	46.4	50.4	44.3
std deviation	3.37	4.82	4.45	8.57	5.18
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>					
mean	13.3	14.6	13.6	15.7	14.7
std deviation	1.71	1.73	1.34	1.39	1.38
<i>Peduncle length (mm)</i>					
mean	15.5	14.6	13.5	15.5	11.7
std deviation	2.33	2.57	2.65	2.58	2.29
<i>Petal length (mm)</i>					
mean	8.1	7.5	9.9	11.6	9.9
std deviation	0.61	0.53	0.86	0.93	1.43
<i>Petal width (mm)</i>					
mean	4.8	5.7	8.6	5.8	11.7
std deviation	0.35	0.49	0.66	0.63	2.29
<i>Colour of petals (RHS)</i>					
upper side	155D	155D	155D	155C	158D
lower side	155B	155C	155D	155D	155D

\* reference variety



Japanese Plum: 'V82053' (left) with reference varieties 'Early Golden' (centre left), 'Shiro' (centre), 'Redheart' (centre right) and 'Ozark Premier' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

LANTANA

**LANTANA**  
(*Lantana camara* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balucimyel'  
**Trade name:** Lucky™ Yellow Improved  
**Application number:** 05-4559  
**Application date:** 2005/02/10  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balucyell' (Landmark™ Yellow)

**Summary:** *The plant growth habit of 'Balucimyel' is semi-erect to spreading while it is erect to semi-erect for 'Balucyell'. 'Balucimyel' has shorter plants with shorter leaf blades and shorter petioles than 'Balucyell'. The florets of 'Balucimyel' are yellow upon opening and mature to yellow orange while those of 'Balucyell' are yellow orange upon opening and mature to lighter yellow orange.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-erect to spreading growth habit

STEM: short and dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, obtuse base, crenate to serrate margin, dark green on upper side, short and dense pubescence on upper and lower sides

PETIOLE: present

INFLORESCENCE: positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on the flowering stem, dome shaped profile, one coloured (excluding eye zone)

COROLLA: yellow upon opening, maturing to yellow orange, no intermediate colouring

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is free to touching, recurved along longitudinal axis, weak to moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA EYE ZONE: yellow

DRUPE: medium in number, green changing to blue/black when mature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balucimyel' originated from a controlled breeding program which started on January 15, 2003 in Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. Both the male and female parents were taken from the propriety *Lantana* selection designated '483-2', which is characterized by its bright yellow flowers, dark green leaves and compact, upright plant growth habit. Initial selection of 'Balucimyel' took place on May 13, 2003.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Balucimyel' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



**Comparison table for 'Balucimyel'**

	<b>'Balucimyel'</b>	<b>'Balucyell'</b> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	26.5	33.3
std. deviation	4.50	2.56
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.5	8.8
std. deviation	0.50	0.72
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	10.8	17.2
std. deviation	3.08	3.94
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upon opening	9A	14B
at maturity	16B-A	14C

\* reference variety



Lantana: 'Balucimyel' (left) with reference variety 'Balucyell' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** **'Balucwite'**

**Trade name:** Lucky™ White

**Application number:** 05-4558

**Application date:** 2005/02/10

**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

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

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balucwhit' (Landmark™ White)

**Summary:** 'Balucwite' has shorter plants and a larger inflorescence diameter than 'Balucwhit'. The arrangement of the corolla lobes in the florets of 'Balucwite' is not touching while it is touching to overlapping in the florets of 'Balucwhit'. The newly opened and mature florets of 'Balucwite' are whiter with a yellow orange eye zone while those of 'Balucwhit' have a yellow eye zone.

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-erect growth habit

STEM: medium pubescence density

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, cuspidate tip, cuneate to obtuse base, crenate margin, medium to dark green on upper side, short pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence density on upper side, short and medium to dense pubescence on lower side

PETIOLE: present

INFLORESCENCE: positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on the flowering stem, dome shaped profile, one coloured (excluding eye zone)

COROLLA: white with no intermediate colouring

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is not touching, incurved along longitudinal axis, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA EYE ZONE: yellow orange

DRUPE: medium in number, green changing to blue/black when mature

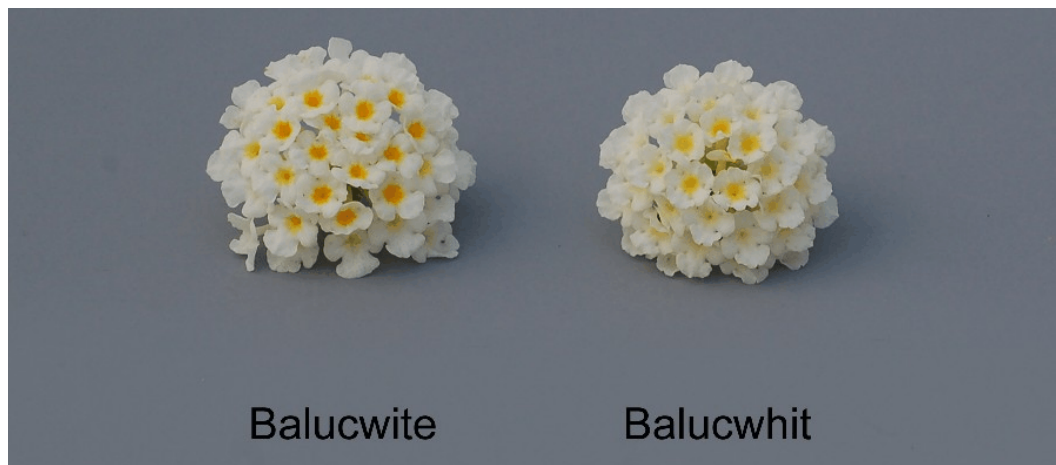
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balucwite' originated from a controlled breeding program which started on May 12, 2002 in Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. The female parent was *Lantana* variety 'Dwarf Pink', characterized by its pink lavender flowers, dark green leaves and compact, mounding plant growth habit. The male parent was the proprietary *Lantana* selection designated 'BFP 303', characterized by its gold yellow flowers, dark green leaves and compact plant growth habit. Initial selection of 'Balucwite' took place on November 20, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Balucwite' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balucwite'**

	'Balucwite'	'Balucwhit'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	29.2	38.6
std. deviation	5.22	6.07
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.1	3.6
std. deviation	0.13	0.12
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upon opening	white	155B
at maturity	white	155B
<i>Colour of corolla eye zone</i>	yellow orange	yellow

\* reference variety



Lantana: 'Balucwite' (left) with reference variety 'Balucwhit' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bante Cheria'  
**Trade name:** Bandana™ Cherry  
**Application number:** 05-4675  
**Application date:** 2005/03/31  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Shifeng Pan, Hollister, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Robmornrog' (Morning Glow Rose and Gold)

**Summary:** 'Bante Cheria' has longer peduncles and larger florets than 'Robmornrog'. The newly opened florets of 'Bante Cheria' are yellow with pink tones while those of 'Robmornrog' are yellow orange with dark orange tones. At maturity, the florets of 'Bante Cheria' become darker purple red than those of 'Robmornrog'. The corolla of 'Bante Cheria' has an orange and yellow eye zone while that of 'Robmornrog' has an orange eye zone which fades away with age.

**Description:**

PLANT: erect to semi-erect growth habit

STEM: medium pubescence density

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, cordate to obtuse base, serrate margin, medium to dark green on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side, medium to dense pubescence on lower side

PETIOLE: present

INFLORESCENCE: positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on the flowering stem, dome shaped profile, more than two coloured (excluding eye zone)

COROLLA: mainly yellow upon opening, changing to orange red and orange brown then maturing to mainly dark purple red

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is not touching to touching, incurved along longitudinal axis, moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA EYE ZONE: orange and yellow

DRUPE: medium in number, green changing to blue/black when mature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bante Cheria' was developed by the breeder, Shifeng Pan, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, Inc. in California, U.S.A., as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. It originated from a cross made in September of 2002 between the female parent, a proprietary line designated '22-1' with rose coloured flowers, and the male parent, a proprietary line designated '22-2' with fuchsia coloured flowers. The resultant seed was sown in March of 2003 and 'Bante Cheria' was selected in May of 2003 based on its flower colour, form and plant growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Bante Cheria' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Bante Cheria'**

	'Bante Cheria'	'Robmornrog'*
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.5	3.9
std. deviation	0.97	0.29
<i>Floret length (mm)</i>		
mean	22.0	16.5
std. deviation	0.82	1.27
<i>Floret width (mm)</i>		
mean	13.5	11.2
std. deviation	0.53	0.63
<i>Colour of corolla upon opening (RHS)</i>		
upon opening	closest to 9A	more intense than 14A
intermediate stage	39B and 179C	34C margin with more orange center
at maturity	more intense than 60B	N57A-61B

\* reference variety



Lantana: 'Bante Cheria' (left) with reference variety 'Robmornrog' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bante Rossa'  
**Trade name:** Bandana™ Rose  
**Application number:** 05-5018  
**Application date:** 2005/07/19  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Shifeng Pan, Hollister, California, U.S.A.

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Balandroglow' (Landmark™ Rose Glow) and 'Robmornpin' (Morning Glow Pink and Yellow)

**Summary:** 'Bante Rossa' has shorter plants with smaller leaf blades than 'Robmornpin' and taller plants than 'Balandroglow'. 'Bante Rossa' has larger florets with stronger undulation of the corolla margin than both reference varieties. The florets of 'Bante Rossa' are light yellow upon opening, changing to white with pink tones then maturing to blue pink while those of 'Balandroglow' are yellow upon opening, changing to violet then maturing to darker blue pink and those of 'Robmornpin' are yellow green upon opening changing to blue pink then maturing to darker blue pink.

**Description:**

PLANT: erect growth habit

STEM: medium pubescence density

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, cuneate base, serrate margin, dark green on upper side, medium pubescence density on upper and lower sides

PETIOLE: present

INFLORESCENCE: positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on the flowering stem, dome shaped profile, more than two coloured (excluding eye zone)

COROLLA: light yellow upon opening, changing to white with pink tones and maturing to blue pink

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is touching, incurved along longitudinal axis, moderate to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA EYE ZONE: yellow

DRUPE: few in number, green changing to blue/black when mature

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bante Rossa' was developed by the breeder, Shifeng Pan, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, Inc. in California, U.S.A., as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. It originated from a cross made in October of 2002 between the female parent, a proprietary line designated '22-1' with rose coloured flowers, and the male parent, a proprietary line designated 'F13-1' with pink flowers. The resultant seed was sown in March of 2003 and 'Bante Rossa' was selected in May of 2003 based on its flower colour, flowering time, plant size and plant growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Bante Rossa' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Bante Rossa'**

	'Bante Rossa'	'Balandroglow'*	'Robmornpin'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	29.7	20.5	34.8
std. deviation	3.57	3.96	3.09

*Leaf blade length (cm)*

mean	7.0	6.9	8.3
std. deviation	0.42	1.27	0.43

*Leaf blade width (cm)*

mean	4.5	4.6	6.8
std. deviation	0.39	0.64	0.44

*Floret length (mm)*

mean	23.3	20.5	18.0
std. deviation	1.06	2.07	1.56

*Floret diameter (mm)*

mean	15.5	12.0	12.4
std. deviation	1.18	0.47	0.52

*Colour of corolla (RHS)*

upon opening	8C-D	5C	4C
intermediate stage	N155B with pink tones	N155B with 75A spots	N74D
at maturity	N66C with N66D margins	67B	N74B

\* reference variety



Lantana: 'Bante Rossa' (left) with reference varieties 'Balandroglow' (centre) and 'Robmornpin' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Robmornvan'  
**Trade name:** Morning Glow Vanilla  
**Application number:** 03-3575  
**Application date:** 2003/04/30  
**Applicant:** Robert J. Roberson, Grain Valley, Missouri, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balucwhit' (Landmark™ White)

**Summary:** 'Robmornvan' has a slightly shorter leaf than 'Balucwhit'. The newly opened floret of 'Robmornvan' is light yellow with a yellow orange secondary colour while it is light yellow with yellow secondary colour for 'Balucwhit'. 'Robmornvan' has a mature floret that is mainly white with a large yellow orange eye zone area while it is white with

*a smaller yellow eye zone area in 'Balucwhit'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-erect growth habit, sparse stem pubescence

LEAF: elliptic to ovate shape, acuminate to acute apex, acute base, serrate margin, dark green, sparse pubescence on upper side, very sparse to sparse pubescence on lower side, petiole present

INFLORESCENCE: located both terminally and axillarily, dome shaped profile

COROLLA: newly opened floret primarily light yellow with yellow orange secondary colour around eye zone, mature floret primarily white with yellow orange secondary colour around eye zone

COROLLA LOBES: touching to overlapping, recurved in longitudinal axis, weak to medium undulation of margin

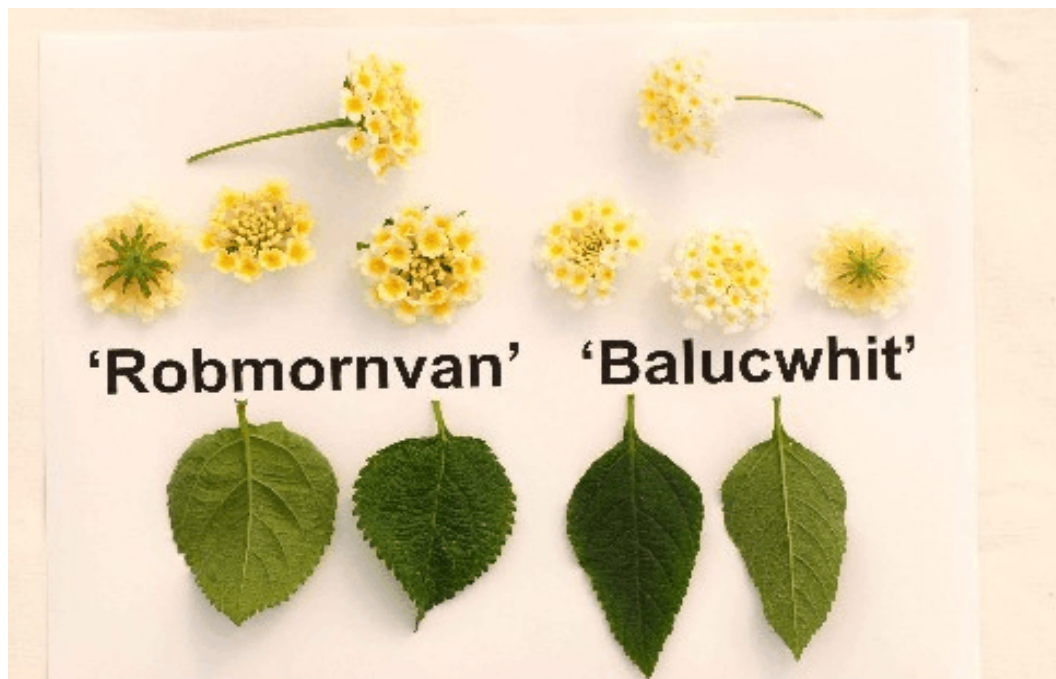
COROLLA EYE ZONE: yellow orange

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Robmornvan' was developed from a Lantana breeding program in the late 1990's in Grain Valley, Missouri, USA. The parent was an unnamed white flowered selection that was self pollinated. The F1 seedling population was grown in 1999, where one plant was selected based on its habit and floriferousness.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Robmornvan' was conducted during the summer of 2006 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Fifteen (15) plants of each variety were individually grown in 15 cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Robmornvan'**

	'Robmornvan'	'Balucwhit'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.63	6.53
std. deviation	1.31	0.93
<i>Colour of newly opened corolla (RHS)</i>		
primary	12C/D	9D
secondary	17C/16B	9A
<i>Colour of mature corolla (RHS)</i>		
primary	155B	155D
secondary	17A/B	9B
* reference variety		



Lantana: 'Robmornvan' (left) with reference variety 'Balucwhit' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Tropical Fruit'  
**Application number:** 05-4910  
**Application date:** 2005/05/26  
**Applicant:** Ralph J. Repp, Waynesville, North Carolina, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balucyell' (Landmark™ Yellow)

**Summary:** *The plant growth habit of 'Tropical Fruit' is semi-erect to semi-prostrate while it is erect to semi-erect for 'Balucyell'. 'Tropical Fruit' has shorter plants with smaller leafblades and shorter petioles than 'Balucyell'. The leaves of 'Tropical Fruit' are variegated while those of 'Balucyell' are not. 'Tropical Fruit' has shorter peduncles than 'Balucyell'. The main colour of the mature florets is light blue pink for 'Tropical Fruit' while it is yellow orange for 'Balucyell'. Curvature in the longitudinal axis of the corolla lobes is incurved for 'Tropical Fruit' while it is recurved for 'Balucyell'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-erect to semi-prostrate growth habit

STEM: dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, truncate to cuneate base, crenate to serrate margin, variegation present, light green main colour on upper side, short and dense pubescence on upper and lower sides

PETIOLE: present

INFLORESCENCE: positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on the flowering stem, dome shaped profile, more than two coloured (excluding eye zone)

COROLLA: light yellow upon opening, maturing to light blue pink, no intermediate colouring

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is touching, incurved along longitudinal axis, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA EYE ZONE: yellow to orange



DRUPE: medium in number, green changing to blue/black when mature

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Tropical Fruit’ was developed by the breeder, R. J. Repp, of Waynesville, North Carolina, U.S.A. It was developed by the application of a chemical mutagen to a seedling of *Lantana* variety ‘Lemon drop’ in February of 2002. ‘Tropical Fruit’ was selected in June of 2002 based on its variegated foliage, plant growth habit, location of flowers and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for ‘Tropical Fruit’ was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 10, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Tropical Fruit’**

	‘Tropical Fruit’	‘Balucyell’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	26.3	33.3
std. deviation	3.31	2.56
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.4	8.8
std. deviation	0.87	0.72
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.9	5.2
std. deviation	0.22	0.53
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	10.2	17.2
std. deviation	2.70	3.94
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.8	8.1
std. deviation	1.14	1.05
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upon opening	8C	14B
at maturity	65C	14C

\* reference variety



Lantana: 'Tropical Fruit' (left) with reference variety 'Balucyell' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

LAVATERA

**LAVATERA**  
(*Lavatera* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Barnsley Baby'  
**Application number:** 02-2959  
**Application date:** 2002/01/11  
**Applicant:** W. Karmelk and H. P. Lewis, Overslag, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Barnsley'

**Summary:** 'Barnsley Baby' has a smaller plant than 'Barnsley'. The leaf of 'Barnsley Baby' is smaller than 'Barnsley'. 'Barnsley Baby' has a shorter petiole with weaker anthocyanin colouration than 'Barnsley'. The flower of 'Barnsley Baby' is shorter than in 'Barnsley'. 'Barnsley Baby' does not change flower colour as it ages while 'Barnsley does'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, upright-bushy growth habit, medium to dense degree of branching

**STEM:** dark green, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration, absent to very weak glaucosity, sparse pubescence, medium to thick, smooth shape

**LEAF:** arranged alternately, simple, ovate shape with slight palmate lobing, acute apex, hastate base, crenate margin, medium to dense pubescence on upper side, sparse to medium pubescence on lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, dark green, no variegation, petiole present with absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

**INFLORESCENCE:** almost continuous flowering, flowers mid to late in the season for a moderate amount of time, raceme type, flowers located both terminally and axillary

**FLOWER:** erect attitude, medium length

**PETAL:** open to touching arrangement, very few, obovate shape, emarginate apex, absent or very weak pubescence on upper side, upper side white (RHS N155D) with blue pink (RHS 63B/C) colour at the base, lower side white (RHS N155D) with purple to purple red (RHS 61B/C) colour at the base

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Barnsley Baby' was discovered in a seed bed of hybrid lavatera seedlings that originated from a lavatera 'Barnsley' plant which grew nearby the previous year, in Overslag, The Netherlands in 1998. Selection criteria included improved flowers and small plant size.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 10 plants of each variety planted in a field in the same long row spaced 50cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety.

**Comparison table for 'Barnsley Baby'**

	'Barnsley Baby'	'Barnsley'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	67.71	133.14
std. deviation	12.93	19.02

<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	50.38	89.13
std. deviation	5.07	13.91
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.53	8.86
std. deviation	1.14	0.63
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	5.70	7.08
std. deviation	0.57	0.40
<i>Color of petals (RHS)</i>		
upper side - primary	N155D	N155D
upper side - secondary	63B/C	63B
lower side - primary	N155D	N155D
lower side - secondary	61B/C	61B/C
<i>Color of aged petal (RHS)</i>		
	N155D	62A/B

\* reference variety



Lavatera: 'Barnsley Baby' (left) with reference variety 'Barnsley' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

OXALIS

**OXALIS**  
(*Oxalis regnellii* Miq.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Jroxblavel'  
**Trade name:** Charmed Velvet  
**Application number:** 05-4537  
**Application date:** 2005/02/09  
**Applicant:** Józseph Retkes, Szombathely, Hungary  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Zinfandel'

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Jroxblavel' have larger leaves than 'Zinfandel'. 'Jroxblavel' has longer pedicels and larger corollas than 'Zinfandel'. The main colour of the corollas of 'Jroxblavel' is white with a purple blush, whereas it is yellow orange on the upper side and light yellow on the lower side for 'Zinfandel'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to semi-upright, presence of basal branching

STEM: light green, very weak anthocyanin colouration at the base of the stem, absent to very weak pubescence

LEAF: terminal location on shoot, shallow incision of lobe, no variegation, purple-black on upper side, dark purple on lower side, no pubescence on upper side, moderate pubescence in between veins of the lower side

CALYX: light green

INFLORESCENCE: scapose umbel, average of 3.6 open flowers

COROLLA: rotate to funnel form, white on upper and lower side with a purple blush, very weakly conspicuous veins

ANTHERS: yellow and brown

**Origin and Breeding:** The new oxalis variety 'Jroxblavel' was developed by the breeder Józseph Retkes in Szombathely, Hungary. It originates from a seedling selected from *Oxalis regnellii* in Hungary in 1993. The final selection was made in 2001 based on flower colour, foliage colour and excellent longevity.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Jroxblavel' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27 to 30, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Jroxblavel'**

	'Jroxblavel'	'Zinfandel'*
<i>Leaf diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.0	2.9
std. deviation	0.65	0.23
<i>Length of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	1.5
std. deviation	0.23	0.12

<i>Width of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	1.4
std. deviation	0.44	0.07
<i>Length of pedicel (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	1.0
std. deviation	0.41	0.20
<i>Diameter of corolla (mm)</i>		
mean	20.5	15.4
std. deviation	3.11	0.84
<i>Length of corolla tube (mm)</i>		
mean	9.6	6.7
std. deviation	1.35	0.67
<i>Length of corolla lobe (mm)</i>		
mean	18.6	11.9
std. deviation	1.78	0.74
<i>Main colour of leaf (RHS)</i>		
upper side	more purple than 202A	N200A and N187A blended
lower side	N79A	187A-B
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N155B	13B
lower side	N155B	13D

\* reference variety



Oxalis: 'Jroxblavel' (left) with reference variety 'Zinfandel' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Jroxburwi'  
**Trade name:** Charmed Wine  
**Application number:** 05-4536  
**Application date:** 2005/02/09  
**Applicant:** Józseph Retkes, Szombathely, Hungary  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** *Oxalis* sp.

**Summary:** Plants of 'Jroxburwi' are taller and have larger leaves than *Oxalis* sp. The upper side of the corolla of 'Jroxburwi' is white with a purple blush, whereas that of *Oxalis* sp. is light blue violet with white at the transition with the corolla tube.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to semi-upright, presence of basal branching

STEM: light green, moderate anthocyanin colouration at the base of the stem, very weak pubescence, moderate pubescence at the base

LEAF: terminal location on shoot, shallow incision of lobe, no variegation, purple on upper side, purple red on lower side, absent to very weak pubescence on upper side, moderate pubescence over entire surface of lower side

CALYX: light green with medium green at the base

INFLORESCENCE: scapose umbel, average of 7.2 open flowers

COROLLA: rotate to funnel form, white on upper and lower side with a purple blush, weakly to moderately conspicuous green veins

ANTHERS: light green yellow

**Origin and Breeding:** The new oxalis variety 'Jroxburwi' was developed by the breeder József Retkes in Szombathely, Hungary. It originates from a seedling selected from *Oxalis regnellii* in Hungary in 1993. The final selection was made in 2001 based on flower colour, foliage colour and excellent longevity.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Jroxburwi' was conducted in a polyhouse during the fall of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on October 4, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Jroxburwi'**

	<b>'Jroxburwi'</b>	<b><i>Oxalis</i> sp.*</b>
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	23.0	19.8
std. deviation	2.75	2.87
<i>Leaf diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	10.6	7.8
std. deviation	0.65	0.65
<i>Length of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	3.4
std. deviation	0.24	0.24
<i>Width of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	7.3	5.5
std. deviation	0.60	0.51
<i>Length of flowering shoot (cm)</i>		
mean	17.8	20.7
std. deviation	2.19	0.99
<i>Length of pedicel (cm)</i>		
mean	2.2	2.8
std. deviation	0.40	0.44
<i>Main colour of leaf (RHS)</i>		
upper side	duller than N79A-B	greyed 79A
lower side	lighter than N77A	greyer than N79B

Main colour of corolla (RHS)

upper side	whiter than 155C	76A-B
lower side	155C	76C-D

\* reference variety



Oxalis: 'Jroxburwi' (left) with reference variety *Oxalis* species (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Jroxfroja'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Charmed Jade
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4535
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/09
<b>Applicant:</b>	Józseph Retkes, Szombathely, Hungary
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Alba'

**Summary:** Leaves of 'Jroxfroja' are larger and the leaflets have larger terminal lobes than those of 'Alba'. 'Jroxfroja' has some anthocyanin colouration on the stems, whereas 'Alba' has none. 'Jroxfroja' has larger flowers than 'Alba'. The corolla of 'Jroxfroja' is white with a purple blush, whereas that of 'Alba' is white only.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to semi-upright, presence of basal branching

STEM: light green, weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration from the base to the middle of the stem, no pubescence

LEAF: very shallow to shallow incision of leaflet lobe, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, no pubescence

CALYX: light green

INFLORESCENCE: scapose umbel, average of 4.2 open flowers

COROLLA: rotate to funnel form, white on upper and lower side with a purple blush, weakly to moderately conspicuous light green veins

ANTHERS: yellow and brown

**Origin and Breeding:** The new oxalis variety 'Jroxfroja' was developed by the breeder Józseph Retkes in Szombathely, Hungary. It originates from a seedling selected from *Oxalis regnellii* in Hungary in 1993. The final selection was made in 2001 based on flower colour, foliage colour and excellent longevity.



**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Jroxfroja' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Jroxfroja'**

	'Jroxfroja'	'Alba'*
<i>Leaf diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	8.4	4.9
std. deviation	0.64	0.16
<i>Length of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	3.9	2.6
std. deviation	0.34	0.09
<i>Width of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	5.9	3.0
std. deviation	0.69	0.12
<i>Length of calyx (cm)</i>		
mean	6.4	4.2
std. deviation	0.52	0.42
<i>Diameter of corolla (mm)</i>		
mean	25	20.9
std. deviation	2.62	2.02
<i>Length of corolla tube (mm)</i>		
mean	11.3	6.3
std. deviation	1.16	0.82
<i>Length of corolla lobe (mm)</i>		
mean	21.7	15.7
std. deviation	1.16	0.95
<i>Width of corolla lobe (mm)</i>		
mean	8.4	6.4
std. deviation	0.52	0.52
<i>Main colour of leaf (RHS)</i>		
upper side	greyer than 147A	137B-C
lower side	138A-B	greyer than 138B-C

\* reference variety



**Jroxfroja**

Charmed Jade

**Alba**

Garden Hardy White

Oxalis: 'Jroxfroja' (left) with reference variety 'Alba' (right)

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APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

LEMON BASIL

**LEMON BASIL**  
(*Ocimum xcitriodorum* Vis.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Pesto Perpetuo'  
**Application number:** 05-5064  
**Application date:** 2005/09/27  
**Applicant:** Sunny Border Nurseries Inc., Kensington, Connecticut, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** P. R. Bennerup, Kensington, Connecticut, USA

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Lesbos'

**Summary:** 'Pesto Perpetuo' is slightly taller in plant height than 'Lesbos'. The mature stem of 'Pesto Perpetuo' has weaker anthocyanin colouration than 'Lesbos'. 'Pesto Perpetuo' has a variegated leaf while 'Lesbos' does not. The leaf of 'Pesto Perpetuo' is lighter green than 'Lesbos'. 'Pesto Perpetuo' has a slightly wider leaf than 'Lesbos'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated tender perennial that is treated as an annual, narrow upright growth habit, dense degree of branching

**STEM:** medium green, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence, thin to medium, smooth shape

**LEAF:** arranged opposite, simple type, elliptic to ovate shape, acute apex, cuneate base, serrate margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on the upper and lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on the upper side, variegated, petiole present, upper side predominantly brown green to light green (RHS 138B/C) with white (RHS 155B) along the margin area

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Pesto Perpetuo' was discovered in a block of containers of *Ocimum x citriodorum* 'Lesbos' as a naturally occurring branch sport in a nursery in Kensington, Connecticut, USA in April of 2004. Selection criteria was foliage variegation and colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 10 plants of each variety were individually grown in 12.5cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 25cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Pesto Perpetuo'**

	'Pesto Perpetuo'	'Lesbos'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	24.6	22.0
std. deviation	1.90	2.52
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>		
mean	13.13	11.11
std. deviation	2.03	1.83
<i>Leaf colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side primary	138B/C	138A/137B/C

upper side secondary

155B

-

\* reference variety



Lemon Basil: 'Pesto Perpetuo' (left) with reference variety 'Lesbos' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

LOBELIA

**LOBELIA**  
(*Lobelia* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kielowa'  
**Trade name:** Waterfall White  
**Application number:** 02-3239  
**Application date:** 2002/09/04  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Lobtrawi' (Laguna® White)

**Summary:** 'Kielowa' has a slightly larger plant than 'Lobtrawi'. The peduncle of 'Kielowa' is longer than 'Lobtrawi'. 'Kielowa' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Lobtrawi'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated annual, spreading/trailing growth habit, medium green stem, absent or very sparse pubescence on the stem

**LEAF:** arranged alternately, simple type, obovate in shape, acute apex, attenuate base, serrate margin, medium green, no variegation present, no petiole

**INFLORESCENCE:** raceme type, peduncle present, flowers almost continuously early in the season for a long amount of time

**FLOWER:** simple type, positioned axillary, erect attitude facing outward

**COROLLA:** five lobes partially fused, small to medium size, bilabiate shape, white

**Origin and Breeding:** The new cultivar was developed from a half-sib cross, KA-99-1/3, between two unnamed parental lines of *Lobelia*, during 1998 in Venhuizen, The Netherlands. The new plant was selected from the F<sub>1</sub> seedling population in 1999 based on plant growth habit and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kielowa'**

	'Kielowa'	'Lobtrawi''*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	16.25	12.73
std. deviation	2.38	4.40
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	34.17	26.83
std. deviation	2.32	1.47

<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	21.50	17.30
std. deviation	1.60	3.47
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	10.14	15.71
std. deviation	1.35	1.80

\* reference variety



Lobelia: 'Kielowa' (left) with reference variety 'Lobtrawi' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kirilo-LV63'  
**Trade name:** Laputalia® Blue  
**Application number:** 05-5178  
**Application date:** 2005/11/29  
**Applicant:** Kirin Brewery Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Daigaku Takeshita, Tochigi-ken, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Loboudtis' (Laguna® Sky Blue) and 'Blue Star'

**Summary:** 'Kirilo-LV63' has a more horizontal trailing growth habit with a weaker degree of branching than the reference varieties. The internodes of 'Kirilo-LV63' are longer than the reference varieties. 'Kirilo-LV63' has thicker stems than the reference varieties. The stem of 'Kirilo-LV63' has no anthocyanin colouration while it is weak to medium

in 'Loboudtis' and medium to strong in 'Blue Star'. 'Kirilo-LV63' has less pubescence on the stem than 'Blue Star'. The sepal of 'Kirilo-LV63' is longer than 'Loboudtis'. 'Kirilo-LV63' has lighter violet blue flower colour than the reference varieties. The lower lobe of the flower of 'Kirilo-LV63' has a larger white zone than the reference varieties. 'Kirilo-LV63' has a slightly larger palate than the reference varieties.

**Description:**

PLANT: horizontal to trailing growth habit, medium vigor, medium degree of branching

STEM: thick, dark green, absent of anthocyanin colouration, weak pubescence

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple type, elliptic to obovate shape, obtuse apex with mucronate tip, attenuate base, serrate margin, no variegation, dark green, weak pubescence on upper side

SEPAL: narrow triangular shape, anthocyanin colouration present

INFLORESENCE: raceme type

FLOWER: positioned both terminally and axillary, outward attitude, no anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel

COROLLA: upper lobe oblanceolate, upper lobe apex cuspidate, upper lobe violet blue on upper side, upper lobe violet blue with light violet blue around edge on lower side, lower lobe obovate, lower lobe violet blue on upper side, lower lobe light violet blue with violet blue around the distal end of the midrib on the lower side, large white lower lobe markings with very small violet blue (RHS 96A) spots, small green brown (RHS 151A) palate

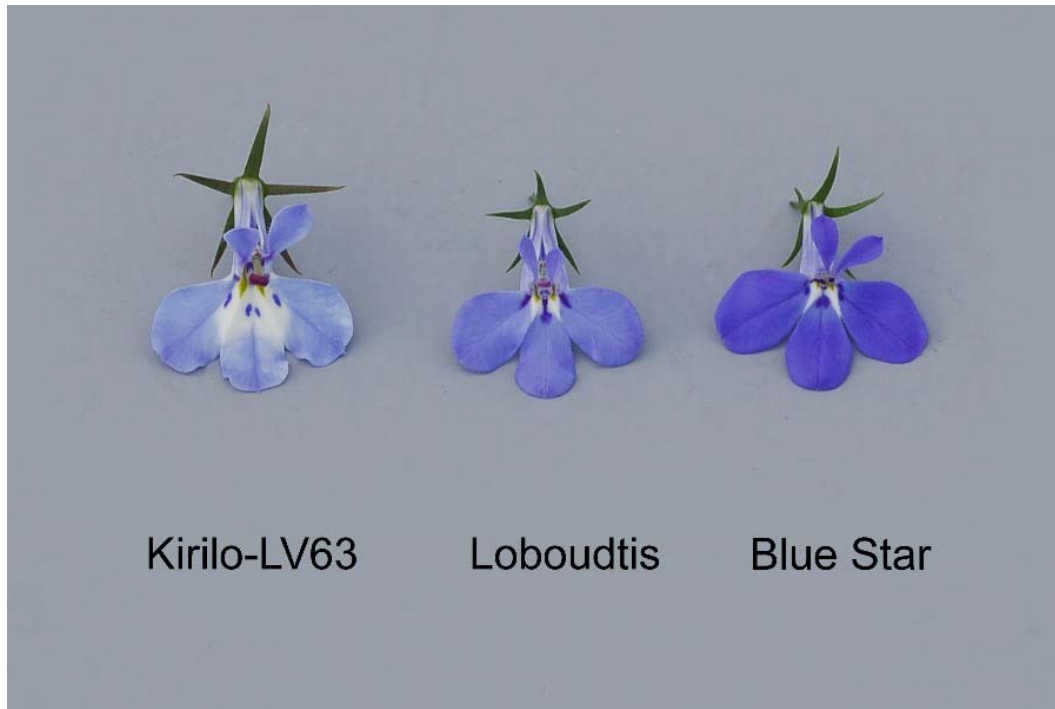
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kirilo LV63' is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder of Kirin Brewery Company Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. 'Kirilo-LV63' originated from a cross made in March 2003 in Tochigi, Japan, between an unnamed proprietary selection of *L. richardsonii* as the female parent, and an unnamed proprietary selection of *L. erinus* as the male parent. The initial selection was in October 2003 based on growth habit, freely branching, sterility, vigorous growth, and good heat and weather tolerance.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials were conducted in the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 11cm pots in a polyhouse. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kirilo-LV63'**

	'Kirilo-LV63'	'Loboudtis'*	'Blue Star'*
<i>Internode length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.6	2.9	3.4
std. deviation	0.57	0.29	0.51
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	9.2	5.7	8.8
std. deviation	0.42	0.67	0.79
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>			
upper lobe - upper side	96D	96C	96A-B
upper lobe - lower side	96D with 97B margin	96D with 97B margin	96B with 97A margin
lower lobe - upper side	96D	96C	96A-B
lower lobe - lower side	97B with 97A midrib	96D with 97B margin	96C with 97B margin

\* reference variety



Lobelia: 'Kirilo-LV63' (left) with reference varieties 'Loboudtis' (centre) and 'Blue Star' (right)

**LOBELIA**  
(*Lobelia erinus* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Butterfly Blue'  
**Application number:** 04-4328  
**Application date:** 2004/08/16  
**Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden, BV, Venhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Henry Lommerse, Mariahout-Laarbeek, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Loboudtis' (Laguna® Sky Blue)

**Summary:** 'Butterfly Blue' has a slightly larger plant than 'Loboudtis'. The peduncle of 'Butterfly Blue' is slightly longer than 'Loboudtis'. 'Butterfly Blue' has a larger corolla diameter than 'Loboudtis'. The flower of 'Butterfly Blue' is a slightly darker violet blue than 'Loboudtis'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated annual, spreading/trailing growth habit, medium green stem, absent or very sparse pubescence on the stem

**LEAF:** arranged alternately, simple type, linear to elliptic in shape, acute apex, attenuate base, serrate margin, medium to dark green, no variegation present, no petiole

**INFLORESCENCE:** raceme type, peduncle present, flowers almost continuously early in the season for a long amount of time



FLOWER: simple type, positioned axillary, erect attitude facing outward

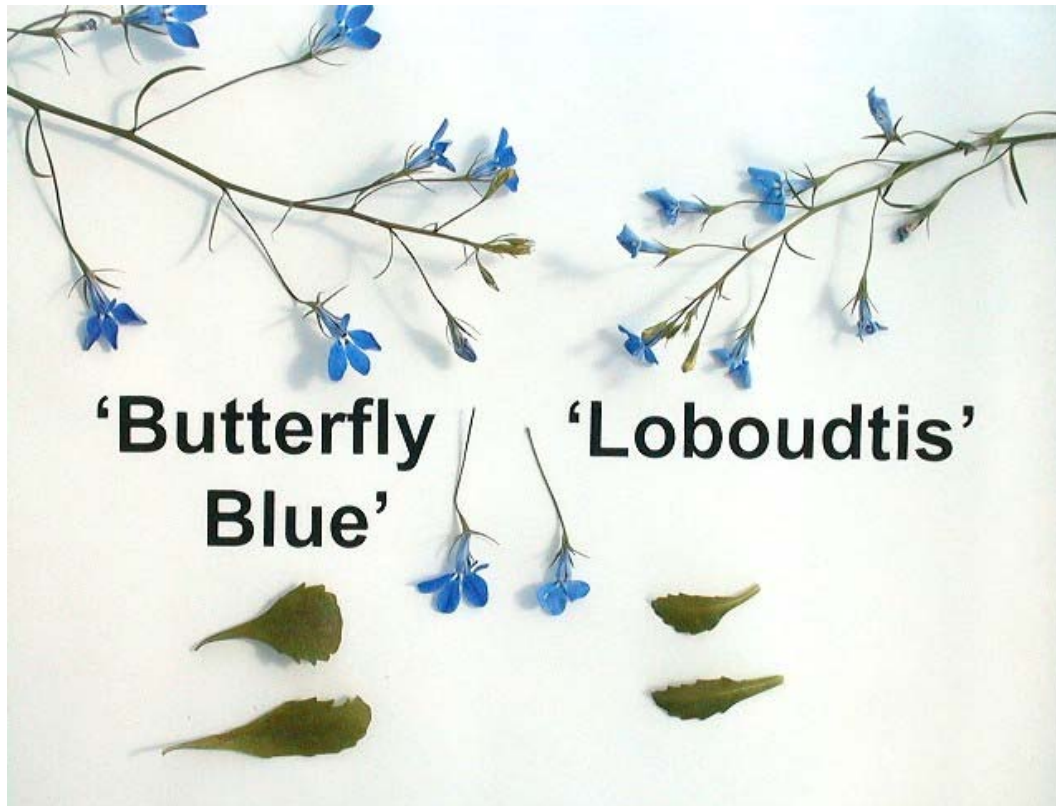
COROLLA: five lobes partially fused, medium size, bilabiate shape, violet blue inner side, violet blue (RHS 95C/96B) inner side of throat, violet blue outer side, violet blue (RHS 97A) outer side of throat

**Origin and Breeding:** The new cultivar was developed from a half-sib cross, KA-99-4/6, between two unnamed parental lines of *Lobelia* during 1998 in Mariahout-Laarbeek, The Netherlands. The F<sub>1</sub> seedlings were grown out in 1999 and evaluated over several years for flower colour, flower size and trailing habit. In 2003, the new variety was selected based on ease of propagation and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 10cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Butterfly Blue'**

	'Butterfly Blue'	'Loboudtis'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	13.17	11.00
std. deviation	2.47	2.00
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	29.50	26.29
std. deviation	2.43	1.98
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	22.67	17.43
std. deviation	2.02	3.34
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	15.29	13.14
std. deviation	1.80	0.90
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side of corolla	95C/96B	96C/D
outer side of corolla	97A	97A/B
* reference variety		



Lobelia: 'Butterfly Blue' (left) with reference variety 'Loboudtis' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Lobmounlila'  
**Trade name:** Arcade™ Mounding Lilac  
**Application number:** 05-4776  
**Application date:** 2005/04/22  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B. V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** D. van Kleinwee, Hoorn, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Loboudtis' (Laguna® Sky Blue)

**Summary:** 'Lobmounlila' has a more upright growth habit than 'Loboudtis'. The plant height of 'Lobmounlila' is taller than 'Loboudtis'. 'Lobmounlila' has a lighter green stem than 'Loboudtis'. The stem of 'Lobmounlila' has no anthocyanin colouration while it is weak to medium in 'Loboudtis'. 'Lobmounlila' has no anthocyanin colouration on the pedicel while it is medium in 'Loboudtis'. The flower colour of 'Lobmounlila' is violet while it is violet blue in 'Loboudtis'. 'Lobmounlila' has a slightly larger palate than 'Loboudtis'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright to bushy growth habit, strong vigor, strong degree of branching  
**STEM:** thin, medium green, absent of anthocyanin colouration, weak pubescence

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement, simple type, elliptic shape, acute apex, attenuate base, crenate and serrate margin, no variegation, medium green, weak pubescence on upper side

SEPAL: narrow triangular shape, anthocyanin colouration present

INFLORESENCE: raceme type

FLOWER: positioned both terminally and axillary, upright attitude, no anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel

COROLLA: upper lobe oblanceolate, upper lobe apex cuspidate, upper lobe violet on upper side and lower side, lower lobe obovate, lower lobe violet on upper side and lower side, small white lower lobe markings, small green brown (RHS 151A) palate

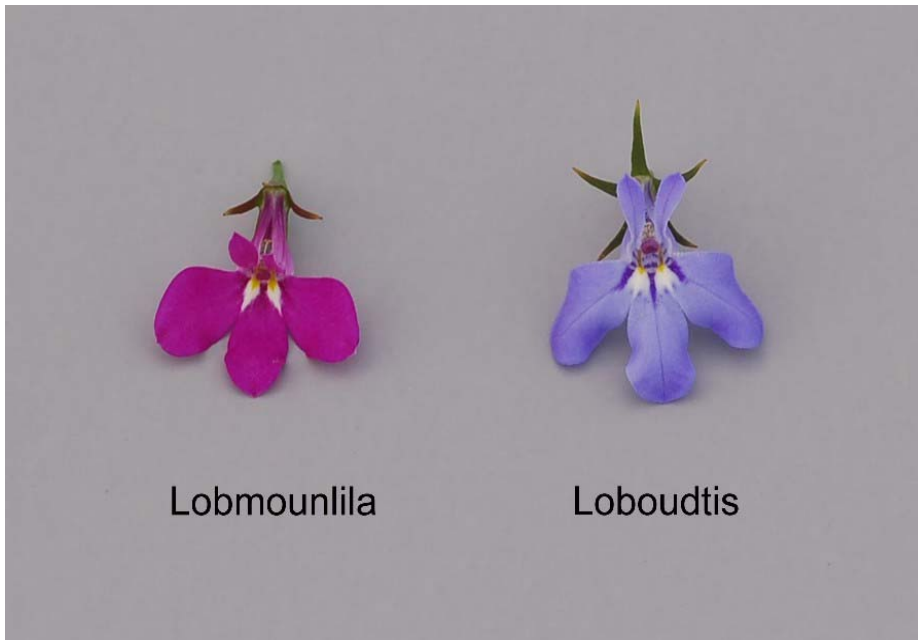
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Lobmounlila’ originated from a controlled cross made by the breeder during July 2000 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent A-925 and the male parent ‘White Star’. The initial selection was in May 2001 based on flower colour, plant habit, and early flowering.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials were conducted in the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 11cm pots in a polyhouse. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Lobmounlila’**

	‘Lobmounlila’	‘Loboudtis’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	27.1	21.8
std. deviation	3.10	2.82
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
upper lobe - upper side	N81A	96C
upper lobe - lower side	N81C-D	96D with 97B margin
lower lobe - upper side	N81A	96C
lower lobe - lower side	N81C-D	96D with 97B margin

\* reference variety



Lobelia: ‘Lobmounlila’ (left) with reference variety ‘Loboudtis’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Lobmounwi'  
**Trade name:** Arcade™ Mounding White  
**Application number:** 05-4835  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B. V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** D. van Kleinwee, Hoorn, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'White Star' and 'Lobantis' (Arcade™ Mounding Pink)

**Summary:** 'Lobmounwi' has a shorter plant height than 'White Star'. The stem of 'Lobmounwi' is thicker than 'Lobantis' but thinner than 'White Star'. 'Lobmounwi' has a light green stem while in 'White Star' it is dark green. The stem of 'Lobmounwi' has anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Lobantis' has none. 'Lobmounwi' has a medium green leaf while in 'White Star' it is dark green. The lower leaf of 'Lobmounwi' is shorter than 'White Star'. 'Lobmounwi' has more pubescence on the upper side of the leaf than the reference varieties. The upper lobe of the corolla of 'Lobmounwi' is oblanceolate while in 'Lobantis' it is elliptic. 'Lobmounwi' has a white flower colour while it is light blue violet in 'Lobantis'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, strong vigor, strong degree of branching  
 STEM: medium thickness, light green, weak anthocyanin colouration, weak pubescence

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple type, elliptic to obovate shape, obtuse apex with mucronate tip, attenuate base, serrate margin, no variegation, medium green, medium pubescence on upper side

SEPAL: narrow triangular shape, no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESENCE: raceme type

FLOWER: positioned both terminally and axillarily, outward attitude, no anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel

COROLLA: upper lobe oblanceolate, upper lobe apex cuspidate, upper lobe white on upper and lower side, lower lobe obovate, lower lobe white on upper and lower side, very small green brown (RHS 151A) palate

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Lobmounwi' originated from a controlled cross made by the breeder during July 2000 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent R 616 and the male parent 'White Star'. The initial selection was in May 2001 based on flower colour, plant habit, and early flowering.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials were conducted in the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 11cm pots in a polyhouse. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Lobmounwi'**

	'Lobmounwi'	'White Star'*	'Lobantis'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	22.0	28.8	20.8
std. deviation	2.29	3.86	1.78
<i>Lower leaf length (mm)</i>			
mean	3.7	6.9	3.1
std. deviation	0.51	0.95	0.27

*Corolla colour (RHS)*

upper lobe - upper side	white	white	76B-C with 76D margin
upper lobe - lower side	white	white	76B with 76D margin
lower lobe - upper side	white	white	76B-C with 76D margin
lower lobe - lower side	white	white	76B-D

\* reference variety



Lobelia: 'Lobmounwi' (left) with reference varieties 'White Star' (centre) and 'Lobantis' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Lobtrawi'  
**Application number:** 05-4777  
**Application date:** 2005/04/22  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B. V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** D. van Kleinwee, Hoorn, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'White Star'

**Summary:** *'Lobtrawi' has a semi-upright to spreading growth habit while it is upright bushy in 'White Star'. The branching of 'Lobtrawi' is sparser than in 'White Star'. 'Lobtrawi' has a thinner, lighter green stem than 'White Star'. The stem of 'Lobtrawi' has no anthocyanin colouration while in 'White Star' it does. 'Lobtrawi' has a medium green leaf while it is dark green in 'White Star'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright to spreading growth habit, strong vigor, weak degree of branching

STEM: medium thickness, medium green, absent of anthocyanin colouration, weak pubescence

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple type, elliptic and obovate shape, acute apex, attenuate base, serrate margin, no variegation, medium green, weak pubescence on upper side

SEPAL: narrow triangular shape, anthocyanin colouration present

INFLORESCENCE: raceme type

FLOWER: positioned both terminally and axillarily, upright attitude, no anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel

COROLLA: upper lobe oblanceolate, upper lobe apex cuspidate, upper lobe white on the upper and lower side, lower lobe obovate, lower lobe white on upper and lower side, small green brown (RHS 151A) palate

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Lobtrawi’ originated from a controlled cross made by the breeder during July 2000 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent A-925 and the male parent ‘White Star’. The initial selection was in May 2001 based on flower colour, plant habit, and early flowering.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials were conducted in the summer of 2006 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 11cm pots in a polyhouse. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Lobelia: ‘Lobtrawi’ (left) with reference variety ‘White Star’ (right)



**MANDEVILLA**  
(*Mandevilla* Lindl.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunmandecrikin'  
**Trade name:** Sun Parasol™ Giant Crimson  
**Application number:** 05-5074  
**Application date:** 2005/10/03  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Sunmanderemi' (Sun Parasol™ Mini Crimson) and 'Sunmandecrim' (Sundaville™ Red/Crimson Fantasy)

**Summary:** *'Sunmandecrikin' has denser pubescence on the stem than 'Sunmandecrim'. 'Sunmandecrikin' has a longer leaf blade than the reference varieties. 'Sunmandecrikin' has denser pubescence on the upper and lower side of the leaf blade than the reference varieties. 'Sunmandecrikin' has a larger flower diameter and shorter corolla tube than the reference varieties. 'Sunmandecrikin' has a slightly different flower colour and has a larger petal than the reference varieties. 'Sunmandecrikin' has a shorter calyx lobe than the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

PLANT: vine

STEM: medium in thickness, light green with light brown at base, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

LEAVES: opposite arrangement, oblong, acuminate apex, obtuse base, absent to very weak margin undulation, sparse to medium pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, medium green on upper side, light green on lower side, no variegation, weak to medium rugosity, medium to strong glossiness, petiole present

FLOWERS: raceme, pedicel green with weak anthocyanin colouration at base, trumpet shaped floret, semi-erect to horizontal attitude, anthers yellow, calyx with medium anthocyanin colouration at apex

PETALS: dark purple red to red on upper side, dark purple red with brown purple streaks on lower side, dark purple red with grey tones at entrance to corolla tube, orange brown inside throat, petals free to touching, very weak undulation of lobes and petal margin, entire to fringed margin, moderate reflexing.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunmandecrikin' originated from a cross made at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in June 2001. The female parent was the variety 'Sunmandeho' and the male parent was the breeding line M38-1. Seedlings obtained from the cross were grown in the glasshouse and evaluated in 2002. One seedling was selected based on its growth habit and flower colour. The selected plant was propagated vegetatively and grown in a pot trial from May to October 2004 in Japan.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Sunmandecrikin' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the fall of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 8 inch pots on May 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

## Comparison table for 'Sunmandecrikin'

	'Sunmandecrikin'	'Sunmanderemi'*	'Sunmandecrim'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	10.9	5.6	5.9
std. deviation	0.43	0.54	0.47
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	9.7	7.7	7.6
std. deviation	0.62	0.27	0.30
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side	46A-B	46A-B	46A with tones of 46C
lower side	53B blended with streaks of 184A	46A-D	46A with streaks of N155B, 55A-B at base
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
opening to throat	46A with grey tones	46A (darker than)	181A
inside tube	169A-B	169A and 163B-C	169A and 167B, with 163B at base
<i>Petal length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.2	3.4	3.4
std. deviation	0.27	0.09	0.26
<i>Petal width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.8	3.0	2.9
std. deviation	0.21	0.17	0.20
<i>Length of calyx lobe (mm)</i>			
mean	5.1	10.5	9.4
std. deviation	0.57	0.53	0.75

\* reference variety



Mandevilla: 'Sunmandecrikin' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunmandecrim' (centre) and 'Sunmanderemi' (right)



**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sunmanderemi’  
**Trade name:** Sun Parasol™ Mini Crimson  
**Application number:** 04-4512  
**Application date:** 2004/12/21  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Sunmandecrim’ (Sundaville™ Red/Crimson Fantasy)

**Summary:** ‘Sunmanderemi’ has a taller plant height and stronger plant vigour than ‘Sunmandecrim’. ‘Sunmanderemi’ has a narrower leaf blade than ‘Sunmandecrim’. ‘Sunmanderemi’ has an ovate leaf shape while ‘Sunmandecrim’ has an elliptic to oblong leaf shape. ‘Sunmanderemi’ has different colour on the lower surface of the petal than ‘Sunmandecrim’. The petals of ‘Sunmanderemi’ are free to touching while the petals of ‘Sunmandecrim’ are overlapping.

**Description:**

PLANT: vine, strong vigour

STEM: thin, light green with light brown at base, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence

LEAVES: opposite arrangement, ovate, acuminate to cuspidate apex, obtuse base, very weak margin undulation, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper side and lower side, dark green on upper side, light green on lower side, no variegation, weak rugosity, strong glossiness, petiole present

FLOWERS: raceme, pedicel green with weak anthocyanin colouration at base, salverform shaped floret, horizontal attitude, anthers yellow, calyx with medium anthocyanin colouration at apex

PETALS: dark purple red to red on upper and lower side, dark purple red at entrance to corolla tube, orange brown to light yellow brown inside throat, petals free to touching, very weak undulation of petal lobes and margin, entire to fringed margin, moderate reflexing.

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunmanderemi’ originated from a cross made at Yokaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in February 2002. The female parent was the breeding line M35-4 and the male parent was the breeding line M28-3. Seedlings obtained from the cross were grown in the glasshouse and evaluated in November 2002. One seedling was selected based on its growth habit and flower colour. The selected plant was propagated vegetatively and grown in a pot trial from May to October 2003 in Japan.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunmanderemi’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the fall of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into eight inch pots on May 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

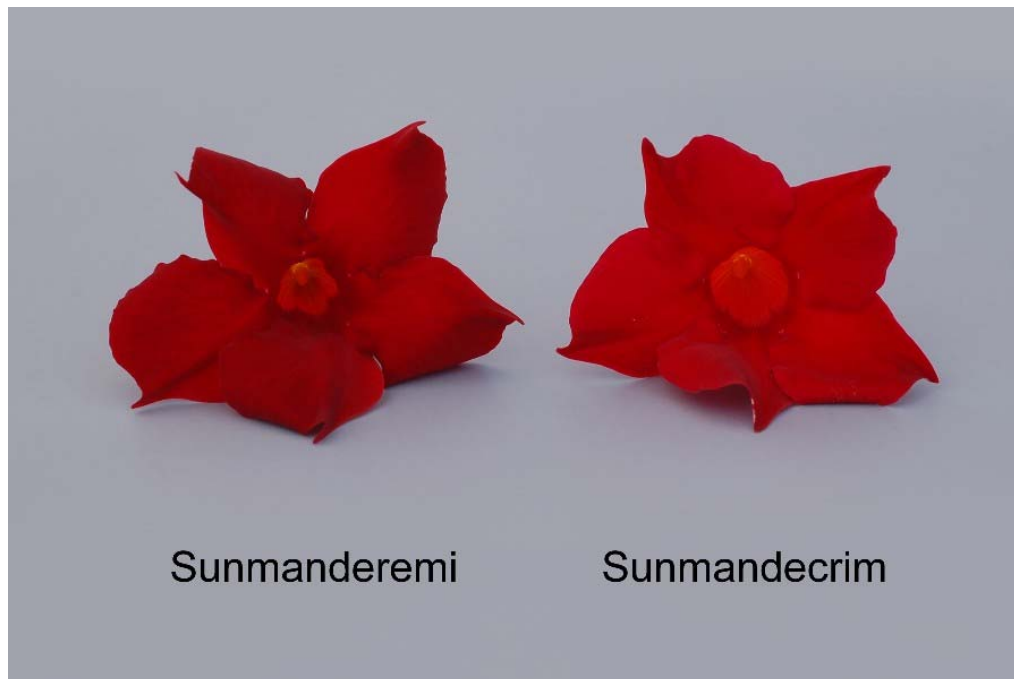
**Comparison table for ‘Sunmanderemi’**

	‘Sunmanderemi’	‘Sunmandecrim’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	90.7	67.1
std. deviation	2.50	16.04
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	4.3
std. deviation	0.26	0.51
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side	46A-B	46A with tones of 46C
lower side	46A-D	46A with streaks of N155B, 55A-B at base

*Colour of corolla tube (RHS)*

opening to throat	46A (darker than)	181A
inside tube	169A and 163B-C	169A and 167B, with 163B at base

\* reference variety



Mandevilla: 'Sunmanderemi' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmandecrim' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Sunmandetomi'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Sun Parasol™ Mini Pink
<b>Application number:</b>	04-4511
<b>Application date:</b>	2004/12/21
<b>Applicant:</b>	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunmandecos' (Sun Parasol™ Pink)

**Summary:** *'Sunmandetomi' has weaker plant vigour than 'Sunmandecos'. 'Sunmandetomi' has strong anthocyanin on the upper part of the stem while 'Sunmandecos' has weak anthocyanin on the new shoots and nodes. 'Sunmandetomi' has absent or very sparse stem pubescence while 'Sunmandecos' has dense pubescence. 'Sunmandetomi' has a smaller leaf blade than 'Sunmandecos'. 'Sunmandetomi' has less pubescence on the leaf blade than 'Sunmandecos'. 'Sunmandetomi' has a smaller flower diameter with less overlapping petals than 'Sunmandecos'. 'Sunmandetomi' has smaller petals than 'Sunmandecos'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: vine, medium to strong vigour

STEM: thin, medium green, strong anthocyanin colouration on upper part, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAVES: opposite arrangement, elliptic, cuspidate apex, cuneate to obtuse base, absent to weak margin undulation, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper side and lower side, dark green on upper side, light green on lower side, no variegation, weak rugosity, strong glossiness, petiole present

FLOWERS: raceme, pedicel green and red brown, trumpet shaped floret, horizontal attitude, anthers yellow, calyx with weak anthocyanin colouration, becoming stronger at apex

PETALS: purple red on upper side with light blue pink at base, blue pink on lower side with white streaks, purple red at entrance to corolla tube, yellow with streaks of yellow orange inside throat, petals touching, weak undulation of petal lobes, entire margin, moderate undulation of margin, weak to moderate reflexing.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunmandetomi' originated from a cross made at Yokaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in February 2002. The female parent was the breeding line M35-4 and the male parent was the breeding line M28-3. Seedlings obtained from the cross were grown in the glasshouse and evaluated in November 2002. One seedling was selected based on its growth habit and flower colour. The selected plant was propagated vegetatively and grown in a pot trial from May to October 2003 in Japan.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Sunmandetomi' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the fall of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 8 inch pots on May 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sunmandetomi'**

	'Sunmandetomi'	'Sunmandecos'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.9	12.0
std. deviation	0.49	1.10
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.6	6.5
std. deviation	0.32	0.58
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.1	10.4
std. deviation	0.54	0.64
<i>Colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N57D, 65C at base	N57C-D, N155B at base
lower side	64D with white streaks	64D with white streaks, 59D at margin
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
opening to throat	61C (streaks)	N57D with streaks of N57B
inside tube	9B with streaks of 17B	4A and 14A
<i>Petal length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	4.6
std. deviation	0.27	0.24
<i>Petal width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.9	4.4
std. deviation	0.15	0.21

\* reference variety



Mandevilla: 'Sunmandetomi' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmandecos' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

MISCANTHUS

**MISCANTHUS**  
(*Miscanthus sinensis* Anders.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Gold Bar'  
**Application number:** 04-4497  
**Application date:** 2004/12/06  
**Applicant:** Scott Christy, Scappoose, Oregon, USA and Maurice Horn, Portland, Oregon, USA and Michael V. Smith, Scappoose, Oregon, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Strictus'

**Summary:** 'Gold Bar' has a denser growth habit than 'Strictus'. The plant height of 'Gold Bar' is shorter than 'Strictus'. 'Gold Bar' has a smaller leaf than 'Strictus'. The leaf of 'Gold Bar' has bands of yellow which are more numerous and closer together than in 'Strictus'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, dense upright-bushy growth habit  
**STEM:** medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very weak pubescence, medium thickness, smooth shape

**LEAF:** arranged alternately, simple type, linear shape, acute to acuminate apex, sheathed base, entire margin with short sharp bristles, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, medium green upper side, light green lower side, variegated in bands, no petiole, upper side predominantly brown green (RHS 137C/D, 138B) with bands of light yellow (RHS 10C/11C)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Gold Bar' was discovered as a seedling produced by the open pollination of *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Strictus' in a cultivated area in a nursery in Scappoose, Oregon, USA in the summer of 1996. The variety was evaluated for seven years with the selection criteria being banding pattern, plant height and dense upright-bushy growth habit

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 35cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Gold Bar'**

	'Gold Bar'	'Strictus**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	34.9	53.4
std. deviation	4.34	8.11
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	20.6	37.4
std. deviation	2.07	3.42
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	0.67	0.98
std. deviation	0.11	0.07

\* reference variety



Miscanthus: 'Gold Bar' (left) with reference variety 'Strictus' (right)



**NINEBARK**  
*(Physocarpus opulifolius (L.) Maxim.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Mindia'  
**Trade name:** Coppertina™  
**Application number:** 05-4833  
**Application date:** 2005/05/04  
**Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, USA.  
**Agent in Canada:** Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jean-Paul Davasse, Angers, France

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Monlo' (Diabolo™)

**Summary:** 'Mindia' has a shorter plant height and narrower plant width than 'Monlo'. 'Mindia' has less dense foliage than 'Monlo'. 'Mindia' has slightly different colour on the upper side of the newly opened leaf blade and on the upper side of the mature leaf than 'Monlo'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright growth habit, medium branching density, sparse foliage density

**STEM:** red brown, ribbed on young stems

**LEAF:** alternate in arrangement, simple leaf type

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate, acute to acuminate apex, cordate and cuneate base, doubly serrate margin, weak lobing, shallow margin incisions, weak glossiness on upper side, strong degree of folding of newly opened leaves, brown with red tones on the upper side of newly opened leaves, brown with green overlay on lower side, medium anthocyanin on lower side of newly opened leaf, red-brown colour on the upper side of mature leaf, medium green-brown colour on the lower side of mature leaf

**PETIOLE:** present, strong anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** corymb, rotate shape, white on upper and lower side of corolla (RHS 155D), dark purple red seed pod (RHS 53A).

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Mindia' originated from an open-pollinated cross made in Angers, France. The female (seed) parent was 'Darts Gold' and the male (pollen) parent was 'Monlo' (Diabolo™). 'Mindia' was selected in the summer of 2000 based on foliage colour, compact growth habit, and branching characteristics.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Mindia' were conducted in an outdoor container trial during the summers of 2004 to 2006, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 shrubs of the candidate variety and reference variety. All plants were grown from 5" liners and planted into 2 gallon containers in May 2004 and transplanted into 3 gallon containers on July 2, 2004. Trials were arranged outdoors in rows with approximately 1 m spacing between plants. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 9-12, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Mindia'**

	<b>'Mindia'</b>	<b>'Monlo'</b> *
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	62.3	86.8
std. deviation	5.68	19.93
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	52.5	75.5
std. deviation	6.13	8.44
<i>Colour on newly opened leaf (RHS)</i>		
upper side	175A-B with red tones darker than 183A	166A with red tones close to 183B
lower side	177B with green overlay of 197B	197A with tones of 174A
<i>Colour of mature leaf (RHS)</i>		
upper side	200B blended with red tones of 183B	N200A (redder than)
lower side	197A - 148B	148B (more grey than)

\* reference variety



Ninebark: 'Mindia' (left) with reference variety 'Monlo' (right)





**OAT**  
(*Avena sativa* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Domingo'  
**Application number:** 04-4221  
**Application date:** 2004/06/16  
**Applicant:** Svalof Weibull AB, Svalov, Sweden  
**Agent in Canada:** SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Triple Crown'

**Summary:** 'Domingo' has a semi-erect juvenile growth habit while it is erect in 'Triple Crown'. The leaf glaucosity of 'Domingo' is weaker at the booting stage than 'Triple Crown'. 'Domingo' has a higher frequency of recurved/drooping flag leaves than 'Triple Crown'. The plant height at maturity of 'Domingo' is slightly taller than 'Triple Crown'. 'Domingo' has a intermediate panicle orientation while it is equilateral in 'Triple Crown'.

**Description:**

**SEEDLING** (5-9 tiller stage): semi-erect juvenile growth habit, absent to very sparse pubescence of lower leaf sheath and blade.

**PLANT:** medium to tall height, intermediate number of tillers, medium to late heading and maturity

**STEM:** absent to very sparse pubescence/hairiness above and below upper culm node, white straw, medium thickness

**LEAF** (at booting stage): absent to very sparse pubescence of the leaf margin, weak intensity of glaucosity, high frequency of plants with recurved/drooping flag leaves

**PANICLE** (just after heading): intermediate orientation, semi-erect to horizontal attitude of branches, pendulous attitude of spikelets, medium length

**LEMMA:** white colour at maturity, absent to very sparse pubescence on the lateral and dorsal surface, medium length

**GLUME:** weak to medium glaucosity at the green stage, mid-long

**KERNEL** (primary kernels from upper spikelets): white colour, medium width, medium length, medium groat pubescence

**DISEASE RESISTANCE:** moderately resistant to Black Loose Smut (*Ustilago avena*), Covered Smut (*Ustilago kollerii*) and Red Leaf Rust (*BYDV*), moderately susceptible to Stem Rust (*Puccinia graminis avenae*) and Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*)

**AGRONOMY:** good shattering resistance, good drought tolerance, good lodging resistance

**QUALITY:** medium protein, medium oil content

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Domingo' whose experimental designation is 'SW00448' was developed by Svalof Weibull AB, Svalov, Sweden. The variety originates from the cross SW 83-96 x SW 91-96, which took place in 1996. 'Triple Crown' is in the complex background of both parents. The breeding was a modified pedigreed method where a single plant was selected in the F<sub>4</sub> generation. Early generation selection was made using straw stiffness and other agronomic characters with later selection for yield and grain quality being done.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials were conducted during the summers of 2004 and 2006 in Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 8 rows with a row spacing of 15cm and row length of 6m. There were 2 reps arranged in a RCB design.

## Comparison table for 'Domingo'

	'Domingo'	'Triple Crown'*
Plant height (at maturity) (cm)		
mean	123.5	117.7
std. deviation	12.49	9.14

\* reference variety



Oat: 'Domingo' (right) with reference variety 'Triple Crown' (left)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bia'

**Previously proposed**

**denomination:** SW 00137

**Application number:** 04-4236

**Application date:** 2004/06/16

**Applicant:** Svalof Weibull AB, Svalov, Sweden

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

**Variety used for comparison:** 'AC Ronald'

**Summary:** 'Bia' has a less erect juvenile growth habit than 'AC Ronald'. The lower leaf blade, leaf margin and upper culm node of 'Bia' has less pubescence than 'AC Ronald'. 'Bia' has a higher frequency of plants with recurved/drooping flag leaves than 'AC Ronald'. 'Bia' is slightly taller in plant height than 'AC Ronald'. The glaucosity of the lemma of 'Bia' is stronger than 'AC Ronald'.

**Description:**

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

PLANT: medium to tall height, intermediate number of tillers, medium to late heading, medium maturity

STEM: medium pubescence/hairiness above and below upper culm node, white straw, medium thickness

LEAF (at booting stage): absent to very sparse pubescence of the leaf margin, weak intensity of glaucosity, high frequency of plants with recurved/drooping flag leaves

PANICLE (just after heading): equilateral orientation, semi-erect attitude of branches, pendulous attitude of spikelets, medium length

LEMMA: white colour at maturity, absent to very sparse pubescence on the lateral and dorsal surface, medium length

GLUME: medium glaucosity at the green stage, mid-long

KERNEL (primary kernels from upper spikelets): white colour, medium width, medium length, medium groat pubescence, sparse to medium hairiness of base, short to medium length basal hairs, medium length rachilla

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderately resistant to Black Loose Smut (*Ustilago avena*), Covered Smut (*Ustilago kollerii*), Stem Rust (*Puccinia graminis avenae*), Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*) and Red Leaf Rust (*BYDV*), resistant to cereal cyst nematode (*Heterodera avenae*)

AGRONOMY: good shattering resistance, good drought tolerance, fair to good lodging resistance

QUALITY: medium protein, medium oil content

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bia' whose experimental designation is 'SW 00137' was developed by Svalof Weibull AB, Svalov, Sweden. The breeding was a modified pedigree method where a single plant was selected in the F<sub>4</sub> generation. Early generation selection was made for disease resistance and grain quality, with later selection for yield, straw stiffness and other agronomic characters.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials were conducted during the summers of 2004 and 2006 in Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 8 rows with a row spacing of 15cm and row length of 6m. There were 2 reps arranged in a RCB design.

**Comparison table for 'Bia'**

	'Bia'	'AC Ronald'*
<i>Plant height (at maturity) (cm)</i>		
mean	105.4	95.5
std. deviation	6.64	5.57

\* reference variety



Oat: 'Bia' (top) with reference variety 'AC Ronald' (bottom)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

OXALIS

**OXALIS**  
(*Oxalis regnellii* Miq.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Jroxblavel'  
**Trade name:** Charmed Velvet  
**Application number:** 05-4537  
**Application date:** 2005/02/09  
**Applicant:** Józseph Retkes, Szombathely, Hungary  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Zinfandel'

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Jroxblavel' have larger leaves than 'Zinfandel'. 'Jroxblavel' has longer pedicels and larger corollas than 'Zinfandel'. The main colour of the corollas of 'Jroxblavel' is white with a purple blush, whereas it is yellow orange on the upper side and light yellow on the lower side for 'Zinfandel'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to semi-upright, presence of basal branching

STEM: light green, very weak anthocyanin colouration at the base of the stem, absent to very weak pubescence

LEAF: terminal location on shoot, shallow incision of lobe, no variegation, purple-black on upper side, dark purple on lower side, no pubescence on upper side, moderate pubescence in between veins of the lower side

CALYX: light green

INFLORESCENCE: scapose umbel, average of 3.6 open flowers

COROLLA: rotate to funnel form, white on upper and lower side with a purple blush, very weakly conspicuous veins

ANTHERS: yellow and brown

**Origin and Breeding:** The new oxalis variety 'Jroxblavel' was developed by the breeder Józseph Retkes in Szombathely, Hungary. It originates from a seedling selected from *Oxalis regnellii* in Hungary in 1993. The final selection was made in 2001 based on flower colour, foliage colour and excellent longevity.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Jroxblavel' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27 to 30, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Jroxblavel'**

	'Jroxblavel'	'Zinfandel'*
<i>Leaf diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.0	2.9
std. deviation	0.65	0.23
<i>Length of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	1.5
std. deviation	0.23	0.12

<i>Width of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	1.4
std. deviation	0.44	0.07
<i>Length of pedicel (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	1.0
std. deviation	0.41	0.20
<i>Diameter of corolla (mm)</i>		
mean	20.5	15.4
std. deviation	3.11	0.84
<i>Length of corolla tube (mm)</i>		
mean	9.6	6.7
std. deviation	1.35	0.67
<i>Length of corolla lobe (mm)</i>		
mean	18.6	11.9
std. deviation	1.78	0.74
<i>Main colour of leaf (RHS)</i>		
upper side	more purple than 202A	N200A and N187A blended
lower side	N79A	187A-B
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N155B	13B
lower side	N155B	13D

\* reference variety



Oxalis: 'Jroxblavel' (left) with reference variety 'Zinfandel' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Jroxburwi'  
**Trade name:** Charmed Wine  
**Application number:** 05-4536  
**Application date:** 2005/02/09  
**Applicant:** Józseph Retkes, Szombathely, Hungary  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** *Oxalis* sp.

**Summary:** Plants of 'Jroxburwi' are taller and have larger leaves than *Oxalis* sp. The upper side of the corolla of 'Jroxburwi' is white with a purple blush, whereas that of *Oxalis* sp. is light blue violet with white at the transition with the corolla tube.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to semi-upright, presence of basal branching

STEM: light green, moderate anthocyanin colouration at the base of the stem, very weak pubescence, moderate pubescence at the base

LEAF: terminal location on shoot, shallow incision of lobe, no variegation, purple on upper side, purple red on lower side, absent to very weak pubescence on upper side, moderate pubescence over entire surface of lower side

CALYX: light green with medium green at the base

INFLORESCENCE: scapose umbel, average of 7.2 open flowers

COROLLA: rotate to funnel form, white on upper and lower side with a purple blush, weakly to moderately conspicuous green veins

ANTHERS: light green yellow

**Origin and Breeding:** The new oxalis variety 'Jroxburwi' was developed by the breeder József Retkes in Szombathely, Hungary. It originates from a seedling selected from *Oxalis regnellii* in Hungary in 1993. The final selection was made in 2001 based on flower colour, foliage colour and excellent longevity.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Jroxburwi' was conducted in a polyhouse during the fall of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on October 4, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Jroxburwi'**

	<b>'Jroxburwi'</b>	<b><i>Oxalis</i> sp.*</b>
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	23.0	19.8
std. deviation	2.75	2.87
<i>Leaf diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	10.6	7.8
std. deviation	0.65	0.65
<i>Length of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	3.4
std. deviation	0.24	0.24
<i>Width of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	7.3	5.5
std. deviation	0.60	0.51
<i>Length of flowering shoot (cm)</i>		
mean	17.8	20.7
std. deviation	2.19	0.99
<i>Length of pedicel (cm)</i>		
mean	2.2	2.8
std. deviation	0.40	0.44
<i>Main colour of leaf (RHS)</i>		
upper side	duller than N79A-B	greyed 79A
lower side	lighter than N77A	greyer than N79B

Main colour of corolla (RHS)

upper side	whiter than 155C	76A-B
lower side	155C	76C-D

\* reference variety



Oxalis: 'Jroxburwi' (left) with reference variety *Oxalis* species (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Jroxfroja'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Charmed Jade
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4535
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/09
<b>Applicant:</b>	Józseph Retkes, Szombathely, Hungary
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Alba'

**Summary:** Leaves of 'Jroxfroja' are larger and the leaflets have larger terminal lobes than those of 'Alba'. 'Jroxfroja' has some anthocyanin colouration on the stems, whereas 'Alba' has none. 'Jroxfroja' has larger flowers than 'Alba'. The corolla of 'Jroxfroja' is white with a purple blush, whereas that of 'Alba' is white only.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to semi-upright, presence of basal branching

STEM: light green, weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration from the base to the middle of the stem, no pubescence

LEAF: very shallow to shallow incision of leaflet lobe, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, no pubescence

CALYX: light green

INFLORESCENCE: scapose umbel, average of 4.2 open flowers

COROLLA: rotate to funnel form, white on upper and lower side with a purple blush, weakly to moderately conspicuous light green veins

ANTHERS: yellow and brown

**Origin and Breeding:** The new oxalis variety 'Jroxfroja' was developed by the breeder Józseph Retkes in Szombathely, Hungary. It originates from a seedling selected from *Oxalis regnellii* in Hungary in 1993. The final selection was made in 2001 based on flower colour, foliage colour and excellent longevity.



**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Jroxfroja' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 26, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Jroxfroja'**

	'Jroxfroja'	'Alba'*
<i>Leaf diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	8.4	4.9
std. deviation	0.64	0.16
<i>Length of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	3.9	2.6
std. deviation	0.34	0.09
<i>Width of terminal lobe of leaflet (cm)</i>		
mean	5.9	3.0
std. deviation	0.69	0.12
<i>Length of calyx (cm)</i>		
mean	6.4	4.2
std. deviation	0.52	0.42
<i>Diameter of corolla (mm)</i>		
mean	25	20.9
std. deviation	2.62	2.02
<i>Length of corolla tube (mm)</i>		
mean	11.3	6.3
std. deviation	1.16	0.82
<i>Length of corolla lobe (mm)</i>		
mean	21.7	15.7
std. deviation	1.16	0.95
<i>Width of corolla lobe (mm)</i>		
mean	8.4	6.4
std. deviation	0.52	0.52
<i>Main colour of leaf (RHS)</i>		
upper side	greyer than 147A	137B-C
lower side	138A-B	greyer than 138B-C

\* reference variety



**Jroxfroja**

Charmed Jade

**Alba**

Garden Hardy White

Oxalis: 'Jroxfroja' (left) with reference variety 'Alba' (right)

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**PEACH**  
*(Prunus persica (L.) Batsch)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'V55061'  
**Trade name:** Vollie  
**Application number:** 06-5471  
**Application date:** 2006/05/05  
**Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jayasankar Subramanian, Neil W. Miles, William J. Lay and Oliver Bradt, Vineland Station, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Harrow Diamond', 'Redhaven', 'Bounty' and 'Cresthaven'

**Summary:** *Flowering buds of 'V55061' are generally isolated, whereas those of 'Harrow Diamond', 'Redhaven', 'Bounty' and 'Cresthaven' are generally grouped. 'V55061' has smaller petals than 'Harrow Diamond' and larger petals than 'Bounty' and 'Cresthaven'. The time of maturity of 'V55061' is much later than that of 'Harrow Diamond' and 'Redhaven' and slightly later than that of 'Bounty'. The fruit of 'V55061' is slightly flat in profile, whereas that of 'Harrow Diamond', 'Redhaven' and 'Cresthaven' is rounded, and that of 'Bounty' is ovate. The fruit flesh of 'V55061' is more firm than that of 'Redhaven' and 'Bounty'. The fruit of 'V55061' has anthocyanin around the stone, whereas that of 'Harrow Diamond' does not. The size of the stone compared to the fruit is smaller in 'V55061' than in 'Redhaven' and 'Bounty'.*

**Description:**

TREE: normal type, moderate vigour, semi-erect  
BARK: grey bark, grey winter bark

LEAF BLADE: very large, flat, tip recurved downwards, obtuse angle at base, acute angle at tip, no anthocyanin colouration, weak to moderate serration

PETIOLE: medium in length, normally more than two kidney-shaped nectaries

STIPULE: long

FLOWERING SHOOT: weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration, moderate density of flower buds, generally isolated flower buds

FLOWERING: mid-season to late, short period

FLOWER: campanulate

CALYX: red purple

PETAL: five, rounded, medium in size, blue pink, weak to moderate striping

ANTHERS: stamens equal in length to petals, presence of pollen

OVARY: always a pistil, stigma at same level or above anthers, pubescent

FRUIT: medium to large, slightly flat in profile, dimpled tip, asymmetric along the suture, moderately prominent suture, weak tendency to fall naturally, late maturing, short picking season

STALK CAVITY: shallow, medium in width

SKIN: orange-yellow ground colour, sparse to moderate pubescence, thin to moderately thick, bright red punctuated anthocyanin colouration covering about half of the skin surface

FLESH: strong to very strong adherence to skin, firm, yellow to orange-yellow, no anthocyanin, no anthocyanin directly under skin, anthocyanin colouration around the stone, not stringy, non-melting texture, intermediate acidity, intermediate juiciness

STONE: small to medium in size, elongated, red, absent or very low percentage of split or shattered stones, slight adherence to flesh

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderate resistance to canker (*Cytospora* spp.), moderate resistance to brown rot (*Monilinia frunicola*), susceptible to bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni*)

COLD HARDINESS: medium hardy

**Origin and Breeding:** The variety 'V55061' was developed at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Vineland Station, the tree fruit research station from the University of Guelph. The new peach variety arose from a cross between varieties 'Redskin' and 'Kalhaven', made in 1955.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'V55061' were conducted at the Vineland Campus of the Department of Plant Agriculture of the University of Guelph, Vineland Station, Ontario. The trial included 4 trees of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the the 1966 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'V55061'**

	'V55061'	'Harrow Diamond'*	'Redhaven'*	'Bounty'*	'Cresthaven'*
<i>Length of leaf (mm)</i>					
mean	150.3	126.5	112.8	130.4	126.6
std deviation	13.65	12.75	13.15	16.08	12.01
<i>Width of leaf (mm)</i>					
mean	38.0	36.7	35.0	40.1	32.5
std deviation	2.6	3.6	1.9	5.5	3.4
<i>Colour of calyx (RHS)</i>	147D	147D	60C	60D	60D
<i>Colour of petals (RHS)</i>	73C	65D	70D	62C	62C
<i>Ground colour of skin (RHS)</i>	16B	16C	13D	4B	1D
<i>Anthocyanin colouration of skin (RHS)</i>	33B	33B	48C	48C	45D
<i>Ground colour of flesh (RHS)</i>	16B	21B	19B	7C	18A

\* reference variety



Peach: 'V55061' (left) with reference varieties 'Harrow Diamond' (centre left), 'Redhaven' (centre), 'Bounty' (centre right) and 'Cresthaven' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'V851610'  
**Trade name:** Vitall  
**Application number:** 02-3105  
**Application date:** 2002/05/22  
**Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jayasankar Subramanian, Neil W. Miles and William J. Lay, Vineland Station, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Catherina', 'Babygold 5', 'Babygold 7' and 'Venture'

**Summary:** Flowering buds of 'V851610' are generally isolated, whereas those of 'Catherina', 'Babygold 5', 'Babygold 7' and 'Venture' are generally grouped. 'V851610' has smaller petals than 'Catherina'. The time of maturity of 'V851610' is much later than 'Catherina', 'Babygold 5' and 'Babygold 7', and later than 'Venture'. The fruit of 'V851610' is slightly flat in profile, whereas that of 'Catherina', 'Babygold 5' and 'Venture' is rounded, and that of 'Babygold 7' is ovate. The ground colour of the fruit skin of 'V851610' is orange-yellow, whereas it is greenish-yellow for 'Babygold 5' and 'Babygold 7', and cream-yellow for 'Venture'. The proportion of the fruit surface with anthocyanin colouration is very low in 'V851610', and very high in 'Venture'. Fruits of 'V851610' have no anthocyanin around the stone, whereas those of 'Babygold 5', 'Babygold 7' and 'Venture' do. The size of the stone compared to the fruit is smaller in 'V851610' than in 'Babygold 5' and 'Babygold 7'.

**Description:**

TREE: normal type, moderate vigour, semi-erect  
 BARK: greyed green bark, greyed green winter bark

LEAF BLADE: medium in size, upfolded, tip recurved downwards, right angle or nearly right angle at base, acute angle at tip, no anthocyanin colouration, absent to weak serration

PETIOLE: medium in length, normally more than two kidney-shaped nectaries

STIPULE: short

FLOWERING SHOOT: moderate anthocyanin colouration, moderate density of flower buds, generally isolated flower buds

FLOWERING: mid-season to late, short period

FLOWER: campanulate

CALYX: greenish yellow

PETAL: five, elongated, small to medium in size, light blue pink, absent to weak striping

ANTHERS: stamens equal in length to petals, presence of pollen

OVARY: always a pistil, stigma above anthers, pubescent

FRUIT: large, slightly flat in profile, dimpled tip, symmetric along the suture, low suture, weak to medium tendency to fall naturally, very late maturing, short picking season

STALK CAVITY: shallow to medium in depth, narrow to medium in width

SKIN: orange-yellow ground colour, sparse to moderate pubescence, thin to moderately thick, orange red marbled anthocyanin colouration covering less than a quarter of the skin surface

FLESH: strong adherence to skin, moderately firm, yellow to orange yellow, no anthocyanin, no anthocyanin directly under skin, no anthocyanin colouration around the stone, not stringy, melting texture, very sweet to intermediate acidity, intermediate juiciness to juicy

STONE: small to medium in size, ovoid, tan, absent or very low percentage of split or shattered stones, moderate adherence to flesh

DISEASE RESISTANCE: moderate resistance to canker (*Cytospora* spp.), susceptible to bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni*)

COLD HARDINESS: medium hardy

**Origin and Breeding:** The variety 'V851610' was developed at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Vineland Station, the tree fruit research station from the University of Guelph. The new peach variety arose from a cross between varieties 'New Jersey Cling 95' and 'V68051' made in 1985.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'V851610' were conducted at the Vineland Campus of the Department of Plant Agriculture of the University of Guelph, Vineland Station, Ontario. The trial included 4 trees of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 1966 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

#### Comparison table for 'V851610'

	'V851610'	'Catherina'*	'Babygold 5'*	'Babygold 7'*	'Venture'*
<i>Length of leaf (mm)</i>					
mean	112.7	143.7	151.5	156.8	144.4
std deviation	8.79	5.44	10.35	9.10	10.44
<i>Width of leaf (mm)</i>					
mean	35.7	36.5	46.0	43.9	37.8
std deviation	3.35	2.46	2.87	2.81	3.97
<i>Colour of calyx (RHS)</i>	147D	147B	60C	60D	60D
<i>Colour of petals (RHS)</i>	73C	65D	70D	62C	62C
<i>Ground colour of skin (RHS)</i>	16B	16C	13D	4B	1D
<i>Anthocyanin colouration of skin (RHS)</i>	33B	33B	48C	48C	45D
<i>Ground colour of flesh (RHS)</i>	16B	21B	19B	7C	18A
* reference variety					



Peach: 'V851610' (left) with reference varieties 'Catherina' (centre left), 'Babygold 5' (centre), 'Babygold 7' (centre right) and 'Venture' (right)



**PEAS**  
(*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Noble'  
**Previously proposed denomination:** 'Cebeco 4149'  
**Application number:** 05-4642  
**Application date:** 2005/03/23  
**Applicant:** Innoseeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** FarmPure Seeds, Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Eclipse'

**Summary:** *'Noble' is a semi-leafless, yellow cotyledon, field pea variety which has taller plants than 'Eclipse'. The petiole of 'Noble' is also longer than the petiole of 'Eclipse'. The stipules of 'Noble' have sparse flecking, whereas the reference variety has moderately dense flecking on the stipules. 'Noble' flowers later and matures later than 'Eclipse'. The pods of 'Noble' have weakly concave curvature, compared with 'Eclipse' which has straight pods with no curvature.*

**Description:**

PLANT: no stem fasciation, yellow green to green, no anthocyanin colouration, semi-leafless

STEM: medium length vine, no anthocyanin in axils

STIPULE: moderate waxiness of upper surface, moderate dentation, normal development, no rabbit-eared stipules, no anthocyanin colouration, sparse flecking

FLOWER: mid-season bloom, medium number of flower bearing nodes per stem, two flowers per node, white standard, level base of standard, acuminate apex of upper calyx lobe, medium length peduncle

POD: no thickened wall, parchment partially present, weak concave curvature, distal part predominantly blunt, yellowish green when fully swollen, no strings of suture, no anthocyanin colouration, 6 to 8 ovules

IMMATURE SEED: light to medium green

DRY SEED: simple starch grain, yellow cotyledon, no marbling, no spots on testa, no black hilum, spherical shape, no wrinkling of cotyledon, weak dimpling, medium size, mid-season to slightly later maturity

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Noble' originated from the cross Eclipse x 93206. The male parent 93206 was the result of the cross 88014-203 x Eiffel and 88014-203 resulted from the cross Scorpio x Ascona. In 2000 a single plant was selected, followed by line selection and replicated yield trials. The breeding process was carried out at a breeding station in Lelystad in the centre of The Netherlands. The selection criteria in breeding 'Noble' were yield, resistance to mildew, resistance to lodging and plant height.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Noble' were conducted in Westlock, Alberta during 2005 and 2006. The candidate and reference varieties were seeded in a 4 replicate randomized complete block design. Each plot consisted of 4 rows, spaced at 20cm. The plots were seeded to 6 metres and trimmed to 4m. Measured observations were based on 20 measurements.



**Comparison table for 'Noble'**

	'Noble'	'Eclipse'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	74.1	61.5
std. deviation	16.3	9.3
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	9.0	6.5
std. deviation	0.5	0.5

\* reference variety



Peas: 'Noble' (left) with reference variety 'Eclipse' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'SW Benefit'  
**Application number:** 05-4764  
**Application date:** 2005/04/21  
**Applicant:** Svalof Weibull, AB, Svalov, Sweden  
**Agent in Canada:** SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Majoret' and 'Carneval'

**Summary:** 'SW Benefit' has a shorter vine length than 'Carneval'. The stem of 'SW Benefit' has slightly more nodes than 'Majoret' and 'Carneval'. 'SW Benefit' flowers slightly earlier than 'Majoret' and 'Carneval'. The pod of 'SW Benefit' has a stronger degree of curvature than 'Carneval' but weaker than 'Majoret'. 'SW Benefit' has a pod with a blunt end while it is pointed in 'Majoret'. The cotyledon of 'SW Benefit' is yellow while it is green in 'Majoret'. 'SW Benefit' has a smaller seed size than 'Majoret'. 'SW Benefit' has better powdery mildew resistance than 'Majoret' and 'Carneval'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** stem fasciation absent, green, no anthocyanin colouration, semi-leafless, flowers early to mid season, early maturity

STEM: short to medium vine length

STIPULE: normal, absence of rabbit eared, green, waxy, small to medium size, sparse flecking

FLOWERS: white, medium size, one to two per node

POD: medium length and width, weak concave curvature, blunt distal part, green, parchment present, medium to high number of ovules, light green immature seeds

SEED: simple starch grain, yellow, round shape, smooth, small to medium size

AGRONOMY: strong lodging resistance, high yielding

QUALITY: average protein content

DISEASE: resistant to powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'SW Benefit' whose experimental number is SW 985804, was developed by Svalof Weibull AB, Svalov, Sweden. The original cross took place in 1997. A pedigree breeding method was used. The variety originates from a single plant selection in the F<sub>5</sub> generation. Selection criteria included yield, semi-leafless trait, stalk stiffness, seed colour and early maturity.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summers of 2004 and 2006 in Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 8 rows spaced 15cm apart with a row length of 6m. There were 2 reps arranged in a RCB design.

#### Comparison table for 'SW Benefit'

	'SW Benefit'	'Majoret'*	'Carneval'*
<i>Number of nodes (including first flowering node) at harvest</i>			
mean	21.2	19.2	19.7
std. deviation	2.46	3.06	3.09

\* reference variety



Peas: 'SW Benefit' (bottom) with reference variety 'Carneval' (top)

**Proposed denomination:** 'SW Carousel'  
**Application number:** 04-4183  
**Application date:** 2004/05/03  
**Applicant:** Svalof Weibull AB, Svalof, Sweden  
**Agent in Canada:** SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Carneval'

**Summary:** 'SW Carousel' flowers slightly earlier than 'Carneval'. The pod of 'SW Carousel' is smaller than 'Carneval'. 'SW Carousel' has a stronger curvature of the pod than 'Carneval'. 'SW Carousel' has better powdery mildew resistance than 'Carneval'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** stem fasciation absent, green, no anthocyanin colouration, semi-leafless, flowers early to mid season, very early maturity

**STEM:** medium vine length

**STIPULE:** normal, absence of rabbit eared, green, waxy, small to medium size, sparse flecking

**FLOWERS:** white, small to medium size, one to two per node

**POD:** medium length and width, weak concave curvature, blunt distal part, green, parchment present, medium number of ovules, light green immature seeds

**SEED:** simple starch grain, yellow, round shape, smooth, small to medium size

**AGRONOMY:** strong lodging resistance, high yielding

**QUALITY:** below average protein content

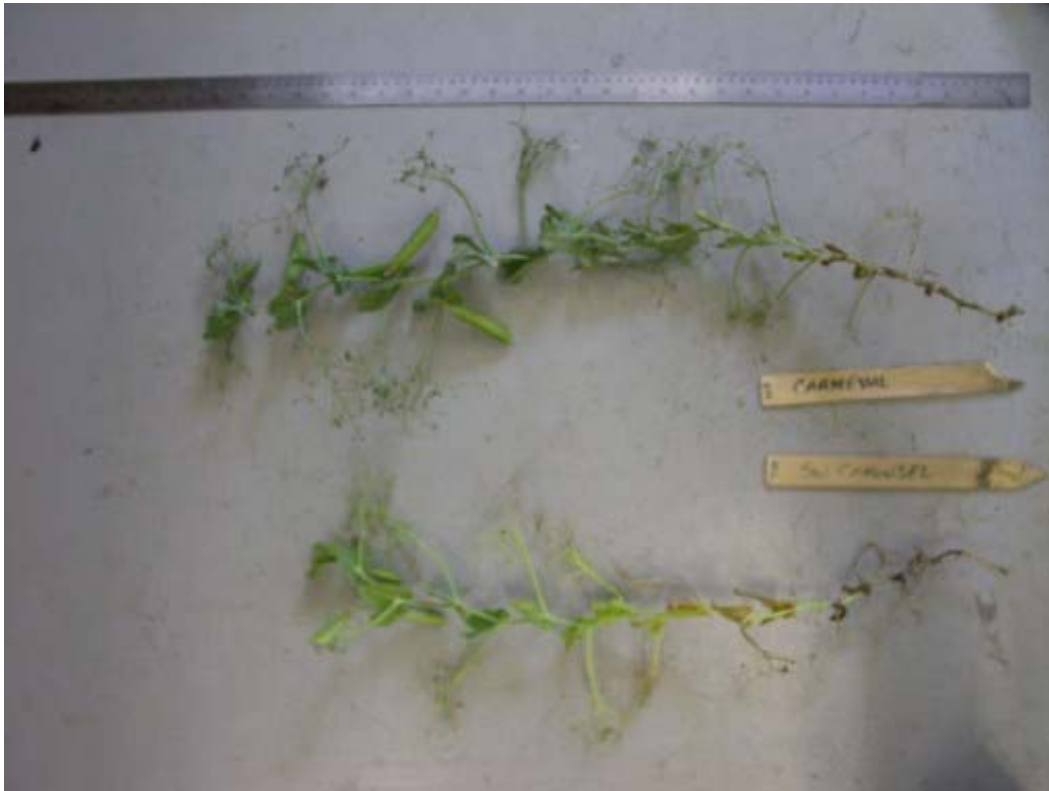
**DISEASE:** resistant to powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'SW Carousel' whose experimental number is SW 995848, was developed by Svalof Weibull AB, Svalof, Sweden. The original cross took place in 1995. A pedigree breeding method was used. The variety originates from a single plant selection in the F<sub>5</sub> generation. Selection criteria included yield, semi-leafless trait, stalk stiffness, seed colour and early maturity.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summers of 2004 and 2006 in Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 8 rows spaced 15cm apart with a row length of 6m. There were 2 reps arranged in a RCB design.

**Comparison table for 'SW Carousel'**

	'SW Carousel'	'Carneval'*
<i>Pod length (mm)</i>		
mean	67.6	72.0
std. deviation	6.27	4.44
<i>Pod width (mm)</i>		
mean	12.8	13.5
std. deviation	1.18	0.99
* reference variety		



Peas: 'SW Carousel' (bottom) with reference variety 'Carneval' (top)

**Proposed denomination:** 'SW Cartier'  
**Application number:** 04-4233  
**Application date:** 2004/06/17  
**Applicant:** Svalof Weibull AB, Svalof, Sweden  
**Agent in Canada:** SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'CDC Mozart' and 'Carneval'

**Summary:** 'SW Cartier' has a slightly longer vine length than 'CDC Mozart'. 'SW Cartier' has a greater number of nodes than 'CDC Mozart'. The stipule of 'SW Cartier' is narrower than 'CDC Mozart'. 'SW Cartier' has a shorter pod than 'Carneval' and slightly longer than 'CDC Mozart'. The number of ovules of 'SW Cartier' is greater than 'CDC Mozart'. 'SW Cartier' has better powdery mildew resistance than 'Carneval'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** stem fasciation absent, green, no anthocyanin colouration, semi-leafless, flowers early to mid season, early maturity

**STEM:** long vine length

**STIPULE:** normal, absence of rabbit eared, green, waxy, small size, sparse flecking

**FLOWERS:** white, medium size, one to two per node

**POD:** short to medium length, medium width, very weak to weak concave curvature, blunt distal part, green, parchment present, medium number of ovules, light green immature seeds

SEED: simple starch grain, yellow, round shape, smooth, small to medium size

AGRONOMY: strong lodging resistance, high yielding

QUALITY: average protein content

DISEASE: resistant to powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'SW Cartier' whose experimental number is SW A 5130, was developed by Svalof Weibull AB, Svalof, Sweden. The original cross took place in 1997. A pedigree breeding method was used. The variety originates from a single plant selection in the F<sub>4</sub> generation. Selection criteria included yield, semi-leafless trait, stalk stiffness, seed colour, powdery mildew resistance and early maturity.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summers of 2004 and 2006 in Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 8 rows spaced 15cm apart with a row length of 6m. There were 2 reps arranged in a RCB design.

**Comparison table for 'SW Cartier'**

	'SW Cartier'	'CDC Mozart'*	'Carneval'*
<i>Number of nodes (including first flowering node) at harvest</i>			
mean	20.2	18.3	19.7
std. deviation	2.61	3.20	3.09
<i>Stipule width (mm)</i>			
mean	25.4	30.3	26.6
std. deviation	4.75	5.27	9.60
<i>Pod length (mm)</i>			
mean	65.5	63.0	72.0
std. deviation	5.13	4.76	4.44
<i>Number of ovules</i>			
mean	7.8	6.6	7.5
std. deviation	0.82	0.96	0.82

\* reference variety



Peas: 'SW Cartier' (top) with reference variety 'CDC Mozart' (bottom)



Peas: 'SW Cartier' (bottom) with reference variety 'Carneval' (top)

**Proposed denomination:** 'SW Marquee'  
**Application number:** 04-4501  
**Application date:** 2004/12/10  
**Applicant:** Svalof Weibull AB, Svalof, Sweden  
**Agent in Canada:** SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Majoret' and 'Carneval'

**Summary:** 'SW Marquee' has a longer vine length than 'Majoret'. The number of nodes in 'SW Marquee' is greater than 'Majoret' and 'Carneval'. 'SW Marquee' flowers slightly earlier than 'Majoret' and 'Carneval'. The pod of 'SW Marquee' is shorter than 'Majoret' and 'Carneval'. 'SW Marquee' has a weaker pod curvature than 'Majoret'. The pod of 'SW Marquee' has a blunt end while it is pointed in 'Majoret'. 'SW Marquee' has a yellow seed colour while it is green in 'Majoret'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** stem fasciation absent, green, no anthocyanin colouration, semi-leafless, flowers early to mid season, early maturity

**STEM:** long vine length

**STIPULE:** normal, absence of rabbit eared, green, waxy, medium size, moderate flecking

**FLOWERS:** white, medium size, one to two per node

**POD:** medium length and width, very weak concave curvature, blunt distal part, green, parchment present, medium number of ovules, light green immature seeds

**SEED:** simple starch grain, yellow, round shape, smooth, small to medium size

**AGRONOMY:** good lodging resistance, high yielding

**QUALITY:** above average protein content

**DISEASE:** resistant to powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'SW Marquee' whose experimental number is SW A 5122, was developed by Svalof Weibull AB, Svalof, Sweden. The original cross took place in 1996. A pedigree breeding method was used. The variety originates from a single plant selection in the F<sub>5</sub> generation. Selection criteria included yield, semi-leafless trait, stalk stiffness, seed colour and early maturity.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summers of 2004 and 2006 in Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 8 rows spaced 15cm apart with a row length of 6m. There were 2 reps arranged in a RCB design.

**Comparison table for 'SW Marquee'**

	'SW Marquee'	'Majoret'*	'Carneval'*
<i>Number of nodes (including first flowering node) at harvest</i>			
mean	21.0	19.2	19.7
std. deviation	2.57	3.06	3.09
<i>Pod length (mm)</i>			
mean	63.1	71.7	72.0
std deviation	5.99	5.80	4.44

\* reference variety



Peas: 'SW Marquee' (bottom) with reference varieties 'Majoret' (middle) and 'Carneval' (top)

**Proposed denomination:** 'SW Sergeant'  
**Application number:** 04-4235  
**Application date:** 2004/06/17  
**Applicant:** Svalof Weibull AB, Svalof, Sweden  
**Agent in Canada:** SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Nitouche' and 'Carneval'

**Summary:** *'SW Sergeant' has a slightly longer vine than 'Nitouche'. The pod of 'SW Sergeant' is longer than 'Nitouche'. 'SW Sergeant' has a green seed colour while it is yellow in 'Carneval'. 'SW Sergeant' has better powdery mildew resistance than 'Nitouche' and 'Carneval'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** stem fasciation absent, green, no anthocyanin colouration, semi-leafless, flowers mid season, early maturity

**STEM:** long vine length

**STIPULE:** normal, absence of rabbit eared, green, waxy, medium size, medium flecking

**FLOWERS:** white, small to medium size, one to two per node

**POD:** medium to long length, medium width, very weak concave curvature, blunt distal part, green, parchment present, medium number of ovules, immature seeds light green

**SEED:** simple starch grain, green, round shape, smooth, small to medium size

**AGRONOMY:** strong lodging resistance, high yielding



QUALITY: average protein content

DISEASE: resistant to powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygoni*)

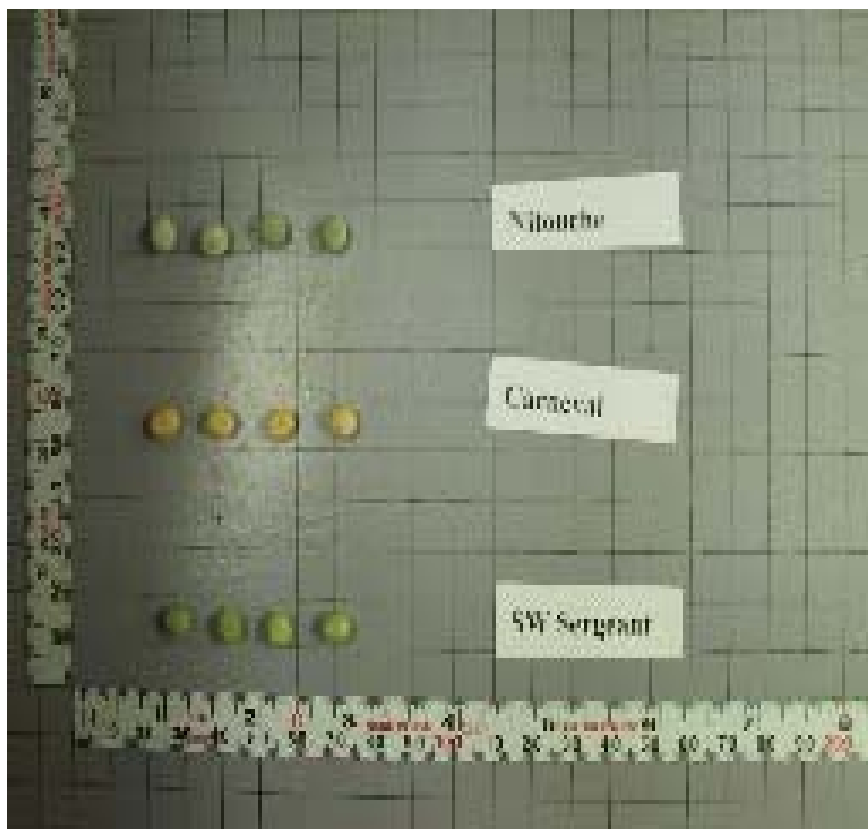
**Origin and Breeding:** 'SW Sergeant' whose experimental number is SW A 6154, was developed by Svalof Weibull AB, Svalov, Sweden. The original cross took place in 1997. A pedigree breeding method was used. The variety originates from a single plant selection in the F<sub>5</sub> generation. Selection criteria included yield, semi-leafless trait, stalk stiffness, seed colour and early maturity.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summers of 2004 and 2006 in Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 8 rows spaced 15cm apart with a row length of 6m. There were 2 reps arranged in a RCB design.

**Comparison table for "SW Sergeant"**

	'SW Sergeant'	'Nitouche'*	'Carneval'*
<i>Pod length (mm)</i>			
mean	73.3	68.0	72.0
std. deviation	5.63	7.67	4.44

\* reference variety



Peas: 'SW Sergeant' (bottom) with reference varieties 'Carneval' (middle) and 'Nitouche' (top)



**PELARGONIUM**  
*(Pelargonium xhortorum L.H. Bailey)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'KLEP03107'  
**Trade name:** Moonlight™ Dark Red  
**Application number:** 03-3513  
**Application date:** 2003/03/31  
**Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sil Niklas'

**Summary:** 'KLEP03107' has a shorter plant height than 'Sil Niklas'. 'KLEP03107' has a different colour in the middle of the upper side of the lower petal than 'Sil Niklas'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** medium height and width, medium number of inflorescences, stem green and medium in thickness

**LEAVES:** medium length and width, weak to medium lobing, open to closed base, dark green on upper side, no variegation, zone on upper side reddish brown and medium in conspicuousness, margin bicrenate, incisions shallow, weak to medium undulation

**FLOWERS:** medium length peduncle, inflorescence medium to large in diameter, medium to large number of open florets, medium to late time of flowering

**PEDICEL:** long, dark red in middle third, no swelling

**FLORET:** bud elliptic, floret medium to large in diameter, double, medium number of petals, margin entire

**UPPER PETAL:** medium to broad, red on upper side (RHS 43A), red on lower side (RHS 43B), very weak to weak striped markings, no white zone at base

**LOWER PETAL:** red on upper and lower side (RHS 46C), very weak to weak macule markings

**INNER PETAL:** red on upper side (RHS 43A), markings present.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'KLEP03107' originated from a controlled pollination between the seedlings F017 x Z 98162, made in Stuttgart, Germany in 2000. Seedlings were selected from the F1 progeny of the cross in 2001, based on criteria for flower colour, dark green foliage and plant habit and growth. 'KLEP03107' was evaluated at greenhouse trials during 2002 in Italy and Stuttgart, Germany. The new variety was assessed for plant growth and habit, pot performance, flower quality and early flowering. Outdoor trials were conducted in Stuttgart and Italy during 2002 to assess outdoor performance, flower number and tolerance to weather and diseases.

**Tests and Trials:** The detailed description is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, registration number 16071, purchased from the Bundessortenamt in Hannover, Germany. The trials were conducted in 2005. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart, 2001 edition.

**Comparison table for 'KLEP03107'**

	<b>'KLEP03107'</b>	<b>'Sil Niklas'*</b>
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.85	22.80
<i>Colour of upper side of lower petal (RHS)</i>		
middle zone	43A	46C

\* reference variety



Pelargonium: 'KLEP03107'



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PENSTEMON

**PENSTEMON**  
(*Penstemon hartwegii* Benth.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Pheni Ablos'  
**Trade name:** Phoenix™ Appleblossom  
**Application number:** 05-4659  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jason Jandrew, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'White Bedder'

**Summary:** 'Pheni Ablos' has shorter stem internodes, lighter green leaves and larger flower diameter than 'White Bedder'. The stems of 'Pheni Ablos' have very short, dense pubescence while those of 'White Bedder' have absent to very sparse pubescence. Within the inflorescence, 'Pheni Ablos' has two flowers per axil whereas 'White Bedder' has only one flower per axil. The flowers of 'Pheni Ablos' are white with light purple red along the margins of the corolla lobes while those of 'White Bedder' are only white.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: very short and dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, lanceolate, acuminate tip, entire and finely dentate margins, medium green on upper side, weak glossiness on upper side, sessile

CALYX: medium dense pubescence, no anthocyanin colouration

SEPAL: elliptic, entire margin

INFLORESCENCE: thyrse type

FLOWER: located both in axillary and terminal positions, two per axil, trumpet shaped (2 upper lobes and 3 lower lobes)

UPPER COROLLA LOBES: main colour is white on inner and outer sides, secondary colour is light purple red and located at margins of inner and outer sides

LOWER COROLLA LOBES: main colour is white on inner and outer sides, secondary colour is light purple red and located at margins of inner and outer sides

COROLLA TUBE: white on inner side

MARKINGS ON INNER SIDE OF COROLLA: absent

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Pheni Ablos' was developed by the breeder, Jason Jandrew, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds in California, U.S.A. as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. It originated from a cross made on August 2, 2002 between the proprietary female parent line designated '108-1' with scarlet flowers, and the proprietary male parent line designated '112-1' with lavender flowers. 'Pheni Ablos' was selected on May 3, 2003 based on its plant growth habit, flower colour and flower form.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Pheni Ablos' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at Bioflora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 6 inch pots on March 21, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10

plants of each variety on July 7, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Pheni Ablos'**

	'Pheni Ablos'	'White Bedder'*
<i>Stem internode length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.1	5.3
std. deviation	0.41	0.35
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	2.8
std. deviation	0.23	0.22
<i>Colour of inner side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main	155C	white
secondary	N57D	N/A
<i>Colour of outer side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main	155C	white
secondary	N57C-D	N/A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	155C	white

\* reference variety



Penstemon: 'Pheni Ablos' (left) with reference variety 'White Bedder' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Pheni Magna'  
**Trade name:** Phoenix™ Magenta  
**Application number:** 05-4662  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Breeder:** Jason Jandrew, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Cathedral Hot Rose' and 'Garnet'

**Summary:** *'Pheni Magna' has thinner inflorescence shoots than 'Cathedral Hot Rose' and broader, lighter green leaves and larger flower diameter than both reference varieties. The stems of 'Pheni Magna' have absent to very sparse pubescence while those of the reference varieties have very short and dense pubescence. The upper side of the leaves of 'Pheni Magna' are duller than those of the reference varieties. The main colour of the inner side of the corolla is dark blue pink for 'Pheni Magna' while it is lighter blue pink for 'Cathedral Hot Rose'. Secondary colour on the outer side of the corolla is white for 'Pheni Magna' while it is dark blue pink fading to blue pink for 'Garnet'. 'Pheni Magna' has less conspicuous markings on the inner side of the corolla than the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: absent to very sparse pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, lanceolate, acuminate tip, entire and finely dentate margins, medium green on upper side, weak glossiness on upper side, sessile

CALYX: medium dense pubescence, strong anthocyanin colouration on margin edge

SEPAL: ovate, fringed margin

INFLORESCENCE: thyrses type

FLOWER: located both in axillary and terminal positions, two per axil, trumpet shaped (2 upper lobes and 3 lower lobes)

UPPER COROLLA LOBES: main colour on inner side is dark blue pink, secondary colour on inner side is white and located in area of transition to corolla tube

LOWER COROLLA LOBES: main colour on inner side is dark blue pink, secondary colour on inner side is white and located in area of transition to corolla tube, main colour on outer side is dark blue pink to blue pink, secondary colour on outer side is white and distributed as streaks spreading outward from base

MARKINGS ON INNER SIDE OF COROLLA: very weakly conspicuous, purple, located on lower lobes

COROLLA TUBE: white on inner side

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Pheni Magna' was developed by the breeder, Jason Jandrew, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds in California, U.S.A. as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. It originated from a cross made on August 2, 2002 between the proprietary female parent line designated '110-1' with red flowers, and the proprietary male parent line designated '112-1' with lavender flowers. 'Pheni Magna' was selected on May 3, 2003 based on its plant growth habit, flower colour and flower form.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Pheni Magna' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at Bioflora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 6 inch pots on March 21, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 7, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Pheni Magna'**

	'Pheni Magna'	'Cathedral Hot Rose'*	'Garnet'*
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.2	2.4	1.6
std. deviation	0.39	0.19	0.25
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	2.8	2.7
std. deviation	0.30	0.33	0.13

*Colour of upper lobes of corolla (RHS)*

inner side - main	67A	61B	67A
inner side - secondary	white	white	white

*Colour of lower lobes of corolla (RHS)*

inner side - main	67A	61B with N57B tones	67A
inner side - secondary	white	white	white
outer side - main	67A-B	61B with N57B tones	67A
outer side - secondary	white	white	67A fading to 67D

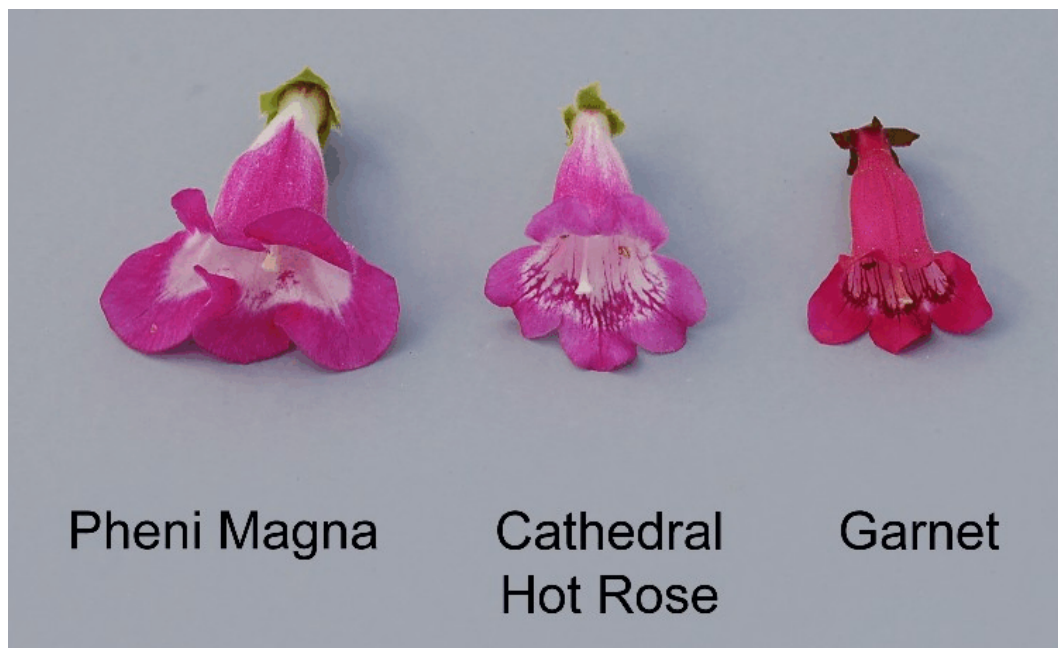
*Colour of markings on inner side of corolla (RHS)*

71B	61A	59B
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*Colour of corolla tube (RHS)*

inner side - main	white	white with faint 61B streaks	65D and 59B-C streaks
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\* reference variety



Penstemon: 'Pheni Magna' (left) with reference variety 'Cathedral Hot Rose' (centre) and 'Garnet' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Pheni Pinka'  
**Trade name:** Phoenix™ Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4660  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jason Jandrew, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Cathedral Hot Rose'

**Summary:** 'Pheni Pinka' has larger flower diameter than 'Cathedral Hot Rose'. The stems of 'Pheni Pinka' have absent to very sparse pubescence while those of 'Cathedral Hot Rose' have very short and dense pubescence. The upper side of the leaves of 'Pheni Pinka' are lighter green and duller than those of 'Cathedral Hot Rose'. The inner side of the

*upper lobes of the corolla of 'Pheni Pinka' is mainly white with dark pink red margins and dark purple red markings in the area of transition to the corolla tube while for 'Cathedral Hot Rose', it is mainly dark blue pink with white in the area of transition to the corolla tube, and purple and dark purple red markings, also in the area of transition to the corolla tube. The colour on the outer side of the corolla of 'Pheni Pinka' is mainly white with red pink streaks on the corolla tube while it is mainly blue pink with purple red tones and white streaks spreading outward from the base.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: absent to very sparse pubescence, at times moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, lanceolate, acuminate tip, dentate margins, medium green on upper side, weak glossiness on upper side, sessile

CALYX: dense pubescence, absent to strong anthocyanin colouration on margin edge

SEPAL: ovate, fringed margin

INFLORESCENCE: thyrse type

FLOWER: located both in axillary and terminal positions, two per axil, trumpet shaped (2 upper lobes and 3 lower lobes)

UPPER COROLLA LOBES: main colour on inner side is white, secondary colour on inner side is dark pink red and located at margins

LOWER COROLLA LOBES: main colour on inner side is white, secondary colour on inner side is dark pink red and located at margins, main colour on outer side is white, secondary colour on outer side is red pink

MARKINGS ON INNER SIDE OF COROLLA: strongly conspicuous, dark purple red, located in area of transition to corolla tube

COROLLA TUBE: white with dark purple red streaks on inner side, white with red pink streaks on outer side

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Pheni Pinka' was developed by the breeder, Jason Jandrew, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds in California, U.S.A. as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. It originated from a cross made on August 2, 2002 between the proprietary female parent line designated '104-3' with blush pink flowers, and the proprietary male parent line designated '105-1' with pink flowers. 'Pheni Pinka' was selected on May 3, 2003 based on its plant growth habit, flower colour and flower form.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Pheni Pinka' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at Bioflora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 6 inch pots on March 21, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 7, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Pheni Pinka'**

	'Pheni Pinka'	'Cathedral Hot Rose'*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.9	2.8
std. deviation	0.26	0.33
<i>Colour of upper lobes of corolla (RHS)</i>		
inner side - main	N155B	61B
inner side - secondary	51A	white
<i>Colour of lower lobes of corolla (RHS)</i>		
inner side - main	N155B	61B with N57B tones
inner side - secondary	51A-B	white
outer side - main	white	67B with N57B tones
outer side - secondary	52B	white



Colour of markings on inner side of corolla (RHS)

53B-C

61A and 59B

Colour of corolla tube (RHS)

inner side

white with 53A streaks

white with faint 61B streaks

\* reference variety



Penstemon: 'Pheni Pinka' (left) with reference variety 'Cathedral Hot Rose' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Pheni Reeda'  
**Trade name:** Phoenix™ Red  
**Application number:** 05-4661  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jason Jandrew, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Rubycunda'

**Summary:** 'Pheni Reeda' has denser pubescence on the stems and longer leaves than 'Rubycunda'. The upper side of the leaves of 'Pheni Reeda' are lighter green and duller than those of 'Rubycunda'. The main colour on the inner side of the corolla of 'Pheni Reeda' is red while it is darker red for 'Rubycunda'. The main colour on the lower side of the corolla of 'Pheni Reeda' is red with dark pink red tones and red pink streaks while it is darker red with dark pink red for 'Rubycunda'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: very short and moderate to dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, lanceolate, acuminate tip, entire and finely dentate margins, medium green on upper side, weak glossiness on upper side, sessile

CALYX: moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration on margin edge

SEPAL: ovate, entire margin

INFLORESCENCE: thyrse type

FLOWER: located both in axillary and terminal positions, two per axil, trumpet shaped (2 upper lobes and 3 lower lobes)

UPPER COROLLA LOBES: main colour on inner side is red, secondary colour on inner side is white and located in area of transition to corolla tube

LOWER COROLLA LOBES: main colour on inner side is red, secondary colour on inner side is white and located in area of transition to corolla tube, main colour on outer side is red with dark pink red tones, secondary colour on outer side is red pink

MARKINGS ON INNER SIDE OF COROLLA: very weakly conspicuous, located in corolla tube

COROLLA TUBE: white on inner side, red pink streaks on outer side

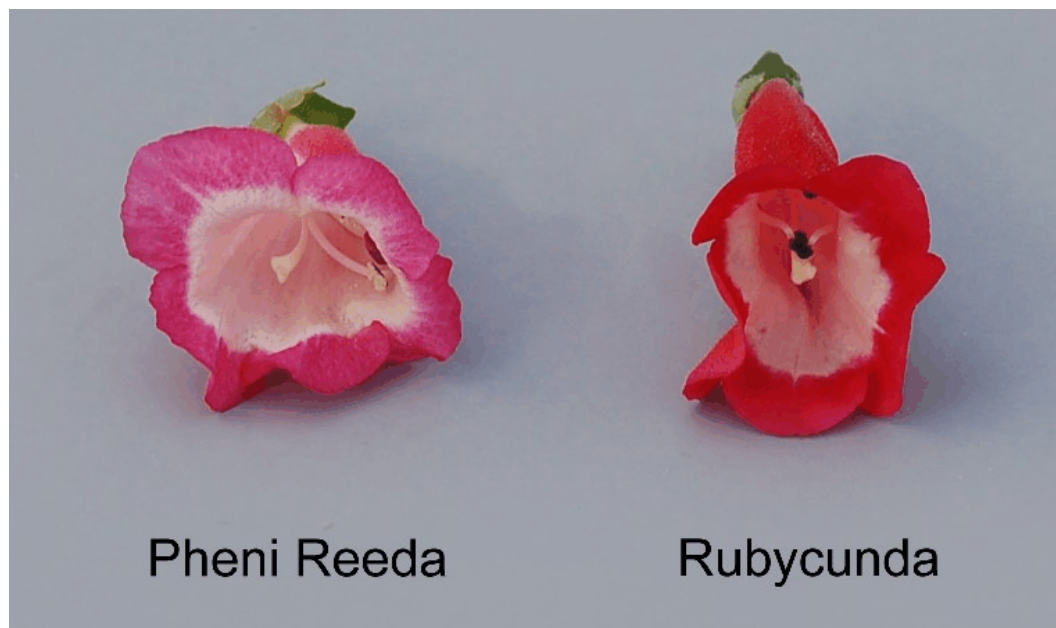
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Pheni Reeda' was developed by the breeder, Jason Jandrew, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds in California, U.S.A. as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. It originated from a cross made on August 2, 2002 between the proprietary female parent line designated '106-1' with dark pink flowers, and the proprietary male parent line designated '109-2' with red flowers. 'Pheni Reeda' was selected on May 3, 2003 based on its plant growth habit, flower colour and flower form.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Pheni Reeda' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at Bioflora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 6 inch pots on March 21, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 7, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Pheni Reeda'**

	'Pheni Reeda'	'Rubycunda'
<i>Colour of upper lobes of corolla (RHS)</i>		
inner side - main	closest to 47B	46C
inner side - secondary	white	white
<i>Colour of lower lobes of corolla (RHS)</i>		
inner side - main	closest to 47B	46C
inner side - secondary	white	white
outer side - main	47B with 52A tones	46C and 47A
outer side - secondary	52B streaks	51A

\* reference variety



Penstemon: 'Pheni Reeda' (light) with reference variety 'Rubycunda' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Pheni Vio'  
**Trade name:** Phoenix™ Violet  
**Application number:** 05-4663  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jason Jandrew, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Cathedral Hot Rose' and 'Pheni Magna' (Phoenix™ Magenta)

**Summary:** *The stems of 'Pheni Vio' have very short, dense pubescence while those of 'Pheni Magna' have absent to very sparse pubescence. The upper side of the leaves of 'Pheni Vio' are lighter green and duller than those of 'Cathedral Hot Rose'. The main colour on the inner side of the corolla is violet for 'Pheni Vio' while it is blue pink for 'Cathedral Hot Rose' and lighter purple for 'Pheni Magna'. 'Pheni Vio' has less conspicuous markings on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'Cathedral Hot Rose'. The lower side of the corolla is violet with darker violet streaks spreading outwards from the base while it is blue pink with purple red tones and white streaks spreading outward from the base for 'Cathedral Hot Rose' and purple to blue pink with white streaks spreading outward from the base for 'Pheni Magna'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright growth habit

**STEM:** very short and dense pubescence, at times moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF:** opposite arrangement along stem, lanceolate, acuminate tip, dentate margins, medium green on upper side, weak glossiness on upper side, sessile

**CALYX:** dense pubescence, strong anthocyanin colouration on margins

**SEPAL:** elliptic, entire margin

**INFLORESCENCE:** thyrse type

**FLOWER:** located both in axillary and terminal positions, more than two per axil, trumpet shaped (2 upper lobes and

3 lower lobes)

UPPER COROLLA LOBES: main colour on inner side is violet, secondary colour on inner side is white and located in area of transition to corolla tube

LOWER COROLLA LOBES: main colour on inner side is violet, secondary colour on inner side is white and located in area of transition to corolla tube, main colour on outer side is violet with pink tones, secondary colour on outer side is white and distributed as streaks spreading outward from the base

MARKINGS ON INNER SIDE OF COROLLA: absent to very weakly conspicuous

COROLLA TUBE: white on inner side

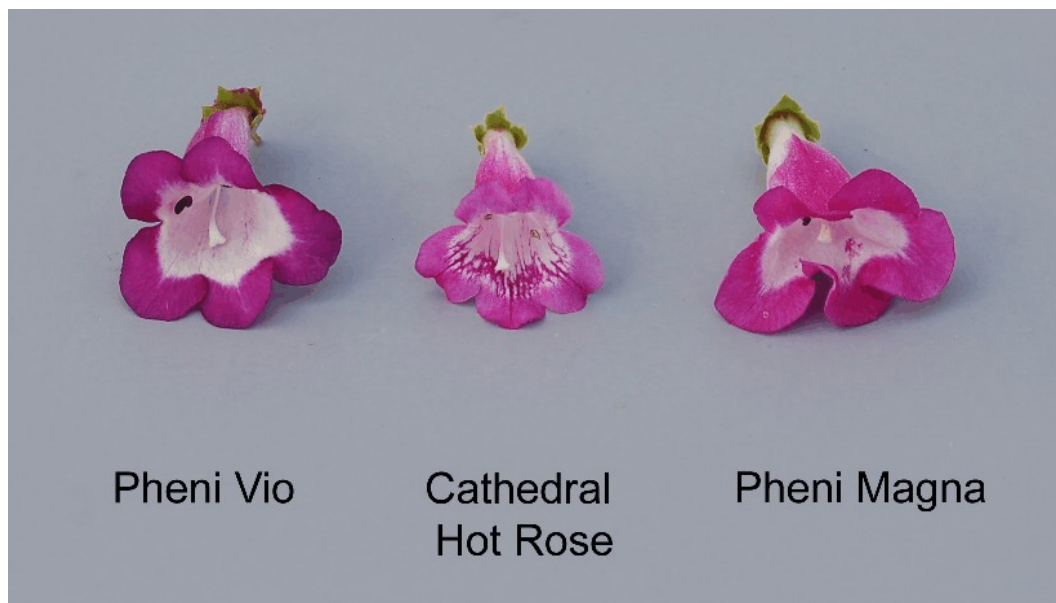
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Pheni Vio' was developed by the breeder, Jason Jandrew, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds in California, U.S.A. as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. It originated from a cross made on August 2, 2002 between the proprietary female parent line designated '103-3' with white flowers, and the proprietary male parent line designated '114-1' with violet flowers. 'Pheni Vio' was selected on May 3, 2003 based on its plant growth habit, flower colour and flower form.

**Tests and Trials:** The comparative test and trial of 'Pheni Vio' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at Bioflora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 6 inch pots on March 21, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 7, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Pheni Vio'**

	'Pheni Vio'	'Cathedral Hot Rose'*	'Pheni Magna'*
<i>Colour of upper lobes of corolla (RHS)</i>			
inner side - main	N78A	61B	67A
inner side - secondary	white	white	white
<i>Colour of lower lobes of corolla (RHS)</i>			
inner side - main	N78A	61B with N57B tones	67A
inner side - secondary	white	white	white
outer side - main	more pink than N78A	67B with N57B tones	67A-B
outer side - secondary	N78A streaks	white	white
<i>Colour of markings on inner side of corolla (RHS)</i>			
	N/A	61A	71B
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	white with purple tones	white with faint 61B streaks	white

\* reference variety



Penstemon: 'Pheni Vio' (left) with reference varieties 'Cathedral Hot Rose' (centre) and 'Pheni Magna' (right)



**PETUNIA**  
*(Petunia xhybrida)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balsunhopi'  
**Trade name:** Suncatcher™ Hot Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4564  
**Application date:** 2005/02/10  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Jam Hopink' (Jamboree™ Hot Pink)

**Summary:** *'Balsunhopi' has a more creeping growth habit and a shorter plant height than 'Jam Hopink'. 'Balsunhopi' has a longer sepal length than 'Jam Hopink'. 'Balsunhopi' has slightly different colour on the upper side of the corolla and darker overall colour on the lower side than 'Jam Hopink'. 'Balsunhopi' has a shorter corolla tube than 'Jam Hopink'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright to creeping growth habit, short, narrow to medium width

**SHOOTS:** medium thickness, short, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** long, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, no blistering, petiole medium in length

**SEPALS:** very long, narrow to medium width, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWERS:** long pedicel, single corolla, medium to large diameter, trumpet shape

**COROLLA:** moderate lobing, purple red on upper side, blue pink on lower side, veins red and very weakly conspicuous, margin with moderate undulation

**COROLLA TUBE:** short to medium, white on inner side, veins medium to strong in conspicuousness

**ANTHERS:** yellowish white before pollen dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balsunhopi' originated from a controlled cross made on June 25, 2002, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary petunia selection designated 054-10, characterized by its hot pink flower colour, dark green leaf colour and mounded trailing habit. The male parent was the variety 'Kakegawa S57', characterized by its lavender flower colour and trailing, medium branching growth habit. The initial selection was made on March 28, 2003. Asexual production since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balsunhopi' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

## Comparison table for 'Balsunhopi'

	'Balsunhopi'	'Jam Hopink'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	11.0	21.0
std. deviation	1.03	8.21
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	29.0	16.8
std. deviation	2.36	1.75
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N66B	N74A (more pink than)
lower side	68B	N66D, paler towards base of tube
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	155C	75B-C (upper throat), 155C (inside corolla tube)
<i>Length of corolla tube (mm)</i>		
mean	24.4	28.8
std. deviation	2.22	1.69

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Balsunhopi' (left) with reference variety 'Jam Hopink' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Keiametsum'  
**Trade name:** Surfina® Baby Purple Compact  
**Application number:** 05-4649  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Keipabukas' (Surfina® Patio Blue) and 'Balsundeum' (Suncatcher™ Deep Plum)

**Summary:** 'Keiametsum' has a less upright growth habit than the reference varieties. 'Keiametsum' has a longer shoot length than 'Keipabukas'. 'Keiametsum' has darker leaf colour than 'Keipabukas'. 'Keiametsum' differs from the reference varieties in flower colour. 'Keiametsum' has less conspicuous veins on the upper side of the corolla than 'Balsundeum'. The anthers of 'Keiametsum' are yellowish-white before dehiscence while the anthers of 'Balsundeum' are light blue.

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, medium height, medium to wide width

SHOOTS: thin, medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, elliptic, narrow to broad acute apex, no variegation, dark green on upper side, no blistering, petiole short to medium length

SEPALS: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, linear to elliptic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: short to medium length pedicel, single corolla, small to medium diameter, funnel form

COROLLA: moderate lobing, violet on upper and lower side, veins purple and very weak in conspicuousness, margin with medium to strong undulation

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, violet to light blue violet on inner side, veins medium in conspicuousness

ANTHERS: yellowish white before and after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Keiametsum' originated from a controlled cross between unnamed breeding lines, made in September 2000, at Sawara-shi, Chiba-ken, Japan. In April 2001, 100 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In July 2001, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Keiametsum' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Keiametsum'**

	'Keiametsum'	'Keipabukas'*	'Balsundeum'*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	24.1	9.3	21.8
std. deviation	2.74	1.61	2.07
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	6.2	5.7	14.5
std. deviation	2.90	4.00	4.25
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N81A with tones of N80A	N87A	N74A (redder than)
lower side	77B	N87C-D	77A-B
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	N82C to 85A	85A-B and N155B	77A

\* reference variety





Petunia: 'Keiametsum' (left) with reference varieties 'Keipabukas' (centre) and 'Balsundeum' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Keipamipahas'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia® Patio Misty Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4650  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Whip Ablos' (Whispers™ Appleblossom) and 'Keipawhihis' (Surfinia® Patio White)

**Summary:** 'Keipamipahas' has a shorter sepal length than 'Whip Ablos' and longer sepal length than 'Keipawhihis'. 'Keipamipahas' has a shorter pedicel and smaller flower diameter than 'Whip Ablos'. 'Keipamipahas' has a shorter corolla tube and different flower colour than the reference varieties.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright growth habit, medium to tall height, very narrow to narrow width

**SHOOTS:** thin, short, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** short to medium length, medium width, ovate to elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering, petiole short in length

**SEPALS:** short in length, narrow width, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWERS:** short pedicel, single corolla, very small to small diameter, trumpet shape

**COROLLA:** weak to moderate lobing, white on upper side with violet secondary colour at the margin, violet on lower side, veins yellow green and very weak in conspicuousness, margin with weak undulation

**COROLLA TUBE:** very short to short, white on inner side, veins weak in conspicuousness

**ANTHERS:** cream before and after pollen dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Keipamipahas' originated from a controlled cross between unnamed breeding lines, made in September 2001, at Sawara-shi, Chiba-ken, Japan. In April 2002, 100 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In July 2002, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Keipamipahas' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Keipamipahas'**

	'Keipamipahas'	'Whip Ablos'*	'Keipawhihis'*
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	13.3	17.5	9.9
std. deviation	0.95	1.18	0.88
<i>Pedical length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.6	3.0	1.5
std. deviation	0.17	0.59	0.14
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.6	5.2	4.3
std. deviation	0.17	0.30	0.23
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	155B, N155B around veins	76C (more pink than)	white
lower side	75B-C	76D	white
<i>Secondary colour on corolla (RHS)</i>			
inner side	75A-B	N74D	n/a
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	155B	155C	154D
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	17.7	26.0	24.2
std. deviation	0.67	0.94	1.14

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Keipamipihis' (left) with reference varieties 'Whip Ablos' (centre) and 'Keipawhihis' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Keipawhihis'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia® Patio White  
**Application number:** 05-4651  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Revolution White' (Surfinia® White) and 'Keipamipihis' (Surfinia® Patio Misty Pink)

**Summary:** 'Keipawhihis' has a more upright growth habit than 'Revolution White' and a less upright growth habit than 'Keipamipihis'. 'Keipawhihis' has a shorter, narrower sepal than 'Revolution White'. 'Keipawhihis' has a linear sepal shape with a straight margin while 'Revolution White' has an elliptic sepal shape with an undulating margin. 'Keipawhihis' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Revolution White'. 'Keipawhihis' has a white corolla while 'Keipamipihis' has a white and violet corolla. 'Keipawhihis' has weaker undulation of the corolla margin than 'Revolution White' and stronger undulation than 'Keipamipihis'. 'Keipawhihis' has less conspicuous veins in the corolla tube than 'Revolution White'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright growth habit, medium height, narrow to medium width

**SHOOTS:** thin, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** medium length, medium to wide, ovate, broad acute and obtuse apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering, petiole medium to long

**SEPALS:** very short to short, narrow width, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: short pedicel, single corolla, small diameter, trumpet shape

COROLLA: moderate lobing, white on upper and lower side, veins purple and green, veins very weak in conspicuousness, margin with medium undulation

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium, yellow green on inner side, veins very weak in conspicuousness

ANTHERS: yellowish-white before pollen dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Keipawhihis' originated from a controlled cross between unnamed breeding lines, made in September 2001, at Sawara-shi, Chiba-ken, Japan. In April 2002, 100 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In July 2002, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Keipawhihis' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Keipawhihis'**

	'Keipawhihis'	'Revolution White'*	'Keipamipihis'*
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	10.9	8.8	2.8
std. deviation	3.87	2.15	0.79
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	9.9	19.5	13.3
std. deviation	0.88	1.35	0.95
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>			
mean	2.4	6.2	2.2
std. deviation	0.52	0.63	0.42
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.3	6.5	3.6
std. deviation	0.23	0.33	0.17
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	white	white	75A-B
lower side	white	white	75B-C
<i>Secondary colour on corolla (RHS)</i>			
inner side	n/a	n/a	N155B and 155B
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	154D	160A	155B

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Keipawhihis' (left) with reference varieties 'Revolution White' (centre) and 'Keipamipihis' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kersamfan'  
**Trade name:** Suncatcher™ Salmon Vein  
**Application number:** 05-5044  
**Application date:** 2005/09/06  
**Applicant:** D.W. & P.G. Kerley, Cambridge, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balsuncora' (Suncatcher™ Coral Prism)

**Summary:** 'Kersamfan' has a less upright growth habit and shorter plant height than 'Balsuncora'. 'Kersamfan' has a wider sepal width than 'Balsuncora'. 'Kersamfan' has moderately conspicuous red veins on the upper side of the corolla while 'Balsuncora' has weakly conspicuous yellow veins.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** creeping growth habit, short to medium height, narrow to medium width

**SHOOTS:** thin to medium thickness, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** short to medium length, medium width, elliptic, narrow to broadly acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present, petiole short to medium length

**SEPALS:** medium to long, medium to wide, linear to oblanceolate, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWERS:** medium length pedicel, single corolla, large diameter, trumpet shape

**COROLLA:** strong lobing, purple red on upper and lower side, white secondary colour at the transition to the corolla tube, veins red and moderately conspicuous, margin with weak to moderate undulation

**COROLLA TUBE:** medium length, white and light yellow brown on inner side, veins moderately conspicuous

**ANTHERS:** yellowish white before pollen dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kersamfan' originated in a controlled breeding program on August 15, 2001, at Over, Cambridge, United Kingdom. The female parent was the proprietary petunia selection designated 01-120-1, characterized by its pale pink flower colour, dark green leaf colour and mounded growth habit. The male parent was the petunia variety 'Kercan', characterized by its double flowers, rose-pink flower colour with darker veins, medium to pale green leaf colour and semi trailing growth habit. The initial selection was made on May 25, 2002 and asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings, in vivo and in vitro.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Kersamfan' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kersamfan'**

	'Kersamfan'	'Balsuncora'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	13.3	23.7
std. deviation	1.65	1.62
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>		
mean	5.9	3.9
std. deviation	1.20	0.57
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	55B	52A-B, 55B towards base
lower side	58D	55C

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Kersamfan' (left) with reference variety 'Balsuncora' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet'  
**Trade name:** Double Wave™ Blue Velvet  
**Application number:** 05-4648  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Kirin Brewery Company, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Condoblue' (Supertunia® Double Dark Blue)

**Summary:** 'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet' has a wider leaf than 'Condoblue'. The upper side of the corolla is a darker violet colour than the corolla of 'Condoblue'. The lower side of the corolla is violet for 'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet' while it is violet and light blue violet for 'Condoblue'. 'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet' has a longer corolla tube than 'Condoblue'.

**Description:**

PLANT: spreading growth habit, medium height, medium to wide

SHOOTS: thin to medium thickness, medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium length, wide, ovate, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present, petiole medium to long

SEPALS: medium length and width, oblanceolate-spatulate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: short to medium length pedicel, double corolla, medium to large diameter, trumpet shape

COROLLA: moderate lobing, dark violet on upper side, violet on lower side, veins purple and very weakly conspicuous, margin with strong undulation

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, violet on inner side, veins weakly conspicuous

ANTHERS: medium blue before and after pollen dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet' originated from a cross between an unnamed proprietary selection as the female parent and the variety 'Dress up Violet' as the male parent. The cross was made in March 2003, in Shioya, Tochigi-ken, Japan. 'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet' was selected in October 2003, based on distinctive flower colour and semi-prostrate growth habit. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in January 2004, at the Plant Laboratory of Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tochigi-ken, Japan.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet'**

	'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet'	'Condoblue'*
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	2.3
std. deviation	0.44	0.24
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	86A, with tones darker than N87A	N87A with N82A tones
lower side	N87A-B	N82B, as light as 84D (mottled)
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N80A	N82A-B

*Corolla tube length (mm)*

mean	26.0	18.2
std. deviation	1.41	1.87

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Kirimaji Double Blue Velvet' (left) with reference variety 'Condoblue' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'MP4'  
**Trade name:** Tiny Tunia Burgundy  
**Application number:** 00-2321  
**Application date:** 2000/06/21  
**Applicant:** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney, NSW, Australia  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Graham Brown, Baulkam Hills, NSW, Australia

**Variety used for comparison:** 'MP3' (Tiny Tunia Violet)

**Summary:** 'MP4' has a longer pedicel than 'MP3'. The corolla diameter of 'MP4' is slightly wider than 'MP3'. 'MP4' has a lighter violet flower colour than 'MP3'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** creeping growth habit, short height

**SHOOT:** thin, short to medium length, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF:** ovate to elliptic shape, broad acute apex, no variegation, light to medium green upper side, no blistering,

**SEPAL:** linear to obovate shape, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWER:** single type, funnel form shape

**COROLLA:** violet (RHS N78A) upper side, weakly conspicuous purple veins on inner side, medium undulation of



the margin

COROLLA TUBE: dark violet (RHS 83A) inner side, moderate conspicuousness of veins on inner side, anther light grey to violet colour

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘MP4’ was developed from a *Petunia x hybrida* breeding program conducted by the breeder in Baulkham Hills, NSW, Australia. In 1993, a program to breed miniature trailing petunias was initiated. A number of smaller flowered petunias including *Petunia integrifolia* were crossed with a range of annual and double varieties. Two cycles of crossing and selection were undertaken each year until 1997 when promising F<sub>1</sub> selections were coded in “A” series. These were crossed in 1997 to give further F<sub>1</sub> selections. In 1998, X98.31 as the female parent was crossed with PJ39 as the male parent and given the breeders code X99.3.17. The new variety was selected from field and greenhouse trials during the fall of 1999 based on flower colour, flower size and plant habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 15cm pots in a poly house. Plants were spaced 30cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘MP4’**

	‘MP4’	‘MP3’*
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.01	1.63
std. deviation	0.20	0.22
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	32.20	28.56
std. deviation	1.99	3.17
<i>Corolla colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N78A	N81A

\* reference variety



Petunia: ‘MP4’ (left) with reference variety ‘MP3’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Petelred'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Electric Burgundy  
**Application number:** 05-4895  
**Application date:** 2005/05/13  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** E. Barends, Voorhout, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Kakegawa S36' (Supertunia® Royal Magenta) and 'Jam Burg' (Jamboree™ Burgundy)

**Summary:** *'Petelred' has a more upright growth habit than the reference varieties. 'Petelred' has a shorter petiole than the reference varieties. 'Petelred' differs in flower colour and has a longer corolla tube than the reference varieties. The anthers of 'Petelred' are cream in colour before pollen dehiscence while the anthers of 'Kakegawa S36' are medium blue and the anthers of 'Jam Burg' are light purple.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium height and width

SHOOTS: thin, medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: short to medium length, medium width, ovate, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering, short to medium length petiole

SEPALS: medium length, narrow width, linear to oblanceolate, anthocyanin colouration present

FLOWERS: medium length pedicel, single corolla, small to medium diameter, trumpet form

COROLLA: moderate to strong lobing, purple red on upper and lower side, veins dark purple and moderately conspicuous, margin with medium undulation

COROLLA TUBE: long to very long, black to grey on inner side, veins weakly conspicuous

ANTHERS: cream before and after pollen dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Petelred' originated from a controlled cross made in 2000 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent, 'A998' and the male parent 'Y953'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny of the cross in 2001, based on plant habit and flower characteristics. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in August, 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Petelred' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Petelred'**

	'Petelred'	'Kakegawa S36'*	'Jam Burg'*
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	3.9	8.7	10.2
std. deviation	1.10	1.70	3.49
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.0	6.2	6.3
std. deviation	0.27	0.23	0.29

<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N66A (more intense than)	N74A (pinker than)	71A, with tones of N74A
lower side	N57C	71D and N81C	72B
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	187A-B	83B-C	77A
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	36.5	28.6	30.7
std. deviation	0.97	2.12	2.26

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Petelred' (left) with reference varieties 'Kakegawa S36' (centre) and 'Jam Burg' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Petnitbl'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Midnight Blue  
**Application number:** 05-4775  
**Application date:** 2005/04/22  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** E. Barends, Voorhout, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Revolution Violet No. 3' (Surfinia® Blue/Violet) and 'Kakegawa S28' (Supertunia® Royal Velvet)

**Summary:** 'Petnitbl' has a more upright growth habit than the reference varieties. 'Petnitbl' has a narrower leaf and smaller flower diameter than 'Revolution Violet No. 3'. 'Petnitbl' has weaker corolla lobing than 'Revolution Violet No. 3'. 'Petnitbl' has darker purple flowers than the reference varieties. 'Petnitbl' has light purple anthers before pollen dehiscence while 'Revolution Violet No. 3' has yellowish-white anthers and 'Kakegawa S28' has greenish cream anthers.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, tall, narrow to medium width

SHOOTS: thin to medium thickness, medium to long, medium anthocyanin colouration at shoot tips

LEAVES: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present, short to medium length petiole

SEPALs: medium to long, narrow to medium width, linear, anthocyanin colouration present

FLOWERS: medium length pedicel, single corolla, small to medium diameter, salverform shape

COROLLA: moderate lobing, very dark violet on upper side, blue violet with pink tones on lower side, veins dark purple and very weakly conspicuous, margin with weak undulation

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, black on inner side, veins very weakly conspicuous

ANTHERS: light purple before pollen dehiscence, medium blue after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Petnitbl' originated from a controlled cross made in 1999 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent, 'Y1003 1' and the male parent 'Z4120-1'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny of the cross in June 2000, based on flower colour, flower shape, plant habit and early flowering. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in August, 2000 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

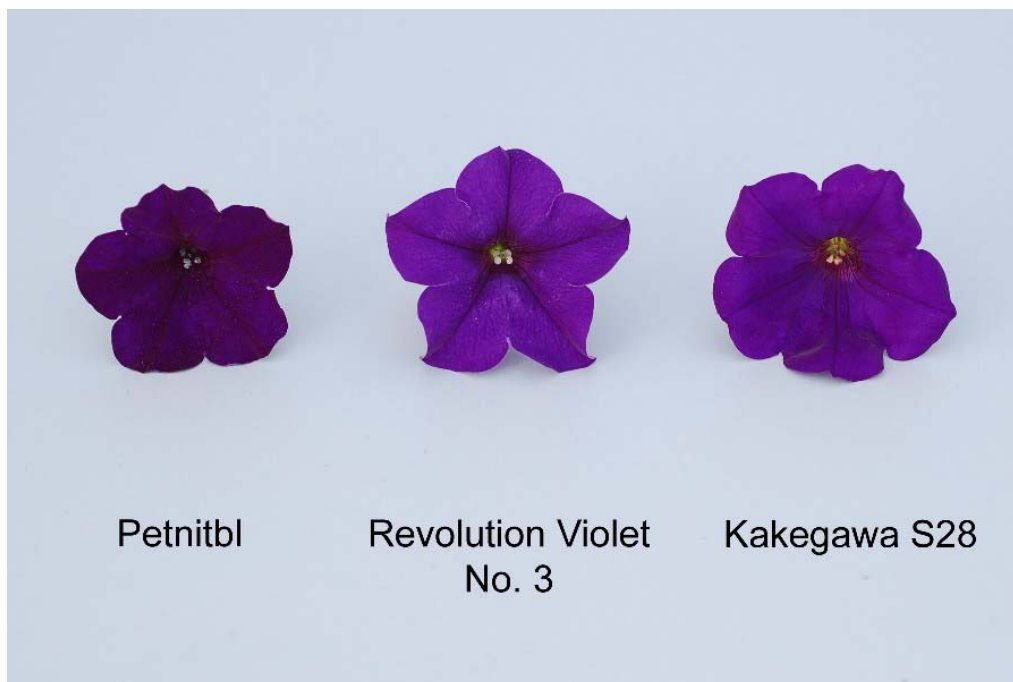
**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Petnitbl' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Petnitbl'**

	'Petnitbl'	'Revolution Violet No. 3'*	'Kakegawa S28**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	26.3	26.5	19.7
std. deviation	5.25	3.02	2.52
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.1	3.5	2.9
std. deviation	0.31	0.42	0.27
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	20.0	16.0	19.6
std. deviation	2.00	1.15	1.84
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.0	6.5	5.4
std. deviation	0.05	0.38	0.24
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	86A (much darker than)	83A (darker than)	86A (darker than)
lower side	83C with pink tones	N87B-C with pink tones near veins and throat of corolla tube	83B
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	202A	77A-B	N81B-C

<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	28.2	22.8	23.9
std. deviation	1.14	1.69	1.66

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Petnitbl' (left) with reference varieties 'Revolution Violet No. 3' (centre) and 'Kakegawa S28' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Petorchve'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Orchid Vein  
**Application number:** 05-4893  
**Application date:** 2005/05/13  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** E. Barends, Voorhout, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Petrosve' (Sanguna™ Rose Vein) and 'Sunsurflala' (Surfinia® Lavender Lace)

**Summary:** 'Petorchve' has a shorter shoot length than the reference varieties. 'Petorchve' has a longer sepal length than 'Petrosve'. 'Petorchve' has stronger undulation of the corolla margin than 'Petrosve'. 'Petorchve' has a longer corolla tube than 'Sunsurflala'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright growth habit, medium to tall height, medium to wide width

**SHOOTS:** thin to medium thickness, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration at shoot tips

**LEAVES:** short to medium length, narrow to medium width, ovate to elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present, medium length petiole

SEPALS: short to medium length, narrow width, linear/ligulate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: short pedicel, single corolla, medium diameter, trumpet shape

COROLLA: moderate lobing, light blue violet with pink shades on upper side, light blue violet with violet around veins on lower side, veins violet and moderately conspicuous, margin with strong undulation

COROLLA TUBE: long, light blue violet on inner side, veins strongly conspicuous

ANTHERS: violet before pollen dehiscence, greyed violet after pollen dehiscence.

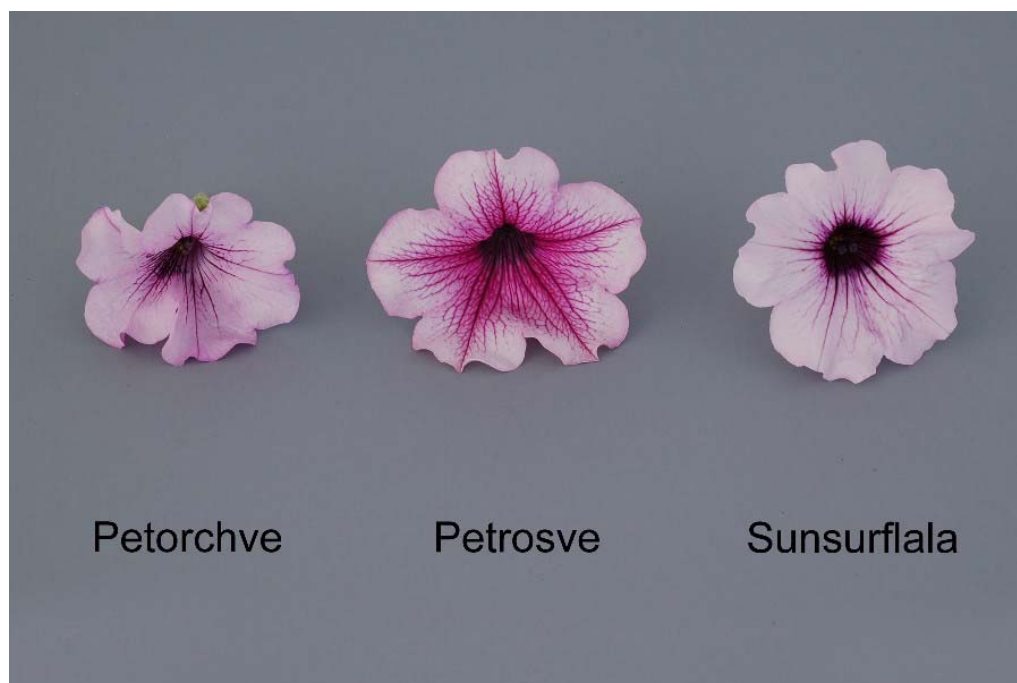
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Petorchve’ originated from a controlled cross made in 2000 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent, ‘A1010’ and the male parent ‘Y933’. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny of the cross in 2001, based on early flowering, flower characteristics and plant habit. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in August, 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Petorchve’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Petorchve’**

	‘Petorchve’	‘Petrosve’*	‘Sunsurflala’*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	21.8	28.9	33.1
std. deviation	1.96	4.20	4.28
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	16.2	13.0	16.9
std. deviation	1.23	0.82	1.20
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	76D with shades of N74D	69D with shades of N74D around margin edge	69D/white
lower side veins	76D with 77D around veins N78A	69D 71A	69D/white N78A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	76A	75A and 77B	79A (darker than)
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	32.0	29.2	25.7
std. deviation	0.94	1.62	1.06

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Petorchve' (left) with reference varieties 'Petrosve' (centre) and 'Sunsurflala' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Petpurtwo'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Deep Purple  
**Application number:** 05-4892  
**Application date:** 2005/05/13  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** E. Barends, Voorhout, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Revolution Brilliantpink' (Surfinia® Brilliant Pink/Purple) and 'Kakegawa S36' (Supertunia® Royal Magenta)

**Summary:** 'Petpurtwo' has a more erect growth habit than 'Revolution Brilliantpink' and a taller plant height than the reference varieties. 'Petpurtwo' has darker leaf colour than the reference varieties. 'Petpurtwo' has a narrower sepal width than the reference varieties. 'Petpurtwo' has weaker undulation of the corolla lobe than the reference varieties.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-erect growth habit, medium to tall height, wide

**SHOOTS:** thin, medium to long, medium to very strong anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** medium length, narrow to medium width, ovate to elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, strong green on upper side, weak blistering present, short to medium length petiole

**SEPALS:** medium length, narrow to medium width, linear, anthocyanin colouration present

**FLOWERS:** short to medium length pedicel, single corolla, medium to large diameter, salverform shape

**COROLLA:** strong lobing, intense red purple on upper side, blue pink on lower side, veins purple and moderately conspicuous, margin with weak undulation

**COROLLA TUBE:** medium to long, violet on inner side, veins moderately to strongly conspicuous

ANTHERS: light blue before pollen dehiscence, medium blue after pollen dehiscence.

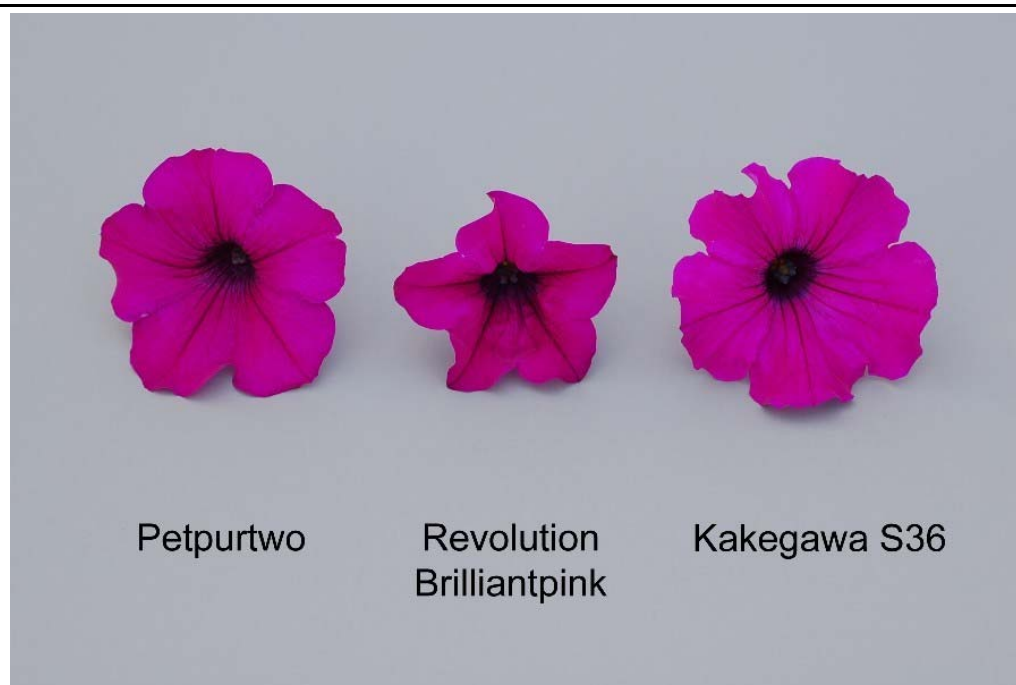
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Petpurtwo’ originated from a controlled cross made in 2000 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent, ‘W973-1’ and the male parent ‘Y862-1’. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny of the cross in 2001, based on early flowering, flower characteristics and plant habit. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in August, 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Petpurtwo’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Petpurtwo’**

	‘Petpurtwo’	‘Revolution Brilliantpink’*	‘Kakegawa S36’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	23.6	10.0	13.8
std. deviation	3.59	2.12	2.53
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>			
mean	3.3	6.1	4.6
std. deviation	0.48	1.29	0.70
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N74A (more intense than)	N74A (more intense than)	N74A (more pink than)
lower side	72C	N74B	N81C and 71D around margins
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	N81B	N81B	83B-C

\* reference variety



Petunia: ‘Petpurtwo’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Revolution Brilliantpink’ (centre) and ‘Kakegawa S36’ (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'Petrosena'  
**Trade name:** Sanguna™ Lipstick  
**Application number:** 05-4894  
**Application date:** 2005/05/13  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** E. Barends, Voorhout, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Sunroveil' (Surfinia® Rose Veined) and 'USTUNI8902' (Supertunia® Vista Fuchsia)

**Summary:** *'Petrosena' has a more upright growth habit than the reference varieties. 'Petrosena' has a shorter sepal length and narrower sepal width than 'Sunroveil'. 'Petrosena' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Sunroveil' and a larger flower diameter than 'USTUNI8902'. 'Petrosena' has less conspicuous veins on the upper surface of the corolla than 'Sunroveil'. 'Petrosena' has more conspicuous veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'USTUNI8902'. 'Petrosena' has yellowish white anther colour before pollen dehiscence while 'USTUNI8902' has light purple anther colour.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, short to medium height, narrow to medium

SHOOTS: thin to medium thickness, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, ovate to elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium to strong green on upper side, no blistering, short to medium length petiole

SEPALS: medium length, narrow to medium width, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: medium to long pedicel, single corolla, medium diameter, trumpet shape

COROLLA: moderate lobing, purple red with blue pink at margin on upper side, blue pink on lower side, veins purple red and weakly conspicuous, margin with medium undulation

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, purple on inner side, veins strongly conspicuous

ANTHERS: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Petrosena' originated from a controlled cross made in 2000 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, between the female parent, 'A998-1' and the male parent 'Y942-4'. A plant was selected from the resultant progeny of the cross in 2001, based on flower characteristics and plant habit. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in August, 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Petrosena' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Petrosena'**

	'Petrosena'	'Sunroveil'*	'USTUNI8902'*
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	16.7	22.1	15.3
std. deviation	1.25	3.38	1.34
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>			
mean	3.7	7.3	2.6
std. deviation	0.67	2.06	0.70

<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.7	6.9	4.6
std. deviation	0.32	0.59	0.14
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N66B, 67C at margin	71D	N66B
lower side	N66C	N66C	N66C-D
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	71A	76B-C	N66C

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Petrosena' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunroveil' (centre) and 'USTUNI8902' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunmilk'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia® Victorian Cream  
**Application number:** 04-4337  
**Application date:** 2004/08/27  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Keiyesusu' (Surfinia® Baby Yellow Compact) and 'Sunraspberry' (Surfinia® Victorian Pearl)

**Summary:** 'Sunmilk' has a larger flower diameter than the reference varieties. The corolla of 'Sunmilk' has purple-red veins while the corolla of 'Keiyesusu' has yellow veins. 'Sunmilk' has less conspicuous veins on the corolla lobe than 'Sunraspberry'.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium height and width

SHOOTS: medium thickness, medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: short, narrow to medium width, ovate to elliptic, obtuse apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present, petiole short to medium length

SEPALS: short, narrow to medium width, linear to lanceolate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: medium length pedicel, single corolla, medium diameter, trumpet shape

COROLLA: weak lobing, white on upper side, white on lower side with yellow green around veins, veins purple red and moderately conspicuous, margin with strong undulation

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, greyish on inner side, veins moderately conspicuous

ANTHERS: yellowish white before and after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunmilk’ originated from a controlled cross between a hybrid variety named ‘PF165-1’ as the female parent and ‘PF171-1’ as the male parent. The cross was made in December, 2000 at the Omi R&D Center, Suntory Flowers Ltd., Japan. In April 2001, 40 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In August 2001, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and colour. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and a trial was carried out by flower potting and bedding from April to September 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunmilk’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunmilk’**

	‘Sunmilk’	‘Keiyesusu’*	‘Sunraspberry’*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.4	4.1	4.8
std. deviation	0.15	0.32	0.19
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	155A, C	150D, 154D near veins	white/N155B
lower side	155A, 150D around veins	150D, 154D near veins	white/N155B
veins	59C	151B	61B (brighter than)
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	157A	151B	157A

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Sunmilk' (left) with reference varieties 'Keiyesusu' (centre) and 'Sunraspberry' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunraspberry'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia® Victorian Pearl  
**Application number:** 04-4336  
**Application date:** 2004/08/27  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Sunrove' (Surfinia® Pink Veined) and 'Sunmilk' (Surfinia® Victorian Cream)

**Summary:** 'Sunraspberry' has a shorter shoot length than 'Sunrove'. 'Sunraspberry' has a white corolla with purple red veins while 'Sunrove' has a violet corolla with red purple veins. 'Sunraspberry' has more conspicuous veins on the corolla than 'Sunmilk'. 'Sunraspberry' has yellowish-white anther colour before pollen dehiscence while 'Sunrove' has light blue anthers.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright growth habit, short to medium height, medium width

**SHOOTS:** thin, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** short to medium length, narrow to medium width, elliptic, narrow acute to rounded apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering, petiole medium in length

**SEPALS:** short, narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWERS:** short to medium length pedicel, single corolla, small to medium diameter, trumpet shape

**COROLLA:** weak lobing, white on upper and lower side, veins purple red and moderate to very strong in conspicuousness, margin with medium undulation

**COROLLA TUBE:** short to medium length, greyish on inner side, veins moderately conspicuous

**ANTHERS:** yellowish white before and after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunraspberry’ originated from a controlled cross between a hybrid variety named ‘PF165-1’ as the female parent and ‘PF171-1’ as the male parent. The cross was made in December, 2000 at the Omi R&D Center, Suntory Flowers Ltd., Japan. In April 2001, 40 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In August 2001, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and colour. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and a trial was carried out by flower potting and bedding from April to September 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunraspberry’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunraspberry’**

	‘Sunraspberry’	‘Sunrove’*	‘Sunmilk’*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	23.6	32.9	26.3
std. deviation	2.35	3.80	3.36
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	white/N155B	75C-D	155A, C
lower side	white/N155B	75B-D	155A, 150D (around veins)
veins	61B (brighter than)	N74A (darker than)	59C
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	157A	77A (veins)	157A

\* reference variety



Petunia: ‘Sunraspberry’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Sunrove’ (centre) and ‘Sunmilk’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunremi'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia® Red  
**Application number:** 05-4529  
**Application date:** 2005/02/09  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'USTUNI223' (Supertunia® Red)

**Summary:** 'Sunremi' has darker green leaves than 'USTUNI223'. 'Sunremi' has shorter, narrower sepals than 'USTUNI223'. 'Sunremi' has a linear sepal shape while 'USTUNI223' has a spatulate sepal shape. 'Sunremi' has a smaller flower diameter and longer corolla tube than 'USTUNI223'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright to creeping growth habit, medium height and width

**SHOOTS:** medium thickness, medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** medium to long, medium to wide, ovate, narrow acute apex, no variegation, dark green on upper side, no blistering, petiole medium to long

**SEPALS:** medium length, narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWERS:** short to medium length pedicel, single corolla, medium diameter, trumpet shape

**COROLLA:** strong lobing, red on upper side, red pink on lower side, veins red and weakly conspicuous, margin with strong undulation

**COROLLA TUBE:** long, veins brown purple and strongly conspicuous on inner side

**ANTHERS:** yellowish white before and after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sunremi' originated from a controlled cross between 'Polo Red' as the female parent and 'PAR1' as the male parent. The cross was made in March 2000 at Yokaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In October 2000, 35 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In March 2001, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and colour. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and a trial was carried out by flower potting and bedding from April to September 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Sunremi' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sunremi'**

	'Sunremi'	'USTUNI223'*
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	16.8	21.8
std. deviation	1.23	2.15
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>		
mean	2.9	7.4
std. deviation	0.57	1.84
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.7	6.6
std. deviation	0.20	0.20

<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	45B	46D with 45B veins
lower side	47D	51A-B
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	178B (veins)	186C (at transition to the corolla lobes)
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>		
mean	31.2	25.2
std. deviation	1.55	1.75

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Sunremi' (left) with reference variety 'USTUNI223' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunsurfbupa'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia® Wild Plum  
**Application number:** 05-4527  
**Application date:** 2005/02/09  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Revolution Violet No. 3' (Surfinia® Blue/Violet) and 'Petgrabl' (Sanguna™ Blue)

**Summary:** 'Sunsurfbupa' has a more creeping growth habit than the reference varieties. 'Sunsurfbupa' has a larger flower diameter than 'Petgrabl'. 'Sunsurfbupa' has a lighter violet corolla colour than 'Revolution Violet No. 3'. 'Sunsurfbupa' has a longer corolla tube than the reference varieties. 'Sunsurfbupa' has violet anthers before pollen dehiscence while 'Revolution Violet No. 3' has yellowish-white anthers and 'Petgrabl' has light blue anthers.

**Description:**

PLANT: creeping growth habit, wide in width

SHOOTS: thin to medium thickness, long, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium to long, wide, elliptic, broad acute to rounded apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present, petiole medium in length

SEPALS: short to medium length, medium width, linear to spatulate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: short pedicel, single corolla, large diameter, trumpet shape

COROLLA: strong lobing, violet on upper and lower side, veins purple and weak to moderately conspicuous, margin with medium undulation

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, violet on inner side, veins moderately conspicuous

ANTHERS: violet before pollen dehiscence, medium blue after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunsurbupa’ originated from a controlled cross between ‘Super Cascade Blue’ as the female parent and ‘79-200’ as the male parent. The cross was made in August 2001 at Yokaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2002, 176 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In July 2002, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and colour. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and a trial was carried out by flower potting and bedding from April to September 2003.

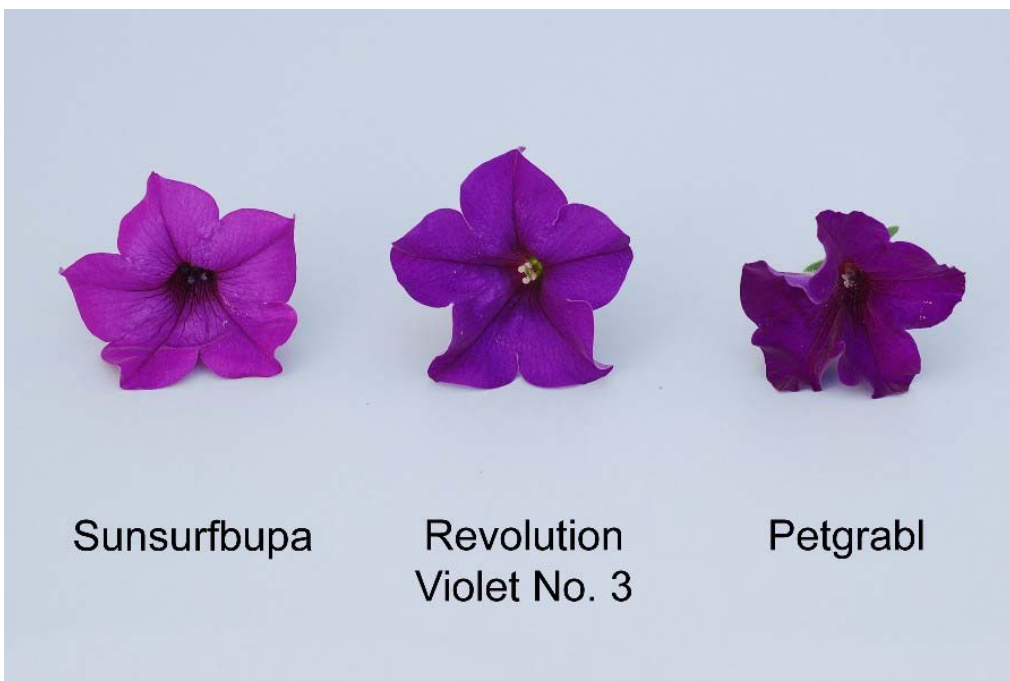
**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunsurbupa’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunsurbupa’**

	‘Sunsurbupa’	‘Revolution Violet No. 3’*	‘Petgrabl’*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	6.9	6.5	5.3
std. deviation	0.30	0.38	0.21
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N80A	83A (darker than)	83A, with tones darker than N82A
lower side	N80B-C	N87B-C, with pink tones near veins and throat of corolla tube	N82A with tones of N81A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	N81B	77A-B	77B
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	27.0	22.8	24.0
std. deviation	1.60	1.69	1.60

\* reference variety





Petunia: 'Sunsurfbupa' (left) with reference varieties 'Revolution Violet No. 3' (centre) and 'Petgrabl' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunsurfbv'  
**Trade name:** Surfinia® Blue Veined Improved  
**Application number:** 05-5119  
**Application date:** 2005/10/17  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Revolution Bluevein No. 2' (Surfinia® Purple Veined) and 'Sunsurflala' (Surfinia® Lavender Lace)

**Summary:** 'Sunsurfbv' has a shorter shoot length than 'Sunsurflala'. 'Sunsurfbv' has darker green leaves than 'Revolution Bluevein No.2'. 'Sunsurfbv' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Revolution Bluevein No.2'. 'Sunsurfbv' differs in the colour of the veins on the corolla from the reference varieties.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi upright growth habit, short to medium height, medium width

**SHOOTS:** very thin, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** short to medium length, narrow to medium width, elliptic to obovate, rounded apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, no blistering, petiole medium in length

**SEPALs:** short to medium length, narrow to medium width, linear, anthocyanin colouration present

**FLOWERS:** medium length pedicel, single corolla, medium diameter, trumpet shape

**COROLLA:** moderate lobing, light blue violet on upper and lower side, veins purple and strongly conspicuous, margin with strong undulation

**COROLLA TUBE:** medium length, violet on inner side, veins medium in conspicuousness

ANTHERS: violet before pollen dehiscence, light blue/grey after dehiscence.

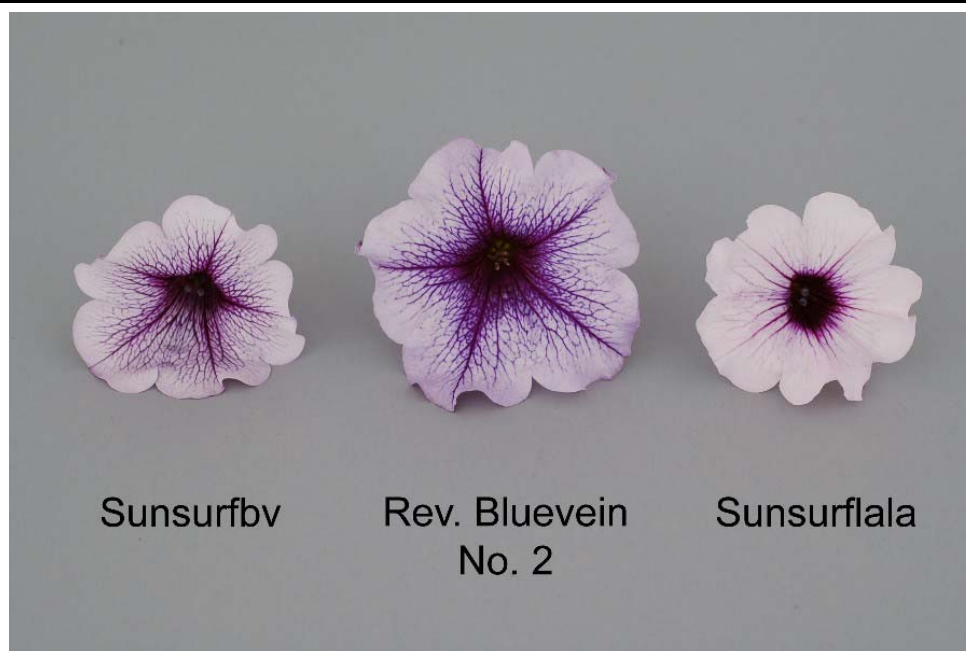
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunsurfbv’ originated from a controlled cross between ‘Celebrity Burgundy’ as the female parent and ‘P55h’ as the male parent. The cross was made in August 2001 at Yokaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2002, 162 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In June 2002, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and colour. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and a trial was carried out by flower potting and bedding from April to September 2003.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunsurfbv’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunsurfbv’**

	‘Sunsurfbv’	‘Revolution Bluevein No. 2’*	‘Sunsurflala’*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	20.0	22.6	33.1
std. deviation	2.68	3.17	4.28
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.4	6.5	5.2
std. deviation	0.23	0.44	0.15
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	77D (lighter than) fading to 76D	76B-C	69D/white
lower side	76B-D	76B to white	69D/white
veins	83B	N81A	N78A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	N81C-D	77A	79A (veins)

\* reference variety



Petunia: ‘Sunsurfbv’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Revolution Bluevein No. 2’ and ‘Sunsurflala’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sunsurfgigabu’  
**Trade name:** Surfinia® Giant Blue  
**Application number:** 05-5118  
**Application date:** 2005/10/17  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Revolution Violet No. 3’ (Surfinia® Blue/Violet)

**Summary:** ‘Sunsurfgigabu’ has a less upright growth habit than ‘Revolution Violet No. 3’. ‘Sunsurfgigabu’ has a longer, wider sepal than ‘Revolution Violet No. 3’. ‘Sunsurfgigabu’ has a larger flower diameter than ‘Revolution Violet No. 3’. ‘Sunsurfgigabu’ has a slightly different flower colour and has a longer corolla tube than ‘Revolution Violet No. 3’.

**Description:**

PLANT: creeping growth habit, medium height, medium to wide

SHOOTS: medium to thick, medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: short to medium length, medium width, ovate, broad acute to rounded apex, no variegation, light to medium green on upper side, blistering present, petiole short to medium in length

SEPALS: medium to long, wide to very wide, spatulate, strong margin undulation, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: short pedicel, single corolla, large to very large diameter, trumpet shape

COROLLA: strong to very strong lobing, dark violet on upper and lower side, veins dark purple and very weakly conspicuous, margin with strong to very strong undulation

COROLLA TUBE: long, veins dark violet and moderately conspicuous on inner side

ANTHERS: white and green before pollen dehiscence, whitish green after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunsurfgigabu’ originated from a controlled cross between ‘Titan Blue’ as the female parent and ‘79-200’ as the male parent. The cross was made in August 2001 at Yokaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2002, 80 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In August 2002, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and colour. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and a trial was carried out by flower potting and bedding from April to September 2003.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunsurfgigabu’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunsurfgigabu’**

	‘Sunsurfgigabu’	‘Revolution Violet No. 3’*
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	20.8	16.0
std. deviation	2.10	1.15
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>		
mean	8.2	4.4
std. deviation	1.32	0.70
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.3	6.5
std. deviation	0.34	0.38

<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N82A (darker than) with tones of N78B	83A (darker than)
lower side	N82A-B	N87B-C, with pink tones near veins and throat of corolla tube
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N82A-B	77A-B
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>		
mean	31.2	22.8
std. deviation	1.23	1.69

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Sunsurfgigabu' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution Violet No. 3' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunsurflala'  
**Trade name:** Surfina® Lavender Lace  
**Application number:** 05-4526  
**Application date:** 2005/02/09  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Sunrove' (Surfina® Pink Veined) and 'Revolution Bluevein No. 2' (Surfina® Purple Veined)

**Summary:** 'Sunsurflala' has a more upright growth habit than 'Revolution Bluevein No. 2' and taller plant height than the reference varieties. 'Sunsurflala' has darker green leaves than 'Revolution Bluevein No. 2'. 'Sunsurflala' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Revolution Bluevein No. 2'. 'Sunsurflala' has less conspicuous venation on the upper side of the corolla lobe than the reference varieties.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to semi-upright growth habit, medium to tall, wide to very wide

SHOOTS: thin, medium to long, weak anthocyanin colouration at internodes

LEAVES: short to medium length, medium width, ovate to elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering, petiole short to medium in length

SEPALs: medium length, narrow to medium width, linear, anthocyanin colouration present at base

FLOWERS: short to medium length pedicel, single corolla, small to medium diameter, trumpet shape

COROLLA: moderate lobing, light blue violet and white on upper and lower side, veins purple and moderately to strongly conspicuous, margin with strong undulation

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, veins very dark violet on inner side, veins moderately conspicuous

ANTHERS: light blue before pollen dehiscence, dark blue after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunsurflala’ originated from a controlled cross between ‘Polo Velvet’ as the female parent and ‘P55h’ as the male parent. The cross was made in August 2001 at Yokaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2002, 135 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In July 2002, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and colour. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and a trial was carried out by flower potting and bedding from April to September 2003.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunsurflala’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunsurflala’**

	‘Sunsurflala’	‘Sunrove’*	‘Revolution Bluevein No. 2’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	22.2	12.2	13.8
std. deviation	4.69	2.87	2.57
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.2	4.7	6.5
std. deviation	0.15	0.25	0.44
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	69D/white	75C-D	76B-C
lower side	69D/white	75B-D	76B to white
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	veins darker than 79A	veins 77A	area between veins 77A

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Sunsurflala' (left) with reference varieties 'Revolution Bluevein No. 2' (centre) and 'Sunrove' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sunsurfpapu'  
**Trade name:** Surfina® Magenta  
**Application number:** 05-4528  
**Application date:** 2005/02/09  
**Applicant:** Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Revolution Brilliantpink' (Surfina® Brilliant Pink/Purple)

**Summary:** 'Sunsurfpapu' has darker leaf colour than 'Revolution Brilliantpink'. 'Sunsurfpapu' has a shorter pedicel length than 'Revolution Brilliantpink'. 'Sunsurfpapu' has a lighter violet colour on the lower side of the corolla than 'Revolution Brilliantpink'. 'Sunsurfpapu' has light blue anthers after pollen dehiscence while 'Revolution Brilliantpink' has medium blue anthers after dehiscence.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright to creeping, short to medium height, medium to wide

**SHOOTS:** thin, medium length, medium anthocyanin colouration at shoot tips

**LEAVES:** medium to long, medium to wide, ovate to elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, blistering present, petiole medium in length

**SEPALS:** medium length and width, spatulate, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWERS:** short pedicel, single corolla, large diameter, trumpet shape

**COROLLA:** strong to very strong lobing, dark red purple on upper side, violet on lower side, veins purple and weakly conspicuous, margin with strong to very strong undulation

**COROLLA TUBE:** short to medium length, blue violet on inner side, veins moderately conspicuous

ANTHERS: light grey before pollen dehiscence, light blue after dehiscence.

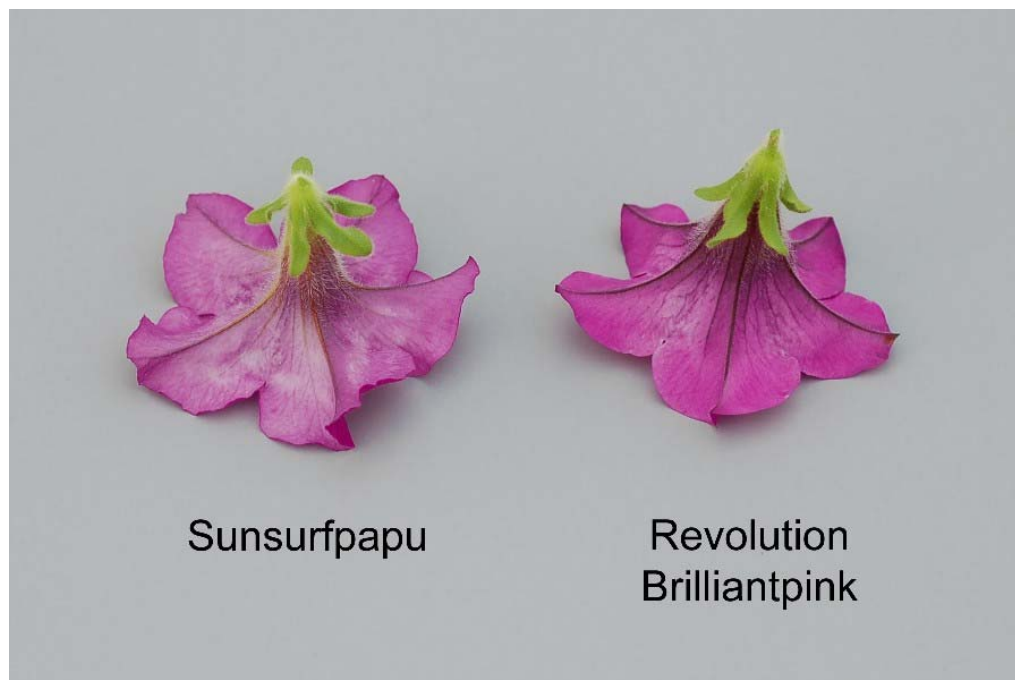
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunsurfpapu’ originated from a controlled cross between ‘Ultra Red’ as the female parent and an unnamed breeding line as the male parent. The cross was made in August 1998 at Yokaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 1999, 100 seedlings were obtained from the cross and grown in pots in the glasshouse for evaluation. In July 1999, one seedling was selected based on its growth habit, flower size and colour. That seedling was propagated by cuttings and a trial was carried out by flower potting and bedding from April to September 2000.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunsurfpapu’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunsurfpapu’**

	‘Sunsurfpapu’	‘Revolution Brilliantpink’*
<i>Pedical length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.2	2.6
std. deviation	0.30	0.83
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A (darker than)	N74A (darker than)
lower side	N78B-D	N74B-C
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	83D	N81B

\* reference variety



Petunia: ‘Sunsurfpapu’ (left) with reference variety ‘Revolution Brilliantpink’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'USTUNI6001'  
**Trade name:** Supertunia® Vista Bubblegum  
**Application number:** 05-4878  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Kakegawa S37' (Supertunia® Lavender Pink) and 'Dancasoft' (Cascadias® Soft Pink)

**Summary:** 'USTUNI6001' has a narrow acute leaf apex while 'Kakegawa S37' has a broad acute to obtuse apex and 'Dancasoft' has a broad acute apex. 'USTUNI6001' has a longer pedicel length than the reference varieties. 'USTUNI6001' differs from the reference varieties in the colour of the upper and lower side of the corolla. 'USTUNI6001' has red purple veins on the corolla lobe while 'Dancasoft' has green veins. 'USTUNI6001' has light blue anthers after pollen dehiscence while 'Kakegawa S37' has yellow anthers and 'Dancasoft' has yellowish-white anthers.

**Description:**

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium to tall, medium to wide

SHOOTS: thin to medium thickness, medium to long, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium to long, medium width, ovate to elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, dark green on upper side, no blistering, petiole medium in length

SEPALS: medium to long, narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: medium to long pedicel, single corolla, small to medium diameter, salverform shape

COROLLA: moderate lobing, blue pink on upper and lower side, veins red purple and weakly conspicuous, margin with weak to medium undulation

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, light blue pink at transition to corolla lobes, veins purple red on inner side and moderately conspicuous

ANTHERS: cream before pollen dehiscence, light blue after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'USTUNI6001' originated from a controlled cross between a seed raised variety with white flowers as the female parent and a wild *Petunia* species as the male parent. The cross was made by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki, in Shiga, Japan on April 28, 2001. The seed from the cross was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. The new petunia was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 18, 2002, in Gensingen, Germany. Selection was based on improved branching characteristics and growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'USTUNI6001' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'USTUNI6001'**

	'USTUNI6001'	'Kakegawa S37'*	'Dancasoft'*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	29.5	25.5	19.2
std. deviation	2.49	2.15	2.45
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	68A	N78B	62B with tones of 68B
lower side	N66D	84B	62D



*Colour of corolla tube (RHS)*

inner side

62D, veins 60C-D

N74C

155A

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'USTUNI6001' (left) with reference varieties 'Kakegawa S37' (centre) and 'Dancasoft' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'USTUNI6504'  
**Trade name:** Supertunia® Mini Purple Improved  
**Application number:** 05-4879  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sunripami' (Surfinia® Baby Purple)

**Summary:** 'USTUNI6504' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Sunripami'. 'USTUNI6504' has more conspicuous veins on the upper side of the corolla lobe than 'Sunripami'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi upright to creeping growth habit, short, medium to wide

**SHOOTS:** medium thickness, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** medium length and width, elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, no blistering, petiole short in length

**SEPALS:** short to medium length, narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWERS:** short to medium length pedicel, single corolla, very small to small diameter, salverform shape

COROLLA: moderate lobing, red purple on upper side, blue pink to violet on lower side, veins purple and moderately conspicuous, margin with weak undulation

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, violet on inner side, veins strong to very strongly conspicuous

ANTHERS: light grey before and after pollen dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘USTUNI6504’ originated from a controlled cross between a seed raised variety with red flowers as the female parent and a wild *Petunia* species as the male parent. The cross was made by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki, in Shiga, Japan on April 25, 2001. The seed from the cross was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. The new petunia was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 18, 2002, in Gensingen, Germany. Selection was based on improved branching characteristics and growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘USTUNI6504’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘USTUNI6504’**

	‘USTUNI6504’	‘Sunripami’*
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.1	4.8
std. deviation	0.08	0.14
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A (redder than)	N74A (redder than)
lower side	71D, N78D towards corolla tube	72C, N78D towards corolla tube
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N81B	83D

\* reference variety



Petunia: ‘USTUNI6504’ (left) with reference variety ‘Sunripami’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'USTUNI7501'  
**Trade name:** Supertunia® Mini Pastel Pink Improved  
**Application number:** 05-4880  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Dancasoft' (Cascadias® Soft Pink) and 'Whip Ablos' (Whispers™ Appleblossom)

**Summary:** 'USTUNI7501' differs from the reference varieties in the colour of the upper and lower side of the corolla. 'USTUNI7501' has no secondary colour while 'Whip Ablos' has secondary colour present. 'USTUNI7501' has less conspicuous veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'Dancasoft'. 'USTUNI7501' has a shorter corolla tube than 'Dancasoft'.

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping growth habit, short to medium height, medium to wide

SHOOTS: thin, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium length and width, ovate, broad acute to rounded apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, blistering present, petiole medium in length

SEPALs: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: short to medium length pedicel, single corolla, small to medium diameter, salverform shape

COROLLA: moderate lobing, light blue pink on upper side, violet on lower side, veins red purple and weakly conspicuous, margin with weak undulation

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, white on inner side, veins very weakly conspicuous

ANTHERS: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'USTUNI7501' originated from a controlled cross between a seed raised variety with small lavender flowers as the female parent and a wild *Petunia* species as the male parent. The cross was made by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki, in Shiga, Japan on April 26, 2001. The seed from the cross was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. The new petunia was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 18, 2002, in Gensingen, Germany. Selection was based on improved branching characteristics and growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'USTUNI7501' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'USTUNI7501'**

	'USTUNI7501'	'Dancasoft'*	'Whip Ablos'*
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N74D (lighter than)	62B with tones of 68B	76C (more pink than)
lower side	75B-C	62D	76D
<i>Secondary colour on corolla (RHS)</i>			
inner side	n/a	n/a	N74D

<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	23.4	29.5	26.0
std. deviation	1.26	1.78	0.94

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'USTUNI7501' (left) with reference varieties 'Dancasoft' (centre) and 'Whip Ablos' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'USTUNI7502'  
**Trade name:** Supertunia® Mini Appleblossom  
**Application number:** 05-4881  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Whip Ablos' (Whispers™ Appleblossom) and 'Keipamipahas' (Surfinia® Patio Misty Pink)

**Summary:** 'USTUNI7502' has a less upright growth habit than 'Keipamipahas'. 'USTUNI7502' has a longer shoot and petiole than 'Keipamipahas'. 'USTUNI7502' has a larger flower diameter and stronger lobing of the corolla than 'Keipamipahas'. 'USTUNI7502' has stronger undulation of the corolla margin and differs in flower colour from the reference varieties.

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping growth habit, short to medium height, medium width

SHOOTS: thin to medium thickness, medium to long, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium to long, medium to wide, ovate to elliptic, broad acute to rounded apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, blistering present, petiole medium to long

SEPALS: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, linear to spatulate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERS: medium length pedicel, single corolla, small to medium diameter, trumpet shape

COROLLA: moderate to strong lobing, white with light blue violet at margin on upper side, light blue violet on lower side, veins yellow green and very weakly conspicuous, margin with strong undulation

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, white on inner side, veins very weakly conspicuous

ANTHERS: cream before and after pollen dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'USTUNI7502' originated from a controlled cross between a seed raised variety with small lavender flowers as the female parent and a wild *Petunia* species as the male parent. The cross was made by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki, in Shiga, Japan on April 26, 2001. The seed from the cross was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. The new petunia was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 18, 2002, in Gensingen, Germany. Selection was based on improved branching characteristics and growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'USTUNI7502' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'USTUNI7502'**

	'USTUNI7502'	'Whip Ablos'*	'Keipamipihis'*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	29.8	22.3	18.4
std. deviation	4.36	3.12	5.57
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	9.7	9.7	2.8
std. deviation	3.59	2.41	0.79
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.9	5.2	3.6
std. deviation	0.23	0.30	0.17
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	155A	76C (more pink than)	155B, N155B around veins
lower side	76D	76D	75B-C
<i>Secondary colour on corolla (RHS)</i>			
inner side	76B-C	N74D	75A-B
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	25.8	26.0	17.7
std. deviation	0.92	0.94	0.67

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'USTUNI7502' (left) with reference varieties 'Whip Ablos' (centre) and 'Keipamiphas' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'USTUNI8902'  
**Trade name:** Supertunia® Vista Fuchsia  
**Application number:** 05-4882  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Caschamp' (Cascadias® Champagne) and 'Jam Hopink' (Jamboree™ Hot Pink)

**Summary:** 'USTUNI8902' has a shorter, narrower leaf than the reference varieties. 'USTUNI8902' has a shorter, narrower sepal than 'Caschamp'. 'USTUNI8902' has a smaller corolla diameter than the reference varieties. 'USTUNI8902' differs in the colour of the upper and lower side of the corolla from the reference varieties. 'USTUNI8902' has light purple anther colour before pollen dehiscence while 'Jam Hopink' has yellowish white anther colour.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright to creeping growth habit, short to medium height, medium to wide

**SHOOTS:** thin to medium thickness, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** short to medium length, narrow, ovate to elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, blistering present, petiole short to medium in length

**SEPALS:** short to medium length, narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWERS:** medium length pedicel, single corolla, small diameter, trumpet shape

**COROLLA:** moderate lobing, purple red on upper side, blue pink on lower side, veins red and weakly conspicuous,

margin with moderate undulation

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, blue pink on inner side, veins weakly conspicuous

ANTHERS: light purple before pollen dehiscence, light blue after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘USTUNI8902’ originated from a controlled cross between a seed raised variety with red flowers as the female parent and a wild *Petunia* species as the male parent. The cross was made by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki, in Shiga, Japan on April 28, 2001. The seed from the cross was collected and sent to Gensingen, Germany for further breeding and selection. The new petunia was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 18, 2002, in Gensingen, Germany. Selection was based on improved branching characteristics and growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘USTUNI8902’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘USTUNI8902’**

	‘USTUNI8902’	‘Caschamp’*	‘Jam Hopink’*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.0	5.9	5.6
std. deviation	0.24	0.58	0.65
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.0	2.6	3.0
std. deviation	0.20	0.27	0.36
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	15.3	20.3	16.8
std. deviation	1.34	1.49	1.75
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>			
mean	2.6	5.0	3.8
std. deviation	0.70	0.82	0.63
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.6	7.2	6.6
std. deviation	0.14	0.20	0.16
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N66B	N74A (more intense than)	N74A (more pink than)
lower side	N66C-D	72B (lighter than, with pink tones)	N66D (paler towards base of corolla tube)
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	N66C	77B (more purple than)	75B-C (upper throat), 155C (inside corolla tube)

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'USTUNI8902' (left) with reference varieties 'Caschamp' (centre) and 'Jam Hopink' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Whip Bule'  
**Trade name:** Whispers™ Blue  
**Application number:** 05-4677  
**Application date:** 2005/03/31  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Mitchell Hanes, Morgan Hill, California, USA

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Kakegawa S28' (Supertunia® Royal Velvet) and 'Jam Bule' (Jamboree™ Blue)

**Summary:** *'Whip Bule' has a shorter sepal length than the reference varieties and a narrower sepal than 'Kakegawa S28'. 'Whip Bule' has a slightly lighter colour on the lower side of the corolla than 'Kakegawa S28'. 'Whip Bule' has light purple anther colour before pollen dehiscence while 'Kakegawa S28' has greenish cream anther colour.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright growth habit, medium height and width

**SHOOTS:** medium thickness, medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration

**LEAVES:** medium length and width, ovate to elliptic, broad acute to obtuse apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, blistering present, petiole short to medium in length

**SEPALS:** medium length, narrow to medium width, linear to oblanceolate, no anthocyanin colouration

**FLOWERS:** short to medium length pedicel, single corolla, small to medium diameter, salverform shape

**COROLLA:** moderate lobing, dark violet on upper side, blue violet on lower side, veins purple and weakly conspicuous, margin with weak undulation

**COROLLA TUBE:** medium length, violet on inner side, veins weakly conspicuous



ANTHERS: light purple before pollen dehiscence, medium blue after dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Whip Bule' originated as part of a planned pedigree breeding program in California, USA. The new variety originated from a cross made by the breeder in February 2002 between the female parent, 'Supertunia Royal Velvet' and the male parent 'PY152', a proprietary line with blue coloured flowers. The resultant seed was sown in June 2002 and in August 2002 a single plant was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, flower form and plant habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Whip Bule' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Whip Bule'**

	'Whip Bule'	'Kakegawa S28'*	'Jam Bule'*
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	16.7	19.6	20.0
std. deviation	1.16	1.84	1.70
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>			
mean	4.1	5.1	4.6
std. deviation	0.57	0.99	0.70
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	86A	86A (darker than)	86A
lower side	86B	83B	86B
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	N82A	N81B-C	N82A-B

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Whip Bule' (left) with reference varieties 'Kakegawa S28' (centre) and 'Jam Bule' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Whip Burgto'  
**Trade name:** Whispers™ Burgundy '06  
**Application number:** 05-5016  
**Application date:** 2005/07/19  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Mitchell Hanes, Morgan Hill, California, USA

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Jam Burg' (Jamboree™ Burgundy) and 'Sunripami' (Surfinia® Baby Purple)

**Summary:** *'Whip Burgto' has a longer sepal length than 'Sunripami'. 'Whip Burgto' has anthocyanin colouration in the sepal while the reference varieties have no anthocyanin. 'Whip Burgto' has a smaller corolla diameter than 'Jam Burg'. 'Whip Burgto' differs from the reference varieties in the colour of the upper and lower side of the corolla. 'Whip Burgto' has a shorter corolla tube length than 'Jam Burg'. 'Whip Burgto' has yellowish white anther colour after pollen dehiscence while 'Jam Burg' has medium blue anthers and 'Sunripami' has light grey anthers.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, short, narrow to medium width

SHOOTS: medium thickness, short to medium length, medium anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium length and width, ovate to elliptic, narrow to broad acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, no blistering, petiole short to medium in length

SEPALs: medium length, narrow to medium width, linear, anthocyanin colouration present

FLOWERS: medium length pedicel, single corolla, small diameter, salverform shape

COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, dark red purple on upper side, violet on lower side, veins purple and very weakly conspicuous, margin with medium undulation

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, dark violet on inner side, veins weakly conspicuous

ANTHERS: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence.

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Whip Burgto' originated as part of a planned pedigree breeding program in California, USA. The new variety originated from a cross made by the breeder in November 2002 between the female parent, '1299-1', a proprietary seedling with purple coloured flowers, and the male parent '1346-2', a proprietary line with red coloured flowers. The resultant seed was sown in April 2003 and in June 2003 a single plant was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, flowering time, plant vigour and shorter internodes on the flowering stem.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Whip Burgto' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora in St. Thomas, Ontario in the spring of 2006. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into six inch pots on April 17, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Whip Burgto'**

	'Whip Burgto'	'Jam Burg'*	'Sunripami**
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	17.7	21.3	13.4
std. deviation	2.50	2.91	1.07
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.5	6.3	4.8
std. deviation	0.16	0.29	0.14

<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N74A (darker and redder than)	71A with tones of N74A	N74A (redder than)
lower side	77B	72B	72C, N78D towards corolla tube
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	83B	77A	83D
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	24.4	30.7	24.6
std. deviation	1.51	2.26	0.84

\* reference variety



Petunia: 'Whip Burgto' (left) with reference varieties 'Jam Burg' (centre) and 'Sunripami' (right)



**PORTULACA/PURSLANE**  
(*Portulaca grandiflora* Hook.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodhigcre'  
**Trade name:** High Noon Cream  
**Application number:** 04-4021  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sundial Cream'

**Summary:** 'Bodhigcre' is a shorter, more densely branched plant than 'Sundial Cream'. The flowers of both varieties are light yellow; however, the petals of 'Bodhigcre' have light pink along the margins and also as a spot towards the base. The petals of 'Sundial Cream' have a pink basal spot but no pink colour along the margins. The flowers of 'Bodhigcre' stay open in low light intensity such as during the evening and on cloudy days, whereas those of the reference variety close.

**Description:**

PLANT: annual, short, dense branching

STEM: medium to thick, light green, short to medium internodes, sparse tufts of hair, very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: alternate arrangement, adpressed to oblique to stem, oblanceolate shape, medium green, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: double

PETAL: no striation, obcordate shape, light yellow with light blue pink blotch towards base

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bodhigcre' was developed from the open pollination of 'Sundial Cream' (an F<sub>1</sub> seed variety). The seeds were harvested in 1999. These F<sub>2</sub> seeds were sown and evaluated in 2000. Only light coloured flowers and male sterile flowers were selected for the next stage of testing. The final selection of this new cultivar was made in 2002. The initial selection criteria was for flower colour and flowering ability. Subsequent testing and evaluation for plant habit, vigour, reliable cutting propagation and stability were additional selection criteria.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Bodhigcre' were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 30 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Bodhigcre'**

	'Bodhigcre'	'Sundial Cream**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	7.38	14.83
std. deviation	1.60	1.72
<i>Main colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
inner side	11D	11D
outer side	11D	11D

Secondary colour of petal (RHS)

inner side

73C-D (margins &amp; basal spot)

73C-D (basal spot)

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Bodhigros' (left) with reference variety 'Sundial Cream' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodhigros'  
**Trade name:** High Noon Rose  
**Application number:** 04-4020  
**Application date:** 2004/02/04  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sundial Pink'

**Summary:** 'Bodhigros' is a slightly shorter, more densely branched purslane variety than 'Sundial Pink'. The flowers of 'Bodhigros' are fully double and have more petals than the flowers of 'Sundial Pink'. The colour of the petals of 'Bodhigros' is a darker pink colour than the petals of 'Sundial Pink'. The flowers of 'Bodhigros' stay open in low light intensity such as during the evening and on cloudy days, whereas those of the reference variety close.

**Description:**

PLANT: annual, medium height, dense branching

STEM: medium to thick, light to medium green, short to medium internodes, sparse tufts of hair, very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: alternate arrangement, oblique to stem, oblanceolate shape, medium green, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: fully double

PETAL: no striation, obcordate shape, blue pink

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Bodhigros’ was developed from the open pollination of ‘Sundial Cream’ (an F<sub>1</sub> seed variety). The seeds were harvested in 1999. These F<sub>2</sub> seeds were sown and evaluated in 2000. Only light coloured flowers and male sterile flowers were selected for the next stage of testing. The final selection of this new cultivar was made in 2002. The initial selection criteria was for flower colour and flowering ability. Subsequent testing and evaluation for plant habit, vigour, reliable cutting propagation and stability were additional selection criteria.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for ‘Bodhigros’ were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 30 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for ‘Bodhigros’**

	‘Bodhigros’	‘Sundial Pink’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	11.21	15.14
std. deviation	2.39	1.95
<i>Number of petals per flower</i>		
mean	30.3	15.4
range	24-35	14-18
<i>Main colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N74C	75C
outer side	N74C-D	75C-D

\* reference variety



Portulaca: ‘Bodhigros’ (left) with reference variety ‘Sundial Pink’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bodhigyel'  
**Trade name:** High Noon Yellow  
**Application number:** 04-4298  
**Application date:** 2004/07/09  
**Applicant:** John Bodger & Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Yoshiro Arimitsu, Lompoc, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Sundial Gold'

**Summary:** 'Bodhigyel' is a slightly shorter, more densely branched plant than 'Sundial Gold'. The flowers of 'Bodhigyel' are fully double and have more petals than those of 'Sundial Gold'. While both varieties have bright yellow flowers, the petals of 'Bodhigyel' have a much smaller reddish blotch towards the base than the petals of 'Sundial Gold'. The flowers of 'Bodhigyel' stay open in low light intensity such as during the evening and on cloudy days, whereas those of the reference variety close.

**Description:**

PLANT: annual, short to medium height, dense branching

STEM: medium to thick, reddish green, short to medium internodes, sparse tufts of hair, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: alternate arrangement, adpressed to oblique to stem, oblanceolate shape, medium green, no anthocyanin

FLOWER: fully double

PETAL: no striation, obcordate shape, yellow, small reddish blotch towards base on inner side

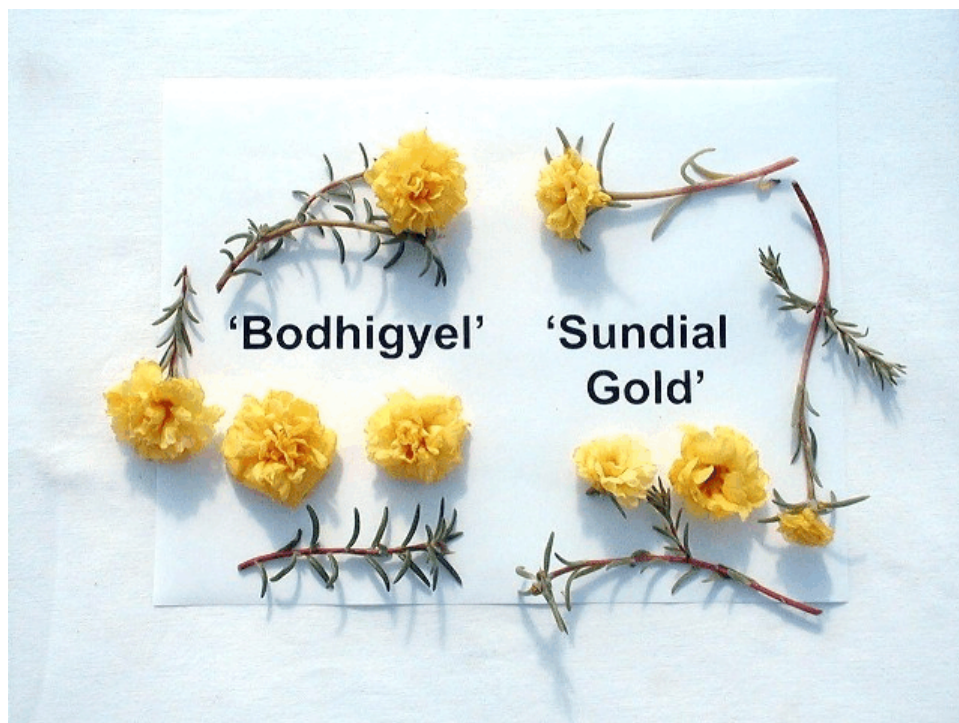
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bodhigyel' was developed from the cross between an F<sub>3</sub> unnamed selection of 'Sundial Mango' and 'Sundial Pink'. The F<sub>2</sub> seeds were harvested, sown and evaluated beginning in 2001. Only light coloured flowers and male sterile flowers were selected for the next stage of testing. The final selection of this new cultivar was made in 2003. The initial selection criteria was for flower colour and flowering ability. Subsequent testing and evaluation for plant habit, vigour, reliable cutting propagation and stability were additional selection criteria.

**Tests and Trials:** Tests and trials for 'Bodhigyel' were conducted in a polyhouse in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 15 plants per variety, grown in 10cm pots and spaced approximately 30 cm apart in the polyhouse. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. All colour observations were made using the RHS Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Bodhigyel'**

	'Bodhigyel'	'Sundial Gold'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	9.38	15.50
std. deviation	2.26	1.05
<i>Number of petals per flower</i>		
mean	35.0	15.4
range	28-43	14-18
<i>Main colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
inner side	12B to 5A	12B to 5A
outer side	12C	12C
<i>Secondary colour of petal (RHS)</i>		
inner side	53C-D	53C-D

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Bodhigyel' (left) with reference variety 'Sundial Gold' (right)

**PORTULACA/PURSLANE**  
(*Portulaca oleracea* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balrioapt'  
**Trade name:** Rio™ Apricot  
**Application number:** 05-4597  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (Yubi® Summer Joy Wine Red) & 'Balriorose' (Rio™ Rose)

**Summary:** 'Balrioapt' differs from the reference varieties, 'Summer Joy Wine Red' and 'Balriorose' mainly in plant height, intensity of anthocyanin colouration of shoots, leaf blade width, flower diameter and colour, and filament colour. The plants of 'Balrioapt' have longer shoots than those of both reference varieties. The shoots of 'Balrioapt' have light purple anthocyanin colouration on the shoots whereas it is medium to strong purple in 'Summer Joy Wine Red' and light brown in 'Balriorose'. The leaves of 'Balrioapt' are narrower than those of 'Balriorose'. The flower diameter of 'Balrioapt' is smaller than that of both reference varieties. The flowers of 'Balrioapt' are lighter red-purple (pink) than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red' which are more red and 'Balriorose' which is a darker red purple. The filament of 'Balrioapt' is yellow and pink whereas it is green and red in both reference varieties.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading growth habit, dense branching, medium thickness of shoots, light green shoots with very weak light purple anthocyanin colouration spread randomly on shoot.



LEAF: alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium to dark green upper surface, medium intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration along the margins on the upper surface, light to medium green on lower surface, petiole mostly absent

CALYX: opposite arrangement, two sepals, broad ovate

FLOWER: inflorescence type, one open flower, terminal location, strongly concave in profile

COROLLA LOBES: overlapping, margins weak to medium fringed, retuse at tip, strong undulation of margins, reflexing of margins absent

STAMEN: yellow and pink filament, orange anther

PISTIL: large, yellow and pink style, pink stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balrioapt’ arose from the self-pollination of the variety, ‘Wild Fire Bronze’ conducted in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balrioapt’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 14, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Balrioapt’**

	‘Balrioapt’	‘Summer Joy Wine Red’*	‘Balriorose’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	11.3	9.9	7.2
std. deviation	1.00	2.82	0.47
<i>Leaf: blade width(cm)</i>			
mean	1.1	1.2	1.6
std. deviation	0.08	0.07	0.12
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.0	6.0	5.1
std. deviation	0.50	0.43	0.38
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	67D overall	50A-B (with tones of 51A)	N74C
secondary	N66B at base	streaks of 46A at base	58B at margin
tertiary	2A at very base	9A at very base	46B & 7A at base
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	68D overall	43C overall	N66C
secondary	n/a	yellow tones at base	11D

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Balrioapt' (left) with reference varieties 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (centre) and 'Balriorose' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balriorg'  
**Trade name:** Rio™ Orange  
**Application number:** 05-4598  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (Yubi® Summer Joy Wine Red)

*Summary: 'Balriorg' differs from the reference variety, 'Summer Joy Wine Red' mainly in colour and intensity of anthocyanin colouration of shoots, leaf blade length, flower diameter and colour, and filament colour. The shoots of 'Balriorg' have weak brown anthocyanin colouration on the shoots whereas it is medium to strong purple in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The leaves of 'Balriorg' are shorter than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The flower diameter of 'Balriorg' is smaller than that of 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The flowers of 'Balriorg' are slightly more orange-red than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The filament of 'Balriorg' is orange whereas it is green and red in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading to drooping growth habit, dense branching, medium thickness of shoots, light green shoots with weak brown anthocyanin colouration spread uniformly on shoot.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, obovate with an obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium to dark green upper surface, strong intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration along the margins on the upper surface, light to medium green on lower surface, petiole absent

**CALYX:** opposite arrangement, two sepals, broad ovate

**FLOWER:** inflorescence type, one open flower, terminal location, concave to flat in profile,

**COROLLA LOBES:** free to touching, margins medium to strong fringed, retuse at tip, weak undulation of margins, weak reflexing of margins

STAMEN: orange filament, yellow orange anther

PISTIL: medium-sized, yellow orange style, yellow orange stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balriorg’ arose as the result of crossing the variety, ‘Yubi® Rose’ with the variety, ‘Yubi® Light Pink’ in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balriorg’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 14, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Balriorg’**

	‘Balriorg’	‘Summer Joy Wine Red’*
<i>Leaf: blade length(cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	2.7
std. deviation	0.18	0.13
<i>Sepal: length(mm)</i>		
mean	7.2	9.8
std. deviation	0.79	0.79
<i>Sepal: width (mm)</i>		
mean	8.4	9.4
std. deviation	0.70	0.52
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.2	6.0
std. deviation	0.38	0.43
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	43B	50A-B
secondary	streaks of 33B	streaks of 46A at base
tertiary	9A at base	9A at very base
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	33C	43C overall
secondary	9A at base	yellow tones at base
* reference variety		



Portulaca: 'Balriorg' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Balriorose'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Rio™ Rose
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4599
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/18
<b>Applicant:</b>	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Rose' (Yubi® Summer Joy Rose) & 'Balrioapt' (Rio™ Apricot)

**Summary:** 'Balriorose' differs from the reference varieties, 'Summer Joy Rose' and 'Balrioapt' mainly in colour and intensity of anthocyanin colouration of shoots, leaf blade width, flower diameter and colour, stigma colour and pistil size. The shoots of 'Balriorose' have very weak, brown anthocyanin colouration on the shoots whereas it is medium-strength purple-brown in 'Summer Joy Rose' and very weak light purple in 'Balrioapt'. The leaves of 'Balriorose' are wider than those of 'Balrioapt'. The flower diameter of 'Balriorose' is smaller than that of 'Summer Joy Rose' and wider than that of 'Balrioapt'. The flowers of 'Balriorose' are lighter red-purple than those of 'Summer Joy Rose' and darker red-purple than those of 'Balrioapt' which are more pink. The stigma of 'Balriorose' is pink whereas it is yellow-orange in 'Summer Joy Rose'. The pistil of 'Balriorose' is medium in size whereas it is large in both reference varieties.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading to drooping growth habit, dense branching, medium thickness of shoots, light green shoots with very weak brown anthocyanin colouration spread randomly on shoot.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, dark green upper surface, strong intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration along the margin edges on the upper surface, medium to dark green on lower surface, petiole absent

**CALYX:** opposite arrangement, two sepals, broad ovate

**FLOWER:** inflorescence type, one open flower, terminal location, concave to flat in profile

**COROLLA LOBES:** overlapping, medium fringing of margins, retuse at tip, weak undulation of margins, reflexing of margins absent

**STAMEN:** green and red filament, orange anther

PISTIL: medium-sized, pink style, pink stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balriorose’ arose as the result of crossing the variety, ‘Wild Fire Rose’ with the variety ‘Yubi<sup>®</sup> Rose’ in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balriorose’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Balriorose’**

	‘Balriorose’	‘Summer Joy Rose’*	‘Balrioapt’*
<i>Leaf: blade width(cm)</i>			
mean	1.6	1.5	1.1
std. deviation	0.12	0.09	0.08
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.1	5.7	4.0
std. deviation	0.38	0.47	0.50
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	N74C	pinker than N74A	67D overall
secondary	58B at margin	9A at base	N66B at base
tertiary	46B and 7A at base	n/a	2A at base
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	N66C	N74B	68D overall
secondary	11D	11A	n/a

\* reference variety



Portulaca: ‘Balriorose’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Summer Joy Rose’ (centre) and ‘Balrioapt’ (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Balrioscar'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Rio™ Scarlet
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4600
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/18
<b>Applicant:</b>	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (Yubi® Summer Joy Wine Red)

**Summary:** *'Balrioscar' differs from the reference variety, 'Summer Joy Wine Red' mainly in mean length of internodes of flowering shoots, flower colour, and stamen and style colour. The internodes of 'Balrioscar' are longer than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The flowers of 'Balrioscar' are more pink red than those of 'Summer Joy Wine Red' which are more of a true red. The base of the corolla lobes of 'Balrioscar' is yellow whereas it is dark red in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The filament of 'Balrioscar' is yellow whereas it is green and red in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'. The style of 'Balrioscar' is orange whereas it is green and red in 'Summer Joy Wine Red'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading growth habit, dense branching, medium to thick shoots, light green shoots with medium intensity of purple and brown anthocyanin colouration located mainly at the base of the shoot.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium to dark green upper surface, medium intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration along the margins on the upper surface, light to medium green on lower surface, petiole absent

**CALYX:** opposite arrangement, two sepals, ovate

**FLOWER:** inflorescence type, one open flower, terminal location, concave to flat in profile,

**COROLLA LOBES:** touching to overlapping, margins weak to medium fringed, retuse at tip, weak undulation of margins, weak to medium reflexing of margins

**STAMEN:** yellow filament, orange anther

**PISTIL:** large, orange style, yellow-orange stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balrioscar' arose as the result of self-pollination of the variety, 'Wild Fire Scarlet' in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balrioscar' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13-14, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balrioscar'**

	<b>'Balrioscar'</b>	<b>'Summer Joy Wine Red'*</b>
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	15.1	9.9
std. deviation	2.34	2.82
<i>Internode: length(cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	1.7
std. deviation	0.32	0.24
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.6	6.0
std. deviation	0.46	0.43

*Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)*

main	N66A-B	50A-B
secondary	9A at base	streaks of 46A at base
tertiary	n/a	9A at very base

*Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)*

main	61C	43C overall
secondary	9A at base streaks	yellow tones at base

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Balrioscar' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Joy Wine Red' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balriowite'  
**Trade name:** Rio™ White  
**Application number:** 05-4601  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy White' (Yubi® Summer Joy White)

**Summary:** *'Balriowite' differs from the reference variety, 'Summer Joy White' mainly in internode length, flower diameter and arrangement of corolla lobes. The internodes of 'Balriowite' are shorter than those of 'Summer Joy White'. The flower diameter of 'Balriowite' is smaller than that of 'Summer Joy White'. The corolla lobes of 'Balriowite' are overlapping whereas those of 'Summer Joy White' are free to touching.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading growth habit, dense branching, medium to thick shoots, light green shoots with no anthocyanin colouration on shoot.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium green upper and lower surfaces with no anthocyanin colouration, petiole absent

CALYX: opposite arrangement, two sepals, ovate

FLOWER: inflorescence type, one to two open flowers, terminal location, concave in profile

COROLLA LOBES: overlapping, margins very weak fringe, retuse at tip, weak to medium undulation of margins, weak reflexing of margins

STAMEN: light green filament, orange anther

PISTIL: cream style, white stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balriowite’ arose through self-pollination of the variety, ‘Wild Fire White’ in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balriowite’ were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Balriowite’**

	‘Balriowite’	‘Summer Joy White’*
<i>Flowering shoot: length(cm)</i>		
mean	32.7	25.0
std. deviation	4.98	3.99
<i>Internode: length(cm)</i>		
mean	1.3	2.2
std. deviation	0.28	0.29
<i>Sepal: length(mm)</i>		
mean	6.6	8.5
std. deviation	0.84	0.85
<i>Sepal: width (mm)</i>		
mean	7.1	8.6
std. deviation	0.74	0.52
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.6	5.0
std. deviation	0.23	0.46
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	white	white
secondary	193B at base	157A at base
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	white	white

\* reference variety





Portulaca: 'Balriowite' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Joy White' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Balrioyel'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Rio™ Yellow
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4602
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/18
<b>Applicant:</b>	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Summer Joy Yellow' (Yubi® Summer Joy Yellow)

**Summary:** *'Balrioyel' differs from the reference variety, 'Summer Joy Yellow' mainly in leaf length, flower diameter and colour and reflexing of corolla lobe margins. The leaves of 'Balrioyel' are shorter than those of 'Summer Joy Yellow'. The flowers of 'Balrioyel' are smaller in diameter and a brighter yellow than those of 'Summer Joy Yellow'. The reflexing of the corolla lobes of 'Balrioyel' is medium whereas it is strong to very strong in 'Summer Joy Yellow'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** annual, spreading growth habit, dense branching, thick shoots, light green shoots with medium intensity of purple-brown anthocyanin colouration located mainly at the base spreading up the shoots.

**LEAF:** alternate arrangement of simple leaves, elliptic and obovate with an acute and obtuse apex, cuneate base, medium to dark green upper surface, medium intensity of purple anthocyanin colouration located along the margins on the upper surface, medium to dark green on lower surface, petiole absent

**CALYX:** opposite arrangement, two sepals, broad ovate

**FLOWER:** inflorescence type, one to two open flowers, terminal location, convex in profile

**COROLLA LOBES:** free to touching, margins medium fringe, retuse at tip, weak to medium undulation of margins, medium reflexing of margins

**STAMEN:** yellow filament, orange anther

**PISTIL:** medium to large, yellow style, yellow stigma

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balrioyel' arose through self-pollination of the variety 'Yubi® Yellow' in January 2002 at Dulce Nombre de Cartago, Costa Rica. The objective of the breeding program was to develop a series of proprietary portulaca varieties unique in its characteristics from other portulaca varieties. Initial selection and reproduction by vegetative

cuttings first began in June, 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balrioyel' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the spring of 2006. The trial included a total of 15 plants of both the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 13, 2006. All colour measurements were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balrioyel'**

	'Balrioyel'	'Summer Joy Yellow'*
<i>Leaf: length(cm)</i>		
mean	2.0	2.8
std. deviation	0.14	0.23
<i>Sepal: length(mm)</i>		
mean	7.9	11.4
std. deviation	0.57	0.70
<i>Sepal: width (mm)</i>		
mean	8.0	9.1
std. deviation	0.82	0.74
<i>Flower: diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	5.6
std. deviation	0.21	0.38
<i>Colour of upper surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	9A	darker than 12A
secondary	13A along sides	n/a
<i>Colour of lower surface of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
main	6B	7A

\* reference variety



Portulaca: 'Balrioyel' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Joy Yellow' (right)



**ROSE**  
(*Rosa* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Poulcot001'  
**Trade name:** Meadow™ Cottage®  
**Application number:** 04-4400  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Bramacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Poulgode' (Lexington™)

**Summary:** *Young shoots of 'Poulcot001' have a stronger anthocyanin colouration than those of 'Poulgode'. The terminal leaflets of 'Poulcot001' are shorter than those of 'Poulgode'. 'Poulcot001' has longer sepals and petals than 'Poulgode'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: bushy shrub rose

YOUNG SHOOT: medium to strong reddish brown anthocyanin colouration

PRICKLES/THORNS: linear and concave, sparse short prickles, many long prickles, green brown to red brown

ENTIRE LEAF: medium green, moderate to strong glossiness, five to seven leaflets

TERMINAL LEAFLET: serrate margin, leathery texture, obtuse base

FLOWERING SHOOT: few to moderate number of flowers per shoot, absence of hair on the pedicel

FLOWER BUD: pointed, light yellow

SEPAL: weak extensions

FLOWER: fully opened flower round in shape when viewed from above, upper and lower part flattened convex when viewed from the side, normal centre, double type, yellow green turning to light yellow when fading

PETALS: yellow green on upper and lower side, very small yellow petal spot at base of inner and outer side, weak reflexing and very weak to weak undulation of margin

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS: yellow filament, yellow green style, stigma at the same level as anthers, small receptacle pitcher-shaped in longitudinal section, no prickles on receptacle

FRAGRANCE: none to very weak

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Poulcot001' was developed in the greenhouses of Poulsen Roser A/S in Fredensborg, Denmark. It originates from a cross performed in the summer of 1994 between female parent 'Pouldiram' and an unnamed seedling as male parent. The offspring from this cross was planted in December 1994, and seedlings were selected in the spring of 1995 for fast horizontal growth habit, profusion of rich yellow flowers, exceptional continuous flowering habit, colourful rose hips and plants well suited to garden conditions.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Poulcot001' was conducted in the field during the summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 8 plants of each variety. Bare-root roses were planted in 4 inch containers in March 2005 and transplanted to the field in May 2005. Roses were grown in rows with plants spaced 60 cm apart, with rows 90 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on June 27, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

## Comparison table for 'Poulcot001'

	'Poulcot001'	'Poulgode**'
<i>Entire leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	4.0	4.6
std. deviation	0.30	0.54
<i>Terminal leaflet length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.3	3.0
std. deviation	0.16	0.34
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	21.7	17.4
std. deviation	1.95	2.32
<i>Flower bud colour upon opening (RHS)</i>		
	8B	10A
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
overall	3D	5D
faded flower	4D	2D
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>		
middle upper side	4C	5D
middle lower side	4C	2D
margin	4C	4D

\* reference variety



Rose: 'Poulcot001' (left) with reference variety 'Poulgode' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Poulcot003'  
**Trade name:** Bay™ Cottage®  
**Application number:** 04-4401  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Bramacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Poulcot006' (Lake™ Cottage®) and 'Poulerry' (Key West™)

**Summary:** *The anthocyanin colouration of young shoots of 'Poulcot003' is strong and purple, whereas that of 'Poulcot006' and 'Poulerry' is less intense and reddish brown. The leaves and the terminal leaflets of 'Poulcot003' are bigger than those of 'Poulcot006' and smaller than those of 'Poulerry'. 'Poulcot003' has more pronounced sepal extensions than 'Poulerry'. The flowers of 'Poulcot003' are smaller than those of 'Poulerry'. 'Poulcot003' has a darker flower colour than 'Poulcot006'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: bushy and spreading shrub rose

YOUNG SHOOT: strong purple anthocyanin colouration

PRICKLES/THORNS: concave, many short prickles, moderate number of long prickles, red brown

ENTIRE LEAF: dark green, weak glossiness, five to seven leaflets

TERMINAL LEAFLET: serrate margin, leathery texture, obtuse base

FLOWERING SHOOT: moderate number of flowers per shoot, few hairs on the pedicel

FLOWER BUD: pointed, dark purple red

SEPAL: weak to moderate extensions

FLOWER: fully opened flower round in shape when viewed from above, upper part flat to concave and lower part flattened convex when viewed from the side, normal centre, single type, purple red overall turning to blue pink when fading

PETALS: purple red on upper and lower side, small to medium white petal spot at base of inner and outer side, weak reflexing and weak undulation of margin

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS: yellow filament, yellow green style, stigma at the same level as anthers, small receptacle pitcher shaped in longitudinal section, no prickles on receptacle

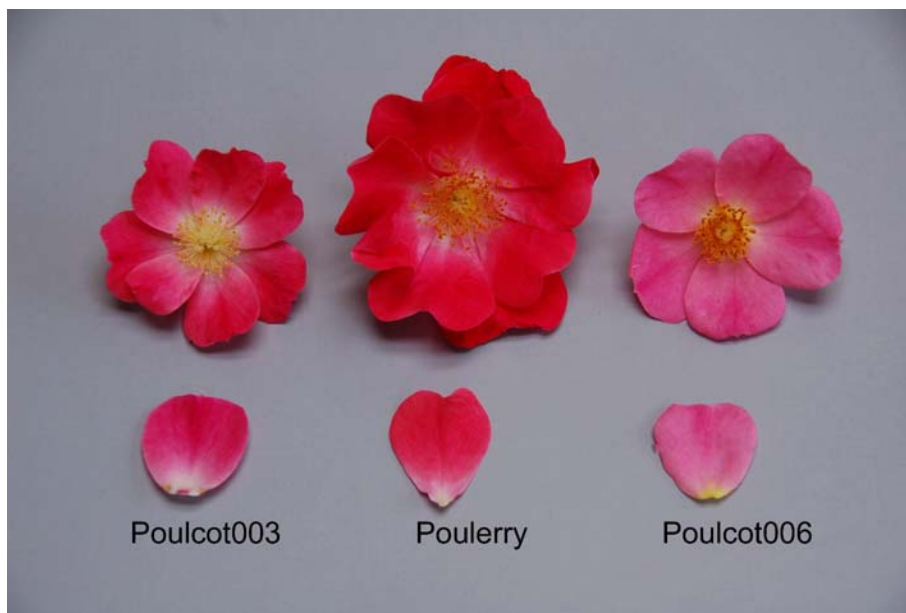
FRAGRANCE: none

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Poulcot003' was developed in the greenhouses of Poulsen Roser A/S in Fredensborg, Denmark. It originates from a cross performed in the summer of 1995 between female parent 'Bassino' and an unnamed seedling as male parent. The offspring from this cross was planted in December 1995, and seedlings were selected in the spring of 1996 for fast horizontal growth habit, profusion of light red and deep pink single petal flowers, exceptional continuous flowering habit, colourful rose hips and plants well suited to garden conditions.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Poulcot003' was conducted in the field during the summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 8 plants of each variety. Bare-root roses were planted in 4 inch containers in March 2005 and transplanted to the field in May 2005. Roses were grown in rows with plants spaced 60 cm apart, with rows 90 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on June 27, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Poulcot003'

	'Poulcot003'	'Poulcot006'*	'Poulerry'*
<i>Entire leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	9.0	7.8	10.5
std. deviation	1.09	0.84	1.24
<i>Entire leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	6.0	4.5	7.3
std. deviation	0.89	0.33	0.76
<i>Terminal leaflet length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.4	2.4	4.4
std. deviation	0.54	0.21	0.61
<i>Terminal leaflet width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.0	1.4	2.5
std. deviation	0.16	0.12	0.32
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.2	4.5	5.9
std. deviation	0.21	0.17	0.60
<i>Flower bud colour upon opening (RHS)</i>			
	53B	53C	53C
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>			
overall	more red than N57A	58C-D	52A-58B
faded flower	N66C-D	68B-69C	61D
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>			
middle upper side	more red than N57A	58B-C	more pink than 52A
margin upper side	more red than N57A	58C	more pink than 52A
middle lower side	more red than N57A	58C	N57A
margin lower side	more red than N57A	58C	N57A
<i>Petal spot colour (RHS)</i>			
upper side	155C	4A	157C-D
lower side	155C	4D	157C-D
* reference variety			



Rose: 'Poulcot003' (left) with reference varieties 'Poulerry' (centre) and 'Poulcot006' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Poulcot006'  
**Trade name:** Lake™ Cottage®  
**Application number:** 04-4403  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Bramacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Poulcot003' (Bay™ Cottage®) and 'Poulerry' (Key West™)

**Summary:** *The anthocyanin colouration of young shoots of 'Poulcot006' is moderate and reddish brown, whereas that of 'Poulcot003' is strong and purple. The leaves and the terminal leaflets of 'Poulcot006' are smaller than those of 'Poulcot003' and 'Poulerry'. 'Poulcot006' has more pronounced sepal extensions than 'Poulerry'. The flowers of 'Poulcot006' are smaller than those of 'Poulerry'. 'Poulcot006' has a lighter flower colour than 'Poulcot003'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: bushy and spreading shrub rose

YOUNG SHOOT: moderate reddish brown anthocyanin colouration

PRICKLES/THORNS: concave, few short prickles, numerous long prickles, red brown

ENTIRE LEAF: dark green, weak glossiness, five to seven leaflets

TERMINAL LEAFLET: serrate margin, thin and leathery texture, obtuse base

FLOWERING SHOOT: moderate number of flowers per shoot, moderate number of hairs on the pedicel

FLOWER BUD: pointed, dark pink red

SEPAL: weak extensions

FLOWER: fully opened flower round in shape when viewed from above, upper part flat and lower part flattened convex when viewed from the side, normal centre, single type, purple red overall turning to blue pink and light blue violet when fading

PETALS: purple red on upper and lower side, small light yellow petal spot at base of inner and outer side, weak reflexing and absent to very weak undulation of margin

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS: yellow-orange filament, red style, stigma below anthers, small receptacle pitcher-shaped in longitudinal section, no prickles on receptacle

FRAGRANCE: none

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Poulcot006' was developed in the greenhouses of Poulsen Roser A/S in Fredensborg, Denmark. It originates from a cross performed in the summer of 1995 between female parent 'Pouldiram' and an unnamed seedling as male parent. The offspring from this cross was planted in December 1995, and seedlings were selected in the spring of 1996 for fast horizontal growth habit, profusion of light pink single petal flowers, exceptional continuous flowering habit, colourful rose hips and plants well suited to garden conditions.

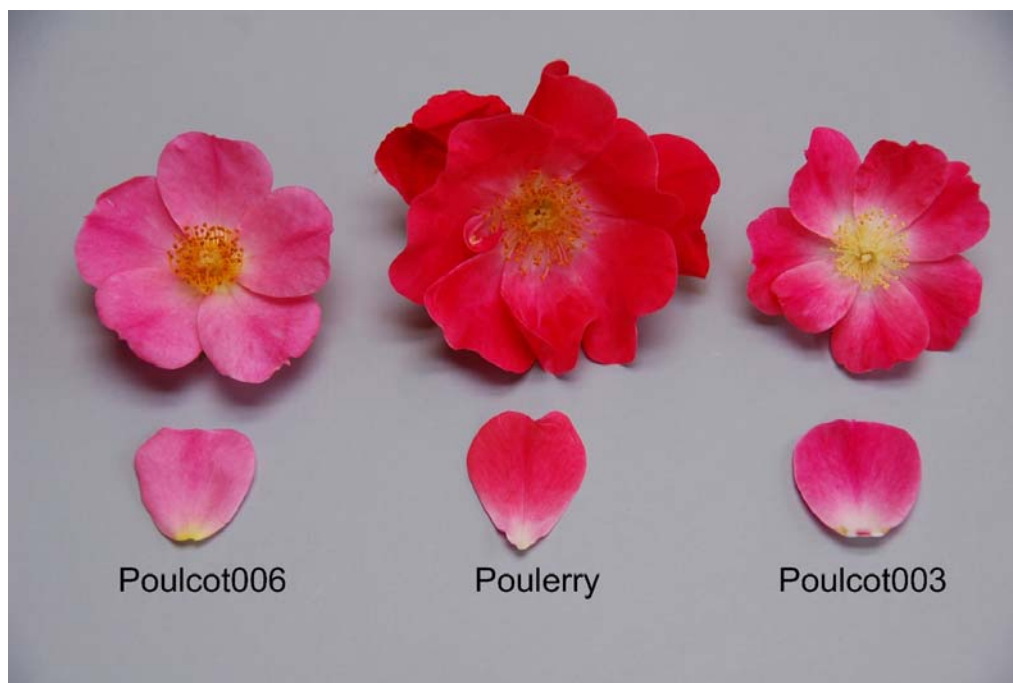
**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Poulcot006' was conducted in the field during the summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 8 plants of each variety. Bare-root roses were planted in 4 inch containers in March 2005 and transplanted to the field in May 2005. Roses were grown in rows with plants spaced 60 cm apart, with rows 90 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on June 27, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Poulcot006'**

	'Poulcot006'	'Poulcot003'*	'Poulerry'*
<i>Entire leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	7.8	9.0	10.5
std. deviation	0.84	1.09	1.24
<i>Entire leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	4.5	6.0	7.3
std. deviation	0.33	0.89	0.76
<i>Terminal leaflet length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.4	3.4	4.4
std. deviation	0.21	0.54	0.61
<i>Terminal leaflet width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.4	2.0	2.5
std. deviation	0.12	0.16	0.32
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.5	4.2	5.9
std. deviation	0.17	0.21	0.60
<i>Flower bud colour upon opening (RHS)</i>			
	53C	53B	53C
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>			
overall	58C-D	more red than N57A	52A-58B
faded flower	68B-69C	N66C-D	61D
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>			
middle upper side	58B-C	more red than N57A	more pink than 52A
margin upper side	58C	more red than N57A	more pink than 52A
middle lower side	58C	more red than N57A	N57A
margin lower side	58C	more red than N57A	N57A
<i>Petal spot colour (RHS)</i>			
upper side	4A	155C	157C-D
lower side	4D	155C	157C-D

\* reference variety





Rose: 'Poulcot006' (left) with reference varieties 'Poulerry' (centre) and 'Poulcot003' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Poulcot008'  
**Trade name:** Hill™ Cottage®  
**Application number:** 04-4404  
**Application date:** 2004/09/13  
**Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark  
**Agent in Canada:** Braman, Bramacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Poulemb' (Cliffs of Dover™)

**Summary:** *The anthocyanin colouration of young shoots of 'Poulcot008' is stronger than that of 'Poulemb'. The sepals of 'Poulcot008' are longer than those of 'Poulemb'. The colour of the upper side of the flower bud of 'Poulcot008' is light blue pink, whereas it is yellow green for 'Poulemb'. 'Poulcot008' has a larger flower and bigger petals than 'Poulemb'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: bushy shrub rose

YOUNG SHOOT: medium to strong reddish brown anthocyanin colouration

PRICKLES/THORNS: concave, few short prickles, many long prickles, red brown

ENTIRE LEAF: medium to dark green, weak glossiness, five to seven leaflets

TERMINAL LEAFLET: serrate margin, leathery texture, rounded base

FLOWERING SHOOT: moderate number of flowers per shoot, no hair on the pedicel

FLOWER BUD: pointed, light blue pink

SEPAL: weak extensions

FLOWER: fully opened flower irregularly round in shape when viewed from above, upper and lower part flat when viewed from the side, normal centre, single and semi-double type, white overall

PETALS: white on upper and lower side, no petal spot, absent to weak reflexing and weak undulation of margin

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS: yellow-white stamen filament, yellow green style, stigma above anthers, small receptacle

oval shaped in longitudinal section, no prickles on receptacle

FRAGRANCE: none

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Poulcot008’ was developed in the greenhouses of Poulsen Roser A/S in Fredensborg, Denmark. It originates from a cross performed in the summer of 1996 between female parent ‘Pouldiram’ and an unnamed seedling as male parent. The offspring from this cross was planted in December 1996, and seedlings were selected in the spring of 1997 for fast horizontal growth habit, profusion of white single petal flowers, exceptional continuous flowering habit, colourful rose hips and plants well suited to garden conditions.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for ‘Poulcot008’ was conducted in the field during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 8 plants of each variety. Bare-root roses were planted in 4 inch containers in March 2005 and transplanted to the field in May 2005. Roses were grown in rows with plants spaced 60 cm apart, with rows 90 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on June 27, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Poulcot008’**

	‘Poulcot008’	‘Poulemb’*
<i>Entire leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.4	8.6
std. deviation	0.70	0.54
<i>Terminal leaflet width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.4	1.7
std. deviation	0.15	0.12
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	18.8	9.0
std. deviation	0.92	0.82
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.4	2.8
std. deviation	0.24	0.16
<i>Flower bud colour upon opening (RHS)</i>		
	62D	2D
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
overall	N155B	155A
faded flower	155C	155A
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>		
	N155B	155A

\* reference variety



Rose: 'Poulcot008' (left) with reference variety 'Poulemb' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Radtko'  
**Trade name:** Double Knockout  
**Application number:** 04-4297  
**Application date:** 2004/07/09  
**Applicant:** CP Delaware Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeder:** William J. Radler, Greenfield, Wisconsin, USA

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Radrazz' (Knockout)

**Summary:** 'Radtko' has a smaller entire leaf than 'Radrazz'. The terminal leaflet of 'Radtko' is smaller than 'Radrazz'. 'Radtko' has an ovoid to globular shaped flower bud while it is pointed in 'Radrazz'. The flower bud at quarter opened is red while it is purple red in 'Radrazz'. 'Radtko' has stronger sepal extensions than 'Radrazz'. The sepal of 'Radtko' is slightly longer than 'Radrazz'. 'Radtko' has a slightly smaller flower diameter than 'Radrazz'. The shape of the upper part of the flower when fully opened when viewed from the side is flattened convex while it is flat for 'Radrazz'. 'Radtko' has a double type flower while it is semi-double in 'Radrazz'. The overall flower colour of 'Radtko' is dark purple red to dark pink red while it is purple red in 'Radrazz'. 'Radtko' has a smaller flower petal than 'Radrazz'. The flower petal margin of 'Radtko' has stronger reflexing and weaker undulation than 'Radrazz'. 'Radtko' has a white style while it is red pink in 'Radrazz'. The style of 'Radtko' has sparser hairiness than 'Radrazz'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright to bushy to spreading growth habit, weak anthocyanin colouration on the young shoot, reddish brown hue of anthocyanin colouration on young shoot, linear to deep concave prickles/thorns on stem, sparse short and long prickles, very few to few prickles/thorns on pedicel, red brown prickles/thorns

**ENTIRE LEAF:** dark green to brown green, medium glossiness on upper side, 5-7 leaflets

**TERMINAL LEAFLET:** serrate margin, leathery texture, rounded base

FLOWERING SHOOT: flowers almost continuously for 6 to 10+ weeks in mid season, low number of hairs or prickles on pedicel

FLOWER BUD: ovoid to globular shape just before opening, red upon opening, red upper surface, dark pink red lower surface

SEPAL: strong extensions

FLOWER: round shape when fully opened when viewed from above, flattened convex shape when fully opened of upper part when viewed from the side, flat shape when fully opened of lower part when viewed from the side, centre infold, double type, dark purple red to dark pink red overall colour

FLOWER PETAL: outer middle zone purple red, outer margin blue pink, inner middle zone purple red, inner margin purple red, white petal spot on inner and outer side, petal spot on outer side is very small to small, petal spot on inner side small in size, medium reflexing of margin, weak undulation

REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS: white filament, long white style, no hairiness on upper half of style, stigma at the same level or just above the anthers, medium sized receptacle, receptacle pitcher shaped in longitudinal section, no prickles on receptacle

FRAGRANCE: weak to medium tea fragrance

DISEASE/PEST RESISTANCE: mildew resistant, black spot resistant

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Radtko' was selected in June 1993 from a seedling population produced by a controlled cross of 'Carefree Beauty' as the female parent and 'Razzle Dazzle' as the male parent, in Greenfield, Wisconsin, USA in June 1992. Selection criteria included flower colour, long blooming season, black spot resistance, and shrub rose habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer and fall of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. 10 plants of each variety were individually grown in 15cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 35cm apart. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Radtko'**

	'Radtko'	'Radrazz'*
<i>Entire leaf length (mm)</i>		
mean	83.83	104.00
std. deviation	5.34	6.32
<i>Entire leaf width (mm)</i>		
mean	57.86	77.14
std. deviation	3.85	8.71
<i>Terminal leaf length (mm)</i>		
mean	41.71	53.86
std. deviation	2.21	6.62
<i>Terminal leaf width (mm)</i>		
mean	24.38	26.88
std. deviation	1.69	3.00
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	39.00	28.17
std. deviation	5.97	4.07
<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	65.43	69.25
std. deviation	3.60	4.33
<i>Flower bud colour (RHS)</i> upon opening	45A/B	N57A/B
<i>Flower colour overall (RHS)</i>	53B/C	57A

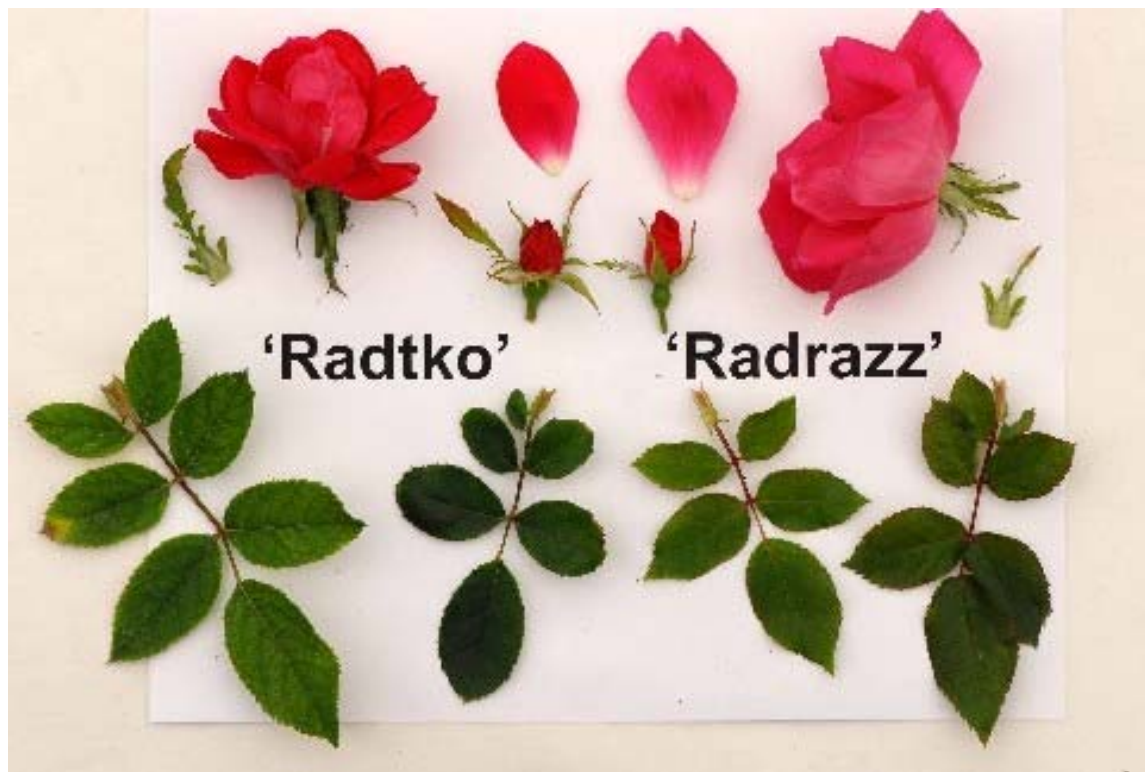
*Flower petal colour (RHS)*

middle inner side  
margin inner side  
middle outer side  
margin outer side

N66A/53C  
N66A/53C  
N66C/N57C  
N66C

67B/N66C  
N66B  
N66C  
N66C

\* reference variety



Rose: 'Radtko' (left) with reference variety 'Radrazz' (right)



**APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION**

**SALVIA**

**SALVIA**  
*(Salvia L.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balsalmisp'  
**Trade name:** Mystic Spires Blue  
**Application number:** 05-4566  
**Application date:** 2005/02/10  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Indigo Spires'

**Summary:** *'Balsalmisp' has a narrower more upright growth habit than 'Indigo Spires'. 'Balsalmisp' has a shorter plant height and internode length than 'Indigo Spires'. The leaf of 'Balsalmisp' is slightly smaller than 'Indigo Spires'. 'Balsalmisp' has weaker of anthocyanin colouration on the petiole than 'Indigo Spires'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** narrow upright growth habit, medium to dense foliage, weak anthocyanin colouration of the shoot, dense to very dense pubescence on the shoot

**LEAF:** opposite arrangement, ovate, acute apex, cuneate base, serrate margin, very light green to light green, very weak of anthocyanin colouration on the petiole, medium pubescence on the upper side, medium pubescence on the veins of the lower side, weak to medium rugosity

**INFLORESCENCE:** raceme, whorled arrangements of the flowers

**FLOWER:** upright to outward attitude, bilabiate shape, small amount of dark purple anthocyanin present on the calyx, upper lip blue violet (RHS N88A), lower lip blue violet (RHS N88C)

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balsalmisp' is an irradiation induced mutation of salvia 'Indigo Spires' made on May 20, 2003. Initial selection was made on August 1, 2003 for compact and short growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** Test and trials were conducted during the summer of 2006, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety each individually grown in 15cm pots in a polyhouse. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balsalmisp'**

	<b>'Balsalmisp'</b>	<b>'Indigo Spires'</b> **
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	68.1	80.9
std. deviation	6.48	6.59
<i>Internode length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.9	7.7
std. deviation	1.03	1.79

<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.8	9.3
std. deviation	0.35	0.80

<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	4.7	5.3
std. deviation	0.26	0.26

\* reference variety



Salvia: 'Balsalmisp' (left) with reference variety 'Indigo Spires' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Rhapsody in Blue'

**Application number:** 02-3229

**Application date:** 2002/08/29

**Applicant:** P. H. Oudolf, Hummelo, The Netherlands

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

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Indigo'

**Summary:** *'Rhapsody in Blue' has a slightly wider leaf than 'Indigo'. The leaf shape of 'Rhapsody in Blue' is ovate while it is lanceolate in 'Indigo'. 'Rhapsody in Blue' has a greater distance between whorls of florets in the inflorescence than 'Indigo'. The inflorescence of 'Rhapsody in Blue' is slightly longer than 'Indigo'. 'Rhapsody in Blue' has a larger floret than 'Indigo'. The flower colour of 'Rhapsody in Blue' is a slightly lighter violet blue than 'Indigo'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial, upright-bushy to bushy-rounded growth habit, dense degree of branching

**STEM:** medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, sparse pubescence, medium thickness, square shape

**LEAF:** opposite arrangement, simple, ovate, acute apex, cuneate to cordate base, crenate margin, sparse to medium pubescence on upper side, sparse pubescence on lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, dark green upper side, medium green lower side, no variegation, petiole present, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the petiole

**INFLORESCENCE:** almost continuous flowering early to mid season for a moderate amount of time, spike type, long  
**FLORET:** located both terminally and axillary, medium to large, erect attitude, upper lip light violet blue, lower lip violet blue to light violet blue

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Rhapsody in Blue’ was discovered in Hummelo, The Netherlands in 2000. It was selected from seedlings produced by the seed collected from the self pollination of salvia ‘Amethyst’ in 1999. Selection criteria included compact plant form and flower colour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted in the summer of 2006, in Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants of each variety, each individually grown in 15cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 35cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society colour chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Rhapsody in Blue’**

	‘Rhapsody in Blue’	‘Indigo’*
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	5.58	3.92
std. deviation	1.02	0.38
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>		
mean	29.50	22.05
std. deviation	5.01	5.53
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
upper lip	94D/93D	94B/C
lower lip	94C/D	94B/C

\* reference variety



Salvia: ‘Rhapsody in Blue’ (left) with reference variety ‘Indigo’ (right)



SALVIA  
(*Salvia sylvestris* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sensation Rose'  
**Application number:** 06-5225  
**Application date:** 2006/02/07  
**Applicant:** Christof Kleinhanns, Quedlinburg, Germany  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Rose Queen'

**Summary:** 'Sensation Rose' has a more upright growth habit with shorter internodes than 'Rose Queen'. The lower lip of the flower of 'Sensation Rose' is blue pink while it is violet in 'Rose Queen'. 'Sensation Rose' has more anthocyanin colouration on the calyx than 'Rose Queen'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** upright growth habit, sparse to medium foliage, weak anthocyanin colouration on the shoot, dense pubescence on the shoot

**LEAF:** opposite arrangement, ovate to lanceolate, acute apex, cordate to obtuse base, crenate margin, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the petiole, absent to very weak pubescence on the upper and lower side, weak rugosity

**INFLORESCENCE:** spike, opposite arrangement of the flowers

**FLOWER:** upright attitude, bilabiate, large amount of purple anthocyanin present on the calyx, upper and lower lip blue pink

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sensation Rose' was developed in Quedlinburg, Germany as part of a planned breeding program to develop early flowering, compact, rose coloured salvia variety. 'Sensation Rose' originated from a cross pollination conducted in December 2000, between a seedling designated as 'MN 1700' as the female parent and a seedling designated as '60608810' as the male parent. The new variety was selected in July 2002, in Quedlinburg, Germany, based on compact growth habit, flower colour, and plant vigour.

**Tests and Trials:** Test and trials were conducted during the summer of 2006, in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety each individually grown in 15cm pots in a polyhouse. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sensation Rose'**

	'Sensation Rose'	'Rose Queen'*
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
upper lip - outer surface	75B	75B
lower lip - upper surface	N66C-D	77B-C
lower lip - lower surface	N66D	77B-D

\* reference variety



Salvia: 'Sensation Rose' (left) with reference variety 'Rose Queen' (right)



**APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION**

**SANVITALIA**

**SANVITALIA**  
 (*Sanvitalia* Lam.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Starbini'  
**Trade name:** Sunbini Improved  
**Application number:** 05-4618  
**Application date:** 2005/03/02  
**Applicant:** Hugo Dittmar, Deitingen, Switzerland  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Dittsun' and 'Santanis' (Cuzco® Compact Yellow)

**Summary:** *The plant growth habit for 'Starbini' is semi-upright to trailing while it is upright changing to trailing with age for 'Dittsun' and horizontal to trailing for 'Santanis'. 'Starbini' has narrower sepals than 'Dittsun' and larger ray florets than both reference varieties.*

**Description:**

PLANT: annual type, semi-upright to trailing growth habit, moderate degree of branching

STEM: light green, strong anthocyanin colouration, moderate to dense pubescence, medium thick, smooth surface

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, simple type

LEAF BLADE: elliptic to oblong, acute to obtuse apex, obtuse base, entire margin, moderate pubescence on upper side, no pubescence on lower side, no variegation, dark green on upper side, light green on lower side, mostly sessile

INFLORESCENCE: head type

SEPAL: broad ovate

RAY FLORET: medium in number (12-14), oblong, obtuse to slightly retuse apex, no recurvature of tip, entire margin, yellow orange on upper side, yellow with dark green longitudinal stripes on lower side

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Starbini' was the result of a breeding program in Deitingen, Switzerland and whose objectives were to create new *Sanvitalia* varieties which flower freely, have compact plant growth habit and can be produced without the use of growth regulators. 'Starbini' originated from a cross made by the breeder, Hugo Dittmar, in early 2001 between two unknown seedlings and was selected in late 2001 based on its non-stop flowering, nicely shaped plants and very compact growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Starbini' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety from July 7 to 11, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Starbini'**

	'Starbini'	'Dittsun'*	'Santanis'*
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>			
mean	4.8	6.2	4.0
std. deviation	0.42	0.63	0.00

*Ray floret length (mm)*

mean	8.1	6.7	7.5
std. deviation	0.57	0.48	0.47

*Ray floret width (mm)*

mean	3.0	3.0	2.2
std. deviation	0.00	0.16	0.24

\* reference variety



Sanvitalia: 'Starbini' (left) with reference varieties 'Dittsun' (centre) and 'Santanis' (right)



**SCAEVOLA**  
(*Scaevola aemula* R. Br.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bomy Bule'  
**Trade name:** Bombay™ Blue  
**Application number:** 05-4667  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jason Jandrew, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Outback Fan Dancer' and 'Newon' (New Wonder)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Bomy Bule' are wider than those of 'Outback Fan Dancer'. Leaves of 'Bomy Bule' are longer than those of 'Outback Fan Dancer' and 'Newon'. The sepals of 'Bomy Bule' are narrower than those of the reference varieties. The central stripe is less pronounced on petals of 'Bomy Bule' than in the reference varieties.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated, annual, semi-upright to spreading/trailing, strong degree of branching, moderate basal branching

**STEM:** light to medium green, moderate anthocyanin, sparse to medium pubescence, medium thickness, smooth

**LEAVES:** alternate arrangement on stem, simple

**LEAF BLADE:** oblanceolate and spatulate, acute to cuspidate apex, attenuate base, dentate margin, sparse to moderate pubescence on upper side, moderate pubescence on lower side, medium to dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, no variegation

**FLOWERING PERIOD:** almost continuous, begins mid-season, long

**FLOWER:** one per leaf axil, axillary position

**COROLLA:** fan-shaped, five petals, blue violet on inner side with white at base, violet on outer side

**COROLLA THROAT:** very dense pubescence on inner side, dense pubescence on outer side, yellow on inner side, yellow green on outer side

**PETALS:** obovate to oblong, cuspidate apex, not touching arrangement, entire margin with weak undulation

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bomy Bule' was developed by the breeder Jason Jandrew, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., California, U.S.A. The new variety originated from a controlled cross between the female parent '180' and male parent '999', two proprietary lines with violet-coloured flowers. One plant was selected from the progeny in 2004 based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Bomy Bule' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 23 and 29, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

## Comparison table for 'Bomy Bule'

	'Bomy Bule'	'Outback Fan Dancer'*	'Newon'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	76.9	56.4	70.5
std. deviation	6.38	7.32	7.58
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	9.0	6.9	6.7
std. deviation	0.77	0.98	0.56
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>			
mean	4.3	5.7	5.8
std. deviation	0.48	0.67	0.63
<i>Number of flowers per flowering stem (count)</i>			
mean	14.0	13.7	11.4
std. deviation	1.15	3.33	1.71
<i>Colour of inner side of corolla (RHS)</i>			
main colour	N88C	90C	N88C
secondary colour	155C at base	N87B to N81B stripe with 155C at base	N87B stripe with 155C at base
throat	5A	4A	5A
<i>Colour of outer side of corolla (RHS)</i>			
main colour	N87C	lighter than 90C	N87C
throat	4C	4C	4C

\* reference variety



Scaevola: 'Bomy Bule' (left) with reference varieties 'Newon' (centre) and 'Outback Fan Dancer' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bomy Litbule'  
**Trade name:** Bombay™ Light Blue  
**Application number:** 05-5017  
**Application date:** 2005/07/19  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jason Jandrew, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Newon' (New Wonder)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Bomy Litbule' are shorter than those of 'Newon'. 'Bomy Litbule' has longer sepals than 'Newon'. The colour of the upper side of the corolla of 'Bomy Litbule' is lighter than that of 'Newon'. The central stripe is less pronounced on petals of 'Bomy Litbule' than on those of 'Newon'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: vegetatively propagated, annual, spreading/trailing, strong degree of branching, moderate basal branching

STEM: light to medium green, occasional strong anthocyanin, sparse pubescence, medium thick to very thick, smooth

LEAVES: alternate arrangement on stem, simple

LEAF BLADE: obovate and oblanceolate, acute to cuspidate apex, attenuate base, dentate margin, moderate pubescence on upper and lower side, medium to dark green on upper side, medium green on lower side, no variegation

FLOWERING PERIOD: almost continuous, begins mid-season, long

FLOWER: one per leaf axil, axillary position

COROLLA: fan-shaped, five petals, blue violet on inner side with white at base, blue violet on outer side

COROLLA THROAT: very dense pubescence on inner side, dense pubescence on outer side, green brown on inner side, yellow green on outer side

PETALS: obovate, cuspidate apex, not touching arrangement, entire margin with weak undulation

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bomy Litbule' was developed by the breeder Jason Jandrew, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., California, U.S.A. The new variety originated from a controlled cross made in September 2003 between female parent '1012' and male parent '1035', two proprietary lines with violet-coloured flowers. One plant was selected from the progeny in 2004 based on flowering time, flower colour, flower size and plant habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Bomy Litbule' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 24 and 30, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Bomy Litbule'**

	'Bomy Litbule'	'Newon'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	19.1	32.1
std. deviation	3.05	3.04
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	19.5	16.4
std. deviation	1.65	1.26
<i>Colour of inner side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main colour	N88D with N88C at midrib	N88C
secondary colour	155C at base	N87B stripe with 155C at base
throat	151B	5A

*Colour of outer side of corolla (RHS)*

main colour	N88D	N87C
throat	1C	4C

\* reference variety



Scaevola: 'Bomy Litbule' (left) with reference variety 'Newon' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Bomy Pinka'  
**Trade name:** Bombay™ Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4666  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Jason Jandrew, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Outback Royal Pink'

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Bomy Pinka' are taller and have a lower degree of branching than plants of 'Outback Royal Pink'. 'Bomy Pinka' has larger leaves and sepals than 'Outback Royal Pink'. 'Bomy Pinka' has more flowers per stem, larger corollas and longer petals than 'Outback Royal Pink'. The main colour of the inner upper side of the corolla is blue pink to light blue pink in 'Bomy Pinka', and violet in 'Outback Royal Pink'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated, annual, semi-upright to spreading/trailing, strong degree of branching, strong basal branching

**STEM:** light to medium green, weak anthocyanin, sparse to medium pubescence, medium thick to thick, smooth

**LEAVES:** alternate arrangement on stem, simple

**LEAF BLADE:** oblanceolate, acute apex, attenuate base, lobed margin with large dentations, sparse pubescence on upper side, sparse to moderate pubescence on lower side, medium to dark green on upper side, light to medium green on lower



side, no variegation

FLOWERING PERIOD: almost continuous, begins mid-season, long

FLOWER: one per leaf axil, axillary position

COROLLA: fan-shaped, five petals, blue pink to light blue pink on inner side with white at base, blue pink outer side

COROLLA THROAT: dense to very dense pubescence, yellow on inner side, yellow green on outer side

PETALS: elliptic to oblong, cuspidate apex, not touching arrangement, entire margin with moderate undulation

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Bomy Pinka' was developed by the breeder Jason Jandrew, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., California, U.S.A. The new variety originated from a controlled cross between female parent '1012' and male parent '1035', two proprietary lines with violet-coloured flowers. One plant was selected from the progeny in 2004 based on flower colour, form and plant habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Bomy Pinka' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 23 and 29, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Bomy Pinka'**

	'Bomy Pinka'	'Outback Royal Pink**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	39.0	21.8
std. deviation	3.11	2.14
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.5	2.0
std. deviation	0.55	0.29
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.3	1.0
std. deviation	0.25	0.11
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	15.3	10.1
std. deviation	0.67	0.74
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>		
mean	7.2	6.6
std. deviation	1.14	0.70
<i>Number of flowers per flowering stem (count)</i>		
mean	9.5	3.5
std. deviation	0.97	0.53
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	1.7
std. deviation	0.11	0.10
<i>Corolla width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.7	1.7
std. deviation	0.11	0.10
<i>Petal length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.4	0.9
std. deviation	0.08	0.07

*Petal width (cm)*

mean	0.5	0.3
std. deviation	0.05	0.05

*Colour of inner side of corolla (RHS)*

main colour	63C-D	75C
secondary colour	155C at base	65C on central stripe and 155C at base
throat	5A	151A

*Colour of outer side of corolla (RHS)*

main colour	lighter than N66D	75B with 155C stripe
throat	154D	151C

\* reference variety



Scaevola: 'Bomy Pinka' (left) with reference variety 'Outback Royal Pink' (right)



**APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION**

**SHASTA DAISY**

**SHASTA DAISY**  
*(Leucanthemum maximum (Raymond) DC.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Leumayel'  
**Trade name:** Broadway Lights™  
**Application number:** 05-4771  
**Application date:** 2005/04/22  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Manfred Mehring-Lemper, Münden, Germany

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Snow Cap'

**Summary:** 'Leumayel' begins flowering later than 'Snow Cap'. 'Leumayel' has more ray florets per flower than 'Snow Cap'. The ray florets of 'Leumayel' are light yellow on the upper side and white green on the lower side whereas those of 'Snow Cap' are white on both the upper and lower sides. After anther dehiscence, the floret disc of 'Leumayel' is yellow orange while that of 'Snow Cap' is yellow.

**Description:**

PLANT: bushy rounded growth habit

LEAF: basal arrangement in plant, alternate arrangement on flowering stems, narrow elliptic to oblanceolate, cuspidate apex, attenuate base, serrate margin, dark green on upper side, medium to dense pubescence on upper side

PETIOLE: present

FLOWERING: beginning mid-season

PEDUNCLE: medium in thickness

FLOWER: semi-double type

RAY FLORET: average number per flower, mostly reflexed and sometimes twisted along longitudinal axis, length to width ratio 2:1, upper side is yellow green upon opening changing to light yellow green when fully open and becoming white with age, lower side is white green

FLORET DISC: yellow orange before anther dehiscence, fading after anther dehiscence

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Leumayel' was developed by the breeder, Manfred Mehring-Lemper, in New Eichenburg, Germany. It originated from an open pollinated cross between the female parent designated 'S055' and a mixture of pollen from a population designated '65-86' which took place in 1999. 'Leumayel' was selected in June of 2000, based on criteria for flower quality and quantity, flower colour, leaf shape and plant vigour.

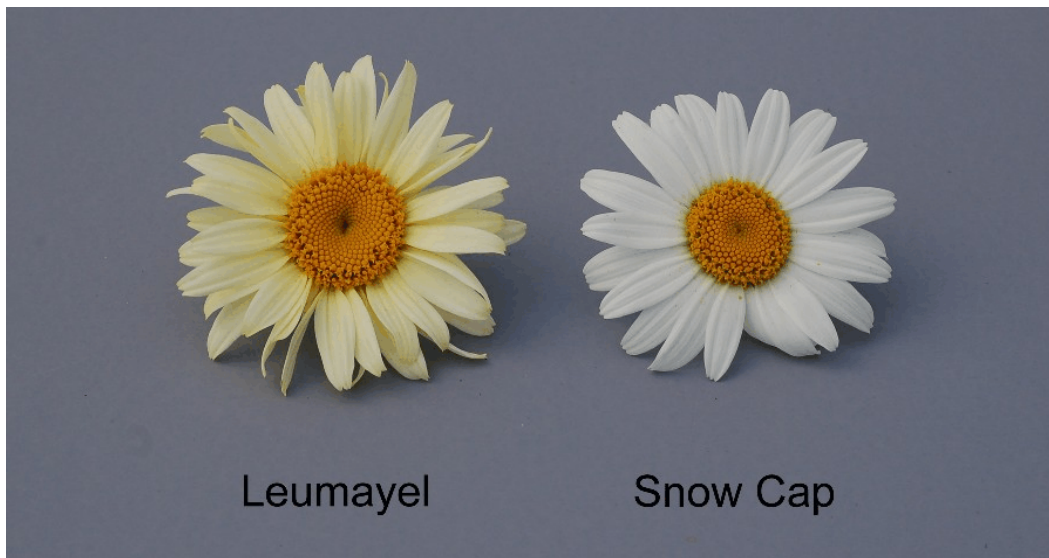
**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Leumayel' was conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 20, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 14, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Leumayel'**

	'Leumayel'	'Snow Cap'*
Number of ray florets per flower mean	44.8	29.4

<i>Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upon opening	4C	155C
fully open	4D	N/A
at maturity	157D	N/A
 <i>Colour of lower side of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
	157D	white
 <i>Colour of floret disc (RHS)</i>		
before anther dehiscence	14A	14A
after anther dehiscence	14A-B	9B

\* reference variety



Shasta Daisy: 'Leumayel' (left) with reference variety 'Snow Cap' (right)



**STRAWBERRY**  
(*Fragaria ×ananassa* Duch.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Evie 2'  
**Application number:** 06-5218  
**Application date:** 2006/02/03  
**Applicant:** Edward Vinson Limited, Faversham, Kent, United Kingdom  
**Agent in Canada:** Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Mr. P. Vinson, Edward Vinson Limited, Faversham, Kent, United Kingdom

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Seascape'

**Summary:** *Plant growth habit for 'Evie 2' is flat globose while it is upright for 'Seascape'. The plants of 'Evie 2' are more vigorous than those of 'Seascape'. 'Evie 2' has weaker inter-veinal blistering of the leaves than 'Seascape'. The inflorescence of 'Evie 2' is positioned slightly above the foliage while those of 'Seascape' are positioned slightly below. 'Evie 2' has a larger inner calyx diameter relative to the outer calyx whereas for 'Seascape', both the inner and outer calyxes are the same diameter. The petals within a flower are overlapping for 'Evie 2' while they range from touching to not touching for 'Seascape'. 'Evie 2' has longer fruiting trusses than 'Seascape'. The predominant fruit shape of 'Evie 2' is ovoid while it is conical to bi-conical for 'Seascape'. 'Evie 2' has a narrower band without achenes at the proximal end of the fruit than 'Seascape'. The fruit of 'Evie 2' has lighter red skin and lighter red flesh than 'Seascape'. The calyx of 'Evie 2' is set level with the surface and has strong adherence to the fruit whereas that of 'Seascape' is set above the fruit and has weak to moderate adherence. 'Evie 2' has a later harvest maturity and greater resistance to Botrytis fruit rot and Powdery mildew than 'Seascape'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** fully ever-bearing, flat globose growth habit, medium to dense, strong vigor

**LEAF:** medium to dark green, semi-upwards profile, very weak inter-veinal blistering, three leaflets per leaf

**TERMINAL LEAFLET:** flat to slightly convex in cross-section, flat tip, longer than broad, rounded base, rounded marginal teeth

**PETIOLE:** dense pubescence, hairs pointing outwards

**STIPULE:** absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

**STOLON:** few, moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium thick, medium dense pubescence

**INFLORESCENCE:** positioned slightly above level of foliage

**FLOWER:** medium size, diameter of calyx and corolla are the same, diameter of inner calyx is larger than diameter of outer calyx

**PETALS:** not touching, as long as broad

**TIME OF FLOWERING:** mid-season

**TIME OF HARVEST MATURITY:** mid-season

**FRUITING TRUSS:** semi-erect attitude at first picking, medium to long

**FRUIT:** as long as broad, large, predominant shape is ovoid, slight difference in shape between primary and secondary fruit, absent to very narrow band without achenes at proximal end

**FRUIT SKIN:** smooth, red, even coloured, strong glossiness

**ACHENES:** level with surface of fruit

**CALYX:** level with surface, reflexed segments, slightly smaller than fruit diameter, strong adherence

**FRUIT FLESH:** firm, light red, slightly uneven coloured, medium sweetness, medium texture when tasted, medium

acidity

**REACTION TO DISEASE:** moderately resistant to Botrytis fruit rot, moderately resistant to Powdery mildew, moderately susceptible to Common leaf spot

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Evie 2' (breeder designation '98N105-98') was the result of a strawberry breeding program started in 1986 by Mr. Peter Vinson of Edward Vinson Limited based in Kent, United Kingdom. The purpose of the program was to develop improved day neutral varieties for the northern European climate. 'Evie 2' originated from a cross made in 1997 between the female parent, variety 'Everglade' (a day neutral type), and the male parent designated 'J92D12' (a short day type), known for passing on the traits of good fruit size and fruit shape. 'Evie 2' was selected in 1998 from a family group comprising approximately 200 plants grown in a seedling field at Sandbanks Farm, Faversham, Kent. It was initially selected based on fruit shape and fruit size and after conducting commercial scale trials was found to be the best cultivar within its family.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Evie 2' was conducted in a field at Novafruit Inc. in Saint-Césaire, Québec during the summer of 2006. The trial consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 25 plants per replicate. Plug plants were planted in double rows on raised beds which were 20 cm high and 70 cm wide. The raised beds were covered with black plastic. The plants were spaced 20 cm from each other and the rows were 30 cm apart.



Strawberry: 'Evie 2' (right) with reference variety 'Seascape' (left)

**Proposed denomination:** 'MNUS 138'  
**Application number:** 04-4207  
**Application date:** 2004/05/18  
**Applicant:** Regents of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA and United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario  
**Breeders:** Jim Luby, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA and David K. Wildung, Grand Rapids, Minnesota, USA

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Annapolis' and 'Honeoye'

**Summary:** *'MNUS 138' has stronger leaf blistering than 'Annapolis'. The cross section of the terminal leaflet of 'MNUS 138' is slightly concave to flat while it is concave in 'Annapolis'. 'MNUS 138' has an acute shaped leaf base while it is obtuse for the reference varieties. The petiole of 'MNUS 138' has stronger pubescence than 'Annapolis'. 'MNUS 138' has stronger anthocyanin colouration of the stipule than 'Annapolis' and 'Honeoye'. The spacing of the flower petals of 'MNUS 138' are not touching while they are touching to overlapping in 'Annapolis' and touching in 'Honeoye'. 'MNUS 138' appears to have larger fruit than 'Annapolis'. The fruit of 'MNUS 138' is ovoid shaped while it is conical in 'Annapolis' and conical to biconical in 'Honeoye'. 'MNUS 138' has the insertion of the calyx set above the fruit while it is level in 'Annapolis'. The adherence of the calyx of 'MNUS 138' is stronger than 'Annapolis' and 'Honeoye'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** flat globose habit, medium density, strong vigour, high cold hardy tolerance, non everbearing

**LEAF:** dark green upper side, three leaflets

**TERMINAL LEAFLET:** horizontal to semi-downward position in relation to the petiole, medium blistering, slightly concave to flat in cross section, flat attitude of tip, longer than broad, acute base, obtuse to rounded serrations

**PETIOLE:** dense pubescence, medium anthocyanin colouration of stipule

**STOLON:** moderate to many, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration, medium thickness, medium pubescence

**INFLORESCENCE:** positioned beneath to level with the foliage

**FLOWER:** flowers early in season, medium size, diameter of calyx smaller than corolla, the inner calyx is the same size or larger than outer calyx, petal as long as it is broad

**FRUITING TRUSS:** semi-erect to prostrate at first picking, medium length

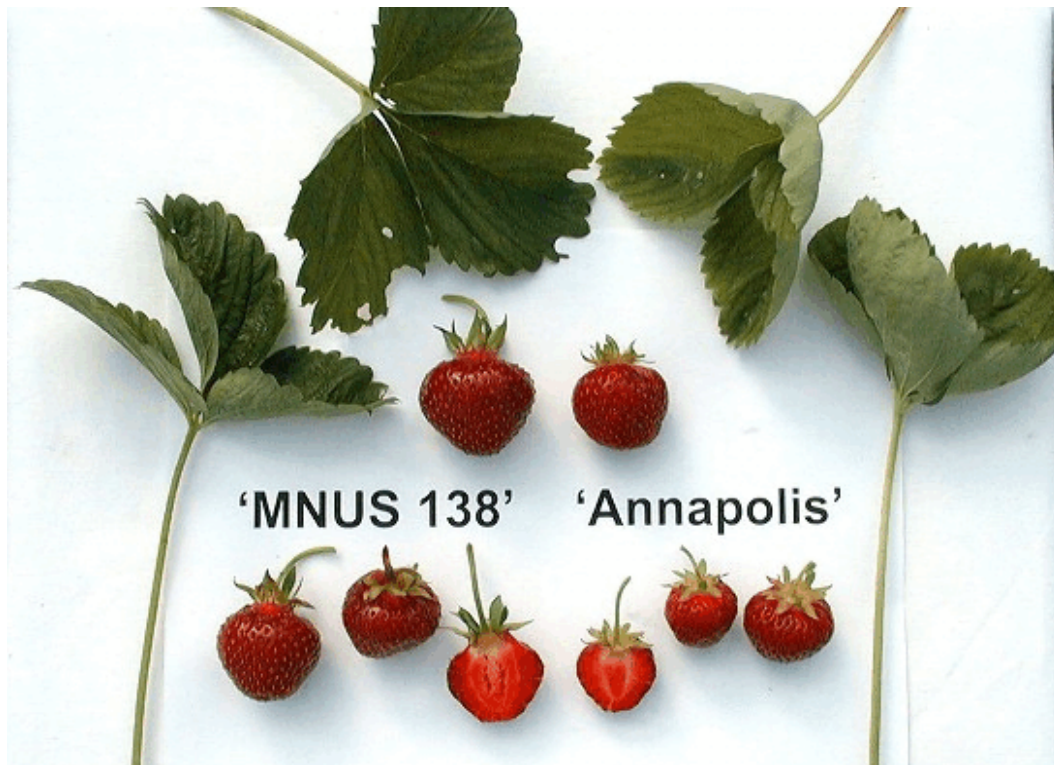
**FRUIT:** broader than long, large, ovoid, moderate difference in shape between primary and secondary fruit, medium width of band without achenes, dark uneven red skin colour, medium glossiness, achenes inserted below to level with surface, medium firmness when fully ripe, matures early

**CALYX:** inserted above surface, reflexed segments, smaller than diameter of fruit, strong adherence

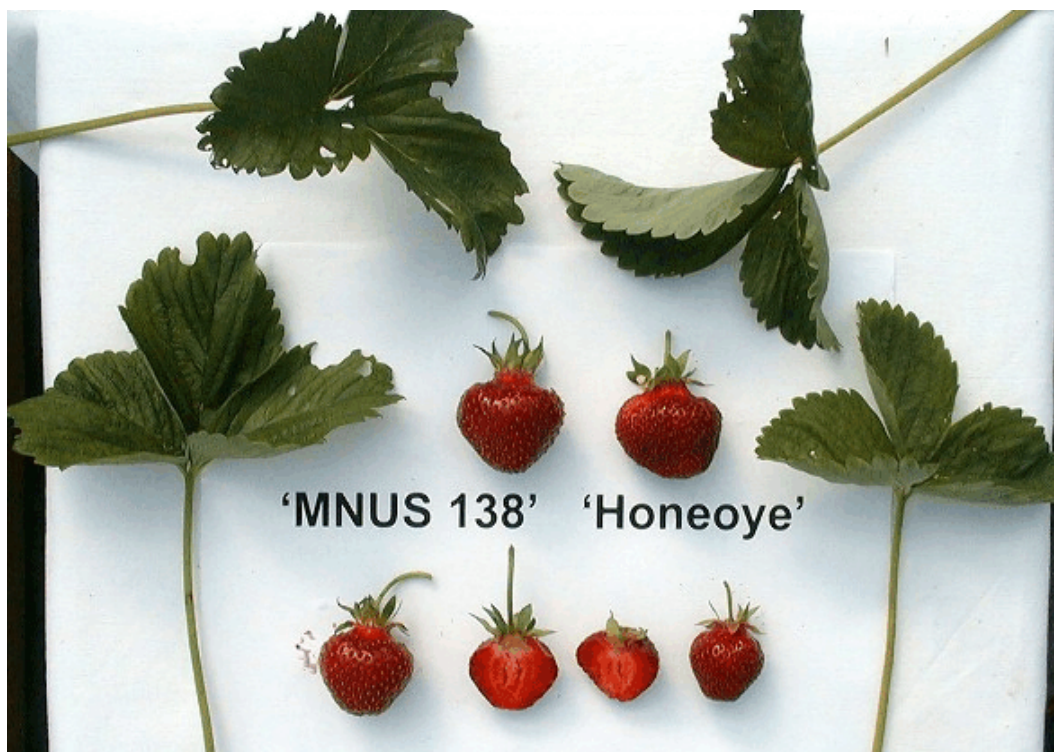
**FRUIT FLESH:** orange red to medium red and slightly lighter towards middle of fruit, medium to strong sweetness, weak acidity

**Origin and Breeding:** 'MNUS 138' arose from a controlled cross between 'Seneca x Allstar' made in 1983 in Beltsville, Maryland, USA. It was selected from a seedling population grown at the University of Minnesota North Central Research and Outreach Center, Grand Rapids, Minnesota, USA in 1985, based on early flowering and fruiting. 'MNUS 138' was evaluated in trials from 1987 to 1990 at the University of Minnesota Horticultural Research Center near Excelsior, Minnesota and the North Central Research and Outreach Center in Grand Rapids, Minnesota. It was later evaluated in yield trials from 1997 to 2003 at the Horticultural Research Center, the North Central Research and Outreach Center, the West Central Experiment Research and Outreach Center in Morris Minnesota, the Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan, the Pennsylvania State University, in State College, Pennsylvania and the Iowa State University, in Ames, Iowa. Additional selection criteria included plant vigour, reliable cutting propagation, and cold hardiness.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Twenty (20) plants of each variety were field planted. Two rows of each variety were planted in a zig zag pattern with a row spacing of 1m and a plant spacing within the rows of 75cm.



Strawberry: 'MNUS 138' (left) with reference variety 'Annapolis' (right)



Strawberry: 'MNUS 138' (left) with reference variety 'Honeoye' (right)





## APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SUTERA

### SUTERA (*Sutera Roth*)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Danova900'  
**Trade name:** Glacier Blue Improved  
**Application number:** 05-4977  
**Application date:** 2005/06/22  
**Applicant:** Danziger - Dan Flower Farm, Beit Dagan, Israel  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Gabriel Danziger, Beit Dagan, Israel

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Lilac King'

**Summary:** *The plant growth habit of 'Danova900' is semi-erect and semi-drooping while it is horizontal for 'Lilac King'. 'Danova900' has larger plants with longer shoots and longer internodes than 'Lilac King'. The corollas of 'Danova900' have larger lobes and weaker undulation of the margin than those of 'Lilac King'. The upper side of the corolla is darker blue violet for 'Danova900' than 'Lilac King'. The inner side of the corolla tube is yellow for 'Danova900' while it is orange for 'Lilac King'.*

#### **Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-erect and semi-drooping growth habit, dense to very dense branching

**SHOOT:** weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF:** simple type

**LEAF BLADE:** elliptic, dentate margin, incisions of margin present, few teeth per lobe, no variegation, dark green on upper side, medium dense pubescence on upper side

**INFLORESCENCE:** cluster type, positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on flowering stem

**COROLLA:** strong lobing

**COROLLA LOBES:** arrangement in corolla is not touching, weak undulation of margin, light blue violet on upper side

**COROLLA TUBE:** straight attitude, funnel shape, short and medium dense pubescence on outer side, yellow on inner side

**ANTHERS:** positioned slightly above corolla tube opening

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Danova900' was developed by the breeder, Gabriel Danziger, an employee of Danziger in Moshav Mishmar Hashiva, Israel. It originated from an open pollinated cross made in August of 2001 between the female parent designated 'BA-1-12' and an unknown male parent. 'Danova900' was selected in February of 2002 based on criteria for flower characteristics, plant growth habit and field performance traits.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Danova900' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 7 & 9, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

## Comparison table for 'Danova900'

	'Danova900'	'Lilac King'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	14.0	5.9
std. deviation	1.41	0.65
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	48.4	35.9
std. deviation	3.13	0.90
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	27.8	19.1
std. deviation	2.80	1.99
<i>Internode length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	1.7
std. deviation	0.26	0.23
<i>Corolla lobe length (mm)</i>		
mean	7.4	5.7
std. deviation	0.52	0.48
<i>Corolla lobe width (mm)</i>		
mean	6.2	4.5
std. deviation	0.42	0.53
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	85C	N88D
<i>Colour of corolla tube</i>		
inner side	yellow	orange

\* reference variety



Sutera: 'Danova900' (left) with reference variety 'Lilac King' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Danova906'  
**Trade name:** Giant Snowflake Improved  
**Application number:** 05-4976  
**Application date:** 2005/06/22  
**Applicant:** Danziger - Dan Flower Farm, Beit Dagan, Israel  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Gabriel Danziger, Beit Dagan, Israel

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Dancopgrewhite' (Copia® Great White Improved)

**Summary:** 'Danova906' has longer shoots, shorter calyxes and a larger flower diameter than 'Dancopgrewhite'. The flowers of 'Danova906' have weaker undulation of the margin than those of 'Dancopgrewhite'. Position of the anthers of 'Danova906' is level with or below the corolla tube opening while it is slightly above the corolla tube opening for 'Dancopgrewhite'.

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-drooping to drooping growth habit, dense branching

SHOOT: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple type

LEAF BLADE: broad ovate, crenate to dentate margin, incisions of margin present, many teeth per lobe, no variegation, medium green on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: cluster type, positioned at both terminal and axillary locations on flowering stem

COROLLA: strong lobing

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is not touching, weak undulation of margin, white on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: straight attitude, funnel shape, long and dense pubescence on outer side, yellow on inner side

ANTHERS: positioned level with or below corolla tube opening

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Danova906' was developed by the breeder, Gabriel Danziger, an employee of Danziger in Moshav Mishmar Hashiva, Israel. It originated from an open pollinated cross made in November of 2001 between the female parent designated 'BA-1-4' and an unknown male parent. 'Danova906' was selected in May of 2002 based on criteria for flower characteristics, plant growth habit and field performance traits.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Danova906' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 9, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Danova906'**

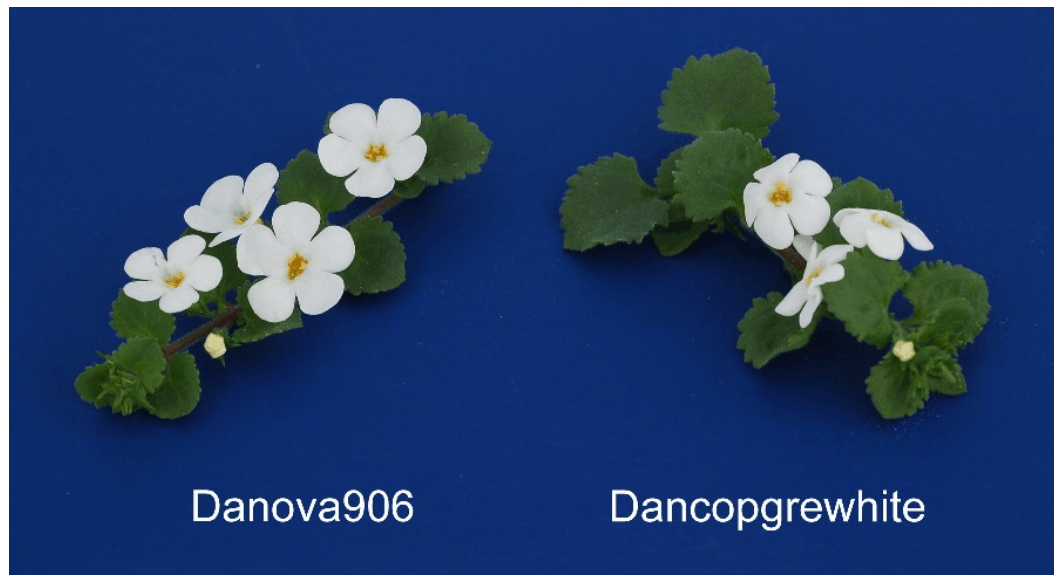
	'Danova906'	'Dancopgrewhite'*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	28.0	22.6
std. deviation	3.93	2.91
<i>Calyx length (mm)</i>		
mean	6.4	7.9
std. deviation	0.52	0.88
<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	20.3	18.8
std. deviation	1.57	1.32

Colour of corolla tube  
inner side

yellow

yellow to orange

\* reference variety



Sutera: 'Danova906' (left) with reference variety 'Dancopgrewhite' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Danova912'  
**Trade name:** Snowstorm® Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4978  
**Application date:** 2005/06/22  
**Applicant:** Danziger - Dan Flower Farm, Beit Dagan, Israel  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Gabriel Danziger, Beit Dagan, Israel

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Dancop19' (Copia® Dark Pink)

**Summary:** *The plant growth habit of 'Danova912' is semi-drooping while it is semi-erect and horizontal for 'Dancop19'. 'Danova912' has longer shoots and broader leaves than 'Dancop19'. The leaf blades of 'Danova912' are ovate with a serrate margin while those of 'Dancop19' are elliptic with a dentate margin. The upper side of the corolla is light blue pink for 'Danova912' while it is dark red pink for 'Dancop19'. The inner side of the corolla tube is yellow for 'Danova912' while it is orange for 'Dancop19'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-drooping growth habit, dense to very dense branching

SHOOT: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple type

LEAF BLADE: ovate, serrate margin, incisions of margin present, medium number of teeth per lobe, no variegation, dark green on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: cluster type, located at both terminal and axillary positions on flowering stem

COROLLA: strong lobing

COROLLA LOBES: not touching arrangement in corolla, weak undulation of margin, light blue pink on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: straight attitude, funnel shape, short and dense pubescence on outer side, yellow on inner side  
 ANTHERS: positioned slightly above corolla tube opening

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Danova912’ was developed by the breeder, Gabriel Danziger, an employee of Danziger in Moshav Mishmar Hashiva, Israel. It originated from an open pollinated cross made in August of 2002 between the female parent designated ‘BA-2-21’ and an unknown male parent. ‘Danova912’ was selected in March of 2003 based on criteria for flower characteristics, plant growth habit and field performance traits.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for ‘Danova912’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 9, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Danova912’**

	‘Danova912’	‘Dancop19’*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	28.8	20.4
std. deviation	2.75	1.39
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.6	1.0
std. deviation	0.16	0.09
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74C	76B with N78C base
<i>Colour of corolla tube</i>		
inner side	yellow	orange

\* reference variety



Sutera: ‘Danova912’ (left) with reference variety ‘Dancop19’ (right)

**SUTERA**  
(*Sutera cordata* (Thunb.) Kuntze)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Euro23'  
**Trade name:** Snowstorm® Ice Blue  
**Application number:** 05-4963  
**Application date:** 2005/06/08  
**Applicant:** Joshua L. Schneider, Fallbrook, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Lilac King'

**Summary:** *The upper side of the leaf blades of 'Euro23' has sparser pubescence than that of 'Lilac King'. The corolla lobes of 'Euro23' have weaker undulation of the margin than those of 'Lilac King'. The upper side of the corolla is light violet blue for 'Euro23' while it is blue violet for 'Lilac King'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-drooping growth habit, dense branching

SHOOT: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple type

LEAF BLADE: elliptic to ovate, dentate margin, incisions of margin present, few to medium number of teeth per lobe, no variegation, dark green on upper side, medium dense pubescence on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: cluster type, positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on flowering stem

COROLLA: strong lobing

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is not touching, medium undulation of margin, light violet blue on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: straight attitude, funnel shape, medium length and medium dense pubescence on outer side, yellow to orange on inner side

ANTHERS: positioned slightly above corolla tube opening

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Euro23' was developed by the breeder, J. L. Schneider, an employee of Amerinova Properties LLC in Bonsall, California, U.S.A. It originated from a cross between the female parent, variety 'Blizzard', and the male parent, variety 'Lilac King'. 'Euro23' was selected on June 12, 2003 based on criteria for flower colour, compact plant growth habit, vigour, fast rooting and resistance to disease.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Euro23' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 9, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Euro23'**

	'Euro23'	'Lilac King'*
Colour of corolla (RHS) upper side	92C	N88D
Colour of corolla tube inner side	yellow to orange	orange

\* reference variety



Sutera: 'Euro 23' (left) with reference variety 'Lilac King' (right)

**SUTERA**  
(*Sutera diffusa* Roth)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sutcacomwi'  
**Trade name:** Cloud 9™ Hot White  
**Application number:** 05-4814  
**Application date:** 2005/04/28  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Hoorn, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Suttis 98' (Cabana®) and 'Subagiwi' (Giant White Showers)

**Summary:** 'Sutcacomwi' has lighter green leaf blades and longer corolla tubes than 'Subagiwi'. The flowers of 'Sutcacomwi' are larger in diameter than those of both reference varieties. The inner side of the corolla tube is yellow for 'Sutcacomwi' while it is yellow to orange for 'Suttis 98' and orange for 'Subagiwi'. The anthers of 'Sutcacomwi' are positioned slightly above the corolla tube opening while those of 'Suttis 98' are positioned level with or below the corolla tube opening.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-drooping to drooping growth habit, dense branching

**SHOOT:** strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration

**LEAF:** simple type

**LEAF BLADE:** broad ovate to orbicular, dentate margin, incisions of margin present, medium to many teeth per lobe, no variegation, medium green on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side

**INFLORESCENCE:** cluster type, positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on flowering stem

COROLLA: strong lobing

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is not touching, weak undulation of margin, white on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: straight attitude, funnel shape, long and medium dense pubescence on outer side, yellow on inner side

ANTHERS: positioned slightly above corolla tube opening

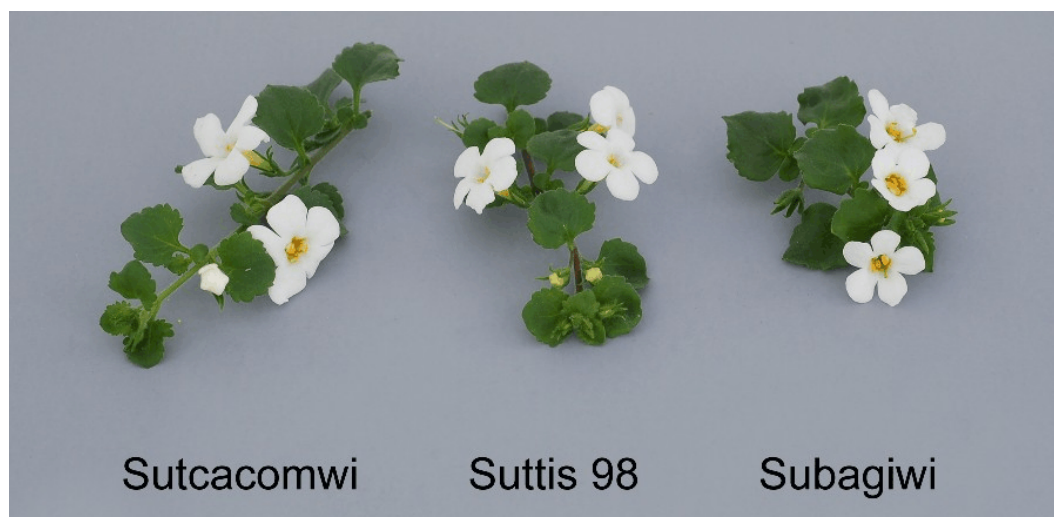
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sutcacomwi’ was developed by the breeder, Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in August of 1999 between the female parent designated ‘B78-1’ and the male parent designated ‘B79-1’. A plant from the resultant progeny was selected in May of 2000 and this same plant was selfed. Seeds from this cross were sown in January of 2001 and in May of the same year ‘Sutcacomwi’ was selected based on criteria for earliness of flowering and plant growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for ‘Sutcacomwi’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 9, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sutcacomwi’**

	‘Sutcacomwi’	‘Suttis 98’*	‘Subagiwi’*
<i>Colour of leaf blade (RHS)</i>			
upper side	137A-B	darker than 146A	147A
<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	18.3	16.3	17.9
std. deviation	0.95	1.42	1.10
<i>Colour of corolla tube</i>			
inner side	yellow	yellow to orange	orange
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	8.8	9.0	7.5
std. deviation	0.63	1.33	0.53

\* reference variety



Sutera: ‘Sutcacomwi’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Suttis 98’ (centre) and ‘Subagiwi’ (right)



**Proposed denomination:** 'Sutcatrabl'  
**Trade name:** Cabana™ Trailing Blue  
**Application number:** 05-4770  
**Application date:** 2005/04/22  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Hoorn, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Bacoble' (Blue Showers)

**Summary:** 'Sutcatrabl' has narrower plants and larger corolla lobes than 'Bacoble'. The flowers of 'Sutcatrabl' are larger in diameter than those of 'Bacoble'.

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-drooping growth habit, dense branching

SHOOT: moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple type

LEAF BLADE: ovate to elliptic, crenate and dentate margin, incisions of margin present, few teeth per lobe, no variegation, medium green on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: cluster type, positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on flowering stem

COROLLA: strong lobing

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is not touching, moderate undulation of margin, blue violet on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: straight attitude, funnel shape, medium length and dense pubescence on outer side, orange on inner side

ANTHERS: positioned slightly above corolla tube opening

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sutcatrabl' was developed by the breeder, Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in August of 1999 between the female parent designated 'B21' and the male parent designated 'B23'. A plant from the resultant progeny was selected in May of 2000 and this same plant was selfed. Seeds from this cross were sown in February of 2001 and in May of the same year 'Sutcatrabl' was selected based on criteria for earliness of flowering and plant growth habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'Sutcatrabl' was conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on April 25, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 9, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

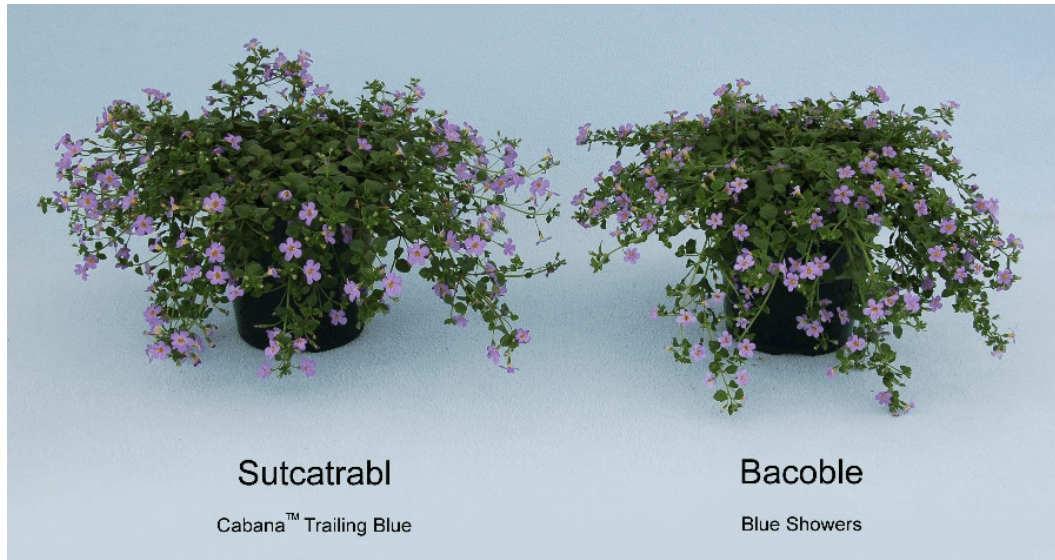
**Comparison table for 'Sutcatrabl'**

	'Sutcatrabl'	'Bacoble'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	40.4	52.4
std. deviation	2.94	4.56
<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	17.9	15.6
std. deviation	1.20	0.52
<i>Corolla lobe length (mm)</i>		
mean	7.0	5.7
std. deviation	0.82	0.48

*Corolla lobe width (mm)*

mean	6.5	5.2
std. deviation	0.85	0.63

\* reference variety



Sutera: 'Sutcatrabi' (left) with reference variety 'Bacoble' (right)



**ORNAMENTAL SWEET POTATO**  
*(Ipomoea batatas (L.) Lam.)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple'  
**Application number:** 05-5201  
**Application date:** 2005/12/22  
**Applicant:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Sim & McBurney, Toronto, Ontario  
**Breeders:** K. Pecota, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA and G. C. Yenchu, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA

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:** 'Black Heart' (Ace of Spades) and 'Sweet Caroline Purple'

**Summary:** 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' has a more upright growth habit than 'Black Heart' and 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. The plant height of 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' is slightly taller than 'Black Heart' and 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' is narrower in plant width than 'Black Heart'. The leaf of 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' is shorter than 'Black Heart' but longer than 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' has a wider leaf than 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. The leaf shape of 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' is ovate while it is reniform to palmately lobed in 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' has a truncate leaf base while it is cordate in 'Black Heart' and truncate to reniform in 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. The petiole of 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' is shorter than 'Black Heart' but longer than 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' has a black to dark brown leaf colour while it is dark brown in 'Black Heart' and black in 'Sweet Caroline Purple'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial grown as an annual, upright-bushy to bushy-rounded growth habit, medium to dense degree of branching

**STEM:** purple, absent or weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium thickness, smooth shape

**LEAF:** alternately arranged, simple type, ovate shape, acute to acuminate apex, truncate base, sinuate and dentate margin, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent to very weak glaucosity on upper side, black to dark brown (RHS N187A/200A) upper side, brown purple (RHS 187A) lower side, no variegation, petiole present, very strong anthocyanin colouration of petiole

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' originated from the conventional cross between *Ipomoea batatas* varieties NC547ORN as the female parent and 'Pink Frost' as the male parent, where NC547ORN resulted from a cross between NC102-IORN as the female parent and NC125-IORN as the male parent. The cross was conducted in the winter of 2001/2002 at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA. Seed from this cross were planted in the greenhouses in the Spring of 2002. A single plant was selected based on foliage colour, foliage traits, plant habit, plant branching, plant vigour and flowering ability and given the experimental designation NC1124-3ORN.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30cm apart. Observations and

measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colour measurements were done using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple'**

	'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple'	'Black Heart'*	'Sweet Caroline Purple**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	20.1	15.4	15.2
std. deviation	1.10	2.40	0.97
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	42.8	56.0	38.3
std. deviation	8.73	3.02	7.96
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	15.54	20.10	12.90
std. deviation	2.58	1.70	1.79
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	8.97	9.50	6.06
std. deviation	0.89	1.17	0.75
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	71.57	105.14	55.86
std. deviation	7.76	14.75	15.52
<i>Leaf colour (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N187A/200A	N200A/200A	N187A/N186A/B
lower side	187A	187A	187A

\* reference variety



Ornamental Sweet Potato: 'Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' (left) with reference variety 'Black Heart' (right)



Ornamental Sweet Potato: Sweet Caroline Bewitched Purple' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Purple' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sweet Caroline Green Yellow'  
**Application number:** 05-5200  
**Application date:** 2005/12/22  
**Applicant:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Sim & McBurney, Toronto, Ontario  
**Breeders:** K. Pecota, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA and G. C. Yenko, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA

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

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Tricolor'

**Summary:** 'Sweet Caroline Green Yellow' has weaker stem anthocyanin colouration than 'Tricolor'. The upper side of the leaf of 'Sweet Caroline Green Yellow' has a primary colour of dark green to brown green with a secondary colour of light green while in 'Tricolor' the primary colour is brown green with secondary colours of grey and violet.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial grown as an annual, mounding to spreading growth habit, medium degree of branching

**STEM:** medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse

pubescence, medium thickness, smooth shape

LEAF: alternately arranged, simple type, reniform to palmately lobed shape, acute to acuminate apex, truncate base, lobed margin, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent to very weak glaucosity on upper side, dark green to brown green (RHS 137A/B) with secondary colour of light green (RHS 145B/C) on upper side, brown green (RHS 146B) lower side, variegation present, petiole present, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of petiole

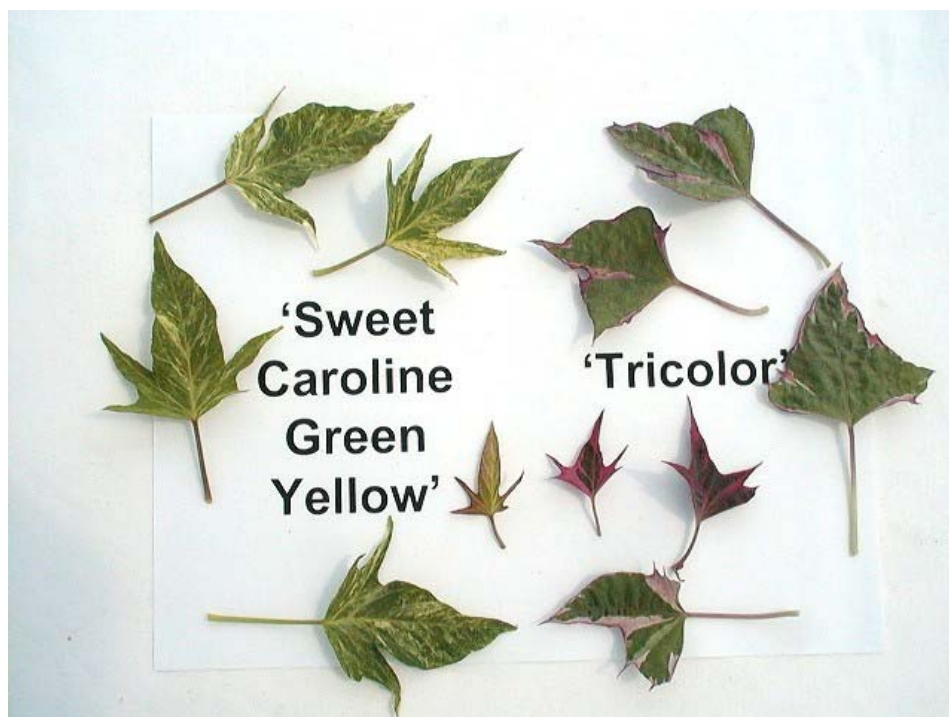
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sweet Caroline Green Yellow’ is derived from the open pollination of the *Ipomoea batatas* variety ‘Okinawa’ during November 2002 in Kona, Hawaii, USA. 68 seed were collected from this cross and brought to North Carolina State University and assigned experimental designation NC2626 in the winter of 2003. All seed were planted in the greenhouse in the Spring of 2003 and evaluated. A single seedling was selected and designated NC2626-2ORN based on foliage colour, leaf shape, growth habit, flowering ability and plant vigour.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colour measurements were done using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sweet Caroline Green Yellow’**

	‘Sweet Caroline Green Yellow’	‘Tricolor’*
<i>Leaf colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side primary	137A/B	146A
upper side secondary	145B/C	156D and N78C/D
lower side	146B	191B

\* reference variety



Ornamental Sweet Potato: ‘Sweet Caroline Green Yellow’ (left) with reference variety ‘Tricolor’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’  
**Application number:** 05-5198  
**Application date:** 2005/12/22  
**Applicant:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Sim & McBurney, Toronto, Ontario  
**Breeders:** K. Pecota, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA and G. C. Yencho, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA and C. N. Hancock, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA

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

**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Margarita’

**Summary:** ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’ has a more upright bushy growth habit with stronger degree of branching than ‘Margarita’. The plant width of ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’ is narrower than ‘Margarita’. ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’ has a thinner stem than ‘Margarita’. The leaf of ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’ is slightly smaller than ‘Margarita’. ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’ has a cordate shaped leaf while it is reniform to palmately lobed in ‘Margarita’. The shape of the leaf base in ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’ is cordate while it is truncate to reniform in ‘Margarita’. ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’ has a shorter petiole than ‘Margarita’. The leaf colour of ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’ is a slightly yellower light green than ‘Margarita’.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial grown as an annual, upright-bushy to mounded growth habit, dense degree of branching

**STEM:** light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, thin, smooth shape

**LEAF:** alternately arranged, simple type, cordate shape, acute to acuminate apex, cordate base, entire margin, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent to very weak glaucosity on upper side, light green (RHS N144A) upper side, green brown (RHS 151A) lower side, no variegation, petiole present, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of petiole

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green’ originated from a conventional cross between the *Ipomoea batatas* varieties NC7-1ORN as the female parent and NC146-1ORN as the male parent. The cross was conducted between the fall and spring of 2001 and 2002 at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA. NC7-1ORN was selected from seed of the selfing of ‘Sulfur’ and NC146-1ORN resulted from the cross between ‘Sulfur’ as the female parent and the clone ‘S x BLR7-2’ as the male parent where the clone was derived from the cross between ‘Sulfur’ as the female parent and ‘Blackie’ as the male parent. A single plant was selected in August/September 2002 after being evaluated that spring/summer in the greenhouses based on foliage colour, leaf shape and size, branching, plant growth habit, flowering ability and plant vigour. The experimental designation was NC779-23NORN.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colour measurements were done using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green'**

	<b>'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light Green'</b>	<b>'Margarita'*</b>
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	31.6	37.1
std. deviation	1.33	3.69
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	9.51	15.0
std. deviation	1.46	1.42
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	5.17	8.71
std. deviation	0.36	1.22
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	36.43	69.00
std. deviation	11.30	8.64

\* reference variety



Ornamental Sweet Potato: 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Light green' (left) with reference variety 'Margarita' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple'

**Application number:** 05-5199

**Application date:** 2005/12/22

**Applicant:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA

**Agent in Canada:** Sim & McBurney, Toronto, Ontario



**Breeders:** K. Pecota, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA and G. C. Yencho, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA and C. N. Hancock, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA

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:** 'Black Heart' (Ace of Spades) and 'Sweet Caroline Purple'

**Summary:** *'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' has an upright-bushy to bushy-rounded growth habit while it is mounding to spreading in 'Black Heart'. The plant height of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' is taller than 'Black Heart' and 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' has a narrower plant with more branching than 'Black Heart'. The leaf of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' is smaller than 'Black Heart'. 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' has a cordate shaped leaf while it is reniform to palmately lobed in 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. The leaf base of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' is cordate while it is truncate to reniform in 'Sweet Caroline Purple'. 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' has a shorter petiole than 'Black Heart'.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial grown as an annual, upright-bushy to bushy-rounded growth habit, dense degree of branching

**STEM:** purple, absent or weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium thickness, smooth shape

**LEAF:** alternately arranged, simple type, cordate shape, acute to acuminate apex, cordate base, entire margin, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent to very weak glaucosity on upper side, black (RHS N186A) upper side, brown purple (RHS 187A) lower side, no variegation, petiole present, very strong anthocyanin colouration of petiole,

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' is derived from the open pollination of NC308-1ORN during the fall winter of 2001, 2002 at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA. NC308-1ORN resulted from the cross between clone 'L84-74 x BL-22' as the female parent and the clone 'W201 x BL-1' as the male parent. A single plant was selected from the seed grown in August/September 2002 after being evaluated that spring/summer in the greenhouses based on foliage colour, leaf shape and size, branching, plant growth habit, flowering ability and plant vigour. The experimental designation was NC1645-24NORN.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colour measurements were done using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

**Comparison table for 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple'**

	'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple'	'Black Heart'*	'Sweet Caroline Purple'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	25.4	15.4	15.2
std. deviation	2.45	2.40	0.97
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	34.4	56.0	38.3
std. deviation	9.16	3.02	7.96
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	11.38	20.10	12.90
std. deviation	3.31	1.70	1.79

**APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION****ORNAMENTAL SWEET POTATO**

<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	4.90	9.50	6.06
std. deviation	0.24	1.17	0.75
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	58.86	105.14	55.86
std. deviation	14.83	14.75	15.52
<i>Leaf colour (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N186A	N200A/200A	N187A/N186A/B
lower side	187A	187A	187A

\* reference variety



Ornamental Sweet Potato: 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' with reference variety 'Black Heart' (right)



Ornamental Sweet Potato: 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Purple' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Purple' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red'  
**Application number:** 05-5197  
**Application date:** 2005/12/22  
**Applicant:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA  
**Agent in Canada:** Sim & McBurney, Toronto, Ontario  
**Breeders:** K. Pecota, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA and G. C. Yencho, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA

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:** 'Black Heart' (Ace of Spades) and 'Sweet Caroline Bronze'

**Summary:** 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' has a wider plant than 'Sweet Caroline Bronze' but narrower than 'Black Heart'. The degree of branching of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' is weaker than in 'Sweet Caroline Bronze'. 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' has a slightly smaller leaf than 'Black Heart'. 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' has a cordate shaped leaf while it is reniform to palmately lobed in 'Sweet Caroline Bronze'. The shape of the leaf base of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' is cordate while it is truncate to reniform in 'Sweet Caroline Bronze'. 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' has a shorter petiole than 'Black Heart'. The colour of the mature leaf of 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' is brown purple to dark purple red while it is dark brown in 'Black Heart' and 'Sweet Caroline Bronze'.

#### **Description:**

**PLANT:** vegetatively propagated perennial grown as an annual, mounded/spreading growth habit, medium degree of branching

**STEM:** purple, absent or weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence, thin to medium thickness, smooth shape

**LEAF:** alternately arranged, simple type, cordate shape, acute to acuminate apex, cordate base, entire margin, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, absent to very weak glaucosity on upper side, brown purple to dark purple red (RHS 187A/B) upper side, dark brown (RHS N186C) lower side, no variegation, petiole present, very strong anthocyanin colouration of petiole

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' originated from a conventional cross between the *Ipomoea batatas* varieties NC136-1ORN as the female parent and NC146-1ORN as the male parent. The cross was conducted between the fall and spring of 2002 and 2003 at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA. NC136-1ORN resulted from the cross between 'Sulfur' as the female parent and the clone 'S x BLR5-18' as the male parent, where the clone was derived from the cross between 'Sulfur' as the female parent and 'Blackie' as the male parent. NC146-1ORN resulted from a cross between 'Sulfur' as the female parent and the clone 'S x BLR7-2' as the male parent. This clone was derived from the cross between 'Sulfur' as the female parent and 'Blackie' as the male parent. A single plant was selected in August/September 2003 after being evaluated that spring/summer in the greenhouses based on foliage colour, leaf shape and size, branching, plant growth habit, flowering ability and plant vigour. The experimental designation was NC848-6ORN.

**Tests and Trials:** Trials were conducted during the summer of 2006 in Oxford Station, Ontario. 15 plants of each variety were individually grown in 10cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced 30cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colour measurements were done using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

## Comparison table for 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red'

	'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red'	'Black Heart'*	'Sweet Caroline Bronze'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	15.3	15.4	13.9
std. deviation	1.12	2.40	0.99
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	48.3	56.0	33.4
std. deviation	4.30	3.02	4.00
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	13.70	20.10	12.94
std. deviation	1.91	1.70	1.57
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	6.93	9.50	7.31
std. deviation	0.98	1.17	1.28
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	69.86	105.14	61.71
std. deviation	15.08	14.75	7.06
<i>Leaf colour (RHS)</i>			
upper side	187A/B	N200A/200A	200C/N199B
lower side	N186C	187A	187B

\* reference variety



Ornamental Sweet Potato: 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' (left) with reference variety 'Black Heart' (right)



Ornamental Sweet Potato: 'Sweet Caroline Sweetheart Red' (left) with reference variety 'Sweet Caroline Bronze' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

TIARELLA

**TIARELLA**  
(*Tiarella* L.)

**Proposed denomination:** 'TNTIA041'  
**Trade name:** Stargazer™ Mercury  
**Application number:** 04-4486  
**Application date:** 2004/11/17  
**Applicant:** Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc., Tigard, Oregon, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Garry J. Gosset, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Spring Symphony'

**Summary:** 'TNTIA041' has taller plants than 'Spring Symphony'. The secondary colour of the leaf blade is located at the center and extensively along the mid and lateral veins of all lobes of 'TNTIA041', while it is located at the center and extending only slightly along the mid and lateral veins of all lobes of 'Spring Symphony'. 'TNTIA041' has a larger amount of secondary colour per leaf blade than 'Spring Symphony'.

**Description:**

PLANT: mounding foliage

LEAF BLADE: palmate-like shape (five main lobes and one to two secondary lobes), strong degree of lobing, closed base, irregular crenate to dentate margin, very weak undulation of the margin, sparse pubescence on the upper side, medium pubescence on the veins on the lower side, variegation present, main colour on upper side is medium green, secondary colour on upper side is black with reddish tones, a medium to large amount of secondary colour is located at the center of the leaf blade as well as extensively along the mid and lateral veins of all lobes, light brown green on lower side

PETIOLE: dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: raceme type

PEDUNCLE: light green becoming red brown at maturity, dense pubescence

FLOWER: rotate

PETAL: narrow elliptic, white (155A)

ANTHER: orange before pollen dehiscence

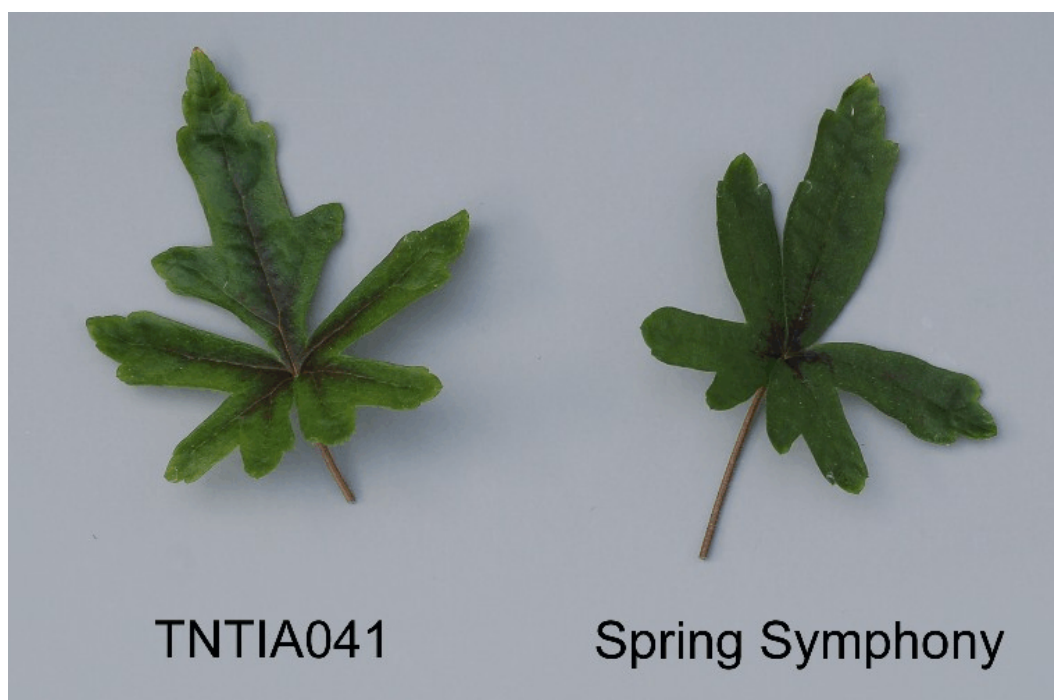
**Origin and Breeding:** 'TNTIA041' was developed by the breeder, Gary J. Gossett, an employee of Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc., in Canby, Oregon, U.S.A. It originated from a cross made in May of 1999 between unknown *Tiarella* plants and was selected in April of 2002, based on interesting leaf foliage, flower colour, compact growth habit and plant vigour.

**Tests and Trials:** The test and trial for 'TNTIA041' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 6 inch pots on May 10, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

## Comparison table for 'TNTIA041'

	'TNTIA041'	'Spring Symphony'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	36.6	23.9
std. deviation	2.37	2.31
<i>Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
main	137A-146B	137A
secondary	200A with 187A tones	N186A
<i>Colour of lower side of leaf blade (RHS)</i>		
	138B	194A

\* reference variety



Tiarella: 'TNTIA041' (left) with reference variety 'Spring Symphony' (right)



**VERBENA**  
*(Verbena hybrida)*

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balazcoral'  
**Trade name:** Aztec® Coral  
**Application number:** 05-4569  
**Application date:** 2005/02/10  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Balazpeach' (Aztec® Peach)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Balazcoral' are mostly creeping, whereas those of 'Balazpeach' are semi-upright. 'Balazcoral' has a larger corolla than 'Balazpeach'. The main colour of the upper side of the corolla of 'Balazcoral' is red pink when newly open and light red pink when fully open, whereas it is orange brown when newly open and orange pink when fully open for 'Balazpeach'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: mostly creeping, medium in width

STEM: light green, dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: long, medium to wide

LEAF BLADE: ovate, truncate base, no divisions, crenate to serrate margin, dark green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium in length

INFLORESCENCE: large, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: no anthocyanin

COROLLA: large in diameter, one-coloured, even in colour, red pink when newly opened and light red pink when fully open, strongly fading with age

COROLLA LOBES: overlapping, incurved, strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair light green in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on all lobes, medium diameter, green-yellow

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balazcoral' originated from a cross made in February 2003, in Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. The female parent was a proprietary verbena selection called 'BFP-1891', characterized by its rose-red flower colour, dark green leaf colour and semi-upright growth habit. The male parent was a verbena 'Lan Rose' (Lanai™ Rose), US Plant Patent No. 13,985, characterized by its rose pink flower colour, dark green leaves and trailing growth habit. The initial selection was made in May 2003, and the variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since then.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balazcoral' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



**Comparison table for 'Balazcoral'**

	'Balazcoral'	'Balazpeach'*
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>		
mean	39.5	43.8
std. deviation	2.64	3.55
<i>Main colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
newly open	52C	33C
fully open	49B	33D

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Balazcoral' (left) with reference variety 'Balazpeach' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Balazdapima'  
**Trade name:** Aztec® Dark Pink Magic  
**Application number:** 05-4603  
**Application date:** 2005/02/18  
**Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Verena' (Babylon™ Deep Pink)

**Summary:** 'Balazdapima' has smaller plants and more pubescence on the stems than 'Verena'. The main colour of the upper side of the corolla of 'Balazdapima' is blue pink whereas it is purple red in 'Verena'. The eye on the corolla of 'Balazdapima' is medium in size and present on three lobes, whereas it is small and present on one lobe only in 'Verena'.

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright to creeping, short to medium in height, narrow to wide

**STEM:** light green, dense pubescence, moderate anthocyanin

**LEAF:** short to medium in length, narrow to medium in width

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate to rhomboidal, cuneate base, divided, serrate margin, medium green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium in length

INFLORESCENCE: small to medium in size, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin on teeth only

COROLLA: medium in diameter, one-coloured, even in colour, blue pink, weakly fading with age

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, incurved, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair light green in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on three lobes, medium diameter, whitish green

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Balazdapima’ was developed in 2002 and 2003 in Rijsenhout, The Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary verbena selection called ‘905-5’, characterized by its burgundy flower colour and low, well branched growth habit. The male parent was a proprietary verbena selection designated ‘957-4’, characterized by its burgundy flower colour and low, well-branched growth habit. The initial selection was made in 2003, and the variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since then.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Balazdapima’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Balazdapima’**

	‘Balazdapima’	‘Verena’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	10.7	16.9
std. deviation	1.78	1.52
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	35.0	50.8
std. deviation	2.47	3.52
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>		
mean	29.0	32.3
std. deviation	3.09	3.06
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>		
mean	16.6	20.4
std. deviation	2.41	2.32
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main colour	closest to 72D	61D

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Balazdapima' (left) with reference variety 'Verena' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Balazmawite'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Aztec® White Magic
<b>Application number:</b>	05-4572
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/02/10
<b>Applicant:</b>	Ball Horticultural Company, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Balazwhit' (Aztec® White) and 'Sunmaririho' (Temari® White)

**Summary:** *'Balazmawite' has smaller plants than 'Balazwhit' and 'Sunmaririho'. The incisions on the leaf blade margins are serrate in 'Balazmawite', whereas they are crenate in the reference varieties. The diameter of the corolla of 'Balazmawite' is smaller than in the reference varieties. The colour of the corolla of 'Balazmawite' intensifies to pale violet with age, whereas there is no change in the colour of the references.*

**Description:**

PLANT: creeping, short, narrow to medium in width

STEM: light green, dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: medium in length, medium in width

LEAF BLADE: ovate, cuneate to truncate base, lobed, serrate margin, dark green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: short to medium in length

INFLORESCENCE: medium in size, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: absence of anthocyanin

COROLLA: small to medium in diameter, one-coloured, even in colour, white weakly intensifying to pale purple with age

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, incurved, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair white in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on three lobes, very small to small in diameter, green-yellow

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Balazmawite' originated in January 2003, in Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. It was obtained by an irradiation induced mutation of verbena 'Balazsilma' (Aztec® Silver Magic), and is characterized by its white flower colour, leaf colour and prostrate spreading growth habit. The initial selection was made in 2003, and the variety

has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since then.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Balazmawite' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Balazmawite'**

	'Balazmawite'	'Balazwhit'*	'Sunmaririho'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	9.0	14.7	11.3
std. deviation	1.75	3.08	2.04
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	37.4	45.1	48.2
std. deviation	5.09	2.42	4.71
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>			
mean	33.1	31.2	24.2
std. deviation	4.28	2.47	2.44
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>			
mean	19.9	23.3	18.1
std. deviation	2.81	2.75	2.28
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	5.6	4.8	2.6
std. deviation	2.59	1.55	0.97
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.4	6.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.16	0.54	0.44
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	17.2	24.9	22.5
std. deviation	0.92	1.29	1.27
* reference variety			



Verbena: 'Balazmawite' (left) with reference varieties 'Balazwhit' (centre) and 'Sunmaririho' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Biwarena'  
**Trade name:** Ipanema™ Star  
**Application number:** 05-4849  
**Application date:** 2005/05/06  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Suntapilavepi' (Tapien® Lavender Pink)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Biwarena' are taller and have larger leaves than plants of 'Suntapilavepi'. The diameter of the corolla is larger in 'Biwarena' than in 'Suntapilavepi'. The corolla of 'Biwarena' is bicolored, whereas it is streaked in 'Suntapilavepi'. There is less fading of the colour of the corolla in 'Biwarena' than in 'Suntapilavepi'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping, medium in height, medium in width

STEM: medium green, moderate pubescence, weak anthocyanin

LEAF: long, wide to very wide

LEAF BLADE: ovate to rhombic, cuneate base, dissected, medium green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: long

INFLORESCENCE: very small to small, cylindrical to broad ovate in profile

CALYX: presence of anthocyanin

COROLLA: small to medium in diameter, two-coloured, lighter towards the apex, light blue violet with violet at base, weakly fading with age

COROLLA LOBES: free, recurved, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair white in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on three lobes, small to medium in diameter, whitish green

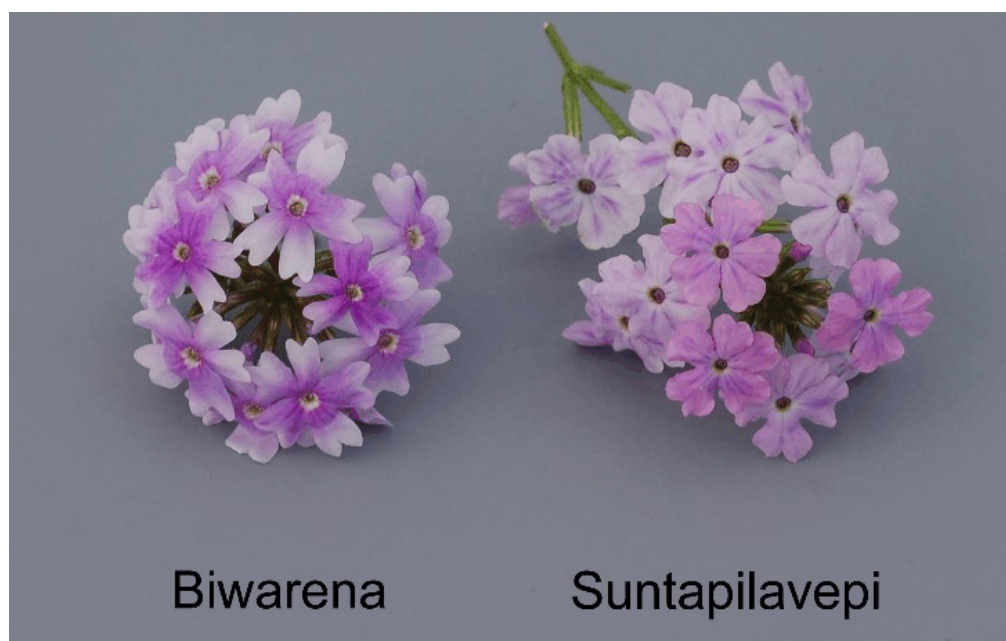
**Origin and Breeding:** 'Biwarena' was developed in 1998 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety originated from a cross made in August 1998 in Enkhuizen, between the female parent 'A717' and the male parent 'A718'. A plant was selected from the resulting progeny in May 1999, based on criteria for early flowering, flower colour and plant habit. The variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since June 1999.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Biwarena' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Biwarena'**

	'Biwarena'	'Suntapilavepi'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	15.2	7.5
std. deviation	2.66	1.25
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>		
mean	42.5	21.2
std. deviation	2.88	4.02
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>		
mean	36.2	12.9
std. deviation	5.07	3.11
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	11.1	5.6
std. deviation	3.21	1.71
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	17.1	14.9
std. deviation	0.57	0.74
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main	76D	lighter than 77D fading to 76D
secondary	N82B at base	N82B

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Biwarena' (left) with reference variety 'Suntapilavepi' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Carburgun'  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Carpet Burgundy  
**Application number:** 05-4819  
**Application date:** 2005/04/29  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Rap Burg Two' (Rapunzel™ Burgundy '04)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Carburgun' are smaller than plants of 'Rap Burg Two'. The leaves of 'Carburgun' are narrower than those of 'Rap Burg Two'. The leafblades of 'Carburgun' have a lanceolate to elliptic shape and are divided with a crenate margin, whereas those of 'Rap Burg Two' are ovate to rhombic in shape, and are dissected with a serrate margin. The hair protruding from the corolla tube is purple in 'Carburgun' and light green in 'Rap Burg Two'. The corolla of 'Carburgun' is larger than that of 'Rap Burg Two'. The corolla lobes of 'Carburgun' are recurved, whereas those of 'Rap Burg Two' are incurved. 'Carburgun' has a purple eye zone, whereas 'Rap Burg Two' has a whitish-green eye zone.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping, short, narrow in width

STEM: light green, dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: medium in length, narrow to medium in width

LEAF BLADE: lanceolate to elliptic, cuneate base, divided, crenate margin, medium green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium in length

INFLORESCENCE: small to medium in size, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: absence of anthocyanin

COROLLA: medium in diameter, one-coloured, even, purple, weakly fading with age

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, recurved, moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair purple in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on one lobe, purple

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Carburgun' was developed in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety originated from a cross made in August 1997 in Enkhuizen, between the female parent 'T0483-1' and the male parent 'T0593-1'. A plant was selected from the resulting progeny in May 1998, and the selected plant was selfed for three generations. The F4 seed was sown in January 2001, and the new variety was selected from this progeny based on criteria for earliness, flower colour and plant habit. The variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since June 2001.

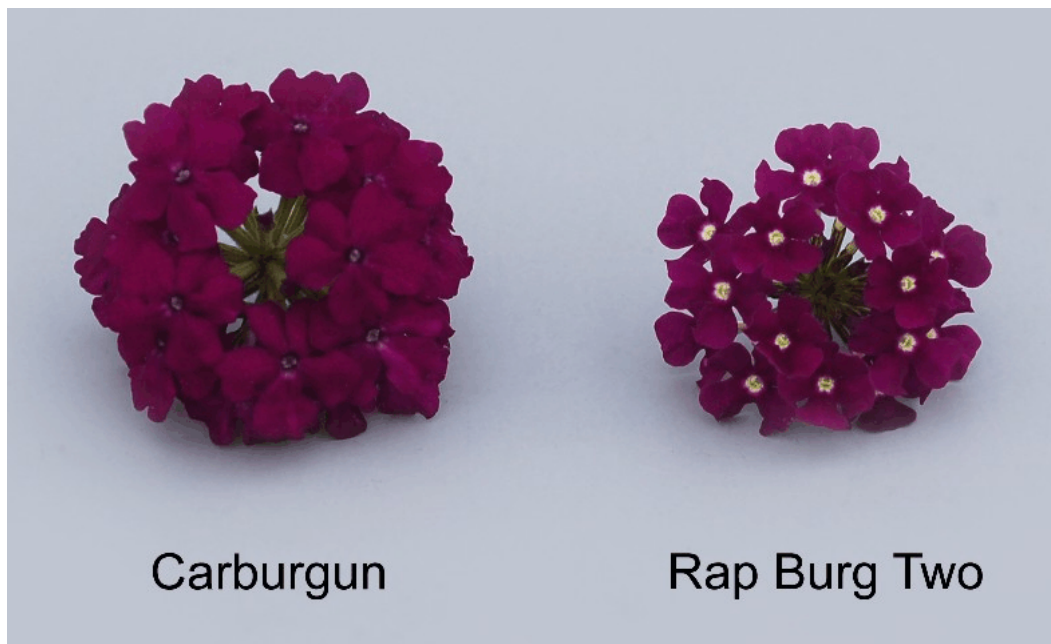
**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Carburgun' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 22, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Carburgun'**

	'Carburgun'	'Rap Burg Two'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	9.0	15.7
std. deviation	1.13	2.71

<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	30.8	41.2
std. deviation	3.80	2.70
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>		
mean	15.4	29.8
std. deviation	2.84	3.68
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	7.1	9.7
std. deviation	2.42	3.47
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.8	4.3
std. deviation	0.27	0.21
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	19.5	14.3
std. deviation	0.53	0.48
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main colour	more red than N79C	more red than N79A

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Carburgun' (left) with reference variety 'Rap Burg Two' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Carmapur'  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Carpet Magic Purple  
**Application number:** 05-4821  
**Application date:** 2005/04/29  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands



**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Rap Purple' (Rapunzel™ Purple) and 'USBENAL20' (Superbena® Pink Shades)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Carmapur' have a more upright growth habit than plants of 'Rap Purple' and 'USBENAL20'. Stems of 'Carmapur' have less anthocyanin than the reference varieties. The leaf blades of 'Carmapur' are narrower than those of 'USBENAL20'. The inflorescence of 'Carmapur' is smaller in diameter than that of the reference varieties. The main colour on the upper side of the corolla of 'Carmapur' is purple and strongly fading with age, whereas it is violet in 'Rap Purple' and doesn't fade, and blue pink in 'USBENAL20' and weakly fading with age. The eye zone of the corolla of 'Carmapur' is purple, whereas it is whitish green in 'Rap Purple'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright, medium in height, narrow to medium in width

STEM: medium green, dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: medium in length, medium in width

LEAF BLADE: ovate to elliptic, cuneate to truncate base, divided to dissected with serrate margin, medium green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium to long

INFLORESCENCE: small, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: presence of anthocyanin on teeth only

COROLLA: small, one-coloured, even, purple, strongly fading to violet with age

COROLLA LOBES: free, straight, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair purple in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on three lobes, medium to large, purple

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Carmapur' was developed in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety originated from a cross made in August 1999 in Enkhuizen, between the female parent 'Z0924-3' and the male parent 'Z0637-2'. A plant was selected from the resulting progeny in May 2000, based on criteria for early flowering, flower colour and plant habit. The variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since June 2001.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Carmapur' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Carmapur'**

	'Carmapur'	'Rap Purple'*	'USBENAL20'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	15.6	12.1	19.4
std. deviation	2.70	2.35	3.28
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	36.4	42.5	57.6
std. deviation	2.23	3.83	5.34
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>			
mean	33.3	29.7	40.4
std. deviation	3.23	3.27	3.44
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>			
mean	19.2	18.5	26.3
std. deviation	3.79	2.17	2.71

<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	9.6	4.9	8.3
std. deviation	2.55	1.85	1.83
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.3	5.0	5.8
std. deviation	0.18	0.33	0.41
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	15.5	18.6	22.9
std. deviation	0.85	0.52	1.79
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>			
main colour	N74A	N80A with N78A tones	brighter than 67B

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Carmapur' (left) with reference varieties 'Rap Purple' (centre) and 'USBENAL20' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Carpin'  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Carpet Magic Rose  
**Application number:** 05-4822  
**Application date:** 2005/04/29  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Verena' (Babylon™ Deep Pink)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Carpin' have a more creeping growth habit and are smaller than plants of 'Verena'. The leaves of 'Carpin' are smaller than those of 'Verena'. The main colour on the upper side of the corolla of 'Carpin' fades strongly with age, whereas that of 'Verena' does not.*

**Description:**

PLANT: creeping, short, narrow

STEM: light green, moderate pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: short, narrow to medium in width

LEAF BLADE: ovate to rhomboidal, cuneate base, dissected with serrate margin, dark green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium in length

INFLORESCENCE: small to medium in diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: absence of anthocyanin

COROLLA: small to medium in diameter, one-coloured, even, purple red, strongly fading with age

COROLLA LOBES: free, incurved, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair white in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on one lobe, very small to small in diameter, whitish green

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Carpin' was developed in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety originated from a cross made in August 2001 in Enkhuizen, between the female parent 'Oxena' and the male parent 'B0977-7'. The new variety was selected from the resulting progeny in May 2002, based on criteria for early flowering, flower colour and plant habit. The variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since June 2002.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Carpin' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

**Comparison table for 'Carpin'**

	'Carpin'	'Verena'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	9.4	16.9
std. deviation	1.12	1.52
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	32.9	50.8
std. deviation	3.03	3.52
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>		
mean	25.0	32.3
std. deviation	2.58	3.06
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>		
mean	17.4	20.4
std. deviation	2.01	2.32
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	8.0	6.5
std. deviation	1.25	1.65
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main colour	N66B	61D

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Carpin' (left) with reference variety 'Verena' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Carpiswi'  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Carpet Pink Swirl  
**Application number:** 05-4823  
**Application date:** 2005/04/29  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Verena' (Babylon™ Deep Pink) and 'Sunmarisakura' (Temari® Sakura Pink)

**Summary:** *'Carpiswi' has less anthocyanin on the stems than 'Sunmarisakura'. The leaves of 'Carpiswi' have longer petioles than the reference varieties. The leaf blades of 'Carpiswi' are divided, whereas those of 'Sunmarisakura' are not. The main colour of the upper side of the corolla of 'Carpiswi' is strongly fading to almost white with age, whereas it is darker and weakly fading in 'Verena', and moderately fading in 'Sunmarisakura'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: creeping, short, narrow to medium in width

STEM: medium green, medium to dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: medium in length, narrow to medium in width

LEAF BLADE: elliptic to rhomboidal, cuneate base, lobed to divided with crenate to serrate margin, medium green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium to long

INFLORESCENCE: small to medium in diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: presence of anthocyanin on teeth only

COROLLA: medium in diameter, one-coloured, shaded, lighter towards the base, purple red, strongly fading to almost white with age

COROLLA LOBES: free, straight, moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair white in colour

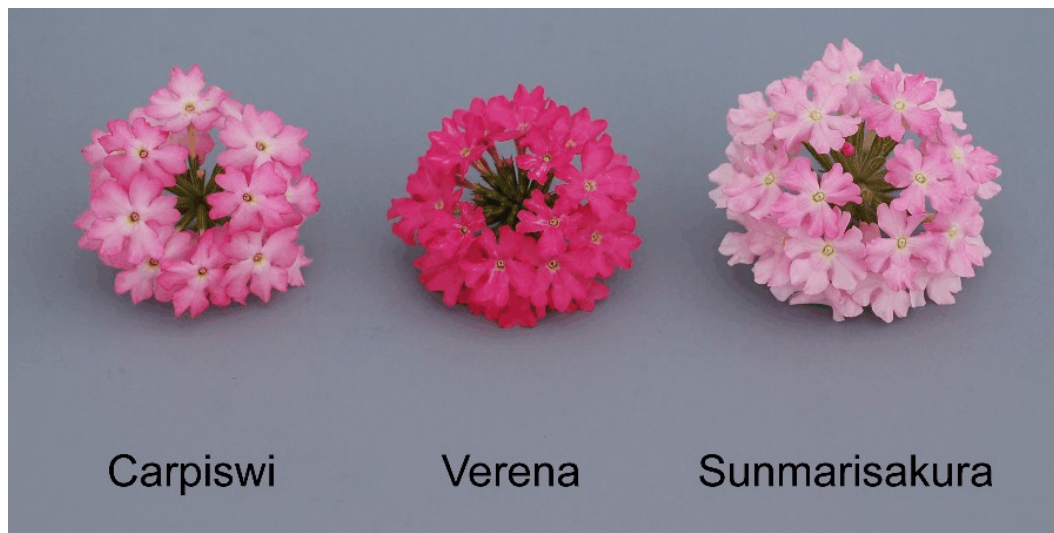
COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on one lobe, small, whitish green

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Carpiswi’ was developed in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety originated from a cross made in August 1999 in Enkhuizen, between the female parent ‘Z0924-3’ and the male parent ‘Z0637-2’. A plant was selected from the resulting progeny in May 2001, based on criteria for early flowering, flower colour and plant habit. The variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since June 2001.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Carpiswi’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Carpiswi’**

	‘Carpiswi’	‘Verena’*	‘Sunmarisakura’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	9.9	16.9	N/A
std. deviation	1.65	1.52	N/A
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	34.4	50.8	54.3
std. deviation	3.03	3.52	5.38
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>			
mean	33.9	32.3	26.7
std. deviation	3.11	3.06	2.11
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>			
mean	14.1	20.4	20.1
std. deviation	2.23	2.32	1.66
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	10.0	6.5	3.5
std. deviation	2.49	1.65	0.97
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.6	4.6	5.4
std. deviation	0.29	0.30	0.34
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>			
main colour	N57D	61D	68C
* reference variety			



Verbena: 'Carpiswi' (left) with reference varieties 'Verena' (centre) and 'Sunmarisakura' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Carpuvi'  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Carpet Midnight Blue  
**Application number:** 05-4815  
**Application date:** 2005/04/28  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Lobena' (Babylon™ Blue) and 'Rap Viotwo' (Rapunzel™ Violet '06)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Carpuvi' are narrower and have narrower leaves than plants of 'Lobena' and of 'Rap Viotwo'. Leaf blades of 'Carpuvi' have divided to dissected margins, whereas those of the reference varieties are lobed. The leaf blades of 'Carpuvi' are lighter green than those of 'Rap Viotwo'. The corolla lobes of 'Carpuvi' are recurved, whereas those of 'Lobena' are incurved and those of 'Rap Viotwo' are straight. The eye zone of 'Carpuvi' is purple, whereas that of 'Lobena' is white and 'Rap Viotwo' has none.*

**Description:**

**PLANT:** semi-upright to creeping, short to medium in height, narrow to medium in width

**STEM:** medium green, moderate pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

**LEAF:** medium in length, narrow to medium in width

**LEAF BLADE:** ovate to elliptic, cuneate to truncate base, divided to dissected with serrate margin, medium green, no anthocyanin

**PETIOLE:** medium to long

**INFLORESCENCE:** small in diameter, cylindrical in profile

**CALYX:** presence of anthocyanin on teeth only

**COROLLA:** small to medium in diameter, one-coloured, even, violet, weakly fading with age

**COROLLA LOBES:** free, recurved, moderate undulation of margin

**COROLLA TUBE:** protruding hair grey purple in colour

**COROLLA EYE ZONE:** present on one lobe, very small to small, purple

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Carpuvi’ was developed in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety originated from a cross made in August 1999 in Enkhuizen, between the female parent ‘Z0924-3’ and the male parent ‘Z0637-2’. A plant was selected from the resulting progeny in May 2000, and the selected plant was selfed. The resulting seed was sown in January 2001, and the new variety was selected based on criteria for early flowering, flower colour and plant habit. The variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since June 2001.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Carpuvi’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Carpuvi’**

	‘Carpuvi’	‘Lobena’*	‘Rap Viotwo’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	11.6	N/A	15.7
std. deviation	1.58	N/A	2.72
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	35.4	60.6	41.9
std. deviation	3.17	3.60	7.02
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>			
mean	31.8	39.8	37.8
std. deviation	2.97	4.89	3.58
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>			
mean	18.2	25.4	20.9
std. deviation	2.15	2.37	3.21
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.1	4.8	4.9
std. deviation	0.30	0.36	0.33
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	17.1	19.9	19.2
std. deviation	0.99	1.10	1.03
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>			
main colour	N81A	83B with N81A tones	darker than N81A

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Carpuvi' (left) with reference varieties 'Lobena' (centre) and 'Rap Viotwo' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Carsca'  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Carpet Scarlet  
**Application number:** 05-4824  
**Application date:** 2005/04/29  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Scarlena' (Tukana® Scarlet)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Carsca' have a creeping growth habit, whereas plants of 'Scarlena' are upright to semi-upright. The tip of the protruding hair of the corolla tube is lighter in 'Carsca' than in 'Scarlena'. The colour of the upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Carsca' is even, whereas it is shaded and lighter at the apex for 'Scarlena'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: creeping, narrow to medium in width

STEM: light to medium green, dense pubescence, weak anthocyanin on margin edge only

LEAF: medium in length, medium in width

LEAF BLADE: ovate, cuneate to truncate base, absence of leaf blade divisions, crenate to dentate margin, medium green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium in length

INFLORESCENCE: medium in diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin on teeth only

COROLLA: medium in diameter, one-coloured, even, red, weakly fading with age

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, straight to slightly recurved, moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair white in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: absent

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Carsca' was developed in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety originated from a cross made in August 2000 in Enkhuizen, between the female parent 'B0977-1' and the male parent 'C1218-1'. The new variety was selected from the resulting progeny in May 2001, based on criteria for early flowering, flower colour and plant habit. The variety has been propagated



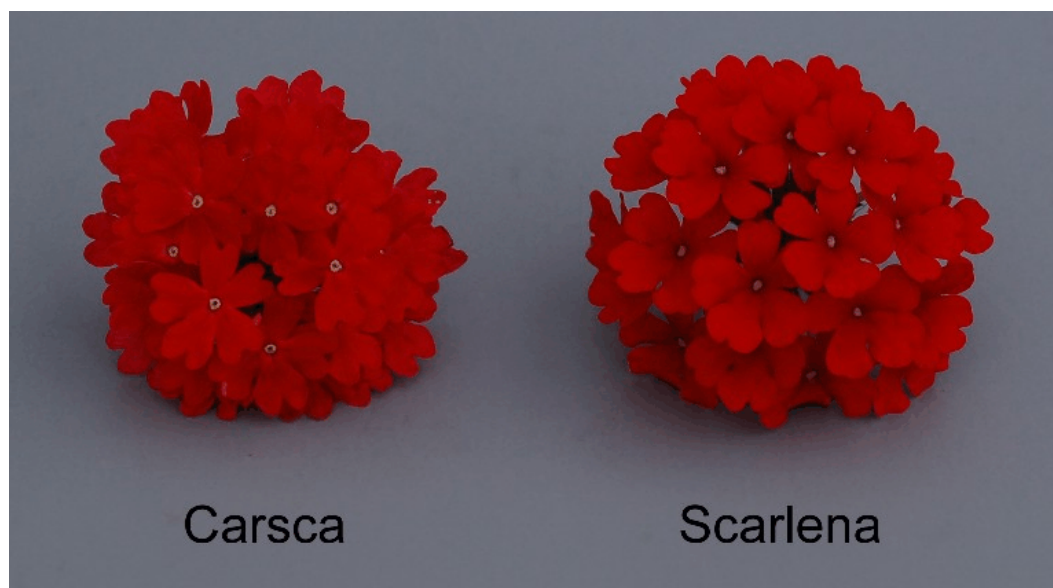
asexually through vegetative cuttings since June 2001.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Carsca' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 20, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Carsca'**

	'Carsca'	'Scarlana'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	39.7	43.4
std. deviation	2.62	2.76
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>		
mean	34.7	39.6
std. deviation	4.14	5.21
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	6.6	8.0
std. deviation	1.43	1.70
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main colour	45B	45A-B, darker at base

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Carsca' (left) with reference variety 'Scarlana' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Carwi'  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Carpet White  
**Application number:** 05-4825  
**Application date:** 2005/04/29  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Blancena' (Tukana® White)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Carwi' have longer leaves than plants of 'Blancena'. The petioles of 'Carwi' are longer than those of 'Blancena'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to semi-upright, medium to tall, narrow to medium in width

STEM: light green, dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: long, medium to wide

LEAF BLADE: ovate, cuneate base, lobed with crenate to serrate margin, medium green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium to long

INFLORESCENCE: medium to large in diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: absence of anthocyanin

COROLLA: large in diameter, one-coloured, even, white

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, mostly recurved, moderate to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair white in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on one lobe, very small to small, green yellow

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Carwi' was developed in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety originated from a cross made in August 2000 in Enkhuizen between the female parent 'Z0736-1' and the male parent 'Z0063-1'. A plant was selected from the resulting progeny in May 2001, and was selfed. The resulting seed was sown in January 2001 and the new variety was selected in May 2001 based on criteria for early flowering, flower colour and plant habit. The variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings since June 2001.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Carwi' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart 2001.

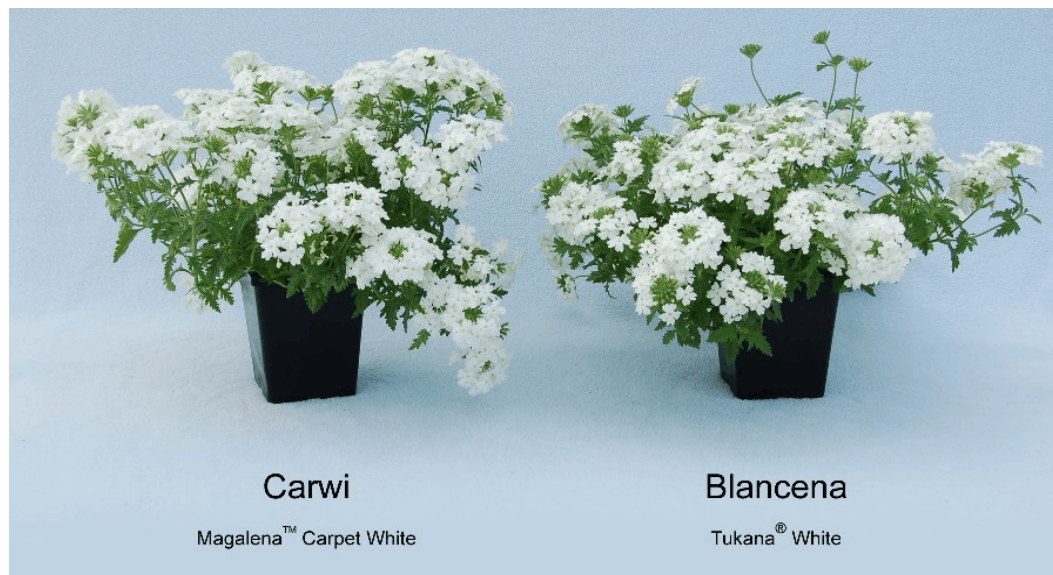
**Comparison table for 'Carwi'**

	'Carwi'	'Blancena'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	39.1	46.8
std. deviation	6.16	4.17
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>		
mean	40.6	32.4
std. deviation	1.90	3.44

*Petiole length (mm)*

mean	8.6	6.0
std. deviation	1.35	1.25

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Carwi' (left) with reference variety 'Blancena' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Rap Viotwo'  
**Trade name:** Rapunzel™ Violet '06  
**Application number:** 05-4668  
**Application date:** 2005/03/29  
**Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Mitchell Hanes, Morgan Hill, U.S.A.

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Lobena' (Babylon™ Blue)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Rap Viotwo' have a semi-upright growth habit, whereas plants of 'Lobena' are creeping. Plants of 'Rap Viotwo' are narrower than those of 'Lobena'. The leaves of 'Rap Viotwo' are darker green than those of 'Lobena'. 'Rap Viotwo' has no visible eye zone, whereas 'Lobena' has a small white eye zone.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright, medium in height, medium in width

STEM: light green, dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: medium to long, medium in width

LEAF BLADE: ovate, cuneate base, lobed, dark green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium to long

INFLORESCENCE: small to medium in size, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin on teeth only

COROLLA: medium in diameter, one-coloured, even, violet

COROLLA LOBES: free, straight, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair purple in colour  
COROLLA EYE ZONE: absent

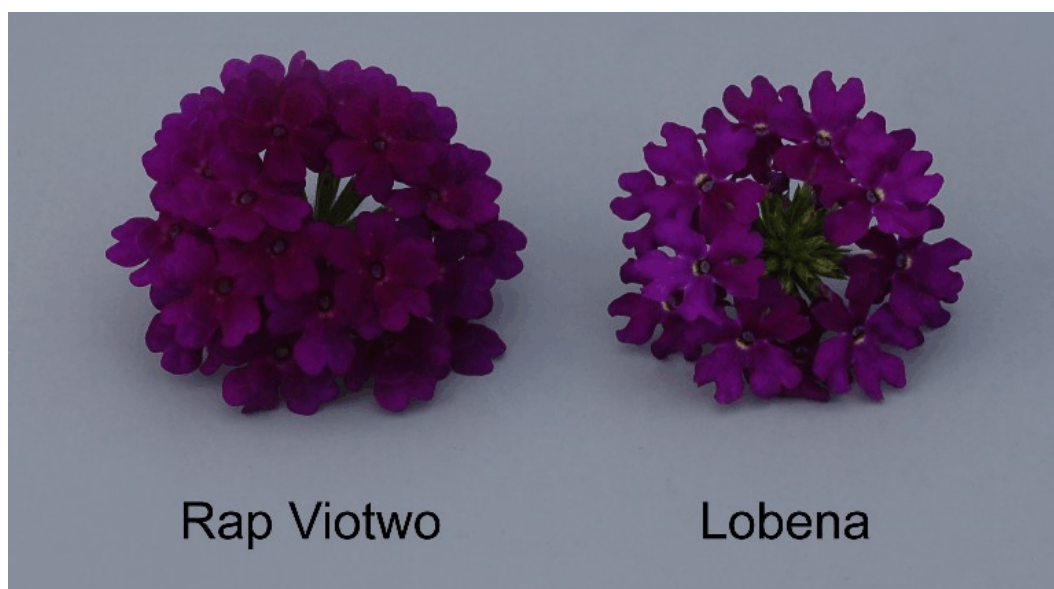
**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Rap Viotwo’ was developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A. The new variety originated from a cross between the female parent ‘1281-1’, a proprietary line with deep blue coloured flowers, and the male parent ‘Lan Depur’. A plant was selected from the resulting progeny in 2002, based on criteria for flower colour and form and plant habit.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Rap Viotwo’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Rap Viotwo’**

	‘Rap Viotwo’	‘Lobena’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	15.7	N/A
std. deviation	2.72	N/A
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	41.9	60.6
std. deviation	7.02	3.60
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>		
mean	20.9	25.4
std. deviation	3.21	2.37
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main colour	darker and more blue than N81A	83B with N81A tones

\* reference variety



Verbena: ‘Rap Viotwo’ (left) with reference variety ‘Lobena’ (right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Sunmaricorapi2’  
**Trade name:** Temari® Bright Pink  
**Application number:** 05-4631  
**Application date:** 2005/03/15  
**Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Ltd., Tokyo, Japan  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeders:** Kenichi Suzuki, Osaka, Japan; Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan; Yasunori Yomo, Kanagawa, Japan; and Tomoya Misato, Shiga, Japan

**Variety used for comparison:** ‘Sunmaricorapi’ (Temari® Bright Pink)

**Summary:** *Plants of ‘Sunmaricorapi2’ have a more upright growth habit and are narrower than plants of ‘Sunmaricorapi’. ‘Sunmaricorapi2’ has more inflorescences per plant than ‘Sunmaricorapi’.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping, medium in height and medium in width

STEM: medium green, dense to very dense pubescence, strong anthocyanin on edges

LEAF: medium to long, medium to wide

LEAF BLADE: ovate, cuneate to truncate base, absence of divisions, crenate and dentate margin, dark green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: short to medium in length

INFLORESCENCE: small to medium in diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: absence of anthocyanin

COROLLA: medium to large in diameter, one-coloured, even, purple red (RHS 58C) when newly opened, weakly fading (RHS N57C-D) with age

COROLLA LOBES: free, incurved, weak to moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair white in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on all lobes, small to medium in diameter, whitish green

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunmaricorapi2’ was developed in July 1998 at The Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd., Shiga, Japan. It was obtained by an irradiation induced mutation of verbena ‘Sunmariripi’, and the elongated buds were propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. The initial selection was made in March 1999, and five varieties were selected and propagated by cuttings. Trials were performed from May to November 1999 at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan and the variety was selected based on its autoincompatibility, long flower duration, uniformity and stability.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunmaricorapi2’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunmaricorapi2’**

	‘Sunmaricorapi2’	‘Sunmaricorapi’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	45.0	51.9
std. deviation	4.39	5.20
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	6.3	4.5
std. deviation	1.77	0.71

*Inflorescence diameter (cm)*

mean	4.6	5.1
std. deviation	0.41	0.15

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Sunmaricorapi2' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmaricorapi' (right)

<b>Proposed denomination:</b>	<b>'Sunvivaho'</b>
<b>Trade name:</b>	Temari® Patio White
<b>Application number:</b>	05-5071
<b>Application date:</b>	2005/10/03
<b>Applicant:</b>	Suntory Flowers Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
<b>Agent in Canada:</b>	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
<b>Breeders:</b>	Tomoya Misato, Shiga, Japan; Naoto Takamura, Shiga, Japan; and Shutaro Tatsumi, Kanagawa, Japan

**Varieties used for comparison:** 'Sunmaririho' (Temari® White) and Blancena (Tukana® White)

**Summary:** *Plants of 'Sunvivaho' have larger leaves than 'Sunmaririho' and 'Blancena'. The inflorescence and the corolla of 'Sunvivaho' are smaller in diameter than those of the references. The colour of the upper side of the corollas of 'Sunvivaho' intensifies with age to show some purple streaking, whereas the colour of the reference varieties does not change with age.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright, medium to tall, medium in width

STEM: light green, dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: long, wide

LEAF BLADE: ovate to broad ovate, truncate base, absence of divisions, crenate margin, medium green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: short to medium in length

INFLORESCENCE: small to medium in diameter, broad obovate in profile

CALYX: absence of anthocyanin

COROLLA: medium in diameter, one-coloured, even, white, weakly intensifying of a purple streak with age

COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, straight to recurved, moderate to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair white in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on one lobe, very small, green-yellow

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Sunvivaho’ was developed at The Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd., Shiga, Japan. It was discovered as a naturally occurring mutation of verbena ‘Sunvivabura’, characterized by its pure white flowers, at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan, in October 2002. The mutated branch was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. Trials were performed in April 2003.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Sunvivaho’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for ‘Sunvivaho’**

	‘Sunvivaho’	‘Sunmaririho’*	‘Blancena’**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	19.4	11.3	18.4
std. deviation	2.58	2.04	2.27
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>			
mean	42.8	24.2	32.4
std. deviation	4.98	2.44	3.44
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>			
mean	30.6	18.1	22.6
std. deviation	3.50	2.28	3.86
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	5.4	2.6	6.0
std. deviation	0.84	0.97	1.25
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.0	6.0	5.7
std. deviation	0.32	0.44	0.21
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	18.3	22.5	20.0
std. deviation	0.67	1.27	1.33

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Sunvivaho' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunmaririho' (centre) and 'Blancena' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** 'Swestrena'  
**Trade name:** Magalena™ Ultra Sweet Stripe  
**Application number:** 05-5187  
**Application date:** 2005/11/29  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Variety used for comparison:** 'Lan Lav Star' (Lanai™ Lavender Star)

**Summary:** *The main colour on the upper side of the corolla of 'Swestrena' is white and the secondary colour is purple red, whereas the main colour of the corolla of 'Lan Lav Star' is light blue violet and the secondary colour is violet. 'Swestrena' has a smaller corolla than 'Lan Lav Star'.*

**Description:**

PLANT: upright to semi-upright, tall, narrow to medium in width

STEM: medium green, dense pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: long, medium in width

LEAF BLADE: lanceolate, cuneate base, serrate margin, light green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: short

INFLORESCENCE: medium in diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: absence of anthocyanin

COROLLA: medium to large in diameter, two-coloured, star shaped, main colour white, secondary colour purple red, weakly fading with age

COROLLA LOBES: free, mostly incurved, moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair light green to yellow in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: present on one lobe, mostly green-yellow

**Origin and Breeding:** 'Swestrena' was discovered and developed in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety was discovered in 2003 as a mutation of verbena 'Arbena', and the new variety was selected based on a unique flower colour pattern. The variety has been propagated



asexually through vegetative cuttings over a two year period.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for 'Swestrena' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 19, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

**Comparison table for 'Swestrena'**

	'Swestrena'	'Lan Lav Star'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	41.7	52.0
std. deviation	4.98	7.02
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>		
mean	19.5	27.1
std. deviation	2.17	2.88
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	4.1	6.8
std. deviation	1.20	1.14
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	20.8	23.2
std. deviation	0.63	0.92
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
main colour	155B	76D
secondary colour	58B	N81C

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Swestrena' (left) with reference variety 'Lan Lav Star' (right)

**Proposed denomination:** ‘Visulvena’  
**Trade name:** Ipanema™ Silver  
**Application number:** 05-5188  
**Application date:** 2005/11/29  
**Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands  
**Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario  
**Breeder:** Har Stemkens, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

**Varieties used for comparison:** ‘Vertis’ (Babylon™ White) and ‘Suntapilavepi’ (Tapien® Lavender Pink)

**Summary:** *Plants of ‘Visulvena’ have wider leaves than plants of ‘Suntapilavepi’. The calyx of ‘Visulvena’ has more anthocyanin colouration than that of ‘Vertis’. The main colour on the upper side of the corolla of ‘Visulvena’ is light blue violet, whereas it is white for ‘Vertis’ and violet for ‘Suntapilavepi’.*

**Description:**

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping, short to medium in height, medium in width

STEM: light to medium green, moderate pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: medium in length, narrow to medium in width

LEAF BLADE: ovate to rhombic, cuneate base, dissected with serrate margin, dark green, no anthocyanin

PETIOLE: medium to long

INFLORESCENCE: very small to small diameter, cylindrical in profile

CALYX: presence of anthocyanin on teeth only

COROLLA: small to medium in diameter, one-coloured, slightly streaking with age, light blue violet, weakly fading with age

COROLLA LOBES: free, straight to recurved, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: protruding hair white in colour

COROLLA EYE ZONE: small, white

**Origin and Breeding:** ‘Visulvena’ was developed in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, by the breeder Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. The new variety originated from a cross between the female parent ‘X845-1’ and the male parent ‘W723-3’. A plant was selected from the resulting progeny in 2002. The variety has been propagated asexually through vegetative cuttings for over two years.

**Tests and Trials:** The tests and trials for ‘Visulvena’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring and summer of 2006, at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on April 18, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 17 to 20, 2006. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

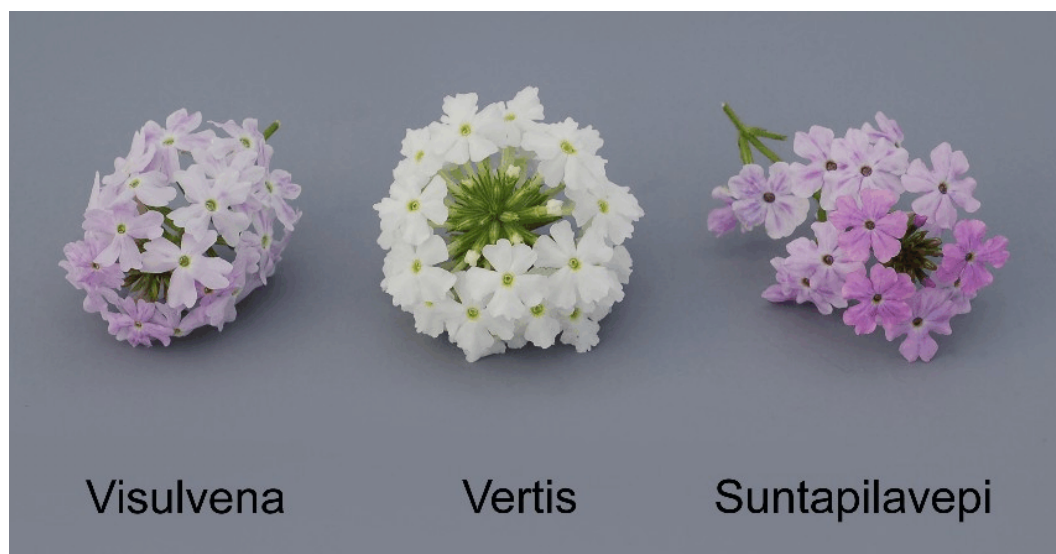
**Comparison table for ‘Visulvena’**

	‘Visulvena’	‘Vertis’*	‘Suntapilavepi’**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	11.2	19.5	7.5
std. deviation	2.30	2.74	1.25
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>			
mean	31.5	29.7	21.2
std. deviation	5.02	2.45	4.02
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>			
mean	18.0	19.9	12.9
std. deviation	4.24	1.97	3.11

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<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	9.9	8.7	5.6
std. deviation	1.66	1.34	1.71
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.6	4.7	3.8
std. deviation	0.27	0.33	0.29
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	16.9	16.3	14.9
std. deviation	0.74	0.67	0.74
<i>Colour on upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>			
main colour	76C	white	lighter than 77D, aging to 76D
secondary colour	NA	NA	N82B

\* reference variety



Verbena: 'Visulvena' (left) with reference varieties 'Vertis' (centre) and 'Suntapilavepi' (right)