



Canadian Food
Inspection Agency

Agence canadienne
d'inspection des aliments

Plant Varieties Journal

January 2008 / Number 66

THE PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS OFFICE

Correspondence with the PBRO should be addressed to:

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

General inquiries on Plant Breeders' Rights should be directed to the staff of the PBRO.
They can be contacted by facsimile at (613) 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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Canadian Food
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d'inspection des aliments

**DEADLINE FOR APRIL 2008 ISSUE
IS FEBRUARY 8, 2008**

**DEADLINE FOR JULY 2008 ISSUE IS
MAY 9, 2008**

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Canada



GRANTS OF RIGHTS

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APPLE
(*Malus*)

- ▶ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-
Richelieu, Quebec
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 3000
- Date granted:** 2007/11/20
- Application number:** 05-4931
- Application date:** 2005/06/01
- Approved denomination:** 'O3A'

- ▶ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-
Richelieu, Quebec
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 2996
- Date granted:** 2007/11/20
- Application number:** 05-4922
- Application date:** 2005/06/01
- Approved denomination:** 'SJM188'

- ▶ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-
Richelieu, Quebec
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 2997
- Date granted:** 2007/11/20
- Application number:** 05-4923
- Application date:** 2005/06/01
- Approved denomination:** 'SJM189'

- ▶ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-
Richelieu, Quebec
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 2998
- Date granted:** 2007/11/20
- Application number:** 05-4925
- Application date:** 2005/06/01
- Approved denomination:** 'SJP84-5174'

- ▶ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-
Richelieu, Quebec
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 2999
- Date granted:** 2007/11/20
- Application number:** 05-4929
- Application date:** 2005/06/01
- Approved denomination:** 'SJP84-5230'

APPLE
(*Malus domestica*)

- ▶ **Holder:** Thomas & Tamara Davison,
Vernon, British Columbia
- Agent in Canada:** okanagan Plant Improvement
Corporation (PICO),
Summerland, British Columbia
- Certificate number:** 2994
- Date granted:** 2007/11/19
- Application number:** 05-5120
- Application date:** 2005/10/18
- Approved denomination:** 'Davison Gala'

- ▶ **Holder:** Wilfrid & Sally Mennell,
Cawston, British Columbia
- Agent in Canada:** okanagan Plant Improvement
Corporation (PICO),
Summerland, British Columbia
- Certificate number:** 2993
- Date granted:** 2007/11/19
- Application number:** 05-5110
- Application date:** 2005/10/17
- Approved denomination:** 'Fuji 97'

- ▶ **Holder:** Regents of the University of
Minnesota, St. Paul,
Minnesota, United States of
America
- Agent in Canada:** okanagan Plant Improvement
Corporation (PICO),
Summerland, British Columbia
- Certificate number:** 2995
- Date granted:** 2007/11/19
- Application number:** 00-2451
- Application date:** 2000/12/08
- Approved denomination:** 'Minnewashta'
- Trade name:** Zestar

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► **Holder:** The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited, Auckland, New Zealand

Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario

Certificate number: 2990

Date granted: 2007/11/16

Application number: 01-2884

Application date: 2001/11/26

Approved denomination: 'Scifresh'

ASTERISCUS (*Asteriscus maritimus*)

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

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

Certificate number: 3027

Date granted: 2007/11/28

Application number: 05-4766

Application date: 2005/04/22

Approved denomination: 'Asmago'

Trade name: Aurelia Gold

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)

► **Holder:** NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America

Agent in Canada: BARI-Canada, Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Certificate number: 3024

Date granted: 2007/11/23

Application number: 06-5332

Application date: 2006/03/20

Approved denomination: 'Stellar-ND'

► **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture and Food, Lacombe, Alberta

Agent in Canada: Mastin Seeds, Sundre, Alberta

Certificate number: 3093

Date granted: 2007/12/13

Application number: 06-5416

Application date: 2006/04/05

Approved denomination: 'Sundre'

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

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

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

Certificate number: 2958

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-4653

Application date: 2005/03/29

Approved denomination: 'Cal Bulrose'

Trade name: Callie Rose '06

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

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

Certificate number: 2960

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-5013

Application date: 2005/07/19

Approved denomination: 'Cal Corink'

Trade name: Callie Coral Pink

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

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

Certificate number: 2959

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-4676

Application date: 2005/03/31

Approved denomination: 'Cal Depyel'

Trade name: Callie Deep Yellow

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

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

Certificate number: 2957

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-4652

Application date: 2005/03/29

Approved denomination: 'Cal Goldey'

Trade name: Callie Gold with Red Eye

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CHERRY (*Prunus avium*)

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

Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement
Corporation (PICO),
Summerland, British Columbia

Certificate number: 2991
Date granted: 2007/11/19
Application number: 05-5011
Application date: 2005/07/05
Approved denomination: 'SPC136'

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

Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement
Corporation (PICO),
Summerland, British Columbia

Certificate number: 2992
Date granted: 2007/11/19
Application number: 05-5012
Application date: 2005/07/05
Approved denomination: 'SPC207'

CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum*)

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

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

Certificate number: 2951
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 01-2556
Application date: 2001/02/28
Approved denomination: '98-M91-1'

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

Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario

Certificate number: 3007
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3548
Application date: 2003/04/07
Approved denomination: 'Coral Yoegraceland'
Trade name: Coral Graceland

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

Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario

Certificate number: 3008
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3549
Application date: 2003/04/07
Approved denomination: 'Dark Yoelmira'
Trade name: Dark Elmira

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

Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario

Certificate number: 3009
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3550
Application date: 2003/04/07
Approved denomination: 'Honey Yoegraceland'
Trade name: Honey Graceland

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

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

Certificate number: 3103
Date granted: 2007/12/31
Application number: 00-2412
Application date: 2000/10/24
Approved denomination: 'MN95-105-6'

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

Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario

Certificate number: 3010
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3551
Application date: 2003/04/07
Approved denomination: 'Red Yoauburn'
Trade name: Red Auburn

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► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 3012
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3554
Application date: 2003/04/07
Approved denomination: ‘Saintlouis’
Trade name: St. Louis

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 3014
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3842
Application date: 2003/09/30
Approved denomination: ‘Yellow Yomankato’
Trade name: Yellow Mankato

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 3017
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 04-4159
Application date: 2004/04/02
Approved denomination: ‘Yobrunswick’
Trade name: Brunswick

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 3011
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3552
Application date: 2003/04/07
Approved denomination: ‘Yomanhattan’
Trade name: Manhattan

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 3015
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3843
Application date: 2003/09/30
Approved denomination: ‘Yonew York’
Trade name: New York

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 3018
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 04-4161
Application date: 2004/04/02
Approved denomination: ‘Yoniagara Falls’
Trade name: Niagara Falls

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 3019
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 04-4162
Application date: 2004/04/02
Approved denomination: ‘Yoottawa’
Trade name: Ottawa

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 3013
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3841
Application date: 2003/09/30
Approved denomination: ‘Yoprovidence’
Trade name: Providence

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

Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario

Certificate number: 3020
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 04-4163
Application date: 2004/04/02
Approved denomination: 'Yotahoe'
Trade name: Tahoe

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

Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario

Certificate number: 3016
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 03-3844
Application date: 2003/09/30
Approved denomination: 'Yotobago'
Trade name: Tobago

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

Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario

Certificate number: 3021
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 04-4164
Application date: 2004/04/02
Approved denomination: 'Yoveracruz'
Trade name: Veracruz

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

Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario

Certificate number: 3022
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 04-4165
Application date: 2004/04/02
Approved denomination: 'Yowinnipeg'
Trade name: Winnipeg

CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum* ×*morifolium*)

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

Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario

Certificate number: 3023
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 05-4687
Application date: 2005/04/05
Approved denomination: 'Yosun City'
Trade name: Pointe Pelee

DAHLIA (*Dahlia*)

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

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

Certificate number: 2952
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-5189
Application date: 2005/11/29
Approved denomination: 'HS Date'
Trade name: Happy Single Date

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

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

Certificate number: 2953
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-5190
Application date: 2005/11/29
Approved denomination: 'HS First Love'
Trade name: Happy Single First Love

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

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

Certificate number: 2954
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-5192
Application date: 2005/11/29
Approved denomination: 'HS Kiss'
Trade name: Happy Single Kiss

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► **Holder:** Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse,
The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2955
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-5193
Application date: 2005/11/29
Approved denomination: 'HS Party'
Trade name: Happy Single Party

► **Holder:** Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse,
The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2956
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-5194
Application date: 2005/11/29
Approved denomination: 'HS Romeo'
Trade name: Happy Single Romeo

FABA BEAN (*Vicia faba*)

► **Holder:** Terramax Holdings Corp.,
Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 3102
Date granted: 2007/12/27
Application number: 06-5577
Application date: 2006/09/26
Approved denomination: 'Taboar'

GAURA (*Gaura lindheimeri*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3031
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4769
Application date: 2005/04/22
Approved denomination: 'Gaudpin'
Trade name: Stratosphere Pink Picotee

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3032
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4810
Application date: 2005/04/28
Approved denomination: 'Gaudros'
Trade name: Geyser Pink

GROUND IVY (*Glechoma hederacea*)

► **Holder:** Amerinova Properties L.L.C.,
Bonsall, California, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2948
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-4912
Application date: 2005/05/27
Approved denomination: 'Dappled Light'

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3036
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4854
Application date: 2005/05/06
Approved denomination: 'Ingbrisal'
Trade name: Kokomo XL Salmon Frost

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3037
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4856
Application date: 2005/05/06
Approved denomination: 'Ingcarmi'
Trade name: Kokomo XL Carmine

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► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3038
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4858
Application date: 2005/05/06
Approved denomination: 'Ingarrosb'
Trade name: Kokomo L Hot Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3039
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4859
Application date: 2005/05/06
Approved denomination: 'Ingfilu'
Trade name: Kokomo XL First Blush

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3040
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4869
Application date: 2005/05/06
Approved denomination: 'Ingsalab'
Trade name: Kokomo L Salmon Frost

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens walleriana*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3035
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4847
Application date: 2005/05/04
Approved denomination: 'Imdohopi'
Trade name: Heartbeat Hot Pink

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3041
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4873
Application date: 2005/05/06
Approved denomination: 'Imtrabastar'
Trade name: Spellbound Blackberry Star

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3042
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4874
Application date: 2005/05/06
Approved denomination: 'Imtrarestar'
Trade name: Spellbound Strawberry Star

JAPANESE PLUM (*Prunus salicina*)

► **Holder:** University of Guelph, Guelph,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3089
Date granted: 2007/11/30
Application number: 06-5472
Application date: 2006/05/05
Approved denomination: 'V82053'
Trade name: Vampire

LANTANA (*Lantana camara*)

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2961
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-4675
Application date: 2005/03/31
Approved denomination: 'Bante Cheria'
Trade name: Bandana Cherry

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

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

Certificate number: 2962

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-5018

Application date: 2005/07/19

Approved denomination: 'Bante Rossa'

Trade name: Bandana Rose

LOBELIA (*Lobelia erinus*)

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

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

Certificate number: 3029

Date granted: 2007/11/28

Application number: 05-4776

Application date: 2005/04/22

Approved denomination: 'Lobmounlila'

Trade name: Arcade Mounding Lilac

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

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

Certificate number: 3030

Date granted: 2007/11/28

Application number: 05-4777

Application date: 2005/04/22

Approved denomination: 'Lobtrawi'

Trade name: Laguna White

OAT (*Avena sativa*)

► **Holder:** NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America

Agent in Canada: Seed Depot Corporation, Pilot Mound, Manitoba

Certificate number: 3091

Date granted: 2007/12/04

Application number: 06-5226

Application date: 2006/02/08

Approved denomination: 'Morton'

OXALIS (*Oxalis regnellii*)

► **Holder:** József, Retkes, Szombathely, Hungary

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

Certificate number: 2950

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-4537

Application date: 2005/02/09

Approved denomination: 'Jroxblavel'

Trade name: Charmed Velvet

► **Holder:** József, Retkes, Szombathely, Hungary

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

Certificate number: 2949

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-4536

Application date: 2005/02/09

Approved denomination: 'Jroxburwi'

Trade name: Charmed Wine

PEACH (*Prunus persica*)

► **Holder:** The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited, Auckland, New Zealand

Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario

Certificate number: 2989

Date granted: 2007/11/16

Application number: 03-3880

Application date: 2003/10/16

Approved denomination: 'Coconut Ice'

► **Holder:** Horticultural & Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd., Auckland, New Zealand

Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario

Certificate number: 2979

Date granted: 2007/10/30

Application number: 03-3737

Application date: 2003/06/26

Approved denomination: 'Scarlet O'Hara'

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► **Holder:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
Certificate number: 3090
Date granted: 2007/11/30
Application number: 06-5471
Application date: 2006/05/05
Approved denomination: 'V55061'
Trade name: Vollie

PEAS (*Pisum sativum*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 2988
Date granted: 2007/11/16
Application number: 06-5396
Application date: 2006/02/15
Approved denomination: 'Agassiz'

► **Holder:** Svalöf Weibull AB, Svalöv, Sweden
Agent in Canada: SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 2947
Date granted: 2007/10/03
Application number: 04-4183
Application date: 2004/05/03
Approved denomination: 'SW Carousel'

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 2987
Date granted: 2007/11/16
Application number: 06-5395
Application date: 2006/02/15
Approved denomination: 'Thunderbird'

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium peltatum*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3094
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Application number: 04-3983
Application date: 2004/01/14
Approved denomination: 'Balcolvio'
Trade name: Colorcade Violet

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3080
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 04-4133
Application date: 2004/03/24
Approved denomination: 'KLEP04112'
Trade name: Glacier White

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3081
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 04-4134
Application date: 2004/03/24
Approved denomination: 'KLEP04114'
Trade name: Royal Dark Red

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3082
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 04-4135
Application date: 2004/03/24
Approved denomination: 'KLEP04116'
Trade name: Royal Pink

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- Holder:** Silze GmbH & Co. KG,
Weener, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3099
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Application number: 05-4605
Application date: 2005/02/18
Approved denomination: ‘**Sil Ruben**’
Trade name: Colorcade Ruby
- Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3068
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5126
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘**Zopeam**’
Trade name: Fidelity Cascading L Amethyst
- Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3056
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5127
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘**Zopedaco**’
Trade name: Fidelity Cascading L Dark
Coral
- Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3057
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5128
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘**Zopesachi**’
Trade name: Fidelity Cascading L Salmon

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium ×hortorum*)

- Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3097
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Application number: 05-4550
Application date: 2005/02/10
Approved denomination: ‘**Baldesimred**’
Trade name: Designer Red Improved
- Holder:** Silze GmbH & Co. KG,
Weener, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3100
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Application number: 05-4606
Application date: 2005/02/18
Approved denomination: ‘**Balfanwite**’
Trade name: Fantasia White
- Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3096
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Application number: 05-4549
Application date: 2005/02/10
Approved denomination: ‘**Balluresion**’
Trade name: Allure Red Passion
- Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3095
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Application number: 05-4548
Application date: 2005/02/10
Approved denomination: ‘**Ballurpinzle**’
Trade name: Allure Pink Sizzle

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► **Holder:** Silze GmbH & Co. KG,
Weener, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3101
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Application number: 05-4607
Application date: 2005/02/18
Approved denomination: 'Balshorozle'
Trade name: Showcase Rose Sizzle

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3083
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 04-4136
Application date: 2004/03/24
Approved denomination: 'KLEP04130'
Trade name: Moonlight Red

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3084
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 04-4137
Application date: 2004/03/24
Approved denomination: 'KLEP04131'
Trade name: Moonlight Lavender Blue

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3067
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5129
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zoanro'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Antique Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3074
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5130
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zobrisca'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Bright Scarlet

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3079
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5132
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zodare'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Dark Red

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3070
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5134
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zodasa'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Dark Salmon

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3075
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5139
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zolbriscala'
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Bright Scarlet

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3072
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5140
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zolcaros'
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Candy Rose
with Blotch

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3063
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5141
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zoldarkred'
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Dark Red

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► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3062
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5144
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zolirsca’
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Fire Scarlet

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3069
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5145
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zolisa’
Trade name: Fidelity XL Light Salmon

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3064
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5151
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zolmagiro’
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Magic Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3059
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5147
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zolrolo’
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Rose with
Blotch

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3065
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5150
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zomag’
Trade name: Fidelity XL Magenta

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3058
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5153
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zonacarol’
Trade name: Fidelity L Candy Rose with
Blotch

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3076
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5154
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zonadared’
Trade name: Fidelity L Dark Red

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3061
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5155
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zonadarolo’
Trade name: Fidelity L Dark Rose with
Blotch

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3071
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5158
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zonalisalo’
Trade name: Fidelity L Light Salmon

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3078
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5160
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: ‘Zonaroma’
Trade name: Fidelity L Royal Magenta

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► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3077
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5162
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zonascarora'
Trade name: Fidelity L Scarlet Orange

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3073
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5163
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zonascat'
Trade name: Fidelity L Scarlet

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3066
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5166
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zoroweye'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Rose with Eye

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3060
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5167
Application date: 2005/11/14
Approved denomination: 'Zosa'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Salmon

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

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3098
Date granted: 2007/12/24
Application number: 05-4551
Application date: 2005/02/10
Approved denomination: 'Balgalbrise'
Trade name: Galleria Bright Sunrise

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

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3087
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4658
Application date: 2005/03/29
Approved denomination: 'Cante Laver'
Trade name: Caliente Lavender

PENSTEMON (*Penstemon hartwegii*)

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2963
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-4659
Application date: 2005/03/29
Approved denomination: 'Pheni Ablos'
Trade name: Phoenix Appleblossom

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

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

Certificate number: 2966

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-4662

Application date: 2005/03/29

Approved denomination: 'Pheni Magna'

Trade name: Phoenix Magenta

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

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

Certificate number: 2964

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-4660

Application date: 2005/03/29

Approved denomination: 'Pheni Pinka'

Trade name: Phoenix Pink

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

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

Certificate number: 2965

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-4661

Application date: 2005/03/29

Approved denomination: 'Pheni Reeda'

Trade name: Phoenix Red

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

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

Certificate number: 2967

Date granted: 2007/10/10

Application number: 05-4663

Application date: 2005/03/29

Approved denomination: 'Pheni Vio'

Trade name: Phoenix Violet

PETUNIA (*Petunia ×hybrida*)

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

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

Certificate number: 3045

Date granted: 2007/11/28

Application number: 05-4895

Application date: 2005/05/13

Approved denomination: 'Petelred'

Trade name: Sanguna Electric Burgundy

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

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

Certificate number: 3043

Date granted: 2007/11/28

Application number: 05-4775

Application date: 2005/04/22

Approved denomination: 'Petnitbl'

Trade name: Sanguna Midnight Blue

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

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

Certificate number: 3044

Date granted: 2007/11/28

Application number: 05-4894

Application date: 2005/05/13

Approved denomination: 'Petroseña'

Trade name: Sanguna Lipstick

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan

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

Certificate number: 2982

Date granted: 2007/11/09

Application number: 04-4337

Application date: 2004/08/27

Approved denomination: 'Sunmilk'

Trade name: Surfinia Royal Milk Tea

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► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 2981
Date granted: 2007/11/09
Application number: 04-4336
Application date: 2004/08/27
Approved denomination: 'Sunraspberry'
Trade name: Surfina Raspberry Dream

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2968
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-4677
Application date: 2005/03/31
Approved denomination: 'Whip Bule'
Trade name: Whispers Blue

PHLOX (*Phlox paniculata*)

► **Holder:** Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 3005
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 06-5423
Application date: 2006/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Barthirtyfive'

► **Holder:** Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 3004
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 06-5422
Application date: 2006/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Barthirtyfour'

► **Holder:** Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 3001
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 06-5419
Application date: 2006/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Barthirtyone'

► **Holder:** Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 3006
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 06-5424
Application date: 2006/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Barthirtysix'

► **Holder:** Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 3003
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 06-5421
Application date: 2006/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Barthirtythree'

► **Holder:** Bartels Breeding B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Genesis Plant Propagation Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 3002
Date granted: 2007/11/22
Application number: 06-5420
Application date: 2006/04/06
Approved denomination: 'Barthirtytwo'

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POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

- **Holder:** The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, California, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
- Certificate number:** 2946
- Date granted:** 2007/10/02
- Application number:** 04-4059
- Application date:** 2003/02/24 (priority claimed)
- Approved denomination:** 'A91556-1W'
- **Holder:** P.J. Muijsers, Ens, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 2978
- Date granted:** 2007/10/26
- Application number:** 04-4013
- Application date:** 2004/01/22
- Approved denomination:** 'Murato'
- **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta
- Agent in Canada:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
- Certificate number:** 2985
- Date granted:** 2007/11/16
- Application number:** 02-2989
- Application date:** 2002/02/08
- Approved denomination:** 'Northstar'

RASPBERRY (*Rubus idaeus*)

- **Holder:** Washington State University Research Foundation, Pullman, Washington, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Baumann Nursery & Consulting, Chilliwack, British Columbia
- Certificate number:** 2983
- Date granted:** 2007/11/14
- Application number:** 06-5477
- Application date:** 2006/05/15
- Approved denomination:** 'Cascade Bounty'

SCAEVOLA (*Scaevola aemula*)

- **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2970
- Date granted:** 2007/10/10
- Application number:** 05-4667
- Application date:** 2005/03/29
- Approved denomination:** 'Bomy Bule'
- Trade name:** Bombay Blue
- **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2971
- Date granted:** 2007/10/10
- Application number:** 05-5017
- Application date:** 2005/07/19
- Approved denomination:** 'Bomy Litbule'
- Trade name:** Bombay Light Blue
- **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2969
- Date granted:** 2007/10/10
- Application number:** 05-4666
- Application date:** 2005/03/29
- Approved denomination:** 'Bomy Pinka'
- Trade name:** Bombay Pink

SCOPARIA (*Scoparia*)

- **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 3085
- Date granted:** 2007/11/28
- Application number:** 04-4341
- Application date:** 2004/08/27
- Approved denomination:** 'Suntutuki'
- Trade name:** Little Tutu

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► **Holder:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3086
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 04-4150
Application date: 2004/03/26
Approved denomination: 'USSCO10'

SHASTA DAISY (*Leucanthemum maximum*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3028
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4771
Application date: 2005/04/22
Approved denomination: 'Leumayel'
Trade name: Broadway Lights

SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Harrow, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 2986
Date granted: 2007/11/16
Application number: 05-4890
Application date: 2005/05/12
Approved denomination: 'Tsuru'

STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria ×ananassa*)

► **Holder:** The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 3026
Date granted: 2007/11/27
Application number: 04-4306
Application date: 2004/01/29 (priority claimed)
Approved denomination: 'Albion'

► **Holder:** Edward Vinson Limited, Faversham, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 2980
Date granted: 2007/11/02
Application number: 06-5218
Application date: 2006/02/03
Approved denomination: 'Evie 2'

STRAWFLOWER / PAPER DAISY (*Bracteantha bracteata*)

► **Holder:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2977
Date granted: 2007/10/22
Application number: 05-4574
Application date: 2005/02/18
Approved denomination: 'Ohdrejumwhi'
Trade name: Dreamtime Jumbo White

SUTERA (*Sutera diffusa*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3034
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4814
Application date: 2005/04/28
Approved denomination: 'Sutcacomwi'
Trade name: Cloud 9 Hot White

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3033
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4770
Application date: 2005/04/22
Approved denomination: 'Sutcatrabl'
Trade name: Cabana Trailing Blue

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SWEET POTATO, ORNAMENTAL
(*Ipomoea batatas*)

- **Holder:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Sim & McBurney, Toronto, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2973
- Date granted:** 2007/10/12
- Application number:** 02-3265
- Application date:** 2002/04/02 (priority claimed)
- Approved denomination:** ‘Sweet Caroline Bronze’
- **Holder:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Sim & McBurney, Toronto, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2975
- Date granted:** 2007/10/12
- Application number:** 02-3267
- Application date:** 2002/04/02 (priority claimed)
- Approved denomination:** ‘Sweet Caroline Light Green’
- **Holder:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Sim & McBurney, Toronto, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2974
- Date granted:** 2007/10/12
- Application number:** 02-3266
- Application date:** 2002/04/02 (priority claimed)
- Approved denomination:** ‘Sweet Caroline Purple’
- **Holder:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
- Agent in Canada:** Sim & McBurney, Toronto, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2976
- Date granted:** 2007/10/12
- Application number:** 04-4296
- Application date:** 2004/07/08
- Approved denomination:** ‘Sweet Caroline Red’

TRITICALE
(×*Triticosecale*)

- **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture and Food, Lacombe, Alberta
- Agent in Canada:** FarmPure Seeds Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
- Certificate number:** 3088
- Date granted:** 2007/11/30
- Application number:** 06-5429
- Application date:** 2006/04/12
- Approved denomination:** ‘Bunker’
- **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture and Food, Lacombe, Alberta
- Agent in Canada:** SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 3092
- Date granted:** 2007/12/05
- Application number:** 06-5428
- Application date:** 2006/04/12
- Approved denomination:** ‘Tyndal’

VERBENA
(*Verbena ×hybrida*)

- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 3055
- Date granted:** 2007/11/28
- Application number:** 05-4849
- Application date:** 2005/05/06
- Approved denomination:** ‘Biwarena’
- Trade name:** Ipanema Star
- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 3049
- Date granted:** 2007/11/28
- Application number:** 05-4819
- Application date:** 2005/04/29
- Approved denomination:** ‘Carburgun’
- Trade name:** Magalena Carpet Burgundy

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► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3050
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4821
Application date: 2005/04/29
Approved denomination: ‘Carmapur’
Trade name: Magalena Carpet Magic Purple

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3051
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4822
Application date: 2005/04/29
Approved denomination: ‘Carpin’
Trade name: Magalena Carpet Magic Rose

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3052
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4823
Application date: 2005/04/29
Approved denomination: ‘Carpiswi’
Trade name: Magalena Carpet Pink Swirl

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3048
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4815
Application date: 2005/04/28
Approved denomination: ‘Carpuvi’
Trade name: Magalena Carpet Midnight
Blue

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3053
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4824
Application date: 2005/04/29
Approved denomination: ‘Carsca’
Trade name: Magalena Carpet Scarlet

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3054
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-4825
Application date: 2005/04/29
Approved denomination: ‘Carwi’
Trade name: Magalena Carpet White

► **Holder:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2972
Date granted: 2007/10/10
Application number: 05-4668
Application date: 2005/03/29
Approved denomination: ‘Rap Viotwo’
Trade name: Rapunzel Violet '06

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3046
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5187
Application date: 2005/11/29
Approved denomination: ‘Swestrena’
Trade name: Magalena Ultra Sweet Stripe

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 3047
Date granted: 2007/11/28
Application number: 05-5188
Application date: 2005/11/29
Approved denomination: ‘Visulvena’
Trade name: Ipanema Silver

GRANTS OF RIGHTS

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International,
Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, United
States of America

Agent in Canada: Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Caledon,
Ontario

Certificate number: 3025

Date granted: 2007/11/23

Application number: 06-5468

Application date: 2006/05/05

Approved denomination: '25R51'

**Expiry date for
exemption from
compulsory licensing:** 2009/11/23

WHEAT (*Triticum turgidum subsp. durum*)

► **Holder:** Pflanzenzucht Oberlimpurg,
Schwaebisch Hall, Germany

Agent in Canada: C&M Seeds, Palmerston,
Ontario

Certificate number: 2984

Date granted: 2007/11/15

Application number: 05-4621

Application date: 2005/03/07

Approved denomination: 'Hallmark'



APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

AGERATUM
(Ageratum houstonianum)

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6037
Application date: 2006/11/30 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: 'Agadef'

▶ **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6038
Application date: 2006/11/30 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: 'Agbilir'

ANGELONIA
(Angelonia angustifolia)

▶ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6076
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'Car Laver09'
Trade name: Carita Lavender 09

▶ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6075
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'Car Pink09'
Trade name: Carita Pink 09

▶ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6077
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'Car Purr09'
Trade name: Carita Purple 09

▶ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6078
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'Car Rasp'
Trade name: Carita Raspberry

▶ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6079
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'Car Witt09'
Trade name: Carita White 09

▶ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6080
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'Cas Lavener'
Trade name: Carita Cascade Lavender

▶ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6081
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'Cas Wite09'
Trade name: Carita Cascade White 09

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

APPLE
(*Malus domestica*)

► **Applicant:** Better3fruit N.V., Heverlee, Belgium
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Corporation, Summerland, British Columbia
Application number: 07-6069
Application date: 2007/12/17
Proposed denomination: ‘Nicogreen’
Protective direction granted: 2007/12/17

► **Applicant:** Better3fruit N.V., Heverlee, Belgium
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Corporation, Summerland, British Columbia
Application number: 07-6070
Application date: 2007/12/17
Proposed denomination: ‘Nicoter’
Protective direction granted: 2007/12/17

ARGYRANTHEMUM
(*Argyranthemum frutescens*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6042
Application date: 2006/11/22 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Argylem’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6041
Application date: 2006/11/22 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Argypink’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6039
Application date: 2006/11/22 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Argypri’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6040
Application date: 2006/11/22 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Argyros’

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6082
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Sas Whit09’
Trade name: Sassy White 09

BRUNNERA
(*Brunnera macrophylla*)

► **Applicant:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-6127
Application date: 2007/12/27
Proposed denomination: ‘Emerald Mist’

BUTTERFLY BUSH
(*Buddleja*)

► **Applicant:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6048
Application date: 2007/11/16
Proposed denomination: ‘Blue Chip’

► **Applicant:** North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6047
Application date: 2007/11/16
Proposed denomination: ‘Miss Ruby’

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa*)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6083
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cal Mang’
Trade name: Callie Mango

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6084
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cal Whit09’
Trade name: Callie White 09

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6064
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘Callye’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6065
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘Calpem’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6063
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘Calusre’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6066
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘Calwhipi’

CAMPANULA
(*Campanula formanekiana*)

► **Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-6020
Application date: 2007/10/05
Proposed denomination: ‘PKMFOR168’

CAMPANULA
(*Campanula takesimana*)

► **Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-6021
Application date: 2007/10/05
Proposed denomination: ‘PKMTAK1’

CONEFLOWER
(*Echinacea purpurea*)

► **Applicant:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-6128
Application date: 2007/12/27
Proposed denomination: ‘All that Jazz’

CUPHEA
(*Cuphea cyanea*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6059
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘Cuco’

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

DIASCIA
(*Diascia barberae*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6027
Application date: 2006/11/14 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Diascot’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6028
Application date: 2006/11/14 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Diaspink’

FLAX
(*Linum usitatissimum*)

► **Applicant:** John Turner Seed
Developments,
Cambridgeshire, United
Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg,
Manitoba
Application number: 07-6067
Application date: 2007/12/14
Proposed denomination: ‘Abacus’
**Protective direction
granted:** 2007/12/14

HELIOTROPE
(*Heliotropium arborescens*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6043
Application date: 2006/11/20 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Heliobu’

HIBISCUS
(*Hibiscus*)

► **Applicant:** Walters Gardens, Inc.,
Zeeland, Michigan, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-6129
Application date: 2007/12/27
Proposed denomination: ‘Jazzberry Jam’

► **Applicant:** Walters Gardens, Inc.,
Zeeland, Michigan, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-6130
Application date: 2007/12/27
Proposed denomination: ‘Summer Storm’

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6029
Application date: 2006/11/09 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Imtrasa’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6074
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘L0648-4’

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,
Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6085
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Silt Cher’
Trade name: Silhouette Cherry

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,
Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6086
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Silt Salm09’
Trade name: Silhouette Salmon 09

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,
Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6087
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Silt Whit’
Trade name: Silhouette White

KALANCHOE
(*Kalanchoë*)

► **Applicant:** Knud Jepsen A/S, Hinnerup,
Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6035
Application date: 2007/10/22
Proposed denomination: ‘Dark Jodie’

► **Applicant:** Knud Jepsen A/S, Hinnerup,
Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6034
Application date: 2007/10/22
Proposed denomination: ‘Evita’

► **Applicant:** Knud Jepsen A/S, Hinnerup,
Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6036
Application date: 2007/10/22
Proposed denomination: ‘Purple Jodie’

LANTANA
(*Lantana camara*)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6091
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Bant Pin09’
Trade name: Bandana Pink 09

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6092
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Bant Reda09’
Trade name: Bandana Red 09

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6093
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Bant Tragol’
Trade name: Bandana Trailing Gold

LAVENDER
(*Lavandula stoechas*)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,
Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6094
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Jin Cobule’
Trade name: Javelin Compact Blue

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

LOBELIA
(*Lobelia erinus*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6062
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘Lobden’

MANDEVILLA
(*Mandevilla*)

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6051
Application date: 2007/11/21
Proposed denomination: ‘Sunmandecripi’
Trade name: Sun Parasol Dark Pink

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6054
Application date: 2007/11/21
Proposed denomination: ‘Sunparabeni’
Trade name: Sun Parasol Dark Red

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6126
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Sunparacopapi’

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6052
Application date: 2007/11/21
Proposed denomination: ‘Sunparapibra’
Trade name: Sun Parasol Cream Pink

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6053
Application date: 2007/11/21
Proposed denomination: ‘Sunparaprero’

MAPLE
(*Acer*)

► **Applicant:** Worthington Farms, Inc.,
Greenville, North Carolina,
United States of America
Agent in Canada: Gowling Lafleur Henderson
LLP, Vancouver, British
Columbia
Application number: 07-6022
Application date: 2006/10/12 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘WF-AT1’

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6030
Application date: 2006/11/20 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Nemagoye’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6031
Application date: 2006/11/20 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Nemapi’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6032
Application date: 2006/11/20 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Nemare’

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia fruticans*)

- **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,
Andijk, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6095
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cnem Bule’
Trade name: Confection Blue
- **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,
Andijk, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6096
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cnem Pinka’
Trade name: Confection Pink
- **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V.,
Andijk, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6097
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cnem Whit’
Trade name: Confection White

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis*)

- **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6033
Application date: 2006/10/24 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Osjaliputo’
- **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6061
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘Oslespon’

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium*)

- **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6098
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cante Hocora’
Trade name: Caliente Hot Coral
- **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6099
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cante Oran’
Trade name: Caliente Orange
- **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6100
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cante Pinka’
Trade name: Caliente Pink
- **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6104
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cope Burg’
Trade name: Calliope Burgundy
- **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-6105
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cope Cher’
Trade name: Calliope Cherry

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6106
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cope Rossa’
Trade name: Calliope Rose

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6107
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Cope Scarfir’
Trade name: Calliope Scarlet Fire

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6073
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘EP-1184’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6072
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘N2027-1’

PELARGONIUM
(Pelargonium ×hortorum)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6101
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Amri Melo’
Trade name: Americana Melon

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6103
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Amri Pikegs’
Trade name: Americana Pink Mega Splash

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6102
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Amri Pur’
Trade name: Americana Purple

PENSTEMON
(Penstemon hartwegii)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6026
Application date: 2006/11/14 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Penharcar’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6023
Application date: 2006/11/14 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Penhared’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6024
Application date: 2006/11/14 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Penharvio’

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6025
Application date: 2006/11/14 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘Penharwi’

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6108
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Peni Ablos09’
Trade name: Phoenix Appleblossom 09

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6109
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Peni Laver’
Trade name: Phoenix Lavender

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6110
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Peni Mag09’
Trade name: Phoenix Magenta 09

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6111
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Peni Pina09’
Trade name: Phoenix Pink 09

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6112
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘Peni Vio09’
Trade name: Phoenix Violet 09

PETUNIA
(Petunia ×hybrida)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6060
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘Petouch’

PLUM
(Prunus domestica)

► **Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
Application number: 07-6071
Application date: 2007/12/21
Proposed denomination: ‘V70032’

POINSETTIA
(Euphorbia pulcherrima)

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6058
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘NPCW08122’

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6057
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘NPCW08135’

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6056
Application date: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘NPCW08153’

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc.,
Encinitas, California, United
States of America

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

Application number: 07-6050

Application date: 2007/11/20

Proposed denomination: ‘**PER16806**’

Trade name: Freedom Peppermint

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** Irish Potato Marketing
Limited, Dublin, Ireland

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

Application number: 07-6046

Application date: 2007/11/16

Proposed denomination: ‘**Emma**’

**Protective direction
granted:** 2007/11/16

► **Applicant:** n.v. Binst Breeding and
Selection s.a., Grimbergen,
Belgium

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

Application number: 07-6068

Application date: 2007/12/14

Proposed denomination: ‘**Tebina**’

**Protective direction
granted:** 2007/12/14

ROSE
(*Rosa*)

► **Applicant:** David Austin Roses Ltd.,
Albrighton, United Kingdom

Agent in Canada: Pickering Nurseries Ltd., Port
Hope, Ontario

Application number: 07-6049

Application date: 2007/11/20

Proposed denomination: ‘**Ausmerchant**’

SALVIA
(*Salvia*)

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

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

Application number: 07-6114

Application date: 2007/12/24

Proposed denomination: ‘**Mes Azur**’

Trade name: Mesa Azure

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

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

Application number: 07-6115

Application date: 2007/12/24

Proposed denomination: ‘**Mes Pur**’

Trade name: Mesa Purple

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

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

Application number: 07-6116

Application date: 2007/12/24

Proposed denomination: ‘**Mes Ros**’

Trade name: Mesa Rose

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

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

Application number: 07-6117

Application date: 2007/12/24

Proposed denomination: ‘**Mes Scarl**’

Trade name: Mesa Scarlet

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

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

Application number: 07-6113

Application date: 2007/12/24

Proposed denomination: ‘**Salv Bule**’

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

SCAEVOLA
(*Scaevola aemula*)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6118
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘**Bomy Laver**’
Trade name: Bombay Lavender

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6119
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘**Bomy Whit**’
Trade name: Bombay White

STRAWBERRY
(*Fragaria ×ananassa*)

► **Applicant:** Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 07-6055
Application date: 2007/11/23
Proposed denomination: ‘**Drisstrawfour**’

SWEET POTATO, ORNAMENTAL
(*Ipomoea batatas*)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6089
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘**Seki Blahrt**’
Trade name: Sidekick Black Heart

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6088
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘**Seki Blak**’
Trade name: Sidekick Black

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6090
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘**Seki Lim**’
Trade name: Sidekick Lime

TORENIA
(*Torenia fournieri*)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6120
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘**Tor Bule**’
Trade name: Torrie Blue

VERBENA
(*Verbena ×hybrida*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6044
Application date: 2006/11/22 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: ‘**Carmali**’

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-6121
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: ‘**Lan Bulle09**’
Trade name: Lanai Blue 09

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6122
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: **'Lan Dareda'**
Trade name: Lanai Dark Red

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6123
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: **'Lan Magna'**
Trade name: Lanai Magenta

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6124
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: **'Lan Upbriro'**
Trade name: Lanai Bright Rose

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6045
Application date: 2006/11/20 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: **'Poena'**

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy,
California, United States of
America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 07-6125
Application date: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: **'Rap Magna'**
Trade name: Rapunzel Magenta



CHANGES

APPLICATIONS ABANDONED

BLACK CURRANT
(Ribes nigrum)

► **Applicant:** All-Russia Research Institute for Horticultural Breeding, Orel, Russian Federation

Agent in Canada: McGinnis Berry Crops Limited, Courtenay, British Columbia

Application number: 99-1986
Application date: 1999/12/16
Date abandoned: 2007/07/30
Proposed denomination: 'Ekzotica'

► **Applicant:** All-Russia Research Institute for Horticultural Breeding, Orel, Russian Federation

Agent in Canada: McGinnis Berry Crops Limited, Courtenay, British Columbia

Application number: 99-1988
Application date: 1999/12/16
Date abandoned: 2007/07/30
Proposed denomination: 'Muravushka'

► **Applicant:** All-Russia Research Institute for Horticultural Breeding, Orel, Russian Federation

Agent in Canada: McGinnis Berry Crops Limited, Courtenay, British Columbia

Application number: 99-1985
Application date: 1999/12/16
Date abandoned: 2007/07/30
Proposed denomination: 'Orlovskaya Serenada'

► **Applicant:** All-Russia Research Institute for Horticultural Breeding, Orel, Russian Federation

Agent in Canada: McGinnis Berry Crops Limited, Courtenay, British Columbia

Application number: 99-1989
Application date: 1999/12/16
Date abandoned: 2007/07/30
Proposed denomination: 'Zusha'

HYDRANGEA
(Hydrangea macrophylla)

► **Applicant:** J.G. and W.J.G. Hofstede, Huissen, The Netherlands

Agent in Canada: Valk Greenhouses Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario

Application number: 02-2987
Application date: 2002/02/07
Date abandoned: 2007/07/06
Proposed denomination: 'Homigo'

PEAR
(Pyrus communis)

► **Applicant:** Helmut B. Jacob, Geisenheim, Germany

Agent in Canada: Cassan Maclean, Ottawa, Ontario

Application number: 01-2525
Application date: 2001/01/23
Date abandoned: 2007/07/06
Proposed denomination: 'Pyrodwarf'

ROSE
(Rosa)

► **Applicant:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany

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

Application number: 04-4016
Application date: 2004/01/30
Date abandoned: 2007/07/06
Proposed denomination: 'KORflieder'
Trade name: Lavender Kordana

► **Applicant:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany

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

Application number: 04-4017
Application date: 2004/01/30
Date abandoned: 2007/07/06
Proposed denomination: 'KORneamus'
Trade name: Bordeaux Kordana

CHANGES

SOYBEAN (*Glycine max*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds Inc.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota,
United States of America

Agent in Canada: Syngenta Seeds Canada, Inc.,
Arva, Ontario

Application number: 05-4980
Application date: 2005/06/27
Date abandoned: 2007/06/07
Proposed denomination: 'CL702620'

APPLICATIONS REJECTED

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

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

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

Application number: 04-4500
Application date: 2004/12/07
Date rejected: 2007/10/09
Proposed denomination: 'Sunbelfire'
Trade name: Million Bells Crackling Fire

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

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

Application number: 06-5525
Application date: 2006/07/06
Date rejected: 2007/10/09
Proposed denomination: 'Sunbelrikist'
Trade name: Million Bells Terra Bella

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

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

Application number: 06-5412
Application date: 2006/03/31
Date rejected: 2007/10/09
Proposed denomination: 'Sunbelriterra'
Trade name: Million Bells Terra Linda

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

ANGELONIA (*Angelonia angustifolia*)

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

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

Application number: 06-5365
Application date: 2006/03/21
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: 'Cas Whit07'
Trade name: Carita Cascade White'07

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Application number: 04-4247
Application date: 2004/06/21
Date Withdrawn: 2007/10/26
Proposed denomination: 'SR400'

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Application number: 04-4248
Application date: 2004/06/21
Date Withdrawn: 2007/10/26
Proposed denomination: 'TR03189'

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Application number: 04-4249
Application date: 2004/06/21
Date Withdrawn: 2007/10/26
Proposed denomination: 'TR03191'

CHANGES

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

► **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation,
Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 04-4032
Application date: 2004/02/11
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/20
Proposed denomination: 'Kakegawa S62'
Trade name: Colourburst Pro Red

► **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation,
Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 04-4119
Application date: 2004/03/18
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/20
Proposed denomination: 'Kakegawa S68'
Trade name: Cat's Eye Rose

► **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation,
Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 04-4120
Application date: 2004/03/18
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/20
Proposed denomination: 'Kakegawa S79'
Trade name: Cat's Eye Calico

► **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation,
Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 04-4122
Application date: 2004/03/18
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/20
Proposed denomination: 'Kakegawa S81'
Trade name: Liricashower Trailing Bright
Rose

► **Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V.,
Venhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3234
Application date: 2002/09/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/18
Proposed denomination: 'Kiecare'd'
Trade name: Spring Fling Red

CAMPANULA (*Campanula portenschlagiana*)

► **Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS &
Gartneriet Elmegaard
Anderson ApS, Odense N.,
Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 03-3822
Application date: 2003/08/25
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/18
Proposed denomination: 'PKMP01'

CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum*)

► **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 03-3840
Application date: 2003/09/30
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/22
Proposed denomination: 'Yellow Yowoodstock'
Trade name: Yellow Woodstock

► **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 03-3553
Application date: 2003/04/07
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/22
Proposed denomination: 'Yonorwich'
Trade name: Norwich

CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium*)

► **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 05-4691
Application date: 2005/04/05
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/22
Proposed denomination: 'Yooceanna'
Trade name: Oceanna

CHANGES

DAHLIA (*Dahlia*)

► **Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V.,
Venhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3237
Application date: 2002/09/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/18
Proposed denomination: ‘Bronze Amazon’
Trade name: Amazon Terracotta

FUCHSIA (*Fuchsia*)

► **Applicant:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V.,
Venhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3245
Application date: 2002/09/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/18
Proposed denomination: ‘Kiefudib’
Trade name: Diva Bridal Pink

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens*)

► **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation,
Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 05-4728
Application date: 2005/04/19
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/20
Proposed denomination: ‘Misato FG4’
Trade name: SunPatiens White

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,
Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses
Limited, Langley, British
Columbia
Application number: 04-4464
Application date: 2004/11/01
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/26
Proposed denomination: ‘Fisco Lav’
Trade name: Compact Sonic Lavender

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,
Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses
Limited, Langley, British
Columbia
Application number: 04-4459
Application date: 2004/11/01
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/26
Proposed denomination: ‘Fisco Swered’
Trade name: Compact Sonic Sweet Red

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4852
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Ingbicrewi’
Trade name: Kokomo XL ose Bicolor

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4853
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Ingbicrob’
Trade name: Kokomo L Pink Star

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4855
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Ingbrolet’
Trade name: Kokomo L Rose Violet

CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4857
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingarreb**’
Trade name: Kokomo L Carmine Red

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4860
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingmulora**’
Trade name: Kokomo Petite Orange

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4861
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingmulros**’
Trade name: Kokomo Petite Rose

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4862
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingmulsal**’
Trade name: Kokomo Petite Salmon

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4863
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingmulscsa**’
Trade name: Kokomo Petite Scarlet

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4864
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingmulvere**’
Trade name: Kokomo Petite Velvet Red

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4865
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingmulwhi**’
Trade name: Kokomo Petite White

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4866
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingbrip**’
Trade name: Kokomo L Orchid Star

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4868
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingresab**’
Trade name: Kokomo L Pink Frost

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4870
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingsalmo**’
Trade name: Kokomo XL Salmon

CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4871
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingsalpi**’
Trade name: Kokomo XL Salmon Pink

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4872
Application date: 2005/05/06
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘**Ingvine**’
Trade name: Kokomo XL Bright Violet

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4845
Application date: 2005/05/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Imdoapblo**’
Trade name: Heartbeat Appleblossom

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4848
Application date: 2005/05/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Imdobicor**’
Trade name: Heartbeat Compact Orange
Bicolor

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4846
Application date: 2005/05/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Imdobicre**’
Trade name: Heartbeat Compact Red
Bicolor

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4841
Application date: 2005/05/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Imdopitree**’
Trade name: Heartbeat Compact Pink Swirl

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4843
Application date: 2005/05/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Imdopitwo**’
Trade name: Heartbeat Pink

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4844
Application date: 2005/05/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Imdored**’
Trade name: Heartbeat Compact Scarlet

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4838
Application date: 2005/05/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Imdoredtwo**’
Trade name: Heartbeat Compact Red

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-4840
Application date: 2005/05/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘**Imdosaor**’
Trade name: Heartbeat Compact Orange

CHANGES

KNIPHOFIA (*Kniphofia uvaria*)

► **Applicant:** L.C.J. van Delft,
Noordwijkerhout, The
Netherlands

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

Application number: 04-3939
Application date: 2004/01/12
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/18
Proposed denomination: 'First Sunrise'

LANTANA (*Lantana camara*)

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

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

Application number: 04-3971
Application date: 2004/01/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/24
Proposed denomination: 'Balandimfla'
Trade name: Landmark Flame Improved

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

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

Application number: 06-5360
Application date: 2006/03/21
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: 'Bante Pinka07'
Trade name: Bantam Pink'07

LOBELIA (*Lobelia erinus*)

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

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

Application number: 05-4835
Application date: 2005/05/04
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: 'Lobmounwi'
Trade name: Arcade Mounding White

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium ×hortorum*)

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

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

Application number: 05-5131
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: 'Zocarowe'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Candy Rose with
Eye

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

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

Application number: 05-5136
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: 'Zolarlet'
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Scarlet

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

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

Application number: 05-5138
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: 'Zolavy'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Lavender with
Eye

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

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

Application number: 05-5146
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: 'Zolmono'
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Salmon
Orange

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

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

Application number: 05-5148
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: 'Zolsali'
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Light Salmon

CHANGES

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-5149
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘Zolsamon’
Trade name: Fidelity Vogue Salmon

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-5152
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘Zonabriscal’
Trade name: Fidelity L Bright Scarlet

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-5156
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘Zonadarowite’
Trade name: Fidelity L Dark Rose with Eye

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-5157
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘Zonalavite’
Trade name: Fidelity L Lavender with Eye

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-5159
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘Zonamaga’
Trade name: Fidelity L Magenta

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-5164
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘Zonawite’
Trade name: Fidelity L White

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-5165
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘Zored’
Trade name: Fidelity L Red

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-5168
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘Zoscala’
Trade name: Fidelity XL Scarlet

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Application number: 05-5169
Application date: 2005/11/14
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/28
Proposed denomination: ‘Zowitz’
Trade name: Fidelity XL White

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

► **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen,
Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses
Limited, Langley, British
Columbia
Application number: 05-4634
Application date: 2005/03/18
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/05
Proposed denomination: ‘Fismars Creme’

CHANGES

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

- **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta
- Application number:** 04-4114
Application date: 2004/03/15
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/03
Proposed denomination: ‘CV87101-1’
- **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Fredericton, New
Brunswick
- Agent in Canada:** McCain Produce Inc.,
Florenceville, New Brunswick
- Application number:** 04-4292
Application date: 2004/07/07
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/17
Proposed denomination: ‘F88042’
- **Applicant:** Commies / Keijer, Zijdijk,
The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd.,
Lacombe, Alberta
- Application number:** 04-4014
Application date: 2004/01/22
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/10
Proposed denomination: ‘Virgo’

SNAPDRAGON (*Antirrhinum*)

- **Applicant:** A.T. Yates & Son, Cheshire,
United Kingdom
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
- Application number:** 03-3565
Application date: 2003/04/16
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/29
Proposed denomination: ‘Yacoy’
Trade name: Crocodile Orange and Red
- **Applicant:** A.T. Yates & Son, Cheshire,
United Kingdom
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
- Application number:** 03-3562
Application date: 2003/04/15
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/29
Proposed denomination: ‘Yacrey’
Trade name: Crocodile Rose & Yellow

SUTERA (*Jamesbrittenia*)

- **Applicant:** A.T. Yates & Son, Cheshire,
United Kingdom
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
- Application number:** 03-3561
Application date: 2003/04/15
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/29
Proposed denomination: ‘Yasi’
Trade name: African Sunset Improved

SUTERA (*Sutera cordata*)

- **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Europe
B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Application number:** 07-5707
Application date: 2007/01/09
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: ‘Cays Juwhit’
Trade name: Calypso Jumbo White

VERBASCUM (*Verbascum*)

- **Applicant:** Herbert Oudshoorn,
Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
- Application number:** 02-3383
Application date: 2002/11/29
Date Withdrawn: 2007/12/18
Proposed denomination: ‘Buttercup’

CHANGES

VERBENA (*Verbena ×hybrida*)

► **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-5710
Application date: 2007/01/09
Date Withdrawn: 2007/11/09
Proposed denomination: 'Lan Bule08'
Trade name: Lanai Blue '08

CHANGE OF AGENT IN CANADA (varieties not granted rights)

ANTHURIUM (*Anthurium andraeanum*)

► **Applicant:** RIJNPLANT B.V., De Lier, The Netherlands
Former Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
New Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 06-5203
Application date: 2006/01/03
Proposed denomination: 'RIJN200023'

CHANGE OF AGENT IN CANADA (varieties granted rights)

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)

► **Holder:** Regents of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
Former Agent in Canada: SW Seed Canada Ltd., Brandon, Manitoba
New Agent in Canada: FarmPure Seeds Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 2185
Date granted: 2005/08/22
Approved denomination: 'Lacey'

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*)

► **Holder:** C.M. Arisz, Beverwijk, The Netherlands
Former Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
New Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2424
Date granted: 2006/04/12
Approved denomination: 'Marleen'

CHANGE OF DENOMINATION

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)

► **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: FarmPure Seeds Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Application number: 06-5470
Application date: 2006/05/05
Previously proposed denomination: 'HB379'
Proposed denomination: 'CDC Lophy-I'

► **Applicant:** Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Busch Agricultural Resources Inc. Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Application number: 07-5901
Application date: 2007/04/27
Previously proposed denomination: 'TR05910'
Proposed denomination: 'Merit 16'

► **Applicant:** Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Busch Agricultural Resources Inc. Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Application number: 07-5902
Application date: 2007/04/27
Previously proposed denomination: 'TR05911'
Proposed denomination: 'Merit 57'

CHANGES

CANOLA (*Brassica napus*)

► **Applicant:** Svalöf Weibull AB, Svalöv, Sweden
Agent in Canada: SW Seed Ltd., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 05-4780
Application date: 2005/04/22
Previously proposed denomination: 'SWH5263RR'
Proposed denomination: '1847V'

COREOPSIS (*Coreopsis*)

► **Applicant:** The Ivy Farm, Locustville, Virginia, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-5802
Application date: 2007/03/28
Previously proposed denomination: 'RP#1'
Proposed denomination: 'RP1'

► **Applicant:** The Ivy Farm, Locustville, Virginia, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-5803
Application date: 2007/03/28
Previously proposed denomination: 'RP#4'
Proposed denomination: 'RP4'

► **Applicant:** The Ivy Farm, Locustville, Virginia, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-5804
Application date: 2007/03/28
Previously proposed denomination: 'RP#5'
Proposed denomination: 'RP5'

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta
Application number: 05-5176
Application date: 2005/11/28
Previously proposed denomination: 'FV8957-10'
Proposed denomination: 'Sentinel'

VERBENA (*Verbena* × *hybrida*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 07-5980
Application date: 2007/07/19
Previously proposed denomination: 'Scarlet'
Proposed denomination: 'Scarabee'

CHANGE OF HOLDER

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

► **Former Holder:** University of Wisconsin & Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta
New Holder: Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation & Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta
Certificate number: 1112
Date granted: 2002/01/14
Approved denomination: 'AC Glacier Chip'

CHANGES

STRAWFLOWER / PAPER DAISY (*Bracteantha bracteata*)

► **Former Holder:** Oasis Horticulture Pty. Ltd.,
Sydney, New South Wales,
Australia

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

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

Certificate number: 2977
Date granted: 2007/10/22
Approved denomination: 'Ohdrejumwhi'
Trade name: Dreamtime Jumbo White

PROTECTIVE DIRECTION WITHDRAWN

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

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

Application number: 06-5449
Application date: 2006/04/26
Proposed denomination: 'Snowstar'
**Protective direction
withdrawn:** 2007/11/15

RIGHTS REVOKED

ARGYRANTHEMUM (*Argyranthemum frutescens*)

► **Holder:** NuFlora International Pty.
Ltd., Macquarie Fields, New
South Wales, Australia

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

Certificate number: 2116
Date granted: 2005/06/02
Date rights revoked: 2007/10/11
Denomination: 'Supait339'
Trade name: Twinkle Sunburst White

► **Holder:** NuFlora International Pty.
Ltd., Macquarie Fields, New
South Wales, Australia

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

Certificate number: 2114
Date granted: 2005/06/02
Date rights revoked: 2007/10/11
Denomination: 'Supamon'
Trade name: Twinkle Rose

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

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

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

Certificate number: 2469
Date granted: 2006/08/03
Date rights revoked: 2007/12/28
Denomination: 'Sunbelbura'
Trade name: Million Bells Trailing Blush

NIEREMBERGIA (*Nierembergia*)

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

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

Certificate number: 2486
Date granted: 2006/08/03
Date rights revoked: 2007/12/28
Denomination: 'Sunniparibu'
Trade name: Summer Splash Patio Blue

PETUNIA (*Petunia ×hybrida*)

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and
Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc.,
Tokyo, Japan

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

Certificate number: 2472
Date granted: 2006/08/03
Date rights revoked: 2007/12/28
Denomination: 'Sunpatire'
Trade name: Surfina Red

CHANGES

VINCA (*Vinca major*)

► **Holder:** Wojo's Greenhouse,
Ortonville, Michigan, United
States of America

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

Certificate number: 1203
Date granted: 2002/07/08
Date rights revoked: 2007/12/14
Denomination: 'Wojo's Jem'

RIGHTS SURRENDERED

AGERATUM (*Ageratum*)

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

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

Certificate number: 2568
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'Agalib'
Trade name: Artist Alto Light Blue

ARGYRANTHEMUM (*Argyranthemum*)

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

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

Certificate number: 2232
Date granted: 2005/11/01
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'OHAR01241'
Trade name: Madeira Pearl

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

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

Certificate number: 2233
Date granted: 2005/11/01
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'OHAR0132'
Trade name: Madeira Crystal

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

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

Certificate number: 2612
Date granted: 2006/11/02
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'OHMADLEVA'
Trade name: Madeira White

ARTEMISIA (*Artemisia vulgaris*)

► **Holder:** Harnett, Richard, Saltash,
Cornwall, United Kingdom

Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec

Certificate number: 1306
Date granted: 2002/10/09
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/11
Approved denomination: 'JanLim'
Trade name: Oriental Limelight

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food
Canada, Brandon, Manitoba

Certificate number: 1711
Date granted: 2004/01/09
Date rights surrendered: 2007/12/13
Approved denomination: 'Rivers'

CHANGES

BIDENS (*Bidens ferulifolia*)

- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 1970
Date granted: 2004/09/21
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'Bidantis'
Trade name: Solaire Golden
- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 1969
Date granted: 2004/09/21
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'Bidtis 1'
Trade name: Solaire

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa*)

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 1623
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEC01056'
Trade name: MiniFamous Lemon
- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 1624
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEC01061'
Trade name: MiniFamous Apricot

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 1626
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEC01064'
Trade name: Sweetheart White

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2268
Date granted: 2005/11/10
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEC02004'
Trade name: MiniFamous Peach

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2000
Date granted: 2004/10/13
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEC02059'
Trade name: MiniFamous Dark Violet

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2001
Date granted: 2004/10/13
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEC02060'
Trade name: Sweetheart Lavender

- **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2002
Date granted: 2004/10/13
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEC02072'
Trade name: MiniFamous Red

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2270
Date granted: 2005/11/10
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEC02073'
Trade name: MimiFamous Dark Red Evolution

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2517
Date granted: 2006/10/03
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEC03079'
Trade name: MiniFamous Light Blue Evolution

CANOLA (*Brassica napus*)

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Production Limited, Caledon, Ontario
Certificate number: 1056
Date granted: 2001/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/31
Approved denomination: '45A55'

CHRYSANTHEMUM (*Chrysanthemum*)

► **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Limited, Leamington, Ontario
Certificate number: 0869
Date granted: 2000/11/28
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/19
Approved denomination: 'Dark Pink Yoblush'
Trade name: Dark Pink Blush

► **Holder:** Chrysanthemum Breeders Association N.V./ Royal Van Zanten, Valkenburg, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2333
Date granted: 2005/12/07
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/28
Approved denomination: 'Dark Reagan Mundo'

► **Holder:** Chrysanthemum Breeders Association N.V./ Royal Van Zanten, Valkenburg, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2328
Date granted: 2005/12/07
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/28
Approved denomination: 'Dark Rosy Reagan'

► **Holder:** Chrysanthemum Breeders Association N.V./ Royal Van Zanten, Valkenburg, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2334
Date granted: 2005/12/07
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/28
Approved denomination: 'Pink Reagan Mundo'

CHANGES

- **Holder:** Spring Valley Gardens
Niagara, Inc., St. Catharines,
Ontario
- Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 0201
Date granted: 1995/11/20
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/30
Approved denomination: ‘Spring Delano’
- **Holder:** Chrysanthemum Breeders
Association N.V./ Royal Van
Zanten, Valkenburg, The
Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2335
Date granted: 2005/12/07
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/28
Approved denomination: ‘White Reagan Mundo’
- **Holder:** Chrysanthemum Breeders
Association N.V./ Royal Van
Zanten, Valkenburg, The
Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2336
Date granted: 2005/12/07
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/28
Approved denomination: ‘Yellow Reagan Mundo’
- **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
- Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2646
Date granted: 2006/12/07
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/19
Approved denomination: ‘Yofabienne’
Trade name: Fabienne
- **Holder:** Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio, United States
of America
- Agent in Canada:** Yoder Canada Limited,
Leamington, Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2650
Date granted: 2006/12/07
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/19
Approved denomination: ‘Yowoodstock’
Trade name: Woodstock

DIASCIA (*Diascia barberae*)

- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 1972
Date granted: 2004/09/21
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: ‘Diastonia’
Trade name: Flying Colors Red

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens hawkeri*)

- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2572
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: ‘Ingbwit’
Trade name: Kokomo L White
- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2574
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: ‘Ingorch’
Trade name: Kokomo XL Orchid

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2575
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'Ingwweye'
Trade name: Kokomo XL White with Eye

► **Holder:** Ludwig Kientzler, Gensingen,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2287
Date granted: 2005/11/25
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/28
Approved denomination: 'Visinforan'
Trade name: Infinity Orange

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens walleriana*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2582
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'Immviol'
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'Imtralila'
Trade name: Spellbound Lilac

LANTANA (*Lantana camara*)

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company,
West Chicago, Illinois, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2244
Date granted: 2005/11/07
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/08
Approved denomination: 'Balandpaw'
Trade name: Landmark Pink Dawn

MORNING GLORY (*Convolvulus sabatius*)

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2273
Date granted: 2005/11/10
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLECS02209'
Trade name: Blue Mauritius Early Blue

CHANGES

NEMESIA (*Nemesia*)

► **Holder:** Penhow Specialist Nurseries,
Gwent, South Wales, United
Kingdom

Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec

Certificate number: 1305

Date granted: 2002/10/09

Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/11

Approved denomination: ‘Pengoön’

Trade name: Blue Lagoon

OSTEOSPERMUM (*Osteospermum*)

► **Holder:** Sakata Ornamentals Europe
A/S, Marslev, Denmark

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

Certificate number: 2175

Date granted: 2005/08/04

Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10

Approved denomination: ‘Akavol’

Trade name: Cape Daisy Volta Improved

► **Holder:** Sakata Ornamentals Europe
A/S, Marslev, Denmark

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

Certificate number: 2176

Date granted: 2005/08/04

Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10

Approved denomination: ‘Aknai’

Trade name: Cape Daisy Nairobi Improved

Synonym: Aknair

► **Holder:** Sakata Ornamentals Europe
A/S, Marslev, Denmark

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

Certificate number: 2177

Date granted: 2005/08/04

Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10

Approved denomination: ‘Iringa’

Trade name: Cape Daisy Iringa

► **Holder:** Sakata Seed Corporation,
Yokohama, Japan

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

Certificate number: 2180

Date granted: 2005/08/16

Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10

Approved denomination: ‘Kakegawa AU17’

Trade name: Side Series White, Side Show
White

OSTEOSPERMUM (*Osteospermum fruticosum*)

► **Holder:** Sakata Seed Corporation,
Yokohama, Japan

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

Certificate number: 1255

Date granted: 2002/09/10

Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10

Approved denomination: ‘Brightside’

► **Holder:** Sakata Seed Corporation,
Yokohama, Japan

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

Certificate number: 2179

Date granted: 2005/08/16

Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10

Approved denomination: ‘Kakegawa AU11’

Trade name: Sunscape Antique Pink

► **Holder:** Sakata Seed Corporation,
Yokohama, Japan

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

Certificate number: 1256

Date granted: 2002/09/10

Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10

Approved denomination: ‘Seaside’

PEAS (*Pisum sativum*)

► **Holder:** Danisco Seed, Holeby,
Denmark

Agent in Canada: Agriprogress Inc., Morden,
Manitoba

Certificate number: 0714

Date granted: 2000/01/10

Date rights surrendered: 2007/12/24

Approved denomination: ‘Eiffel’

CHANGES

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium* × *hortorum*)

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart,
Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2522
Date granted: 2006/10/03
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'KLEP03111'
Trade name: Moonlight Brilliant Red
Evolution

PETUNIA (*Petunia* × *hybrida*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2592
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'Petrowhi'
Trade name: Sanguna Rose

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

► **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc.,
Encinitas, California, United
States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management,
Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0791
Date granted: 2000/08/14
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/20
Approved denomination: 'Eckabish'
Trade name: Cranberry Punch

ROSE (*Rosa*)

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S,
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau,
Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 1352
Date granted: 2003/02/03
Date rights surrendered: 2007/12/18
Approved denomination: 'POULgode'
Trade name: Lexington

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S,
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau,
Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 1327
Date granted: 2002/12/03
Date rights surrendered: 2007/12/05
Approved denomination: 'POULnil'
Trade name: Pernille Hit

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S,
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau,
Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 1353
Date granted: 2003/02/03
Date rights surrendered: 2007/12/18
Approved denomination: 'POULor'
Trade name: Mystic

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S,
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau,
Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 1456
Date granted: 2003/03/10
Date rights surrendered: 2007/12/18
Approved denomination: 'POULra004'
Trade name: Claudia Parade

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S,
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau,
Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 2081
Date granted: 2005/02/02
Date rights surrendered: 2007/12/18
Approved denomination: 'Poulac016'
Trade name: Bordeaux

CHANGES

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S,
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau,
Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 2078
Date granted: 2005/02/02
Date rights surrendered: 2007/12/18
Approved denomination: ‘Poulhi013’
Trade name: Maxima

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S,
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau,
Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 2309
Date granted: 2005/12/05
Date rights surrendered: 2007/12/05
Approved denomination: ‘Poulhi020’
Trade name: Lafayette

SANVITALIA (*Sanvitalia*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1979
Date granted: 2004/09/21
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: ‘Santanis’

STRAWFLOWER / PAPER DAISY (*Bracteantha bracteata*)

► **Holder:** Floreta Pty. Ltd., Redland
Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2296
Date granted: 2005/11/25
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/16
Approved denomination: ‘Flobrabri’
Trade name: Sundaze Bronze

► **Holder:** Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd.,
Redland Bay, Queensland,
Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2300
Date granted: 2005/11/25
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/16
Approved denomination: ‘Redbrared’

► **Holder:** Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd.,
Redland Bay, Queensland,
Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 1603
Date granted: 2003/10/08
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/16
Approved denomination: ‘Redbrawhi’
Trade name: Sundaze White

SUTERA (*Sutera diffusa*)

► **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
Certificate number: 2598
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: ‘Sutharis’
Trade name: Cloud 9 Trailing Lavender

CHANGES

VERBENA (*Verbena* × *hybrida*)

- **Holder:** Syngenta Seeds B.V.,
Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2601
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
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
Date rights surrendered: 2007/11/09
Approved denomination: 'Pulena'
Trade name: Magalena Ultra Purple
- **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited,
Tokyo, Japan
- Agent in Canada:** BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas,
Ontario
- Certificate number:** 2529
Date granted: 2006/10/03
Date rights surrendered: 2007/10/10
Approved denomination: 'Suntapilavepi'
Trade name: Tapien Lavender Pink

ERRATA

Plant Varieties Journal July 2007, No. 64, Applications
under Examination

Chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum xmorifolium*)

Denomination: 'Yogolden Gate'
Application Number: 04-4427

The reference variety 'Lemon Cymbal' was incorrectly
listed as 'Yellow Cymbal' in the plant variety description.

Plant Varieties Journal, January 2007, No. 62, Rights
Surrendered

Lobelia (*Lobelia erinus*)

Denomination: 'Lobeto'
Certificate Number: 1976

The grant of rights for 'Lobeto' was incorrectly listed as
surrendered. The rights for this variety are still active.



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

AGERATUM

AGERATUM
(Ageratum houstonianum)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Agrosantis' (Artist Rose)

Summary: *'Agrotwo' differs from 'Agrosantis' mainly in plant height and floret colour. The plants of 'Agrotwo' are taller than those of 'Agrosantis'. The unopened disc florets of 'Agrotwo' are purple while those of 'Agrosantis' are brown purple. After dehiscence, the disc florets of 'Agrotwo' are violet and white towards the tips while those of 'Agrosantis' are blue pink.*

Description:

PLANT: annual, upright-bushy growth habit, medium branching

STEM: light green, medium anthocyanin colouration at nodes, strong pubescence, medium thickness

LEAF: simple, broad ovate shape, acute apex with mucronate tip, cordate base, crenate margins, absent to medium blistering, medium pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side veins only, medium green on upper side, no variegation, petiole present

FLOWER: inflorescence, absent or very weak anthocyanin on pedicel

DISC FLORETS: purple when florets unopened, violet and white towards the tips and aging to white when florets opened

Origin and Breeding: 'Agrotwo' was developed by the breeder M. Sanders, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. The cross was made in October 2001 between the female parent identified as W0074-1 and the male parent variety 'Agrosantis'. The variety 'Agrotwo' was selected from the resultant progeny as a single plant in August 2002 based on criteria for plant habit, vigor, flower size and colour, and good branching characteristics. Asexual reproduction by cuttings was first conducted in August 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 25, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Agrotwo'

	'Agrotwo'	'Agrosantis'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	22.2	16.1
std. deviation	2.63	1.79
<i>Colour of disc bud (RHS)</i>		
unopened disc floret	70B	186B
<i>Colour of disc floret (RHS)</i>		
main colour	75B and N155B toward the tips	186D

*reference variety



Ageratum: 'Agrotwo' (left) with reference variety 'Agrosamtis' (right)



Ageratum: 'Agrotwo' (left) with reference variety 'Agrosamtis' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

ANGELONIA

ANGELONIA
(Angelonia)

Proposed denomination: 'Anpink'
Application number: 06-5337
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, GbR, Dresden, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, GbR, Dresden, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Cart Depink' (Carita Deep Pink)

Summary: 'Anpink' differs from 'Cart Depink' mainly in plant height, leaf colour, floret diameter and petal reflexing. 'Anpink' is taller than 'Cart Depink'. The leaf colour of 'Anpink' is a lighter green than 'Cart Depink' on both the upper and lower surfaces. 'Anpink' has a narrower floret than 'Cart Depink'. The lower lip is weakly reflexing for 'Anpink' while the lower lip is slightly incurving for 'Cart Depink'.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, dense pubescence on branches

LEAF: linear-lanceolate, acuminate and triangular tip, acute and sessile base, finely serrate margin, medium green upper surface, light green lower surface, medium pubescence on upper and lower surface, weak glossiness on upper surface, petiole absent

FLOWER: inflorescence, in axils, raceme branching present, two (2) florets per axil, one colour

UPPER LIP: weakly reflexing, purple red in middle, purple red on margin

LOWER LIP: weakly reflexing, purple red in middle, purple red on margin, purple palate

PEDICEL: strong anthocyanin colouration only at base of sepals, acute-right angle with peduncle

Origin and Breeding: 'Anpink' is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Dr. Klaus Olbricht, a former employee of Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, in Dresden, Germany. The Angelonia variety originated from the cross pollination of the breeding group 0k-113, a bulk of breeding clones with pink flower colour, that took place during the summer of 2000. 'Anpink' was selected by the breeder in June 2001 for criteria based on pink flower colour, large flowers, dark green foliage, and an upright growth habit. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in January 2002, in a controlled environment in Dresden, Germany.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Anpink'

	'Anpink'	'Cart Depink'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	64.4	51.2
std. deviation	3.58	5.29
<i>Floret width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.3	2.6
std. deviation	0.11	0.06
<i>Colour of upper and lower lips (RHS)</i>	58C-D	closest to N57D

Colour of lower lip (RHS)

palate 70A

60C

*reference variety



Angelonia: 'Anpink' (left) with reference variety 'Cart Depink' (right)



Angelonia: 'Anpink' (left) with reference variety 'Cart Depink' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Ansky'
Application number: 06-5338
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, GbR, Dresden, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, GbR, Dresden, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Anzwei' (Angelface Blue)

Summary: 'Ansky' has a narrower plant width and fewer number of flowering branches than 'Anzwei'. The pubescence of the branches is dense for 'Ansky' while it is very sparse for 'Anzwei'. 'Ansky' has a longer leaf with stronger pubescence on the lower surface than 'Anzwei'. The overall flower colour for 'Ansky' is a blue violet while it is a darker violet for 'Anzwei'.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, dense pubescence on branches

LEAF: narrow elliptic to oblanceolate, acute tip, acute and sessile base, serrate margin, dark green upper surface, medium green lower surface, sparse pubescence on upper surface, medium pubescence on lower surface, strong glossiness of upper surface, petiole absent

FLOWER: inflorescence, in axils, raceme branching present, two (2) florets per axil, one colour

UPPER LIP: moderately reflexing, blue violet in middle, blue violet and whiter than light blue violet on margin

LATERAL PETALS OF LOWER LIP: weakly reflexing, margins also incurving, blue violet in middle, blue violet on margin

LOWER PETALS OF LOWER LIP: curves inward, blue violet in middle, blue violet and whiter than light blue violet on margin, white palate with a spot of grey

PEDICEL: medium anthocyanin colouration, strong anthocyanin on sepals, acute to right angle with peduncle

Origin and Breeding: 'Ansky' is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Dr. Klaus Olbricht, a former employee of Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, in Dresden, Germany. The Angelonia variety originated from the cross pollination of the breeding group 1k-125, a bulk of breeding clones with light blue flower colour, that took place during the summer of 2001. 'Ansky' was selected by the breeder in June 2002 for criteria based on light blue flower colour, large flowers, dark green foliage, and an upright growth habit. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in January 2003, in a controlled environment in Dresden, Germany.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Ansky'

	'Ansky'	'Anzwei'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	44.0	48.3
std. deviation	2.11	6.57
<i>Number of flowering branches</i>		
mean	3.2	4.8
std. deviation	0.45	0.45
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	8.7	7.4
std. deviation	0.51	0.48
<i>Colour of upper and lower lips (RHS)</i>		
margin	86D, whiter than 76D	86B/83B
middle of lobes	86D	86B/83B
<i>Colour of palate of lower lip (RHS)</i>		
palate	155C with a spot of 157A	155B

*reference variety



Angelonia: 'Ansky' (left) with reference variety 'Anzwei' (right)



Angelonia: 'Ansky' (left) with reference variety 'Anzwei' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

APPLE

APPLE (*Malus*)

Proposed denomination: 'Golden Alberta'
Application number: 96-855
Application date: 1996/05/28
Applicant: Bilozir and King, Dewinton, Alberta
Breeder: Bilozir and King, Dewinton, Alberta

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: 'Gibson Golden Delicious', 'Mutsu' and '8S6923'

Summary: 'Golden Alberta' has an upright growth habit while the reference varieties have a spreading growth habit. 'Golden Alberta' has a shorter leaf length than 'Gibson Golden Delicious' and 'Mutsu' and a narrower leaf width than the reference varieties. 'Golden Alberta' has a longer petiole length than 'Mutsu' and '8S6923'. 'Golden Alberta' has a larger flower diameter than 'Gibson Golden Delicious'. 'Golden Alberta' has a smaller fruit height than the reference varieties and a smaller fruit diameter than 'Gibson Golden Delicious' and 'Mutsu'. 'Golden Alberta' has weaker fruit ribbing than 'Gibson Golden Delicious' and 'Mutsu'. Crowning at the calyx end is absent or weak for 'Golden Alberta' while it is strong for 'Gibson Golden Delicious' and moderate for 'Mutsu' and '8S6923'. 'Golden Alberta' has more russet around the stalk attachment than '8S6923'. The depth of the eye basin is shallower for 'Golden Alberta' than for 'Gibson Golden Delicious' and 'Mutsu'. 'Golden Alberta' has weaker browning of the flesh than the reference varieties.

Description:

TREE: medium vigour, ramified type, upright habit

ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: medium thickness, medium length, greenish-brown on sunny side, strong pubescence, many to very many lenticels

LEAF: upwards attitude, large length to width ratio, medium green, serrate margin, medium pubescence on lower side

PETIOLE: small amount of anthocyanin extending from base

FLOWER: flowers mid-season, light pink and white, petals overlapping

FRUIT: absent or very small extent of anthocyanin overcolour on young fruit, medium size, conic shape, absent or very weak ribbing, absent or very weak crowning at calyx end, medium sized eye, short sepals

SKIN: absent or weak glaucosity, absent or weak greasiness, yellow green ground colour

OVERCOLOUR: very large area, green yellow hue, light intensity, solid flush pattern

RUSSET: medium sized area around stalk, absent or small area on cheeks and around eye basin

LENTICELS: medium number, medium size

STALK: medium to long, thick, stalk cavity shallow to medium in depth and medium in width

EYE BASIN: shallow, medium width

FLESH: firm to very firm, cream colour, fully open aperture of locules

QUALITY: medium to late harvest, weak browning of flesh, medium percentage of malic acid in juice, high percentage of total sugars in juice.

Origin and Breeding: 'Golden Alberta' originated from a chance seedling of unknown parentage. The variety was discovered in 1986 in Alberta and propagated since that time by grafting.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Golden Alberta’ were conducted at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, B.C. from 2004 to 2006. The trials consisted of 10 trees per variety grown on M9 rootstocks. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

Comparison table for ‘Golden Alberta’

	‘Golden Alberta’	‘Gibson Golden Delicious’*	‘Mutsu’*	‘8S6923’*
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>				
mean	82.42	99.60	109.00	87.34
std. deviation	7.08	12.38	8.18	4.89
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean	49.71	62.63	78.44	65.56
std. deviation	6.69	7.15	7.12	3.80
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean	26.87	23.94	21.35	22.97
std. deviation	3.93	2.13	2.26	1.87
<i>Flower diameter (mm)</i>				
mean	39.46	34.10	38.03	38.42
std. deviation	4.21	3.98	5.01	4.43
<i>Fruit height (mm)</i>				
mean	68.98	89.60	88.89	73.33
std. deviation	1.93	3.10	1.75	2.65
<i>Fruit diameter (mm)</i>				
mean	80.76	90.09	90.57	80.11
std. deviation	2.54	1.96	2.10	1.60

*reference varieties



Apple: ‘Golden Alberta’ (top left) with reference varieties ‘Gibson Golden Delicious’ (top right), ‘Mutsu’ (bottom left) and ‘8S6923’ (bottom right)



APRICOT

(Prunus armeniaca)

Proposed denomination: 'Mascot'
Application number: 03-3882
Application date: 2003/10/16
Applicant: The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited, Auckland, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited, Auckland, New Zealand

Varieties used for comparison: 'Vulcan', 'Gabriel', 'Benmore', 'Perfection' and 'Harrowblush'

Summary: 'Mascot' has an upright growth habit while 'Vulcan', 'Benmore' and 'Perfection' have spreading growth habits, 'Gabriel' has a drooping growth habit and 'Harrowblush' has a fastigate growth habit. 'Mascot' has weaker anthocyanin colouration on the young shoot tip than the reference varieties. 'Mascot' has a shorter leaf blade length than 'Vulcan' and 'Perfection' and a longer leaf blade than 'Benmore' and 'Harrowblush'. 'Mascot' has a wider leaf blade than 'Gabriel', 'Benmore' and 'Harrowblush' and a narrower leaf blade than 'Perfection'. 'Mascot' has a longer claw on the petal than 'Vulcan', 'Benmore', 'Perfection' and 'Harrowblush'. 'Mascot' matures earlier than 'Vulcan', 'Benmore' and 'Perfection'. 'Mascot' has shorter and narrower fruit than 'Vulcan', 'Gabriel', 'Benmore' and 'Perfection' and taller, wider fruit than 'Harrowblush'. 'Mascot' has no mucron on the fruit apex while 'Gabriel' and 'Harrowblush' have a mucron. 'Mascot' has medium orange skin colour while the reference varieties have lighter orange skin colour. 'Mascot' has a lower average fruit weight than 'Vulcan', 'Gabriel', 'Benmore' and 'Perfection' and a higher fruit weight than 'Harrowblush'. 'Mascot' has a lower fresh stone weight than 'Vulcan', 'Gabriel' and 'Harrowblush' and a higher stone weight than 'Benmore'.

Description:

TREE: moderate vigour, upright growth habit

YOUNG SHOOT: weak anthocyanin on tip

ONE YEAR OLD SHOOT: red brown colour on sunny side, medium sized bud support, abundant feathering

LEAF: dark green on upper side, obtuse base, apex with moderately obtuse angle, medium length tip, crenate margins, weak undulation of margins, moderately concave profile in cross-section

PETIOLE: medium thickness, strong anthocyanin on upper side, more than three small nectaries present

FLOWER: flowers mid-season, flower buds on spurs and one-year old shoots, stigma at same level as anthers, petal broad elliptic

FRUIT: matures early to mid-season, small to medium size, circular in lateral view, elliptic in ventral view, symmetric along suture, medium suture depth, medium to deep stalk cavity, rounded apex, no mucron

FRUIT SKIN: smooth, pubescent, medium orange ground colour, medium to high amount of overcolour, overcolour orange red and medium in intensity

FRUIT FLESH: medium orange, medium texture and firmness

STONE: medium size compared to fruit, oblong, weak adherence of flesh to stone, medium bitterness when kernel is dried

Origin and Breeding: 'Mascot' originated from a controlled cross between 'Valley Gold' and 'Earlirl', made in New Zealand in 1988. 'Mascot' was selected in 1992 from a seedling population planted at the Marlborough Research Centre Experimental Orchard in Blenheim, New Zealand. Selection criteria included fruit size, fruit shape, skin colour and flavour. 'Mascot' was budded on to 'Golden Queen' peach rootstock for the first time in 1992.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Mascot' 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 2006. The trials consisted of 10 trees of 'Mascot', 9 trees of 'Vulcan' and 'Gabriel', 6 trees of

'Benmore', 4 trees of 'Perfection' and 2 trees of 'Harrowblush'. All trees were 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 'Mascot'

	'Mascot'	'Vulcan'*	'Gabriel'*	'Benmore'*	'Perfection'*	'Harrowblush'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>						
mean	8.11	9.00	7.93	6.89	9.51	7.51
std. deviation	0.33	0.68	0.96	0.64	0.86	0.73
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>						
mean	7.85	7.97	7.08	6.36	8.57	7.10
std. deviation	0.75	0.79	0.87	0.73	0.83	0.65
<i>Length of claw on petal (mm)</i>						
mean	1.67	1.06	1.70	.92	1.34	1.17
std. deviation	0.26	0.34	0.31	0.25	0.14	0.27
<i>Fruit height (cm)</i>						
mean	5.11	5.83	5.80	5.54	5.79	4.83
std. deviation	0.14	0.30	0.30	0.39	0.34	0.23
<i>Fruit lateral width (cm)</i>						
mean	4.71	5.26	5.49	5.34	5.96	4.47
std. deviation	0.28	0.53	0.29	0.42	0.27	0.21
<i>Fruit weight (grams)</i>						
mean	65.7	73.3	105.4	88.4	92.8	52.8
number measured	30	30	26	25	25	25
<i>Stone weight (grams)</i>						
mean	2.6	4.3	4.2	1.8	2.4	3.2
number measured	25	26	26	25	25	25

*reference varieties



Apricot: 'Mascot'

Apricot: Reference varieties 'Vulcan' (top left), 'Gabriel' (top centre), 'Benmore' (top right), 'Harrowblush' (bottom left) and 'Perfection' (bottom right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

BARLEY

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*)

Proposed denomination: 'CDC Mindon'
Application number: 07-5903
Application date: 2007/04/27
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
Breeder: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'CDC Dolly' and 'AC Metcalfe'

Summary: 'CDC Mindon' has denser pubescence on the flag leaf blade than 'CDC Dolly'. The flag leaf of 'CDC Mindon' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the auricles than 'CDC Dolly'. 'CDC Mindon' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the lemma awns than 'CDC Dolly'. The kernel of 'CDC Mindon' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the nerves of the lemma than 'CDC Dolly' but stronger than 'AC Metcalfe'. 'CDC Mindon' has stronger spiculation of the inner lateral nerves of the dorsal side of the lemma of the kernel than 'CDC Dolly'. 'CDC Mindon' has better resistance to Spot Blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*) and Fusarium Head Blight (*Fusarium graminearum*; perfect state *Gibberella zeae*) than 'CDC Dolly' and 'AC Metcalfe'.

Description:

PLANT: two row, spring feed barley, erect to semi-erect juvenile growth habit, green coleoptile, absent to very sparse pubescence on the sheaths of the lower leaves, intermediate growth habit

FLAG LEAF: low to medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, medium to dense pubescence on blade, medium to strong glaucosity on sheath, very sparse to sparse pubescence on the sheath, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration of auricles, very sparse to sparse pubescence on the margins of the auricles

SPIKE: very early emergence, cup shaped collar, weak anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the lemma awns, erect to semi-erect attitude, medium to strong glaucosity, parallel shape, medium to dense density, parallel to weakly divergent attitude of sterile spikelet, short to medium length of first segment of rachis, weak to medium curvature of first segment of rachis, the length of the glume and its awn of the median spikelet is shorter relative to the grain, the lemma awns are longer relative to the spike, lemma awns have spiculations over their full length

KERNEL: medium anthocyanin colouration of nerves of the lemma at beginning of ripening, whitish aleurone layer, husk present, long rachilla hair, strong spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, no hairiness on ventral furrow, clasping disposition of lodicules, transverse crease to incomplete horseshoe shape of basal markings, medium to long length, medium to wide width

DISEASE REACTION: resistant to Covered Smut (*Ustilago hordei*), False Loose Smut, Black semi-loose Smut (*Ustilago nigra*) and True Loose Smut (*Ustilago nuda*), moderately resistant to Common Root Rot (*Cochliobolus sativus*, *Fusarium* spp.), Spot Blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*) and Fusarium Head Blight (*Fusarium graminearum*; perfect state *Gibberella zeae*), moderately susceptible to Stem Rust (*Puccinia graminis*) and susceptible to Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*) and Scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*)

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

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC Mindon' was developed by the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. It originated from the cross TR339 / TR251 made in 1996 using the pedigree breeding system. The F1 and F2 generations were grown as bulk populations with the F1 grown in a winter nursery in New Zealand during the winter of 1996 and 1997. The F2 was grown as a space planted bulk plot at Saskatoon in 1997. The F3 and F4 generations were grown as single seed derived lines during the winter of 1997 and 1998. It was grown and selected in the field as a F5

hill plot at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1998. The seed from the F5 hill plot was bulked to become 'CDC Mindon'. It was tested in CDC yield trials in 2000-2003 followed by testing in the Western Canadian 2-Row Cooperative trials as TR04378 during 2004 and 2005. Extensive collaboration was done at the FHB/DON screening stage with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Stations in Brandon and Ottawa. Selection criteria included resistance to Fusarium Head Blight and DON accumulation, resistance to smuts and stem rust, yield potential, strong straw, plant height, early to moderate maturity and grain quality.

Tests and Trials: Test and trials were conducted during the summers of 2006 and 2007 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 5 rows per variety with a row spacing of 15 centimetres and a row length of 3.7 meters. There were 2 replicates arranged in a RCB design.



Barley: 'CDC Mindon' (centre) with reference varieties 'CDC Dolly' (left) and 'AC Metcalfe' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Champion'
Application number: 07-5819
Application date: 2007/04/03
Applicant: WestBred, LLC, Bozeman, Montana, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Agricore United, Calgary, Alberta
Breeder: WestBred, LLC, Bozeman, Montana, United States of America

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

Summary: *The pubescence on the blade and auricle margins of flag leaf of 'Champion' is sparser than 'Xena'. 'Champion' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the auricles than 'Xena' and 'McLeod'. The spike attitude of 'Champion' is more erect than 'Xena'. 'Champion' has a tapering spike shape while it is parallel shaped in 'Xena' and 'McLeod'. The spike density of 'Champion' is greater than 'McLeod'. 'Champion' has the glume and awn equal in length relative to the grain of the median spikelet, while it is longer in 'Xena' and shorter in 'McLeod'. The plant height of 'Champion' is taller than 'McLeod'. 'Champion' has longer rachilla hair on the kernel than 'McLeod'. The kernel of 'Champion' has stronger spiculation of the inner lateral nerves of the dorsal side of the lemma than 'Xena' and 'McLeod'. 'Champion' has more hair on the ventral furrow of the kernel than 'Xena'. The disposition of the lodicules of the kernel of 'Champion' is clasping while it is more frontal in 'McLeod'.*

Description:

PLANT: two row, spring feed barley, erect juvenile growth habit, green coleoptile, absent or very sparse pubescence on the sheaths of the lower leaves, semi-erect to intermediate growth habit

FLAG LEAF: very sparse to sparse pubescence on the blade, medium glaucosity on the sheath at heading, very sparse to sparse pubescence on the sheath, very weak anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, very sparse pubescence on the auricle margins

SPIKE: mid-season emergence, slightly v-shaped collar, strong anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the lemma awns, erect to semi-erect attitude, strong glaucosity, tapering shape, lax to medium density, parallel attitude of the sterile spikelet, short to medium length of first segment of rachis at ripening, medium to strong curvature of first segment of rachis at ripening, the length of the glume and awn relative to grain of the median spikelet is equal, lemma awns are longer relative to spike, lemma awns are rough

KERNEL: whitish aleurone layer, husk present, long rachilla hair, weak spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, sparse hairiness of the ventral furrow, clasping disposition of lodicules, horseshoe shaped basal markings, medium to long length, medium width

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

Origin and Breeding: ‘Champion’ was developed by WestBred LLC, Bozeman, Montana from a cross made in 1997 between Baroness / Camas. The F1 seed was planted near Yuma, Arizona in 1997, with the F2 seed harvested in April 1998. The F2 seed was planted near Bozeman, Montana in September 1998 where spikes were selected from the F2 plants and used to plant single F3 rows near Bozeman in May 1999. Single spikes were selected from the F3 rows in September 1999 and planted as single rows near Bozeman, Montana in May 2000. Single spikes were selected from the F4 rows in October 2000 and planted as single F5 rows in Yuma, Arizona in November 2000. Agronomically desired rows were selected, harvested and given permanent numbers. One such row was given the experimental designation YU501-385. The F6 seed from this row was used to plant plots near Bozeman, Montana and near Calgary, Alberta. Seed from the Bozeman plot was harvested in September 2001 and used to plant replicated yield trials near Bozeman, Montana and three locations in Alberta in May 2002. Continued yield testing of the F8-11 generations was performed in 2003-2006 in the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana and the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

‘Champion’ was entered into the Canadian Western 2-row Barley Coop trial in the spring of 2004 and 2005 under the designation ‘TR04-719’. ‘Champion’ was also tested simultaneously throughout the Pacific Northwest in the state extension trials and the Western Regional Spring Barley Nursery in 2004 and 2005.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the summers of 2006 and 2007 in Neapolis, Alberta. Plots consisted of 5 rows per variety, with a row spacing of 23 centimetres and a row length of 5 meters. There were 3 reps arranged in an RCB design.

Comparison table for ‘Champion’

	‘Champion’	‘Xena’*	‘McLeod’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean 2006(LSD=2.76)	95.9	96.6	91.3
mean 2007(LSD=3.71)	96.1	99.6	91.9

*reference varieties



Barley: 'Champion' (left) with reference varieties 'Xena' (centre) and 'McLeod' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Merit 16'
Application number: 07-5901
Application date: 2007/04/27
Applicant: Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Busch Agricultural Resources Inc. Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Breeder: Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Merit' and 'Harrington'

Summary: 'Merit 16' has weaker anthocyanin colouration, and sparser pubescence of the auricles of the flag leaf than 'Merit'. The spike emergence of 'Merit 16' is earlier than 'Merit'. 'Merit 16' has a different collar shape than 'Merit' and 'Harrington'. The tips of the lemma awns of 'Merit 16' has weaker anthocyanin colouration than 'Harrington'. 'Merit 16' has weaker glaucosity of the spike than 'Merit' and 'Harrington'. The spike of 'Merit 16' is laxer than 'Merit'. 'Merit 16' has a stronger curvature of the first segment of the rachis than 'Merit' and 'Harrington'. The plant height of 'Merit 16' is shorter than 'Merit'. 'Merit 16' has stronger spiculation of the inner lateral nerves of the dorsal side of the lemma of the kernel than 'Merit' and 'Harrington'. The basal marking on the kernel of 'Merit 16' is horseshoe shaped while it is transverse creased in 'Harrington'. 'Merit 16' has a longer kernel than 'Harrington'. 'Merit 16' matures earlier than 'Merit'.

Description:

PLANT: two row, spring malt barley, erect juvenile growth habit, green coleoptile, absent or very sparse pubescence on sheaths of lower leaves, intermediate growth habit

FLAG LEAF: very sparse to sparse pubescence on the blade, sparse pubescence on the sheath, no anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, very sparse pubescence on the auricle margins

SPIKE: mid-season emergence, saucer shaped collar, weak anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the lemma awns, semi-erect attitude, medium glaucosity, parallel shape, medium density, divergent attitude of the sterile spikelet, medium to long length of first segment of rachis at ripening, medium curvature of first segment of rachis at ripening, the length of the glume and awn relative to grain of the median spikelet is equal, lemma awns are longer relative to spike, lemma awns are rough

KERNEL: whitish aleurone layer, husk present, long rachilla hair, medium spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, very sparse to sparse hairiness of the ventral furrow, clasping disposition of lodicules, horseshoe shaped basal markings, medium to long length, medium to wide width, good malting quality

AGRONOMY: poor to fair resistance to lodging, good resistance to shattering, fair to good tolerance to straw breaking, neck breaking and drought

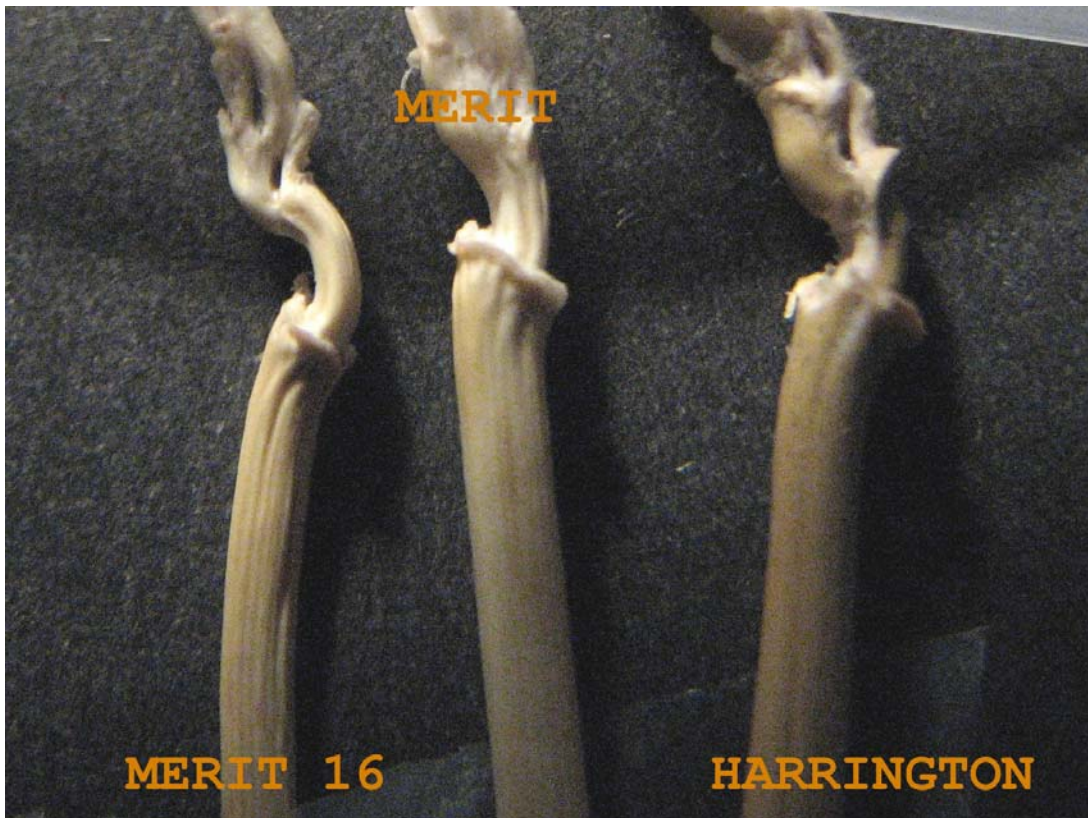
Origin and Breeding: 'Merit 16' is derived from a backcross made in 1996 in Fort Collins, Colorado. The female parent was 'Merit' and the male parent was 'Merit' / 2B95-8129, where 2B95-8129 is an experimental line from the BARI breeding program with the pedigree B1215 / Stein (TR479) // Manley. Stein is a line from the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan that has Nairn in its extended pedigree. The recurrent female parent 'Merit' is a BARI cultivar which has a pedigree of Manley / 2B80-350. The BC1F1 generation was grown in the winter of 1996/97 in a greenhouse as a population of 200 seeds. The BC1F2 generation was grown in Irricana, Alberta in 1997 where plants were selected based on straw strength, maturity and general foliar disease resistance. The F3 generation was grown in a greenhouse in Fort Collins, Colorado by single seed descent (196 seed) during the fall/winter of 1997/98. In the spring of 1998, 174 F4 rows were grown in Brooks, Alberta of which 27 rows were selected on visual appearance and NIR whole grain scores for protein, predicted extract etc. The line was initially derived as a single F5 observation row in a counter-season increase in Christchurch, New Zealand during the winter of 1998/99. This row was assigned the mother-line designation 2B99-2316 and first entered into yield trials in 1999 as an F5:6 and subsequently tested at multiple locations in the USA and Canada from 1999-2005. Selection criteria included yield, straw strength, disease resistance and malting qualities.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the summers of 2006 and 2007 in Neapolis, Alberta. Plots consisted of 5 rows per variety, with a row spacing of 23 centimetres and a row length of 5 meters. There were 3 reps arranged in an RCB design.

Comparison table for 'Merit 16'

	'Merit 16'	'Merit'*	'Harrington'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean 2006(LSD=2.18)	89.4	94.2	94.1
mean 2007 (LSD=2.83)	91.5	95.4	90.4

*reference varieties



Barley: 'Merit 16' (Merit 16) (left) with reference varieties 'Merit' (centre) and 'Harrington' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Merit 57'
Application number:	07-5902
Application date:	2007/04/27
Applicant:	Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	Busch Agricultural Resources Inc. Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Breeder:	Busch Agricultural Resources Inc., Fort Collins, Colorado, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Merit' and 'Harrington'

Summary: *'Merit 57' has denser pubescence on the blade of the flag leaf than 'Merit'. The anthocyanin colouration of the flag leaf auricles of 'Merit 57' is weaker than 'Merit'. The spike emergence of 'Merit 57' is earlier than 'Merit'. 'Merit 57' has a different collar shape than 'Merit' and 'Harrington'. The tips of the lemma awns of 'Merit 57' have weaker anthocyanin colouration than 'Harrington'. 'Merit 57' has a laxer spike than 'Merit'. The spike of 'Merit 57' is shorter than 'Merit' and 'Harrington'. 'Merit 57' has a stronger curvature of the first segment of the rachis than 'Merit'. 'Merit 57' has a stronger spiculation of the inner lateral nerves of the dorsal side of the lemma of the kernel than 'Merit' and 'Harrington'. The basal marking on the kernel of 'Merit 57' is horseshoe shaped while it is transverse creased in 'Harrington'. 'Merit 57' has a longer kernel than 'Harrington'. 'Merit 57' has better scald resistance than 'Merit'.*

Description:

PLANT: two row, spring malt barley, erect juvenile growth habit, green coleoptile, absent or very sparse pubescence on sheaths of lower leaves, intermediate growth habit

FLAG LEAF: sparse to medium pubescence on the blade, sparse pubescence on the sheath, no anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, very sparse to sparse pubescence on the auricle margins

SPIKE: mid-season emergence, saucer shaped collar, weak anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the lemma awns, semi-erect attitude, strong glaucosity, parallel shape, medium density, divergent attitude of the sterile spikelet, medium to long

length of first segment of rachis at ripening, weak to medium curvature of first segment of rachis at ripening, the length of the glume and awn relative to grain of the median spikelet is equal, lemma awns are longer relative to spike, lemma awns are rough

KERNEL: whitish aleurone layer, husk present, long rachilla hair, weak to medium spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, absent or very sparse hairiness of the ventral furrow, clasping disposition of lodicules, horseshoe shaped basal markings, medium to long length, medium width, good malting quality

AGRONOMY: poor to fair resistance to lodging, good resistance to shattering, fair to good tolerance to straw breaking, neck breaking and drought

Origin and Breeding: 'Merit 57' is derived from a backcross made in 1996 in Fort Collins, Colorado. The female parent was 'Merit' and the male parent was 'Merit' / 2B94-5744, where 2B94-5744 is an experimental line from the BARI breeding program with the pedigree B1215 // B1215 / Seebe (TR621). Seebe is a line from the Alberta Agriculture Program in Lacombe, Alberta that has scald resistance. The recurrent female parent 'Merit' is a BARI cultivar which has a pedigree of Manley / 2B80-350. The BC1F1 generation was grown in the winter of 1996/97 in a greenhouse as a population of 200 seeds. The BC1F2 generation was grown in Irricana, Alberta in 1997. The F3 generation was grown in a greenhouse in Fort Collins, Colorado by single seed descent (98 seed) during the fall/winter of 1997/98. In the spring of 1998, 88 F4 rows were grown in Brooks, Alberta of which 22 rows were selected on visual appearance and NIR whole grain scores for protein, predicted extract etc. The line was initially derived as a single F5 observation row in a counter-season increase in Christchurch, New Zealand during the winter of 1998/99. This row was assigned the mother-line designation 2B99-2657 and first entered into yield trials in 1999 as an F5:6 and subsequently tested at multiple locations in the USA and Canada from 1999-2005. Selection criteria included yield, height, maturity, kernel size, foliar disease scores and malting qualities.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the summers of 2006 and 2007 in Neapolis, Alberta. Plots consisted of 5 rows per variety, with a row spacing of 23 centimetres and a row length of 5 meters. There were 3 reps arranged in an RCB design.

Comparison table for 'Merit 57'

	'Merit 57'	'Merit'*	'Harrington'*
<i>Spike length (cm)</i>			
mean 2006 (LSD=0.4)	8.38	9.4	9.22
mean 2007 (LSD=0.46)	8.31	9.27	9.23

*reference varieties



Barley: 'Merit 57' (Merit 57) (left) with reference varieties 'Harrington' (centre) and 'Merit' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'SR403'
Application number: 07-5884
Application date: 2007/04/17
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Breeder: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Robust' and 'CDC Clyde'

Summary: 'SR403' has a longer, wider flag leaf than 'Robust' and 'CDC Clyde'. The spike of 'SR403' has a greater glaucosity than 'CDC Clyde'. 'SR403' has a smooth lemma awn while it is semi-smooth in 'Robust'. The kernel of 'SR403' has longer rachilla hairs than 'Robust'.

Description:

PLANT: six row, spring malt barley, intermediate juvenile growth habit, green coleoptile, absent to very sparse pubescence on sheaths of the lower leaves, semi-erect to intermediate growth habit

FLAG LEAF: low frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, sparse to medium pubescence on the blade, medium to strong glaucosity on the sheath at heading, very sparse to sparse pubescence on the sheath, strong anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, very sparse to sparse pubescence on the auricle margins

SPIKE: early to mid season emergence, platform to cup shaped collar, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the lemma awns, erect attitude at the end of pollen development, medium glaucosity, parallel shape at the beginning of ripening, medium to dense density, medium to long first segment of rachis, weak to medium curvature of first segment of the

rachis, the length of the glume and its awn of the median spikelet is longer relative to the grain, the lemma awns are longer relative to the spike, lemma awns are smooth

KERNEL: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the nerves of the lemma at the beginning of ripening, whitish aleurone layer, husk present, long rachilla hair, weak spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, no hairiness of ventral furrow, clasping disposition of lodicules, transverse to incomplete horseshoe shape of basal markings, medium to long length, medium to wide width

DISEASE REACTION: resistant to Covered Smut (*Ustilago hordei*) and False Loose Smut, Black Semi-Loose Smut (*Ustilago nigra*); moderately resistant to Spot Blotch (*Cochliobolus sativus*), moderately susceptible to Common Root Rot (*Cochliobolus sativus*, *Fusarium* spp.) and Stem Rust (*Puccinia graminis*) susceptible to Net Blotch (*Pyrenophora teres*), Scald (*Rhynchosporium secalis*) and True Loose Smut (*Ustilago nuda*) and very susceptible to Fusarium Head Blight (*Fusarium graminearum*; perfect state *Gibberella zeae*)

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

Origin and Breeding: 'SR403' was developed by the Department of Plant Sciences, University of Saskatchewan barley breeding program using a pedigree breeding system. It originates from a cross SM97292 / SM97216 made at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1998. The F1 thru F4 generations were grown as bulk populations with the F1 being increased in a glass house over the winter of 1998/99 and the F2 grown in a field at Saskatoon in 1999. The F3 was grown in a winter nursery in New Zealand in 1999/2000 and the F4 was grown at Saskatoon in 2000. 'SR403' was grown and selected as a single F4 derived F5 row plot at Saskatoon in 2001. The seed from that F5 row plot was bulked as the line that became 'SR403'. It was tested in the CDC yield trials in 2002-2003 as SM02222, followed by testing in the Western Canadian 6-row Cooperative Trials during 2004-2005. Selection criteria included high yield potential, plant maturity, plant height, disease resistance and grain quality.

Tests and Trials: Test and trials were conducted during the summers of 2006 and 2007 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 5 rows per variety with a row spacing of 15 centimetres and a row length of 3.7 meters. There were 2 replicates arranged in a RCB design.

Comparison table for 'SR403'

	'SR403'	'Robust'*	'CDC Clyde'*
<i>Flag leaf length (cm)</i>			
2006 mean	16.24	14.62	13.12
std. deviation (LSD= 1.10)	1.91	2.01	1.83
2007 mean	15.39	12.66	12.42
std. deviation (LSD= 0.70)	1.60	1.21	1.20
<i>Flag leaf width (mm)</i>			
2006 mean	13.00	12.50	11.35
std. deviation (LSD= 0.55)	1.17	0.69	1.31
2007 mean	15.05	13.30	13.05
std. deviation (LSD= 0.61)	1.54	1.26	1.36

*reference varieties



Barley: 'SR403' (centre) with reference varieties 'Robust' (left) and 'CDC Clyde' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

BIDENS

BIDENS (*Bidens ferulifolia*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balbidsuki'
Trade name: Sun Kiss
Application number: 06-5283
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Peters Goldteppich' (Peter's Gold Carpet) and 'Golden Star'

Summary: *'Balbidsuki' has a semi-upright to trailing growth habit while it is spreading for 'Peters Goldteppich' and upright bushy for 'Golden Star'. 'Balbidsuki' is wider than 'Golden Star' and taller than the reference varieties. The leaf blade and bract of 'Balbidsuki' are longer and wider than those of the reference varieties. The petiole of 'Balbidsuki' is also longer than the petiole of the reference varieties.*

Description:

PLANT: annual, semi-upright to trailing growth habit, dense branching

STEM: greyed-purple, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, dense pubescence, thick, edged-striate surface

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, bipinnately compound, five to seven leaflets

LEAF BLADE: ovate to elliptic, acute and cuspidate apex, attenuate base, pinnatisect margin, medium pubescence on upper side, sparse pubescence on veins only on lower side, medium green on upper side, light green on lower side, no variegation

PETIOLE: present

FLOWERING: almost continuous for a long time

PEDUNCLE: anthocyanin colouration mostly absent, dense pubescence

BRACT: dark green, linear in shape, acute apex, very weak recurvature of tip, entire margin, medium pubescence on upper and lower side

INFLORESCENCE: head type

FLOWER: positioned both in terminal and axillary locations on the flowering stem, erect attitude

RAY FLORET: arrangement within the flower is open, moderate in number (five to six range), elliptic, emarginate-dentate apex, weak to medium recurvature of tip, entire margin, very weak undulation of margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower sides, darker and more intense yellow on upper side, yellow on lower side

FLORET DISC: present

Origin and Breeding: The *Bidens* variety 'Balbidsuki' is the result of an open pollination of *Bidens* Solaire Yellow conducted during July 2004 at Arroyo Grande, California, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female seed parent *Bidens* Solaire Yellow is characterized by its dark yellow flower colour, dark green leaf colour and spreading growth habit. The initial selection was made on November 11, 2004. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. Selection criteria for this variety included rounder flower form, floriferousness, heavy branching characteristics and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16-21, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balbidsuki'

	'Balbidsuki'	'Peters Goldteppich'*	'Golden Star**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	27.2	20.8	22.5
std. deviation	5.87	2.48	2.33
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	63.2	64.2	41.3
std. deviation	2.51	3.63	3.42
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.4	3.5	2.7
std. deviation	0.75	0.22	0.22
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	4.8	3.4	2.9
std. deviation	0.43	0.39	0.30
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	18.0	11.5	6.17
std. deviation	4.03	1.84	0.98
<i>Bract length (cm)</i>			
mean	6.0	4.1	4.6
std. deviation	1.00	0.74	1.34

*reference varieties



Bidens: 'Balbidsuki' (left) with reference varieties 'Golden Star' (centre) and 'Peters Goldteppich' (right)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Bidcomtis' (Solaire Yellow)

Summary: 'Bidolbe' differs from 'Bidcomtis' mainly in stem, leaf and peduncle pubescence, leaf blade width, petiole length, bract length and disc floret diameter. The pubescence on the stem, leaf blade and peduncle of 'Bidolbe' is stronger than it is on 'Bidcomtis'. 'Bidolbe' has a more narrow leaf blade and longer petiole than 'Bidcomtis'. The bracts are shorter and the disc floret diameter is smaller for 'Bidolbe' than 'Bidcomtis'.

Description:

PLANT: annual, bushy rounded and arching growth habit, dense branching

STEM: purple-brown, mostly strong anthocyanin colouration, no glaucosity, dense pubescence, thin, edged-striate surface

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, bipinnately compound, five to seven leaflets

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, attenuate base, pinnatisect margin, medium pubescence on upper side, sparse pubescence on lower side, medium green on upper side, light green on lower side, no variegation

PETIOLE: present

FLOWERING: almost continuous for a long time

PEDUNCLE: medium streaks of anthocyanin colouration, strong pubescence

BRACT: dark green, linear in shape, obtuse apex, weak to medium recurvature of tip, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side

INFLORESCENCE: head type

FLOWER: positioned both in terminal and axillary locations on the flowering stem, erect attitude

RAY FLORET: arrangement within the flower is open to touching, moderate in number (five to six range), elliptic, emarginate-dentate apex, weak recurvature of tip, entire margin, absent or very weak undulation of margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower sides, more vibrant yellow on upper side, slightly darker yellow on lower side

FLORET DISC: present

Origin and Breeding: The Bidens variety 'Bidolbe' was developed by the breeder D. van Kleinwee, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. 'Bidolbe' originated from a controlled cross made in 2000 in Enkhuizen, between the female parent identified as A293-1 and a mix of pollen from unidentified *Bidens ferulifolia* plants. 'Bidolbe' was selected from the resultant progeny as a single plant in 2001 based on criteria for growth habit, branching characteristics, flower colour and size, and continuous flowering. Asexual reproduction by cuttings was first conducted in April 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16-21, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bidolbe'

	'Bidolbe'	'Bidcomtis'*
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.03	4.05
std. deviation	0.35	0.37

Petiole length (mm)

mean	8.6	5.8
std. deviation	2.22	1.75

Bract length (mm)

mean	2.8	4.2
std. deviation	0.45	0.45

Disc floret diameter (mm)

mean	6.4	8.1
std. deviation	0.70	0.99

*reference variety



Bidens: 'Bidolbe' (left) with reference variety 'Bidcomtis' (right)

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

Varieties used for comparison: 'Peters Goldteppich' (Peter's Gold Carpet) and 'Bidtis 1' (Radiant Yellow)

Summary: 'Bidori' differs from the reference varieties mainly in plant and leaf width, stem colour and anthocyanin, leaf blade pubescence and ray floret arrangement. The plants of 'Bidori' are narrower than those of 'Peters Goldteppich'. 'Bidori' has a light green stem while it is light green and purple brown for 'Peters Goldteppich' and purple brown for 'Bidtis 1'. The anthocyanin colouration of the stem is weaker for 'Bidori' than for the reference varieties. The pubescence of the leaf blade on the upper side is weaker for 'Bidori' than for the reference varieties. The pubescence of the leaf blade on the lower side is absent or very weak for 'Bidori' while it is sparse for 'Peters Goldteppich' and strong for 'Bidtis 1' in the veins only. The ray floret arrangement is touching to overlapping for 'Bidori' while it is open for 'Peters Goldteppich' and open to

touching for 'Bidtis 1'. 'Bidori' has an average number of 7 ray florets while 'Peters Goldteppich' has an average of 6 ray florets and 'Bidtis 1' has 5-6 ray florets.

Description:

PLANT: annual, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, dense branching

STEM: light green, weak anthocyanin colouration, very weak glaucosity, dense pubescence, medium thickness, edged-striate surface

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, bipinnately compound, five to seven leaflets

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute and cuspidate apex, attenuate base, pinnatisect margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side, medium green on upper side, light to medium green on lower side, no variegation

PETIOLE: present

FLOWERING: almost continuous for a long time

PEDUNCLE: no anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

BRACT: dark green, linear in shape, acute apex, weak recurvature of tip, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower side

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 to overlapping, many in number (seven to eight range), elliptic, emarginate-dentate apex, very weak recurvature of tip, entire margin, absent or very weak undulation of margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper and lower sides, more intense yellow on upper side, yellow on lower side

FLORET DISC: present

Origin and Breeding: The Bidens variety 'Bidori' was developed by the breeder D. van Kleinwee, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. 'Bidori' originated from a controlled cross made in 2001 in Enkhuizen, between the female parent identified as B593-1 and the male parent identified as A320. 'Bidori' was selected from the resultant progeny as a single plant in April 2002 based on criteria for growth habit, branching characteristics, flower colour and size, and continuous flowering. Asexual reproduction by cuttings was first conducted in April 2002 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 16-21, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bidori'

	'Bidori'	'Peters Goldteppich'*	'Bidtis 1'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	58.1	64.2	58.0
std. deviation	6.69	3.63	5.34
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.8	3.4	3.2
std. deviation	0.68	0.39	0.43
<i>Number of ray florets per flower</i>			
mean	7	6	5-6

*reference varieties



Bidens: 'Bidori' (left) with reference varieties 'Peters Goldteppich' (centre) and 'Bidtis-1' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CALIBRACHOA

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balcabhopi'
Trade name: Cabaret Hot Pink
Application number: 06-5284
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelchipi' (Million Bells Cherry Pink)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balcabhopi' are medium to broad while the plants of 'Sunbelchipi' are broad to very broad. 'Balcabhopi' has longer shoots than 'Sunbelchipi'. 'Balcabhopi' has shorter pedicels than 'Sunbelchipi'. The upper and lower sides of the corolla of 'Balcabhopi' are blue pink while they are purple red on 'Sunbelchipi'.*

Description:

PLANT: horizontal to mounding growth habit, medium to tall, medium to broad
 SHOOT: medium thickness, short to medium length, medium anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: long, narrow, elliptic, narrow acute to broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side
 PETIOLE: medium length

SEPAL: medium length, narrow, rhombic, anthocyanin present only at base

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, very short to short pedicel

COROLLA: medium diameter, weak to moderate degree of lobing, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: blue pink with red mid-vein on upper side, weak to medium conspicuousness of mid-vein on upper side, blue pink on lower side, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow with medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: light yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcabhopi' originated from a cross conducted during June 2003 in Elburn, Illinois, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program. The cross was between the female parent designated as '2091-1B' and the male parent designated as '1022-1-2B'. The initial selection of 'Balcabhopi' was made on June 3, 2005 based on its branching habit, flower colour and mounding to trailing growth habit. The variety has been maintained since that time through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balcabhopi' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant height where 5 plants were measured) on July 3, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balcabhopi'

	'Balcabhopi'	'Sunbelchipi'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	22.9	28.4
std. deviation	1.22	3.05

Pedicle length (cm)

mean	0.8	1.6
std. deviation	0.17	0.32

Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)

upper side	closest to 68A with 67C mid-vein	closest to N66B with 67C margins
lower side	65A	N57D-C

*reference variety



Balcabhopi

Cabaret™ Hot Pink

Sunbelchipi

Million Bells® Cherry Pink

Calibrachoa: 'Balcabhopi' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelchipi' (right)



Balcabhopi

Sunbelchipi

Calibrachoa: 'Balcabhopi' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelchipi' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Balcablav'
Trade name: Cabaret Lavender
Application number: 06-5285
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cal Pur' (Callie Pur) and 'KLECA05118' (MiniFamous Compact Blue)

Summary: *'Balcablav' is taller than 'Cal Pur'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the shoots of 'Balcablav' is absent to very weak while it is weak to medium on 'Cal Pur'. 'Balcablav' has two colours on the upper side of the corolla while 'KLECA05118' has only one. The main colour on the upper side of the corolla of 'Balcablav' is lighter violet than that of both reference varieties. 'Balcablav' has lighter violet colour at area of transition to the corolla tube than 'Cal Pur'. The lower side of the corolla lobe is light violet blue for 'Balcablav' while it is violet for 'Cal Pur'. 'Balcablav' has a longer corolla tube with weaker conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side than 'Cal Pur'.*

Description:

PLANT: spreading/trailing to horizontal grown habit, medium height and width

SHOOT: medium thickness, short to medium length, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

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

PETIOLE: medium to long

SEPAL: medium to long, medium width, rhombic, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, medium pedicel length

COROLLA: large diameter, medium degree of lobing, two colours on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: upper side is violet with dark violet in area of transition to corolla tube, medium conspicuousness of purple veins on upper side, light blue violet on lower side, strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: yellow to light yellow on inner side, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow brown after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcablav' originated from a cross between two proprietary Calibrachoa breeding selections conducted during December 2003 in Elburn, Illinois, USA. The female parent is the proprietary Calibrachoa breeding selection designated '2085-1A' and the male parent is from a pollen mix of the designations '1031-9-1', '2082-3A', '2087-1', '2091-3B', '2092-1A', '2093-1A', '2093-2A', '2096-1A', '2104-1A', and 'Million Bells Yellow'. The initial selection of 'Balcablav' was made on August 4, 2004 based on its branching habit, time of flowering, flower colour and mounding to trailing growth habit. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balcablav' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant height where 5 plants were measured) on July 3, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balcablav'

	'Balcablav'	'Cal Pur'	'KLECA05118'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	13.6	8.5	12.6
std. deviation	1.34	1.32	2.51

Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)

upper side	N82D	N81B	N87B
lower side	76A	77D with 77C along mid-vein	76A-B with N80B along mid-vein and at base

Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)

upper side	N82A to 83B	N79A-B	-
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Corolla tube length (mm)

mean	18.0	14.0	17.2
std. deviation	1.33	1.33	1.69

*reference varieties



Balcablav

Cabaret™ Lavender

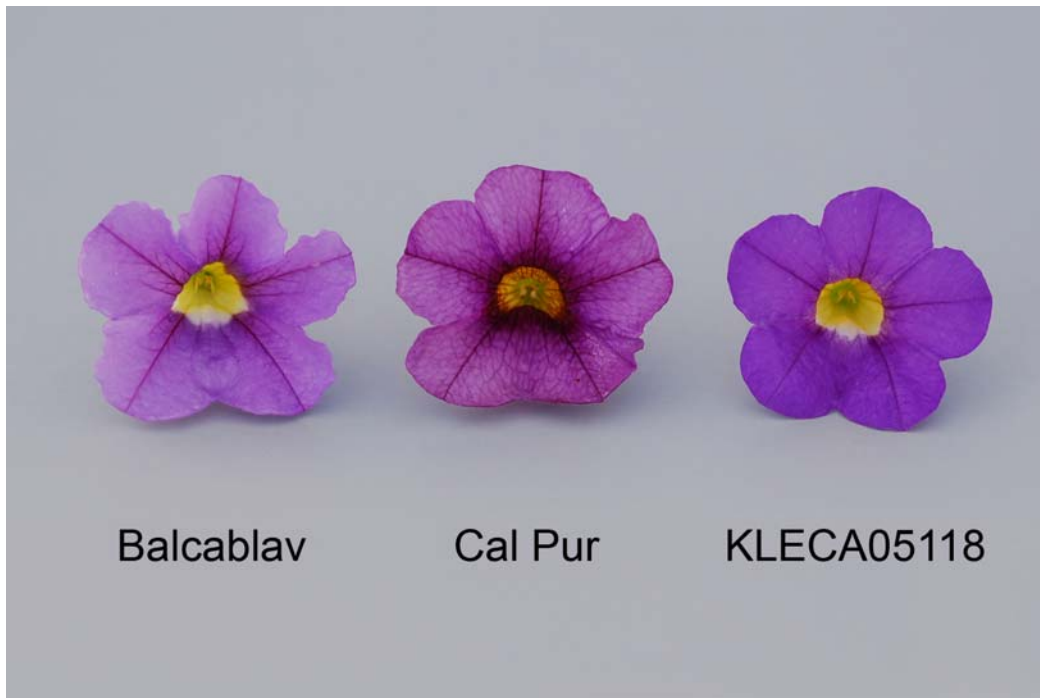
Cal Pur

Callie™ Purple

KLECA05118

MiniFamous™ Compact Blue

Calibrachoa: 'Balcablav' (left) with reference varieties 'Cal Pur' (center) and 'KLECA05118' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Balcablav' (left) with reference varieties 'Cal Pur' (center) and 'KLECA05118' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Balcablitpi'
Trade name: Cabaret Light Pink
Application number: 06-5286
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEC04088' (MiniFamous Dark Pink + Eye)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balcablitpi' are taller than those of 'KLEC04088'. 'Balcablitpi' has stronger degree of lobing of the corolla lobes than 'KLEC04088'. The upper side of the corolla of 'Balcablitpi' is a lighter blue pink than that of 'KLEC04088'. 'Balcablitpi' is red purple at the area of transition to the corolla tube on the upper side while 'KLEC04088' is dark purple red to brown purple. The lower side of the corolla of 'Balcablitpi' is violet while for 'KLEC04088', it is blue pink to light blue pink. 'Balcablitpi' has weaker conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla and corolla tube than 'KLEC04088'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to trailing growth habit
 SHOOT: thin, weak anthocyanin colouration at stem base

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

SEPAL: rhombic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnel form

COROLLA: strong degree of lobing, two colours on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: upper side is blue pink with red purple at area of transition to corolla tube, purple green veins on upper side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, violet with lighter violet tones near corolla tube on lower side, medium undulation of margin, rounded apex

COROLLA TUBE: yellow and light yellow on inner side, very weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Balcablitpi’ originated from a cross conducted during December 2003 in Elburn, Illinois, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program. The cross was between the female proprietary Calibrachoa breeding selection designated ‘2087-1’ and the male proprietary Calibrachoa breeding selection designated ‘2080-1A’. The initial selection of ‘Balcablitpi’ was made on August 4, 2004 based on its strong light pink flower, excellent branching and mounding/trailing growth habit. The variety has been maintained since that time through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Balcablitpi’ were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on July 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant width where 5 plants were measured) on July 3, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Balcablitpi’

	‘Balcablitpi’	‘KLEC04088’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	10.1	7.7
std. deviation	1.13	0.85
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	lighter than N74C	73B with 73A at mid-veins
lower side	75D with tones of 75B near corolla tube	73B and 73D
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74B	60A (as dark as 183B)

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: ‘Balcablitpi’ (left) with reference variety ‘KLEC04088’ (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Balcablitpi' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC04088' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Balcabwitim'
Trade name:	Cabaret White Improved
Application number:	06-5287
Application date:	2006/03/09
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelkuho' (Million Bells Trailing White)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balcabwitim' are larger than those of 'Sunbelkuho'. 'Balcabwitim' has a greater degree of lobing of the corolla than 'Sunbelkuho'. The undulation of margins on the corolla is medium to strong for 'Balcabwitim' while it is weak to medium for 'Sunbelkuho'. The inner side of the corolla tube is darker yellow for 'Balcabwitim' than it is for 'Sunbelkuho'.*

Description:

PLANT: cascading to trailing growth habit, medium height, medium to broad

SHOOT: medium thickness, short to medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

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

PETIOLE: medium to long

SEPAL: short to medium length, narrow, rhombic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, short to medium pedicel length

COROLLA: small to medium diameter, medium to strong degree of lobing, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: white on upper and lower sides, very weak conspicuousness of yellow veins on upper side, medium to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: yellow on inner side, short, very weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Balcabwitim’ originated from a cross conducted during November 2002, in Elburn, Illinois, USA. The female parent was the proprietary Calibrachoa breeding selection designated as ‘1023-2’ and the male parent was from a pollen mix of the designations ‘1015-1m-1a’, ‘1015-1m-3b’, ‘1031-3’, ‘1032-4B’, ‘1036-1’, ‘2045-6’, ‘2049-1’, ‘2057-1’, ‘2058-1’, ‘2058-5’, ‘2061-1’ and ‘2074-1a’. The initial selection of ‘Balcabwitim’ was made on June 3, 2004 based on its branching habit, time of flowering, flower colour and semi-upright to prostrate growth habit. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Balcabwitim’ were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant height where 5 plants were measured) on July 3, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Balcabwitim’

	‘Balcabwitim’	‘Sunbelkuho’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	12.7	8.6
std. deviation	1.48	1.08
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	58.2	45.8
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	12A	8C with areas of 7D

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: ‘Balcabwitim’ (left) with reference variety ‘Sunbelkuho’ (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Balcabwitim' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelkuho' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLECA05114'
Application number: 05-4986
Application date: 2005/06/28
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEC02073' (MiniFamous Dark Red)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLECA05114' have a spreading/trailing growth habit while 'KLEC02073' has a horizontal to mounding growth habit. 'KLECA05114' has shorter plant height than 'KLEC02073'. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'KLECA05114' is yellow orange with medium to strong venation while it is light yellow to yellow with weak venation for 'KLEC02073'.*

Description:

PLANT: spreading/trailing growth habit, short to medium height, broad
 SHOOT: medium thickness, medium to long, medium anthocyanin colouration

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

SEPAL: medium length, narrow, elliptic and rhombic shape, anthocyanin present

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, short to medium pedicel length

COROLLA: small to medium diameter, weak degree of lobing, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: purple red with dark red veins on upper side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, blue pink on lower side, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: yellow orange on inner side, medium to strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘KLECA05114’ originated from an open pollinated cross between the proprietary seedling ‘U 19’ and an unknown male parent. The cross took place in June 2001 in Stuttgart, Germany. From this cross, 14 seedlings were selected in May 2002 based on flower colour and growth habit. The seedling designated as ‘KLECA05114’ was finally selected in September 2003 and evaluated in greenhouse trials to assess flowering time and growth habit. Outdoor performance trials were also conducted to assess rain resistance and tolerance to powdery mildew.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘KLECA05114’ were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each hanging basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant height where 5 plants were measured) on June 29, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘KLECA05114’

	‘KLECA05114’	‘KLEC02073’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	11.3	15.2
std. deviation	1.20	1.60
<i>Corolla tube colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	13A	8A-B

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: ‘KLECA05114’ (left) with reference variety ‘KLEC02073’ (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA05114' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC02073' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLECA05116'
Application number: 05-4988
Application date: 2005/06/28
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEC02073' (MiniFamous Dark Red)

Summary: *The shoots of 'KLECA05116' are shorter than those of 'KLEC02073'. The corolla lobes of 'KLECA05116' are red on the upper side and purple red on the lower side while those of 'KLEC02073' are purple red on the upper side and purple to blue pink on the lower side. The conspicuousness of veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is medium to strong for 'KLECA01556' while it is weak for 'KLEC02073'.*

Description:

PLANT: mounding growth habit, medium to tall, medium to broad
 SHOOT: medium thickness, short, medium anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: medium length, narrow, elliptic, broad acute to obtuse apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side
 PETIOLE: short

SEPAL: short to medium length, narrow, lanceolate and rhombic, anthocyanin present

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, short to medium length pedicel

COROLLA: small diameter, weak degree of lobing, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: upper side is red with inconspicuous dark purple red colouration at area of transition to corolla tube, weak to moderately conspicuous dark red veins on upper side, purple red lower side, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short, yellow on inner side, medium to strong conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘KLECA05116’ originated from the controlled cross pollination of the proprietary seedlings ‘U 14’ and ‘J 55’. The cross took place in June 2002 in Stuttgart, Germany. From this cross, 7 seedlings were selected in May 2003 based on flower colour and growth habit. One seedling was designated as ‘KLECA05116’ in September 2004. It was evaluated for flowering time and growth habit. Outdoor performance trials were also conducted to assess rain resistance and tolerance to powdery mildew.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘KLECA05116’ were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant height where 5 plants were measured) on June 29, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RSH) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘KLECA05116’

	‘KLECA05116’	‘KLEC02073’*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	19.5	26.6
std. deviation	1.33	2.73
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	redder than 50A with 46A at area of transition to corolla tube	darker and redder than N66A
lower side	54A-B	67A-B
*reference variety		



Calibrachoa: ‘KLECA05116’ (left) with reference variety ‘KLEC02073’ (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA05116' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC02073' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLECA05118'
Trade name: MiniFamous Compact Blue
Application number: 05-4989
Application date: 2005/06/28
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Cal Pur' (Callie Purple)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLECA05118' are taller than those of 'Cal Pur'. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the shoots of 'KLECA05118' is absent or very weak while it is weak to medium on 'Cal Pur'. 'KLECA05118' has one colour on the upper side of the corolla while 'Cal Pur' has two colours. The colour on the upper side of the corolla of 'KLECA05118' is blue violet while it is red violet with dark violet at area of transition to corolla tube for 'Cal Pur'. 'KLECA05118' is light blue violet on the lower side of the corolla while 'Cal Pur' is violet. The conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is weak to medium for 'KLECA05118' while it is medium to strong for 'Cal Pur'. 'KLECA05118' has a longer corolla tube than 'Cal Pur'.*

Description:

PLANT: spreading/trailing growth habit, medium height, medium width

SHOOT: medium thickness, short to medium length, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

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

PETIOLE: medium to long

SEPAL: medium length, narrow, rhombic, anthocyanin present

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, medium pedicel length

COROLLA: medium to large diameter, medium to strong degree of lobing, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: violet with purple veins on upper side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, light blue violet on lower side, medium to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long, yellow green on inner side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellowish white before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘KLECA05118’ originated from a controlled cross pollination between the proprietary seedlings ‘T 111’ and ‘T 126’. The cross took place in June 2001, in Stuttgart, Germany. From this cross, 8 seedlings were selected in May 2002 based on flower colour and growth habit. One of these seedlings was designated as ‘KLECA05118’ in September 2003. It was evaluated in greenhouse trials for flowering time and growth habit and also in outdoor performance trials to assess rain resistance and tolerance to powdery mildew.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘KLECA05118’ were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each hanging basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant height where 5 plants were measured) on June 29, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

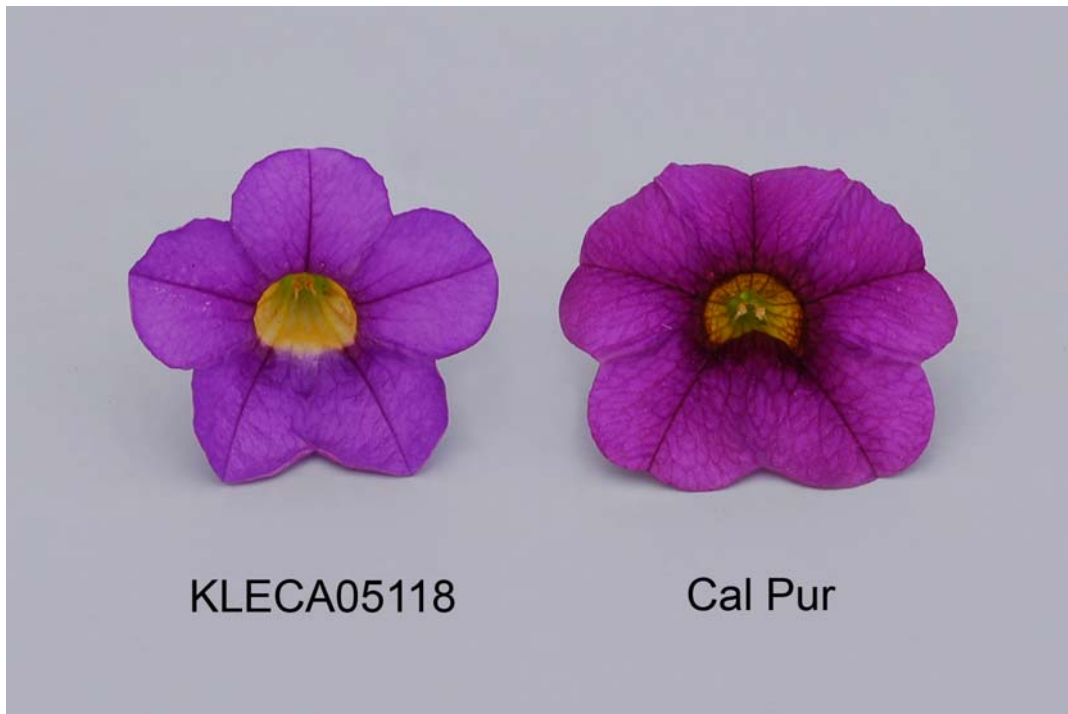
Comparison table for ‘KLECA05118’

	‘KLECA05118’	‘Cal Pur’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	12.6	8.5
std. deviation	2.51	1.32
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N87B	N81B
lower side	76A-B with N80B along mid-vein and at base	77D with 77C along mid-vein
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>		
mean	17.2	14.0
std. deviation	1.69	1.33

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: ‘KLECA05118’ (left) with reference variety ‘Cal Pur’ (right)



Calibrachoa: 'KLECA05118' (left) with reference variety 'Cal Pur' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Kakegawa S85'
Trade name:	Colourburst Trailing Pure White Improved
Application number:	06-5408
Application date:	2006/03/31
Applicant:	Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Akinobu Ui, Shizuoka-ken, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelkuho' (Million Bells Trailing White)

Summary: *The sepals of 'Kakegawa S85' are smaller than those of 'Sunbelkuho'. 'Kakegawa S85' has a shorter pedicel and smaller corolla diameter than 'Sunbelkuho'. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'Kakagawa S85' is a darker yellow than that of 'Sunbelkuho'.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit

SHOOT: thin, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

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

SEPAL: elliptic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnel form

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

COROLLA LOBE: white on upper side, white on lower side, yellow and green veins on upper side, very weak conspicuousness of mid-veins on upper side, weak undulation of margin, mostly truncate apex

COROLLA TUBE: light yellow to yellow on inner side, very weak conspicuousness on veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S85' originated from a cross conducted during 2001, in Kakegawa, Japan. The cross was between the female proprietary breeding line 'K8-1463' and the male proprietary breeding line 'OB-11A-1'. The selection of 'Kakegawa S85' occurred in 2002, based on its flower colour and trailing growth habit. The variety has been maintained since 2002 through the use of vegetative shoot-tip cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Kakegawa S85' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on July 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except plant width where 5 plants were measured) on August 21, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S85'

	'Kakegawa S85'	'Sunbelkuho'*
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	10.1	15.5
std. deviation	1.85	1.65
<i>Sepal width (mm)</i>		
mean	2.0	3.8
std. deviation	0.82	0.63
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.4	2.6
std. deviation	0.28	0.52
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	3.5
std. deviation	0.27	0.16
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7A and 10C	closest to 4A

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S85' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelkuho' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S85' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelkuho' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Kakegawa S86'
Trade name:	Colorburst Pro Gold
Application number:	06-5409
Application date:	2006/03/31
Applicant:	Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Akinobu Ui, Shizuoka-ken, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S46' (Colorburst Yellow)

Summary: *The plants of 'Kakegawa S86' are narrower and more compact than those of 'Kakegawa S46'. 'Kakegawa S86' has shorter shoots and shorter leaf blades than 'Kakegawa S46'. The upper side of the corolla lobe of 'Kakegawa S86' has one colour while that of 'Kakegawa S46' has two. 'Kakegawa S86' is light yellow with a darker yellow mid-vein and secondary veins on the upper side of the corolla while 'Kakegawa S46' is mainly white with yellow at area of transition to corolla tube and light yellow secondary veins. The undulation of the corolla margins of 'Kakegawa S86' is medium to strong while it is weak to medium for 'Kakegawa S46'.*

Description:

PLANT: horizontal (very compact) growth habit, short to medium height, very small to small width

SHOOT: medium thickness, very short to short, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, narrow, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green colour on upper side

PETIOLE: short

SEPAL: short to medium length, medium width, elliptic and obovate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, short to medium pedicel length

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

COROLLA LOBE: weak conspicuousness of light yellow veins on upper side, light yellow on lower side, medium to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, yellow orange on inner side, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side
 ANTHHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Kakegawa S86’ originated from a cross conducted during 2002, in Kakegawa, Japan. The cross was between the female proprietary breeding line ‘S-24A-23’ and the male proprietary breeding line ‘1B-69B’. The initial selection of ‘Kakegawa S86’ was made in 2003 based on its flower colour and growth habit. The variety has been maintained since 2003 through the use of vegetative shoot-tip cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Kakegawa S86’ were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant height where 5 plants were measured) on July 3, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Kakegawa S86’

	‘Kakegawa S86’	‘Kakegawa S46’*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	15.1	26.7
std. deviation	3.16	3.43
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	3.5
std. deviation	0.31	0.38
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	10B-C with 9A mid-vein and secondary veins	155B with 9B at area of transition to corolla tube and 10D secondary veins
lower side	11B and 12D	8D

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: ‘Kakegawa S86’ (left) with reference variety ‘Kakegawa S46’ (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S86' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S46' (right)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Kirifu Compact Blue'

Summary: *The plants of 'Kirifu-24' are broader than those of 'Kirifu Compact Blue'. 'Kirifu-24' has longer shoots and pedicels than 'Kirifu Compact Blue'. The corolla of 'Kirifu-24' has a larger diameter than that of 'Kirifu Compact Blue'. The upper side of the corolla of 'Kirifu-24' is white with light blue violet tones while it is blue for 'Kirifu Compact Blue'. The lower side of the corolla of 'Kirifu-24' is lighter violet than that of 'Kirifu Compact Blue'.*

Description:

PLANT: spreading growth habit

SHOOT: very thin to thin, weak anthocyanin colouration at tip

LEAF BLADE: linear to narrow oblanceolate, obtuse to broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform

COROLLA: strong to very strong degree of lobing, one colour on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: white with light blue violet tones on upper side, purple green veins on upper side, weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, light blue violet and violet tones on lower side, strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: yellow with weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Kirifu-24' originated from a cross conducted during May 2001, in Tochigi, Japan. The cross was between the female parent 'Kirifu Compact Blue' and the male parent a *Calibrachoa pygmaea* plant. The initial selection of 'Kirifu-24' was made in September 2001 based on its plant growth habit, vigor, branching habit, time of flowering, sterility and tolerance to weather extremes. The variety has been maintained since October 2001 through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Kirifu-24' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 30, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Kirifu-24'

	'Kirifu-24'	'Kirifu Compact Blue'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	47.0	27.6
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	27.1	16.2
std. deviation	5.07	2.40
<i>Pediceal length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.4	0.7
std. deviation	0.39	0.25
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	1.4
std. deviation	0.09	0.08
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N155B with 85D tones	N78A-B
lower side	85D and N87D tones	N81D with N81B margins

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'Kirifu-24' (left) with reference variety 'Kirifu Compact Blue' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Kirifu-24' (left) with reference variety 'Kirifu Compact Blue' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunbelkusubu'
Trade name: Million Bells Trailing Blue Sky
Application number: 06-5524
Application date: 2006/07/06
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunbel-labu' (Million Bells Lavender) and 'KLEC03079' (MiniFamous Light Blue Evolution)

Summary: *The plants of 'Sunbelkusubu' are shorter than both reference varieties. 'Sunbelkusubu' has longer leaf blades than 'Sunbel-labu'. The sepals of 'Sunbelkusubu' are longer than those of 'Sunbel-labu'. 'Sunbelkusubu' has a larger corolla diameter than 'Sunbel-labu'. The main colour on the upper side of the corolla of 'Sunbelkusubu' is violet while it is light blue violet on 'Sunbel-labu'. 'Sunbelkusubu' has white secondary colour at area of transition to the corolla tube while it is violet for 'Sunbel-labu' and dark violet for 'KLEC03079'. The lower side of the corolla of 'Sunbelkusubu' is light blue violet while it is violet on 'KLEC03079'. The corolla tube of 'Sunbelkusubu' is longer than that of both reference varieties. 'Sunbelkusubu' has weaker conspicuousness of veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'Sunbel-labu' and 'KLEC03079'.*

Description:

PLANT: cascading growth habit, short to medium height, medium width

SHOOT: medium thickness, medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

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

PETIOLE: medium length

SEPAL: medium length and width, elliptic and rhombic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, medium pedicel length

COROLLA: medium to large diameter, weak degree of lobing, two colours on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: upper side is violet with white at area of transition to corolla tube, weakly conspicuous purple and red veins on upper side, light blue violet on lower side, medium to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long to very long, light yellow on inner side, very weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellowish white before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

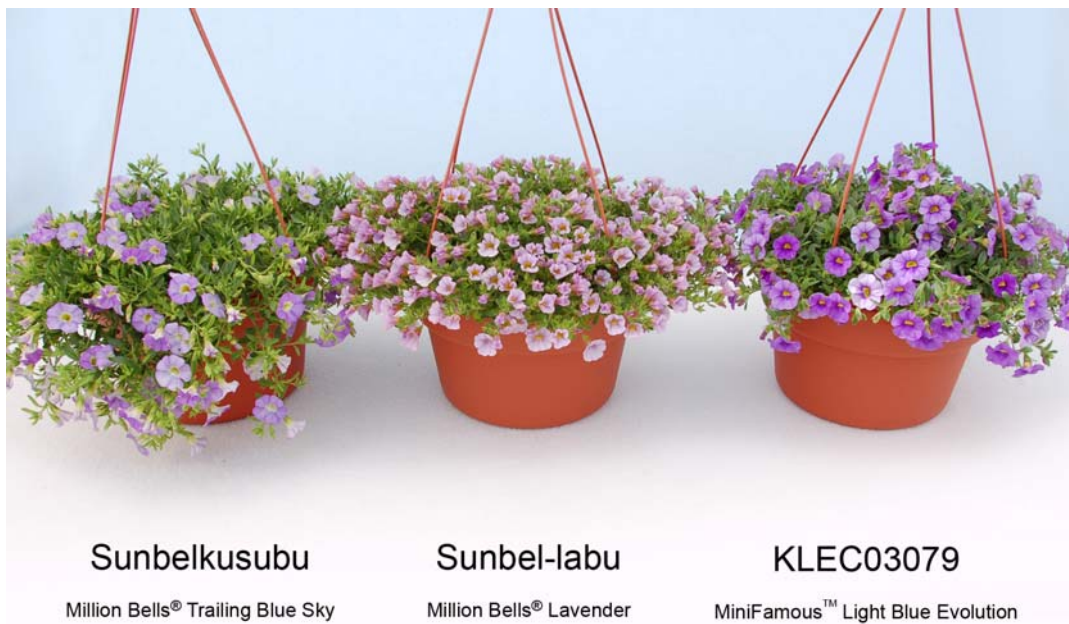
Origin and Breeding: ‘Sunbelkusubu’ originated from a cross between the female parent ‘9CL26’ and the male parent ‘9CL33’. The cross took place in April 2002, at the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. located in Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In September 2002, 50 seedlings were obtained and grown in greenhouse trials. ‘Sunbelkusubu’ was finally selected in September 2003 based on its flower colour and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Sunbelkusubu’ were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant height where 4 or 5 plants were measured) on June 29, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sunbelkusubu’

	‘Sunbelkusubu’	‘Sunbel-labu’*	‘KLEC03079’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	9.6	13.5	13.2
std. deviation	0.65	1.00	1.10
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.3	2.6	3.3
std. deviation	0.19	0.19	0.33
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>			
mean	13.8	10.2	12.5
std. deviation	1.32	0.92	1.35
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	18.3	14.1	14.9
std. deviation	0.95	0.88	1.37
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	2.9	2.2	3.0
std. deviation	0.25	0.20	0.41
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N82C with N82B along mid-vein	84D with 76B secondary veins	N87B-C
lower side	85D with 85C along crease	76B and 85D	N87D
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
upper side	155A	N82C-D	more purple than 86A

*reference varieties



Calibrachoa: 'Sunbelkusubu' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunbel-labu' (center) and 'KLEC03079' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Sunbelkusubu' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunbel-labu' (center) and 'KLEC03079' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunbelsafu'
Trade name: Million Bells Bush Purple
Application number: 06-5414
Application date: 2006/03/31
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'USCALI51' (Superbells Blue)

Summary: *The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the shoots of 'Sunbelsafu' is absent to very weak while it is medium on 'USCALI51'. 'Sunbelsafu' has anthocyanin present in the sepals while 'USCALI51' has none. The corolla of 'Sunbelsafu' has a smaller diameter than that of 'USCALI51'. The secondary veins on the upper side of the corolla of 'Sunbelsafu' are less conspicuous than those of 'USCALI51'. 'Sunbelsafu' has weak undulation of the corolla margin while 'USCALI51' has medium to strong undulation of the margin. The apex of the corolla lobes of 'Sunbelsafu' are broad acute while they are cuspidate and retuse for 'USCALI51'.*

Description:

PLANT: spreading/trailing to mounding growth habit, tall, broad to very broad
 SHOOT: medium thickness, medium to long, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

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

PETIOLE: medium length

SEPAL: short to medium length, narrow, rhombic, anthocyanin present

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, short pedicel length

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

COROLLA LOBE: upper side is violet with darker violet at area of transition to corolla tube, violet secondary veins and purple mid-vein on upper side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, violet on lower side, weak undulation of margin, broad acute apex

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, light yellow inner side, weak to moderate conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: cream colour before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunbelsafu' originated from a cross between the female parent 'V14' and the male parent 'P30'. The cross took place in April 2002, at the Omi R&D Centre of Suntory Flowers Ltd. located in Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. From this cross, 50 seedlings were selected in September 2002. The seedling designated as 'Sunbelsafu' was selected in September 2003 based on its flower colour and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunbelsafu' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each hanging basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except plant height where 5 plants were measured) on July 3, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunbelsafu'

	'Sunbelsafu'	'USCALI51'*
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	2.7	3.1
std. deviation	0.23	0.33

*reference variety



Calibrachoa: 'Sunbelsafu' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI51' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Sunbelsafu' (left) with reference variety 'USCALI51' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunbelsupu'
Trade name: Million Bells Terra Azul
Application number: 06-5526
Application date: 2006/07/06
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunbelsafu' (Million Bells Bush Purple) and 'Caltradabl' (Superbells Trailing Blue)

Summary: *The plants of 'Sunbelsupu' have a mounding to semi-upright growth habit while those of 'Sunbelsafu' are spreading/trailing to mounding and those of 'Caltradabl' are cascading. 'Sunbelsupu' is taller than both reference varieties. The upper side of the corolla of 'Sunbelsupu' is lighter violet than that of 'Sunbelsafu'. 'Sunbelsupu' has weaker conspicuousness of veins on the upper side of the corolla than 'Sunbelsafu' and 'Caltradabl'. The lower side of the corolla is violet with a white background for 'Sunbelsupu' while it is violet for 'Sunbelsafu' and light blue violet with blue violet secondary veins for 'Caltradabl'*

Description:

PLANT: mounding to semi-upright growth habit, very tall, broad

SHOOT: medium thickness, medium length, weak anthocyanin colouration at tips and pedicels only

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium width, elliptic and obovate, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side

PETIOLE: short

SEPAL: short to medium length, narrow, rhombic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, short pedicel length

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

COROLLA LOBE: violet with white background on upper and lower sides, dark violet at area of transition to corolla tube on upper side, weak conspicuousness of purple veins on upper side, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, yellow to yellow orange on inner side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunbelsupu' originated from a cross between the female parent '9L82' and the male parent '9L68'. The cross took place in April 2002, at the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. located in Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In September 2002, 50 seedlings were obtained and grown in greenhouse trials. 'Sunbelsupu' was selected in September 2003 based on flower colour and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunbelsupu' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except for plant height where 5 plants were measured) on July 7, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunbelsupu'

	'Sunbelsupu'	'Sunbelsafu'*	'Caltradabl'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	23.8	19.2	8.9
std. deviation	2.14	3.01	1.82

Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)

upper side	N82A-B with white background	N82A-B with 77A secondary veins	closest to N87B-C with N82A secondary veins
lower side	N81D with white background; N81 apex	N80C	85B with 83C secondary veins

*reference varieties



Sunbelsupu
Million Bells® Terra Viva

Sunbelsafu
Million Bells® Bush Purple

Caltradabl
Superbells® Trailing Blue

Calibrachoa: 'Sunbelsupu' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunbelsafu' (center) and 'Caltradabl' (right)



Sunbelsupu **Sunbelsafu** **Caltradabl**

Calibrachoa: 'Sunbelsupu' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunbelsafu' (center) and 'Caltradabl' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'USCALI214-1'
Trade name: Superbells Coral
Application number: 06-5383
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'KLEC02004' (MiniFamous Peach) and 'Kakegawa S69' (Colorburst Melon)

Summary: *The plants of 'USCALI214-1' are taller than those of both reference varieties. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the shoot is weak to moderate for 'USCALI214-1' while it is strong to very strong for 'Kakegawa S69' and very weak to weak for 'KLEC02004'. The main colour on the upper side of the corolla of 'USCALI214-1' is red pink with red secondary veins while for 'Kakegawa S69', it is light red pink with red pink near the mid-veins with orange red secondary veins and for 'KLEC02004', it is purple red along the margins fading to light red pink towards the base. The main colour on the lower side of the corolla lobe is light blue pink with purple red around the mid-veins for 'USCALI214-1' while for 'Kakegawa S69' it is light red pink with red pink around the mid-veins and for 'KLEC02004', it is blue pink around the mid-veins. 'USCALI214-1' has weak to medium undulation of the corolla margin while both reference varieties have medium to strong undulation of the corolla margin.*

Description:

PLANT: horizontal to semi-upright growth habit, tall, broad

SHOOT: medium to thick, long, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration

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

PETIOLE: medium length

SEPAL: short to medium length, narrow, lanceolate, anthocyanin present

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, medium pedicel length

COROLLA: small to medium diameter, medium degree of lobing, two colours on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: upper side is red pink with red at the transition to corolla tube, dark red mid-vein with red secondary veins on upper side, medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, light blue pink with purple red around mid veins on lower side, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, yellow orange on inner side, weak to medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'USCALI214-1' originated from a controlled cross between the female parent 'CJ03-98' and the male parent 'CJ03-110'. The cross took place on April 14, 2003 in Hikone, Shiga, Japan. The new Calibrachoa was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 4, 2004 in Gensingen, Germany and was then propagated by vegetative cuttings. 'USCALI214-1' was selected based on plant growth habit, heat tolerance, flower size and resistance to *Thielaviopsis*.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USCALI214-1' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each hanging basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except plant height where 5 plants were measured) on July 7, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USCALI214-1'

	'USCALI214-1'	'KLEC02004'*	'Kakegawa S69'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	19.9	10.4	13.6
std. deviation	2.70	1.19	2.07

Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)

upper side 52B with secondary veins close to 50A
 lower side 54D with 54B around mid-vein

41D with 48C close to mid-vein; 41C secondary veins
 49B with 49A around mid-vein

N57D along margins, fading to 38A towards base
 49C with 71D around mid-vein

*reference varieties



Calibrachoa: 'USCALI214-1' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEC02004' (center) and 'Kakegawa S69' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'USCALI214-1' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEC02004' (center) and 'Kakegawa S69' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'USCALI223-1'
Trade name: Superbells Tickled Pink
Application number: 06-5382
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: USCALI48 (Superbells Pink Kiss) and KLEC04088 (MiniFamous Dark Pink + Eye)

Summary: *The plants of 'USCALI223-1' are taller than those of 'KLEC04088'. 'USCALI223-1' has a larger corolla diameter than 'KLEC04088'. The secondary colour on the upper side of the corolla of 'USCALI223-1' is more prominent than that of 'USCALI48'. 'USCALI223-1' is white with purple secondary veining on the upper side of the corolla while 'KLEC04088' is blue pink. The lower side of the corolla on 'USCALI223-1' is white with violet around the veins and apex area while 'USCALI48' is only white and 'KLEC04088' is light blue pink with dark red/purple around the mid-veins. 'USCALI223-1' has purple veins while 'KLEC04088' has red veins. The undulation of the margin on the corolla lobes of 'USCALI223-1' is strong while it is medium for both reference varieties. 'USCALI223-1' has a longer corolla tube than both reference varieties. 'USCALI223-1' has weaker conspicuousness of veins on the inner side of the corolla than 'USCALI48' and 'KLEC04088'.*

Description:

PLANT: mounding growth habit, tall to very tall, medium to broad

SHOOT: medium thickness, medium length, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, narrow, elliptic and obovate, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side

PETIOLE: very short to short

SEPAL: medium to long, medium width, elliptic and rhombic, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnel form, short to medium pedicel length

COROLLA: large to very large diameter, medium degree of lobing, two colours on upper side

COROLLA LOBE: upper side is white with pink secondary veins and red purple changing to dark violet at area of transition to corolla tube, weak to medium conspicuous purple veins on upper side, white with violet around veins and apex area of lower side, strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long, light blue violet and yellow on inner side, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'USCALI223-1' originated from a controlled cross between the female parent 'CJ03-071' and the male parent 'CJ03-087'. The cross took place on April 16, 2003 in Hikone, Shiga, Japan. The new Calibrachoa was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 4, 2004 in Gensingen, Germany and was then propagated by vegetative cuttings. 'USCALI223-1' was selected based on a semi-upright growth habit, heat tolerance, flower size and resistance to *Thielaviopsis*.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USCALI223-1' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 1, 2007. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety (except plant height where 5 plants were measured) on July 6, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USCALI223-1'

	'USCALI223-1'	USCALI48*	KLEC04088*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	21.5	19.7	12.5
std. deviation	2.78	2.11	1.32

<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	3.3	3.0
std. deviation	0.21	0.18	0.20
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
upper side	white/N155B blended with N74D secondary veins	white/N155B blended with 75B-C secondary veins	73B with 73A veins
lower side	white with N78C-D around veins and apex areas	white/N155B	62B-C with close to 72A around mid-veins
<i>Secondary colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N74B-C transitioning to 79D at corolla tube	N74C transitioning to 86C-D at corolla tube	60B transitioning to 47A at corolla tube
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	17.7	15.0	13.7
std. deviation	1.06	1.12	0.82

*reference varieties



Calibrachoa: 'USCALI223-1' (left) with reference varieties 'USCALI48' (center) and 'KLEC04088' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'USCALI223-1' (left) with reference varieties 'USCALI48' (center) and 'KLEC04088' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CAMPANULA

CAMPANULA
(Campanula)

Proposed denomination: 'Camp Bule'
Trade name: Starina Bedding Bell
Application number: 06-5373
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Royal Wave', 'Blue Uniform' and 'Camp Trailbule' (Starina Basket Bell)

Summary: 'Camp Bule' has shorter plants than 'Royal Wave' and 'Blue Uniform' and shorter basal leaf blade than the three reference varieties. The pedicels of 'Camp Bule' are longer than those of 'Camp Trailbule' and shorter than those of 'Royal Wave' and 'Blue Uniform'. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is strong for 'Camp Bule' while it ranges from absent to very weak for the reference varieties. 'Camp Bule' has narrower leaf blades with sparser pubescence on the upper side than 'Camp Trailbule'. The position of the sepals relative to the flower is clasping for 'Camp Bule' while it is horizontal with incurving tips for the reference varieties. 'Camp Bule' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Blue Uniform' and 'Camp Trailbule'. The flower length for 'Camp Bule' is shorter than that of 'Blue Uniform' and longer than that of 'Royal Wave'.

Description:

PLANT: compact, bushy rounded growth habit
 STEM: sparse pubescence, medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

BASAL LEAF: deltoid, broad acute apex, cuneate and oblique base, serrate margin, weak undulation of margin
 LEAF BLADE: dark green on upper side, strong glossiness on upper side, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side

FLOWER: campanulate type

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

SEPAL: clasping in relation to the flower

COROLLA LOBE: medium to deep incisions between lobes, narrow acute apex, blue violet with darker blue violet tones on inner side, light violet blue on inner side of corolla tube, blue violet on outer side

Origin and Breeding: 'Camp Bule' was developed as part of a planned pedigree breeding program by the breeder, Pim Kaagman, of Goldsmith Seeds Europe B.V., in Andijk, The Netherlands. It originated from a cross between a *Campanula isophylla* line designated 'CR-37-2' as the female parent and an unnamed *Campanula cochlearifolia* plant as the male parent made in May 1995. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in February 1996. 'Camp Bule' was selected in July 1996 based on its' flower shape, flower size and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Camp Bule' were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants with the exception of 'Blue Uniform' were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 30, 2007. The plants of 'Blue Uniform' were grown from seed. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants from July 6 to 9, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Camp Bule'

	'Camp Bule'	'Royal Wave'*	'Blue Uniform'*	'Camp Trailbule'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean	22.5	35.3	29.3	20.9
std. deviation	1.74	4.03	1.88	1.71

<i>Basal leaf blade length (mm)</i>					
mean	20.8	28.0	28.4	44.0	
std. deviation	1.32	1.70	1.26	2.91	
<i>Basal leaf blade width (mm)</i>					
mean	13.7	18.9	19.8	33.9	
std. deviation	2.06	1.66	1.03	2.02	
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>					
mean	1.1	2.3	3.0	3.4	
std. deviation	0.18	0.35	0.32	0.60	
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>					
mean	1.6	3.4	4.1	0.5	
std. deviation	0.28	0.88	0.51	0.12	
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>					
mean	2.6	2.7	3.9	3.9	
std. deviation	0.08	0.18	0.22	0.24	
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>					
mean	2.0	1.5	2.7	1.6	
std. deviation	0.18	0.11	0.27	0.35	
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>					
main colour on inner side	N88B with N89D tones	N87A with 93B margin	N87A	93B fading towards base	
secondary colour on inner side	97D	91C-D	91D	N/A	
outer side	N88B	-	N87B	93B-C	

*reference varieties



Campanula: 'Camp Bule' (left) with reference varieties 'Blue Uniform' (centre) and 'Royal Wave' (right)



Campanula: 'Camp Bule' (left) with reference varieties 'Blue Uniform' (centre) and 'Royal Wave' (right)



Campanula: 'Camp Bule' (left) with reference variety 'Camp Trailbule' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Camp Inbule'
Trade name: Starina Blue Star
Application number: 06-5370
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: ‘Stella Blue’, ‘Blue Uniform’ and ‘Camp Trailbule’ (Starina Basket Bell)

Summary: ‘Camp Inbule’ has taller plants than ‘Stella Blue’ and ‘Camp Trailbule’. The stems of ‘Camp Inbule’ have denser pubescence than those of ‘Stella Blue’ and ‘Blue Uniform’. The flowers of ‘Camp Inbule’ are larger in diameter and shorter than those of ‘Blue Uniform’ and ‘Camp Trailbule’. The flowers of ‘Camp Inbule’ have a deeper sinus between the corolla lobes than those of ‘Blue Uniform’. The shape of the corolla lobe apex is obtuse for ‘Camp Inbule’ while it is broad acute for ‘Blue Uniform’ and narrow acute for ‘Camp Trailbule’.

Description:

PLANT: bushy rounded growth habit

STEM: medium to dense pubescence, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

BASAL LEAF: ovate to cordate, narrow to broad acute apex, cordate base, serrate margin, very weak to weak undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE: medium green on upper side, absent or very weak glossiness on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side

FLOWER: campanulate type

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration, moderate pubescence on lower side

SEPAL: semi-erect in relation to flower

COROLLA LOBE: deep incisions between lobes, obtuse apex, blue violet with violet tones on inner side, blue violet on outer side

Origin and Breeding: ‘Camp Inbule’ was developed as part of a planned pedigree breeding program by the breeder, Pim Kaagman, of Goldsmith Seeds Europe B.V., in Andijk, The Netherlands. It originated from a cross between the female parent designated ‘CP-13-2’ and the male parent designated ‘CW-122-1’ made in February 2001. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in August 2001 and a single plant, ‘Camp Inbule’, was selected in January 2002 based on its’ early flowering time, quantity of flowers and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Camp Inbule’ were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants with the exception of ‘Stella Blue’ and ‘Blue Uniform’ were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 30, 2007. The plants of ‘Stella Blue’ and ‘Blue Uniform’ were grown from seed. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants from July 26 to August 1, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Camp Inbule’

	‘Camp Inbule’	‘Stella Blue’*	‘Blue Uniform’*	‘Camp Trailbule’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean	32.8	17.3	29.3	20.9
std. deviation	3.73	1.07	1.88	1.71
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>				
mean	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.9
std. deviation	0.29	0.14	0.22	0.24
<i>Flower length (cm)</i>				
mean	0.8	1.5	2.7	1.6
std. deviation	0.15	0.37	0.27	0.35

*reference varieties



Campanula: 'Camp Inbule' (left) with reference varieties 'Stella Blue' (centre) and 'Blue Uniform' (right)



Campanula: 'Camp Inbule' (left) with reference varieties 'Stella Blue' (centre) and 'Blue Uniform' (right)



Campanula: 'Camp Inbule' (left) with reference variety 'Camp Trailbule' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Camp Trailbule'
Trade name:	Starina Basket Bell
Application number:	06-5372
Application date:	2006/03/21
Applicant:	Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Camp Inbule' (Starina Blue Star), 'Stella Blue' and 'Blue Uniform'

Summary: *The plants of 'Camp Trailbule' are larger than those of 'Stella Blue' and shorter than those of 'Camp Inbule' and 'Blue Uniform'. 'Camp Trailbule' has denser pubescence of the stem and upper side of the leaf blade than 'Stella Blue' and 'Blue Uniform'. 'Camp Trailbule' has a larger basal leaf blade than 'Camp Inbule' and 'Blue Uniform'. 'Camp Trailbule' has a shorter pedicel than 'Blue Uniform' and a smaller corolla diameter than 'Camp Inbule' and 'Stella Blue'. The position of the sepals relative to the flower is horizontal with incurving tips for 'Camp Trailbule' while it is semi-erect for 'Camp Inbule' and clasping to semi-erect for 'Stella Blue'. The inner side of the corolla for 'Camp Trailbule' is violet blue fading towards the base while it is lighter blue violet with violet tones for 'Camp Inbule', lighter blue violet fading towards the base for 'Stella Blue' and violet with light violet blue at the base of the corolla tube for 'Blue Uniform'.*

Description:

PLANT: bushy rounded growth habit

STEM: medium to dense pubescence, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

BASAL LEAF: ovate to cordate, narrow to broad acute apex, truncate and cordate base, serrate margin, very weak to weak undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE: medium green on upper side, absent or very weak glossiness on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side

FLOWER: campanulate type

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration, very sparse pubescence

SEPAL: horizontal with incurving tips in relation to the flower

COROLLA LOBE: deep incisions between lobes, narrow acute apex, violet blue fading towards base on inner side, violet blue on outer side

Origin and Breeding: ‘Camp Trailbule’ was developed as part of a planned pedigree breeding program by the breeder, Pim Kaagman, of Goldsmith Seeds Europe B.V., in Andijk, The Netherlands. It originated from a cross between a *Campanula isophylla* line designated ‘CD-20-1’ as the female parent and an unnamed *Campanula fragilis* plant as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in August 1999. ‘Camp Trailbule’ was selected in January 2000 based on its’ flower colour, flower form and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Camp Trailbule’ were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants with the exception of ‘Stella Blue’ and ‘Blue Uniform’ were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 30, 2007. The plants of ‘Stella Blue’ and ‘Blue Uniform’ were grown from seed. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants from July 6 to 9, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Camp Trailbule’

	‘Camp Trailbule’	‘Camp Inbule’*	‘Stella Blue’*	‘Blue Uniform’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean	20.9	32.8	17.3	29.3
std. deviation	1.71	3.73	1.07	1.88
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>				
mean	35.6	35.2	25.4	36.0
std. deviation	4.14	3.25	2.97	2.85
<i>Basal leaf blade length (mm)</i>				
mean	44.0	25.2	37.1	28.4
std. deviation	2.91	2.94	4.38	1.26
<i>Basal leaf blade width (mm)</i>				
mean	33.9	23.3	30.6	19.8
std. deviation	2.02	2.31	3.66	1.03
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>				
mean	0.5	0.7	0.7	4.1
std. deviation	0.12	0.18	0.14	0.51
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>				
mean	3.9	4.5	4.3	3.9
std. deviation	0.24	0.29	0.14	0.22
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>				
main colour on inner side	93B fading towards base	N88B with N87B tones	N88B fading to N88D towards base	N87A
secondary colour on inner side	N/A	N/A	N/A	91D
outer side	93B-C	N88C	90D	N87B
*reference varieties				



Campanula: 'Camp Trailbule' (left) with reference varieties 'Stella Blue' (centre) and 'Blue Uniform' (right)



Campanula: 'Camp Trailbule' (left) with reference varieties 'Stella Blue' (centre) and 'Blue Uniform' (right)



Campanula: 'Camp Trailbule' (left) with reference variety 'Camp Inbule' (right)

Campanula
(*Campanula isophylla*)

Proposed denomination: 'Camp Bulewhit'
Trade name: Starina Bicolor Star
Application number: 06-5371
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Royal Wave', 'Stella Blue' and 'Camp Trailbule' (Starina Basket Bell)

Summary: 'Camp Bulewhit' has larger plants than 'Stella Blue' and taller plants than 'Camp Trailbule'. The stems and upper side of the leaves of 'Camp Bulewhit' are less pubescent than those of 'Camp Trailbule'. The basal leaves of 'Camp Bulewhit' are larger than those of 'Royal Wave' and have stronger undulation of the margin than those of all the reference varieties. In relation to the flower, the sepals of 'Camp Bulewhit' are clasping while those of 'Royal Wave' and 'Camp Trailbule' are horizontal with incurving tips. The flowers of 'Camp Bulewhit' are larger in diameter with a deeper sinus between the corolla lobes than those of 'Royal Wave'. The inner side of the flowers of 'Camp Bulewhit' is violet blue with white on the inner side of the corolla tube whereas for 'Royal Wave', it is darker violet with darker violet blue margin and light blue violet on the inner side of the corolla tube and for 'Stella Blue' and 'Camp Trailbule', it is darker blue violet fading towards the base of the corolla lobes.

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit

STEM: sparse pubescence, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

BASAL LEAF: ovate to cordate, narrow to broad acute apex, cordate base, serrate margin, moderate undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE: medium to dark green on upper side, very weak glossiness on upper side, medium dense pubescence on upper side

FLOWER: campanulate type

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

SEPAL: clasping in relation to flower

COROLLA LOBE: deep incisions between lobes, narrow acute apex, violet blue on inner side, white on inner side of corolla tube, light violet blue on outer side

Origin and Breeding: 'Camp Bulewhit' was developed as part of a planned pedigree breeding program by the breeder, Pim Kaagman, of Goldsmith Seeds Europe B.V., in Andijk, The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in February 2001 between a *Campanula isophylla* selection with bi-coloured flowers designated 'CL-136-1' as the female parent and another *Campanula isophylla* selection with white flowers designated 'CL-34-1' as the male parent. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in August 2001. 'Camp Bulewhit' was selected in January 2002 based on its' flower colour, flower form and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Camp Bulewhit' were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants with the exception of 'Stella Blue' were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 30, 2007. The plants of 'Stella Blue' were grown from seed. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants from July 28 to August 1, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Camp Bulewhit'

	'Camp Bulewhit'	'Royal Wave'*	'Stella Blue'*	'Camp Trailbule'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean	28.1	35.3	17.3	20.9
std. deviation	1.67	4.03	1.07	1.71

<i>Plant width (cm)</i>				
mean	38.5	38.0	25.4	35.6
std. deviation	2.19	4.92	2.97	4.14
<i>Basal leaf blade length (mm)</i>				
mean	36.9	28.0	37.1	44.0
std. deviation	3.67	1.70	4.38	2.91
<i>Basal leaf blade width (mm)</i>				
mean	34.1	18.9	30.6	33.9
std. deviation	3.11	1.66	3.66	2.02
<i>Corolla diameter (cm)</i>				
mean	4.4	2.7	4.3	3.9
std. deviation	0.41	0.18	0.14	0.24
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>				
main colour on inner	92A	N87A with 93B margin	N88B fading to N88D towards base	93B fading towards base
secondary colour on inner side	whiter than 155D	91C-D	N/A	N/A
outer side	92C-D	-	90D	93B-C

*reference varieties



Campanula: 'Camp Bulewhit' (left) with reference variety 'Camp Trailbule' (right)



Campanula: 'Camp Bulewhit' (left) with reference variety 'Camp Trailbule' (right)



Campanula: 'Camp Bulewhit' (left) with reference varieties 'Royal Wave' (centre) and 'Stella Blue' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Camp Whit'
Trade name: Starina White Star
Application number: 06-5369
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: ‘Stella White’ and ‘White Uniform’

Summary: ‘Camp Whit’ has larger plants than ‘Stella White’ and shorter plants than ‘White Uniform’. Pubescence of the stems of ‘Camp Whit’ is moderate to dense while it is very sparse for ‘White Uniform’. ‘Camp Whit’ has longer basal leaves, weaker undulation of the leaf blade margins than ‘White Uniform’. The sepals of ‘Camp Whit’ are clasping to semi-erect while they are semi-erect with upward curving tips for ‘Stella White’ and curving downwards for ‘White Uniform’. ‘Camp Whit’ has a shorter pedicel than ‘White Uniform’. The incision between the corolla lobes is deep for ‘Camp Whit’ while it is shallow to medium deep for ‘White Uniform’.

Description:

PLANT: bushy rounded growth habit

STEM: medium to dense pubescence, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

BASAL LEAF: deltoid to cordate, narrow acute apex, truncate and cordate base, dentate margin, weak to moderate undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE: medium to dark green on upper side, very weak glossiness on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side

FLOWER: campanulate type

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration, very sparse pubescence along margin

SEPAL: clasping to semi-erect in relation to flower

COROLLA LOBE: deep incisions between lobes, white on inner and outer sides

Origin and Breeding: ‘Camp Whit’ was developed as part of a planned pedigree breeding program by the breeder, Pim Kaagman, of Goldsmith Seeds Europe B.V., in Andijk, The Netherlands. It originated from a cross between a *Campanula isophylla* selection designated ‘CW-128-1’ as the female parent and another *Campanula isophylla* selection designated ‘CR-2-1’ as the male parent made in February 2000. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in August 2000 and a single plant, ‘Camp Whit’, was selected in January 2002 based on its’ early flowering time, quantity of flowers and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Camp Whit’ were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. The plants of ‘Camp Whit’ were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 30, 2007. The plants of ‘Stella White’ and ‘Uniform White’ were grown from seed. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants from July 28 to August 1, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Camp Whit’

	‘Camp Whit’	‘Stella White’*	‘White Uniform’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	22.2	16.7	38.5
std. deviation	2.55	1.93	3.45
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	37.8	24.9	39.5
std. deviation	3.37	3.58	6.58
<i>Basal leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	38.9	32.1	25.7
std. deviation	1.85	3.98	2.26
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.3	1.2	6.0
std. deviation	0.25	0.16	0.91

*reference varieties



Campanula: 'Camp Whit' (left) with reference varieties 'Stella White' (centre) and 'White Uniform' (right)



Campanula: 'Camp Whit' (left) with reference varieties 'Stella White' (centre) and 'White Uniform' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CANOLA

CANOLA
(Brassica napus)

Proposed denomination: '34-65'
Application number: 04-4454
Application date: 2004/10/27
Applicant: Monsanto Canada Inc., Listowel, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Zenon Lisieczko
Monsanto Canada Inc., Listowel, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Surpass 400' and '34-55'

Summary: '34-65' has a smaller cotyledon than 'Surpass 400'. The leaf margin of '34-65' is sharp while it is undulating to rounded in 'Surpass 400'. The silique and beak of '34-65' is longer than 'Surpass 400'. '34-65' has a slightly longer beak than '34-55'. '34-65' matures slightly earlier than 'Surpass 400' and '34-55'. '34-65' is resistant to glyphosate herbicides while 'Surpass 400' is not.

Description:

PLANT: open pollinated spring type, short to medium height at maturity, resistant to glyphosate herbicides

COTYLEDON: medium width

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

FLOWERS: yellow

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

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: trace erucic acid and very low glucosinolates

Origin and Breeding: '34-65' was developed by Monsanto Canada Inc. in Listowel, Ontario. The variety originates from a cross made in 1996. Segregating generations were selected for oil content, standability and yield. Each generation was sprayed with "Roundup". At the F5 generation, one plant was selected from which '34-65' originated. Experimental designation was PR9040.

Tests and Trials: Test and trials were conducted during the summers of 2004 and 2006 at the Elora Research Station, of the University of Guelph, Elora, Ontario. Plots consisted of 4 rows per variety spaced 20 centimetres apart with a row length of 6 meters. There were two replicates arranged in a RCB design.

Comparison table for '34-65'

	'34-65'	'Surpass 400'*	'34-55'*
<i>Cotyledon width (mm)</i>			
mean	22.68	24.60	22.13
std. deviation (LSD=0.9564)	2.51	2.39	3.02
significance		p<0.01	ns

<i>Silique length (mm)</i>			
mean	66.56	59.03	62.65
std. deviation (LSD=2.3570)	8.73	6.65	8.54
significance		p<0.01	p<0.01
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>			
mean	11.66	8.83	10.47
std. deviation (LSD=0.7551)	3.22	1.69	2.57
significance		p<0.01	p<0.01
<i>Days to maturity</i>			
mean	100	104	103

Means are based on a two year average of 40 plant parts for cotyledon measurements and 60 plant parts for silique, beak and pedicel characteristics. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

*reference varieties

ns= not significant

Proposed denomination: '74P00LL'
Application number: 06-5258
Application date: 2006/03/07
Applicant: University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Bonis & Company Limited, Lindsay, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Laima Kott
 University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Invigor 2663' and 'OAC Hurricane'

Summary: '74P00LL' has a smaller leaf than 'Invigor 2663'. '74P00LL' has more leaf lobes than 'OAC Hurricane'. The silique of '74P00LL' is shorter than 'Invigor 2663' but longer than 'OAC Hurricane'. '74P00LL' has a shorter beak than 'Invigor 2663'. The pedicel of '74P00LL' is shorter than 'Invigor 2663'. '74P00LL' has a shorter plant height than 'Invigor 2663'. '74P00LL' is resistant to glufosinate herbicides while 'OAC Hurricane' is not.

Description:

PLANT: open pollinated spring type, very short to short height at maturity, resistant to glufosinate herbicides

COTYLEDON: medium width

LEAF: medium green, medium number of lobes, rounded to sharp margin, shallow to medium depth dentations, short length, narrow width

FLOWERS: yellow

SILIQUE: very short to short, very short beak, very short to short pedicel

SEED: black

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: fair to good resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: low erucic acid and glucosinolates

Origin and Breeding: '74P00LL' was developed by the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario by crossing 'OAC Hurricane' with a Liberty source in September of 2000. The F1 generation was screened for the appropriate herbicide resistance and backcrossed cyclically to 'OAC Hurricane' until the BC3 generation in December of 2001. The BC3's were then used to produce doubled haploids from April 2002 to January 2003. BC937-104LL was selected from amongst 44 other doubled haploid lines.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the summers of 2006 and 2007 at the Elora Research Station, of the University of Guelph, Elora, Ontario. Plots consisted of 4 rows per variety spaced 20 centimetres apart with a row length of 6 meters. There were two replicates arranged in an RCB design.

Comparison table for '74P00LL'

	'74P00LL'	'Invigor 2663'*	'OAC Hurricane'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	17.435	21.72	18.75
std. deviation (LSD=1.0469)	2.58	2.16	2.3
significance		p<0.01	ns
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	9.6	11.2	9.87
std. deviation (LSD=0.5733)	1.34	1.26	1.17
significance		p<0.01	ns
<i>Silique length (mm)</i>			
mean	56.58	62.64	52.71
std. deviation (LSD=2.4608)	6.25	8.23	7.41
significance		p<0.01	p<0.01
<i>Beak length (mm)</i>			
mean	6.13	7.66	5.52
std. deviation (LSD=0.5746)	1.36	1.63	1.34
significance		p<0.01	ns
<i>Pedicle length (mm)</i>			
mean	14.00	20.34	14.53
std. deviation (LSD=1.5174)	3.89	6.03	3.31
significance		p<0.01	ns

Means are based on a two year average of 30 plant parts for leaf measurements and 60 plant parts for silique, beak and pedicle characteristics. Differences are significant at the 2% probability level based on LSD values.

*reference varieties

ns= not significant



BC937-104LL



Invigor 2663



Hurricane

Canola: '74P00LL' (BC937-104LL) (left) with reference varieties 'Invigor 2663' (centre) and 'OAC Hurricane' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CHERRY

CHERRY (*Prunus avium*)

Proposed denomination: 'Rivedel'
Application number: 00-2128
Application date: 2000/02/22
Applicant: Pepinieres et Roseraies Georges Delbard SA, Commentry, France
Agent in Canada: ROBIC, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Paul Argot, Rive De Gier, France

Varieties used for comparison: 'Burlat', 'Santina' and 'Sumnue'

Summary: *'Rivedel' is a non-self fertile, sweet cherry variety which has an elliptical leaf blade shape while 'Santina' has an elongated leaf blade and 'Sumnue' has a broad obovate leaf blade. 'Rivedel' has a longer leaf blade than 'Sumnue'. 'Rivedel' has deep, biserrate leaf margins while 'Burlat' has deep serrate margins, 'Santina' has medium depth bicrenate margins and 'Sumnue' has shallow bicrenate margins. 'Rivedel' has a shorter petiole length than 'Burlat' and longer petiole than 'Sumnue'. 'Rivedel' has a longer pedicel length than 'Burlat' and 'Santina'. 'Rivedel' has a larger fruit size than 'Burlat'. 'Rivedel' has kidney shaped fruit while 'Burlat' has flat round fruit and 'Sumnue' has slightly compressed kidney shaped fruit. The profile of the fruit in lateral view is flattened for 'Rivedel', rounded for 'Burlat', and obovate for 'Santina' and 'Sumnue'. 'Rivedel' has wine red coloured fruit skin while the reference varieties have mahogany to black fruit skin. 'Rivedel' has a less prominent suture than 'Burlat' and 'Sumnue'. The fruit juice is red for 'Rivedel' and dark red - purple for the reference varieties. 'Rivedel' has lower fruit acidity and is more susceptible to rain induced cracking of the skin than the reference varieties. 'Rivedel' has a longer fruit stalk than 'Burlat' and 'Santina' and a thinner stalk than the reference varieties.*

Description:

TREE: normal type, medium vigour, upright growth habit, medium crown density
ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: weak anthocyanin colouration, erect attitude, medium thickness, medium to long internode, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium number of lenticels, very few or no flower buds
VEGETATIVE BUD: medium in size, conical, slightly held out from shoot, medium sized bud support
CURRENT YEAR'S SHOOT: absent or very sparse pubescence, very weak anthocyanin at tip

LEAF: horizontal to oblique downwards attitude, elliptical shape, acute angle at tip, rounded base, acuminate apex, concave in profile, absent or very weak pubescence on lower side

UPPER SIDE OF LEAF BLADE: medium green, weak anthocyanin colouration, weak glossiness, yellow before leaf fall

LEAF BLADE MARGIN: biserrate, deep indentations

PETIOLE: anthocyanin present

NECTARIES: usually two, red, kidney shaped

FLOWER: sparse flowering density, borne in clusters, single type, white bud

PEDICEL: thin, absent or very sparse pubescence

PETAL: absent or very low frequency of flowers with extra petals, small in size, broad elliptical shape, margins not touching, white

ANTHER: yellow before dehiscence, pollen present

PISTIL: normal, no supplementary pistil, no pubescence on ovary

FRUIT: large, kidney shaped, flattened in lateral view, largest diameter towards middle, flat apex, low prominence of suture

FRUIT SKIN: wine red colour, medium number of light coloured medium sized dots, high to very high susceptibility to rain-induced cracking

FRUIT JUICE: red colour

FRUIT FLESH: black red to black in colour, intermediate to firm, low acidity, medium sweetness, medium to strong juiciness

FRUIT STALK: thin

STONE: semi-adherent to flesh, large size, small to medium size relative to fruit, intermediate between spherical and elongate in lateral view, round in front and basal view, symmetrical, medium keel development in lateral view

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS: low fruiting precocity, leaf bud burst at same time as flowering, moderately early flowering, not self-fertile, very early fruit maturity, low fruit setting

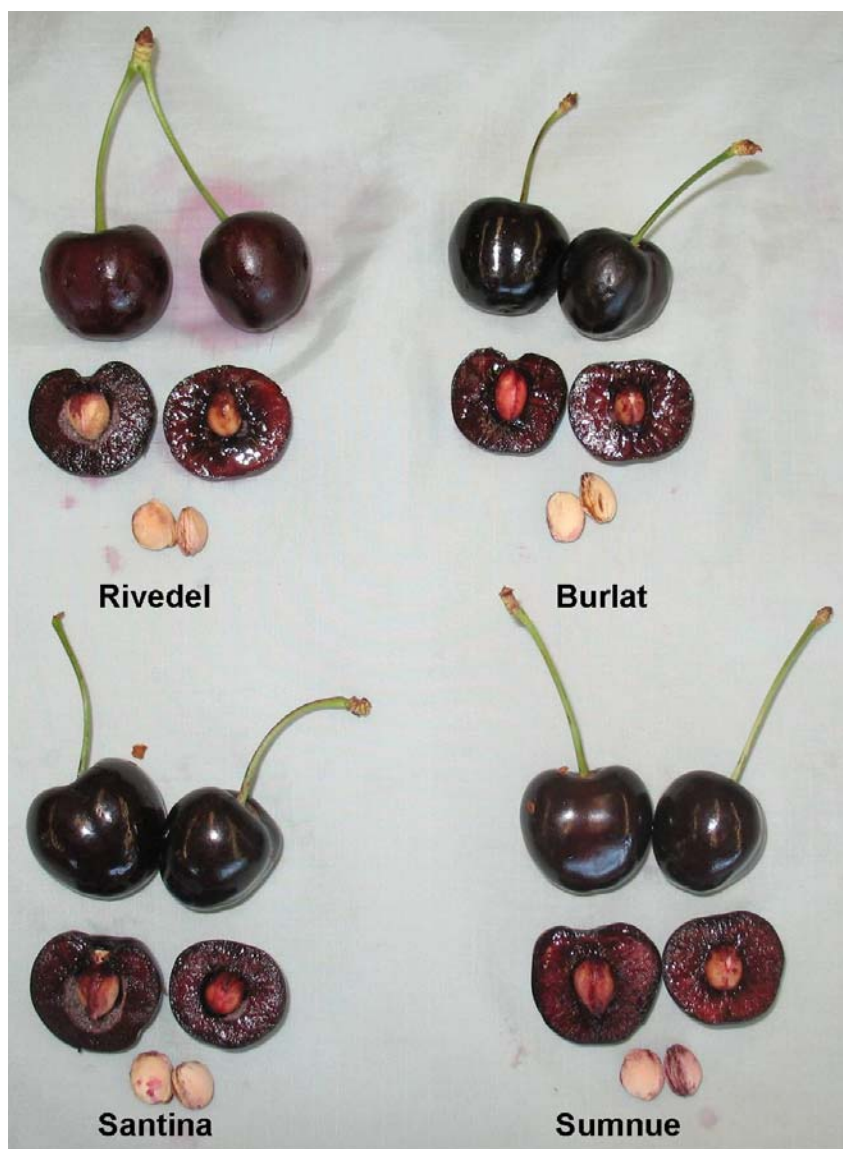
Origin and Breeding: 'Rivedel' was discovered by the breeder, Paul Argot, in France in 1981. The applicant obtained this variety from the breeder in 1988 and made observations on it up to 1993 in Malicorne, France. Criteria used to select this variety were flowering date, harvest date, fruit colour, fruit size, fruit firmness and yield.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Rivedel' were conducted at the Pacific Agriculture Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, B.C. from 2004 to 2006. The candidate variety and three reference varieties were planted in close proximity in test blocks located in fields 4, 10 and 13. The trials consisted of 4 trees per variety, grafted onto 'Mazzard' rootstock. Measured observations were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

Comparison table for 'Rivedel'

	'Rivedel'	'Burlat'*	'Santina**	'Sumnue**
<i>Leaf blade length (mm)</i>				
mean	184.58	176.71	174.00	148.50
std. deviation	22.10	18.58	10.49	24.21
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>				
mean	37.76	48.02	36.84	24.63
std. deviation	3.90	6.93	4.42	4.56
<i>Pediceal length (mm)</i>				
mean	25.17	21.05	26.39	22.01
std. deviation	3.59	3.67	3.96	3.78
<i>Fruit stalk length (mm)</i>				
mean	48.00	42.67	44.17	46.56
std. deviation	4.13	4.09	6.77	4.77

*reference varieties



Cherry: 'Rivedel' (top left) with reference varieties 'Burlat' (top right), 'Santina' (bottom left) and 'Sumnue' (bottom right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CHRYSOCEPHALUM

CHRYSOCEPHALUM
(Chrysocephalum apiculatum)

Proposed denomination: 'Flochrora'
Trade name: Flambe Orange
Application number: 06-5431
Application date: 2006/04/13
Applicant: Floreta Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Floreta Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Flochryel' (Flambe Yellow) and 'Desert Flame'

Summary: 'Flochrora' differs from the reference varieties mainly by plant height and width, density of foliage, flower head height and bract and disc colour. 'Flochrora' is taller and wider than the reference varieties. The foliage is less dense for 'Flochrora' than the reference varieties. 'Flochrora' has a shorter flower head height than the reference varieties. The bract colour of 'Flochrora' is a slightly darker yellow than 'Flochryel'. The disc colour after dehiscence for 'Flochrora' is more orange than the reference varieties which are a yellow orange.

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to spreading growth habit, medium dense foliage

STEM: thin, moderately sericeous, long appressed hairs

LEAF: spatulate shape, rounded and cuspidate apex, attenuate base, medium green, medium pubescence on upper and lower sides (tomentose), absent or very weak anthocyanin on upper and lower sides

FLOWER: compound corymb inflorescence type, yellow bract before dehiscence, orange disc after dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Flochrora' is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Dr. Kerry Veianne Bunker, in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia. 'Flochrora' originated from a cross conducted between the proprietary seedling identified as 02-036 as the female parent and the proprietary seedling identified as 02-037 as the male parent in September 2001. This variety was selected from the progeny of the above-stated cross for criteria based on compact plant habit, flower quantity and a long flowering period. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in January 2002 at Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 9, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Flochrora'

	'Flochrora'	'Flochryel**	'Desert Flame**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	28.8	24.8	21.0
std. deviation	1.81	2.25	2.58
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	56.6	48.7	38.6
std. deviation	5.82	4.42	2.67
<i>Flower head height (mm)</i>			
mean	6.3	7.4	7.5
std. deviation	0.48	0.52	0.53

<i>Bract colour (RHS)</i> before dehiscence	9A	5A	9A
<i>Disc colour (RHS)</i> after dehiscence	25B	14A	23A
*reference varieties			



Chrysocephalum: 'Flochrora' (left) with reference varieties 'Desert Flame' (centre) and 'Flochryel' (right)



Chrysocephalum: 'Flochrora' (left) with reference varieties 'Desert Flame' (centre) and 'Flochryel' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Flochryel'
Trade name: Flambe Yellow
Application number: 06-5432
Application date: 2006/04/13
Applicant: Floreta Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Floreta Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Flochrora' (Flambe Orange) and 'Desert Flame'

Summary: 'Flochryel' differs from the reference varieties mainly by plant height and width, density of foliage, flower head height and bract and disc colour. 'Flochryel' is taller and wider than 'Desert Flame' and shorter and narrower than 'Flochrora'. The foliage is less dense for 'Flochryel' than for 'Desert Flame' and denser than 'Flochrora'. 'Flochryel' has a taller flower head height than 'Flochrora'. The bract colour of 'Flochryel' is a lighter yellow than the reference varieties. The disc colour of 'Flochryel' is yellow orange while it is orange for 'Flochrora'.

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to spreading growth habit, medium to dense foliage

STEM: thin, very densely sericeous, long appressed hairs

LEAF: spatulate shape, rounded and cuspidate apex, attenuate base, dark green, medium pubescence on upper and lower sides (tomentose), absent or very weak anthocyanin on upper and lower sides

FLOWER: compound corymb inflorescence type, yellow bract before dehiscence, yellow orange disc after dehiscence

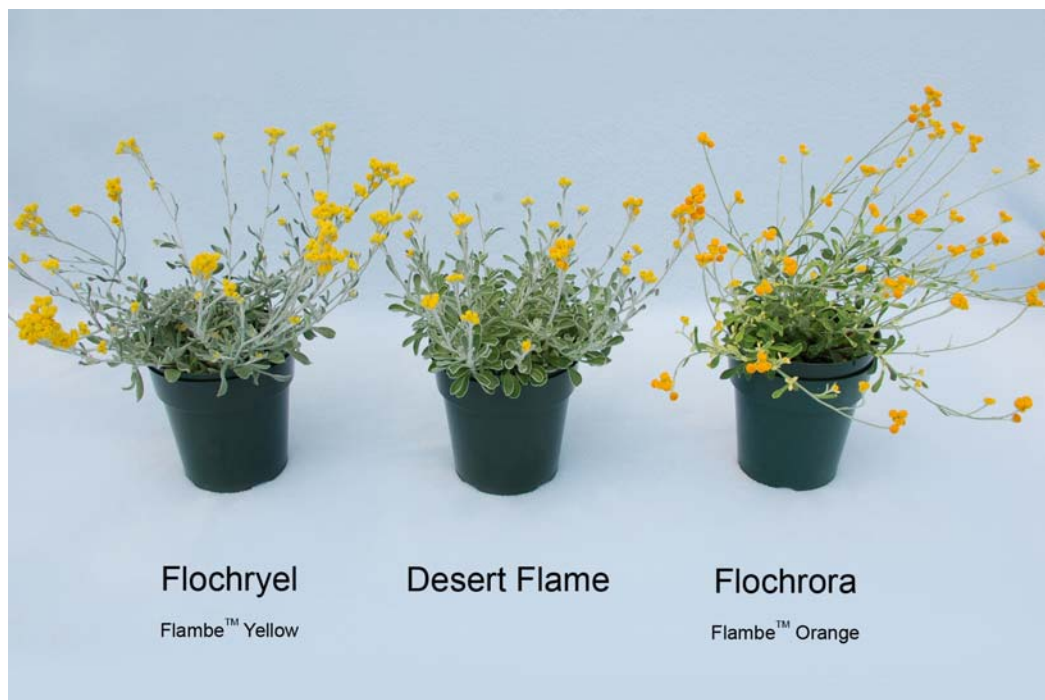
Origin and Breeding: 'Flochryel' is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Dr. Kerry Veianne Bunker, in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia. 'Flochryel' originated from a cross conducted between the proprietary seedling identified as 02-104 as the female parent and the proprietary seedling identified as 02-083 as the male parent. This variety was selected from the progeny of the above-stated cross for criteria based on compact plant habit, short internodes, dense silver foliage, large flower size and a long flowering period. Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in January 2002 at Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 9, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

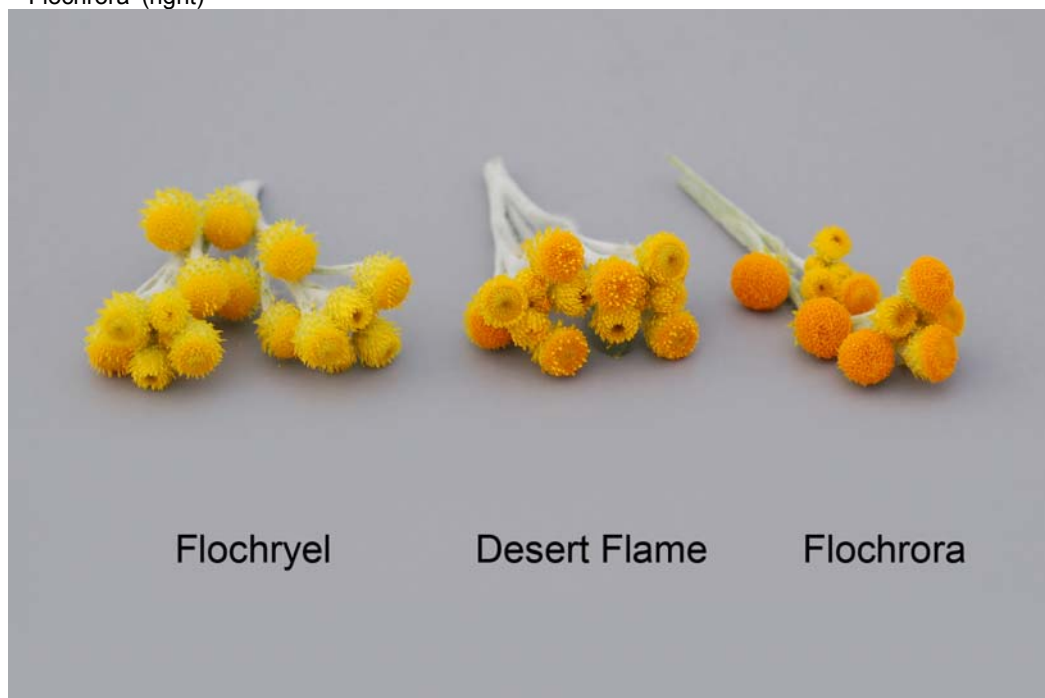
Comparison table for 'Flochryel'

	'Flochryel'	'Flochrora'*	'Desert Flame'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	24.8	28.8	21.0
std. deviation	2.25	1.81	2.58
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	48.7	56.6	38.6
std. deviation	4.42	5.82	2.67
<i>Flower head height (mm)</i>			
mean	7.4	6.3	7.5
std. deviation	0.52	0.48	0.53
<i>Bract colour (RHS)</i>			
before dehiscence	5A	9A	9A
<i>Disc colour (RHS)</i>			
after dehiscence	14A	25B	23A

*reference varieties



Chrysocephalum: 'Flochryel' (left) with reference varieties 'Desert Flame' (centre) and 'Flochrora' (right)



Chrysocephalum: 'Flochryel' (left) with reference varieties 'Desert Flame' (centre) and 'Flochrora' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CLEOME

CLEOME (*Cleome*)

Proposed denomination: 'Inncleosr'
Trade name: Senorita Rosalita
Application number: 06-5439
Application date: 2006/04/21
Applicant: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Linde Armstrong'

Summary: *'Inncleosr' differs mainly from the reference variety by plant height, pubescence on the leaf, petiole length, inflorescence length, flower width, petal size, stamen length and filament colour. 'Inncleosr' is much taller than 'Linde Armstrong'. The pubescence on the lower side of the leaflet is medium to dense for 'Inncleosr' while it is absent or very sparse for 'Linde Armstrong'. 'Inncleosr' has a longer petiole and inflorescence than the reference variety. The flower is wider and the petals are larger for 'Inncleosr' than the reference variety. 'Inncleosr' has a shorter stamen than 'Linde Armstrong'. The filament colour is purple-red for 'Inncleosr' while it is light purple for 'Linde Armstrong'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, sparse density of foliage

STEM: edged and slightly striate, light to medium green, strong anthocyanin at the leaf nodes, dense but very short pubescence

LEAF: compound, three or five leaflets, narrow elliptic, acuminate apex, attenuate base, entire margin, medium green, strong anthocyanin on petiolule on upper side, weak to medium anthocyanin on petiolule on lower side, sparse to medium pubescence on upper side, medium to dense pubescence on lower side

PETIOLE: weak anthocyanin

INFLORESCENCE: terminal racemes

PEDICEL: dark purple

PETAL: slightly ovate to elliptic, violet fading to light blue violet with a darker violet spot

STYLE: dark purple

STIGMA: black-purple

FILAMENT: purple-red

ANTHER: green yellow before dehiscence

POD: excellent retention, brown green

Origin and Breeding: 'Inncleosr' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Silvia Hofmann, an employee of InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG., Gensingen, Germany. 'Inncleosr' originated from a cross conducted in the summer of 2002 in Gensingen, Germany, between the female parent, 'Linda Armstrong', and the male parent an unnamed pink cleome seedling. This variety was selected in the spring of 2003 for criteria based on flower form and colour, continuous flowering from spring to fall, and good weather tolerance (rain and wind). Asexual reproduction by vegetative cuttings was first conducted in 2003 in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Inncleosr'

	'Inncleosr'	'Linde Armstrong'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	59.1	35.6
std. deviation	4.07	3.57
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.8	4.8
std. deviation	0.94	0.89
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>		
mean	17.1	6.7
std. deviation	2.11	3.49
<i>Flower width (mm)</i>		
mean	31.2	21.2
std. deviation	1.29	1.93
<i>Petal length (mm)</i>		
mean	16.8	9.9
std. deviation	0.92	0.57
<i>Petal width (mm)</i>		
mean	7.6	4.6
std. deviation	0.70	0.52
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>		
fully opened	N78C with a spot of N78B on the tip	N74C
aging	N78D fading to 84D	N78D
secondary colour	fading to 84D at base	white at base

*reference variety



Cleome: 'Inncleosr' (left) with reference variety 'Linde Armstrong' (right)



Cleome: 'Inncleosr' (left) with reference variety 'Linde Armstrong' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

COLEUS

COLEUS
(Solenostemon)

Proposed denomination: 'Gages Shadow'
Application number: 06-5333
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: Cheryl, David, Gage and Robert Baker, Mentone, Alabama, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Cheryl, David, Gage and Robert Baker, Mentone, Alabama, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balmagnilla' (Magilla Vanilla)

Summary: *The plants of 'Gage's Shadow' are taller with weaker branching than those of 'Balmagnilla'. The stems of 'Gage's Shadow' are dark purple with very strong anthocyanin colouration while those of 'Balmagnilla' are light green with broad red purple streaks and medium to strong anthocyanin. 'Gage's Shadow' has longer leaves than 'Balmagnilla'. The upper side of the leaf blade for 'Gage's Shadow' is brown purple with the occasional, bright purple spot and dark green on and around the secondary veins while for 'Balmagnilla', it is brown green with light yellow on and around the basal part of the mid-rib and secondary veins. The lower side of the leaf blade is dark brown purple with violet on the veins for 'Gage's Shadow' whereas for 'Balmagnilla', it is brown green with light yellow on and around the apical part of the mid-rib and dark violet on the basal part of the mid-rib and basal secondary veins.*

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated annual type, upright bushy growth habit, weak to moderate degree of branching
STEM: dark purple, very strong anthocyanin colouration, very short and dense pubescence, thick, edged surface (square in cross-section)

LEAF: arranged opposite to each other along stem, simple type

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acuminate or acute apex, cuneate base, crenate margin, medium depth of incisions of margin, sparse to medium density of stiff / bristle-like pubescence on upper side, medium density on veins only on lower side, variegation present, upper side is brown purple with occasional bright purple spot and dark green on and around the secondary veins (amount of green around secondary veins increases with age), lower side is dark brown purple with violet on the veins

PETIOLE: strong anthocyanin colouration

Origin and Breeding: 'Gage's Shadow' was developed by Cheryl, David, Gage and Robert Baker. It originated from an open pollinated cross between the Coleus variety 'Felix' as the female parent and the Perilla variety 'Magilla' as the male parent. The cross took place in Mentone, Alabama, USA in spring 2001. The selection of 'Gage's Shadow' was based on its foliage size and appearance, dense plant habit, good branching and tolerance to heat.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Gage's Shadow' were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 8, 2007. Most observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on July 7, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Gages Shadow'

	'Gages Shadow'	'Balmagnilla'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	79.9	58.6
std. deviation	4.49	4.62
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	14.5	10.6
std. deviation	0.96	0.92

Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)

interveinal area	closest to N77A with 187A tones and occasional spot of N74A	more green than 146B
mid-rib & secondary veins	143A on and around secondary veins (increasing in amount with age)	closest to 4D on and around mid-rib and basal secondary veins

Colour of lower side of leaf blade (RHS)

interveinal area	darker than N77A	more green than 147C
veins	N77B	4D on and around apical part of mid-rib with N79B on basal part of mid-rib and basal secondary veins

*reference variety



Coleus: 'Gage's Shadow' (left) with reference variety 'Balmagnilla' (right)



Gage's Shadow

Balmagnilla

Coleus: 'Gage's Shadow' (left) with reference variety 'Balmagnilla' (right)



Gage's Shadow

Balmagnilla

Coleus: 'Gage's Shadow' (left) with reference variety 'Balmagnilla' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CONEFLOWER

CONEFLOWER
(Echinacea purpurea)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Alba'

Summary: *The plants of 'Coconut Lime' are taller with thinner, lighter green stems and smaller leaves than those of 'Alba'. 'Coconut Lime' has a smaller flower diameter and shorter ray florets than 'Alba'. The upper side of the ray florets of 'Coconut Lime' is white to light yellow with a yellowish green apex while it is white for 'Alba'. The disc florets of 'Coconut Lime' are petaloid while those of 'Alba' are not.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, basal branching habit (no lateral branching)

STEM: medium thickness, round in cross-section, light green, dense pubescence, strigose type pubescence, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: alternate arrangement along stem, lanceolate, acuminate apex, attenuate and cuneate base, sparsely serrate margin, weak to sometimes moderate undulation of margin, dark green on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side, no glossiness on upper side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side, petiole present on leaves in lower part of plant (upper leaves are sessile)

PEDUNCLE: absent to weak waviness

CALYX: dark green, reflexed sepals

FLOWER: anemone type

RAY FLORET: attitude of longitudinal axis is downward, weakly reflexed tip, dentate tip (3 teeth), upper side is white to light yellow with yellow green tip, lower side is yellow green with light yellow stripes running lengthwise along keels

DISC FLORET: light yellow green with greener base

Origin and Breeding: 'Coconut Lime' is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Arie Blom, in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in July 2004 in Ijsselstein, The Netherlands, between two unknown *Echinacea purpurea* seedlings. 'Coconut Lime' was selected by the breeder in Zuidwolde, The Netherlands in July 2005 based on its' flower form, flower colour and abundance of flowers.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Coconut Lime' were conducted during the summer of 2007 in a poly-house at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted in 15 cm pots on March 23, 2007 and transplanted into 7.5 litre containers on May 23, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Coconut Lime'

	'Coconut Lime'	'Alba'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	44.7	35.4
std. deviation	4.46	4.59

<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	8.2	13.9
std. deviation	0.59	1.67
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	6.7
std. deviation	0.41	0.72
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.2	9.4
std. deviation	0.69	0.82
<i>Ray floret length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.4	4.6
std. deviation	0.27	0.25
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	155A with 7D and 145C tip	whiter than 157D
lower side	closest to 154C with 4D running lengthwise along keels	155B and 145B
<i>Colour of disc floret(RHS)</i>		
	150D with 154D base	152C with 144A base
*reference variety		



Coneflower: 'Coconut Lime' (left) with reference variety 'Alba' (right)



Coneflower: 'Coconut Lime' (left) with reference variety 'Alba' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Pink Double Delight'
Application number: 06-5587
Application date: 2006/10/03
Applicant: Maatschap Holtmaat, KB Zuidwolde, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Arie Blom, AR Vleuten, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Razzmatazz'

Summary: *'Pink Double Delight' has shorter plants and narrower leaves than 'Razzmatazz'. Pubescence on the upper side of the leaves is moderate for 'Pink Double Delight' while it is dense for 'Razzmatazz'. The flowers of 'Pink Double Delight' are shorter and have a smaller diameter disc than those of 'Razzmatazz'. The upper side of the ray florets of 'Pink Double Delight' is bright purple red with brownish blue pink streaks while for 'Razzmatazz', it is lighter purple red with dark purple red streaks.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, basal branching habit (no lateral branching)

STEM: medium thickness, round in cross-section, yellow green, sparse pubescence, strigose type pubescence, moderate anthocyanin colouration in randomly dispersed flecks

LEAF: alternate arrangement along stem, medium sized at the base of the plant, lanceolate, acuminate apex, cuneate and rounded base, entire or sparsely serrate margin, weak to moderate undulation of margin, medium green on upper side, medium dense pubescence on upper side, no glossiness on upper side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side, petiole present

PEDUNCLE: medium waviness

CALYX: light green, medium to strongly reflexed sepals

FLOWER: anemone type

RAY FLORET: attitude of longitudinal axis is straight to downward with age, weakly reflexed tip, dentate tip (3 teeth), upper side is bright purple red with brownish blue pink streaks, lower side is purple red with blue pink streaks

DISC FLORET: purple red with lighter base and white streaks

Origin and Breeding: 'Pink Double Delight' is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Arie Blom, in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in July 2003 in Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands, between the proprietary selection designated 'Ec 201-01' as the female parent and another proprietary selection designated 'Ec 202-01' as the male parent. 'Pink Double Delight' was selected by the breeder in Ijsselstein, The Netherlands in July 2004 based on its flower form, good branching and abundance of flowers.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Pink Double Delight' were conducted during the summer of 2007 in a poly-house at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted in 15 cm pots on March 23, 2007 and transplanted into 7.5 litre containers on May 23, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on July 5, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Pink Double Delight'

	'Pink Double Delight'	'Razzmatazz'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	54.6	74.5
std. deviation	4.25	8.34
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.8	4.1
std. deviation	0.40	0.79
<i>Flower height (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	6.0
std. deviation	0.66	0.60
<i>Disc diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	4.3	5.8
std. deviation	0.30	0.41
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N57C with 186C-D streaks	N57D fading towards base with 186D streaks
lower side	59D with 63C streaks	59D with 63C streaks
<i>Colour of disc floret(RHS)</i>		
	58C fading towards base with N155C streaks	N57C fading towards base with N155C streaks
*reference variety		



Pink Double Delight

Razzmatazz

Coneflower: 'Pink Double Delight' (left) with reference variety 'Razzmatazz' (right)



Pink Double Delight

Razzmatazz

Coneflower: 'Pink Double Delight' (left) with reference variety 'Razzmatazz' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

COREOPSIS

COREOPSIS
(Coreopsis)

Proposed denomination: 'RP1'
Application number: 07-5802
Application date: 2007/03/28
Applicant: The Ivy Farm, Locustville, Virginia, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc., Canby, Oregon, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Limerock Dream'

Summary: *The coreopsis variety 'RP1' has a very compact, mounding growth habit, compared with the reference variety 'Limerock Dream' which has an upright, open habit and significantly taller plants. 'RP1' has shorter leaves and smaller flower head diameter than 'Limerock Dream'. The ray florets of 'RP1' are short and have a yellow secondary colour at the base whereas the ray florets of 'Limerock Dream' are longer and have no secondary colour.*

Description:

PLANT: mounding, compact habit, dense branching

STEM: medium to dark green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence, very thin, smooth

LEAF BLADE: linear, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, very sparse pubescence (only along margins on upper and lower side), very weak glaucosity, dark green upper side, medium to dark green lower side, no petiole

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

FLOWER HEAD: erect, small diameter, few ray florets (8)

RAY FLORET: open to touching, weak longitudinal curvature, three lobed at apex, no recurvature at tip, absent or very sparse pubescence on lower side, obovate shape, brown purple with yellow at base, fading to all yellow

DISC: present, small

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'RP1' is the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder in Canby, Oregon. The new variety originated as a whole plant tissue-culture mutation of the Coreopsis variety 'Rum Punch'. The mutation was discovered by the breeder in February, 2006. The new variety 'RP1' was selected based on its extremely low, compact habit, excellent vigour and numerous, small, copper-coloured, daisy-like flowers.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'RP1' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 6.4cm pots and transplanted into 11.4cm pots on May 28, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 14, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'RP1'

	'RP1'	'Limerock Dream'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	13.5	31.5
std. deviation	1.28	2.52
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	4.9
std. deviation	0.57	0.61

Flower diameter (cm)

mean	1.7	3.6
std. deviation	0.16	0.36

Ray floret length (cm)

mean	0.7	1.5
std. deviation	0.07	0.26

Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)

fully open	185B to 184C with 4A at base	163B/14B with streaks of 60B
aged	4A with faded tones of 164C	3A

Colour of lower side of ray floret (RHS)

main colour	174D to 181C	162B with streaks of 185D at apex
secondary colour	4B at base	n/a

*reference variety



Coreopsis: 'RP1' (left) with reference variety 'Limerock Dream' (right)



Coreopsis: 'RP1' (left) with reference variety 'Limerock Dream' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'RP4'
Application number: 07-5803
Application date: 2007/03/28
Applicant: The Ivy Farm, Locustville, Virginia, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc., Canby, Oregon, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Rum Punch' and 'RP5'

Summary: *The coreopsis variety 'RP4' has longer leaf blades than the reference varieties 'Rum Punch' and 'RP5'. The main difference between 'RP4' and the reference varieties is flower colour. 'RP4' also has a mixture of ray floret types, with numerous flowers on each plant that have tubular ray florets, whereas 'Rum Punch' and 'RP5' do not have tubular shaped ray florets.*

Description:

PLANT: upright habit, medium to dense branching

STEM: dark green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence, thin, smooth

LEAF BLADE: linear, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence, very weak glaucosity, dark green upper side, medium green lower side, no petiole

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, very sparse pubescence

FLOWER HEAD: erect, small diameter, few ray florets (8)

RAY FLORET: very open to touching, slightly incurving, obovate and some tubular type, emarginate to dentate apex, yellow with brown red overlay, sparse pubescence on lower side

DISC: present

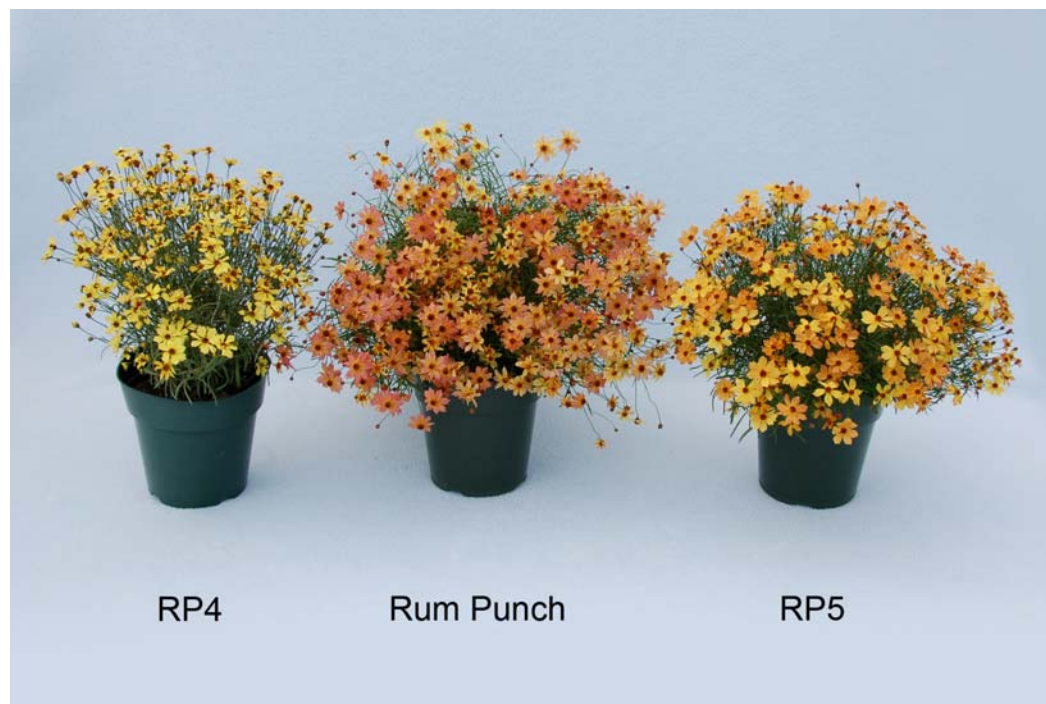
Origin and Breeding: The variety 'RP4' is the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder in Canby, Oregon. The new variety originated as a whole plant tissue-culture mutation of the Coreopsis variety 'Rum Punch'. The mutation was discovered by the breeder in February, 2006. The new variety 'RP4' was selected based on its low, mounding habit, excellent vigour and unique, rusty yellow, daisy-like flowers.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘RP4’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 6.4cm pots and transplanted into 11.4cm pots on May 28, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 14, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

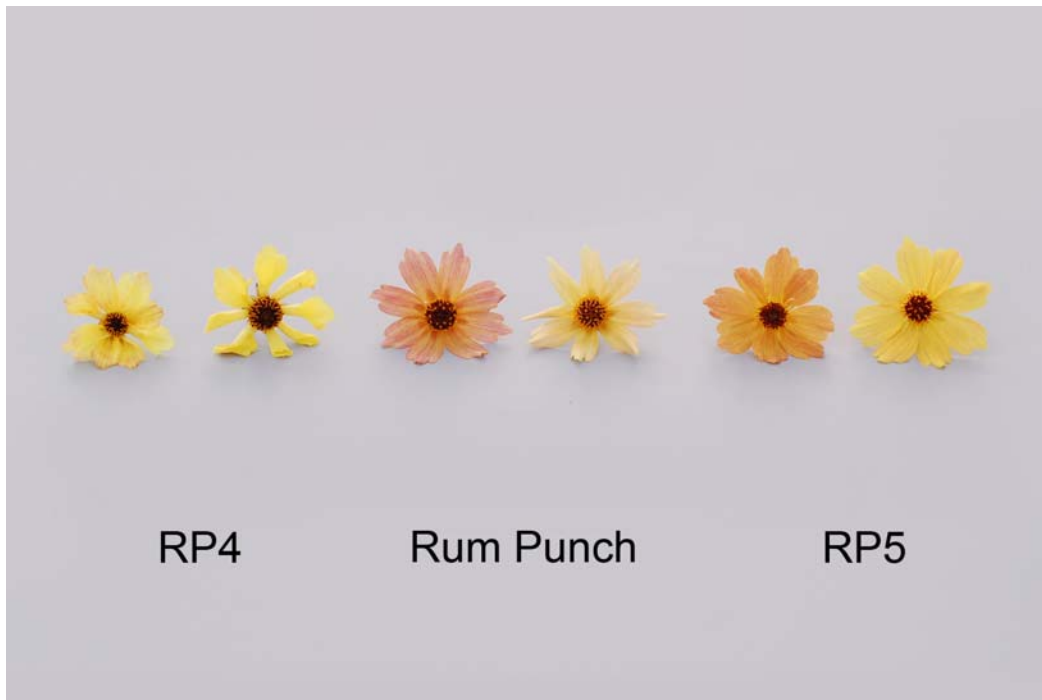
Comparison table for ‘RP4’

	‘RP4’	‘Rum Punch’*	‘RP5’*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.0	3.6	3.7
std. deviation	0.42	0.26	0.48
<i>Diameter of flower head (cm)</i>			
mean	3.3	3.7	2.8
std. deviation	0.27	0.22	0.27
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
upper side	3A with 179A/180B at apex	163B/14B with streaks of 60B	N163B with 180B/179B (12A/14B at base)
lower side	5C-D with 180D at apex	161B with streaks of 170C	164C with streaks of 182D

*reference varieties



Coreopsis: ‘RP4’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Rum Punch’ (centre) and ‘RP5’ (right)



Coreopsis: 'RP4' (left) with reference varieties 'Rum Punch' (centre) and 'RP5' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'RP5'
Application number: 07-5804
Application date: 2007/03/28
Applicant: The Ivy Farm, Locustville, Virginia, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc., Canby, Oregon, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Rum Punch' and 'RP4'

Summary: *The variety 'RP5' has a more bushy plant growth habit but shorter leaf blades than the variety 'RP4'. The main difference between 'RP5' and both references 'RP4' and 'Rum Punch' is flower colour. The flower heads of 'RP5' are also smaller in diameter than the flower heads of 'Rum Punch'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy habit, dense branching

STEM: dark green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence, very thin, smooth

LEAF BLADE: linear, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence, very weak glaucosity, medium green upper side, medium green lower side, no petiole

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

FLOWER HEAD: erect, small diameter, few ray florets (8)

RAY FLORET: open to touching, weak to medium reflexing, obovate, three lobed apex, weakly recurved tip, orange brown with brown red overlay, yellow at base

DISC: present

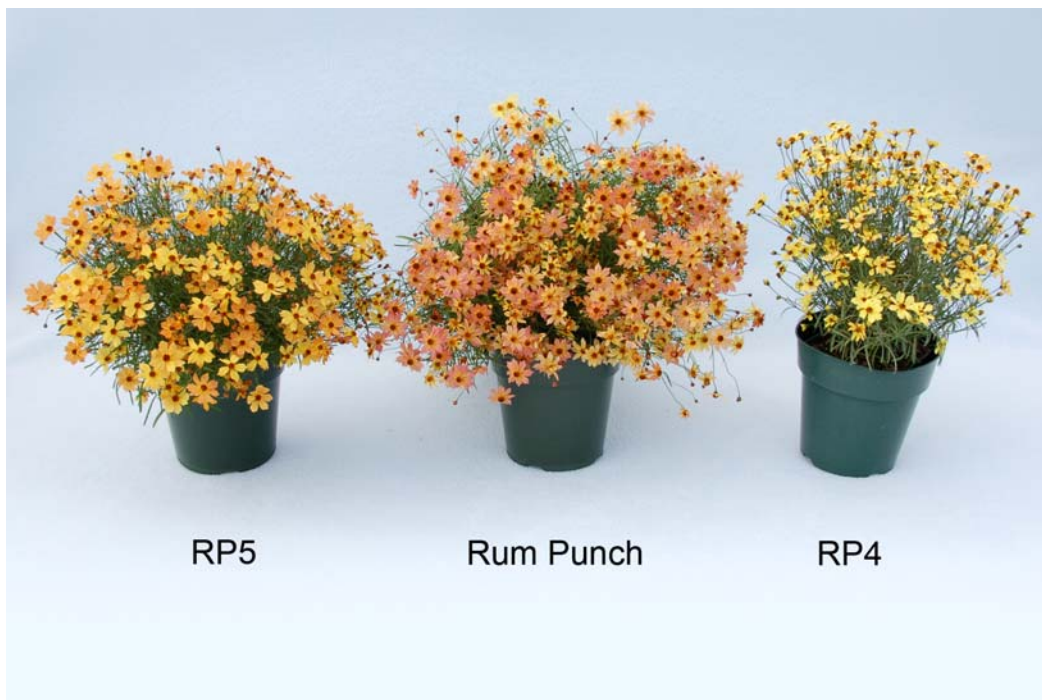
Origin and Breeding: The variety 'RP5' is the product of a planned breeding program developed by the breeder in Canby, Oregon. The new variety originated as a whole plant tissue-culture mutation of the Coreopsis variety 'Rum Punch'. The mutation was discovered by the breeder in February, 2006. The new variety 'RP5' was selected based on its low, mounding habit, excellent vigour and unique, rusty orange, daisy-like flowers.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'RP5' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 6.4cm pots and transplanted into 11.4cm pots on May 28, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 14, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'RP5'

	'RP5'	'Rum Punch'*	'RP4'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.7	3.6	5.0
std. deviation	0.48	0.26	0.42
<i>Diameter of flower head (cm)</i>			
mean	2.8	3.7	3.3
std. deviation	0.27	0.22	0.27
<i>Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
newly open	N163B and 180B/179B (12A/14B at base)	163B/14B with streaks of 60B	3A
fully open	163B and 167A (12A at base)	163B/14B with streaks of 60B	3A with 179A/180B
<i>Colour of lower side of ray floret (RHS)</i>			
fully open	164C with streaks of 182D	161B with streaks of 170C	5C-D with 180D at apex

*reference varieties



Coreopsis: 'RP5' (left) with reference varieties 'Rum Punch' (centre) and 'RP4' (right)



Coreopsis: 'RP5' (left) with reference varieties 'Rum Punch' (centre) and 'RP4' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Rum Punch'
Application number: 07-5801
Application date: 2007/03/28
Applicant: The Ivy Farm, Locustville, Virginia, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: The Ivy Farm, Locustville, Virginia, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Limerock Dream'

Summary: *The plants of the variety 'Rum Punch' have an upright, bushy growth habit, whereas 'Limerock Dream' plants are upright but with a very open habit. 'Rum Punch' has narrower plants than 'Limerock Dream'. There is a moderate amount of anthocyanin colouration on the stem nodes of 'Rum Punch', compared with 'Limerock Dream' which has very weak or no stem anthocyanin. The upper side of the ray floret of 'Rum Punch' has moderate pubescence in longitudinal stripes, while 'Limerock Dream' has very sparse or no pubescence on the ray floret.*

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy, very dense branching

STEM: medium green, medium anthocyanin colouration (at nodes), very sparse pubescence, thin, smooth

LEAF BLADE: linear, acute apex, attenuate base, entire margin, very sparse pubescence (only along margins on upper and lower side), very weak glaucosity, medium green, no petiole

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

FLOWER HEAD: erect, few ray florets (8)

RAY FLORET: touching, weak longitudinal curvature, three lobed at apex, no recurvature at tip, medium pubescence on lower side (in longitudinal stripes), obovate shape, light yellow brown to yellow with purple red streaks, fading to yellow

DISC: present

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Rum Punch' was discovered in the summer of 2003, as a chance seedling in a container nursery garden in Locustville, Virginia. The new variety was selected based on criteria for flower colour, compact mounding habit, free flowering and excellent vigour. The origin of the seedling was unknown.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Rum Punch' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 6.4cm pots and transplanted into 11.4cm pots on May 28, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 14, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Rum Punch'

	'Rum Punch'	'Limerock Dream' *
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	27.7	45.0
std. deviation	1.91	5.70
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.6	4.9
std. deviation	0.26	0.61
<i>Colour of ray floret (RHS)</i>		
upper side	163B/14B with streaks of 60B	163B/14B with streaks of 60B
lower side	161B with streaks of 170C	162B with streaks of 185D at apex

*reference variety



Rum Punch

Limerock Dream

Coreopsis: 'Rum Punch' (left) with reference variety 'Limerock Dream' (right)



Rum Punch

Limerock Dream

Coreopsis: 'Rum Punch' (left) with reference variety 'Limerock Dream' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

FOXGLOVE

FOXGLOVE
(Digitalis)

Proposed denomination: 'Spice Island'
Application number: 05-5125
Application date: 2005/11/14
Applicant: Heather Wilson, Stroud, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Heather Wilson, Stroud, Gloucestershire, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: species *Digitalis grandiflora*

Summary: 'Spice Island' has fewer primary shoots than the species *D. grandiflora*. The plant of 'Spice Island' has more secondary branching than the species *D. grandiflora*. 'Spice Island' has stronger anthocyanin colouration of the stem than the species *D. grandiflora*. The leaf of 'Spice Island' is a darker green than the species *D. grandiflora*. 'Spice Island' has stronger anthocyanin colouration on the calyx than the species *D. grandiflora*. The corolla of 'Spice Island' is slightly longer than the species *D. grandiflora*. The flower of 'Spice Island' is more of a yellow brown colour compared to the yellow colour of the species *D. grandiflora*.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium amount of secondary branching, strong anthocyanin colouration of stem base and nodes, dense pubescence on lateral branches

LEAF: arranged alternately, lanceolate shape, acuminate tip, serrulate margin, cuneate base, dark green colour of upper surface, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, no lobing, no petiole

FLOWER: raceme type, light to medium green calyx, strong anthocyanin colouration on calyx

COROLLA: campanulate form, lower lobe white (RHS 155A) with yellow brown to light yellow brown (RHS 163A-B) netting/veins, upper lobe yellow (RHS 9B) with yellow brown to light yellow brown (RHS 163A-B) netting/veins, lateral lobe yellow orange (RHS 14B) with yellow brown to light yellow brown (RHS 163A-B) netting/veins, dorsal surface of corolla tube light yellow brown (RHS 161B) with yellow brown (RHS 164B) netting/veins and brown (RHS 172B) base, strong conspicuousness of veins on inner corolla, moderate density of long hairs on inner surface, strong pubescence on outer surface, anthers yellow after dehiscence

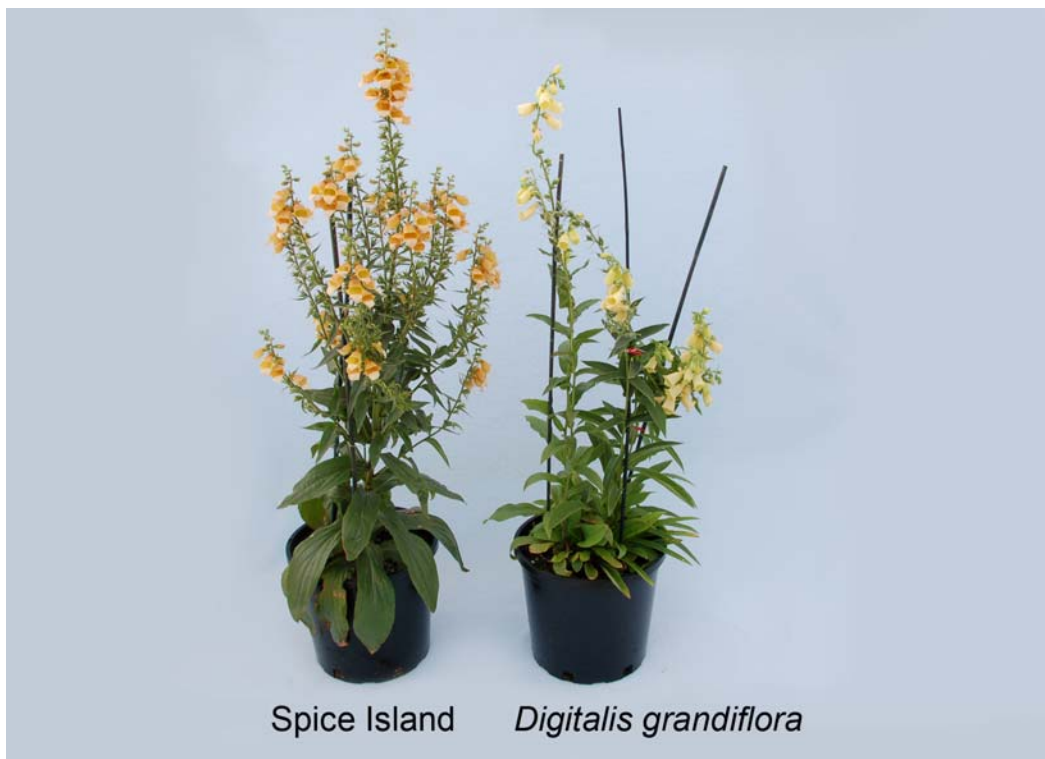
Origin and Breeding: 'Spice Island' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Heather Wilson, in Stroud, Gloucestershire, UK. It originated from a cross made in 1995 between the female parent, *D. lanata* x *D. grandiflora* variety 'John Innes Tetra' and the male parent, an unnamed selection of *D. laevigata*. The new variety was discovered and selected in August 1998 in Stroud, Gloucestershire, UK as a single flowering plant based on its upright and sturdy plant habit, short internodes, long flower racemes, and numerous closely spaced flowers.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a poly house during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 20 cm pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. Colour measurements were made using RHS Colour Chart 2001.

Comparison table for 'Spice Island'

	'Spice Island'	species <i>Digitalis grandiflora</i> *
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.2	3.5
std. deviation	0.33	0.20

*reference variety



Foxglove: 'Spice Island' (left) with species *Digitalis grandiflora* (right)



Foxglove: 'Spice Island' (left) with species *Digitalis grandiflora* (right)



Foxglove: 'Spice Island' (left) with species *Digitalis grandiflora* (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

IMPATIENS

IMPATIENS
(Impatiens)

Proposed denomination: 'SAKIMP005'
Trade name: SunPatiens Spreading Variegated Salmon
Application number: 07-5805
Application date: 2007/03/28
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Sakata Seed Corporation, Nagano-ken, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'SunPatiens Orange', 'Balfaforg' (Fanfare Orange) and 'Balcebredep' (Celebrette Deep Red)

Summary: *The plant height of 'SAKIMP005' is taller than 'Balcebredep' and 'Balfaforg' but shorter than 'SunPatiens Orange'. 'SAKIMP005' has a wider plant than 'Balcebredep' but narrower than 'SunPatiens Orange' and 'Balfaforg'. The leaf of 'SAKIMP005' is slightly smaller than 'Balcebredep'. 'SAKIMP005' has variegated leaves while 'SunPatiens Orange' and 'Balfaforg' do not. The flower colour of 'SAKIMP005' is a lighter orange red than all three reference varieties.*

Description:

PLANT: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on the shoot

LEAF: dark green with light and medium yellow variegation, no anthocyanin colouration on midrib, veins or petiole

FLOWER: single, upper side orange red (RHS 41B) with red pink (RHS 48C-48D) along sides and at base, lower side red pink (RHS 52D) with white to pale orange tones, small to medium size white and pink eye zone, medium depth of incision of lower petal, narrow upper petal, very narrow to narrow lateral petal, short lower petal, very weak anthocyanin colouration on pedicel, weak anthocyanin colouration on the spur, medium curvature of spur

Origin and Breeding: 'SAKIMP005' originated from a hybridization made in April 2002 at the Misato Research Station between two proprietary lines. The new variety was selected from the F1 progeny in August 2002 based on variegated leaf colour, spreading plant habit and strong root system. The variety was evaluated in the field in May-August 2004.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a poly house during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15 centimetre pots. 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 'SAKIMP005'

	'SAKIMP005'	'SunPatiens Orange**'	'Balfaforg**'	'Balcebredep**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean	26.6	33.3	23.3	15.1
std. deviation	2.33	2.00	3.06	1.91
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>				
mean	41.4	49.9	50.6	29.7
std. deviation	3.45	2.85	4.58	2.71
<i>Leaf length (including petiole)(cm)</i>				
mean	10.8	11.3	9.7	13.3
std. deviation	1.72	0.75	1.48	1.65
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>				
mean	4.2	4.6	3.6	4.8
std. deviation	0.54	0.30	0.42	0.33

Colour of upper side of flower(RHS)

middle	41B	40B	30B	53B
margin	48C-48D	41A	33B	53B

*reference varieties



Impatiens: 'SAKIMP005' (left) with reference varieties 'SunPatens Orange' (centre left), 'Balfaforg' (centre right) and 'Balcebredep' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'SAKIMP006'
Trade name: SunPatens Lavender
Application number: 07-5806
Application date: 2007/03/28
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Sakata Seed Corporation, Nagano-ken, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfaforch' (Fanfare Orchid)

Summary: 'SAKIMP006' has a narrower plant than 'Balfaforch'. The leaf of 'SAKIMP006' is longer and slightly wider than 'Balfaforch'. 'SAKIMP006' has a darker green leaf than 'Balfaforch'. The leaf of 'SAKIMP006' has anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and on the underside veins and midrib and between the veins while 'Balfaforch' does not. 'SAKIMP006' has a larger diameter flower than 'Balfaforch'. The lower flower petal of 'SAKIMP006' is longer with a deeper incision than 'Balfaforch'. 'SAKIMP006' has a slightly narrower lateral flower petal than 'Balfaforch'. The flower spur of 'SAKIMP006' has weaker anthocyanin colouration than 'Balfaforch'.

Description:

PLANT: strong anthocyanin colouration on the shoot

LEAF: dark green, weak anthocyanin colouration on midvein of upper side, weak to medium red and green colour between the veins on the lower side, strong anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower side, medium anthocyanin colouration on upper side of petiole

FLOWER: single, upper side purple (RHS N74B-C), lower side violet (RHS N78D) with blue pink (RHS N74C-D) at margin edge, small white and red eye zone, deep incision of lower petal, very weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on pedicel, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the spur, medium curvature of spur

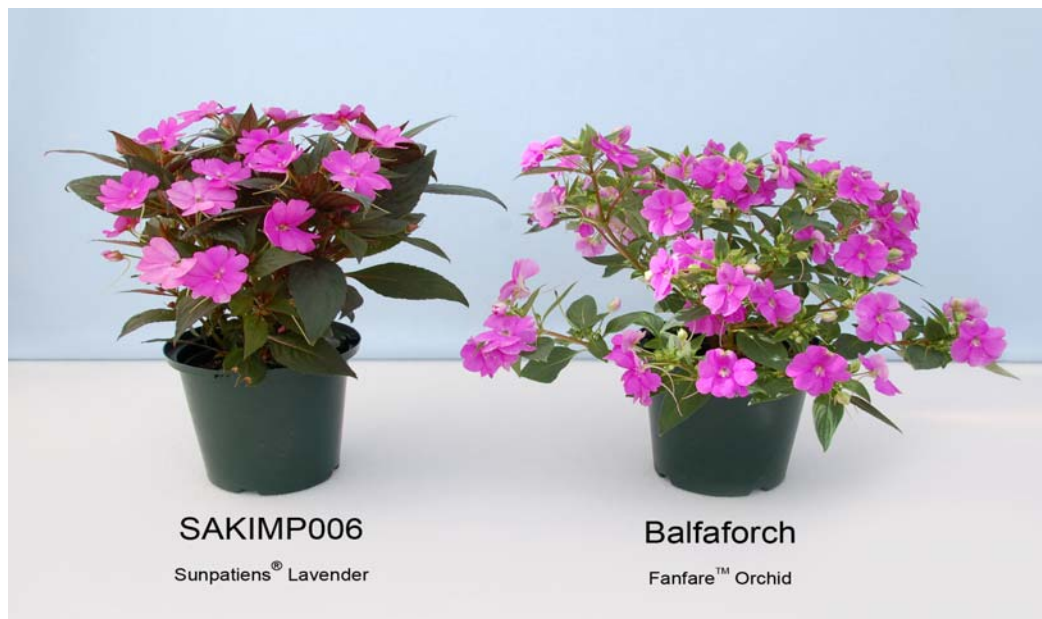
Origin and Breeding: 'SAKIMP006' originated from a hybridization made in April 2002 at the Misato Research Station between two proprietary lines. The new variety was selected from the F1 progeny in August 2002 based on flower colour, petal size and vigorous plant growth. The variety was evaluated in the field in May-August 2004.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a poly house during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15 centimetre pots. 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 'SAKIMP006'

	'SAKIMP006'	'Balfaforch'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	43.7	62.2
std. deviation	3.04	4.73
<i>Leaf length (including petiole) (cm)</i>		
mean	15.0	10.2
std. deviation	1.79	1.13
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	5.1	3.8
std. deviation	0.63	0.21
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	6.6	5.5
std. deviation	0.24	0.12

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'SAKIMP006' (left) with reference variety 'Balfaforch' (right)

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balcelsangi'
Trade name: Celebration Sangria Improved
Application number: 06-5304
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balcelsan' (Celebration Sangria)

Summary: 'Balcelsangi' has a taller plant than 'Balcelsan'. The leaf of 'Balcelsangi' is shorter than 'Balcelsan' with a stronger anthocyanin colouration on the upper side. 'Balcelsangi' has stronger anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower side of the leaf and the upper side of the petiole than 'Balcelsan'. The pedicel of 'Balcelsangi' is shorter with stronger anthocyanin colouration than 'Balcelsan'.

Description:

PLANT: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration of the shoot

LEAF: no variegation, medium green colour, medium anthocyanin colouration on the midvein on the upper side, only green colour between the veins on the lower side, weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the lower side, very weak anthocyanin colouration on the veins of the lower side, medium anthocyanin colouration on upper side of petiole

FLOWER: single, purple red to purple (RHS N66A-N74A) upper side, purple red (RHS N57C) with more orange towards centre lower side, small red eye zone, medium depth of incision of lower petal, medium anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel, strong anthocyanin colouration of flower spur, medium curvature of flower spur

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcelsangi' originated from a cross made in June 2003 in Arroyo Grande, California, USA as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was the proprietary breeding selection 7851 while the male parent was the proprietary breeding selection 3312-1. The initial selection was made in December 2003 based on vigor and large flowers.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a poly house during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15 centimetre pots. 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 'Balcelsangi'

	'Balcelsangi'	'Balcelsan'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	22.3	17.7
std. deviation	1.58	1.49
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	11.7	16.2
std. deviation	0.79	1.65
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.4	6.7
std. deviation	0.82	0.95

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balcelsangi' (left) with reference variety 'Balcelsan' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Balfaforch'
Trade name:	Fanfare Orchid
Application number:	06-5318
Application date:	2006/03/09
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfafusimp' (Fanfare Fuschia Improved)

Summary: *'Balfaforch' has a larger plant than 'Balfafusimp'. The leaf of 'Balfaforch' is slightly shorter, wider and lighter green than 'Balfafusimp'. 'Balfaforch' has a slightly wider flower diameter than 'Balfafusimp'. The upper side of the flower petal of 'Balfaforch' is a lighter purple colour than 'Balfafusimp'. 'Balfaforch' has an eye zone while 'Balfafusimp' does not. The flower spur of 'Balfaforch' has a weaker anthocyanin colouration than 'Balfafusimp'.*

Description:

PLANT: medium to strong anthocyanin colouration of the shoot

LEAF: no variegation, medium green, very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side at base near petiole, green colour between the veins on the lower side, no anthocyanin colouration on midrib and veins, weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side of petiole

FLOWER: single, purple (N74B) colour on upper side with underlay of violet (RHS 75A), lighter and more purple than violet (RHS N78D) colour on lower side streaked with purple (N74B), very small red eye zone present, medium depth of incision of lower petal, weak anthocyanin colouration of pedicel and spur, weak to medium curvature of spur

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfaforch' originated from a cross conducted in December 2000 at Cartago, Costa Rica as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent is the proprietary breeding selection designated NG5 while the male parent is the proprietary breeding selection 2GNG. The initial selection was made in July 2002 based on flower colour, flower shape and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a poly house during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15 centimetre pots. 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 'Balfaforch'

	'Balfaforch'	'Balfafusimp'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	35.4	22.7
std. deviation	2.17	2.06
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	62.2	46.0
std. deviation	4.73	4.27
<i>Leaf length (including petiole)(cm)</i>		
mean	10.2	11.4
std. deviation	1.13	1.19
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.8	2.9
std. deviation	0.21	0.35
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74B with underlay of 75A	darker than N74A
lower side	lighter and more purple than N78D	lighter than N74B

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balfaforch' (left) with reference variety 'Balfafusimp' (right)

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balfiepurp'
Trade name: Fiesta Purple
Application number: 06-5298
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfiepuna' (Fiesta Purple Pinata)

Summary: 'Balfiepurp' differs from the reference variety mainly by plant height, flower diameter and flower colour on the upper side of the petal. 'Balfiepurp' is shorter than 'Balfiepuna'. The flower diameter is larger for 'Balfiepurp' than for 'Balfiepuna'. The flower colour on the upper side of the petal is more pink than purple for 'Balfiepurp' while it is purple for 'Balfiepuna'.

Description:

PLANT: absent to weak anthocyanin colouration at the base of pedicel

LEAF BLADE: no variegation

LEAF BLADE UPPER SIDE: medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE LOWER SIDE: only green between veins, no anthocyanin colouration on midrib or veins

PETIOLE: very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side

FLOWER: double type, one colour, more pink than purple on upper side, blue pink on lower side

PEDICEL: very weak anthocyanin colouration

SPUR: very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration, weak degree of curvature

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfiepurp' originated from a cross conducted during April 2002 at Elburn, IL USA, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent is the proprietary Impatiens breeding selection designated 3583-2, characterized by its semi-double flower form, dark burgundy flower colour, medium green leaf colour, and upright-mounded growth habit. The male parent is the proprietary Impatiens breeding selection designated 3576-2, characterized by its semi-double flower form, dark purple flower colour, medium green leaf colour, and upright-mounded growth habit. The initial selection was made on October 2002. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. The selection criteria for 'Balfiepurp' included flower form and foliage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 9, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 28, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balfiepurp'

	'Balfiepurp'	'Balfiepuna'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	18.8	21.9
std. deviation	0.82	1.51
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.7	3.4
std. deviation	0.17	0.12

Main colour of Petal(RHS)

upper side	more pink than N74A	61B
lower side	closest to 71D	closest to 71D

*reference variety



Balfiepur

Fiesta™ Purple

Balfiepuna

Fiesta™ Purple Pinata

Impatiens: 'Balfiepur' (left) with reference variety 'Balfiepuna' (right)



Balfiepur

Balfiepuna

Impatiens: 'Balfiepur' (left) with reference variety 'Balfiepuna' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Balfiesalmo'
Trade name: Fiesta Salmon
Application number: 06-5299
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Salmon Sunrise' (Fiesta Salmon Sunrise)

Summary: *'Balfiesalmo' differs mainly from the reference variety by plant size, leaf length, colour of the leaf blade on the lower side between the veins, and flower colour. 'Balfiesalmo' is shorter and wider than 'Salmon Sunrise'. The leaf length is shorter for 'Balfiesalmo' than for 'Salmon Sunrise'. The lower side of the leaf for 'Balfiesalmo' is red and green with a very weak to medium intensity of red colouration between the veins while 'Salmon Sunrise' is green only. The flower colour on the upper side of the petal is more orange than red for 'Balfiesalmo' while it is red pink for 'Salmon Sunrise'. The flower colour on the lower side of the petal is red pink and paler at the centre for 'Balfiesalmo' while it is red pink fading to white for 'Salmon Sunrise'.*

Description:

PLANT: weak anthocyanin colouration at internodes only

LEAF: no variegation

LEAF BLADE UPPER SIDE: light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE LOWER SIDE: red and green between the veins, very weak to medium intensity of red colouration between the veins, no anthocyanin colouration on midrib, very weak anthocyanin colouration on veins

PETIOLE: very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side

FLOWER: double type, one colour, bright orange red on upper side, red pink and paler at centre on lower side

PEDICEL: absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

SPUR: weak anthocyanin colouration, weak to medium degree of curvature

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfiesalmo' originated from a cross conducted during February 2000 at Elburn, IL USA, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent is the proprietary Impatiens breeding selection designated 3468-1-6, characterized by its light cherry red flower colour, dark green leaf colour, and upright-mounded growth habit. The male parent is the proprietary Impatiens breeding selection designated 12865-2, characterized by its medium cherry flower colour, medium green leaf colour, and upright-mounded growth habit. The initial selection was made on August 2000. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. The selection criteria for 'Balfiesalmo' included its compact growth habit, good basal branching and dark green leaf colour.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 9, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 28, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balfiesalmo'

	'Balfiesalmo'	'Salmon Sunrise'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	17.4	22.2
std. deviation	2.27	3.05
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	32.9	30.4
std. deviation	1.10	2.88
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.6	6.1
std. deviation	0.20	0.47

Main colour of Petal(RHS)

upper side

brighter and more orange than
43B

brighter than 52B blended with
43C

lower side

brighter than 43C-D and paler
at centre

52C fading to white

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balfiesalmo' (left) with reference variety 'Salmon Sunrise' (right)



Impatiens: 'Balfiesalmo' (left) with reference variety 'Salmon Sunrise' (right)

IMPATIENS

(Impatiens walleriana × I. auricomia)

Proposed denomination:	'Balfusimglo'
Trade name:	Fusion Glow Improved
Application number:	06-5300
Application date:	2006/03/09
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfusglo' (Fusion Glow)

Summary: *'Balfusimglo' has a larger plant than 'Balfusglo'. The leaf of 'Balfusimglo' is narrower than 'Balfusglo'. 'Balfusimglo' has a slightly smaller flower diameter than 'Balfusglo'.*

Description:

PLANT: speckling of weak anthocyanin colouration on the shoots

LEAF: no variegation, light green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side, only green colour between the veins on the lower side, no anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins on the lower side, weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side of petiole

FLOWER: single, bi-coloured, primary colour on upper side light yellow (RHS 6D) to yellow (RHS 8A) with fading to white as they age, light blue pink (RHS 56D) tones as secondary colour on upper side, large purple (RHS 59C) eye zone at base with large orange red to orange brown (RHS 32A-C) spots on lateral and lower petals, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel, no anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur, medium curvature of flower spur

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfusimglo' originated from a cross made in September 1999 at Elburn, Illinois, USA as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was the proprietary impatiens breeding selection 9516-4 while the male parent was the proprietary breeding selection 193. The initial selection was made in March 2001 based on yellow flower colour, floriferousness, and better branching growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a poly house during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15 centimetre pots. 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 'Balfusimglo'

	'Balfusimglo'	'Balfusglo'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	25.4	16.4
std. deviation	2.32	1.94
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	52.5	40.4
std. deviation	2.42	3.42
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.8	4.8
std. deviation	0.52	0.37
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.5	4.0
std. deviation	0.14	0.29

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balfusinglo' (left) with reference variety 'Balfusglo' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Balfuspeafro'
Trade name:	Fusion Peach Frost
Application number:	06-5301
Application date:	2006/03/09
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfusraden' (Fusion Radiance)

Summary: *'Balfuspeafro' has a slightly wider plant than 'Balfusraden'. The leaf of 'Balfuspeafro' is variegated while it is not in 'Balfusraden'. 'Balfuspeafro' has a light green leaf colour with yellowish white along the margins while 'Balfusraden' has a medium green leaf.*

Description:

PLANT: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the shoot

LEAF: variegated, primary colour light green, yellowish white secondary colour along margins, only green colour between the veins on the lower side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins on the lower side, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side of petiole

FLOWER: single, primary colour light yellow orange to light yellow (RHS 11D-11C) aging to white, secondary colour orange pink to light red pink (RHS 32D, 37D) with light red pink (RHS 41D) along the margins, upper petal colour ages to light blue pink (RHS 56C), lower and lateral petal colour age to orange red pink to light red pink (RHS 41C-D), eye zone is made up of a large red (RHS 45B) on lower petals and orange red (RHS 28A-B) spot on lateral petals, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration on pedicel and flower spur, strong curvature of flower spur

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfuspeafro' is a naturally occurring sport of the impatiens variety 'Balfusraden' (U. S. A. patent No. 15,196) that was discovered on November 15, 2003 at Cartago, Costa Rica. The initial selection was made in August, 2005 based on flower colour

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a poly house during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of each variety individually grown in 15 centimetre pots. 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 'Balfuspeafro'

	'Balfuspeafro'	'Balfusraden'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	53.2	48.0
std. deviation	4.80	3.40

*reference variety



Impatiens: 'Balfuspeafro' (left) with reference variety 'Balfusradn' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

LANTANA

LANTANA (*Lantana camara*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balandimpea'
Trade name: Landmark Peach Sunrise Improved
Application number: 06-5319
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balucepeach' (Landmark Peach Sunrise)

Summary: '*Balandimpea*' differs from the reference variety, '*Balucepeach*' mainly in leaf blade width, petiole length, corolla lobe arrangement, corolla colour and abundance of drupes. The leaves of '*Balandimpea*' are narrower with shorter petioles than those of '*Balucepeach*'. The lobes of the corolla of '*Balandimpea*' are touching whereas they are free in '*Balucepeach*'. The intermediate floret petal colour of the corolla of '*Balandimpea*' is white with light red pink overlay and yellow at the base and a yellow orange eye whereas the petal lobe of '*Balucepeach*' is red pink blended with purple red and an orange red to yellow eye. The main colour of the mature floret of '*Balandimpea*' has streaks of purple red and blue pink with yellow tones at the base whereas they are mainly red pink to purple red with orange brown at the base on '*Balucepeach*'. The eye of the corolla of '*Balandimpea*' is orange to orange red whereas it is mainly lighter tones of orange red in '*Balucepeach*'. '*Balandimpea*' has very few drupes whereas there are many in '*Balucepeach*'.

Description:

PLANT: semi-erect growth habit

STEM: long haired pubescence of medium density

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, cuneate base, crenate margin with cuspidate tip, medium to dark green on upper side, dense pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side

PETIOLE: present

INFLORESCENCE: positioned in both terminal and axillary locations on the flowering stem, dome shaped profile, more than two colours (colours change with age)

COROLLA: mainly yellow green upon opening, yellow orange in the eye, changing to light red pink with yellow at the base then maturing to purple red to blue pink with yellow tones at the base

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is touching, incurved along longitudinal axis, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA EYE ZONE: mainly orange to orange red

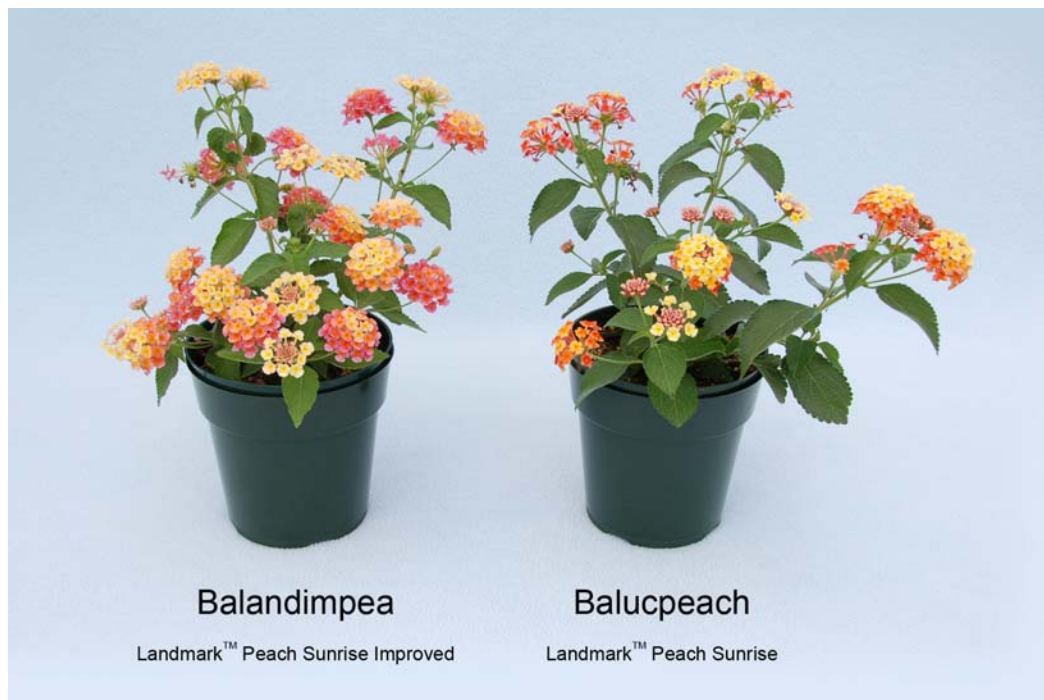
DRUPE: very few, green changing to blue/black when mature

Origin and Breeding: '*Balandimpea*' arose as the result of an open pollination of a proprietary breeding selection, designated 484, conducted during August 2002 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program. Lantana 484 is characterized by its light yellow-white flower colour, dark green leaf colour and compact growth habit. Initial selections were made April 3, 2003 followed by asexual propagation through the use of vegetative cutting since that time. Selection criteria included vigour and growth habit characteristic of the series.

Tests and Trials: The test and trial for '*Balandimpea*' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 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 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11 & 16, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balandimpea'

	'Balandimpea'	'Balucpeach'*
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.7	6.2
std. deviation	0.37	0.32
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.3	4.2
std. deviation	0.14	0.29
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	6.7	8.7
std. deviation	1.34	1.42
<i>Peduncle length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.5	3.6
std. deviation	0.27	0.81
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upon opening	2D; eye 17B	3D; eye 9A
intermediate stage	petal lobe 155D overlaid with 39C; with 6C at base; eye 23A	petal lobe 50C-D blended with 55B; eye 30B & 12B
at maturity	streaks of 59D & N66D with yellow tones at base	50C - 54C with N34D
<i>Colour of eye (RHS)</i>		
at maturity	N30D & 40C	N25A, 30B
*reference variety		



Lantana: 'Balandimpea' (left) with reference variety 'Balucpeach' (right)



Lantana: 'Balandimpea' (left) with reference variety 'Balucpeach' (right)



Lantana: 'Balandimpea' (left) with reference variety 'Balucpeach' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Balandroglim'
Trade name: Landmark Rose Glow Improved
Application number: 06-5320
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Bante Rossa' (Bandana Rose)

Summary: 'Balandroglim' differs from the reference variety, 'Bante Rossa', mainly in plant width, leaf blade length, petiole length, inflorescence diameter, corolla lobe arrangement, undulation of corolla lobe margins, corolla colour and abundance of drupes. The plants of 'Balandroglim' are wider than those of 'Bante Rossa'. The leaf blades of 'Balandroglim' are longer with shorter petioles than those of 'Bante Rossa'. The inflorescence diameter of 'Balandroglim' is narrower than that of 'Bante Rossa'. The lobes of the corolla of 'Balandroglim' are free whereas they are touching in 'Bante Rossa'. The main colour of the mature floret of 'Balandroglim' is more blue pink than those of 'Bante Rossa'. 'Balandroglim' has very few drupes whereas there is a medium amount in 'Bante Rossa'.

Description:

PLANT: erect to semi-erect growth habit

STEM: medium density of pubescence

LEAF BLADE: ovate, acute apex, rounded/oblique base, crenate-serrate margin, medium to dark green on upper side, medium density of 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 colours (colours change with age)

COROLLA: mainly yellow green upon opening, yellow eye, changing to blue pink with faded light blue violet background then maturing to blue pink

COROLLA LOBES: arrangement in corolla is free, incurved along longitudinal axis of newly opened florets to recurved as the floret ages, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA EYE ZONE: closest to orange red

DRUPE: very few, green changing to blue/black when mature

Origin and Breeding: 'Balandroglim' arose as the result of crossing the proprietary Lantana breeding selection designated 484-1 as the female parent with 'Robpatdes' as the male parent in August 2002, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The initial selection was made on May 23, 2003 followed by asexual propagation through the use of vegetative cuttings since that time. Selection criteria included the semi-upright growth habit characteristic of the series.

Tests and Trials: The test and trial for 'Balandroglim' was conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 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 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11 & 16, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balandroglim'

	'Balandroglim'	'Bante Rossa'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	21.9	24.5
std. deviation	2.18	1.79
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.6	6.8
std. deviation	0.29	0.56
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	7.4	11.3
std. deviation	1.17	1.70
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.2	4.3
std. deviation	0.42	0.26

Colour of corolla (RHS)

upon opening
intermediate stage

at maturity

3D; eye 9A
N66D with faded background 69D; eye
13A
N74C

2D; eye 9A
N66D with faded background 69D; eye 12A-
13A
N66C, N66D at margins

Colour of eye (RHS)

at maturity

closest to 30C

N30B

*reference variety



Lantana: 'Balandroglim' (left) with reference variety 'Bante Rossa' (right)



Lantana: 'Balandroglim' (left) with reference variety 'Bante Rossa' (right)



Lantana: 'Balandroglim' (left) with reference variety 'Bante Rossa' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

LAVENDER

LAVENDER
(Lavandula stoechas)

Proposed denomination: 'Alexandra'
Application number: 03-3461
Application date: 2003/01/29
Applicant: Gartneriet Tvillingegaarden A/S, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Gartneriet Tvillingegaarden A/S, Odense N, Denmark

Variety used for comparison: 'Avenue'

Summary: 'Alexandra' has a narrower less rounded growth habit than 'Avenue'. The plant height of 'Alexandra' is slightly taller than 'Avenue'. 'Alexandra' has a slightly longer flowering stem than 'Avenue'. The infertile bracts of the spike of 'Alexandra' are shorter than 'Avenue'.

Description:

PLANT: narrow bushy to bushy growth habit, dense, erect outer flowering stems at full flowering

FOLIAGE: medium intensity of green, strong intensity of gray

LEAF: no incisions of margin

FLOWERING: begins early

FLOWERING STEM: medium thick, medium green, moderate pubescence, no lateral branching above foliage

FLOWER SPIKE: cylindrical, moderate number of flowers

FERTILE BRACT: violet, narrow to medium width

INFERTILE BRACT: oblanceolate, very short to short, weak undulation of margin, light blue violet to violet (RHS 85A/N87D)

Origin and Breeding: 'Alexandra' was selected from a seedling population that was produced from an open pollination of *Lavandula stoechas* 'Avenue' during 1998 in South Africa. The final selection was made in 1999 in Odense, Denmark, based on natural compactness. Further testing and evaluations occurred in 2000 and 2001. The objective of the breeding program was to create new *Lavandula* cultivars with attractive floral and foliage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Alexandra' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2005 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial included 10 plants of each variety. The plants were grown in 15 cm pots spaced 30 cm apart. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants or parts of plants. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart.

Comparison table for 'Alexandra'

	'Alexandra'	'Avenue'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	45.05	34.40
std. deviation	1.09	3.60
<i>Flowering stem length (cm)</i>		
mean	42.50	35.60
std. deviation	1.63	3.91

*reference variety



Lavender: 'Alexandra'

Lavender: 'Avenue' (reference variety)

Proposed denomination: 'Anouk'
Application number: 05-5035
Application date: 2005/08/16
Applicant: Koning Smit Holding N.V., Curacao, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Koning Smit Holding N.V., Curacao, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Belpur' (Bella Purple) and 'Alexandra'

Summary: 'Anouk' has a taller plant height than the reference varieties. 'Anouk' has a longer leaf than 'Belpur' and a shorter leaf than 'Alexandra'. 'Anouk' has darker leaf colour than 'Belpur'. 'Anouk' has a longer flowering stem and a shorter spike length than the reference varieties. 'Anouk' differs from the reference varieties in the colour of the infertile bracts and the corolla. 'Anouk' has a shorter corolla length than the reference varieties.

Description:

PLANT: narrow bushy growth habit, upright attitude of outer flowering stems, medium density, foliage with weak to medium grey colour

LEAF: linear, upright attitude on stem, medium green on upper side, no margin incisions

FLOWERING STEM: medium thickness, very light green, tomentose, no lateral branching

SPIKE: dense, medium conical shape, many florets

FERTILE BRACT: very narrow

INFERTILE BRACT: present, violet

COROLLA: dark violet with blue tones

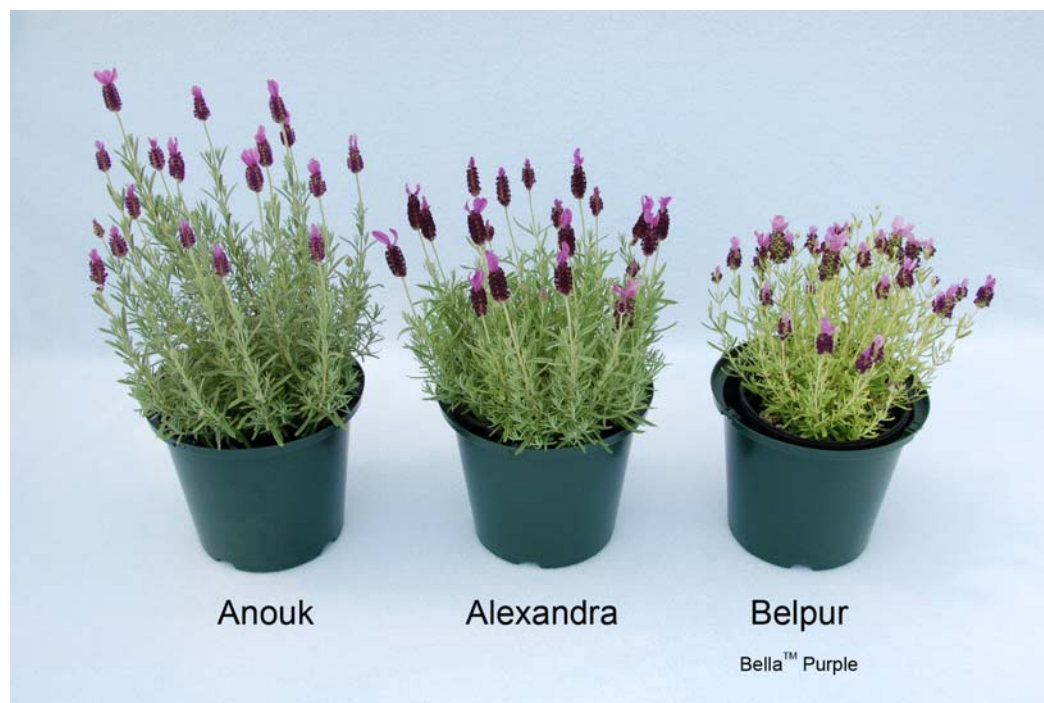
Origin and Breeding: 'Anouk' originated from a cross between 'Fathead' and 'NA-17', made in Sappemeer, The Netherlands in 2000. The purpose of the breeding program was to develop varieties with healthier plants and distinctive flower colour. The new variety was selected based on its dense and compact growth habit, foliage colour, flower size and flower colour. The new variety was first propagated in 2002, in Sappemeer, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 4.4 litre containers on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 3, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Anouk'

	'Anouk'	'Belpur'*	'Alexandra'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	36.5	26.1	28.4
std. deviation	2.40	1.84	2.11
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	2.8	3.8
std. deviation	0.29	0.29	0.44
<i>Flowering stem length (cm)</i>			
mean	33.5	19.0	26.2
std. deviation	3.53	1.83	2.49
<i>Spike length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.7	3.0	3.5
std. deviation	0.24	0.20	0.24
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>			
mean	8.0	8.6	9.2
<i>Colour of infertile bracts (RHS)</i>			
main colour	77B	N78B	N81B
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
fully opened	86A (more blue than)	N92C	N186A

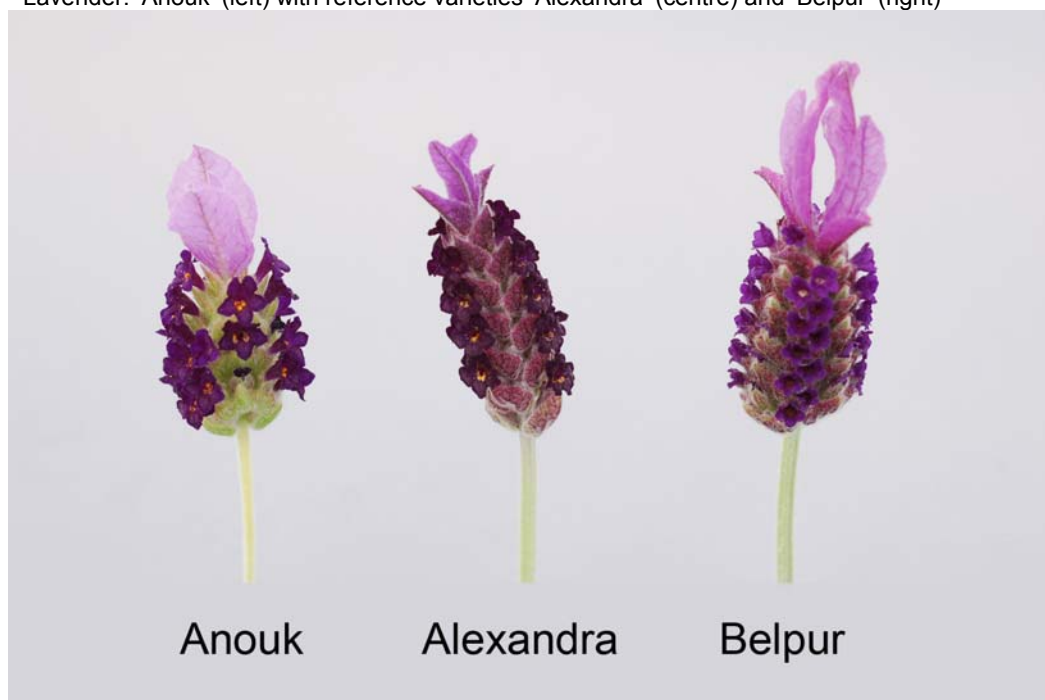
*reference varieties



Lavender: 'Anouk' (left) with reference varieties 'Alexandra' (centre) and 'Belpur' (right)



Lavender: 'Anouk' (left) with reference varieties 'Alexandra' (centre) and 'Belpur' (right)



Lavender: 'Anouk' (left) with reference varieties 'Alexandra' (centre) and 'Belpur' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

MECARDONIA

MECARDONIA
(Mecardonia)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunmecareki'
Trade name: Prima Lemon Yellow
Application number: 06-5256
Application date: 2006/03/03
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'USMECA67' (Goldflake)

Summary: 'Sunmecareki' has a shorter shoot length than 'USMECA67'. 'Sunmecareki' has smaller leaves and a shorter pedicel length than 'USMECA67'. 'Sunmecareki' has a shorter calyx length and a smaller corolla than 'USMECA67'. 'Sunmecareki' has weaker reflexing of the corolla lobes than 'USMECA67'.

Description:

PLANT: cascading/creeping growth habit, very dense branching
STEM: weak anthocyanin colouration at tips, no stem wings

LEAVES: simple, ovate, serrate margin, medium number of serrations, medium green, no variegation, no pubescence

FLOWER: no anthocyanin colouration in pedicel, weak reflexing of corolla lobes, yellow (RHS 9A) on upper side, dark violet veins on upper and lateral lobes.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunmecareki' originated from a cross between two unknown Mecardonia seedlings, made in June 1995, at Hokuto-shi, Yamanashi-ken, Japan. In 1996 seedlings obtained from the cross were grown in pots in the glasshouse and evaluated. Two seedlings were selected based on growth habit and flower size. The selected plants were propagated by cuttings and grown in trials. In October 2000 one plant was chosen and named 'Sunmecareki'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 16, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunmecareki'

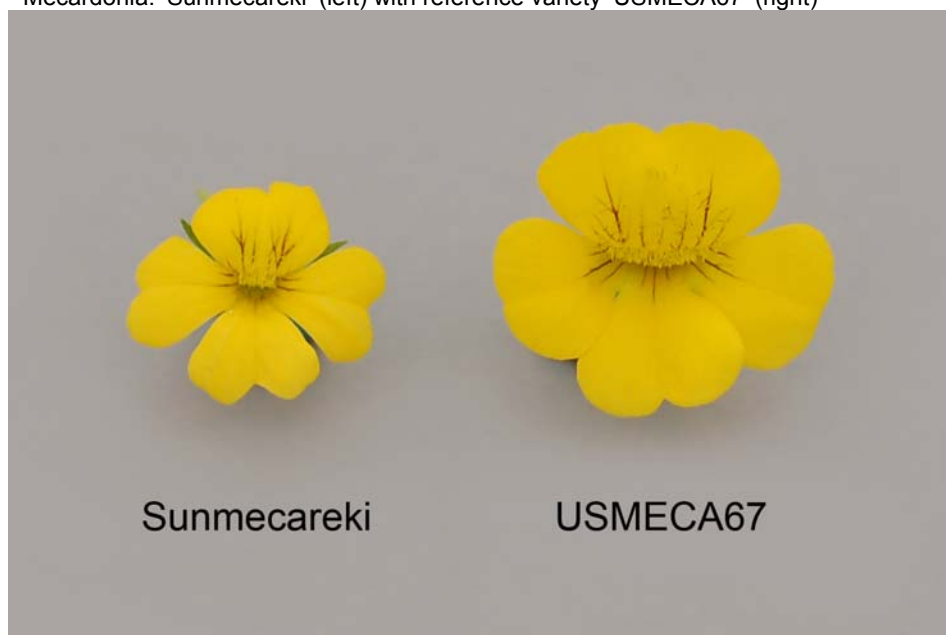
	'Sunmecareki'	'USMECA67'*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>		
mean	25.0	31.8
std. deviation	1.00	3.65
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.7	3.0
std. deviation	0.14	0.34
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	0.9	1.9
std. deviation	0.10	0.20
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.8	3.7
std. deviation	0.48	0.63

<i>Calyx length (mm)</i>			
mean	6.0	9.8	
std. deviation	0.47	0.63	
<i>Corolla width (mm)</i>			
mean	12.6	16.7	
std. deviation	0.97	1.16	
<i>Corolla length (mm)</i>			
mean	10.3	13.9	
std. deviation	1.06	1.10	

*reference variety



Mecardonia: 'Sunmecareki' (left) with reference variety 'USMECA67' (right)



Mecardonia: 'Sunmecareki' (left) with reference variety 'USMECA67' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'USMECA67'
Trade name: Goldflake
Application number: 03-3836
Application date: 2003/08/29
Applicant: PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: *Mecardonia grandiflora*

Summary: 'USMECA67' has thinner stems and denser branching than plants of *Mecardonia grandiflora*. 'USMECA67' has smaller leaves, a shorter calyx and darker flower colour than plants of *Mecardonia grandiflora*.

Description:

PLANT: trailing/spreading growth habit, dense branching

STEM: thin, weak anthocyanin colouration at tips, no stem wings

LEAVES: simple, elliptic to ovate, serrate margin, medium number of serrations, light to medium green, no variegation, no pubescence

FLOWER: very weak anthocyanin colouration in pedicel, strong reflexing of corolla lobes, yellow on upper side, dark violet veins on upper side of lobes.

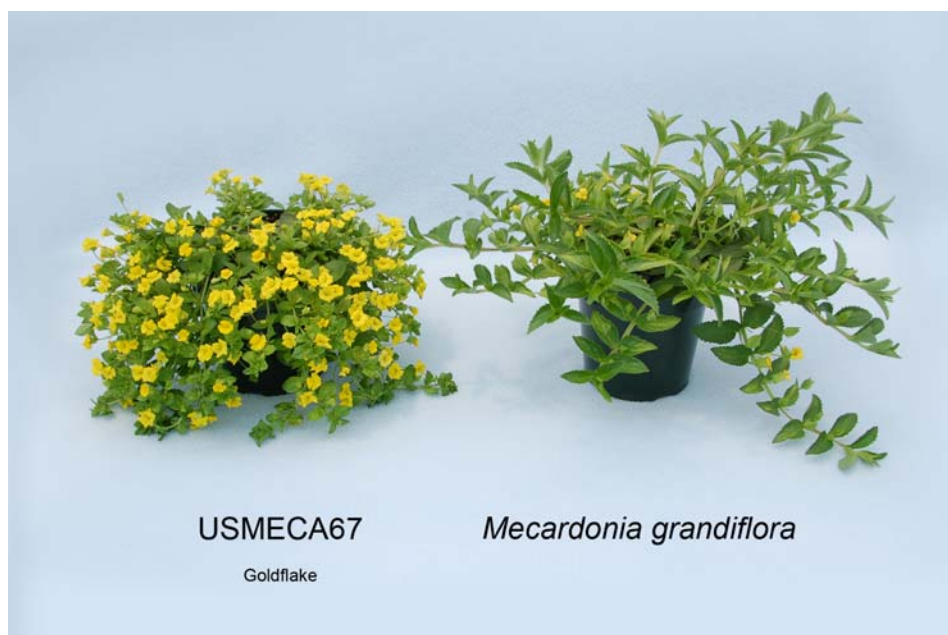
Origin and Breeding: 'USMECA67' originated from a cross made in Hikone, Japan in 1999 between a *Mecardonia caespitosa* plant as the female parent and a *Mecardonia dianthera* plant as the male parent. The F1 seed was collected and sent to EuroAmerican Propagators in Bonsall, California, USA for further breeding and selection. The new *Mecardonia* variety was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 10, 2000. Selection criteria included good vigour, excellent plant habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27-28, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USMECA67'

	'USMECA67'	<i>Mecardonia grandiflora</i> *
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.0	5.4
std. deviation	0.34	0.48
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.9	2.4
std. deviation	0.20	0.21
<i>Calyx length (mm)</i>		
mean	9.8	14.9
std. deviation	0.63	1.20
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	9A (brighter than)	9B

*reference variety



USMECA67

Goldflake

Mecardonia grandiflora

Mecardonia: 'USMECA67' (left) with reference variety *Mecardonia grandiflora* (right)



USMECA67

Mecardonia grandiflora

Mecardonia: 'USMECA67' (left) with reference variety *Mecardonia grandiflora* (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

NIEREMBERGIA

NIEREMBERGIA
(*Nierembergia*)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunnipariho'
Trade name: Summer Splash Patio White
Application number: 06-5568
Application date: 2006/08/22
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunnikoho' (Summer Splash Compact White)

Summary: 'Sunnipariho' has a taller plant height than 'Sunnikoho'. 'Sunnipariho' has a longer leaf blade length and larger flower diameter than 'Sunnikoho'. 'Sunnipariho' has white at the center of the flower while 'Sunnikoho' has yellow at the center surrounded by light blue violet.

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, sparse branching density
 STEM: light green, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: narrow elliptic to linear, acute apex, medium green on upper and lower side, petiole absent

FLOWER: cyme type inflorescence, campanulate flower shape

SEPAL: narrow acute apex

COROLLA: weak to medium lobing, weak to medium reflexing of margin, white, no eye zone, yellow anthers

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunnipariho' originated from a cross between two proprietary breeding lines, made at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in 2003. Seedlings from the cross were sown and grown in pot trials until October 2004. Several seedlings were selected for plant shape and flower colour. Those seedlings were propagated by cuttings and grown in pot and bedding trials in 2005. 'Sunnipariho' was selected in October 2005.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunnipariho'

	'Sunnipariho'	'Sunnikoho'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	29.6	15.4
std. deviation	2.35	2.40
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	1.6
std. deviation	0.28	0.20
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.7	2.9
std. deviation	0.45	0.28
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
central zone	155A	12A surrounded by 85C

*reference variety



Nierembergia: 'Sunnipariho' (left) with reference variety 'Sunnikoho' (right)



Nierembergia: 'Sunnipariho' (left) with reference variety 'Sunnikoho' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

OAT

OAT (*Avena sativa*)

Proposed denomination: 'CDC SO-I'
Application number: 06-5469
Application date: 2006/05/05
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: FarmPure Seeds Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Breeder: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'CDC Dancer' and 'AC Assiniboia'

Summary: 'CDC SO-I' has weaker pubescence on the lower leaf sheath, lower leaf blade, leaf margins and above and below the upper culm node than 'AC Assiniboia'. The frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves is higher in 'CDC SO-I' than 'CDC Dancer'. 'CDC SO-I' heads earlier than 'CDC Dancer' and 'AC Assiniboia'. At maturity, the length of the rachilla grooves of 'CDC SO-I' are longer than 'AC Assiniboia'. 'CDC SO-I' has a stronger tendency to be awned on the lemma than either 'CDC Dancer' or 'AC Assiniboia'. The kernel of 'CDC SO-I' has basal hairs while 'CDC Dancer' does not.

Description:

PLANT: hulled, spring type, low acid detergent lignin hull, high oil groat

SEEDLING: semi-erect to intermediate juvenile growth habit, sparse to medium pubescence on the lower leaf sheath, medium pubescence on lower leaf blade

LEAF: medium green, medium to dense pubescence on margins, medium to strong glaucosity, high frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, medium to dense pubescence above and below the upper culm node

PANICLE: equilateral orientation, medium to dense density, semi-erect attitude of branches, 30 to 45 degree angle between rachis and dominant side branch, medium to many medium to long hairs or spines on the lowest panicle node

SPIKELET: fracture separation, nodding attitude, two grains per spikelet

RACHILLA: medium to long length between primary and secondary floret, medium to long grooves, very sparse to sparse pubescence

GLUME: medium to strong glaucosity

LEMMA: yellow to reddish brown colour, sparse pubescence on lateral and dorsal surface, medium to strong glaucosity observed at the green stage, medium to large overlap on palea, strong tendency to be awned

KERNEL: mid-long basal hairs present, yellow to light brown colour, pointed tip of scutellum, medium sized scutellum, dense pubescence of the groat

REACTION TO DISEASES: resistant to Black Loose Smut (*Ustilago avenae*, races A13, 30, 617), moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Stem Rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *avenae*, races NA8, 16, 25, 27, 28, 55, 67), moderately susceptible to Barley Yellow Dwarf virus (BYDV), susceptible to Crown Rust (*Puccinia coronata*, races CR13, 192, 181, 185, 223, 225)

AGRONOMY: good lodging resistance, sensitive to day-length

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC SO-I', experimental designation OT3017, was developed by the Crop Development Centre's oat breeding program, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan using a pedigree breeding system. It originated from the cross AC Assiniboia x SA96121 made in the spring of 2000 at the Crop Development Centre, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The F1 generation was increased in the summer of 2000. The F2 and F3 generations were advanced during the winter of 2000 and 2001 in greenhouses using the Single seed descent method. OT3017 was grown and selected as a single F4 plant at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2001. The seed from that F4 plant was bulked to become OT3017. The F5

generation was grown in a New Zealand winter nursery during 2001 and 2002. The new variety was tested in CDC yield trials in 2002 and 2003, and in the Rust Area Trial in 2004 as SO02174, followed by testing in the Western Regional Oat Cooperative trials as OT3017 during 2005. Selection criteria for OT3017 included high yield potential, early maturity, straw strength, disease resistance, and grain quality including the combination of low acid detergent lignin hull (LLH) and high oil groat (HOG) characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Test and trials were conducted during the summers of 2006 and 2007 in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 5 rows per variety with a row spacing of 15 centimetres and a row length of 3.7 meters. There were 2 replicates arranged in a RCB design.

Comparison table for 'CDC SO-I'

	'CDC SO-I'	'CDC Dancer'*	'AC Assiniboia'*
<i>Days to heading</i> mean (2006, 2007)	52.0	53.5	54.5

*reference varieties



Oat: 'CDC SO-I' (left) with reference varieties 'CDC Dancer' (centre) and 'AC Assiniboia' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PEAS

PEAS (*Pisum sativum*)

Proposed denomination: 'Sorento'
Application number: 07-5915
Application date: 2007/05/14
Applicant: Limagrain Advanta Nederland B.V., Rilland, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: FarmPure Seeds Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Limagrain Advanta Nederland BV, Rilland, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Eclipse'

Summary: 'Sorento' has a slightly taller plant height than 'Eclipse'. At flowering, 'Sorento' has a green plant colour while it is yellow green in 'Eclipse'. The density of stipule flecking in 'Sorento' is sparser than in 'Eclipse'. 'Sorento' has a slightly stronger curvature of the pod than 'Eclipse'. 'Sorento' has a cream to white flower colour while it is white in 'Eclipse'.

Description:

PLANT: field type, no stem fasciation, green colour at flowering, no anthocyanin colouration, semi-leafless

STEM: medium length vine, no anthocyanin in axils

STIPULE: strong waxiness of upper surface, moderate dentation, normal development, no rabbit-eared stipules, no anthocyanin colouration, sparse flecking

FLOWER: mid to slightly later bloom, medium number of flower bearing nodes per stem, two flowers per node, cream to white standard, base of standard is level, acuminate apex of upper calyx lobe, medium length peduncle

POD: 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, weak to moderate dimpling, medium size, mid-season to slightly later maturity

Origin and Breeding: 'Sorento' (experimental designations Ceb 4163, 98075-135) is the result of the cross 97122 x 97147 made during 1998 in Lelystad, The Netherlands, where 97122 = 91043-516 x Agadir; 97147 = Eclipse x Agadir; 91403-516 is Ceb 1136 x Baccara; and Ceb 1136 = Solara x {(Flavanda x Progreta) x Flavanda}. A single plant was selected by pedigree selection method, followed by single seed descent to the F4 generation. The F4 generation was screened for resistance to powdery mildew in 2001. Yield trials were conducted during the F5-F7 generations in years 2002-2004. The variety was also tested for stiffness and straw strength in the F4 to F7 generations. One line was bulked in the F7 generation to form this variety.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sorento' were conducted in Westlock, Alberta in 2006 and Barrhead, Alberta in 2007. The candidate and reference varieties were seeded in a 4 replicate randomized complete block design. Each plot consisted of 4 rows per variety, spaced at 20cm. The plots were seeded to 6 metres and trimmed to 4m. Measured observations were based on 20 measurements.

Comparison table for 'Sorento'

	'Sorento'	'Eclipse**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean 2006	56.7	52.3
std. deviation	1.3	2.4
mean 2007	83.4	79.9
std. deviation	3.2	3.6

*reference variety



Peas: 'Sorento' (Ceb4163) (right) with reference variety 'Eclipse' (left)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PELARGONIUM

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium ×hortorum*)

Proposed denomination: 'Baldeslipzle'
Trade name: Designer Light Pink Sizzle
Application number: 06-5295
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' (Americana Light Pink Splash II)

Summary: 'Baldeslipzle' is a pelargonium variety which has longer peduncles than the reference variety 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two'. The florets of 'Baldeslipzle' are semi-double, whereas the florets of 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' are single. The petals of the two varieties differ slightly in margin colour and the spot on the petals of 'Baldeslipzle' is larger but less intense in colour than that of the reference variety. The pedicel of 'Baldeslipzle' is light green, compared with the pedicel of 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' which is light red.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, short to medium height, medium width, medium number of branches

STEM: green, thin, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, wide open to open base

LEAF MARGIN: crenate, weak lobing, shallow incisions, medium to strong waviness

UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: medium green, dense pubescence, no variegation

LEAF ZONE: absent

PETIOLE: short to medium length, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: few to medium number per plant, pink group, medium diameter

PEDUNCLE: medium to long, dense pubescence, very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLORET: semi-double, narrow elliptic to ovate bud, overlapping petals, entire petal margin

UPPER PETAL: light blue violet at margin, large purple red spot, moderate striped markings, medium sized white basal zone

LOWER PETAL: light blue violet at margin, purple red spot, small white basal zone

PEDICEL: medium length, dense pubescence, light green in middle third, no swelling

SEPAL: dense pubescence, green

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Baldeslipzle' originated from a cross conducted in June 2003 at Arroyo Grande, California, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was the variety 'Fislet' (Rocky Mountain Scaret), characterised by its semi-double flower form, scarlet red flower colour, medium to dark green leaf colour with zonation and upright growth habit. The male parent was 'Baldescher' (Designer Cherry), characterised by its semi-double flower form, cherry red flower colour, light green leaf colour and upright growth habit. The initial selection took place in May 4, 2004, and was based on unique flower colour pattern and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Baldeslipzle' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings, planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Baldeslipzle'

	'Baldeslipzle'	'Amrilight Pinkspla Two'*
<i>Length of peduncle (cm)</i>		
mean	18.8	12.9
std. deviation	1.82	2.37
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side - margin	69D	75D
upper side - marking (spot)	N57B-C	N66A
lower side	white with pink tones	69D with 75C at margin
<i>Colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side - margin	69D	75B-C
upper side - marking (spot)	redder than N57A	N57A
lower side	white with pink tones	pinker than 75B

*reference variety



Pelargonium: 'Baldeslipzle' (left) with reference variety 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Baldeslipzle' (left) with reference variety 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Baldeslipzle' (left) with reference variety 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Ballurlitpi'
Trade name: Allure Light Pink
Application number: 06-5292
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' (Americana Light Pink Splash II)

Summary: 'Ballurlitpi' has taller plants with more branches than the reference variety 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two'. The inflorescences of 'Ballurlitpi' are larger in diameter than those of 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two'. The two varieties differ in petal colour and also in the length of the pedicel. 'Ballurlitpi' has a long to very long pedicel, whereas the pedicel of 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' is medium length.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium height, medium to broad width, medium number of branches

STEM: green, medium thickness, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium to broad width, open to closed base

LEAF MARGIN: bicrenate, moderate lobing, shallow incisions, strong waviness

UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: medium green, dense pubescence, no variegation

LEAF ZONE: absent

PETIOLE: medium length, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: medium number per plant, pink group, medium to large diameter

PEDUNCLE: medium length, dense pubescence, very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLORET: semi-double, ovate bud, overlapping petals, entire petal margin

UPPER PETAL: blue pink, strongly conspicuous purple red spot and striped markings, medium sized white basal zone

LOWER PETAL: blue pink, strongly conspicuous purple red spot, medium sized white basal zone

PEDICEL: long to very long, dense pubescence, light red in middle third, no swelling

SEPAL: dense pubescence, green and red

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Ballurlitpi' originated from a cross conducted during July 2002 at Arroyo Grande, California, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was the variety 'Fisbravo', characterised by its semi-double flower form, medium pink flower colour, dark green leaf colour and upright growth habit. The male parent was 'Tango Light Pink', characterised by its semi-double flower form, light pink flower colour, dark green leaf colour and very compact, upright growth habit. The initial selection took place on January 3, 2003 and was based on the unique flower colour, flower form, growth habit and foliage.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Ballurlitpi' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings, planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Ballurlitpi'

	'Ballurlitpi'	'Amrilight Pinkspla Two'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	27.3	21.6
std. deviation	3.62	3.00
<i>Diameter of inflorescence (cm)</i>		
mean	12.1	10.0
std. deviation	1.03	0.94
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side - margin	N66D	75D
upper side - middle	N57A-B (spot)	61C and N66A (spot)
upper side - base	white	white
lower side	69C and 66D	69D with 75C at margin
<i>Colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side - margin	N66D	75B-C
upper side - middle	N57A-B (speckles & spot)	N66A (speckles & spot)
lower side	69D (lighter than N66D at margin)	pinker than 75B

Length of pedicel (cm)

mean	3.5	2.6
std. deviation	0.46	0.53

*reference variety



Pelargonium: 'Ballurlitpi' (left) with reference variety 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Ballurlitpi' (left) with reference variety 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Ballurlitpi' (left) with reference variety 'Amrilight Pinkspla Two' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Ballurtang'
Trade name:	Allure Tangerine
Application number:	06-5293
Application date:	2006/03/09
Applicant:	Silze GmbH & Co. KG, Weener, Germany
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Silze GmbH & Co. KG, Weener, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'BFP-1568' (Allure Hot Coral)

Summary: *The leaves of the variety 'Ballurtang' have a strong, reddish brown zone, whereas the leaves of the reference variety 'BFP-1568' have a weak, green zone. The two varieties differ slightly in flower colour and the colour of the upper petal markings.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium height, medium to broad width, few branches
STEM: green, medium thickness, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium width, open to closed base
LEAF MARGIN: biconate, moderate lobing, shallow incisions, moderate waviness
UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: medium to dark green, dense pubescence, no variegation
LEAF ZONE: strongly conspicuous, normal position, reddish brown
PETIOLE: short, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: few to medium number per plant, orange group, medium diameter
PEDUNCLE: medium to long, dense pubescence, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration
FLORET: single, narrow elliptic to elliptic bud, overlapping petals, entire petal margin
UPPER PETAL: orange red, very weakly conspicuous striped markings, very small white basal zone
LOWER PETAL: orange red, no markings, very small white basal zone
PEDICEL: short to medium length, dense pubescence, dark red in middle third, no swelling
SEPAL: dense pubescence, green with red streaks

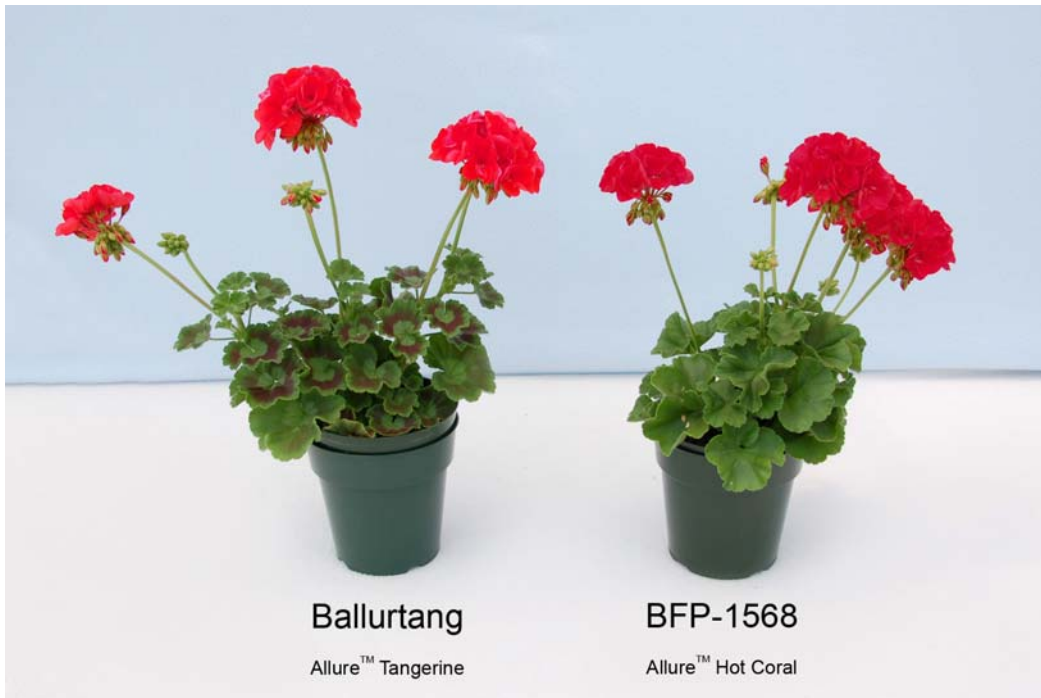
Origin and Breeding: The variety ‘Ballurtang’ originated from a cross conducted during the summer of 1999 in Weener, Germany, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was the variety ‘SIL Aurora’, characterised by its semi-double flower form, medium orange flower colour, medium green leaf colour with strong zonation and very compact, upright and rounded growth habit. The male parent was ‘Genor’, GEN Tamara, characterised by its semi-double flower form, dark cardinal red flower colour, medium green leaf colour and upright growth habit. The initial selection took place in May, 2000 and was based on the unique flower colour, early flowering and zoned foliage.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Ballurtang’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings, planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Ballurtang’

	‘Ballurtang’	‘BFP-1568’*
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side - margin	more orange than 40A	more orange than 43A
upper side - middle	more orange than 40A	close to N57B
upper side - base	40C	43C
lower side	40B-C	43B-C
<i>Colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side - margin	more orange than 40A	more orange than 43A
upper side - middle	more orange than 40A	more orange than 43A
lower side	close to 40C	43B-C
<i>Colour of petal marking (RHS)</i>		
upper petal	N30A	60C

*reference variety



Pelargonium: ‘Ballurtang’ (left) with reference variety ‘BFP-1568’ (right)



Pelargonium: 'Ballurtang' (left) with reference variety 'BFP-1568' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Ballurtang' (left) with reference variety 'BFP-1568' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Ballurvio'
Trade name:	Allure Violet
Application number:	06-5294
Application date:	2006/03/09
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: ‘Americana Violet’ and ‘Patriot Bright Violet’

Summary: ‘Ballurvio’ is a pelargonium variety which has a weak to moderate zone on the leaf blade, whereas ‘Americana Violet’ has no leaf zone and ‘Patriot Bright Violet’ has an absent to very weak leaf zone. The florets of ‘Ballurvio’ are semi-double, whereas the florets of ‘Americana Violet’ are single. There are differences in flower colour between ‘Ballurvio’ and the reference varieties, and also a difference in the colour of the markings on the upper petal. The pedicel of ‘Ballurvio’ is dark red, compared with ‘Americana Violet’ and ‘Patriot Bright Violet’, which have green and light red pedicels.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, short to medium height, narrow width, few branches

STEM: green, thick, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium to broad width, open to closed base

LEAF MARGIN: crenate, weak lobing, shallow incisions, medium to strong waviness

UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: light to medium green, dense pubescence, no variegation

LEAF ZONE: weakly to moderately conspicuous, normal position, reddish brown

PETIOLE: short to medium length, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: few to medium number per plant, violet group, small to medium diameter

PEDUNCLE: medium length, dense pubescence, moderate anthocyanin colouration

FLORET: semi-double, narrow elliptic bud, overlapping petals, entire petal margin

UPPER PETAL: purple red to purple, very weakly conspicuous striped markings, very small white basal zone

LOWER PETAL: purple red to purple, no markings, very small white basal zone

PEDICEL: short to medium length, dense pubescence, dark red in middle third, no swelling

SEPAL: dense pubescence, green with red streaks

Origin and Breeding: The variety ‘Ballurvio’ originated from a cross conducted in September 2002 at Arroyo Grande, California, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was the variety ‘Fistangoli’ (Tango Violet), characterised by its semi-double flower form, dark violet flower colour, dark green leaf colour and upright growth habit. The male parent was ‘Baldesvio’ (Designer Violet), characterised by its semi-double flower form, dark violet flower colour with distinct dark zone, medium green leaf colour and upright growth habit. The initial selection took place in February 5, 2004, and was based on flower colour, growth habit and plant height.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Ballurvio’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings, planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Ballurvio’

	‘Ballurvio’	‘Americana Violet’*	‘Patriot Bright Violet’*
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	more purple than N66A	N74A with N66A overlay	more purple than N66A
upper side - middle	N74A	N74A with N66A overlay	N66B
upper side - base	50A and 52A	52A	43B
lower side	N74A	pinker than N74A-B	N66B
upper side - marking	178B	184B	42A
<i>Colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	more purple than N66A	N74A with N66A overlay	more purple than N66A
upper side - middle	N74A	N74A with N66A overlay	N66B with tones of N74A
lower side	N74A	pinker than N74A-B	N57A and N74A
*reference varieties			



Pelargonium: 'Ballurvio' (left) with reference varieties 'Americana Violet' (centre) and 'Patriot Bright Violet' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Ballurvio' (left) with reference varieties 'Americana Violet' (centre) and 'Patriot Bright Violet' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Ballurvio' (left) with reference varieties 'Americana Violet' (centre) and 'Patriot Bright Violet' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLEPZ05139'
Application number: 05-5003
Application date: 2005/06/28
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisroweiss' (Rocky Mountain White '06)

Summary: *'KLEPZ05139' is a zonal pelargonium variety which has flexible leaves which are soft in texture, whereas the reference variety 'Fisroweiss' has more rigid leaves. The lower side of the leaf blade of 'KLEPZ05139' is a lighter green colour with less prominent veins than the leaf blade of 'Fisroweiss'. The buds on the inflorescences of 'KLEPZ05139' tend to all open at the same time, whereas at the time of full flowering there are many more unopened buds on plants of 'Fisroweiss'. The lower petals on the florets of 'KLEPZ05139' may be slightly shorter than those of 'Fisroweiss'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium height, medium width, medium number of branches

STEM: green, moderately thick, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium to broad width, open base, flexible texture

LEAF MARGIN: bicrenate, weak lobing, shallow incisions, weak waviness

UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: medium green, dense pubescence, no variegation

LOWER SIDE OF BLADE: light to medium green

LEAF ZONE: absent

PETIOLE: short to medium, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: many per plant, white group, small to medium diameter, few unopened florets

PEDUNCLE: medium length, dense pubescence, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLORET: semi-double, narrow elliptic bud, overlapping petals, slightly fringed petal margin

UPPER PETAL: white, no markings, no basal zone

LOWER PETAL: white, no markings, no basal zone

PEDICEL: medium to long, dense pubescence, green in middle third, no swelling

SEPAL: dense pubescence, yellow green

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLEPZ05139' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany. It originated from a controlled cross conducted between the seedling Gol 016 and the variety 'Caprivi'. From this cross, 350 seedlings were selected for criteria based on flower colour and growth habit. One of those seedlings was designated as 'KLEPZ05139'. The new variety was evaluated at greenhouse trials in 2002-2004 in Stuttgart, Germany and was assessed for cutting production, flowering time, growth habit, flower size and outdoor performance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLEPZ05139' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLEPZ05139'

	'KLEPZ05139'	'Fisroweiss'*
<i>Length of lower petal (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	2.8
std. deviation	0.08	0.07

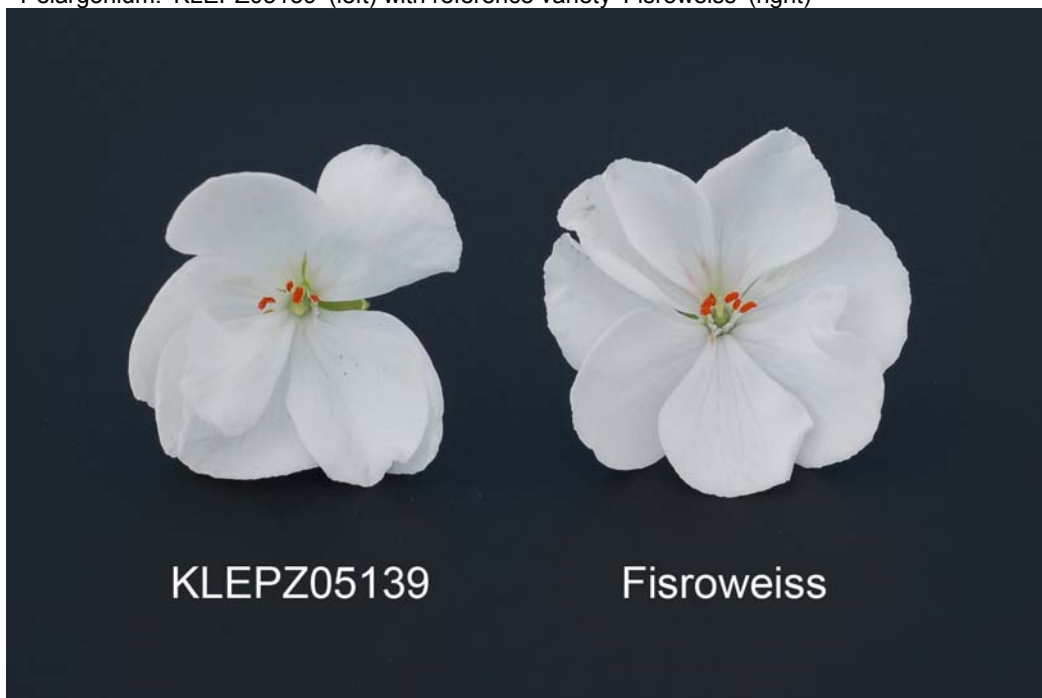
*reference variety



Pelargonium: 'KLEPZ05139' (left) with reference variety 'Fisroweiss' (right)



Pelargonium: 'KLEPZ05139' (left) with reference variety 'Fisroweiss' (right)



Pelargonium: 'KLEPZ05139' (left) with reference variety 'Fisroweiss' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Maestro Rich Red'
Application number: 04-4092
Application date: 2004/03/05
Applicant: Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Breeder: Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvania, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Maestro Bright Red'

Summary: *'Maestro Rich Red'* is a zonal pelargonium variety which has a weakly to moderately conspicuous zone on the upper side of the leaf blade, whereas *'Maestro Bright Red'* has no leaf zone. The floret petals of *'Maestro Rich Red'* are a deeper red colour, compared with the reference variety which has more orange red petals.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium height and width, medium number of branches

STEM: green, medium thickness, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length and width, open base

LEAF MARGIN: crenate, weak lobing, shallow incisions, medium waviness

UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: medium green, dense pubescence, no variegation

LEAF ZONE: weakly to moderately conspicuous, green, normal position

PETIOLE: medium to long, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: many per plant, red group, medium diameter

PEDUNCLE: medium length, dense pubescence, medium anthocyanin colouration

FLORET: semi-double, elliptic to round bud, overlapping petals, entire petal margin

UPPER PETAL: red, very weakly conspicuous striped markings, small white basal zone

LOWER PETAL: red, no markings, no white basal zone

PEDICEL: dense pubescence, medium to dark red in middle third, no swelling

SEPAL: dense pubescence, green with some red streaks

Origin and Breeding: *'Maestro Rich Red'* originated from the cross of the proprietary seedling 1269 with the variety *'Sassy Dark Red'*, conducted in Lompoc, California. A seedling selected in 1996 from the offspring of that cross was propagated and became the new variety *'Maestro Rich Red'*.

Tests and Trials: Trials for *'Maestro Rich Red'* were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for *'Maestro Rich Red'*

	<i>'Maestro Rich Red'</i>	<i>'Maestro Bright Red'</i>**
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>		
margin - upper side	redder than 44A	more orange red than 46B
middle - upper side	N57B	more orange red than 46B
base - upper side	44B to 43C	43A-B
lower side	52A (40A towards base)	44B
<i>Colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>		
margin - upper side	redder than 44A	more orange red than 46B
middle - upper side	N57A	more orange red than 46B
lower side	43C and 52A (43A at margin)	40A (43A at margin)

*reference variety



Pelargonium: 'Maestro Rich Red' (left) with reference variety 'Maestro Bright Red' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Maestro Rich Red' (left) with reference variety 'Maestro Bright Red' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Patriot Bright Violet'
Application number: 04-4239
Application date: 2004/06/18
Applicant: Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Breeder: David Lemon, Lompoc, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Maestro Cherry' and 'Americana Violet'

Summary: *'Patriot Bright Violet'* is a zonal pelargonium variety which has narrower foliage than *'Maestro Cherry'*. The stems of *'Patriot Bright Violet'* are thicker than the stems of both reference varieties. The leaf zone of *'Patriot Bright Violet'* is very weak compared with the leaf zone of *'Maestro Cherry'* which is strong. The candidate variety has single florets which differ slightly in colour from the reference variety florets. There is weak anthocyanin on the peduncle of *'Patriot Bright Violet'* and the pedicel is light green, whereas *'Maestro Cherry'* and *'Americana Violet'* have moderate anthocyanin on the peduncle. The pedicel is bright red in *'Maestro Cherry'* and green and light red in *'Americana Violet'*.

Description:

PLANT: upright to semi-upright growth habit, medium height, narrow width, few branches
STEM: green, thick, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium to broad width, mostly open base
LEAF MARGIN: bicrenate, weak lobing, shallow incisions, medium to strong waviness
UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: light to medium green, dense pubescence, no variegation
LEAF ZONE: very weakly conspicuous, reddish brown, normal position
PETIOLE: medium length, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: few to medium number per plant, violet group, medium diameter
PEDUNCLE: medium length, dense pubescence, weak anthocyanin colouration
FLORET: single, elliptic bud, overlapping petals, entire petal margin
UPPER PETAL: purple red, very weakly conspicuous striped markings, very small white basal zone
LOWER PETAL: purple red, no markings, small white basal zone
PEDICEL: medium length, dense pubescence, green and light red in middle third, no swelling
SEPAL: dense pubescence, green

Origin and Breeding: *'Patriot Bright Violet'* originated from the cross of the proprietary seedling 5373-4 with the variety *'Americana New Violet'*, conducted in Lompoc, California. A seedling selected in 1998 from the offspring of that cross was propagated and became the new variety *'Patriot Bright Violet'*.

Tests and Trials: Trials for *'Patriot Bright Violet'* were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for *'Patriot Bright Violet'*

	<i>'Patriot Bright Violet'</i>	<i>'Maestro Cherry'</i>*	<i>'Americana Violet'</i>**
<i>Width of foliage (cm)</i>			
mean	29.9	37.4	29.0
std. deviation	4.23	5.10	2.89
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	more purple than N66A	more red than N57A	N74A with N66A overlay
upper side - middle	N66B	brighter than N57A	N74A with N66A overlay
upper side - base	43B	58C	52A
lower side	N66B	52A	pinkish than N74A-B
<i>Colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	more purple than N66A	brighter than N57A	N74A with N66A overlay
upper side - middle	tones of N74A	N66B	N74A with N66A overlay
lower side	N57A and N74A	more red than 58B	pinkish than N74A-B

*reference varieties



Patriot Bright Violet

Maestro Cherry

Americana Violet

Pelargonium: 'Patriot Bright Violet' (left) with reference varieties 'Maestro Cherry' (centre) and 'Americana Violet' (right)



Patriot Bright Violet

Maestro Cherry

Americana Violet

Pelargonium: 'Patriot Bright Violet' (left) with reference varieties 'Maestro Cherry' (centre) and 'Americana Violet' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Patriot Bright Violet' (left) with reference varieties 'Maestro Cherry' (centre) and 'Americana Violet' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Patriot Rose Pink'
Application number: 04-4240
Application date: 2004/06/18
Applicant: Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Breeder: David Lemon, Lompoc, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Patriot Cherry Rose' and 'Fip 749'

Summary: *'Patriot Rose Pink' is a zonal pelargonium variety which has taller plants than 'Patriot Cherry Rose' and 'Fip 749'. The peduncle of 'Patriot Rose Pink' is significantly longer than the peduncle of either reference variety. The florets of 'Patriot Rose Pink' differ in colour from those of the references and the white zone at the base of the upper petal is medium to large in the candidate variety, whereas 'Patriot Cherry Rose' has a very small basal white zone and 'Fip 749' has a large to very large white zone.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, tall, medium to broad width, few branches

STEM: green with some red, moderately thick, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium to broad width, open to wide open base

LEAF MARGIN: bicrenate, weak lobing, medium depth incisions, strong waviness

UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: medium green, medium pubescence, no variegation

LEAF ZONE: absent to weakly conspicuous, green, normal position

PETIOLE: medium to long, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: medium to many per plant, pink group, medium diameter

PEDUNCLE: medium length, dense pubescence, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration

FLORET: semi-double, elliptic bud, overlapping petals, entire petal margin

UPPER PETAL: blue pink, weakly conspicuous striped markings, medium to large white basal zone

LOWER PETAL: blue pink, no markings, small white basal zone

PEDICEL: medium length, dense pubescence, medium red in middle third, no swelling
 SEPAL: dense pubescence, green with red streaks

Origin and Breeding: ‘Patriot Rose Pink’ originated from the cross of the proprietary seedling 2491 with the other proprietary seedling 2950, conducted in Lompoc, California. A seedling selected in 2000 from the offspring of that cross was propagated and became the new variety ‘Patriot Rose Pink’.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Patriot Rose Pink’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

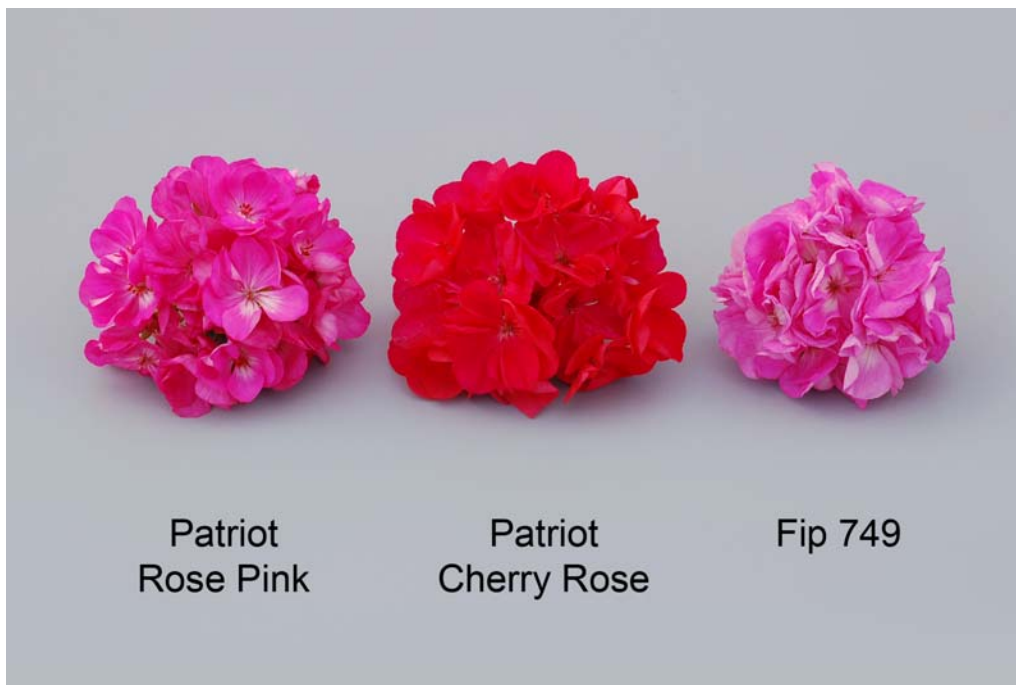
Comparison table for ‘Patriot Rose Pink’

	‘Patriot Rose Pink’	‘Patriot Cherry Rose’*	‘Fip 749’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	33.7	24.0	24.6
std. deviation	3.73	3.21	3.99
<i>Length of peduncle (cm)</i>			
mean	19.6	14.3	11.0
std. deviation	3.55	1.68	2.16
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	67C	redder than N57A	73A with N74B tones
upper side - middle	67C to 75B/C	redder than N57A with N66B tones	73A
upper side - base	75C to white	43C to white	white, N155B
lower side	close to 67C	43C with N57A margin	75B
<i>Colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	67C	N57B	73A with N74B tones
upper side - middle	67C to 75B/C	N57B with N66B tones	73A
lower side	close to 67C	58B to 52B	75C-D

*reference varieties



Pelargonium: ‘Patriot Rose Pink’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Patriot Cherry Rose’ (centre) and ‘Fip 749’ (right)



Pelargonium: 'Patriot Rose Pink' (left) with reference varieties 'Patriot Cherry Rose' (centre) and 'Fip 749' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Patriot Rose Pink' (left) with reference varieties 'Patriot Cherry Rose' (centre) and 'Fip 749' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Zodarowie'
Trade name: Fidelity XL Dark Rose with Eye
Application number: 05-5133
Application date: 2005/11/14
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fip 749' (Tango Lavender Pink) and 'Patriot Rose Pink'

Summary: 'Zodarowie' is a zonal pelargonium variety which has shorter plants and shorter peduncles than the reference variety 'Patriot Rose Pink'. 'Zodarowie' has a strongly conspicuous zone on the leaf blade, whereas the leaf zone of 'Fip 749' and 'Patriot Rose Pink' is absent or very weak. The florets of 'Zodarowie' differ in main petal colour from the reference varieties. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is medium in size for 'Zodarowie', compared with 'Fip 749' which has a large to very large white zone, and 'Patriot Rose Pink' which has a medium to large white zone.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, short to medium height, narrow to medium width, few branches

STEM: green, moderately thick, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium to broad width, open base

LEAF MARGIN: bicrenate, moderate lobing, shallow to medium incisions, medium to strong waviness

UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: medium green, dense pubescence, no variegation

LEAF ZONE: strong, normal position, reddish brown

PETIOLE: short to medium, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: few to medium number per plant, pink group, small to medium diameter

PEDUNCLE: short, dense pubescence, strong anthocyanin colouration

FLORET: semi-double, elliptic bud, overlapping petals, entire to slightly fringed petal margin

UPPER PETAL: blue pink, weakly to moderately conspicuous striped markings, medium sized white basal zone

LOWER PETAL: blue pink, no markings, small white basal zone

PEDICEL: medium length, dense pubescence, light to medium red in middle third, no swelling

SEPAL: dense pubescence, green with red stripes

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Zodarowie' originated from a controlled pollination between a female parent plant identified as number 1076 and a mix of pollen from several selected male plants. The cross was made in 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. A single seedling was selected in April 2002 and propagated by cuttings. The new variety was tested one year later at greenhouse and field performance trials in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, and was evaluated for criteria including earliness, good branching, good and stable flower colour, flower size, continuous flowering and resistance against *Botrytis*. In the same year it was tested in Sarrians, Southern France for heat and drought resistance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Zodarowie' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Zodarowie'

	'Zodarowie'	'Fip 749'*	'Patriot Rose Pink'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	24.6	24.6	33.7
std. deviation	3.12	3.99	3.73
<i>Length of peduncle (cm)</i>			
mean	11.7	11.0	19.6
std. deviation	2.66	2.16	3.55
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	67B	73A with N74B tones	67C
upper side - middle	67B to 69A	73A	67C to 75B/C
upper side - base	69A to white	white, N155B	75C to white
lower side	67C	75B	67C
<i>Colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	67B	73A with N74B tones	67C
upper side - middle	67B	73A	67C to 75B/C
lower side	67C	75C-D	67C, fading towards centre

*reference varieties



Pelargonium: 'Zodarowie' (left) with reference varieties 'Fip 749' (centre) and 'Patriot Rose Pink' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Zodarowie' (left) with reference varieties 'Fip 749' (centre) and 'Patriot Rose Pink' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Zodarowie' (left) with reference varieties 'Fip 749' (centre) and 'Patriot Rose Pink' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Zonasalmo'
Trade name:	Fidelity L Salmon
Application number:	05-5161
Application date:	2005/11/14
Applicant:	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fishelus' and 'Fishelen'

Summary: *'Zonasalmo' is a zonal pelargonium variety which has a moderately to strongly conspicuous reddish brown zone on the upper side of the leaf blade. The leaves of the reference varieties 'Fishelus' and 'Fishelen' have a weaker zone than 'Zonasalmo' but have stronger waviness of the leaf margin. 'Zonasalmo' has more anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle than the reference varieties. The white zone at the base of the upper and lower petals is significantly smaller in 'Zonasalmo' than in 'Fishelen'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium to tall, broad width, few branches
STEM: green with weak red colouration, moderately thick, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium width, open to closed base
LEAF MARGIN: crenate, moderate lobing, shallow incisions, moderate waviness
UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: medium green, dense pubescence, no variegation
LEAF ZONE: moderately to strongly conspicuous, normal position, reddish brown
PETIOLE: medium length, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: medium number to many per plant, salmon group, medium diameter
PEDUNCLE: medium length, dense pubescence, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration
FLORET: semi-double, elliptic bud, overlapping petals, entire petal margin
UPPER PETAL: medium width, red pink, very weakly conspicuous striped markings, small white basal zone

LOWER PETAL: red pink, no markings, small white basal zone
 PEDICEL: medium length, dense pubescence, medium red in middle third, no swelling
 SEPAL: dense pubescence, green

Origin and Breeding: The variety ‘Zonasalmo’ originated from a controlled pollination between a female parent plant identified as number J2214-1 and pollen from male plant identified as T050. The cross was made in 2000 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. A single seedling was selected in April 2001 and propagated by cuttings. The new variety was tested one year later at greenhouse and field performance trials in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands, and was evaluated for criteria including earliness, good branching, good and stable flower colour, flower size, continuous flowering and resistance against *Botrytis*. In the same year it was tested in Sarrians, Southern France for heat and drought resistance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Zonasalmo’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2006 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 10cm pots on May 1, 2006 and then transplanted into 20cm pots on June 26, 2006. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on September 18, 2006. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Zonasalmo’

	‘Zonasalmo’	‘Fishelus’*	‘Fishelen’*
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	43C	43C	52C (edge only)
upper side - middle	43C	43C-D	43C-D
upper side - base	40C	43C	52D
lower side	43D	43C-D	43D to white
<i>Colour of lower petal (RHS)</i>			
upper side - margin	43C	43C	52C
upper side - middle	43C	43C	43C-D
lower side	49A	43C-D and white	43D to white

*reference varieties



Pelargonium: ‘Zonasalmo’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Fishelus’ (centre) and ‘Fishelen’ (right)



Zonasalmo

Fishelus

Fishelen

Pelargonium: 'Zonasalmo' (left) with reference varieties 'Fishelus' (centre) and 'Fishelen' (right)



Zonasalmo

Fishelus

Fishelen

Pelargonium: 'Zonasalmo' (left) with reference varieties 'Fishelus' (centre) and 'Fishelen' (right)

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

Proposed denomination: 'Balgaldepro'
Trade name: Galleria Deep Rose
Application number: 06-5291
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balgalpipn' (Galleria Pink Punch)

Summary: '*Balgaldepro*' is a pelargonium variety which has medium to dark green leaves, whereas the reference variety '*Balgalpipn*' has medium green leaves. '*Balgaldepro*' differs mainly from '*Balgalpipn*' in flower colour. The pedicel of '*Balgaldepro*' is medium to dark red whereas the pedicel of '*Balgalpipn*' is dark red to violet.

Description:

PLANT: upright to intermediate growth habit, short to medium height, narrow to medium width, few branches
 STEM: green and red, thin, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: short, narrow to medium width, closed to partly overlapping base
 LEAF MARGIN: bicrenate, weak lobing, shallow incisions, moderate waviness
 UPPER SIDE OF BLADE: medium to dark green, dense pubescence, no variegation
 LEAF ZONE: strongly conspicuous, normal position, reddish brown
 PETIOLE: medium length, dense pubescence

INFLORESCENCE: medium number per plant, pink group, small to medium diameter
 PEDUNCLE: short to medium length, dense pubescence, strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration
 FLORET: double, elliptic to round bud, very many overlapping petals, entire petal margin
 UPPER PETAL: purple red, moderately conspicuous spot and striped markings, very small white basal zone
 LOWER PETAL: purple red, no markings, absent or very small white basal zone
 PEDICEL: medium length, dense pubescence, medium to dark red in middle third, no swelling
 SEPAL: dense pubescence (long hairs), green and red

Origin and Breeding: The variety '*Balgaldepro*' originated as an irradiation induced sport of the variety '*Balgalpipn*'. The irradiation was conducted on August 15, 2000 at Arroyo Grande, California, as part of a controlled breeding program. The final selection was made on January 26, 2001. '*Balgalpipn*' is characterised by its semi-double flower form, medium pink flower colour, dark green leaf colour and semi-trailing growth habit. The initial selection was made on January 26, 2001. The selection of the variety '*Balgaldepro*' was based on its dark rose pink flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Trials for '*Balgaldepro*' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings, planted into 15cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balgaldepro'

	'Balgaldepro'	'Balgalpipn**'
<i>Colour of upper petal (RHS)</i>		
upper side - margin	N57A	58C
upper side - middle	N57B with spot 46B	58C with spot darker than N57A
upper side - base	lighter than 55A	52C and fading
lower side	58C	lighter than 52C with faded white spot

Colour of lower petal (RHS)

upper side - margin
 upper side - middle
 lower side

N57A
 N57B
 pinker than 55A

58C
 darker than N57A
 lighter than 52C with faded white spot

*reference variety



Pelargonium: 'Balgaldepro' (left) with reference variety 'Balgalpipn' (right)



Pelargonium: 'Balgaldepro' (left) with reference variety 'Balgalpipn' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PENTAS

PENTAS
(Pentas)

Proposed denomination: 'Nakpen004'
Trade name: Bahamas Light Pink
Application number: 05-4683
Application date: 2005/04/04
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Shouji Shiotsuki, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'New Look Pink'

Summary: 'Nakpen004' has a larger plant than 'New Look Pink'. The leaf of 'Nakpen004' is longer than 'New Look Pink'. 'Nakpen004' has a wider inflorescence than 'New Look Pink'. The corolla of 'Nakpen004' is slightly wider with a longer corolla tube than 'New Look Pink'. 'Nakpen004' has a lighter pink corolla colour than 'New Look Pink'. The stigma of 'Nakpen004' is white while it is pink in 'New Look Pink'.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit

STEM: short internodes, light green colour, anthocyanin colouration present

LEAF: elliptic shape, medium green colour, sparse pubescence, absent or very weak blistering

INFLORESCENCE: rounded shape of the upper side when viewed from the side

COROLLA: large diameter, long corolla tube, corolla tube light blue pink (RHS 65D)

COROLLA LOBE: semi-erect to horizontal attitude, long, broad, ovate shape, primary colour light blue pink (RHS 56C), white eye

ANTHER: found below top of corolla tube, pollen whitish to yellowish colour

PISTIL: long style, medium sized white lobes of stigma

Origin and Breeding: 'Nakpen004' originated from the cross between the female parent 'New Look Pink' and the male parent 'New Look Rose' made in Fujisawa, Japan in 1995. In 1996, F1 seed from this cross was sown in a greenhouse, with the plants later transplanted to an outdoor trial, where they were evaluated and selected based on compact growth habit, branching growth habit and large flower clusters. The selections were intercrossed to produce F2 seed. In 1997, the F2 generation was sown, evaluated and intercrossed in the same manner. In 1998, the F3 generation was sown, evaluated and intercrossed in the same manner. In 1999, the F4 generation was sown in a greenhouse and later transplanted to an outdoor trial where the final selection of 'Nakpen004' was made based on its light pink flower colour, branching and compact growth habit and large flower clusters. In 2001 and 2003, the selection was evaluated in an indoor and outdoor trial to confirm uniformity and stability of its characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the summer of 2005 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Fifteen plants of each variety were individually grown in 10 centimetre plastic pots spaced 15 centimetres apart in a poly house.

Comparison table for 'Nakpen004'

	'Nakpen004'	'New Look Pink'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	31.38	26.13
std. deviation	1.51	2.70

<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	26.88	17.88
std. deviation	2.64	2.17
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	10.38	8.45
std. deviation	1.78	0.99
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	7.46	5.30
std. deviation	1.19	0.59
<i>Corolla colour(RHS)</i>		
outer side of tube	65D	68D
upper side of lobe	56C	68A

*reference variety



Pentas: 'Nakpen004' (left) with reference variety 'New Look Pink' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PETUNIA

PETUNIA
(Petunia ×hybrida)

Proposed denomination: 'Balsundarco'
Trade name: Suncatcher Dark Coral
Application number: 06-5324
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balsuncora' (Suncatcher Coral Prism)

Summary: *'Balsundarco' is a petunia variety which differs from the reference variety 'Balsuncora' in flower colour. The upper and lower sides of the corolla of 'Balsundarco' are a darker red colour than 'Balsuncora'. 'Balsundarco' has more prominent veining along the inner side of the corolla tube and the veins are brownish, whereas 'Balsuncora' has less prominent, yellow green veins.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, medium height, narrow to medium width

SHOOT: medium to thick, short, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: long, medium width, ovate to elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green upper side, no blistering, petiole short to medium length

SEPAL: long, narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: long pedicel, single, medium to wide diameter, funnellform

COROLLA: moderate lobing, upper side main colour dark purple red with red around veins, white secondary colour at transition to corolla tube, lower side red pink, veins red and weakly conspicuous, very weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long to very long, light yellow on inner side, veins strongly conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Balsundarco' originated from a cross conducted during February, 2004, at Arroyo Grande, California, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was the proprietary petunia breeding selection designated 1694-1, characterized by its scarlet red flower colour, dark green leaf and trailing growth habit. The male parent of 'Balsundarco' was the proprietary petunia breeding selection designated SA2091-1, characterized by its medium coral flower colour, medium green leaf and trailing growth habit. The initial selection was made on October 26, 2004. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. 'Balsundarco' was selected for its mounded, trailing, growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Balsundarco' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for 'Balsundarco'

	'Balsundarco'	'Balsuncora'*
<i>Main colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	46D with 50A around veins	51A-B, fading to 55B towards base
lower side	pinkier than 48C	55C at margins, white at veins and base

Colour of veins on corolla lobe
 upper side red yellow-green

Colour of veins in corolla tube (RHS)
 inner side 175A 153B-C

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Balsundarco' (left) with reference variety 'Balsuncora' (right)



Petunia: 'Balsundarco' (left) with reference variety 'Balsuncora' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Balsunplum'
Trade name: Suncatcher Plum Vein
Application number: 06-5325
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balsundalav' (Suncatcher Dark Lavender Vein)

Summary: *'Balsunplum' is a petunia variety which has very narrow to narrow plants, whereas the reference variety 'Balsundalav' has medium to broad plants. The flowers of 'Balsunplum' are blue pink, compared with 'Balsundalav' which has violet coloured flowers. The veins on the upper and lower sides of the corolla of 'Balsunplum' are strongly conspicuous, whereas the veins on the corolla of 'Balsundalav' are only moderately conspicuous.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, short to medium height, very narrow to narrow width

SHOOT: very thin to thin, very short to short, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration (on pedicels only)

LEAF: short to medium, narrow to medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green upper side, no blistering, petiole short to medium length

SEPAL: medium length, very narrow to narrow, linear, anthocyanin colouration at base only

FLOWER: long pedicel, single, medium to wide diameter, funnellform

COROLLA: moderate to strong lobing, blue pink upper side, blue pink lower side, veins purple red and strongly conspicuous, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long to very long, veins dark brown and strongly conspicuous

ANTHER: light violet before pollen dehiscence, violet after dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Balsunplum' originated from a cross conducted during November, 2003, at Arroyo Grande, California, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was the proprietary petunia breeding selection designated WH2130-3, characterized by its lavender flower colour with purple coloured veins, dark green leaf and semi-upright growth habit. The male parent of 'Balsunplum' was the proprietary petunia breeding selection designated 1553-1, characterized by its pink flower colour with rose coloured veins, dark green leaf and trailing growth habit. The initial selection was made on August 19, 2004. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. 'Balsunplum' was selected for its large flower size and mounded trailing, growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Balsunplum' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

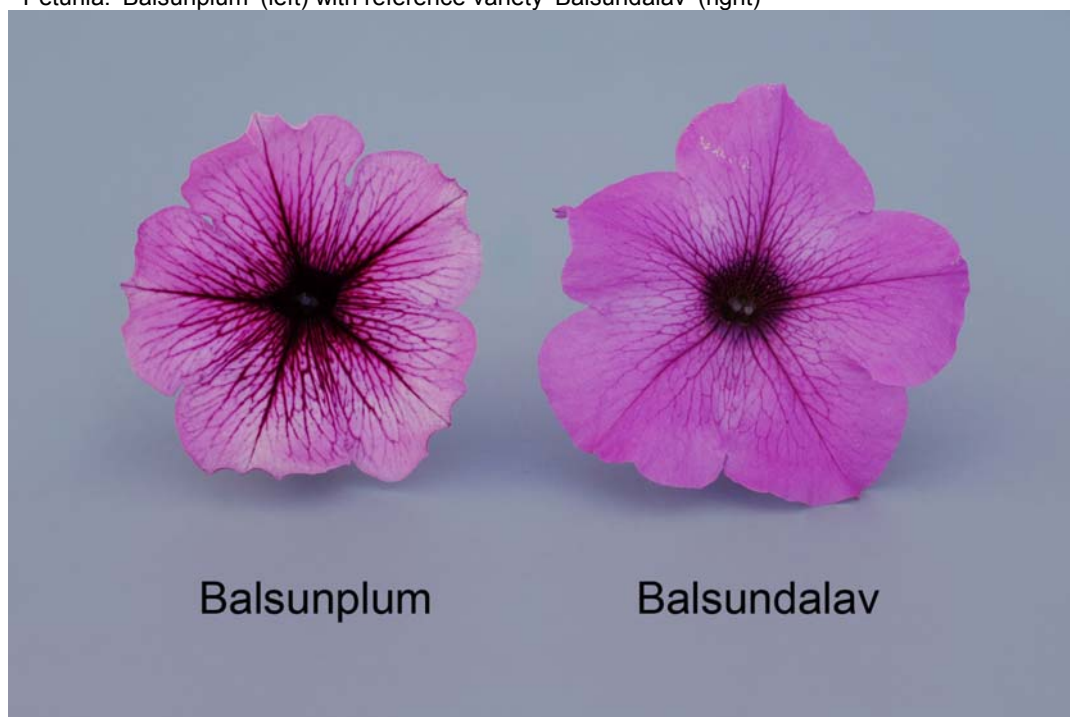
Comparison table for 'Balsunplum'

	'Balsunplum'	'Balsundalav'*
<i>Width of plant (cm)</i>		
mean	23.8	30.7
<i>Width of leaf (cm)</i>		
mean	2.1	3.1
std. deviation	0.20	0.24
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74C (margins N74B)	N78B with N81D tones
lower side	N74D with 75D tones	N82B-D

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Balsunplum' (left) with reference variety 'Balsundalav' (right)



Petunia: 'Balsunplum' (left) with reference variety 'Balsundalav' (right)



Petunia: 'Balsunplum' (left) with reference variety 'Balsundalav' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Balsunwhite'
Trade name:	Suncatcher White
Application number:	06-5326
Application date:	2006/03/09
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S30' (Supertunia White)

Summary: *'Balsunwhite' has taller plants with larger leaves and longer sepals than 'Kakegawa S30'. The leaves of 'Balsunwhite' have no blistering while those of 'Kakegawa S30' do. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'Balsunwhite' is grey with weakly conspicuous veins while it is yellow with moderately conspicuous veins for 'Kakegawa S30'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to semi-upright growth habit

SHOOT: thin, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

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

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, salverform

COROLLA: weak to moderate lobing, white on upper and lower sides, light green veins on upper side, veins weakly conspicuous on upper side, moderate undulation of margin, cuspidate corolla lobe apex

COROLLA TUBE: grey on inner side, weakly conspicuous veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Balsunwhite' originated from a cross conducted during November 2003, at Arroyo Grande, California, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was the Petunia variety 'Easy Wave White',

characterized by its' white flower, dark green leaf and prostrate, trailing growth habit. The male parent is the proprietary Petunia breeding selection designated '2111-1', characterized by its' creamy white flower, dark green leaf and semi-upright growth habit. The initial selection was made on September 20, 2004. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. 'Balsunwhite' was selected for its pure white flowers, very dark green foliage and vigorously trailing growth habit.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Balsunwhite' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 11.5 cm pots on July 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken on August 21, 2007 from 10 plants of each variety except for plant height and plant width where 5 plants of each variety were used. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for 'Balsunwhite'

	'Balsunwhite'	'Kakegawa S30'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	16.4	13.5
std. deviation	1.95	1.28
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.7	2.9
std. deviation	0.41	0.31
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	2.0
std. deviation	0.17	0.12
<i>Sepal length (mm)</i>		
mean	15.8	11.4
std. deviation	1.62	0.84
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	157C	7B

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Balsunwhite' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S30' (right)



Petunia: 'Balsunwhite' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S30' (right)



Petunia: 'Balsunwhite' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S30' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'KLEPH05111'
Trade name:	Fame Blue Velvet
Application number:	05-5008
Application date:	2005/06/28
Applicant:	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEC01037' (Famous Blue)

Summary: *The petunia variety 'KLEPH05111' has a taller, more semi-upright plant growth habit than the reference variety 'KLEC01037'. The plants of 'KLEPH05111' are not as broad as those of 'KLEC01037'. The corolla lobes of 'KLEPH05111' have a rounded apex, whereas the corolla lobes of the reference variety are cuspidate.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, tall, medium width

SHOOT: medium thickness, medium to long, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium length, medium width, ovate to elliptic, acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green upper side, blistering present, petiole short

SEPAL: medium to long, narrow, oblanceolate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: long pedicel, single, medium to wide diameter, funnellform

COROLLA: strong lobing with rounded lobe apex, dark violet upper side, blue violet lower side, veins purple and very weakly conspicuous, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long to very long, violet on inner side, veins strongly conspicuous

ANTHER: light grey blue before pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLEPH05111' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany, and originated from a controlled cross conducted between the proprietary seedlings U 262 and V162. From this cross 23 seedlings were selected, based on flower colour and growth habit. In May 2003, one of the seedlings was designated as 'KLEPH05111'. 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 trials for 'KLEPH05111' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for 'KLEPH05111'

	'KLEPH05111'	'KLEC01037'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	21.2	18.3
std. deviation	3.16	2.78
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	43.3	52.6
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	83A (aging near N88A)	83A (aging darker than N87A)
lower side	83C with N82A tones	N82A with N81B tones

*reference variety



Petunia: 'KLEPH05111' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC01037' (right)



Petunia: 'KLEPH05111' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC01037' (right)



Petunia: 'KLEPH05111' (left) with reference variety 'KLEC01037' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Keipunes'
Trade name:	Surfinia Mini Mini Purple
Application number:	06-5464
Application date:	2006/04/28
Applicant:	Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders:	Shinya Miyano, Chiba-ken, Japan Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunripami' (Surfinia Baby Purple)

Summary: *'Keipunes'* is a petunia variety which has longer shoots than the reference variety 'Sunripami'. The leaf colour of 'Keipunes' is light to medium green, while the leaves of 'Sunripami' are medium to dark green. 'Keipunes' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Sunripami' and the lower side of the corolla is violet, whereas the lower side of the corolla of the reference variety is blue pink. The veins are less conspicuous on the upper side of the corolla of 'Keipunes' than the veins on the corolla of 'Sunripami'.

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, medium to broad width

SHOOT: very thin to thin, medium to long, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, light to medium green upper side, no blistering, petiole medium to long

SEPAL: medium length, narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: short to medium pedicel, single, very small to small diameter, funnellform

COROLLA: moderate to strong lobing, purple upper side, violet lower side, veins purple and very weakly conspicuous, very weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, blue violet on inner side, veins moderately conspicuous

ANTHER: purple before pollen dehiscence, medium blue after dehiscence

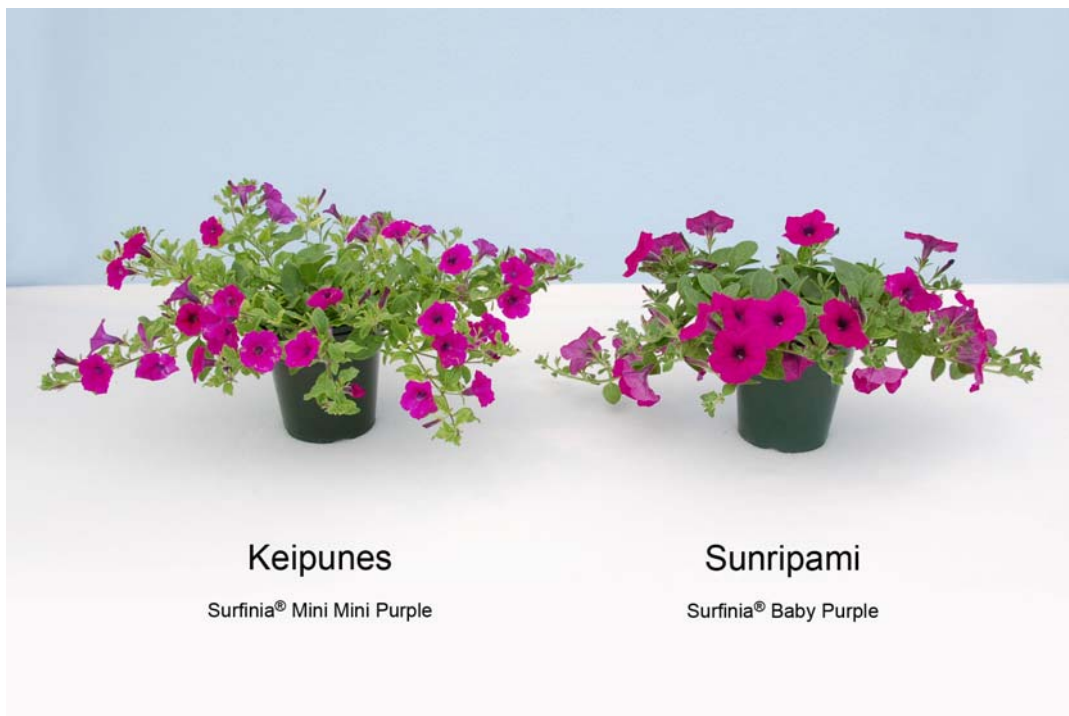
Origin and Breeding: 'Keipunes' originated from a crossing of unnamed breeding lines which was conducted in October 2000 at Katori-shi, Chiba-ken, Japan. In April 2001, 121 seedlings were obtained from that crossing. Those seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In September 2002, one seedling was selected in view of its growth habit, flower size and colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and included in a trial from April to September 2003. As a result of an examination of botanical characteristics, it was concluded that the variety was distinct from other varieties, and was also uniform and stable. The new variety was named 'Keipunes'.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Keipunes' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for 'Keipunes'

	'Keipunes'	'Sunripami'*
<i>Length of shoot (cm)</i>		
mean	30.5	20.7
std. deviation	4.58	3.27
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>		
mean	4.2	6.2
std. deviation	0.17	0.33
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A	pinker than N74A
lower side	N81C	72C and N74C
<i>Length of corolla tube (mm)</i>		
mean	24.9	29.6
std. deviation	1.10	1.35

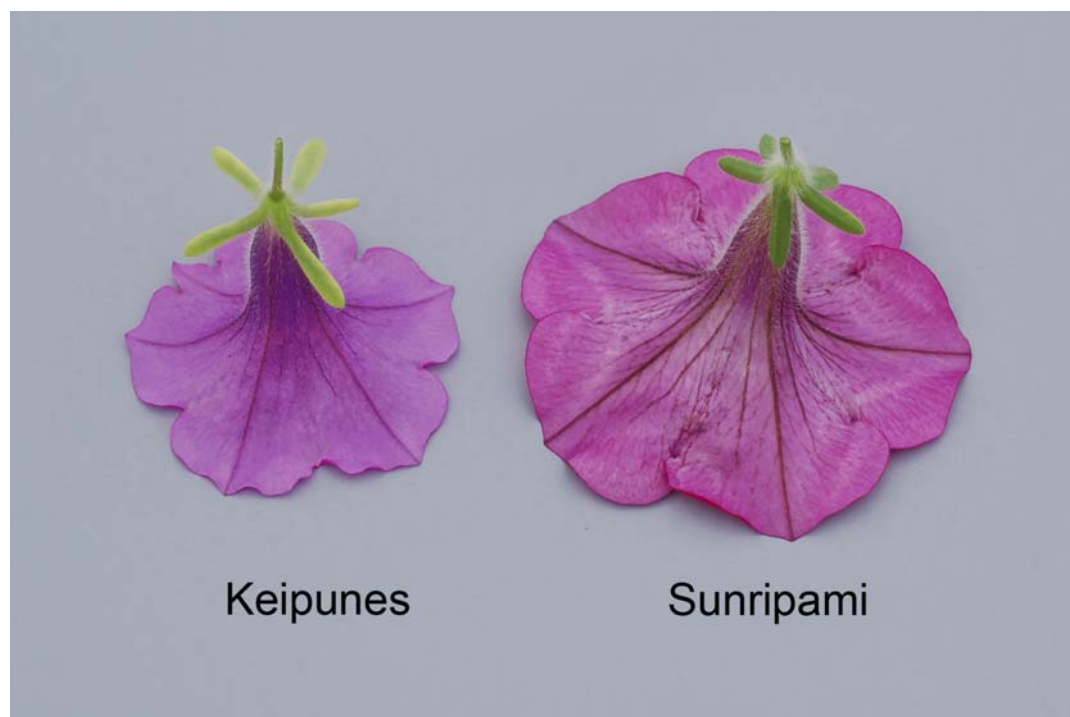
*reference variety



Petunia: 'Keipunes' (left) with reference variety 'Sunripami' (right)



Petunia: 'Keipunes' (left) with reference variety 'Sunripami' (right)



Petunia: 'Keipunes' (left) with reference variety 'Sunripami' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Keiwhihus'
Trade name:	Surfinia Mini Mini White
Application number:	06-5465
Application date:	2006/04/28
Applicant:	Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc. and Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Shinya Miyano, Chiba-ken, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Suncopaho' (Surfinia Baby Compact White)

Summary: *'Keiwhihus' is a white flowered petunia variety which differs from the reference variety 'Suncopaho' in plant width. The plants of 'Keiwhihus' are much wider than those of 'Suncopaho'. The flowers of 'Keiwhihus' have weaker lobing of the corolla than those of the reference variety. The veins on the upper side of the corolla are more conspicuous in the flowers of 'Keiwhihus' than they are in 'Suncopaho'.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, broad to very broad width

SHOOT: thin, medium length, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: short to medium, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green upper side, no blistering, petiole short to medium

SEPAL: medium length, narrow, linear to oblanceolate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: medium to long pedicel, single, small diameter, funnelform

COROLLA: weak to medium lobing, white upper side, white lower side, veins yellow and weakly conspicuous, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, yellow on inner side, veins weakly conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Keiwhihus’ originated from a crossing of unnamed breeding lines which was conducted in October 2000 at Katori-shi, Chiba-ken, Japan. In April 2001, 119 seedlings were obtained from that crossing. Those seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In September 2002, one seedling was selected in view of its growth habit, flower size and colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and included in a trial from April to September 2003. As a result of an examination of botanical characteristics, it was concluded that the variety was distinct from other varieties, and was also uniform and stable. The new variety was named ‘Keiwhihus’.

Tests and Trials: The trials for ‘Keiwhihus’ were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for ‘Keiwhihus’

	‘Keiwhihus’	‘Suncopaho’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	58.6	42.2
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	155C	white
lower side	white	white

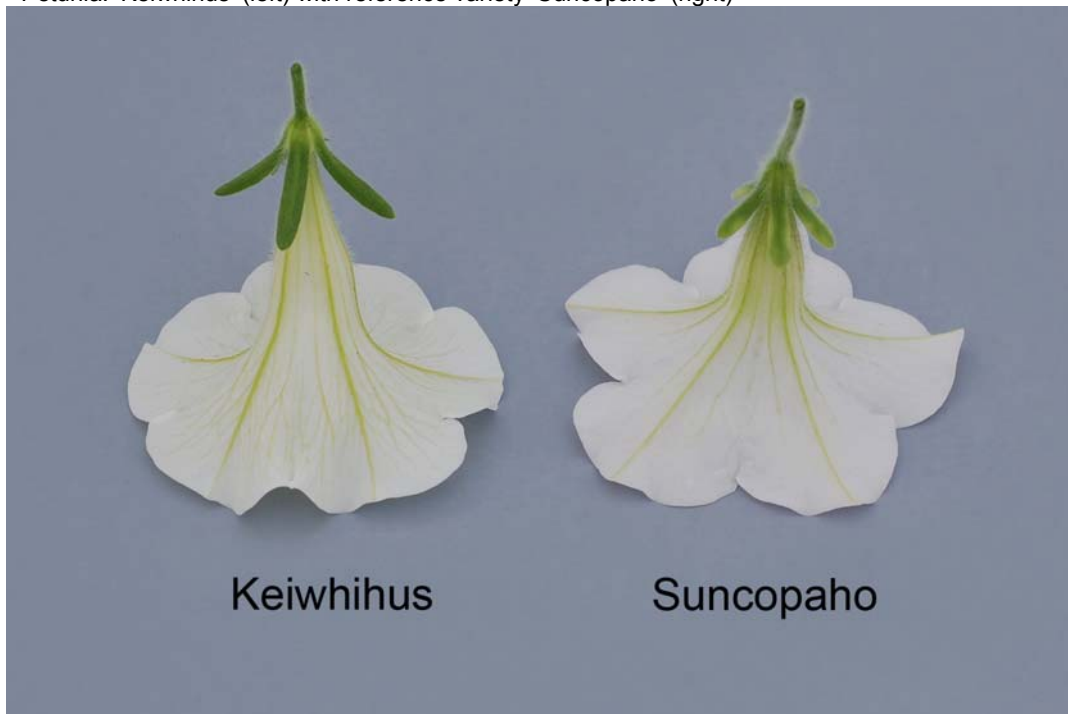
*reference variety



Petunia: ‘Keiwhihus’ (left) with reference variety ‘Suncopaho’ (right)



Petunia: 'Keiwhihus' (left) with reference variety 'Suncopaho' (right)



Petunia: 'Keiwhihus' (left) with reference variety 'Suncopaho' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Petpasyel'
Trade name: Sanguna Pastel Yellow
Application number: 06-5639
Application date: 2005/11/09 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kerley, David W. and Priscilla G., Cambridge, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'Keiyeul' (Surfinia Lime)

Summary: 'Petpasyel' is a petunia variety which has a semi-upright growth habit, whereas the reference variety 'Keiyeul' has a creeping habit. The sepals of 'Petpasyel' are shorter than those of 'Keiyeul'. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'Petpasyel' is darker yellow than the corolla tube of 'Keiyeul'.

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, medium height, small to medium width

SHOOT: medium to thick, short to medium length, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium length, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, light to medium green upper side, no blistering, short petiole

SEPAL: medium to long, medium width, elliptic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: long pedicel, single, medium to broad diameter, funnellform

COROLLA: strong lobing, white upper side, white lower side, green yellow veins and weakly conspicuous on lobes, medium to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, yellow on inner side, veins weakly conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Petpasyel' originated from a controlled cross made in July 2002 in Cambridge, United Kingdom. The female parent was identified as 01-84-1 and the male parent was the variety 'Keiyeul'. The new variety was selected from the resultant progeny as a single plant in May 2003, based on criteria for growth habit, earliness, flower colour and consistency. Asexual reproduction was first conducted in August 2003 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Petpasyel' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

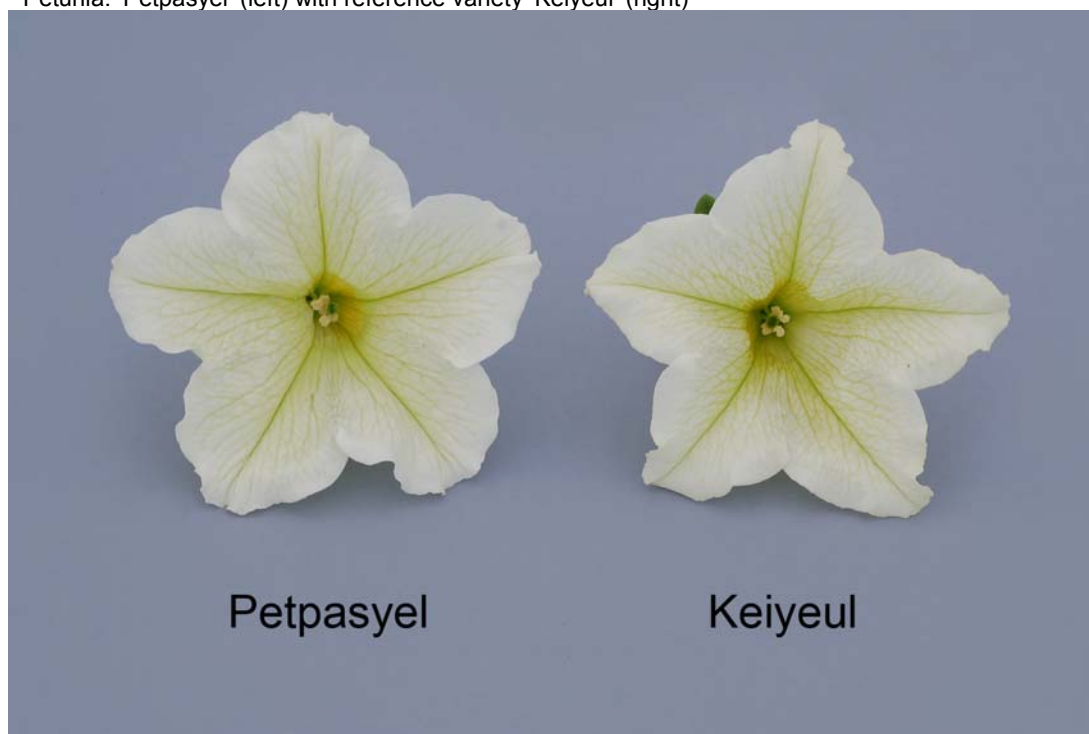
Comparison table for 'Petpasyel'

	'Petpasyel'	'Keiyeul'*
<i>Length of sepal (mm)</i>		
mean	24.6	31.3
std. deviation	4.88	2.36
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	155B	155B
lower side	whiter than 155B	whiter than 155B
<i>Main colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	9A-B	4D with 151B veins

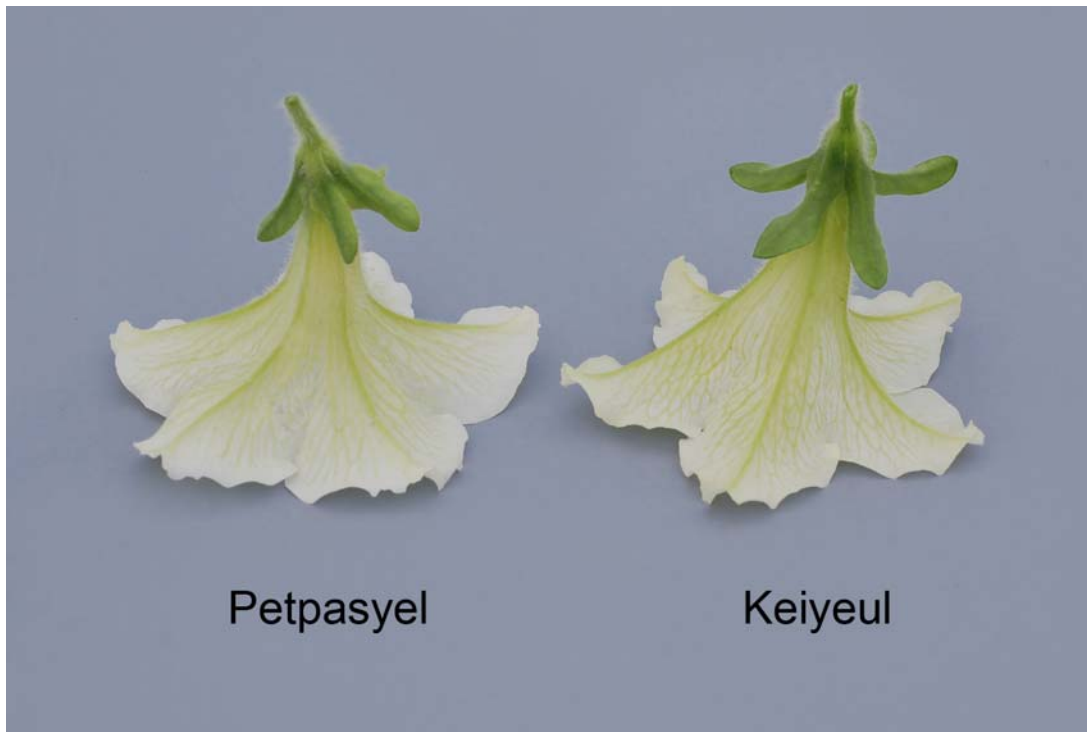
*reference variety



Petunia: 'Petpasyel' (left) with reference variety 'Keiyeul' (right)



Petunia: 'Petpasyel' (left) with reference variety 'Keiyeul' (right)



Petunia: 'Petpasyel' (left) with reference variety 'Keiyeul' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Sunsurfcoparu'
Trade name:	Surfinia Patio Hot Pink
Application number:	06-5411
Application date:	2006/03/31
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders:	Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan Takuro Ishihara, Tokyo, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Whip Sal' (Whispers Salmon) and 'USTUNI6001' (Supertunia Vista Bubblegum)

Summary: *'Sunsurfcoparu' is a petunia variety which has shorter, narrower plants than the reference variety 'USTUNI6001'. The flowers of 'Sunsurfcoparu' are smaller in diameter than both reference varieties and the candidate has a shorter corolla tube than 'USTUNI6001'. 'Sunsurfcoparu' also differs in flower colour from both reference varieties.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, short to medium height, narrow width

SHOOT: thin to medium thickness, short, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: short to medium, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, light to medium green upper side, no blistering, medium length petiole

SEPAL: short to medium length, very narrow to narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: medium length pedicel, single, very small to small diameter, salverform

COROLLA: weak lobing, purple red upper side with white secondary colour at transition to tube, blue pink to white lower side, veins red and very weakly conspicuous, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, white on inner side with yellow green veins, veins very weakly to weakly conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety ‘Sunsurfcoparu’ originated from a cross between the variety ‘Fantasy Pink’ as the female parent and the hybrid variety ‘P01-531’ as the male parent. The cross was conducted in March 2002, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2003, 80 seedlings were obtained from the cross. The seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In August 2003, one seedling was selected for its growth habit, flower size and colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and then evaluated in a trial from April to September 2004. The plants were found to be distinct, uniform and stable in their characteristics and the new variety was named ‘Sunsurfcoparu’.

Tests and Trials: The trials for ‘Sunsurfcoparu’ were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sunsurfcoparu’

	‘Sunsurfcoparu’	‘Whip Sal’*	‘USTUNI6001’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	28.6	34.9	57.4
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	14.4	18.0	30.6
std. deviation	2.24	2.55	3.91
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>			
mean	3.9	4.8	5.8
std. deviation	0.32	0.28	0.33
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	more purple than N66B	58C with 67D tones	68A
lower side	N66D to white	55C with 56D/white at midvein	pinker than N66D
<i>Secondary colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	white/155A	n/a	n/a

*reference varieties



Sunsurfcoparu

Surfinia® Patio Hot Pink

Whip Sal

Whispers™ Salmon

USTUNI6001

Supertunia® Vista Bubblegum

Petunia: 'Sunsurfcoparu' (left) with reference varieties 'Whip Sal' (centre) and 'USTUNI6001' (right)

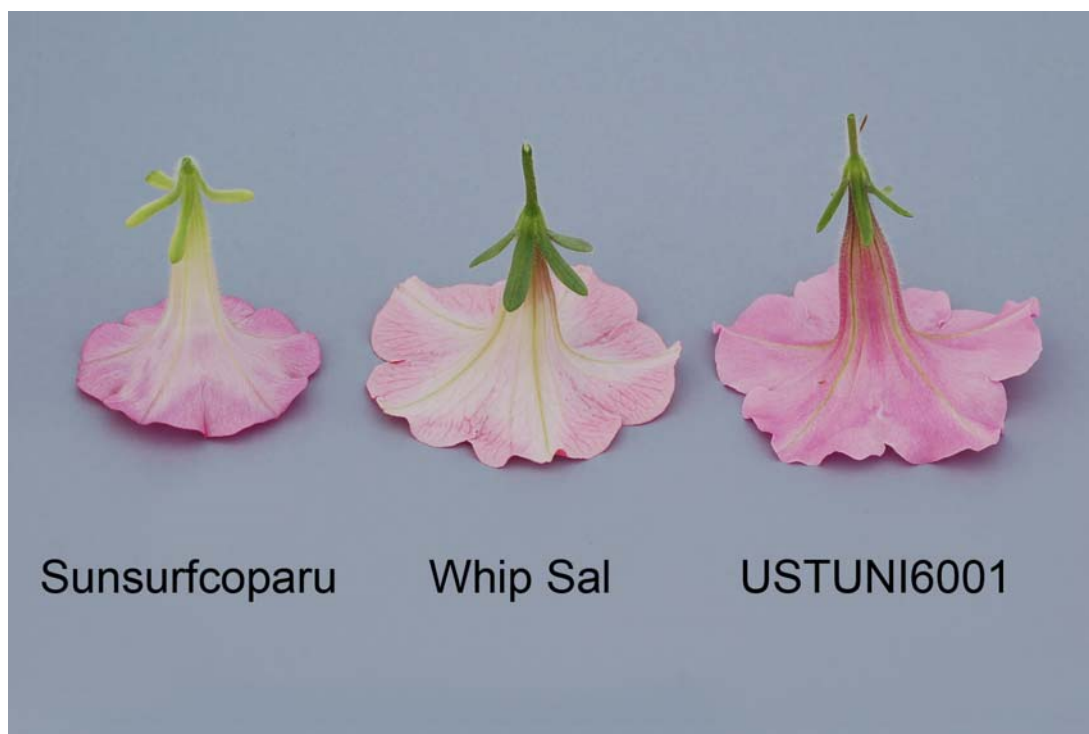


Sunsurfcoparu

Whip Sal

USTUNI6001

Petunia: 'Sunsurfcoparu' (left) with reference varieties 'Whip Sal' (centre) and 'USTUNI6001' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfcoparu' (left) with reference varieties 'Whip Sal' (centre) and 'USTUNI6001' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunsurfcopasaku'
Application number: 06-5413
Application date: 2006/03/31
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders: Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan
 Takuro Ishihara, Tokyo, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'USTUNI7501' (Supertunia Mini Pastel Pink Imp.) and 'Sunsurfmicshipho' (Surfinia Patio Chiffon)

Summary: 'Sunsurfcopasaku' is a petunia variety which has upright, compact plants, compared with the reference variety 'USTUNI7501', which has a semi-upright to creeping plant growth habit. The flowers of 'Sunsurfcopasaku' are smaller in diameter than the flowers of both reference varieties. 'Sunsurfcopasaku' also differs in main flower colour from both 'USTUNI7501' and 'Sunsurfmicshipho'.

Description:

PLANT: upright and compact growth habit, short to medium height, narrow width

SHOOT: thin to medium thickness, short, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: short to medium length, medium width, ovate to elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, light to medium green upper side, no blistering, short to medium length petiole

SEPAL: short to medium length, very narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: short to medium length pedicel, single, very small to small diameter, salverform

COROLLA: weak to medium lobing, blue pink upper side, violet to pink lower side, veins pink green and very weakly conspicuous, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, white on inner side, veins weakly conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunsurfcopasaku' originated from a cross between the variety 'Fantasy Pink' as the female parent and the hybrid variety 'P01-531' as the male parent. The cross was conducted in March 2002, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2003, 80 seedlings were obtained from the cross. The seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In August 2003, one seedling was selected for its growth habit, flower size and colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and then evaluated in a trial from April to September 2004. The plants were found to be distinct, uniform and stable in their characteristics and the new variety was named 'Sunsurfcopasaku'.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Sunsurfcopasaku' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunsurfcopasaku'

	'Sunsurfcopasaku'	'USTUNI7501'*	'Sunsurfmicshipho'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	27.8	50.7	29.5
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.6	5.8	3.5
std. deviation	0.25	0.81	0.34
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>			
mean	3.6	5.8	4.6
std. deviation	0.19	0.31	0.25
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N74C (base 72C)	pinker than N74C-D	75D (base pinker than 75B)
lower side	pinker than 77D	75B-D	pinker than 75C

*reference varieties



Sunsurfcopasaku

USTUNI7501

Sunsurfmicshipho

Supertunia® Mini Pastel Pink Imp.

Surfinia® Patio Chiffon

Petunia: 'Sunsurfcopasaku' (left) with reference varieties 'USTUNI7501' (centre) and 'Sunsurfmicshipho' (right)



Sunsurfcopasaku

USTUNI7501

Sunsurfmicshipho

Petunia: 'Sunsurfcopasaku' (left) with reference varieties 'USTUNI7501' (centre) and 'Sunsurfmicshipho' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfcopasaku' (left) with reference varieties 'USTUNI7501' (centre) and 'Sunsurfmicshipho' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Sunsurfcopasamo'
Trade name:	Surfinia Patio Coral Pink
Application number:	06-5415
Application date:	2006/03/31
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders:	Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan Takuro Ishihara, Tokyo, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbapive' (Surfinia Baby Pink Veined)

Summary: *'Sunsurfcopasamo' is a petunia variety with an upright growth habit and narrow plants compared with the reference variety 'Sunbapive' which has a creeping habit and medium to broad plants. 'Sunsurfcopasamo' has shorter shoots than 'Sunbapive' and also shorter sepals. The flower of 'Sunsurfcopasamo' is smaller in diameter and differs in colour from the flower of 'Sunbapive'. The veins on the inner surface of the corolla tube of 'Sunsurfcopasamo' are light brown, whereas the veins in the corolla tube of 'Sunbapive' are violet.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium height, narrow width

SHOOT: thin to medium thickness, short, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium length, medium width, elliptic, acute apex, no variegation, dark green upper side, no blistering, short petiole

SEPAL: short to medium length, narrow, linear to oblanceolate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: medium length pedicel, single, small to medium diameter, funnellform

COROLLA: medium to strong lobing, blue pink to light blue pink on upper side, white with pink tones on lower side, veins red purple and strongly conspicuous, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, light brown on inner side, veins moderately conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety ‘Sunsurfcopasamo’ originated from a cross between the variety ‘Fantasy Crystal Red’ as the female parent and the variety ‘P01-583’ as the male parent. The cross was conducted in May 2002, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2003, 70 seedlings were obtained from the cross. The seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In August 2003, one seedling was selected for its growth habit, flower size and colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and then evaluated in a trial from April to September 2004. The plants were found to be distinct, uniform and stable in their characteristics and the new variety was named ‘Sunsurfcopasamo’.

Tests and Trials: The trials for ‘Sunsurfcopasamo’ were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sunsurfcopasamo’

	‘Sunsurfcopasamo’	‘Sunbapive’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	29.7	52.0
<i>Length of shoot (cm)</i>		
mean	16.1	31.1
std. deviation	1.73	5.05
<i>Length of sepal (mm)</i>		
mean	19.2	25.4
std. deviation	1.93	2.67
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	65A-C	75B-C
lower side	white with 69C	75C-D
<i>Main colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	166C	N81B

*reference variety



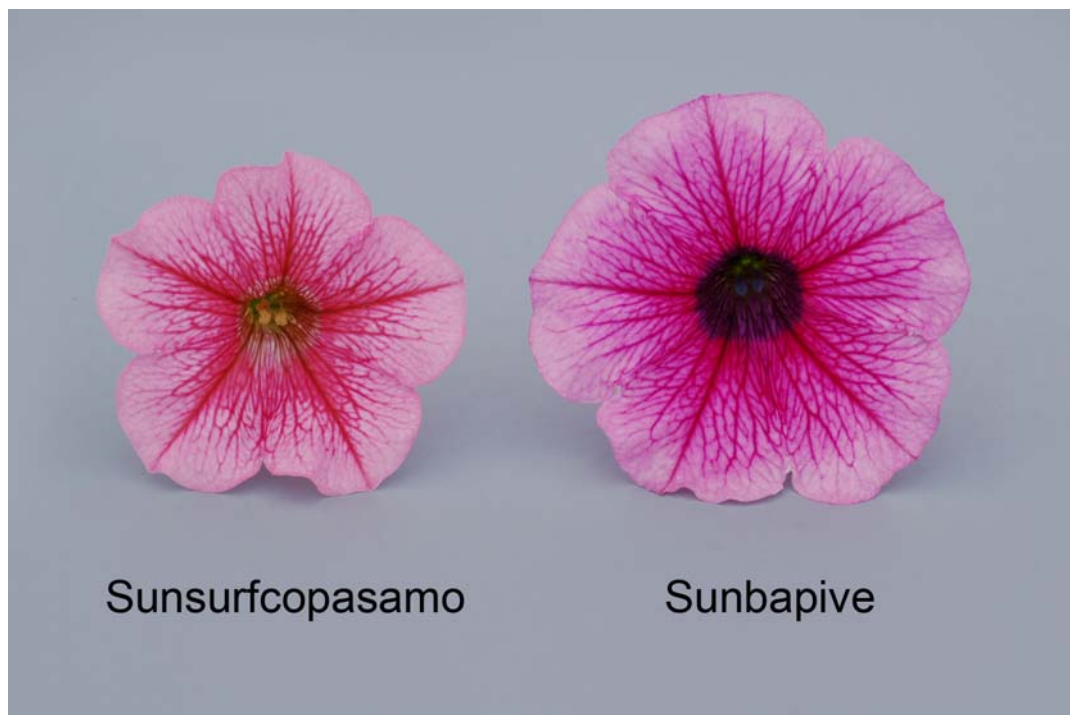
Sunsurfcopasamo

Surfinia® Patio Coral Pink

Sunbapive

Surfinia® Baby Pink Veined

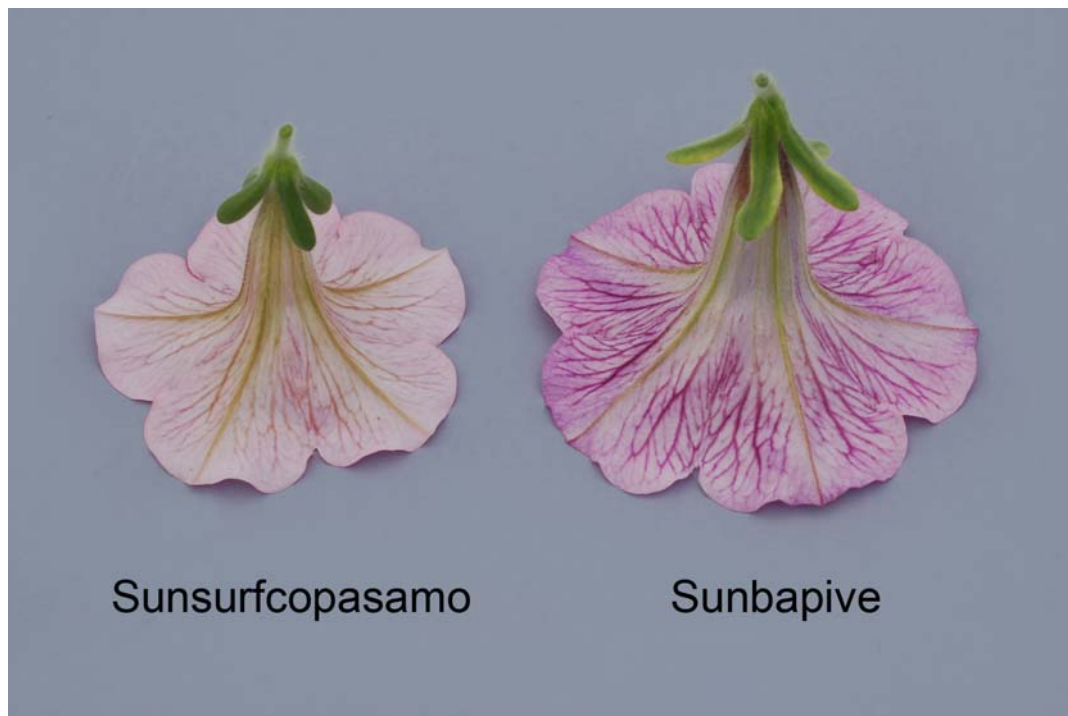
Petunia: 'Sunsurfcopasamo' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbapive' (right)



Sunsurfcopasamo

Sunbapive

Petunia: 'Sunsurfcopasamo' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbapive' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfcopasamo' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbapive' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Sunsurfmicshipho'
Trade name:	Surfinia Patio Chiffon
Application number:	06-5570
Application date:	2006/08/22
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders:	Yasuko Isobe, Hyogo, Japan Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'USTUNI7502' (Supertunia Mini Appleblossom) and 'Sunsurfcopasaku'

Summary: *'Sunsurfmicshipho' is a petunia variety which has compact plants with an upright growth habit, whereas the reference variety 'USTUNI7502' has a creeping growth habit. 'Sunsurfmicshipho' has smaller leaves and smaller diameter flowers than 'USTUNI7502'. The flowers of 'Sunsurfmicshipho' are lighter in colour than those of 'Sunsurfcopasaku'. The margins of the corolla of 'Sunsurfmicshipho' are weakly to moderately undulating, compared with 'USTUNI7502' which has strong undulation of the corolla margins.*

Description:

PLANT: upright and compact bushy growth habit, short to medium height, narrow width

SHOOT: thin, short, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: very short to short, narrow, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green upper side, no blistering, very short petiole

SEPAL: short, very narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: medium to long pedicel, single, small diameter, salverform

COROLLA: medium lobing, violet on upper side, violet with pink tones on lower side, veins pink green and very weakly conspicuous, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, whitish on inner side, veins weakly to moderately conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white and brown before pollen dehiscence, light brown after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunsurfmicshipho' originated from a cross between the variety 'Fantasy Pink' as the female parent and the variety 'P01-531' as the male parent. The cross was conducted in June 2002, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2003, 80 seedlings were obtained from the cross. The seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In August 2003, one seedling was selected for its growth habit. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and then evaluated in a trial from April to September 2004. The plants were found to be distinct, uniform and stable in their characteristics and the new variety was named 'Sunsurfmicshipho'.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Sunsurfmicshipho' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunsurfmicshipho'

	'Sunsurfmicshipho'	'USTUNI7502'*	'Sunsurfcopasaku'*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	6.1	4.6
std. deviation	0.34	0.63	0.25
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.8	3.0	2.7
std. deviation	0.11	0.26	0.09
<i>Diameter of corolla (cm)</i>			
mean	4.6	5.8	3.6
std. deviation	0.25	0.35	0.19
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	75D with 75B	76B-C (156C at centre)	N74C with 72C
lower side	pinker than 75C	76D	pinker than 77D

*reference varieties



Sunsurfmicshipho

Surfinia® Patio Chiffon

USTUNI7502

Supertunia® Mini Appleblossom

Sunsurfcopasaku

Petunia: 'Sunsurfmicshipho' (left) with reference varieties 'USTUNI7502' (centre) and 'Sunsurfcopasaku' (right)



Sunsurfmicshipho

USTUNI7502

Sunsurfcopasaku

Petunia: 'Sunsurfmicshipho' (left) with reference varieties 'USTUNI7502' (centre) and 'Sunsurfcopasaku' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfmicshipho' (left) with reference varieties 'USTUNI7502' (centre) and 'Sunsurfcopasaku' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'SunsurfmictROUT'
Trade name: Surfinia Baby Compact Coral
Application number: 06-5530
Application date: 2006/07/06
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders: Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan
 Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan
 Yasuko Isobe, Hyogo, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Whip Sal' (Whispers Salmon)

Summary: 'SunsurfmictROUT' is a petunia variety which has flowers with stronger lobing and a lighter main colour than the reference variety 'Whip Sal'. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube of 'SunsurfmictROUT' are moderately to strongly conspicuous, whereas the veins inside the corolla tube of 'Whip Sal' are very weakly to weakly conspicuous.

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, medium width

SHOOT: medium to thick, short, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium to long, medium width, ovate, acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green upper side, no blistering, short to medium length petiole

SEPAL: medium length, narrow, oblanceolate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: short to medium length pedicel, single, small diameter, salverform

COROLLA: medium to strong lobing, red pink on upper side, purple red on lower side, veins pink green and very weakly conspicuous, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short, yellow green on inner side, veins brown and moderately to strongly conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunsurfmictrout' originated from a cross between the variety 'PS105-3' as the female parent and the variety 'PS143-1' as the male parent. The cross was conducted in September 2003, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2004, 80 seedlings were obtained from the cross. The seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In September 2004, one seedling was selected for its growth habit, flower size and colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and then evaluated in a trial from April to September 2005. The plants were found to be distinct, uniform and stable in their characteristics and the new variety was named 'Sunsurfmictrout'.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Sunsurfmictrout' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

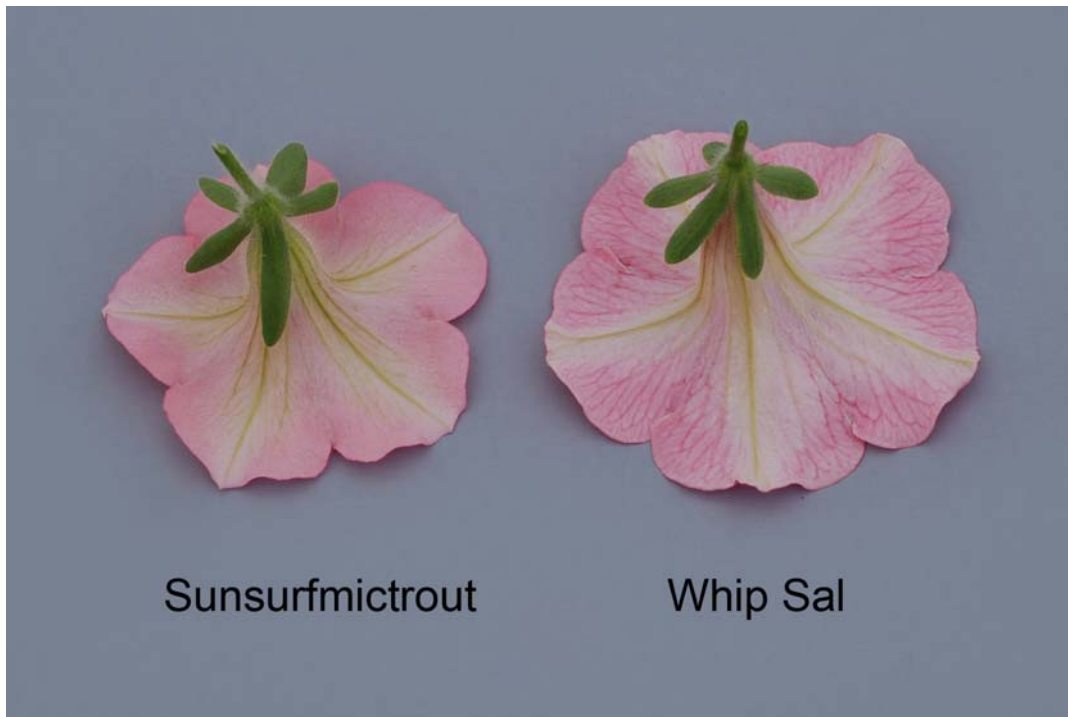
Comparison table for 'Sunsurfmictrout'

	'Sunsurfmictrout'	'Whip Sal'*
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	52B (newly open 50A)	58C with 67D tones
lower side	58D (fading at midvein and base)	55C (fading to 56D at midvein and base)

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Sunsurfmictrout' (left) with reference variety 'Whip Sal' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfmictrout' (left) with reference variety 'Whip Sal' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Sunsurfmomo'
Trade name:	Surfinia Candy Cane
Application number:	06-5562
Application date:	2006/07/25
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited and Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders:	Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan Shinya Miyano, Chiba, Japan Takuro Ishihara, Tokyo, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunsurflala' (Surfinia Lavender Lace) and 'Sunbapive' (Surfinia Baby Pink Veined)

Summary: *'Sunsurfmomo' is a petunia variety which differs from 'Sunbapive' in main flower colour and from 'Sunsurflala' in the colour of the veins on the corolla. The inner side of the corolla tube in 'Sunsurfmomo' is white, whereas the corolla tube of 'Sunsurflala' is nearly black and the corolla tube of 'Sunbapive' is violet. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube are strongly conspicuous in 'Sunsurfmomo', moderately conspicuous in 'Sunsurflala' and weakly to moderately conspicuous in 'Sunbapive'.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, broad width

SHOOT: thin to medium thickness, medium to long, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: short to medium, medium to broad width, elliptic, acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green upper side, no blistering, very short to short petiole

SEPAL: medium length, narrow, linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: medium length pedicel, single, medium diameter, funnelform

COROLLA: medium to strong lobing, light blue violet on upper side and lower side, veins purple and strongly conspicuous, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, white on inner side, veins violet and strongly conspicuous
 ANTHHER: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence

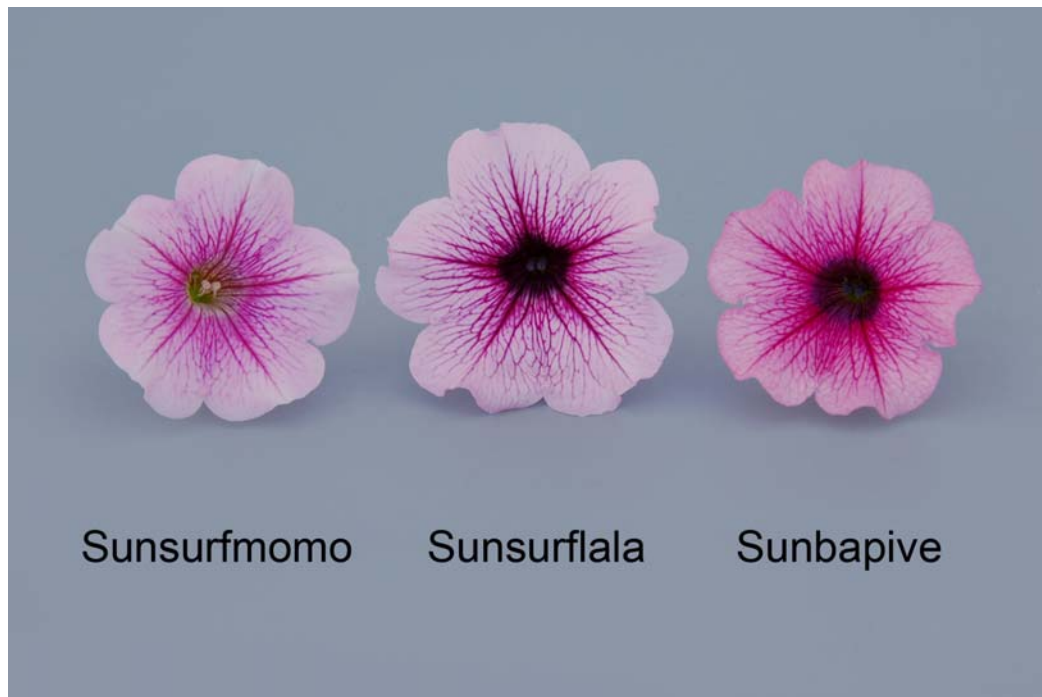
Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunsurfmomo' originated from a cross between the variety 'Polo Velvet' as the female parent and the variety 'P55h' as the male parent. The cross was conducted in August 2001, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2002, 135 seedlings were obtained from the cross. The seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In August 2002, one seedling was selected for its growth habit, flower size and colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and then evaluated in a trial from April to September 2003. The plants were found to be distinct, uniform and stable in their characteristics and the new variety was named 'Sunsurfmomo'.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Sunsurfmomo' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

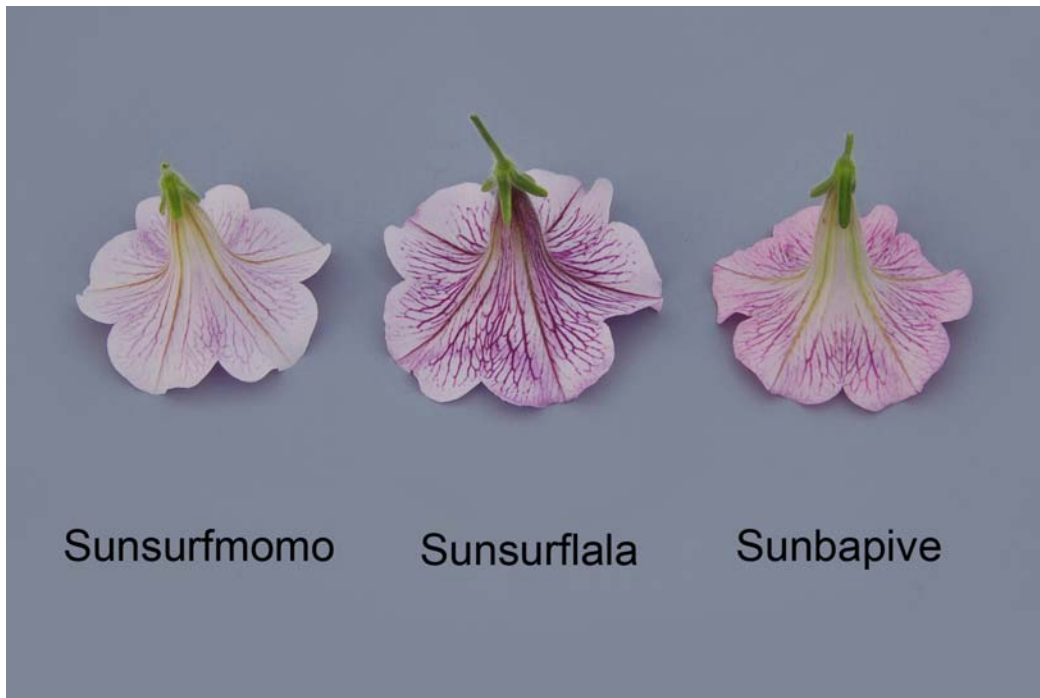
Comparison table for 'Sunsurfmomo'

	'Sunsurfmomo'	'Sunsurflala'*	'Sunbapive'*
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	pinker than 76B-C	69D	75B-C
lower side	85D	69D	75C-D
<i>Colour of veins on corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	71C to N74A	N78A	N66B with N74A tones
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	155A (background)	N186A (veins)	N81B (veins)

*reference varieties



Petunia: 'Sunsurfmomo' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunsurflala' (centre) and 'Sunbapive' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfmomo' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunsurflala' (centre) and 'Sunbapive' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Sunsurfpafure'
Trade name:	Surfinia Purple Picotee
Application number:	06-5551
Application date:	2006/07/14
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited and Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders:	Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan Shinya Miyano, Chiba, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dreams Rose Picotee' and 'Sylvanna Queen'

Summary: *'Sunsurfpafure' is a petunia variety which differs in main flower colour from the reference varieties. The corolla of 'Sunsurfpafure' is smaller in diameter than the corolla of both 'Dreams Rose Picotee' and 'Sylvanna Queen'. The anthers of 'Sunsurfpafure' are greyish purple after pollen dehiscence, whereas 'Dreams Rose Picotee' has yellowish white anthers and 'Sylvanna Queen' has greyish purple to light blue anthers.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping growth habit, medium to tall, broad to very broad width

SHOOT: medium to thick, long, moderate anthocyanin colouration (at end of shoots and on pedicels)

LEAF: long, medium to broad width, ovate to elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green upper side, blistering present, short to medium length petiole

SEPAL: long, medium to broad width, linear to elliptic, anthocyanin colouration present at base

FLOWER: medium length pedicel, single, medium to broad diameter, funnelform

COROLLA: strong to very strong lobing, bicoloured, purple main colour on upper side, white secondary colour on margins, violet colour on lower side, veins purple and weakly to moderately conspicuous, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, violet on inner side, veins brown purple and moderately to strongly conspicuous
 ANTHHER: medium blue before pollen dehiscence, greyish purple after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunsurfpafure' originated from a cross between the variety 'Prime Time Burgundy Star' as the female parent and the variety 'Y-1' as the male parent. The cross was conducted in June 2001, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2002, 120 seedlings were obtained from the cross. The seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In August 2002, one seedling was selected for its growth habit, flower size and colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and then evaluated in a trial from April to September 2003. The plants were found to be distinct, uniform and stable in their characteristics and the new variety was named 'Sunsurfpafure'.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Sunsurfpafure' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunsurfpafure'

	'Sunsurfpafure'	'Dreams Rose Picotee'*	'Sylvanna Queen'*
<i>Width of sepal (mm)</i>			
mean	9.2	10.5	6.9
std. deviation	1.32	2.32	1.37
<i>Diameter of flower (cm)</i>			
mean	7.4	8.6	8.7
std. deviation	0.28	0.55	0.72
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N74A	brighter than 67A	N78A
lower side	N78C	67B-C	N78B
<i>Secondary colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	155D	155D	155D

*reference varieties



Petunia: 'Sunsurfpafure' (left) with reference varieties 'Sylvanna Queen' (centre) and 'Dreams Rose Picotee' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfpafure' (left) with reference varieties 'Sylvanna Queen' (centre) and 'Dreams Rose Picotee' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunsurfpivemi'
Trade name: Surfinia Baby Compact Light Pink
Application number: 06-5531
Application date: 2006/07/06
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders: Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan
 Takeshi Kanaya, Shiga, Japan
 Yasuko Isobe, Hyogo, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Whip Ablos' (Whispers Appleblossom) and 'Sunsurfcopasamo' (Surfinia Patio Coral Pink)

Summary: *'Sunsurfpivemi' is a petunia variety which has a more upright growth habit than 'Whip Ablos'. The sepals of 'Sunsurfpivemi' are shorter than the sepals of 'Whip Ablos'. Although the main flower colour of the candidate variety is the same as that of 'Whip Ablos', 'Sunsurfpivemi' flowers have only one colour on the corolla, excluding the colour of the blue pink veins, whereas 'Whip Ablos' flowers have two colours. 'Sunsurfpivemi' differs from 'Sunsurfcopasamo' in the main flower colour.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, short, narrow to medium width

SHOOT: thin, short to medium, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: short to medium, medium width, elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, dark green upper side, no blistering, short to medium length petiole

SEPAL: short to medium length, narrow, linear to oblanceolate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: short to medium length pedicel, single, small to medium diameter, salverform

COROLLA: medium to strong lobing, light blue violet on upper side and lower side, veins blue pink and moderately to strongly conspicuous, medium to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, yellow on inner side, veins green brown and moderately conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white before and after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunsurfpivemi' originated from a cross between the variety 'PS200-5' as the female parent and the variety 'PS121-2' as the male parent. The cross was conducted in September 2003, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. In April 2004, 80 seedlings were obtained from the cross. The seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In September 2004, one seedling was selected for its growth habit, flower size and colour. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots, and then evaluated in a trial from April to September 2005. The plants were found to be distinct, uniform and stable in their characteristics and the new variety was named 'Sunsurfpivemi'.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Sunsurfpivemi' were conducted during the spring of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 15cm pots on April 24, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 5, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunsurfpivemi'

	'Sunsurfpivemi'	'Whip Ablos'*	'Sunsurfcopasamo'*
<i>Length of sepal (mm)</i>			
mean	20.0	27.3	19.2
std. deviation	2.75	3.20	1.93
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	69D	69D	65A-C
lower side	69D	white/69D	white and 69C

Colour of veins on corolla lobe (RHS)

upper side

N66C

N74B-C

60B

*reference varieties



Petunia: 'Sunsurfpivemi' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunsurfcopasamo' (centre) and 'Whip Ablos' (right)



Petunia: 'Sunsurfpivemi' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunsurfcopasamo' (centre) and 'Whip Ablos' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Temari'
Trade name: Supertunia Raspberry Blast
Application number: 07-5846
Application date: 2007/04/05
Applicant: Koji Goto, Fujisawa City, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders: Koji Goto, Fujisawa City, Japan
 Fusako Goto, Koza, Japan
 Susumu Goto, Koza, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Keipunes' (Surfinia Mini Mini Purple) and 'Sunsurfcopasaku'

Summary: *'Temari' has narrower plants than 'Keipunes' and darker leaves than 'Sunsurfcopasaku'. The leaves of 'Temari' are longer than those of 'Sunsurfcopasaku' and broader than those of both reference varieties. 'Temari' has a shorter pedicel than 'Sunsurfcopasaku' and larger flower diameter than 'Keipunes'. The flowers of 'Temari' are funnelform while those of 'Sunsurfcopasaku' are salverform. The upper side of the corolla of 'Temari' is two coloured while that of the reference varieties is one coloured. The corolla lobes of 'Temari' are blue pink fading to violet towards the centre with a wide band of bright purple along the margins whereas those of 'Keipunes' are bright purple and those of 'Sunsurfcopasaku' are blue pink with darker blue pink along the margins. Before anther dehiscence, the anthers of 'Temari' are yellowish white while those of 'Keipunes' are purple.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to trailing growth habit

SHOOT: thin, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

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

SEPAL: linear to oblanceolate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single, funnelform

COROLLA: moderate to strong lobing, upper side is blue pink fading to violet at centre with a wide band of bright purple along margins of corolla lobes, lower side is light blue violet with blue pink along margins, red green veins on upper side, veins weakly conspicuous on upper side, moderate undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: light green on inner side, veins weakly conspicuous

ANTHER: yellowish white before pollen dehiscence, cream coloured after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Temari' was developed by the breeders Koji Goto, Husaku Goto and Susumu Goto, all residents of Japan. It originated from a cross made in 1995 between the female parent, a Petunia line of Brazilian origin with red, pink and white flowers, and the male parent, an unknown, unnamed Petunia breeding line. From 1996-2000, single plant selections were made from the F1 progeny and an additional hybridization was made with a new unnamed Petunia breeding line. The final hybridization was made in 2000 in Japan. One F1 from the final hybridization was selected based on its purple flower colour with dark purple edge, decumbent growth habit and small flower size. This line was vegetatively propagated and further evaluated in the greenhouse from 2001 through 2003 to establish the uniformity and stability of its characteristics. In 2003, it was concluded that the distinct characteristics of the line reproduce true to type in successive generations of asexual propagation and this line was named 'Temari'.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Temari' were conducted during the summer of 2007, in a polyhouse in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted into 11.5 cm pots on July 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 21, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour chart.

Comparison table for 'Temari'

	'Temari'	'Keipunes'*	'Sunsurfcopasaku'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	32.6	41.2	26.0
std. deviation	4.26	3.85	2.47

<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.9	4.7	3.5
std. deviation	0.38	0.30	0.32
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.9	2.3	1.6
std. deviation	0.34	0.20	0.15
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.2	0.8	2.5
std. deviation	0.24	0.27	0.23
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.7	3.2	4.1
std. deviation	0.20	0.18	0.18
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main colour of upper side	N74C fading to 75D at centre	more purple than N74A	N74C with close to 72C at margins
secondary colour of upper side	N74A	N/A	N/A
lower side	76D with 186C along margins	lighter than N82B	75D with 77D in marginal area
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	145C	86C	155C
*reference varieties			



Petunia: 'Temari' (left) with reference varieties 'Keipunes' (centre) and 'Sunsurfcopasaku' (right)



Petunia: 'Temari' (left) with reference varieties 'Keipunes' (centre) and 'Sunsurfcopasaku' (right)



Petunia: 'Temari' (left) with reference varieties 'Keipunes' (centre) and 'Sunsurfcopasaku' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PETUNIA × CALIBRACHOA

PETUNIA × CALIBRACHOA
(Petunia × Calibrachoa)

Proposed denomination: 'Kakegawa S88'
Trade name: SuperCal Velvet
Application number: 07-5779
Application date: 2007/03/01
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Akinobu Ui, Shizuoka-ken, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Dancalipet' (Calitunia Purple)

Summary: *'Kakegawa S88' has shorter plants with shorter leaves and shorter petioles than 'Dancalipet'. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S88' are funnellform while those of 'Dancalipet' are salverform. The upper side of the corolla of 'Kakegawa S88' is purple darkening to dark purple red in the area of transition to the corolla tube whereas for 'Dancalipet', it is bright purple pink with purple red tones in the area of transition to corolla tube. The inner side of the corolla tube for 'Kakegawa S88' is blue pink and yellow orange with black veins while it is light and medium yellow for 'Dancalipet'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit

SHOOT: medium thick on lower third, strong anthocyanin colouration at base

LEAF: narrow elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, dark green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: ranging from lanceolate to rhombic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnellform

COROLLA: medium degree of lobing, one coloured

COROLLA LOBE: cuspidate and/or emarginate apex, medium undulation of margin, upper side is purple at margin darkening to dark purple red at area of transition to corolla tube, moderately to strongly conspicuous purple black veins on upper side, purple to blue pink on lower side

COROLLA TUBE: blue pink and yellow orange on inner side, moderately to strongly conspicuous black veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellowish white before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S88' was developed by the breeder, Akinobu Ui, an employee of Sakata Seed Corporation, Japan. It originated from a hybridization between a proprietary hybrid Calibrachoa line and a proprietary hybrid Petunia line made in May 2003 in Kakegawa, Japan. In December 2003, 15 intergeneric hybrid plantlets were transplanted to soil-less media for greenhouse culture and acclimatization. In March 2004, 12 of the 15 plantlets were vegetatively propagated to produce rooted cuttings. In April 2004, these were transplanted to an open field and evaluated until July 2004 for flower colour and plant growth habit. 'Kakegawa S88' was selected in August 2004 based on its bright burgundy flowers and mounding plant growth habit. Ten (10) cuttings of 'Kakegawa S88' were further evaluated in open field trials from September to November 2004. These trials were used to confirm that the distinctive characteristics of 'Kakegawa S88' are fixed and stable.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Kakegawa S88' were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on July 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on August 30, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S88'

	'Kakegawa S88'	'Dancalipet'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	15.2	20.4
std. deviation	1.40	2.16
<i>Leaf length (including petiole) (cm)</i>		
mean	3.5	4.2
std. deviation	0.10	0.25
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>		
mean	1.8	3.7
std. deviation	0.63	0.67
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	71B with N74A tones and darkening to 59A at area of transition to corolla tube	N74A with tones of N66A and darker than N66A at area of transition to corolla tube
upper side - veins	N186A	187A
lower side	71C-D	75A with 64C around margins and along mid-veins
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	186D with 13A at base; N186A veins	9A and 10B

*reference variety



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S88' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S88' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Kakegawa S89'
Trade name:	SuperCal Neon Rose
Application number:	07-5780
Application date:	2007/03/01
Applicant:	Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Akinobu Ui, Shizuoka-ken, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dancalipet' (Calitunia Purple) and 'Kakegawa S90' (Supercal Purple)

Summary: *'Kakegawa S89' has smaller leaves and shorter petioles than both reference varieties. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S89' are smaller in diameter with shorter pedicels than those of 'Kakegawa S90' and larger in diameter with longer pedicels than those of 'Dancalipet'. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S89' are funnelform while those of 'Dancalipet' are salverform. The upper side of the corolla for 'Kakegawa S89' is bright purple with purple red tones whereas it is darker purple for 'Kakegawa S90'. The veins on the upper side of the corolla are red purple for 'Kakegawa S89' while they are purple black for 'Dancalipet' and violet for 'Kakegawa S90'. 'Kakegawa S89' has weaker conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than the reference varieties.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit

SHOOT: thin on lower third, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration at base

LEAF: narrow elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, dark green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnelform

COROLLA: medium to strong degree of lobing, one coloured

COROLLA LOBE: truncate apex, medium undulation of margin, upper side is bright purple with purple red tones, weakly conspicuous red purple veins on upper side, dark blue pink on lower side

COROLLA TUBE: yellow on inner side, moderately conspicuous veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellowish white before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Kakegawa S89’ was developed by the breeder, Akinobu Ui, an employee of Sakata Seed Corporation, Japan. It originated from a hybridization between a proprietary hybrid Calibrachoa line and a proprietary hybrid Petunia line made in May 2003 in Kakegawa, Japan. In December 2003, 10 intergeneric hybrid plantlets were transplanted to soil-less media for greenhouse culture and acclimatization. In March 2004, 7 of the 10 plantlets were vegetatively propagated to produce rooted cuttings. In April 2004, these were transplanted to an open field and evaluated until July 2004 for flower colour and plant growth habit. ‘Kakegawa S89’ was selected in August 2004 based on its bright pinkish red flowers with yellow corolla throat and mounding plant growth habit. Ten (10) cuttings of ‘Kakegawa S89’ were further evaluated in open field trials from September to November 2004. These trials were used to confirm that the distinctive characteristics of ‘Kakegawa S89’ are fixed and stable.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Kakegawa S89’ were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on July 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on August 30, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Kakegawa S89’

	‘Kakegawa S89’	‘Dancalipet’*	‘Kakegawa S90’*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.3	4.2	4.8
std. deviation	0.20	0.25	0.26
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.0	1.4	1.3
std. deviation	0.08	0.10	0.09
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.0	3.7	6.0
std. deviation	0.67	0.67	1.05
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.6	4.0	5.3
std. deviation	0.21	0.15	0.21
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N74A with N66A tones	N74A with N66A tones, darker than N66A at area of transition to corolla tube	more purple than N74A, N77A at area of transition to corolla tube
upper side - veins	64A	187A	N77A
lower side	darker than 72C	75A with 64C around margins and along mid-veins	more purple than N74B
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	9A	9A and 10B	5B

*reference varieties



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S89' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S89' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S89' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Kakegawa S90'
Trade name:	SuperCal Purple
Application number:	07-5781
Application date:	2007/03/01
Applicant:	Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Akinobu Ui, Shizuoka-ken, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dancalipet' (Calitunia Purple) and 'Kakegawa S89' (Supercal Neon Rose)

Summary: 'Kakegawa S90' has larger leaves and longer petioles than 'Kakegawa S89'. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S90' are larger in diameter with longer pedicels than both reference varieties. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S90' are funnellform while those of 'Dancalipet' are salverform. The upper side of the corolla for 'Kakegawa S90' is purple while it is lighter purple with purple red tones for both reference varieties. The veins on the upper side of the corolla are purple black for 'Kakegawa S90' while they are red purple for 'Kakegawa S89'. 'Kakegawa S90' has stronger conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'Kakegawa S89'.

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit

SHOOT: thin on lower third, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration at base

LEAF: narrow elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, dark green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, funnellform

COROLLA: medium degree of lobing, two coloured

COROLLA LOBE: truncate to emarginate apex, strong undulation of reflexed margin, purple on upper and lower sides, violet on upper side at area of transition to corolla tube, moderately conspicuous purple black veins on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: yellow on inner side, strongly conspicuous veins on inner side

ANTHER: yellowish white before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Kakegawa S90’ was developed by the breeder, Akinobu Ui, an employee of Sakata Seed Corporation, Japan. It originated from a hybridization between a proprietary hybrid Calibrachoa line and a proprietary hybrid Petunia line made in May 2003 in Kakegawa, Japan. In December 2003, 12 intergeneric hybrid plantlets were transplanted to soil-less media for greenhouse culture and acclimatization. In March 2004, 10 of the 12 plantlets were vegetatively propagated to produce rooted cuttings. In April 2004, these were transplanted to an open field and evaluated until July 2004 for flower colour and plant growth habit. ‘Kakegawa S90’ was selected in August 2004 based on its medium to large flower size, purple flower colour and semi-creeping plant growth habit. Ten (10) cuttings of ‘Kakegawa S90’ were further evaluated in open field trials from September to November 2004. These trials were used to confirm that the distinctive characteristics of ‘Kakegawa S90’ are fixed and stable.

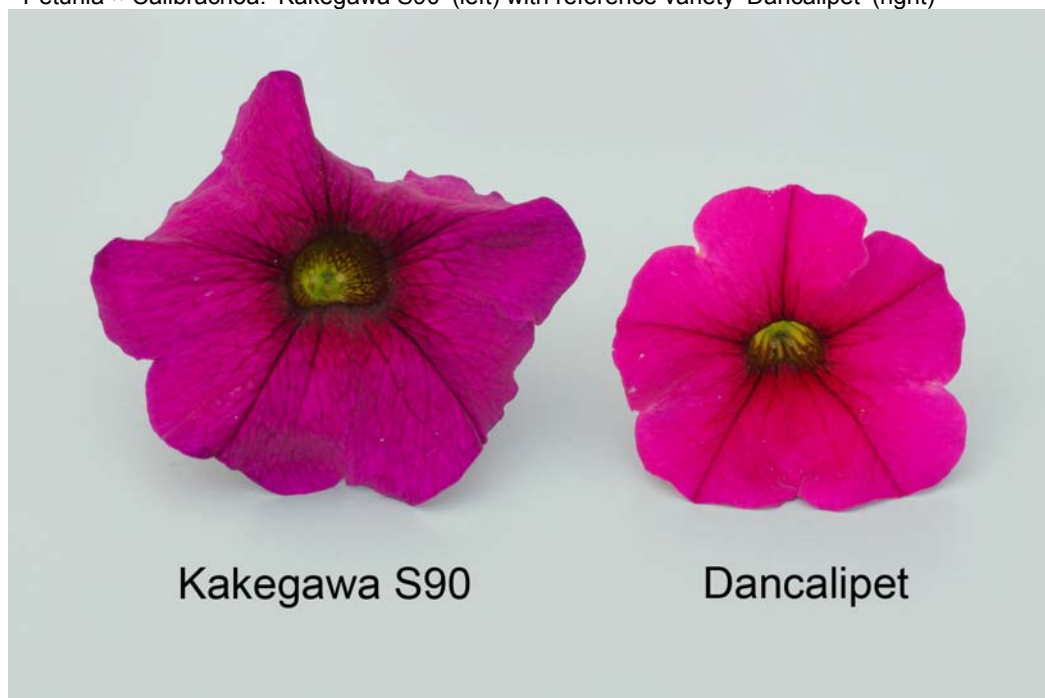
Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Kakegawa S90’ were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on July 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on August 30, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Kakegawa S90’

	‘Kakegawa S90’	‘Dancalipet’*	‘Kakegawa S89’*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.8	4.2	3.3
std. deviation	0.26	0.25	0.20
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.3	1.4	1.0
std. deviation	0.09	0.10	0.08
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	6.0	3.7	2.0
std. deviation	1.05	0.67	0.67
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.3	4.0	4.6
std. deviation	0.21	0.15	0.21
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	more purple than N74A	N74A with N66A tones, darker than N66A at area of transition to corolla tube	N74A with N66A tones
upper side - veins	N77A	187A	64A
lower side	more purple than N74B	75A with 64C around margins and along mid-veins	darker than 72C
<i>Secondary colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N77A at area of transition to corolla tube	N/A	N/A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	5B	9A and 10B	9A
*reference varieties			



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S90' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S90' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)



Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S90' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Kakegawa S91'
Trade name:	SuperCal Terracotta
Application number:	07-5782
Application date:	2007/03/01
Applicant:	Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Akinobu Ui, Shizuoka-ken, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Dancalipet' (Calitunia Purple)

Summary: *The shoots of 'Kakegawa S91' have absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration while those of 'Dancalipet' have strong anthocyanin at the base of the shoots only. 'Kakegawa S91' has shorter leaves than 'Dancalipet'. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S91' are funnelform and more than three coloured while those of 'Dancalipet' are salverform and only one coloured. The apex of the corolla lobe is retuse (shallow emarginate) for 'Kakegawa S91' while it is rounded to cuspidate for 'Dancalipet'. The upper side of the corolla of 'Kakegawa S91' is orange with randomly distributed light yellow orange areas and purple red around the margins and along the corolla lobe mid-veins whereas for 'Dancalipet', it is bright purple with purple red tones which are darker at the area of transition to the corolla tube. 'Kakegawa S91' has yellow secondary colour at the area of transition to the corolla tube while 'Dancalipet' has no secondary colour. The veins on the upper side of the corolla are green and weakly conspicuous for 'Kakegawa' S91' while they are purple black and strongly conspicuous for 'Dancalipet'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit

SHOOT: thin on lower third, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: narrow elliptic, obtuse apex, no variegation, dark green on upper side

SEPAL: linear, anthocyanin colouration present

FLOWER: single type, funnelform

COROLLA: medium degree of lobing, more than two coloured (blended colouration)

COROLLA LOBE: retuse (shallow emarginate) apex, medium undulation of margin, upper side is orange with randomly distributed light yellow orange areas and purple red around margin area and along mid-vein, yellow at area of transition to corolla tube on upper side, weakly conspicuous green veins on upper side, lower side is light yellow with blue pink around margin area and along mid-vein

COROLLA TUBE: strongly conspicuous yellow with dark brown veins on inner side, yellow green on outer side

ANTHER: light yellow before pollen dehiscence, yellow after pollen dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Kakegawa S91’ was developed by the breeder, Akinobu Ui, an employee of Sakata Seed Corporation, Japan. It originated from a hybridization between a proprietary hybrid Calibrachoa line and a proprietary hybrid Petunia line made in May 2003 in Kakegawa, Japan. In December 2003, 6 intergeneric hybrid plantlets were transplanted to soil-less media for greenhouse culture and acclimatization. In March 2004, these plantlets were vegetatively propagated to produce rooted cuttings and in April 2004, they were transplanted to an open field and evaluated until July 2004 for flower colour and plant growth habit. ‘Kakegawa S91’ was selected in August 2004 based on its bright "terracotta" flowers (apricot with pinkish-red veins) and mounding plant growth habit. Ten (10) cuttings of ‘Kakegawa S91’ were further evaluated in open field trials from September to November 2004. These trials were used to confirm that the distinctive characteristics of ‘Kakegawa S91’ are fixed and stable.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Kakegawa S91’ were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on July 10, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on August 30, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Kakegawa S91’

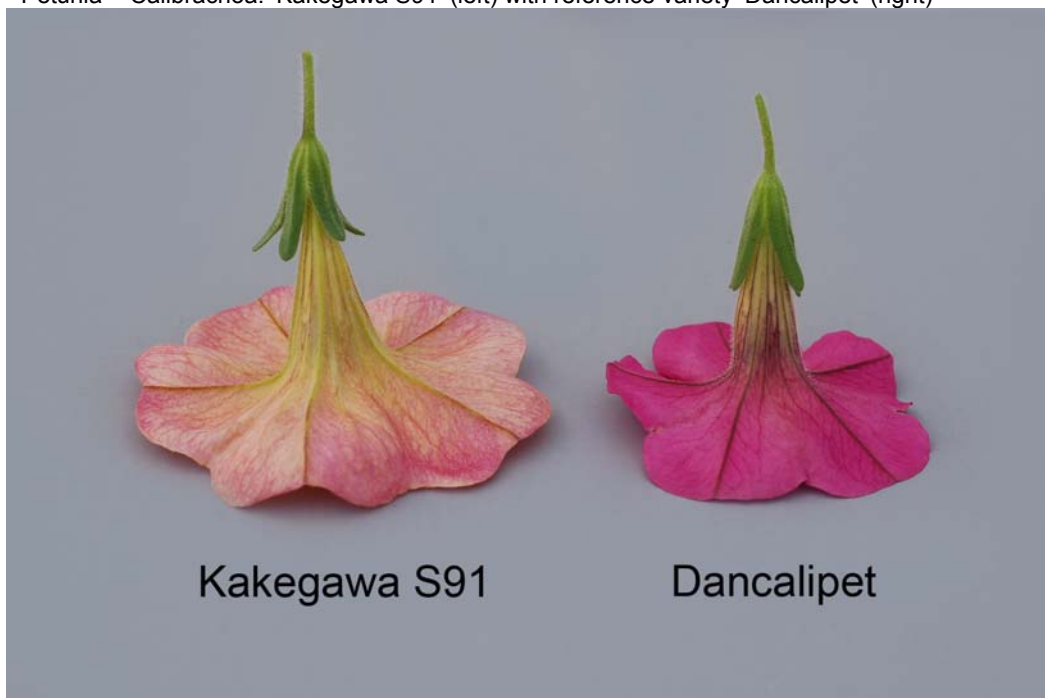
	‘Kakegawa S91’	‘Dancalipet’*
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.2	4.2
std. deviation	0.18	0.25
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	24C with areas of 20D; 54B around margin and along corolla lobe mid-veins	N74A with N66A tones which become darker at area of transition to corolla tube
upper side - veins	green	187A
lower side	8D with 70C around margin and along corolla lobe mid-veins	75A with 64C around margin and along corolla lobe mid-veins
<i>Secondary colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	9A	N/A
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	12A with 200A veins	9A and 10B
*reference variety		



Kakegawa S91

Dancalipet

Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S91' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)



Kakegawa S91

Dancalipet

Petunia × Calibrachoa: 'Kakegawa S91' (left) with reference variety 'Dancalipet' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PHLOX

PHLOX
(Phlox)

Proposed denomination: 'USPHLO1M'
Trade name: Intensia Pink
Application number: 06-5380
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'USPHL304' (Intensia Lavender Glow Improved)

Summary: *The plants of 'USPHLO1M' are shorter than 'USPHL304'. 'USPHLO1M' has a longer internode length than 'USPHL304'. The flower colour for 'USPHLO1M' is blue pink on the upper side while it is violet for the reference variety. 'USPHLO1M' has a large pink and white star pattern of purple red alternating with white splashes while 'USPHL304' has a star pattern composed of violet at the base of the petal with violet bisecting adjacent white zones.*

Description:

PLANT: annual, semi-upright bushy to spreading

LEAF: subulate shape, glandular stickiness, medium pubescence of upper side, medium pubescence of lower side, medium green

CYME: flat to dome shape, compound

FLORET: round, tricolour, pink colour group

PETAL: cuspidate shape apex, eye colour pattern, blue pink (fading with age) apical zone on upper side, blue pink basal zone on upper side, large pink and white star pattern of purple red alternating with large white splash markings on upper side, white overlaid with streaks of blue pink on the apical zone on lower side, white basal zone on lower side

PETAL MARGIN: moderately overlapping, very weak fringe

Origin and Breeding: The Phlox variety 'USPHLO1M' was developed by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki. The variety was discovered as a mutation of the variety 'USPHLO1' on April 20, 2004, in Aichi, Japan. The selection was based on plant vigor, continuous flowering, and superior summer performance. The new variety was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on June 8, 2004, in Aichi, Japan.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 1, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 26, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USPHLO1M'

	'USPHLO1M'	'USPHL304'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	15.3	19.2
std. deviation	2.29	2.55
<i>Stem internode length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	2.4
std. deviation	0.19	0.15

Petal colour (RHS)

upper side-apical zone
 upper side-basal zone
 upper side-markings

67C fading with age
 67C
 N66B alternating with large white splashes

N78B-C
 N78C
 N78A at base of petal with N80B
 bisecting adjacent white zones
 76C-D overlaid with streaks of 76A
 white/76C-D

lower side-apical zone
 lower side-basal zone

white overlaid with streaks of N66D
 white

*reference variety



Phlox: 'USPHLO1M' (left) with reference variety 'USPHL304' (right)



Phlox: 'USPHLO1M' (left) with reference variety 'USPHL304' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'USPHLO3M'
Application number: 06-5381
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'USPHLO3' (Intensia Neon Pink)

Summary: 'USPHLO3M' has a round, bicolour floret in the white and purple-red colour group while 'USPHLO3' is star shaped and tricoloured in the purple-red colour group. The fringe on the petal margin is very weak for 'USPHLO3M' while it is moderate for 'USPHLO3'. 'USPHLO3M' has a star colour pattern while 'USPHLO3' has an 'eye' colour pattern. The colour of the apical zone of the upper side is white for 'USPHLO3M' while it is purple for 'USPHLO3'. The markings on the upper side of 'USPHLO3M' are purple in a star pattern while they are redder than purple red in a v-shape radiating from the base for 'USPHLO3'.

Description:

PLANT: annual, upright- bushy

LEAF: linear/subulate and lanceolate shape, glandular stickiness, strong pubescence of upper side, medium pubescence of lower side, medium green

CYME: dome shape, compound

FLORET: round, bicolour, white and purple-red colour group

PETAL: cuspidate shape apex, star colour pattern, white apical zone on upper side, purple star pattern markings on upper side, white apical zone on lower side, light blue violet markings on basal zone on lower side

PETAL MARGIN: moderately overlapping, very weak fringe

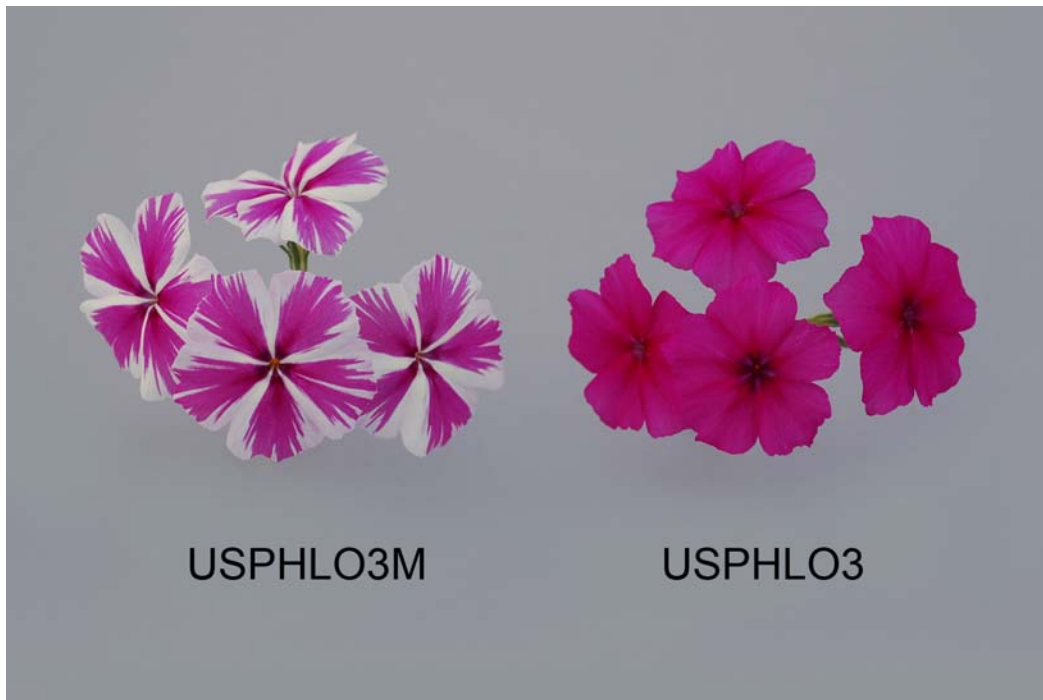
Origin and Breeding: The Phlox variety 'USPHLO3M' was developed by the breeder, Ushio Sakazaki. The variety was discovered as a mutation of the variety 'USPHLO3' on April 20, 2004, in Aichi, Japan. The selection was based on plant vigor, continuous flowering, and superior summer performance. The new variety was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on June 8, 2004, in Aichi, Japan.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 1, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USPHLO3M'

	'USPHLO3M'	'USPHLO3'*
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side-apical zone	whiter than 155C	N74A-B
upper side-basal zone	N74B	redder than N66A
upper side-markings	N74B	86B with star redder than N66A radiating from base
lower side-apical zone	155C marking	white streaked with N80C
lower side-basal zone	76C marking	--

*reference variety



Phlox: 'USPHLO3M' (left) with reference variety 'USPHLO3' (right)

Phlox
(*Phlox drummondii*)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunphlobuho'
Trade name: Astoria Lavender
Application number: 06-5569
Application date: 2006/08/22
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunphlochebu' (Astoria Cherry Blossom) and 'Sunphloburu' (Astoria Blue)

Summary: 'Sunphlobuho' has very sparse pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade while it is medium to dense for 'Sunphlochebu' and strong for 'Sunphloburu'. The floret of 'Sunphlobuho' is star shaped while it is round for the reference varieties. The colour of the newly opened floret of 'Sunphlobuho' is lighter blue violet with light violet/violet blue streaks while 'Sunphlochebu' is white with light blue pink streaks and 'Sunphloburu' is light blue violet with heavy violet/violet blue streaks.

Description:

PLANT: annual, bushy-rounded

LEAF: linear/subulate and lanceolate, glandular stickiness, very sparse pubescence on upper side, sparse to medium pubescence on lower side, medium green

CYME: flat to dome shape, compound

FLORET: star, tricolour, white-purple colour group

PETAL: cuspidate shape apex, eye colour pattern, light blue violet overlaid with light streaks of violet and blue violet on the newly opened apical zone on upper side, light blue violet to white overlaid with light streaks of violet aging to white on the fully opened apical zone on upper side, violet with blue pink around the star with a splash of violet radiating from the star flanked by small white splashes on the basal zone on upper side, violet on the apical zone on lower side, white basal zone on lower side

PETAL MARGIN: weakly to moderately overlapping, weak fringe

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunphlobuho' originates from crossing the breeding line '2Ph-43a' as the female parent and the breeding line '2Ph-43b' as the pollen parent. This cross was conducted at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan, in June 2002. From December 2002, the seedlings were sown and grown in pots on trial in a greenhouse. In May 2003, one seedling was selected in view of shape and flower colour. The seedling was propagated by cuttings and trialed to examine the botanical characteristics of that plant at the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 1, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunphlobuho'

	'Sunphlobuho'	'Sunphlochebu'*	'Sunphloburu'*
<i>Petal colour of apical zone-upper side (RHS)</i>			
newly opened	85C-D overlaid with light streaks of 94C and N78B	--	76C overlaid with heavy streaks of N78B and N88C
fully opened	85D/white overlaid with light streaks of N82B	whiter than 155C with N155B on margin edge	69D/white overlaid with medium streaks of N82B & N78B
aging colour	whiter than 155C	N155B with streaks of 65C	155C overlaid with light streaks of 85B

Petal colour of markings-upper side (RHS)

fully opened	N87A with pink tones N66D around star with 86B radiating from star	star at base 64C aging to N66D	83B with 61A around star and N81A radiating from star
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Petal colour of apical zone-lower side (RHS)

main colour	N80C	white/155D with 155B at margin	84D with N81C at margin edge
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Petal colour of basal zone-lower side (RHS)

main colour	white	white, N155D	84D
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*reference varieties



Phlox: 'Sunphlobuho' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunphlochebu' (centre) and 'Sunphloburu' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Sunphloburu'
Trade name:	Astoria Blue
Application number:	06-5528
Application date:	2006/07/06
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunphlochebu' (Astoria Cherry Blossom) and 'Sunphlobuho' (Astoria Lavender)

Summary: 'Sunphloburu' has dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade while it is medium to dense for 'Sunphlochebu' and very sparse for 'Sunphlobuho'. The floret shape for 'Sunphloburu' is round while it is star shape for 'Sunphlobuho'. The overall colour for 'Sunphloburu' is light blue violet with heavy violet/violet blue streaks while 'Sunphlochebu' is white with light blue pink streaks and 'Sunphlobuho' is lighter blue violet with light violet/violet blue streaks.

Description:

PLANT: annual, upright- bushy

LEAF: lanceolate, glandular stickiness, dense pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, medium to dark green

CYME: dome shape, compound

FLORET: round, tricolour, purple colour group

PETAL: cuspidate shape apex, eye colour pattern, light blue violet overlaid with heavy streaks of violet and blue violet on the newly opened apical zone on upper side, light blue violet to white overlaid with medium streaks of violet aging to white overlaid with light streaks of light blue violet on the fully opened apical zone on upper side, dark violet with purple around the star with a splash of violet radiating from the star on the basal zone on upper side, light blue violet with violet at margin edge on the apical zone on lower side, light blue violet on basal zone on lower side

PETAL MARGIN: moderately overlapping, weak to medium fringe

Origin and Breeding: ‘Sunphloburu’ originates from crossing the breeding line ‘2Ph-45a’ as the female parent and the breeding line ‘2Ph-45b’ as the pollen parent. This cross was conducted at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan, in June 2002. From December 2002, the seedlings were sown and grown in pots on trial in a greenhouse. In May 2003, one seedling was selected in view of shape and flower colour. The seedling was propagated by cuttings and trialed to examine the botanical characteristics of that plant at the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 1, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sunphloburu’

	‘Sunphloburu’	‘Sunphlochebu’*	‘Sunphlobuho’*
<i>Petal colour of apical zone-upper side (RHS)</i>			
newly opened	76C overlaid with heavy streaks of N78B and N88C	--	85C-D overlaid with light streaks of 94C and N78B
fully opened	69D/white overlaid with medium streaks of N82B & N78B	whiter than 155C with N155B on margin edge	85D/white overlaid with light streaks of N82B
aging colour	155C overlaid with light streaks of 85B	N155B with streaks of 65C	whiter than 155C
<i>Petal colour of markings-upper side (RHS)</i>			
fully opened	83B with 61A around star and N81A radiating from star	star at base 64C aging to N66D	N87A with pink tones N66D around star with 86B radiating from star
<i>Petal colour of apical zone-lower side (RHS)</i>			
main colour	84D with N81C at margin edge	white/155D with 155B at margin	N80C
<i>Petal colour of basal zone-lower side (RHS)</i>			
main colour	84D	white, N155D	white

*reference varieties



Phlox: 'Sunphloburu' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunphlochebu' (centre) and 'Sunphlobuho' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Sunphlocoro'
Trade name:	Astoria Hot Pink
Application number:	06-5473
Application date:	2006/05/05
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'USPHLO3' (Intensia Neon Pink)

Summary: *'Sunphlocoro' has a compact bushy-rounded growth habit while 'USPHLO3' has an upright-bushy aging to trailing growth habit. 'Sunphlocoro' is shorter and narrower with a shorter internode length than the reference variety. The petal of 'Sunphlocoro' has a rounded apex with an absent to very weak fringe on the margin while it is cuspidate with a medium fringe on the margin for 'USPHLO3'.*

Description:

PLANT: annual, compact bushy-rounded

LEAF: linear/subulate, glandular stickiness, medium to dense pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, medium green

CYME: flat to dome shape, compound

FLORET: round, bicolour, pink colour group

PETAL: rounded apex, eye colour pattern, purple red apical zone on upper side, redder than purple red basal zone on upper side, a small dark violet star at base with larger star radiating from the base redder than purple red markings on upper side, blue pink apical zone on lower side, white basal zone on lower side

PETAL MARGIN: weakly to moderately overlapping, absent to very weak fringe

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunphlocoro' originates from crossing the breeding line '2Ph-38a' as the female parent and the breeding line '2Ph-38b' as the pollen parent. This cross was conducted at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan, in June 2002.

From December 2002, the seedlings were sown and grown in pots on trial in a greenhouse. In May 2003, one seedling was selected in view of shape and flower colour. The seedling was propagated by cuttings and trialed to examine the botanical characteristics of that plant at the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 1, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunphlocoro'

	'Sunphlocoro'	'USPHLO3'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	11.9	21.4
std. deviation	1.55	2.87
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	24.1	43.4
std. deviation	1.73	3.49
<i>Stem internode length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.6	2.8
std. deviation	0.38	0.54
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side-apical zone	N57B-C	N74A-B
upper side-basal zone	redder than N66A	redder than N66A
upper side-markings	83B at base with redder than N66A radiating from base	86B at base with redder than N66A radiating from base
lower side-apical zone	N66C-D	white streaked with N80C

*reference variety



Phlox: 'Sunphlocoro' (left) with reference variety 'USPHLO3' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunphlomite'
Application number: 04-4307
Application date: 2004/07/22
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'USPHLO419' (Intensia Cabernet)

Summary: 'Sunphlomite' has a wider, bushier growth habit compared to 'USPHLO419'. The petal margins of 'Sunphlomite' are touching and have weaker undulation of margins than the reference variety. 'Sunphlomite' has red to dark purple red small star pattern markings radiating from the base while they are brown purple with red to dark purple red v-shaped markings for 'USPHLO419'.

Description:

PLANT: annual, upright-bushy to bushy-rounded

LEAF: lanceolate shape, glandular stickiness, dense pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, light green

CYME: flat shape, compound

FLORET: rounded to star shape, tricolour, purple-red colour group

PETAL: broad acute-cuspidate shape of apex, eye colour pattern, purple aging to violet apical zone on upper side, purple basal zone on upper side, small star pattern at base/throat that is purple with dark purple red radiating from the base on upper side, white with purple to violet on the margin edge aging to violet to light blue violet apical zone on lower side, white basal zone on lower side

PETAL MARGIN: touching, absent or very weak fringe, weak undulation

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunphlomite' originated from the crossing of a breeding line '9Ph-17' as the female parent with the cultivar 'Palona Carmine' as the pollen parent. The crossing took place at Omi R&D Center, Suntory Flowers Ltd. in May 1999. A seedling was selected and propagated by cuttings and tested by flower potting and budding from April 2001, at Omi R&D Center.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 1, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunphlomite'

	'Sunphlomite'	'USPHLO419'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	43.0	31.7
std. deviation	2.80	3.77
<i>Petal colour (RHS)</i>		
upper side-apical zone	more purple than N74A aging to N87A at margin	more purple than N74A aging to N88B at margin
upper side-basal zone	more purple than N74A	more purple than N74A
upper side-markings	61A with 53A radiating from base	N77A/61A with 53A radiating from base
lower side-apical zone	white with N74B to 77C aging to N82C to 85C on margin edge	155C with N74B-C to 77B near margin
*reference variety		



Phlox: 'Sunphlomite' (left) with reference variety 'USPHLO419' (right)



Phlox: 'Sunphlomite' (left) with reference variety 'USPHLO419' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

POINSETTIA

POINSETTIA (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

Proposed denomination: 'Fisdra'
Application number: 05-4633
Application date: 2005/03/18
Applicant: Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Katharina Zerr, Höhr-Grenzhausen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Klew01065'

Summary: *'Fisdra' has a shorter plant height than 'Klew01065'. 'Fisdra' has greenish veins on the lower side of the leaf while 'Klew01065' has reddish veins. 'Fisdra' has low to medium development of leaf lobes while 'Klew01065' has no lobing. 'Fisdra' has a shorter distance between the bracts than 'Klew01065'. The base of the bract is rounded for 'Fisdra' while it is wedge-shaped for 'Klew01065'. The cyathia of 'Fisdra' open very early to early while the cyathia of 'Klew01065' open late to very late.*

Description:

PLANT: many branches, tall, medium to broad
STEM: greenish, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium length and width, broad ovate, rounded base, medium greenish colour on upper side, weak greenish colour on lower side, reddish veins on upper side, greenish veins on lower side, low to medium lobe development, rounded shape of sinus between lobes, no margin incisions

PETIOLE: short to medium length, medium anthocyanin colouration on upper side, weak anthocyanin on lower side

BRACT: many to very many, medium number of bicoloured bracts, medium to long distance between bracts, red (RHS 46B) on upper side, dark pink red (RHS 53D) on lower side, lobing absent, no margin incisions, no folding, no curving, no twisting, very weak to weak rugosity between veins, long to very long, medium to broad, rounded base, elliptic

CYME: broad to very broad

CYATHIUM GLANDS: large to very large, yellow, no anthocyanin colouration on margin, very early to early time of opening.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisdra' originated from a hybridization made in Hillscheid, Germany in the summer of 2000. The seed parent was a proprietary seedling with red bract colour and medium green foliage. This seed parent was pollinated with a mixture of pollen and the seeds obtained were germinated in February 2001. From the seedling plants, cuttings were taken and rooted in the late summer. In 2002 the most interesting lines were grafted on rootstocks of 'Maren' in order to improve branching ability. A trial cultivation using branched plants was conducted in the fall of 2003. The trial was repeated in 2004 and 'Fisdra' was selected from this trial for its brilliant and stable medium red bract colour and medium green foliage.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description is based on the UPOV (International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants) report of Technical Examination, Community Plant Variety Office reference number 2005/0200, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, Angers, France. The trials were conducted in 2006 by the University of Aarhus, Department of Horticulture in Aarslev, Denmark.



Poinsettia: 'Fisdra'



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

POTATO

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*)

Proposed denomination: 'Primevère'
Application number: 06-5443
Application date: 2006/04/24
Applicant: Centre de recherche Les Buissons Inc., Pointe-aux-Outardes, Quebec
Breeder: Centre de recherche Les Buissons Inc., Pointe-aux-Outardes, Quebec

Varieties used for comparison: 'Atlantic', 'Kennebec' and 'Niska'

Summary: *Plant maturity is very early to early for 'Primevère' while it is mid-season for 'Atlantic' and 'Niska' and late for 'Kennebec'. 'Primevère' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the stem, petiole and peduncle than 'Atlantic' and 'Niska'. 'Primevère' has thinner stems than 'Niska' and less swelling of the stem nodes than all reference varieties. 'Primevère' has a moderate to large number of inflorescences per plant while 'Kennebec' has none. The inner side of the corolla is violet blue for 'Primevère' while it is violet for 'Atlantic' and white for 'Niska'. The tuber skin of 'Primevère' is light beige and rough while for 'Atlantic', it is white and netted. The tubers of 'Primevère' are cylindrical while those of 'Atlantic' are elliptical, those of 'Kennebec' are oval and those of 'Niska' are round. 'Primevère' has conical light sprouts while those of 'Atlantic' are ovoid. The base of the light sprout of 'Primevère' is more pubescent than that of 'Kennebec' and 'Niska'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to semi-upright growth habit, intermediate between stem and leaf type foliage structure, very early to early maturity

STEM: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, thin to medium thick, low to moderate degree of swelling at nodes

LEAF: medium green on upper side, intermediate between closed and open silhouette, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper side, absent or very weak anthocyanin on petiole, weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, pubescence present on terminal and lateral leaflets of apical rosette

TERMINAL LEAFLET: broad ovate, acuminate tip, cordate base, absent or very weak frequency of coalescence with lateral leaflets, medium deep veins on upper side, weak undulation of margin, medium glossiness

LATERAL LEAFLET: very small to small, medium ovate, cuspidate tip, lobed base, medium deep veins on upper side, weak undulation of margin, medium glossiness

INFLORESCENCE: moderate to high number per plant, small to medium size

FLOWER BUD: moderately persistent, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: violet blue on inner side, weak anthocyanin colouration on inner side, moderately to largely prominent star

PEDUNCLE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration

TUBER SKIN: light beige, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration when exposed to light, rough and flakey texture

TUBER: cylindrical

TUBER EYE: white base, shallow, evenly distributed, prominence of eyebrows is absent to slightly prominent

TUBER FLESH: cream coloured with no secondary colour

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, conical, few root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, sparse to moderate pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: slightly smaller than base, closed habit, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, very sparse pubescence

Origin and Breeding: 'Primevère' (experimental designation QP91089.14F2TL) originated from a cross made in 1991 between 'F85001' and 'W231'. This cross took place at the Centre de recherche Les Buissons Inc. in Pointe-aux-Outardes, Québec. 'Primevère' was selected by the breeder, Dr. Pierre Turcotte, from the F2 population and evaluated in replicated

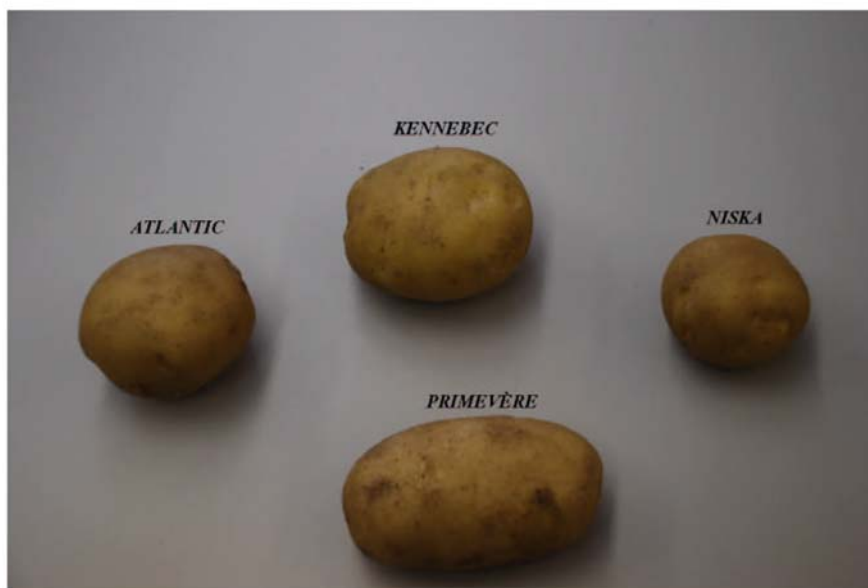
trials conducted at the Centre de recherche Les Buissons Inc. and in provincial potato trials from 2001 to 2005. 'Primevère' was selected primarily as an early producing table potato variety.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Primevère' were conducted during the summer of 2006 at the Centre de Recherche Les Buissons Inc. in Pointe-aux-Outardes, Québec. The trial included 400 tubers per variety which were spaced 25 cm within rows. There was one row per variety. The rows were approximately 100 m long and spaced 1 m apart. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 25 plants or part of plants. All colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Primevère'

	'Primevère'	'Atlantic'*	'Kennebec'*	'Niska'*
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>				
inner side	94C	81C	-	157D

*reference varieties



Potato: 'Primevère' (centre bottom) with reference varieties 'Atlantic' (left) 'Kennebec' (centre top) and 'Niska' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sentinel'
Application number: 05-5176
Application date: 2005/11/28
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta
Breeder: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta

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

Summary: *'Sentinel'* has a more upright growth habit than the reference varieties and has a shorter plant height than *'Atlantic'*. *'Sentinel'* has darker leaf colour and a more closed leaf silhouette than the reference varieties. *'Sentinel'* has light yellow tuber flesh while the reference varieties have white tuber flesh. *'Sentinel'* has a spherical shaped light sprout while *'Atlantic'* has an ovoid light sprout and *'Superior'* has a conical light sprout. *'Sentinel'* has weaker anthocyanin colouration at the base of the light sprout with a lower proportion of blue than the reference varieties. *'Sentinel'* has sparser pubescence on the light sprout tip and base than *'Atlantic'*. *'Sentinel'* has a lower number of root tips on the light sprout than the reference varieties.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, early to mid-season maturity

STEM: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, thick main stem, medium swelling at nodes

LEAVES: dark green, closed silhouette, absent or very weak anthocyanin in rachis and petiole, weak waviness of margin, strong presence of secondary leaflets

TERMINAL LEAFLET: broad ovate, cuspidate tip, cordate base

LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrow ovate, acute tip, cordate base

INFLORESCENCE: medium flowering profusion, medium size, flower buds persistent

COROLLA: red-violet, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on inner surface, medium size, prominent star, absent or very weak anthocyanin in peduncle

TUBER: oval, light yellow flesh with no secondary colour

TUBER EYES: shallow, evenly distributed, slight prominence of eyebrows

TUBER SKIN: light beige, white at base of eye, rough texture

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, spherical shape, very few root tips, short lateral shoots

BASE: weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin, sparse pubescence

TIP: smaller than base in size, closed habit, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: *'Sentinel'* originated from a cross between F2218 and F47024, made in 1981 at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada Research Station in Fredericton, New Brunswick, and selected at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada Research Station in Lethbridge, Alberta. F2218 is a mid season, fresh market potato with light yellow flesh. F47024 is a mid season, high yielding, oval shaped fresh market potato with white flesh, white skin and resistance to scab and PVY. The true potato seed was sown in the greenhouse in 1982 with field selections taking place from 1983 to 1986. The variety was evaluated in the Western Canadian Regional Potato Trials in 1988-1989 and in 1991-1994.

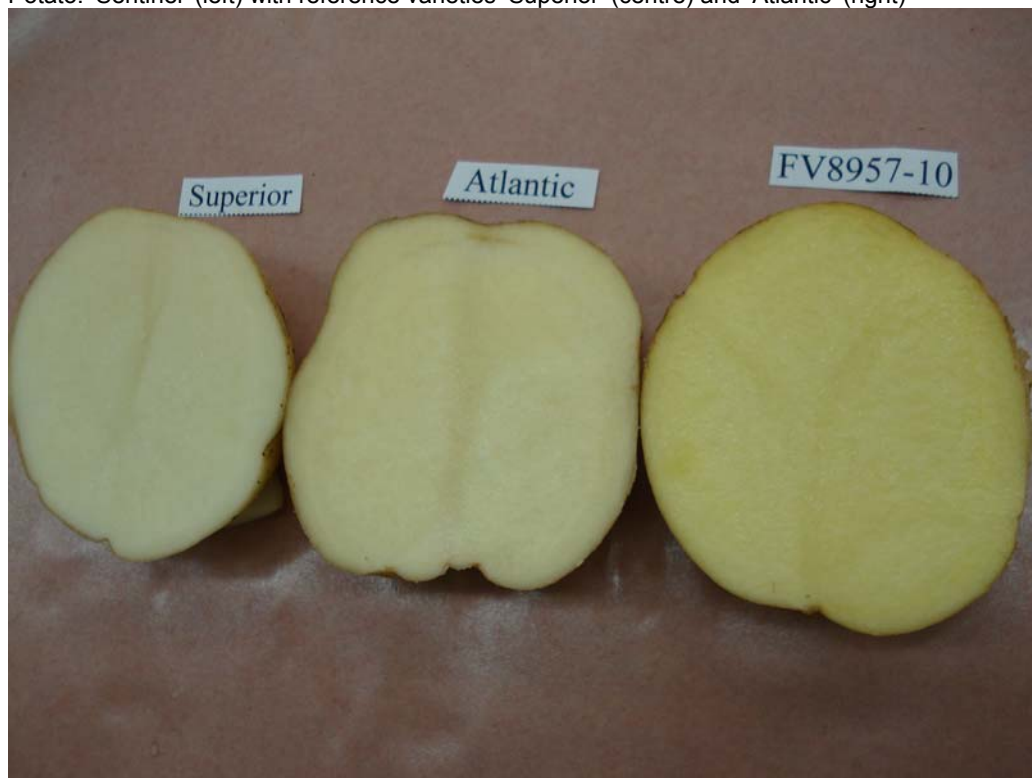
Tests and Trials: Trials for *'Sentinel'* were conducted at Vauxhall, Alberta in 2006 and 2007. A randomized block design was used with four replicates per variety. Plots consisted of rows 7.6 metres long with plants spaced 30 cm apart and between row spacing of 91 cm. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements and colour determinations were made using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart.

Comparison table for *'Sentinel'*

	<i>'Sentinel'</i>	<i>'Atlantic'</i>*	<i>'Superior'</i>*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	63.4	68.9	65.7
std. deviation	5.7	8.0	8.1
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
inner side	76D	76B	75A
*reference varieties			



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



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



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



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

ROSE

ROSE (*Rosa*)

Proposed denomination: 'Noa168098F'
Trade name: Flower Carpet Pink Supreme
Application number: 07-5787
Application date: 2007/03/08
Applicant: Reinhard Noack, Gütersloh, Germany
Agent in Canada: Pan American Nursery Products Inc., Surrey, British Columbia
Breeder: Reinhard Noack, Gütersloh, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Noatraum' (Pink Flower Carpet)

Summary: *'Noa168098F' is a broad, bushy ground cover rose variety. 'Noa168098F' has smaller leaves with a narrower terminal leaflet than 'Noatraum'. The flowers of 'Noa168098F' have fewer prickles on the pedicel and a narrower petal width than those of 'Noatraum'.*

Description:

PLANT: ground cover, trailing growth habit

YOUNG SHOOT: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration, bronze to reddish brown hue of anthocyanin colouration

PRICKLES/THORNS: concave, sparse short prickles, average number of long prickles, absent or very few on pedicel, red brown

LEAF: dark green, strong glossiness of upper side, five to seven leaflets per leaf

TERMINAL LEAFLET: dentate margin, thin/flexible texture, rounded base

FLOWERING: first flowering mid-season, almost continuous, duration is greater than 10 weeks

SHOOT: moderate number of flowers, few hairs on the pedicel

FLOWER BUD: ovoid in cross-section, purple red

SEPAL: absent or very weak extensions

FLOWER: upper part flat and lower part concave when viewed from the side, semi-double type, purple red overall

PETALS: purple red on upper and lower sides, small white spots at base on inner and outer sides

PETAL MARGIN: medium reflexing, medium undulation

OUTER STAMEN: yellow filament

STYLE: long, yellow green

STIGMA: same level in relation to anthers

RECEPTACLE: small, pitcher-shaped in longitudinal section, no prickles

FRAGRANCE: absent to very weak

DISEASE/PEST RESISTANCE: resistant to mildew and black spot

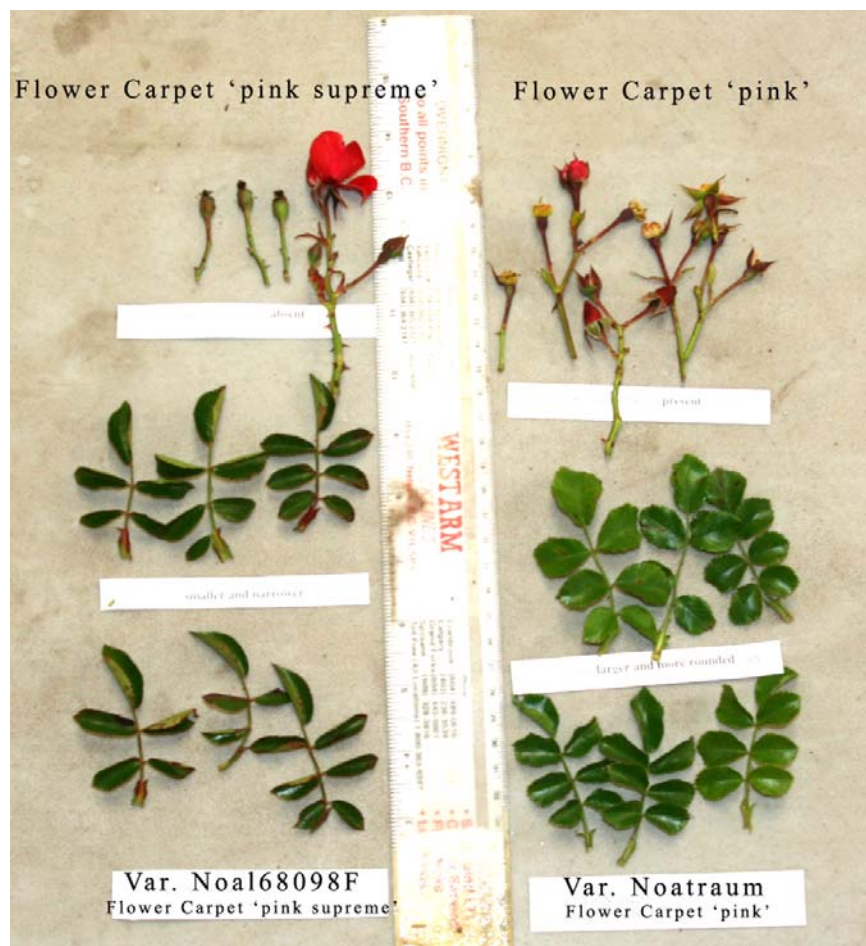
Origin and Breeding: 'Noa168098F' was developed in Gütersloh, Germany. This cross was from the controlled pollination of the rose variety 'Immensee' with an unknown pollen parent, conducted in May 1998. Selection of 'Noa168098F' was based on its compact growth habit, long flowering period, resistance to mildew and black spot and the resistance of the flowers to heat stress.

Tests and Trials: The test and trial for 'Noa168098F' was conducted during the summer of 2007, at Pan American Nursery Products Inc. in Surrey, B.C. The trial included 12 plants of 'Noa168098F' and 6 plants of 'Noatraum', the reference variety. The roses were planted 0.6 m apart centre to centre in 22 litre pots arranged outdoors in a 3 m x 6 m plot. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Noa168098F'

	'Noa168098F'	'Noatraum'*
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>		
mean	69	85
std. deviation	9.8	10.1
<i>Leaf width (mm)</i>		
mean	46	55
std. deviation	7.6	6.6
<i>Terminal leaflet width (mm)</i>		
mean	19	24
std. deviation	2.1	2.7
<i>Petal width (mm)</i>		
mean	21	25
std. deviation	1.5	1.1
<i>Flower colour (RHS)</i>		
inner side	57A	57B
outer side	57A	57B

*reference variety



Rose: 'Noa168098F' (left) with reference variety 'Noatraum' (right)



Rose: 'Noa168098F' (left) with reference variety 'Noatraum' (right)



Rose: 'Noa168098F' (left) with reference variety 'Noatraum' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SATUROZYGIS

SATUROZYGIS

(*Satureja mexicana* × *Hesperozygis* sp.)

Proposed denomination: 'USMINT2'
Trade name: Pink Sensation
Application number: 04-4149
Application date: 2004/03/26
Applicant: PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Mintia Blue'

Summary: 'USMINT2' has a taller plant height and wider plant width than 'Mintia Blue'. 'USMINT2' has a shorter leaf and longer flower than 'Mintia Blue'. The flower lobes of 'USMINT2' are dark pink red when newly opened, changing to blue pink at maturity while the lobes of 'Mintia Blue' are light blue violet with violet on the lower lobe.

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit with outwardly spreading branches, medium foliage density
STEM: square, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration at shoot tips, medium pubescence

LEAF: opposite arrangement, dark green, elliptic to ovate, serrate margin, acute apex, cuneate base, no anthocyanin colouration, no pubescence

CALYX: dense pubescence

FLOWER: compound raceme, newly opened lobes dark pink red (RHS 53D), mature lobes blue pink (RHS 63B)

Origin and Breeding: 'USMINT2' originated from a controlled cross conducted in Hikone, Japan on May 25, 1999. The female parent was a *Satureja mexicana* plant and the male parent was a *Hesperozygis* species plant. The F1 seed was sown in Bonsall, California on February 10, 2000, and the new *Satureozygis* hybrid was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on May 12, 2000. The new variety was selected based on plant growth and habit, and flower characteristics. The first propagation by vegetative cuttings was made on July 1, 2000 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants of each variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USMINT2'

	'USMINT2'	'Mintia Blue**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	30.3	20.2
std. deviation	2.71	2.25
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	58.2	35.9
std. deviation	7.48	1.91
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.8	2.4
std. deviation	0.09	0.23
<i>Flower length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	2.2
std. deviation	0.18	0.10

Colour of flower lobes (RHS)
63B

lighter than 85A with N87D on
lower lobe

*reference variety



Saturozgis: 'USMINT2' (left) with reference variety 'Mintia Blue' (right)



Saturozgis: 'USMINT2' (left) with reference variety 'Mintia Blue' (right)



Saturozygis: 'USMINT2' (left) with reference variety 'Mintia Blue' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SCAEVOLA

SCAEVOLA
(Scaevola aemula)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Scawihatis' (Whirlwind White)

Summary: 'Scahawit' has denser pubescence of the stems than 'Scawihatis'. The leaf blades of 'Scahawit' are lighter green on the upper and lower sides than those of 'Scawihatis'. The yellow marking on the inner side of the corolla throat of 'Scahawit' is small whereas it is medium in size for 'Scawihatis'.

Description:

PLANT: vegetatively propagated annual type, spreading/trailing growth habit, few branches, weak basal branching
STEM: medium green, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence, medium thickness, smooth surface

LEAF: arrangement on stem is alternate, simple type

LEAF BLADE: elliptic to obovate, acute apex with a mucronate tip, attenuate base, dentate margin, weak pubescence on upper side, medium dense pubescence on lower side, medium green on upper side, light green on lower side, no variegation

FLOWERING: almost continuous for a long time, beginning mid-season

FLOWER: positioned in axillary locations (solitary flowers at leaf axils)

COROLLA: fan shaped, five (5) corolla lobes, white on inner and outer sides

COROLLA LOBE: elliptic, mucronic tip, entire margin, very weak undulation of margin

COROLLA THROAT: small and yellow marking with green background on inner side, light green on outer side

COROLLA TUBE: yellow to light green on inner side

Origin and Breeding: 'Scahawit' was developed by the breeder, Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. It originated from an open pollination of a Scaevola aemula plant designated 'D0080-1' made in August 2002 in Sarrians, France. 'Scahawit' was selected as a single plant in May 2003 based on its' flower colour and earliness of flowering.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Scahawit' were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 8, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on July 10, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Scahawit'

	'Scahawit'	'Scawihatis'*
<i>Colour of corolla throat marking (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7A with 145B-C background	7A with 145B-C background
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	7A-145C	7A-145C

*reference variety



Scaevola: 'Scahawit' (left) with reference variety 'Scawihatis' (right)



Scaevola: 'Scahawit' (left) with reference variety 'Scawihatis' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SNEEZEWEED

SNEEZEWEED
(Achillea ptarmica)

Proposed denomination: 'Gipi Whit'
Trade name: Gypsy White
Application number: 05-5111
Application date: 2005/10/17
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Robert Pierce, Watsonville, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Ballerina'

Summary: *'Gipi Whit' has a semi-trailing growth habit while 'Ballerina' has an upright-irregular growth habit. The plants of 'Gipi Whit' are shorter with more branches than 'Ballerina'. The leaves are shorter and the petals are wider for 'Gipi Whit' than 'Ballerina'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-trailing, many branches

STEM: light green, strong pubescence, absent to very weak anthocyanin

LEAF: dark green, subulate and lanceolate, acuminate apex, sessile base, serrate margin, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper side, absent to very weak anthocyanin on upper side

FLOWER: medium anthocyanin on margins of calyx, corymb type inflorescence, double type flower

PETAL: emarginate apex, white

DISC: white before anther dehiscence, yellow (pollen) after anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Gipi Whit' was discovered and developed by the breeder Robert Pierce, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California. Commercial open pollinated seed of the Achillea variety 'The Pearl' was sown in April 2003 and all germinated seedlings were planted in the field. A single plant designated 3-4 was selected in August 2003 based on compact growth habit, excellent flowering, and better branching. The new variety was asexually reproduced from the selected plant.

Tests and Trials: PBR trials were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2007 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants of the candidate and reference variety. Plants were grown from rooted cuttings, transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 9, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 9, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Gipi Whit'

	'Gipi Whit'	'Ballerina'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	33.1	50.6
std. deviation	5.53	9.14
<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.5	5.7
std. deviation	0.53	0.71
<i>Petal width (cm)</i>		
mean	5.1	4.4
std. deviation	0.57	0.52

*reference variety



Gipi Whit

Gypsy™ White

Ballerina

Sneezeweed: 'Gipi Whit' (left) with reference variety 'Ballerina' (right)



Gipi Whit

Ballerina

Sneezeweed: 'Gipi Whit' (left) with reference variety 'Ballerina' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SOYBEAN

SOYBEAN
(Glycine max)

Proposed denomination: 'OAC Champion'
Application number: 01-2707
Application date: 2001/05/09
Applicant: University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
Breeder: University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'OAC Wallace', 'OAC Bayfield', 'AC 2001', 'Enterprise' and 'Dundas'

Summary: 'OAC Champion' has anthocyanin colouration present in the hypocotyl while 'Dundas' does not. 'OAC Champion' flowers earlier than 'OAC Wallace', 'OAC Bayfield', 'AC 2001' and 'Enterprise'. The plant height of 'OAC Champion' is shorter than 'AC 2001'. 'OAC Champion' has an imperfect yellow hilum colour while it is brown in 'OAC Wallace', 'OAC Bayfield' and 'Dundas' and dark brown in 'AC 2001'. 'OAC Champion' matures earlier than 'AC 2001'. The protein content of 'OAC Champion' is higher than 'OAC Wallace', 'OAC Bayfield', 'AC 2001', and 'Enterprise'. 'OAC Champion' has lower oil content than 'OAC Wallace' but slightly higher than 'Enterprise'.

Description:

PLANT: indeterminate growth, erect to semi-erect growth habit, tawny hairs on middle third of stem
 HYPOCOTYL: strong anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium green colour, pointed ovate lateral leaflet, very weak to weak blistering

FLOWER: purple

MATURITY: 0 group, 2650 heat unit rating, photoperiod sensitivity rated as very sensitive

POD: tan to brown colour

SEED: spherical flattened shape, medium size, dull lustre, yellow ground colour of testa

HILUM: imperfect yellow colour, funicle same colour as testa, small to medium size, lacking abscission layer

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

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: oilseed type

CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS: high peroxidase levels

Origin and Breeding: 'OAC Champion' was derived from the cross M88-207 x OAC Bayfield made in 1994, at the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario. M88-207 is an F5 derived line from the cross M81-99 x Hardin. The crossed material was derived by Single Seed descent technique until the F4 generation when a single plant was selected for maturity and agronomic traits. Seed from this plant was harvested and maintained by pedigree selection until the F4:7 generation when 25 plants were selected for morphological uniformity. It was tested as OAC 99-01 in 1999 2600HU Private Soybean trials and as SeCan 99-01 in the 2000 Ontario Soybean Variety Trials.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trails were conducted during the summer/fall of 2004 and 2005 at the Elora Research Station of the University of Guelph, Elora, Ontario. Plots consisted of 4 rows per variety with a row spacing of 35 centimetres and a row length of 5 meters. There were 3 replicates arranged in a RCB design.

Comparison table for 'OAC Champion'

	'OAC Champion'	'OAC Wallace'*	'OAC Bayfield'*	'AC 2001'*	'Enterprise'*	'Dundas'*
Days to flowering mean	44	47	48	52	47	45

<i>Plant height (cm)</i>						
mean	84.70	84.14	87.74	100.56	81.68	87.25
std. deviation	8.767	6.073	6.906	10.209	6.089	6.765
<i>Days to maturity</i>						
mean	114	116	115	119	116	116
<i>Protein content</i>						
mean	42.1	37.2	39.7	38.8	40.7	41.2
<i>Oil content</i>						
mean	20.4	21.7	21.0	20.7	19.6	21.0

*reference varieties



Soybean: 'OAC Champion' (right) with reference variety 'Enterprise' (left)



Soybean: 'OAC Champion' (right) with reference variety 'OAC Wallace' (left)



Soybean: 'OAC Champion' (right) with reference variety 'AC 2001' (left)

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

Variety used for comparison: 'S03-W4'

Summary: 'S05-T6' has a lighter green leaf colour than 'S03-W4'. The pubescence on the middle third of the stem of 'S05-T6' is a lighter tawny colour than 'S03-W4'.

Description:

PLANT: indeterminate growth, erect growth habit, light tawny pubescence on the middle third of the stem

HYPOCOTYL: medium anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium green colour, rounded ovate shape to the lateral leaflet

FLOWER: purple

MATURITY: 0 group, 2650 heat unit rating

POD: brown

SEED: spherical flattened shape, medium size, dull lustre, yellow ground colour of testa

HILUM: imperfect yellow colour, funicle same colour as testa, abscission layer lacking

DISEASE RESISTANCE: contains the Rps1c gene conferring resistance to Phytophthora root rot (*Phytophthora megasperma* f. sp. *glycinea*), susceptible to soybean cyst nematode (*Heterodera glycines*)

AGRONOMIC TRAITS: good resistance to shattering and lodging

Origin and Breeding: 'S05-T6' was developed from the cross 929494/23834 during the winter of 1997-1998 by Syngenta Seeds Canada Inc. in Kauai, Hawaii. The F1 generation was grown in Arva, Ontario in the summer of 1998. The F2 and F3 generations were grown in a winter nursery near Kekaha, Hawaii in 1998-1999. The F3 generation was grown in Arva, Ontario in the summer of 1999. The F4 and F5 generations were grown in a winter nursery. Single F6 plants were selected in the summer of 2000. The progeny of these selections were grown in a single replicate trial in 2001. One of these lines was identified as CL980101 which was selected based on superior agronomic traits. CL980101 was tested in multiple environments in Ontario and the USA in 2002-2005.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the summer/fall of 2005 and 2006 in Arva, Ontario. Plots consisted of 2 rows per variety with a row spacing of 60 centimetres and a row length of 5 meters. There were 2 replicates arranged in a RCB design.



Soybean: 'S05-T6' (right) with reference variety 'S03-W4' (left)

Proposed denomination: 'Toki'
Application number: 05-4909
Application date: 2005/05/24
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: Elroy Cober, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'OAC Champion', 'Dundas' and 'PS44'

Summary: 'Toki' has a purple hypocotyl and purple flowers while 'Dundas' has a green hypocotyl and white flowers. 'Toki' has determinate stem termination while the reference varieties have indeterminate stem terminations. 'Toki' has a shorter plant height than the reference varieties. 'Toki' has gray pubescence while the reference varieties have brown pubescence. 'Toki' has tan pod colour while 'Dundas' and 'PS44' have brown pod colour. 'Toki' matures earlier than 'Dundas' and 'PS44'. 'Toki' has yellow hilum colour while 'OAC Champion' and 'PS44' have imperfect yellow hilum colour and 'Dundas' has brown hilum colour.

Description:

PLANT: determinate stem termination genotype, gray pubescence

HYPOCOTYL: purple

LEAVES: three leaflets, ovate terminal leaflet

FLOWER: purple

MATURITY: group 0, 2700 heat units

POD: tan

SEED: spherical flattened in shape, intermediate seed coat lustre, yellow seed coat, yellow hilum, yellow cotyledon

AGRONOMIC TRAITS: fair resistance to lodging

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: tofu type

CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS: low seed coat peroxidase activity

Origin and Breeding: 'Toki' originated from the cross Ken Feng/AC Proteus(X3153-B-B-1-8)*2/2/Tamba Black, made by the Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Centre, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. The F2 population was grown in Ottawa in 1994. Pedigree selection was employed through the F5 generation. In the F5 generation, selected progeny rows were bulked for evaluation in following generations. 'Toki' was tested as X3790-11-5-1 in Ottawa in 1998 and 1999 and tested as OT02-16 at multiple locations in Ontario and Quebec from 2000 to 2004.

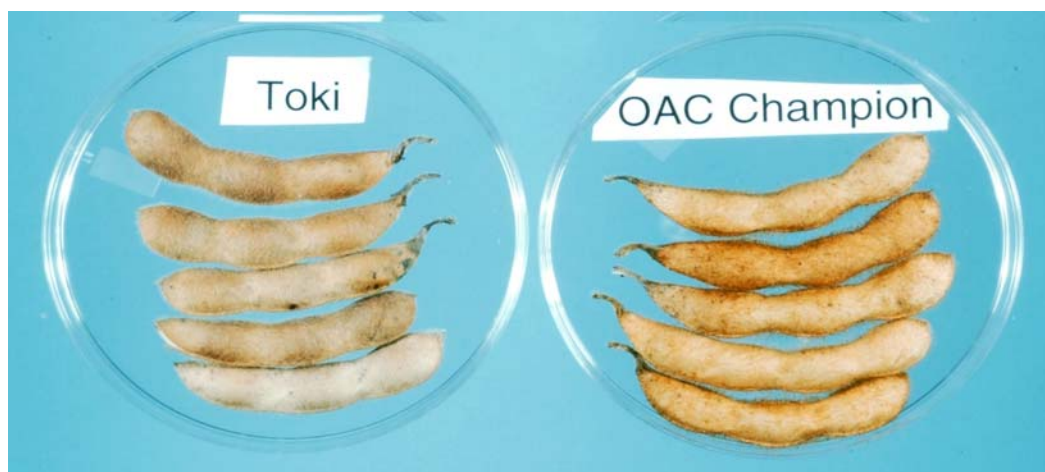
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Toki' were conducted in 2005 and 2006 at the Eastern Cereal and Oilseed Research Centre, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. The trials consisted of four replications with four rows per replication. Plots were approximately 1.6 x 5 metres and were arranged in a randomized complete block design.

Comparison table for 'Toki'

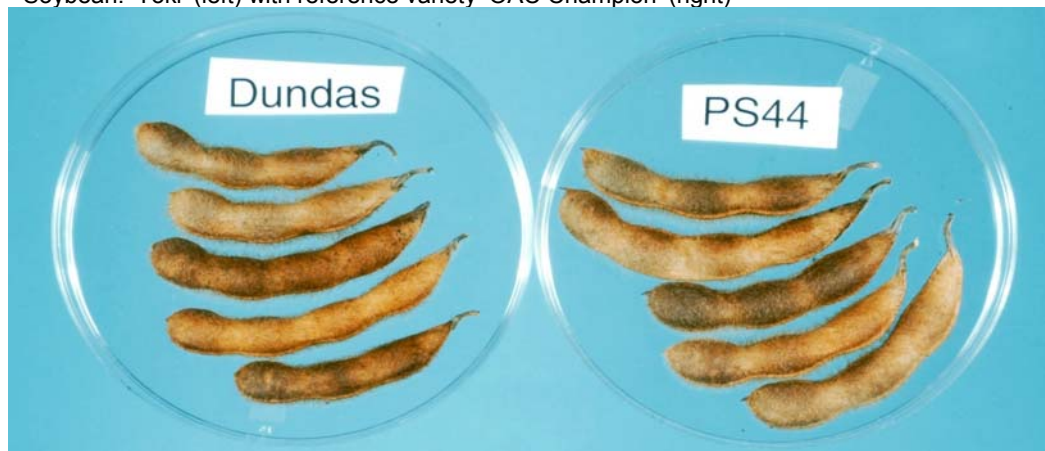
	'Toki'	'OAC Champion'*	'Dundas'*	'PS44'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean	83	94	88	105
number measured	8	8	8	8
<i>Maturity (95% pods ripe)</i>				
days to maturity	114	114	117	118
<i>Heat unit rating</i>				
rating	2700	2700	2750	2750
<i>Seed weight (g/100 seed)</i>				
grams	18.9	21.3	17.3	19.1
<i>Protein content</i>				
% protein	41.8	41.2	40.6	40.1

<i>Oil content</i>				
% oil	20.8	21.5	21.8	21.7

*reference varieties



Soybean: 'Toki' (left) with reference variety 'OAC Champion' (right)



Soybean: Reference varieties 'Dundas' (left) and 'PS44' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SUTERA

SUTERA
(Sutera diffusa)

Proposed denomination: 'KLESG05178'
Trade name: Blue Sky Falls
Application number: 05-5000
Application date: 2005/06/28
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sutcatrabl' (Cabana Trailing Blue) and 'Bacoble' (Blue Showers)

Summary: 'KLESG05178' has weaker intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the stem and lighter green leaves than the reference varieties. 'KLESG05178' has a shorter calyx, smaller corolla diameter with narrower lobes and shorter corolla tube than 'Sutcatrabl'. The position of the anthers relative to the corolla tube opening is higher above the opening for 'KLESG05178' than either reference variety.

Description:

PLANT: horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit, moderate to dense branching
 STEM: weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple type

LEAF BLADE: ovate, dentate margin, medium number of marginal teeth, no variegation, light green on upper side, very sparse pubescence on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: cluster type, positioned in both terminal and axillary locations along stem

PEDICEL: medium thick

COROLLA: partially fused corolla lobes, strong degree of lobing, weak undulation of margin, violet on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: straight attitude, funnel shape, dense and short pubescence on outer side, orange on inner side

ANTHERS: positioned high above corolla tube opening

Origin and Breeding: 'KLESG05178' was developed in Stuttgart, Germany. It originated from an open pollinated cross conducted in July 2002 between an unnamed proprietary seedling as the female parent and an unknown male parent. In May 2003, 500 seedlings were selected in Stuttgart based on their flower colour, good branching habit and flowering time. These seedlings were evaluated for flower colour, branching, growth habit and resistance to disease during greenhouse trials conducted in 2003-2004. In April 2004, one of these seedlings, 'W 024', was designated as 'KLESG05178'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLESG05178' were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 9, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on June 13-15, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLESG05178'

	'KLESG05178'	'Sutcatrabl'*	'Bacoble'*
<i>Calyx length (mm)</i>			
mean	12.3	15.7	12.5
std. deviation	1.44	0.92	1.50
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	13.0	17.0	12.4
std. deviation	1.17	0.97	0.84

<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	6.0	8.2	6.9
std. deviation	0.69	0.71	0.75
<i>Corolla lobe width (mm)</i>			
mean	4.9	7.2	4.7
std. deviation	0.74	0.63	0.82

*reference varieties



Sutera: 'KLESG05178' (left) with reference varieties 'Bacoble' (centre) and 'Sutcatrabi' (right)



Sutera: 'KLESG05178' (left) with reference varieties 'Bacoble' (centre) and 'Sutcatrabi' (right)

Proposed denomination: ‘Sutwihug’
Trade name: Cloud Nine Nimbus
Application number: 06-5664
Application date: 2006/11/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Har Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: ‘Suttis 98’ (Cabana) and ‘Danova906’ (Snowstorm Giant Snowflake)

Summary: *The plants of ‘Sutwihug’ have a semi-drooping growth habit while those of ‘Danova906’ are drooping. ‘Sutwihug’ has less branching and weaker anthocyanin colouration of the stems than both reference varieties. The shoots of ‘Sutwihug’ are shorter with shorter internodes and lighter green leaves than those of ‘Danova906’. ‘Sutwihug’ has a larger corolla diameter and a shorter corolla tube than ‘Suttis 98’.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-drooping growth habit, moderate degree of branching
 STEM: weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: simple type

LEAF BLADE: ovate, crenate and dentate margin, many marginal teeth, no variegation, light green on upper side, sparse pubescence on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: cluster type, positioned in both terminal and axillary locations along stem

PEDICEL: medium thick

COROLLA: partially fused corolla lobes, strong degree of lobing, very weak undulation of margin, white on upper side

COROLLA TUBE: straight attitude, funnel shape, dense and short pubescence on outer side, yellow orange on inner side

ANTHERS: positioned slightly above corolla tube opening

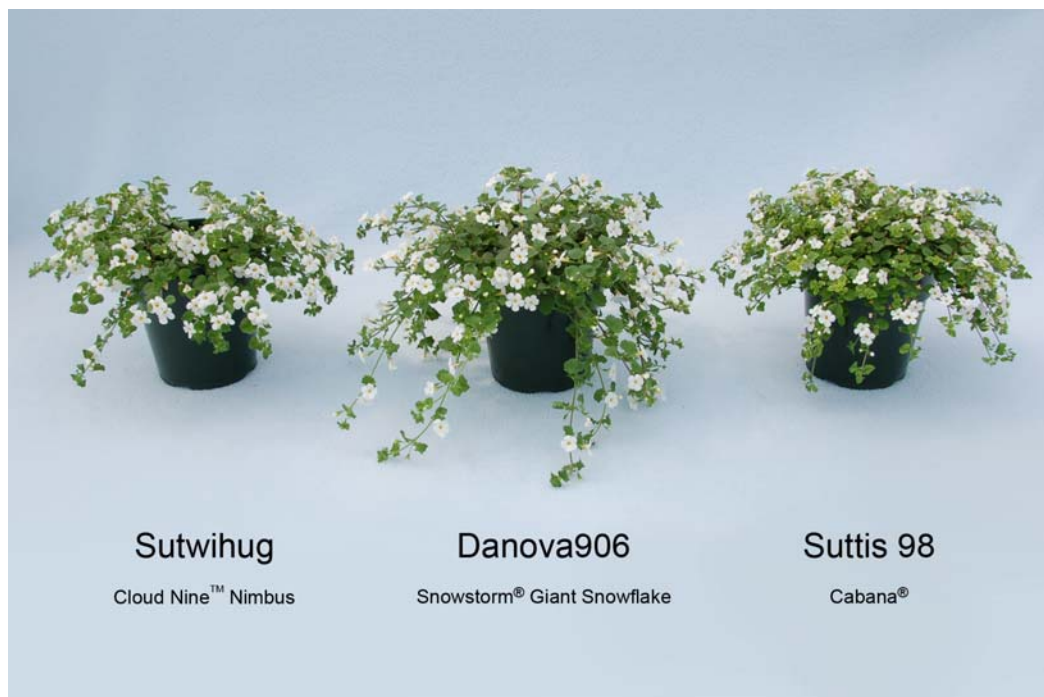
Origin and Breeding: ‘Sutwihug’ was developed by the breeder, Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. It originated from a controlled cross conducted in August 2002, in Enkhuizen, between the female parent designated ‘E0109-1’ and the male parent designated ‘D0028-1’. The selection of ‘Sutwihug’ was based on its flower size and number of flowers.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Sutwihug’ were conducted in a poly-house during the summer of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 9, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on June 13, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sutwihug’

	‘Sutwihug’	‘Suttis 98’*	‘Danova906’*
<i>Shoot length (cm)</i>			
mean	20.4	19.9	26.8
std. deviation	2.10	2.21	4.03
<i>Internode length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.5	2.3	3.7
std. deviation	0.41	0.44	0.37
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	19.0	15.1	18.9
std. deviation	1.94	1.45	2.02
<i>Corolla tube length (mm)</i>			
mean	5.3	8.2	10.6
std. deviation	0.82	0.63	0.84

*reference varieties

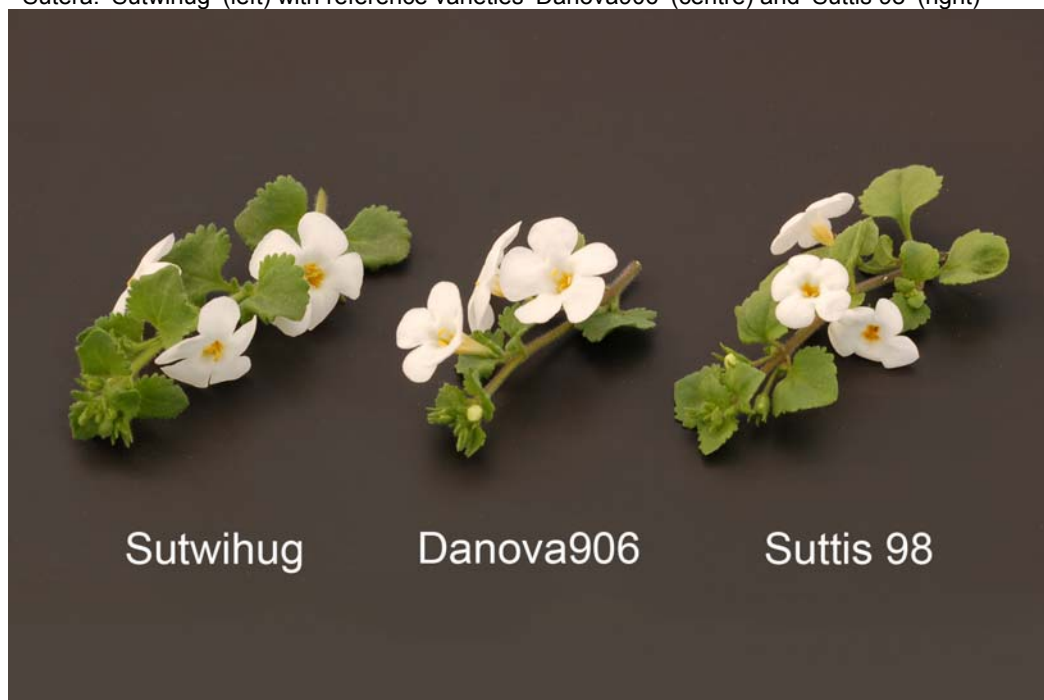


Sutwihug
Cloud Nine™ Nimbus

Danova906
Snowstorm® Giant Snowflake

Suttis 98
Cabana®

Sutera: 'Sutwihug' (left) with reference varieties 'Danova906' (centre) and 'Suttis 98' (right)



Sutwihug

Danova906

Suttis 98

Sutera: 'Sutwihug' (left) with reference varieties 'Danova906' (centre) and 'Suttis 98' (right)



Sutera: 'Sutwihug' (left) with reference varieties 'Danova906' (centre) and 'Suttis 98' (right)



TORENIA
(Torenia)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunrenicopalave'
Synonym: Sunreni Copalave
Trade name: Summer Wave Lavender Blue
Application number: 04-4425
Application date: 2004/09/27
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kazunari Iwaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunrenilabu' (Summer Wave Large Blue)

Summary: *'Sunrenicopalave' has shallower margin incisions of the leaf blade than 'Sunrenilabu'. Anthocyanin colouration of the leaf blade of 'Sunrenicopalave' is absent whereas it is present for 'Sunrenilabu'. The inner side of the upper corolla lobe of 'Sunrenicopalave' is violet at the margin fading to light blue violet towards the corolla tube while for 'Sunrenilabu', it is light blue violet with tones of violet blue. The inner side of the lateral corolla lobes is violet for 'Sunrenicopalave' while it is blue violet with violet tones for 'Sunrenilabu'. The lower corolla lobe is violet for 'Sunrenicopalave' while it is blue violet for 'Sunrenilabu'. 'Sunrenicopalave' has no marking on the lower corolla lobe whereas 'Sunrenilabu' has a faint, light yellow to yellow spot in the area of transition to the corolla tube.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to trailing growth habit

STEM: absent or very sparse pubescence, light green, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration mostly at leaf nodes

LEAF BLADE: ovate, narrow and broad acute apex, truncate to shallow cordate base, serrate margin, medium deep incisions of margin, medium green on upper side, absent to very sparse pubescence on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

FLOWER: trumpet-like

CALYX: weak anthocyanin colouration along tips, medium sized wings

COROLLA: strong undulation of margin on upper lobes, weak undulation of margin on lower lobes

UPPER COROLLA LOBE: violet at margin fading to light blue violet towards corolla tube on inner side

LATERAL COROLLA LOBES: violet fading to light blue violet with age on inner side

LOWER COROLLA LOBE: violet fading to light blue violet with age on inner side, light blue violet secondary colour on inner side at transition to corolla tube, no tertiary colour on inner side

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunrenicopalave' originated from a cross between Torenia variety 'Cyclone Burgundy' as the female parent and *Torenia concolor* as the male parent. The cross was conducted in July 2002 at the Omi R & D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd., located in Yokaichi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan. On the 14th day after pollination, the ovules were transferred to embryo culture on MS medium. In September 2002, two lines were obtained and acclimated to pot culture. The resulting two plants were propagated by cutting and grown in pots for greenhouse trials. In December 2002, one of the plants was selected based on its' flower colour and growth habit. This selection was subjected to flower pot and bedding trials from September to May 2003. Upon examination of the botanical characteristics of this plant, it became known as 'Sunrenicopalave'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunrenicopalave' were conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 9, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on June 14, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunrenicopalave'

'Sunrenicopalave'		'Sunrenilabu**'
<i>Colour of upper lobe of corolla (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N82B margin fading to 85C towards corolla tube	91B with 91A tones
<i>Main colour of inner side of lateral lobes of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upon opening	N82A	N/A
fully open	N82B-C	90C-D with N87A tones
ageing to	85A-C	N/A
<i>Secondary colour of lateral lobes of corolla (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N/A	91D
<i>Main colour of inner side of lower lobe of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upon opening	N82A	N/A
fully open	N82B-C	N88C-D
ageing to	85A-C	N/A
<i>Secondary colour of lower lobe of corolla (RHS)</i>		
inner side	85C	85D/white
<i>Tertiary colour of lower lobe of corolla (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N/A	faint 6A/4D

*reference variety



Torenia: 'Sunrenicopalave' (left) with reference variety 'Sunrenilabu' (right)



Torenia: 'Sunrenicopalave' (left) with reference variety 'Sunrenilabu' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

VERBENA

VERBENA (*Verbena*)

Proposed denomination: 'Lan Reda07'
Trade name: Lanai Red 07
Application number: 06-5357
Application date: 2006/03/21
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mitchell Hanes, Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Morgan Hill, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Scarlena' (Magalena Ultra Scarlet)

Summary: *The stems of 'Lan Reda07' have weaker anthocyanin colouration on the middle third than those of 'Scarlena'. 'Lan Reda07' has a darker red corolla with a small whitish pink eye whereas the corolla of 'Scarlena' is more orange red with no eye. The tip of the hairs protruding from the corolla tube of 'Lan Reda07' is purple while it is white with a pink blotch for 'Scarlena'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, tall, broad to very broad

STEM: very light green, weak to moderate anthocyanin colouration on middle third, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, medium width, ovate, truncate base, not divided, crenate to dentate margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

PETIOLE: short

INFLORESCENCE: large diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration on teeth only

COROLLA: medium to large diameter, one coloured, shaded colour pattern, lighter colour towards apex of corolla lobes, red with darker red centre on upper side, almost no change in colour with age, red to dark pink red on lower side

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, straight to slightly incurved along longitudinal axis, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, tip of protruding hairs is purple

COROLLA EYE: small in diameter, whitish pink

Origin and Breeding: 'Lan Reda07' was developed by the breeder, Mitchell Hanes, an employee of Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California, USA, as part of a planned pedigree breeding program. It originated from a cross made by the breeder in January 2004. The female parent was a proprietary line designated '1610-2' and characterized by its' red flowers. The male parent was another proprietary line designated '1579-2' and characterized by its' purple flowers with an eye zone. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in June 2004. 'Lan Reda07' was selected by the breeder in September 2004 based on its' flower colour, flower form and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Lan Reda07' were conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 4, 2007. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on June 20, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Lan Reda07'

	'Lan Reda07'	'Scarlana**'
Colour of corolla (RHS)		
upper side	45B with 46B centre	more orange than 45B fading with age to 46C at apex of lobes
lower side	46C-D	46C fading to white towards base of lobes

*reference variety



Lan Reda07

Lanai™ Red 07

Scarlana

Magalena™ Ultra Scarlet

Verbena: 'Lan Reda07' (left) with reference variety 'Scarlana' (right)



Lan Reda07

Scarlana

Verbena: 'Lan Reda07' (left) with reference variety 'Scarlana' (right)

Verbena
(*Verbena* × *hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: 'Balazlipi'
Trade name: Aztec Light Pink
Application number: 06-5327
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balazpico' (Aztec Lilac Picotee)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balazlipi' are narrower and more upright than those of 'Balazpico'. When fully open, the upper side of the corolla of 'Balazlipi' is light blue pink with darker blue pink at the apex of the corolla lobes while for 'Balazpico', it is violet with darker violet at the apex of the corolla lobes.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to semi-upright growth habit, tall, narrow to medium width

STEM: light green, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: long, medium to broad, ovate, cuneate base, not divided, crenate margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

PETIOLE: short

INFLORESCENCE: large to very large diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium to large diameter, two coloured, shaded colour pattern, lighter colour towards the base of corolla lobes, upon opening it is blue pink with purple red at apex of corolla lobes on upper side, when fully open it is light blue pink with darker blue pink at apex of corolla lobes on upper side, strong fading of colour with age, light blue pink fading to white towards base of corolla lobes on lower side

COROLLA LOBES: touching, incurved along longitudinal axis, medium to strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, tip of protruding hairs is white

COROLLA EYE: present on all corolla lobes, large diameter, white

Origin and Breeding: 'Balazlipi' originated from a cross conducted during January 2004 in Arroyo Grande, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program. The female parent was variety 'Balazdapi' (Aztec Dark Purple Improved), characterized by its' dark lavender purple flowers, medium green leaves and loosely branched growth habit. The male parent was the proprietary Verbena breeding selection designated '1671-1', characterized by its' pure whiter flowers, dark green leaves and semi-trailing, well branched growth habit. 'Balazlipi' was initially selected on July 13, 2004 based on its' non-fading, light pink flowers and mounded growth habit, characteristics which matched those of varieties from the Aztec series.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balazlipi' were conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 4, 2007. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on June 20, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balazlipi'

	'Balazlipi'	'Balazpico'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	34.5	45.8
std. deviation	2.95	3.52

Colour of corolla (RHS)

upper side
lower side

62C with 69A at apex of lobes
62C fading to N155B/white towards
base of lobes

closest to 75B with 75A at apex of lobes
76B fading to 76D/white towards base of
lobes

*reference variety



Verbena: 'Balazlipi' (left) with reference variety 'Balazpico' (right)



Verbena: 'Balazlipi' (left) with reference variety 'Balazpico' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Balazwhitim'
Trade name: Aztec White Improved
Application number: 06-5328
Application date: 2006/03/09
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balazwhit' (Wildfire White)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balazwhitim' are narrower with a more upright growth habit than those of 'Balazwhit'. 'Balazwhitim' has narrower leaves and a smaller corolla diameter than 'Balazwhit'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to semi-upright growth habit, medium to tall, narrow

STEM: light green, very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium to long, narrow to medium width, lanceolate to ovate, cuneate to truncate base, not divided, crenate margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

PETIOLE: short

INFLORESCENCE: large diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium to large diameter, one coloured, white on upper and lower sides, no change in colour with age

COROLLA LOBES: touching, incurved along longitudinal axis, strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, tip of protruding hairs is white

COROLLA EYE: present on all corolla lobes, small to medium diameter, light green yellow

Origin and Breeding: 'Balazwhitim' originated from a self-pollination conducted during March 2003 in Arroyo Grande, California, USA, as part of a controlled breeding program. The parent was a proprietary Verbena breeding selection designated 'BFP-1829-A', characterized by its' pure white flowers, dark green leaves and semi-trailing growth habit. 'Balazwhitim' was initially selected on December 3, 2003 based on its' well branched and mounded growth habit, characteristics which matched those of varieties from the Aztec series.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balazwhitim' were conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 4, 2007. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on June 20, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balazwhitim'

	'Balazwhitim'	'Balazwhit'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	25.6	47.4
std. deviation	1.84	4.42
<i>Leaf blade width (mm)</i>		
mean	19.5	24.3
std. deviation	2.59	2.45
<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>		
mean	21.0	25.4
std. deviation	1.83	1.96

*reference variety



Verbena: 'Balazwhitim' (left) with reference variety 'Balazwhit' (right)



Verbena: 'Balazwhitim' (left) with reference variety 'Balazwhit' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Cardarpur'
Trade name:	Magalena Carpet Midnight Purple
Application number:	05-4820
Application date:	2005/04/29
Applicant:	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: ‘Lobena’ (Babylon Blue) and ‘Carpuvi’ (Magdalena Carpet Midnight Blue)

Summary: ‘Cardarpur’ is a verbena variety which differs mainly from ‘Lobena’ and ‘Carpuvi’ in flower colour. ‘Cardarpur’ has darker violet flowers than either of the two reference varieties. ‘Cardarpur’ also has no anthocyanin colouration on the calyx, whereas there is anthocyanin on the calyx teeth of both reference varieties.

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to creeping habit

STEM: light green, absent to weak anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: ovate, cuneate base, divided, serrate margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration

PETIOLE: present

INFLORESCENCE: cylindrical to broad ovate in profile

CALYX: no anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: one coloured, shaded colour pattern, lighter colour towards apex of corolla lobes, dark violet on upper side, very weak fading with age, violet on lower side

COROLLA LOBE: free, slightly recurved along longitudinal axis, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium length, tip of protruding hairs is grey purple

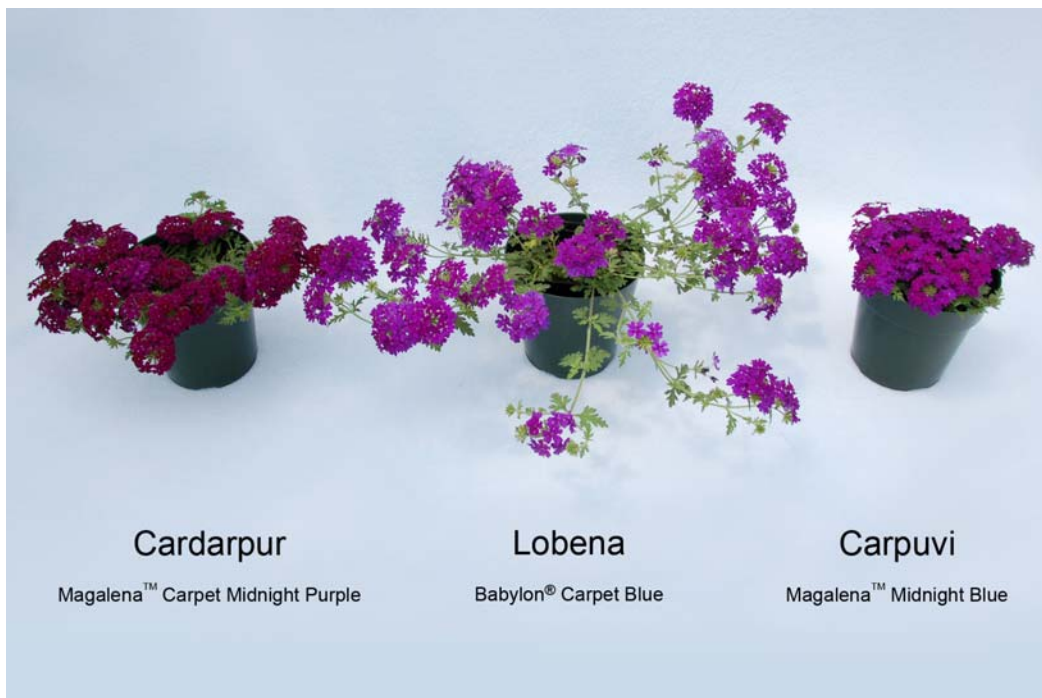
COROLLA EYE: present on only one lobe, very small in diameter, purplish white

Origin and Breeding: The variety ‘Cardarpur’ originated from a cross made in August 2001 in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. The female parent was ‘B0977-10’ and the male parent was ‘D1462-2’. A plant was selected from the resulting progeny in May 2002, based on criteria for earliness, flower colour and plant habit.

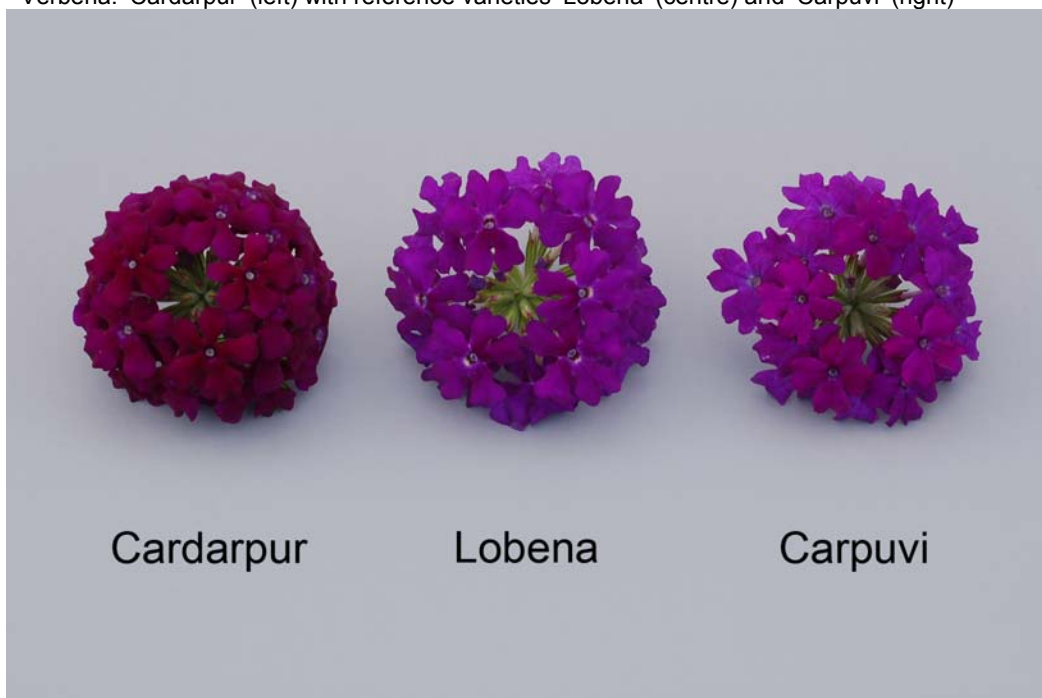
Tests and Trials: The trials for ‘Cardarpur’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring/summer of 2007, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of a total of 15 plants of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings, transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 4, 2007. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 25, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Cardarpur’

	‘Cardarpur’	‘Lobena’*	‘Carpuvi’*
<i>Main colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	darker than N81A	83B with tones of N81A	N81A
lower side	close to N82A	close to 86B-C	N82A-B
*reference varieties			



Verbena: 'Cardarpur' (left) with reference varieties 'Lobena' (centre) and 'Carpuvi' (right)



Verbena: 'Cardarpur' (left) with reference varieties 'Lobena' (centre) and 'Carpuvi' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'KLEVP05344'
Trade name: Lascar Purple
Application number: 05-5032
Application date: 2005/08/11
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ruijun Li, North Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: ‘Sunmariba’ (Temari Violet)

Summary: *The plants of ‘KLEVP05344’ have a creeping growth habit while those of ‘Sunmariba’ are semi-upright to creeping. The upper side of the corolla of ‘KLEVP05344’ is dark red violet upon opening and becomes purple at maturity while for ‘Sunmariba’ it is violet and fades to lighter violet. The lower side of the corolla is violet for ‘KLEVP05344’ whereas it is light blue violet for ‘Sunmariba’.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, short, medium width

STEM: light green, strong anthocyanin colouration along edges, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium width, ovate, cuneate to truncate base, not divided, crenate to serrate margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

PETIOLE: short to medium length

INFLORESCENCE: medium to large diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration along margins of teeth only

COROLLA: medium diameter, one coloured, even colour distribution, upon opening it is dark red violet on upper side, when fully open it is purple on upper side, weak fading of colour with age, violet on lower side

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, straight to slightly incurved along longitudinal axis, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, tip of protruding hairs is very pale yellow green with a pale pink blotch

COROLLA EYE: present on one corolla lobe only, medium diameter, green yellow

Origin and Breeding: ‘KLEVP05344’ originated from a cross between the seedlings designated ‘00.17.3’ and ‘00.8.1’. The cross was conducted by the breeder, Ruijun Li, in Cobbity, New South Wales, Australia in 2001. ‘KLEVP05344’ was initially selected during the summer of 2002 in Stuttgart, Germany based on its’ new flower colour and colour stability. In 2003 and 2004, it was evaluated in outdoor trials conducted in Stuttgart to assess outdoor performance, flower quality and resistance to weather and disease. Also, it was evaluated in greenhouse trials during 2004 in Stuttgart to assess speed and uniformity of rooting, earliness and uniformity of flowering and growth characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘KLEVP05344’ were conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 4, 2007. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on June 20, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘KLEVP05344’

	‘KLEVP05344’	‘Sunmariba’*
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upon opening	redder than N79C	N80A with darker than N78A centre
fully opened	72A-B	N80A
fading to	N/A	N81B
<i>Colour of lower side of corolla (RHS)</i>		
	N78C	76A-B

*reference variety



Verbena: 'KLEVP05344' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmariba' (right)



Verbena: 'KLEVP05344' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmariba' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Scarletta'
Trade name: Tucana Scarlet Improved
Application number: 06-5667
Application date: 2006/11/09
Applicant: Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Har Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, The Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: ‘Scarlena’ (Magalena Ultra Scarlet) and ‘Sunmarired’ (Temari Red)

Summary: *The plants of ‘Scarletta’ are taller and narrower with a more upright growth habit than those of ‘Scarlena’. The lobes of the corolla are not touching for ‘Scarletta’ while they are touching for ‘Sunmarired’. The upper side of the corolla of ‘Scarletta’ is orange red while it is more orange with faded corolla lobe apices for ‘Scarlena’ and red with a darker red centre for ‘Sunmarired’. The tip of the hairs protruding from the corolla tube is white with a pink blotch for ‘Scarletta’ while it is mostly pink for ‘Sunmarired’.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to semi-upright growth habit, tall to very tall, narrow to medium width

STEM: very light green, moderate to strong anthocyanin colouration on middle third, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: long, medium width, ovate, cuneate base, not divided, dentate margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

PETIOLE: medium length

INFLORESCENCE: large diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration on tips of teeth only

COROLLA: medium diameter, one coloured, shaded colour pattern, lighter colour towards apex of corolla lobes, orange red on upper side, no colour change with age, red fading to white towards base of corolla lobes on lower side

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, straight to incurved along longitudinal axis, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: medium to long, tip of protruding hairs is white with a pink blotch

COROLLA EYE: absent

Origin and Breeding: ‘Scarletta’ was developed by the breeder, Har Stemkens, an employee of Syngenta Seeds B.V. in Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. It was discovered in May 2001 as a mutation of the *Verbena hybrida* variety ‘Scarlena’. Selection of ‘Scarletta’ was based on its flower colour and mildew resistance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Scarletta’ were conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 4, 2007. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Scarletta’

	‘Scarletta’	‘Scarlena’*	‘Sunmarired’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	17.5	11.9	15.7
std. deviation	1.92	1.68	2.42
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	43.2	56.9	41.6
std. deviation	2.93	4.29	6.23
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	more orange than 45B	more orange than 45B with fading to 46C at apex of lobes when aged	45B with 46B centre
lower side	46C fading to white towards base of lobes	46C fading to white towards base of lobes	46D

*reference varieties



Verbena: 'Scarletta' (left) with reference varieties 'Scarlena' (centre) and 'Sunmarired' (right)



Verbena: 'Scarletta' (left) with reference varieties 'Scarlena' (centre) and 'Sunmarired' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunmarired'
Trade name: Temari Red
Application number: 06-5527
Application date: 2006/07/06
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Suntory Flowers Ltd., Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: ‘Sunvp-su’ (Temari Scarlet) and ‘Scarlena’ (Magalena Ultra Scarlet)

Summary: *The plants of ‘Sunmarired’ are narrower with a more upright growth habit than those of the reference varieties. The colour of the corolla of ‘Sunmarired’ is red with a darker red center while for ‘Sunvp-su’, it is orange red upon opening and becoming red at maturity and for ‘Scarlena’, it is orange red. ‘Sunmarired’ has corollas with no eye while ‘Sunvp-su’ has corollas with a very small, whitish green eye. The corolla lobes of ‘Sunmarired’ are touching while those of the reference varieties are not touching.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, tall, narrow to medium width

STEM: very light to light green, moderate anthocyanin colouration along edges, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: medium length, medium width, ovate, mostly truncate base, not divided, crenate to dentate margin, medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

PETIOLE: medium length

INFLORESCENCE: large diameter, broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration on tips of teeth only

COROLLA: medium to large diameter, one coloured, shaded colour pattern, lighter colour towards base of corolla lobes, red with a darker red centre on upper side, weak fading of colour with age, dark pink red on lower side

COROLLA LOBES: touching, incurved along longitudinal axis, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: long, tip of protruding hairs is pink

COROLLA EYE: absent

Origin and Breeding: ‘Sunmarired’ originated from a cross conducted at the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. located in Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in June 2002. The female parent was a breeding line designated ‘USV65’ and the male parent was another breeding line designated ‘H232-2’. From the resulting progeny, 20 seedlings were selected in January 2003 and trialed from May to October 2003. Subsequently, ‘Sunmarired’ was selected from these seedlings based on its’ flower colour and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Sunmarired’ were conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 4, 2007. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

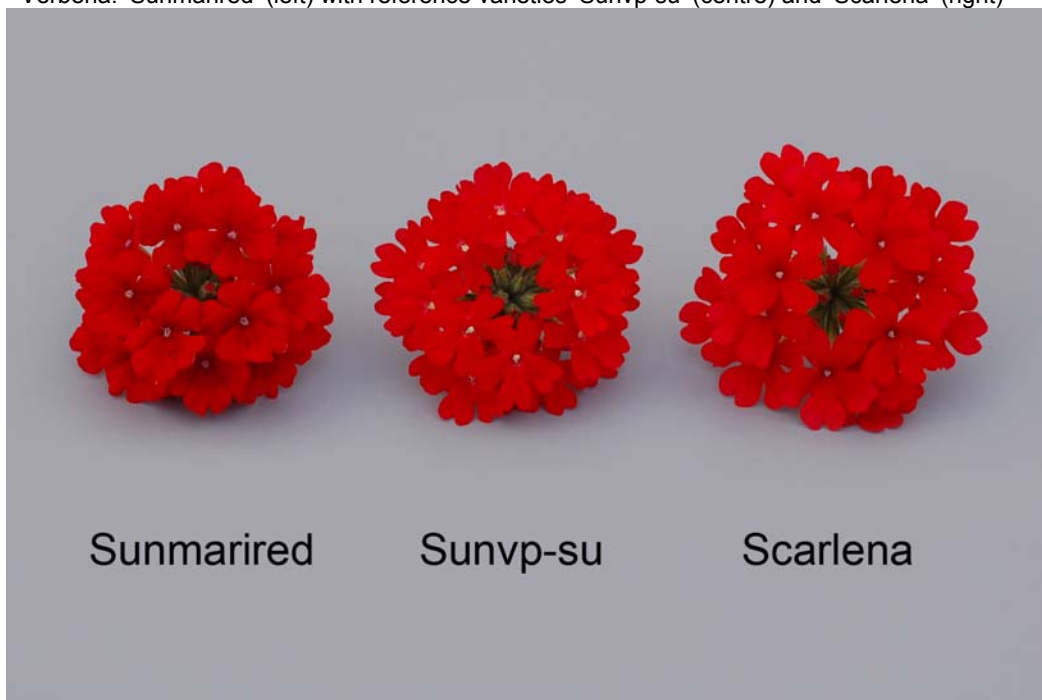
Comparison table for ‘Sunmarired’

	‘Sunmarired’	‘Sunvp-su’*	‘Scarlena’*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	41.6	67.2	56.9
std deviation	6.23	6.91	4.29
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	45B with 46B centre	45B	more orange than 45B fading with age to 46C at apex of lobes
lower side	46D	47D with 47B at apex of lobes	46C fading to white towards base of lobes

*reference varieties



Verbena: 'Sunmarired' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunvp-su' (centre) and 'Scarlena' (right)



Verbena: 'Sunmarired' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunvp-su' (centre) and 'Scarlena' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Suntapipa'
Trade name: Tapien Purple
Application number: 06-5550
Application date: 2006/07/14
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Suntory Flowers Ltd., Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: ‘Carpuvi’ (Magalena Midnight Blue) and ‘Lan Bule’ (Lanai Blue)

Summary: *The plants of ‘Suntapipa’ are shorter with shorter leaves and a more creeping growth habit than those of ‘Lan Bule’. The leaves of ‘Suntapipa’ are dissected with a shorter petiole than those of ‘Carpuvi’ which are divided. ‘Suntapipa’ has a smaller diameter inflorescence which is cylindrical in profile while those of the reference varieties are both broad ovate in profile. The calyx of ‘Suntapipa’ has anthocyanin colouration while that of ‘Lan Bule’ does not. ‘Suntapipa’ has a shorter corolla tube and weaker undulation of the corolla lobe margins than both reference varieties. ‘Suntapipa’ has a smaller diameter corolla than ‘Lan Bule’.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, short, narrow to medium width

STEM: very light to light green, moderate anthocyanin colouration on middle third, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: short, narrow to medium width, ovate to deltoid, attenuate to cuneate base, dissected, acute serrate margin, light to medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

PETIOLE: short to medium length

INFLORESCENCE: very small to small diameter, cylindrical in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration on upper part and teeth

COROLLA: small diameter, one coloured, shaded colour pattern, lighter colour towards apex of corolla lobes, violet with lighter violet at base of corolla lobes on upper side, upper side ages from lighter violet to blue, moderate fading of colour with age, violet fading to light blue violet towards base of corolla lobes on lower side

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, straight along longitudinal axis, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: very short to short, tip of protruding hairs is grey purple

COROLLA EYE: present on one corolla lobe only, very small to small diameter, purplish white

Origin and Breeding: ‘Suntapipa’ originated from a cross conducted at the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. located in Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in March 1999. The female parent was a breeding line designated ‘T86-99-2’ and the male parent was another breeding line designated ‘T85-99-2’. From the resulting progeny, five (5) seedlings were selected in October 2000 and trialed from May to October 2001. Subsequently, ‘Suntapipa’ was selected from these seedlings based on its’ flower colour and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Suntapipa’ were conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 4, 2007. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on June 20, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Suntapipa’

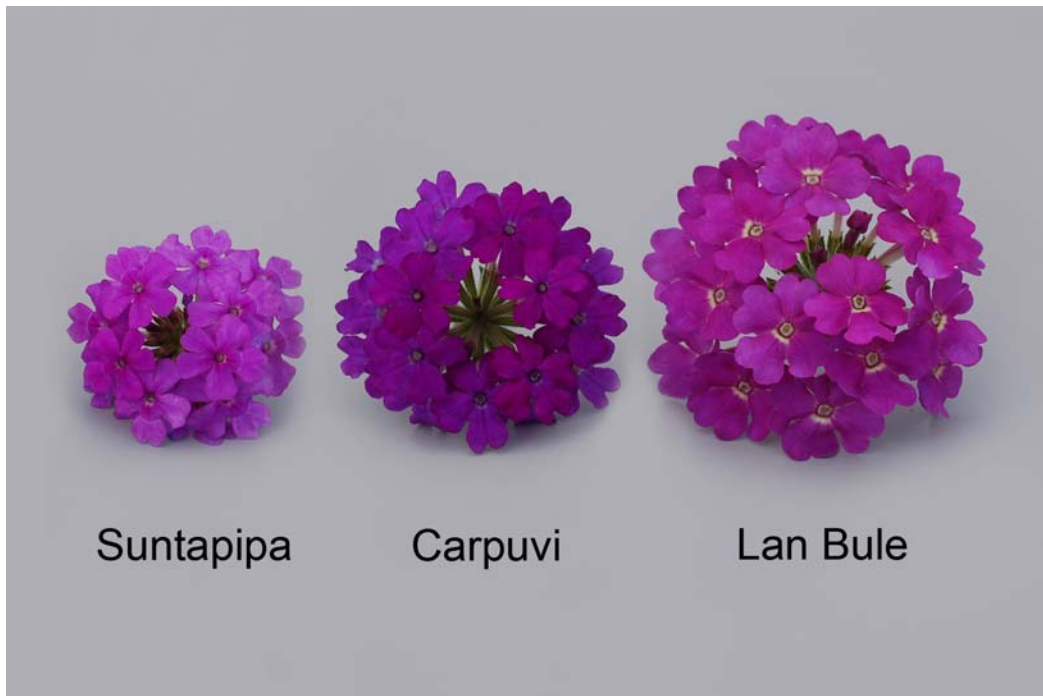
	‘Suntapipa’	‘Carpuvi’*	‘Lan Bule’**
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	8.6	11.1	13.6
std. deviation	0.94	1.96	2.02
<i>Leaf length (mm)</i>			
mean	25.6	30.0	39.6
std. deviation	3.27	3.74	4.40
<i>Petiole length (mm)</i>			
mean	6.5	9.7	6.7
std. deviation	1.07	1.42	1.89
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.4	4.8	6.0
std deviation	0.27	0.46	0.27
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.36	1.74	2.07

<i>Corolla diameter (mm)</i>			
mean	15.0	17.3	20.1
std. deviation	1.33	1.16	1.10
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>			
upper side	N81A with darker than N78A at base of lobes	N81A	N81B-C
lower side	N82C-D fading to 76B towards base of lobes	N82A-B	N81B-N82A

*reference varieties



Verbena: 'Suntapipa' (left) with reference varieties 'Carpuvi' (centre) and 'Lan Bule' (right)



Verbena: 'Suntapipa' (left) with reference varieties 'Carpuvi' (centre) and 'Lan Bule' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Suntapisofpi'
Trade name:	Tapien Plum Frost
Application number:	06-5549
Application date:	2006/07/14
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Suntory Flowers Ltd., Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Balazdapima' (Aztec Dark Pink Magic)

Summary: *'Suntapisofpi' has lighter green stems than 'Balazdapima'. The upper side of the corolla of 'Suntapisofpi' is violet with darker, redder violet at the apex of the lobes while for 'Balazdapima', it is blue pink with purple at the base of the lobes. The lower side of the corolla is light blue violet fading to white towards the base of the lobes for 'Suntapisofpi' while it is reddish violet for 'Balazdapima'.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, short to medium height, medium width

STEM: light green, moderate anthocyanin colouration on middle third, dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, ovate, cuneate base, divided, serrate margin, light to medium green on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration on upper side

PETIOLE: medium length

INFLORESCENCE: narrow to medium diameter, cylindrical to broad ovate in profile

CALYX: anthocyanin colouration along margins of teeth only

COROLLA: narrow to medium diameter, one coloured, lighter colour towards base of corolla lobes, violet with darker and redder violet at apex of corolla lobes on upper side, weak fading of colour with age, violet on lower side

COROLLA LOBES: not touching, straight to slightly incurved along longitudinal axis, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: short to medium length, tip of protruding hairs is whitish to light green yellow

COROLLA EYE: present on three corolla lobes only, medium to large diameter, whitish green to green yellow

Origin and Breeding: ‘Suntapisofpi’ originated from a cross conducted at the Omi R&D Center of Suntory Flowers Ltd. located in Higashiomi-shi, Shiga-ken, Japan in June 2002. The female parent was a breeding line designated ‘T205-2’ and the male parent was another breeding line designated ‘T207-4’. From the resulting progeny, 20 seedlings were selected in January 2003 and trialed from May to October 2003. Subsequently, ‘Suntapisofpi’ was selected from these seedlings based on its’ flower colour and plant growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Suntapisofpi’ were conducted in a poly-house during the spring of 2007 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen (15) plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 4, 2007. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from ten (10) plants or parts of plants on June 20, 2007. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Suntapisofpi’

	‘Suntapisofpi’	‘Balazdapima’*
<i>Colour of corolla (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N78C-D with N78A (but redder) at apex of lobes	lighter than 73A with N74B at base of lobes
lower side	84C fading to white towards base of lobes	redder than 75B
*reference variety		



Verbena: ‘Suntapisofpi’ (left) with reference variety ‘Balazdapima’ (right)



Verbena: 'Suntapisofpi' (left) with reference variety 'Balazdapima' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

WEIGELA

WEIGELA
(Weigela florida)

Proposed denomination: 'Verweig'
Application number: 04-4509
Application date: 2004/12/15
Applicant: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Gold Rush'

Summary: 'Verweig' has a shorter plant height and narrower plant width than 'Gold Rush'. 'Verweig' has a shorter flowering shoot and smaller leaves than 'Gold Rush'. The upper side of newly opened leaves of 'Verweig' are dark green in the centre with brown purple on the margin while the leaves of 'Gold Rush' are light green in the centre and yellowish brown green on the margin.

Description:

PLANT: deciduous, bushy rounded growth habit, dense foliage
 YOUNG STEM: green with medium anthocyanin colouration at end of shoots, medium pubescence
 MATURE STEM: light brown, glabrous, lenticels present

LEAVES: opposite arrangement, simple, medium glossiness on upper side, weak pubescence on upper side of blade, dense pubescence on veins on upper and lower sides, elliptic, acuminate apex, attenuate base, irregular serrulate margin, variegation present, petiole present.

NEWLY OPENED LEAVES, UPPER SIDE: centre dark green, margin brown purple
 MATURE LEAVES, UPPER SIDE: centre brown green with red tones, margin light yellow brown and brown purple
 MATURE LEAVES, LOWER SIDE: centre brown green, margin light yellow brown and brown purple.

Origin and Breeding: 'Verweig' was discovered in Hazerswoude-Dorp, The Netherlands in 2001, as a naturally occurring mutation of the *Weigela florida* variety 'Tango'. It was selected based on brightly coloured, variegated foliage, hardiness and compact dwarf growth habit. The new variety was first propagated by softwood cuttings at Hazerswoude-Dorp, The Netherlands in 2001.

Tests and Trials: The tests and trials for 'Verweig' were conducted in an outdoor container trial during the summer of 2007, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 18 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from 10 cm liners and planted into 13 litre containers in on May 28, 2005. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 18, 2007. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Verweig'

	'Verweig'	'Gold Rush**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	28.0	69.1
std. deviation	4.14	3.96
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	34.3	66.1
std. deviation	3.29	8.44
<i>Length of flowering shoot (cm)</i>		
mean	25.9	64.5
std. deviation	3.87	10.62

<i>Leaf length (cm)</i>		
mean	4.8	10.2
std. deviation	0.34	0.85
<i>Leaf width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.5	5.5
std. deviation	0.23	0.62
<i>Colour of upper side of newly opened leaf (RHS)</i>		
margin	183A-C	N144A
centre	147A	137B (more yellow than)
<i>Colour of upper side of mature leaf (RHS)</i>		
margin	160D and 185C	155A
centre	137B with red tones	137C
<i>Colour of lower side of mature leaf (RHS)</i>		
margin	160D and 185D	155A
centre	137D	137D

*reference variety



Weigela: 'Verweig' (left) with reference variety 'Gold Rush' (right)



Weigela: 'Verweig' (left) with reference variety 'Gold Rush' (right)



Weigela: 'Verweig' (left) with reference variety 'Gold Rush' (right)



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

WHEAT

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum*)

Proposed denomination: 'Glenn'
Application number: 06-5441
Application date: 2006/04/24
Applicant: NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Breeder: NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Steele', 'Alsen', 'AC Superb' and 'AC Barrie'

Summary: 'Glenn' heads earlier, matures later and has a much higher test weight than the reference varieties. 'Glenn' has a shorter flag leaf than 'Steele' and 'Alsen' and a narrower flag leaf than all of the reference varieties. The pubescence of the sheaths of the lower leaves is stronger for 'Glenn' than 'Steele', 'Alsen' and 'AC Barrie' while the pubescence of the blades of the lower leaves is stronger for 'Glenn' than all of the reference varieties. 'Glenn' has a higher frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves compared to 'Steele', 'AC Superb' and 'AC Barrie'. The glaucosity of the culm neck is weaker for 'Glenn' than the reference varieties. 'Glenn' is taller and has a shorter glume beak than 'Steele', 'Alsen' and 'AC Superb'. The spike density is more lax for 'Glenn' than the reference varieties. The glaucosity of the spike is weaker for 'Glenn' than 'Alsen', 'AC Superb' and 'AC Barrie'. 'Glenn' has a more elevated shoulder shape of the lower glume than the reference varieties.

Description:

YOUNG PLANT (4 leaf stage): strong pubescence of sheaths and moderate pubescence of lower leaf blades

PLANT: spring type, erect growth habit, medium to high tendency of recurved flag leaves

STEM AT MATURITY: thin pith in cross-section, no anthocyanin colouration

CULM NECK: weak glaucosity, moderate curvature

FLAG LEAF: glabrous on upper side

FLAG LEAF SHEATH: glabrous, strong glaucosity

FLAG LEAF AURICLES: very weak anthocyanin colouration

SPIKE: parallel sided, lax density, erect attitude at maturity, weak to medium glaucosity, white at maturity, dense hairiness of convex surface of apical rachis segment

AWNS: white, short to medium at tip of spike, moderately spreading

LOWER GLUME: narrow to medium width, short to medium length, glabrous, straight to elevated shoulder shape, medium to broad width shoulder, slightly curved beak shape, very short to short beak length, very sparse exent of internal hairs

LEMMA: straight beak

KERNEL: hard red type, medium red, oval, small to medium size, short to midlong, narrow to midwide, angular cheek shape, short brush hairs, narrow crease, mid-deep crease

GERM: small to midsize, broad elliptical

RESISTANCE TO DISEASE: Leaf Rust (*Puccinia triticina*)

Origin and Breeding: 'Glenn' originated from the cross 'ND 2831' / 'Steele-ND', which was made at North Dakota State University (NDSU) in the fall of 1997. 'Glenn' was developed using modified pedigree and bulk methods and was observed for nine crop cycles. Selection criteria for the breeding of 'Glenn' wheat were highly heritable traits (i.e., plant vigor and height, maturity, and pest resistance) in early segregating generations F2 - F4. For the F4 - F6 generations, selection criteria also included Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) (Scab) resistance, grain yield, lodging resistance, shattering resistance, grain volume and kernel weights, and milling and bread making characteristics. Data used to evaluate line ND 747 (re-selection from ND 736) that is named 'Glenn' were collected from numerous locations across the years. Overall, 'Glenn' was selected, particularly for its high yield, very good milling and baking traits as well as disease resistance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Glenn' were conducted during 2006 at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. A 2 replicate design was planted using 1.5 x 6 metre plots, seeded at a rate of 275 plants/square metre. Measured characteristics were based on 1 year of data, with 40 measurements taken. Results were supported by the official technical examination report purchased from the Plant Variety Protection Office in the U.S.A.

Comparison table for 'Glenn'

	'Glenn'	'Steele'*	'Alsen'*	'AC Superb'*	'AC Barrie'*
<i>Flag leaf length (cm)</i>					
mean	19.0	19.6	20.3	18.4	17.2
std. deviation	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.3	1.7
<i>Flag leaf width (mm)</i>					
mean	12.4	12.5	13.5	14.2	14.4
std. deviation	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2
<i>Plant height at heading (cm)</i>					
mean	87.8	86.1	83.1	86.3	89.2
std. deviation	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.3	2.6
<i>Test weight (kg/hL)</i>	84.6	82.3	83.3	81.9	81.2

*reference varieties



Wheat: 'Glenn' (left) with reference varieties 'Steele' (centre left), 'Alsen' (centre), 'AC Superb' (centre right) and 'AC Barrie' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Snowstar'
Application number: 06-5449
Application date: 2006/04/26
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Breeder: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Varieties used for comparison: 'Snowbird', 'Kanata' and 'AC Vista'

Summary: 'Snowstar' has a shorter, slightly narrower flag leaf than 'Snowbird', 'Kanata' and 'AC Vista'. The plant height of 'Snowstar' is shorter than 'Snowbird' and 'Kanata'. 'Snowstar' heads and matures earlier than 'AC Vista'. The spike of 'Snowstar' is shorter than 'AC Vista' but slightly longer than 'Kanata'. 'Snowstar' has awnlets on its spike while 'AC Vista' is awned. The lower glume of 'Snowstar' is shorter than 'Snowbird' and 'AC Vista'. 'Snowstar' has shorter brush hairs on the kernel than 'Snowbird', 'Kanata' and 'AC Vista'.

Description:

PLANT: spring type, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile, weak pubescence on the sheath of the lower leaf, very weak to weak pubescence on the blades of the lower leaf, erect to semi-erect growth habit, low to medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaf

FLAG LEAF: no pubescence on blade or sheath, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the auricles, medium glaucosity of the sheath

CULM: medium glaucosity of upper internode, weak curvature at maturity, thin pith in cross-section, no anthocyanin colouration

SPIKE: parallel sided shape, medium density, erect attitude at maturity, medium to strong glaucosity, white colour at maturity, short awnlets present, awnlets white at maturity, absent or very sparse hairiness of convex surface of apical rachis segment

LOWER GLUME: narrow to medium width, short, very weak to weak pubescence, slightly sloping narrow to medium width shoulder, slightly curved very short beak, sparse to medium internal hairs

LEMMA: slightly curved

KERNEL: hard white, small size, short, narrow to midwide, ovate, rounded cheek shape, very short to short brush hairs, small to medium sized oval germ, narrow mid-deep crease

AGRONOMY: fair to good pre-harvest sprouting

QUALITY: good bread making

DISEASE REACTION: resistant to moderately resistant to Leaf rust (*Puccinia triticina*) and Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*), moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to Fusarium Head Blight (*Fusarium graminearum* f. sp), moderately resistant to susceptible to Loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*) and susceptible to highly susceptible to Common bunt (*Tilletia caries*, *Tilletia foetida*)

Origin and Breeding: 'Snowstar' (experimental designation BW315a and 97B31*B106) is derived from a cross between 94B46*G22 and McKenzie made at the Cereal Research Centre (CRC), AAFC-Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba in 1997. 94B46*G22 is a sister line of 'Snowbird'. The F1 seed was transferred to a CRC lab where doubled haploids from this cross were produced in 1998. BW315a was increased in the DH1 generation as, 97B31*B106, in the 1998-1999 CDC winter nursery in Palmerston North, New Zealand. It was evaluated in this nursery for maturity, straw strength, height and disease resistance. In 1999, 97B31*B106 was yield tested as a DH2 line in the PDHW4 yield test in four locations (Glenlea, Morden, and Brandon, Manitoba and Swift Current, Saskatchewan). 97B31*B106 was further evaluated in the CDC 2000 Hard White "B" test. In 2001, it was designated BW315 and advanced to the 2001 Central Bread Wheat (CBW) "C" test but was flagged for red seeds. Purged of the red seeded admixture, the line was re-designated BW315a and entered in the 2003 CBW "C" test. BW315a was subsequently evaluated in the 2004 and 2005 Hard White "C" tests.

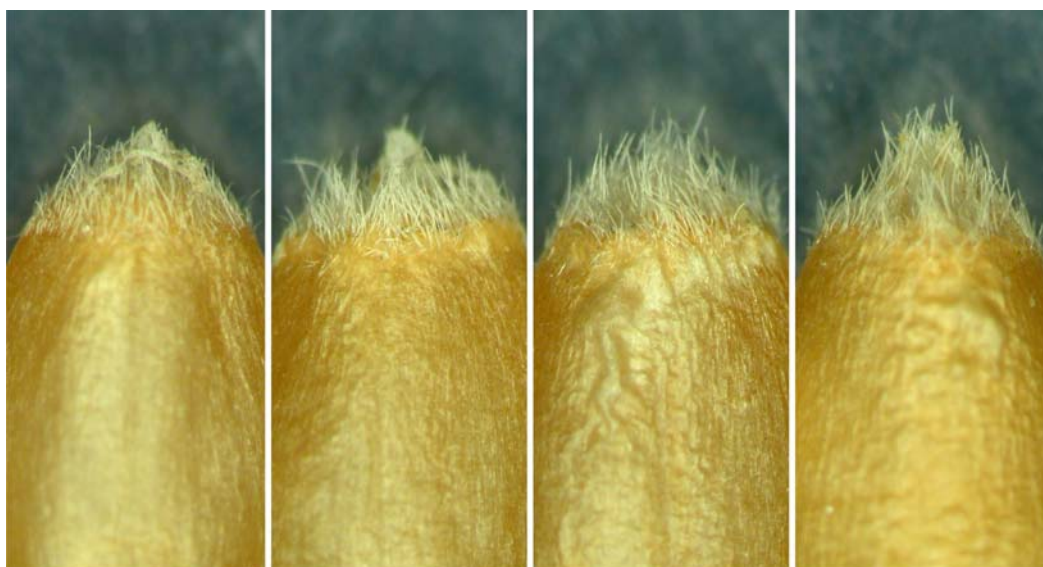
Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials were conducted during the summers of 2005 and 2006 in Glenlea and Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. Plots consisted of 5 rows per variety with a row spacing of 15 centimetres and a row length of 5 meters. There were 4 reps.

Comparison table for 'Snowstar'

	'Snowstar'	'Snowbird'*	'Kanata'*	'AC Vista'*
<i>Flag leaf length (cm)</i>				
mean	13.5	15.6	15.3	18.8
std. deviation (LSD=1.0)	1.45	1.56	1.97	3.07

<i>Flag leaf width (mm)</i>				
mean	12.1	12.8	12.7	12.5
std. deviation (LSD=0.6)	0.86	0.78	0.80	0.91
<i>Days to heading (50% heads emerged)</i>				
mean	47.3	48.0	48.6	51.0
<i>Days to maturity</i>				
mean	84.4	84.0	83.3	86.9
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>				
mean	87	92	89	86
std. deviation (LSD=1.1)	2.5	4.0	3.9	3.0
<i>Spike length (cm)</i>				
mean	7.0	7.1	6.5	8.5
std. deviation (LSD=0.2)	0.28	0.34	0.36	0.34

*reference varieties



Snowstar

Snowbird

Kanata

AC Vista

Wheat: 'Snowstar' (left) with reference varieties 'Snowbird' (centre left), 'Kanata' (centre right) and 'AC Vista' (right)