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

Plant Varieties Journal

January 2012 / Number 82

THE PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS OFFICE

Correspondence with the PBRO should be addressed to:

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

General inquiries on Plant Breeders' Rights should be directed to the staff of the PBRO.
They can be contacted by facsimile at (613) 773-7261,
or directly using the telephone numbers or email addresses listed below.

Visit our website at:
http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/pbrpov/pbrpove.shtml

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

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Canada

GRANTS OF RIGHTS

APPLE
(*Malus domestica)*

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4220
Date granted: 2011/12/02
Application number: 09-6626
Application date: 2009/04/22
Approved denomination: **'KAR27'**
Trade name: Sid the Kid

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4221
Date granted: 2011/12/02
Application number: 09-6625
Application date: 2009/04/22
Approved denomination: **'KAS22'**
Trade name: Heart of Gold

ASTER
(*Aster)*

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4224
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6775
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synbul Henfirst'**
Trade name: Blue Henry the First

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4225
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6776
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synfrost'**
Trade name: Frost

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4226
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6777
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synhen Thefirst'**
Trade name: Henry The First

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4227
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6778
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synpin Henfirst'**
Trade name: Pink Henry the First

ASTILBE
(*Astilbe)*

► **Holder:** Jan G. Van Veen, Noorden, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4249
Date granted: 2011/12/12
Application number: 06-5683
Application date: 2006/11/30
Approved denomination: **'Vision in White'**

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare)*

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Brandon, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4213
Date granted: 2011/11/17
Application number: 10-6949
Application date: 2010/04/30
Approved denomination: **'Cerveza'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Brandon, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4214
Date granted: 2011/11/17
Application number: 09-6631
Application date: 2009/04/23
Approved denomination: **'Major'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Brandon, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4215
Date granted: 2011/11/17
Application number: 09-6630
Application date: 2009/04/23
Approved denomination: **'Taylor'**

BRACHYSCOME
(*Brachyscome)*

► **Holder:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4193
Date granted: 2011/10/03
Application number: 09-6569
Application date: 2009/03/25
Approved denomination: **'Bonbrapi'**
Trade name: Surdaisy Pink

BRACHYSCOME
(*Brachyscome multifida)*

► **Holder:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4194
Date granted: 2011/10/03
Application number: 09-6513
Application date: 2009/03/05
Approved denomination: **'Bonbraho'**
Trade name: Surdaisy White

CAMPANULA
(*Campanula formanekiana)*

► **Holder:** Gartneriet PKM A/S, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4201
Date granted: 2011/10/19
Application number: 07-6020
Application date: 2007/10/05
Approved denomination: **'PKMFOR168'**

CAMPANULA
(*Campanula takesimana)*

► **Holder:** Gartneriet PKM A/S, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4200
Date granted: 2011/10/19
Application number: 07-6021
Application date: 2007/10/05
Approved denomination: **'PKMTAK1'**

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: 4192
Date granted: 2011/10/03
Application number: 01-2555
Application date: 2001/02/28
Approved denomination: **'MN98-E90-15'**
Trade name: Mammoth Daisy Twilight Pink

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium)*

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4228
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6759
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Frosty Yocheryl'**
Trade name: Frosty Cheryl

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4229
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6760
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synazy Urcoral'**
Trade name: Jazzy Ursula Coral

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4230
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6761
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synberna Yel'**
Trade name: Bernadette Yellow

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4231
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6766
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synjac Oranfus'**
Trade name: Jacqueline Orange Fusion

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4232
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6767
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synjac Peafus'**
Trade name: Jacqueline Peach Fusion

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4233
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6769
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synjac Pinka'**
Trade name: Jacqueline Pink

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4234
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6771
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synmar Pinka'**
Trade name: Marsha Pink

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4235
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6772
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Synwil Yel'**
Trade name: Wilma Yellow

► **Holder:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4236
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 09-6774
Application date: 2009/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Yogigi Snow'**
Trade name: Gigi Snow

CHRYSOCEPHALUM (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum)*

► **Holder:** Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4195
Date granted: 2011/10/03
Application number: 09-6483
Application date: 2009/01/26
Approved denomination: **'Bonchryki'**
Trade name: Silver Leaf Yellow

CONEFLOWER (*Echinacea purpurea)*

► **Holder:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4202
Date granted: 2011/11/02
Application number: 07-6128
Application date: 2007/12/27
Approved denomination: **'All that Jazz'**

DAHLIA (*Dahlia)*

► **Holder:** Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4210
Date granted: 2011/11/16
Application number: 06-5693
Application date: 2006/12/07
Approved denomination: **'VDTG31'**
Trade name: Dragon Ball

EUPHORBIA (*Euphorbia)*

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4204
Date granted: 2011/11/03
Application number: 09-6539
Application date: 2009/03/16
Approved denomination: **'Balbreblus'**
Trade name: Breathless Blush

FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum)*

► **Holder:** Viterra Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 4209
Date granted: 2011/11/14
Application number: 07-5987
Application date: 2007/08/22
Approved denomination: **'VT 50'**

FOUNTAIN GRASS
(*Pennisetum setaceum)*

► **Holder:** Ronald Strasko, Leola, Pennsylvania, United States of America and ItSaul Plants, LLC, Alpharetta, Georgia, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4208
Date granted: 2011/11/04
Application number: 09-6745
Application date: 2009/10/16
Approved denomination: **'Sky Rocket'**

HOSTA
(*Hosta)*

► **Holder:** Brian and Virginia Skaggs, Lowell, Indiana, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4240
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 08-6434
Application date: 2008/09/10
Approved denomination: **'Empress Wu'**

LYCHNIS
(*Lychnis)*

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4241
Date granted: 2011/12/12
Application number: 05-4791
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: **'Rollys Favourite'**

OAT
(*Avena sativa)*

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4222
Date granted: 2011/12/02
Application number: 08-6437
Application date: 2008/09/24
Approved denomination: **'Dieter'**

ORIENTAL POPPY
(*Papaver orientale)*

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4242
Date granted: 2011/12/12
Application number: 05-4792
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: **'Carmen'**

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4243
Date granted: 2011/12/12
Application number: 05-4794
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: **'Fancy Feathers'**

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4246
Date granted: 2011/12/12
Application number: 05-5091
Application date: 2005/10/06
Approved denomination: **'Little Candyfloss'**

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4244
Date granted: 2011/12/12
Application number: 05-4798
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: **'Matador'**

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4247
Date granted: 2011/12/12
Application number: 05-5093
Application date: 2005/10/06
Approved denomination: **'Pink Pearl'**

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4245
Date granted: 2011/12/12
Application number: 05-4799
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: **'Scarlet O'Hara'**

► **Holder:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4248
Date granted: 2011/12/12
Application number: 05-4800
Application date: 2005/04/26
Approved denomination: **'Sunset'**

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis)*

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4205
Date granted: 2011/11/03
Application number: 09-6552
Application date: 2009/03/16
Approved denomination: **'Balserlem'**
Trade name: Serenity Lemonade

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4206
Date granted: 2011/11/03
Application number: 09-6554
Application date: 2009/03/16
Approved denomination: **'Balvoyelo'**
Trade name: Voltage Yellow

PEAR
(*Pyrus communis)*

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Kentville, Nova Scotia
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4223
Date granted: 2011/12/02
Application number: 08-6324
Application date: 2008/05/01
Approved denomination: **'KP5'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium ×hortorum)*

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4237
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 07-5844
Application date: 2007/04/05
Approved denomination: **'KLEPZ07200'**

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima)*

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4239
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 07-6057
Application date: 2007/12/10
Approved denomination: **'NPCW08135'**
Trade name: Christmas Season Red

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4238
Date granted: 2011/12/05
Application number: 07-6056
Application date: 2007/12/10
Approved denomination: **'NPCW08153'**
Trade name: Christmas Eve

SHASTA DAISY
(*Leucanthemum ×superbum)*

► **Holder:** Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 4203
Date granted: 2011/11/02
Application number: 09-6706
Application date: 2009/08/07
Approved denomination: **'Banana Cream'**

SOYBEAN
(*Glycine max)*

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited, Chatham, Ontario
Certificate number: 4250
Date granted: 2011/12/28
Application number: 09-6523
Application date: 2009/03/13
Approved denomination: **'92Y31'**

► **Holder:** Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., Johnston, Iowa, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Pioneer Hi-Bred Limited, Chatham, Ontario
Certificate number: 4251
Date granted: 2011/12/28
Application number: 09-6522
Application date: 2009/03/13
Approved denomination: **'93Y20'**

TORENIA
(*Torenia)*

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4196
Date granted: 2011/10/03
Application number: 09-6576
Application date: 2009/03/25
Approved denomination: **'Sunrenikonho'**
Trade name: Summer Wave White

VERBENA
(*Verbena ×hybrida)*

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4197
Date granted: 2011/10/03
Application number: 09-6573
Application date: 2009/03/25
Approved denomination: **'Sunmaricoaka'**
Trade name: Temari Cherry Red

VIOLA
(*Viola cornuta)*

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4207
Date granted: 2011/11/03
Application number: 08-6207
Application date: 2008/02/28
Approved denomination: **'Balvijac'**
Trade name: Jumping Jack

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4198
Date granted: 2011/10/03
Application number: 09-6516
Application date: 2009/03/05
Approved denomination: **'Sunviocoba'**
Trade name: Violina Cobalt Blue

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 4199
Date granted: 2011/10/03
Application number: 09-6517
Application date: 2009/03/05
Approved denomination: **'Sunviofuji'**
Trade name: Violina Pink

WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum)*

► **Holder:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
Certificate number: 4217
Date granted: 2011/11/25
Application number: 08-6411
Application date: 2008/07/29
Approved denomination: **'Accipiter'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4211
Date granted: 2011/11/17
Application number: 09-6723
Application date: 2009/09/02
Approved denomination: **'Broadview'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4212
Date granted: 2011/11/17
Application number: 10-6954
Application date: 2010/04/30
Approved denomination: **'Flourish'**

► **Holder:** Pflanzenzucht Oberlimpurg, Schwabisch Hall, Germany
Agent in Canada: C & M Seeds, Palmerston, Ontario
Certificate number: 4219
Date granted: 2011/11/25
Application number: 09-6746
Application date: 2009/10/16
Approved denomination: **'Keldin'**

► **Holder:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
Certificate number: 4218
Date granted: 2011/11/25
Application number: 08-6412
Application date: 2008/07/29
Approved denomination: **'Peregrine'**

► **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 4216
Date granted: 2011/11/17
Application number: 10-6999
Application date: 2010/06/10
Approved denomination: **'Vesper'**

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

ADENIUM
(*Adenium obesum*)

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7375
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Adefire'**

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7376
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Adeni'**

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7377
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Adesyv'**

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7378
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Sarah'**

APPLE
(*Malus domestica*)

► **Applicant:** Institute of Experimental Botany AS CR, v.v.i, Lysolaje, The Czech Republic
Agent in Canada: Barrigar Intellectual Property Law, Victoria, British Columbia
Application number: 11-7387
Application date: 2011/10/05
Proposed denomination: **'Sirius'**

► **Applicant:** Institute of Experimental Botany AS CR, v.v.i, Lysolaje, The Czech Republic
Agent in Canada: Barrigar Intellectual Property Law, Victoria, British Columbia
Application number: 11-7388
Application date: 2011/10/05
Proposed denomination: **'UEB3375-2'**
Synonym: Luna

ARGYRANTHEMUM
(*Argyranthemum frutescens*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7410
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'CHQZ0001'**

BEGONIA
(*Begonia ×hiemalis*)

► **Applicant:** Koppe Royalty B.V., Ermelo, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7421
Application date: 2011/11/04
Proposed denomination: **'KRSSUWH01'**

BRACHYSCOME
(*Brachyscome*)

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

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa)*

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7411
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'CBRZ0004'**

CAMPANULA
(*Campanula portenschlagiana)*

► **Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM A/S, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7408
Application date: 2011/10/28
Proposed denomination: **'PKMP08'**

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium)*

► **Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7453
Application date: 2011/12/29
Proposed denomination: **'Dekampera'**

► **Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7454
Application date: 2011/12/29
Proposed denomination: **'Dekfrancofone Red'**

► **Applicant:** Dekker Breeding B.V., Hensbroek, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7455
Application date: 2011/12/29
Proposed denomination: **'Deksharapova'**

► **Applicant:** Willy's Greenhouses Ltd., Niagara on the Lake, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7425
Application date: 2011/11/24
Proposed denomination: **'Power Red'**

CLEMATIS
(*Clematis)*

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7434
Application date: 2011/12/14
Proposed denomination: **'Diamond Ball'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7436
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Evipo041'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7437
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Evipo042'**

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7435
Application date: 2011/12/14
Proposed denomination: **'Sweet Summer Love'**

DAHLIA
(*Dahlia)*

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7379
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Daenogtyve'**

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7380
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Datoogtyve'**

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7381
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Datreogtyve'**

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7382
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Datyve'**

DOGWOOD
(*Cornus)*

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7420
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'Neil Z'**

FLAX
(*Linum usitatissimum)*

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

HYDRANGEA
(*Hydrangea macrophylla)*

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders Association b.v., De Kwakel, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7389
Application date: 2011/10/14
Proposed denomination: **'Hycabab'**

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders Association b.v., De Kwakel, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7390
Application date: 2011/10/14
Proposed denomination: **'Hycabava'**

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

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

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders Association b.v., De Kwakel, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7393
Application date: 2011/10/14
Proposed denomination: **'Hycacla'**

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

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

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders Association b.v., De Kwakel, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7396
Application date: 2011/10/14
Proposed denomination: **'Hycahore'**

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

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

► **Applicant:** Hydrangea Breeders Association b.v., De Kwakel, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7399
Application date: 2011/10/14
Proposed denomination: **'Hycarore'**

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

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

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

IMPATIENS (*Impatiens*)

► **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7406
Application date: 2011/10/19
Proposed denomination: **'SAKIMP022'**

LANTANA
(*Lantana camara)*

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7428
Application date: 2011/11/29
Proposed denomination: **'LANZ0004'**

LAVENDER
(*Lavandula angustifolia)*

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7423
Application date: 2011/11/16
Proposed denomination: **'LAAZ0001'**

LILAC
(*Syringa)*

► **Applicant:** Andre Franciscus van Nijnatten, Zundert, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7429
Application date: 2011/12/05
Proposed denomination: **'Pink Perfume'**

LOBELIA
(*Lobelia erinus)*

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7412
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'LOBZ0004'**

MOUNTAIN SANDWORT
(*Arenaria montana)*

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7374
Application date: 2011/10/04
Proposed denomination: **'AMOZ0001'**

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis)*

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7383
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Daosenogtyve'**

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7384
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Daosfireogtyve'**

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7385
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Daostoogtyve'**

► **Applicant:** Dalina Genetics ApS, Odense N, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 11-7386
Application date: 2011/10/06
Proposed denomination: **'Daostreogtyve'**

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7413
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'OSTZ0003'**

PEAS
(*Pisum sativum)*

► **Applicant:** Limagrain Europe s.a., France
Agent in Canada: FP Genetics Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Application number: 11-7426
Application date: 2011/11/28
Proposed denomination: **'Abarth'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium)*

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7414
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'PEQZ0003'**

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7415
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'PEQZ0004'**

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7416
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'PEQZ0005'**

PEPPER
(*Capsicum annuum)*

► **Applicant:** Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Rijkz Zwaan Export B.V., Beamsville, Ontario
Application number: 11-7424
Application date: 2010/11/25 (priority claimed)
Proposed denomination: **'Redwing'**

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima)*

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7432
Application date: 2011/12/14
Proposed denomination: **'NPCW12198'**

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7433
Application date: 2011/12/14
Proposed denomination: **'NPCW12202'**

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum)*

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 11-7409
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'BelJade'**
Protective direction granted: 2011/11/01

► **Applicant:** C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Application number: 11-7430
Application date: 2011/12/06
Proposed denomination: **'Jazzy'**

► **Applicant:** C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Application number: 11-7427
Application date: 2011/11/29
Proposed denomination: **'Lady Lenora'**

► **Applicant:** KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan
Application number: 11-7431
Application date: 2011/12/14
Proposed denomination: **'Perline'**
Protective direction granted: 2011/12/14

RASPBERRY
(*Rubus idaeus)*

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: Okanagan Plant Improvement Corporation (PICO), Summerland, British Columbia
Application number: 11-7404
Application date: 2011/10/17
Proposed denomination: **'BC92915'**

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Agassiz, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: Okanagan Plant Improvement Corporation (PICO), Summerland, British Columbia
Application number: 11-7405
Application date: 2011/10/17
Proposed denomination: **'BC9622R55'**

ROSE
(*Rosa)*

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7450
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulcas033'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7449
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulcy015'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7448
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulcy017'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7447
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulcy018'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7446
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulcy019'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7445
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulpah051'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7444
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulpah053'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7443
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulpah054'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7442
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulpal031'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7441
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulpar056'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7440
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulpar058'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7439
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulpar065'**

► **Applicant:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 11-7438
Application date: 2011/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Poulpar066'**

SPIREA
(*Spiraea betulifolia)*

► **Applicant:** Valkplant BV, Boskoop, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7407
Application date: 2011/10/19
Proposed denomination: **'Tor Gold'**

SPIREA
(*Spiraea nipponica)*

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7403
Application date: 2011/10/14
Proposed denomination: **'VERSPI1'**

VERBENA
(*Verbena ×hybrida)*

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7417
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'VEAZ0013'**

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7418
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'VEAZ0014'**

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7419
Application date: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'VEAZ0015'**

WEIGELA
(*Weigela)*

► **Applicant:** Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 11-7422
Application date: 2011/11/14
Proposed denomination: **'VERWEIG6'**

APPLICATIONS ABANDONED

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare*)

► **Applicant:** WestBred LLC, Bozeman, Montana, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Calgary, Alberta
Application number: 09-6652
Application date: 2009/05/29
Date abandoned: 2011/08/29
Proposed denomination: **'FB313'**

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(*Chrysanthemum ×morifolium*)

► **Applicant:** Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 08-6273
Application date: 2008/04/03
Date abandoned: 2011/08/08
Proposed denomination: **'Pink Yosonoma'**
Trade name: Pink Sonoma

GERANIUM
(*Geranium*)

► **Applicant:** Stephen Burton, Cambridge, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 08-6353
Application date: 2008/05/30
Date abandoned: 2011/08/08
Proposed denomination: **'Thunder Cloud'**

GERANIUM
(*Geranium sessiliflorum x traversii*)

► **Applicant:** Dean, Mark Alston and Esme Julien, Tauranga, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 08-6361
Application date: 2008/06/03
Date abandoned: 2011/08/08
Proposed denomination: **'Purple Passion'**

GRAPEVINE
(*Vitis*)

► **Applicant:** Ecole de viticulture et de vinification du Québec, L'Ascension-de-Patapédia, Quebec
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5523
Application date: 2006/04/26
Date abandoned: 2011/07/17
Proposed denomination: **'Frontenac M2'**

MONTEREY CYPRESS
(*Cupressus macrocarpa*)

► **Applicant:** Masanari Ikuma, Millcreek, Washington, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Smiths IP, Vancouver, British Columbia
Application number: 06-5668
Application date: 2006/11/10
Date abandoned: 2011/08/03
Proposed denomination: **'Emerald Crest'**

SPIREA
(*Spiraea)*

► **Applicant:** Denis Levac, Ste-Adèle, Quebec
Application number: 07-5883
Application date: 2007/04/16
Date abandoned: 2011/08/08
Proposed denomination: **'Denistar'**

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

BORAGE
(*Borago officinalis)*

► **Applicant:** Bioriginal Food & Science Corp., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 08-6447
Application date: 2008/10/02
Date withdrawn: 2011/10/19
Proposed denomination: **'BFS-Ananth'**

CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa)*

► **Applicant:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 09-6531
Application date: 2009/03/16
Date withdrawn: 2011/11/03
Proposed denomination: **'Balcanoran'**
Trade name: Can-Can Orange

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 08-6158
Application date: 2008/01/31
Date withdrawn: 2011/10/14
Proposed denomination: **'KLECA08164'**
Trade name: MiniFamous Double Blush Pink

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 08-6163
Application date: 2008/01/31
Date withdrawn: 2011/10/14
Proposed denomination: **'KLECA08182'**
Trade name: MiniFamous Double Yellow

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 09-6571
Application date: 2009/03/25
Date withdrawn: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'Suncalcos'**
Trade name: Million Bells Cosmos Pink Improved

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 09-6572
Application date: 2009/03/25
Date withdrawn: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'Suncalho'**
Trade name: Million Bells White

GERANIUM
(*Geranium cinereum)*

► **Applicant:** Carl Marius Lowe, Devon, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 05-4789
Application date: 2005/04/26
Date withdrawn: 2011/12/30
Proposed denomination: **'Sateene'**

MONARDA
(*Monarda)*

► **Applicant:** Van der Zwet, A.J.J., Wetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5233
Application date: 2006/02/15
Date withdrawn: 2011/12/30
Proposed denomination: **'Pink Lace'**

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
Date withdrawn: 2011/12/05
Proposed denomination: **'NPCW08122'**
Trade name: Christmas Feelings Select

► **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 08-6131
Application date: 2008/01/10
Date withdrawn: 2011/12/05
Proposed denomination: **'NPCW08141'**
Trade name: Christmas Feelings White

SEDUM
(*Sedum)*

► **Applicant:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 05-4802
Application date: 2005/04/26
Date withdrawn: 2011/12/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bronco'**

► **Applicant:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 05-4805
Application date: 2005/04/26
Date withdrawn: 2011/12/30
Proposed denomination: **'Sunkissed'**

SOYBEAN
(*Glycine max)*

► **Applicant:** University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario
Application number: 08-6365
Application date: 2008/06/06
Date withdrawn: 2011/11/23
Proposed denomination: **'OAC Merion'**

TORENIA
(*Torenia)*

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 09-6577
Application date: 2009/03/25
Date withdrawn: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'Sunrenikonpe'**
Trade name: Summer Wave Pale Lilac

VERBENA
(*Verbena ×hybrida)*

► **Applicant:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 09-6574
Application date: 2009/03/25
Date withdrawn: 2011/11/01
Proposed denomination: **'Sunmaricomu'**
Trade name: Temari Magenta

VERONICA
(*Veronica longifolia)*

► **Applicant:** Hubertus Gerardus Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 06-5681
Application date: 2006/11/28
Date withdrawn: 2011/12/30
Proposed denomination: **'Pink Eveline'**

CHANGE OF AGENT IN CANADA
(varieties granted rights)

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare)*

► **Holder:** NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, United States of America
Former Agent in Canada: FP Genetics Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
New Agent in Canada: Seed Depot Corporation, Pilot Mound, Manitoba
Certificate number: 4014
Date granted: 2011/03/10
Approved denomination: **'Pinnacle'**

CHANGE OF APPLICANT

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum)*

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

► **Former Applicant:** Van Rijn - KWS B.V., Poeldijk, Netherlands
Applicant: KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Tuberosum Technologies Inc., Outlook, Saskatchewan
Application number: 09-6653
Application date: 2009/06/02
Proposed denomination: **'Saphire'**

CHANGE OF DENOMINATION

FLAX
(*Linum usitatissimum)*

► **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Application number: 09-6646
Application date: 2009/05/08
Previously proposed denomination: **'FP2214'**
Proposed denomination: **'Prairie Sapphire'**

CHANGE OF HOLDER

FABA BEAN
(*Vicia faba)*

► **Former Holder:** Limagrain Nederland B.V., Rilland, Netherlands
New Holder: Limagrain Europe s.a., France
Agent in Canada: Cyre Seed Farms, Barrhead, Alberta
Certificate number: 4003
Date granted: 2011/02/10
Approved denomination: **'Imposa'**

► **Former Holder:** Innoseeds B.V., Vlijmen, Netherlands
New Holder: Limagrain Europe s.a., France
Agent in Canada: Bob Park, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 1558
Date granted: 2003/09/22
Approved denomination: **'Snowbird'**

PEAS
(*Pisum sativum)*

► **Former Holder:** Limagrain Nederland B.V., Rilland, Netherlands
New Holder: Limagrain Europe s.a., France
Agent in Canada: FP Genetics Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 2275
Date granted: 2005/11/22
Approved denomination: **'Camry'**

► **Former Holder:** Limagrain Nederland B.V., Rilland, Netherlands
New Holder: Limagrain Europe s.a., France
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 2356
Date granted: 2005/12/29
Approved denomination: **'Cooper'**

► **Former Holder:** Limagrain Nederland B.V., Rilland, Netherlands
New Holder: Limagrain Europe s.a., France
Agent in Canada: FP Genetics Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 1016
Date granted: 2001/08/30
Approved denomination: **'Eclipse'**

► **Former Holder:** Limagrain Nederland B.V., Rilland, Netherlands
New Holder: Limagrain Europe s.a., France
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number: 2719
Date granted: 2007/03/26
Approved denomination: **'Fusion'**

► **Former Holder:** Limagrain Nederland B.V., Rilland, Netherlands
New Holder: Limagrain Europe s.a., France
Agent in Canada: FP Genetics Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 2506
Date granted: 2006/08/23
Approved denomination: **'Polstead'**

► **Former Holder:** Limagrain Nederland B.V., Rilland, Netherlands
New Holder: Limagrain Europe s.a., France
Agent in Canada: FP Genetics Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 3350
Date granted: 2008/09/17
Approved denomination: **'Sorento'**

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum)*

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

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

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

► **Former Holder:** Van Rijn - KWS B.V., Poeldijk, Netherlands
New Holder: KWS Potato B.V., Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: McCain Produce Inc., Florenceville-Bristol, New Brunswick
Certificate number: 0570
Date granted: 1999/02/22
Approved denomination: **'Santana'**

RIGHTS REVOKED

FLAX (*Linum usitatissimum)*

► **Holder:** Viterra Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Viterra Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 2433
Date granted: 2006/05/29
Date rights revoked: 2011/10/17
Denomination: **'2090'**

HIBISCUS (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)*

► **Holder:** Henry Buffinga, Seaforth, Ontario
Certificate number: 3215
Date granted: 2008/05/27
Date rights revoked: 2011/10/18
Denomination: **'HJ-03-88-AY'**
Trade name: Highliter

► **Holder:** Henry Buffinga, Seaforth, Ontario
Certificate number: 3217
Date granted: 2008/05/27
Date rights revoked: 2011/10/18
Denomination: **'HJ-06-04-OP'**
Trade name: Northern Light

► **Holder:** Henry Buffinga, Seaforth, Ontario
Certificate number: 2808
Date granted: 2007/06/20
Date rights revoked: 2011/10/31
Denomination: **'HJ-116'**
Trade name: Moonlight

► **Holder:** Henry Buffinga, Seaforth, Ontario
Certificate number: 3216
Date granted: 2008/05/27
Date rights revoked: 2011/10/18
Denomination: **'HJ-117'**
Trade name: Sunlight

► **Holder:** Henry Buffinga, Seaforth, Ontario
Certificate number: 2807
Date granted: 2007/06/20
Date rights revoked: 2011/10/31
Denomination: **'HJ-8'**

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum)*

► **Holder:** The Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Certificate number: 2153
Date granted: 2005/06/28
Date rights revoked: 2011/11/03
Denomination: **'Michigan Purple'**

ROSE (*Rosa)*

► **Holder:** W. Kordes' Söhne Rosenschulen GmbH & Co. KG, Sparrieshoop, Germany
Agent in Canada: Cassan Maclean, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 1209
Date granted: 2002/07/16
Date rights revoked: 2011/12/09
Denomination: **'KORmisso'**
Trade name: Pink Marina Kordana

► **Holder:** Rosen Tantau Mathias Tantau Nachfolger, Uetersen, Germany
Agent in Canada: Cassan Maclean, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 2435
Date granted: 2006/06/01
Date rights revoked: 2011/10/17
Denomination: **'TANotika'**

RIGHTS SURRENDERED

BIDENS (*Bidens ferulifolia)*

► **Holder:** Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3354
Date granted: 2008/09/29
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/03
Approved denomination: **'Balbidsuki'**
Trade name: Sun Kiss

CALIBRACHOA (*Calibrachoa)*

► **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited & Tokita Seed Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2536
Date granted: 2006/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/01
Approved denomination: **'01C-J-6'**
Trade name: Starlette Yellow Improved

► **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited & Tokita Seed Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1998
Date granted: 2004/10/13
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/01
Approved denomination: **'Illumination Blue'**
Trade name: Starlette Purple, Starlette Trailing Blue

► **Holder:** Kirin Brewery Company, Limited & Tokita Seed Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1999
Date granted: 2004/10/13
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/01
Approved denomination: **'Illumination Rose'**
Trade name: Starlette Trailing Rose

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1625
Date granted: 2003/10/15
Date rights surrendered: 2011/10/14
Approved denomination: **'KLEC01055'**
Trade name: MiniFamous Cherry Pink

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3664
Date granted: 2009/10/26
Date rights surrendered: 2011/10/14
Approved denomination: **'KLECA06120'**
Trade name: MiniFamous Compact Yellow Red Eye

► **Holder:** Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3933
Date granted: 2010/08/27
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/07
Approved denomination: **'USCALI518-1'**

COREOPSIS (*Coreopsis)*

► **Holder:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc., Tigard, Oregon, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3689
Date granted: 2009/11/30
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/01
Approved denomination: **'Tropical Lemonade'**
Trade name: Sunshine Scarlet

HEUCHERELLA (*Heucherella)*

► **Holder:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc., Tigard, Oregon, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2566
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/01
Approved denomination: **'HERTN041'**
Trade name: Strike it Rich Gold

► **Holder:** Terra Nova Nurseries Inc., Tigard, Oregon, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2567
Date granted: 2006/10/23
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/01
Approved denomination: **'HERTN042'**
Trade name: Strike it Rich Pink Gem

NIEREMBERGIA (*Nierembergia)*

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1688
Date granted: 2003/12/09
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/09
Approved denomination: **'Sunnicobu'**
Trade name: Fairy Bells Lilac

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
Date rights surrendered: 2011/12/12
Approved denomination: **'Morton'**

PELARGONIUM (*Pelargonium peltatum)*

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3668
Date granted: 2009/10/26
Date rights surrendered: 2011/10/14
Approved denomination: **'KLEPP05113'**
Trade name: Royal Purple Red

► **Holder:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3669
Date granted: 2009/10/26
Date rights surrendered: 2011/10/14
Approved denomination: **'KLEPP06122'**
Trade name: Royal Fire

► **Holder:** Silze GmbH & Co. KG, Weener, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3642
Date granted: 2009/10/06
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/03
Approved denomination: **'Sil Quirin'**
Trade name: Colorcade Purple Improved

PETUNIA (*Petunia ×hybrida)*

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 1078
Date granted: 2001/11/19
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/01
Approved denomination: **'Revolution White'**
Trade name: Surfinia White
Synonym: Kesupite

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited and Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2539
Date granted: 2006/10/16
Date rights surrendered: 2011/10/14
Approved denomination: **'Suncopapin'**
Trade name: Surfinia Baby Pink Compact

PHLOX
(*Phlox drummondii)*

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 3382
Date granted: 2008/10/27
Date rights surrendered: 2011/10/14
Approved denomination: **'Sunphlomine'**

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum)*

► **Holder:** The Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Groupe Gosselin Production FG Inc., Saint-Augustin-de-Desmaures, Quebec
Certificate number: 2264
Date granted: 2005/11/09
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/04
Approved denomination: **'Boulder'**

ROSE
(*Rosa)*

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 3435
Date granted: 2008/12/30
Date rights surrendered: 2011/12/13
Approved denomination: **'Poulduf'**
Trade name: Courage

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 2226
Date granted: 2005/10/20
Date rights surrendered: 2011/10/04
Approved denomination: **'Poulhi019'**
Trade name: Cornelia Patio Hit

► **Holder:** Poulsen Roser A/S, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number: 2224
Date granted: 2005/10/20
Date rights surrendered: 2011/10/04
Approved denomination: **'Poulpah022'**
Trade name: Minelli Patio Hit

VERBENA
(*Verbena ×hybrida)*

► **Holder:** Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number: 2349
Date granted: 2005/12/21
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/09
Approved denomination: **'Sunmaref TPPW'**
Trade name: Tapien Pure White

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum)*

► **Holder:** Pflanzenzucht Oberlimpurg, Schwabisch Hall, Germany
Agent in Canada: C & M Seeds, Palmerston, Ontario
Certificate number: 1672
Date granted: 2003/12/04
Date rights surrendered: 2011/11/28
Approved denomination: **'Carlisle'**

AGERATUM
(Ageratum)

Proposed denomination: **'USAGT0201'**
Trade name: Stellar Blue
Application number: 10-6867
Application date: 2010/02/25
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: 'Agpatpur' (Patina Blue)

Summary: *The plants of 'USAGT0201' are taller than those of 'Agpatpur'. The leaf blades of 'USAGT0201' are larger than those of 'Agpatpur'. The capitulum of 'USAGT0201' has a smaller diameter before opening than 'Agpatpur'.*

Description:
PLANT: annual, upright-bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching
STEM: light green, weak anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence, medium thickness

LEAF: simple
LEAF BLADE: ovate and close to reniform, obtuse apex, cordate base, crenate and dentate margin, blistering present, medium pubescence on upper side, pubescence on lower side ranging from weak to medium, medium to dark green on upper side, no variegation, petiole present

FLOWER: inflorescence type
PEDICEL: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration
DISC: violet (N82A-N81C)
DISC FLORET: blue violet (RHS N88B-C)

Origin and Breeding: 'USAGT0201' originated from a controlled cross conducted between the female parent, a proprietary seedling designated 06AGT01, and the male parent, a proprietary seedling designated 06AGT03. The cross was conducted by the breeder Ushio Sakazaki, in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on April 28, 2007. The new Ageratum was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on May 21, 2008 in Bonsall, California, U.S.A. The new variety was selected based on criteria for plant branching, flower colour, and abundant and continuous flowering. 'USAGT0201' was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on July 23, 2008 in Bonsall, California, U.S.A.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USAGT0201' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 29, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 6, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USAGT0201'

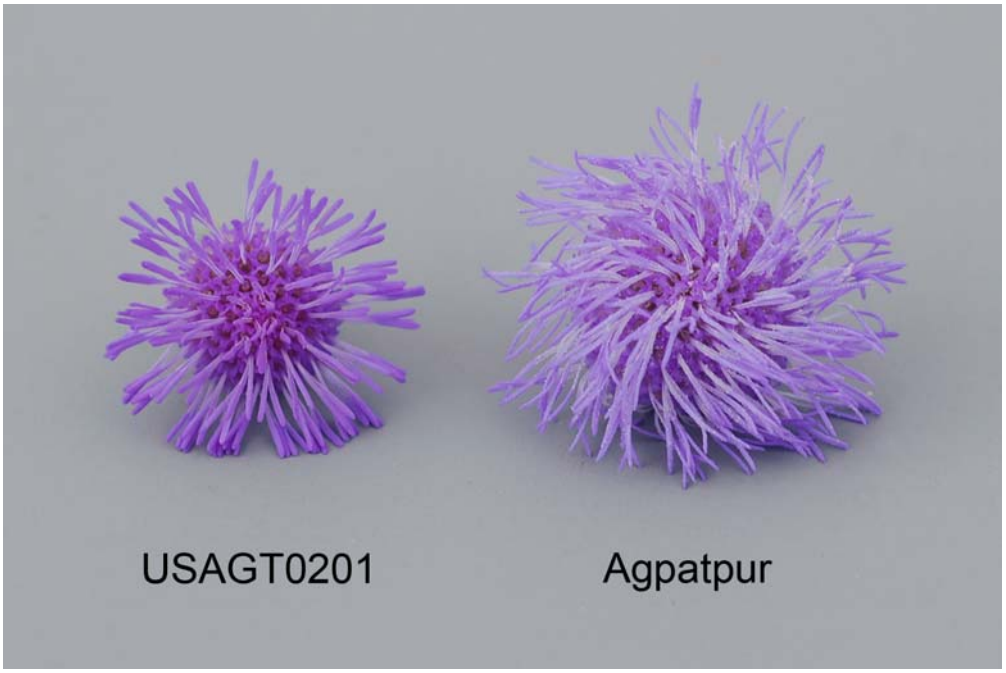
	'USAGT0201'	'Agpatpur'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	24.1	19.8
std. deviation	1.56	2.20
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.4	2.5
std. deviation	0.38	0.28

Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	5.4	2.5
std. deviation	0.41	0.29
Capitulum diameter (mm)		
mean	5.7	7.7
std. deviation	0.50	0.48

*reference variety

Ageratum: 'USAGT0201' (left) with reference variety 'Agpatpur' (right)

Ageratum: 'USAGT0201' (left) with reference variety 'Agpatpur' (right)



Ageratum: ‘USAGT0201’ (left) with reference variety ‘Agpatpur’ (right)

ANGELONIA
(Angelonia)

Proposed denomination: **'Anbluim'**
Trade name: Angelface Blue Improved
Application number: 10-7026
Application date: 2010/07/07
Applicant: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, GbR, Dresden, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Martin Geibel, Elsner Pac Junpflanzen GbR, Dresden, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Car Purr09' (Carita Purple 09)

Summary: *The shoots of 'Anbluim' are longer than those of 'Car Purr09'. The leaves of 'Anbluim' are longer and wider than those of 'Car Purr09'. The flowers of 'Anbluim' are longer and wider than those of 'Car Purr09'. The flower chamber of 'Anbluim' is wider than that of 'Car Purr09'. 'Anbluim' has a white nectary bulge while it is violet in 'Car Purr09'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit
SHOOT: anthocyanin colouration below the inflorescence ranging from weak to medium

LEAF: dark green on upper side, strong glossiness on upper side

COROLLA LOBES: medium to strong reflexing, no stripes
UPPER LIP OF COROLLA: closest to dark violet (RHS 83B) on inner side
LOWER LIP OF COROLLA: dark violet (RHS 83B) on inner side, medium undulation of margin
FLOWER CHAMBER: broader than long, purple red markings on inner side, markings medium in intensity and medium in density
FLOWER POUCH: yellow green on inner side
NECTARY BULGE: white

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Anbluim' originated from an open pollinated cross conducted by the breeder, Martin Geibel, in Dresden, Germany in 2007. The cross was between an unnamed female propriety seedling and pollen from an unknown male propriety seedling. The new variety was selected in 2008 based on flower size, branching characteristics, leaf colour, and early flowering.

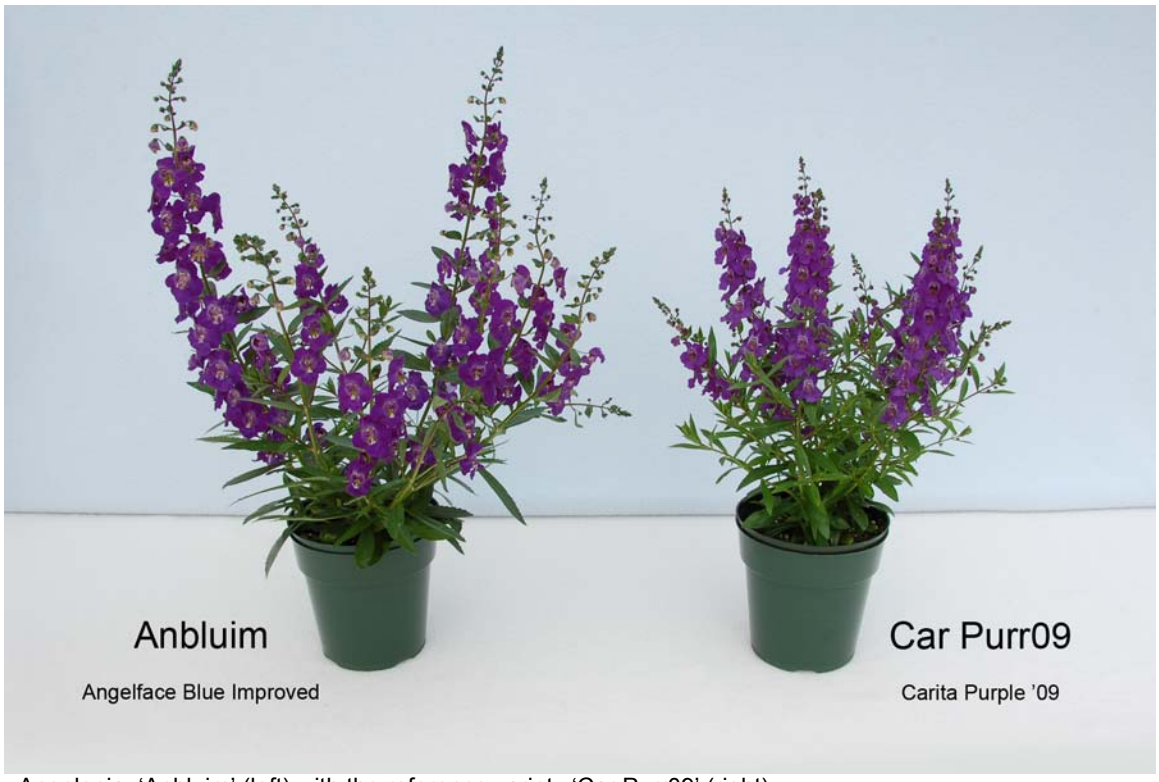
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Anbluim' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 14, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Anbluim'

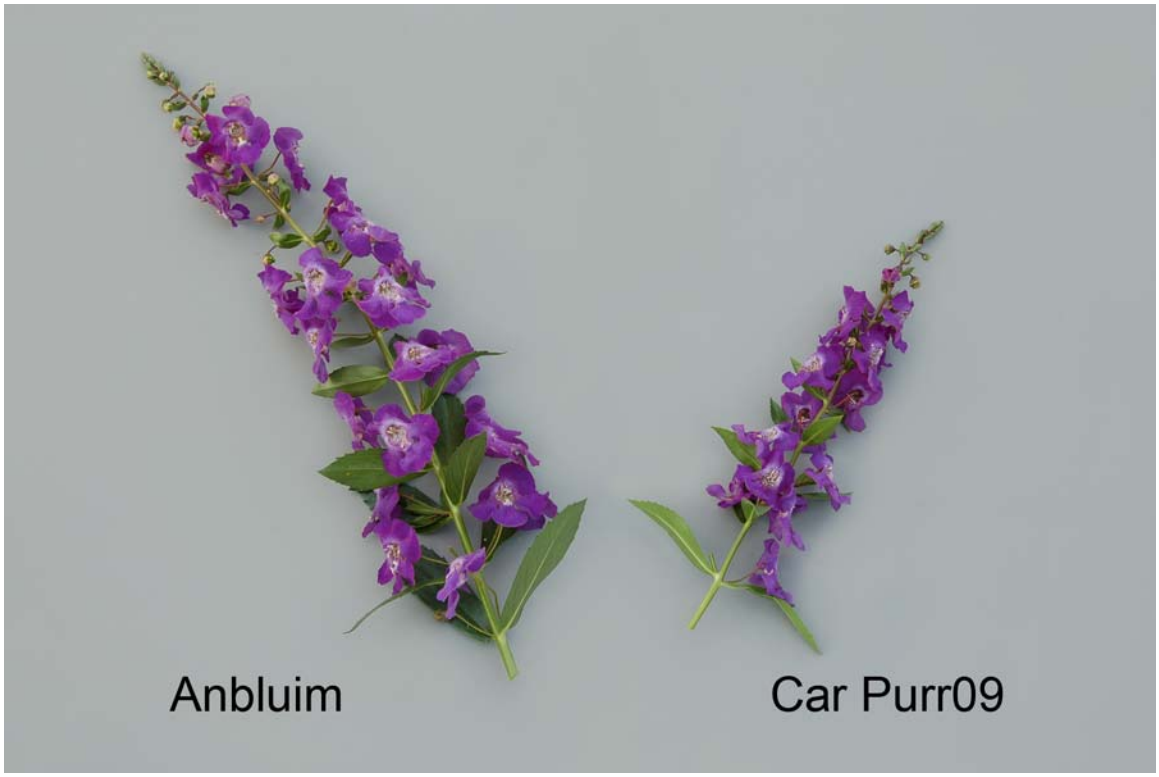
	'Anbluim'	'Car Purr09'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	42.7	33.1
std. deviation	2.59	1.64
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	8.5	5.8
std. deviation	0.60	0.22

Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.0	1.4
std. deviation	0.24	0.20
Flower length (cm)		
mean	3.3	2.9
std. deviation	0.21	0.28
Flower width (cm)		
mean	3.0	2.5
std. deviation	0.20	0.11
Flower chamber width (mm)		
mean	9.7	8.0
std. deviation	0.67	0.67

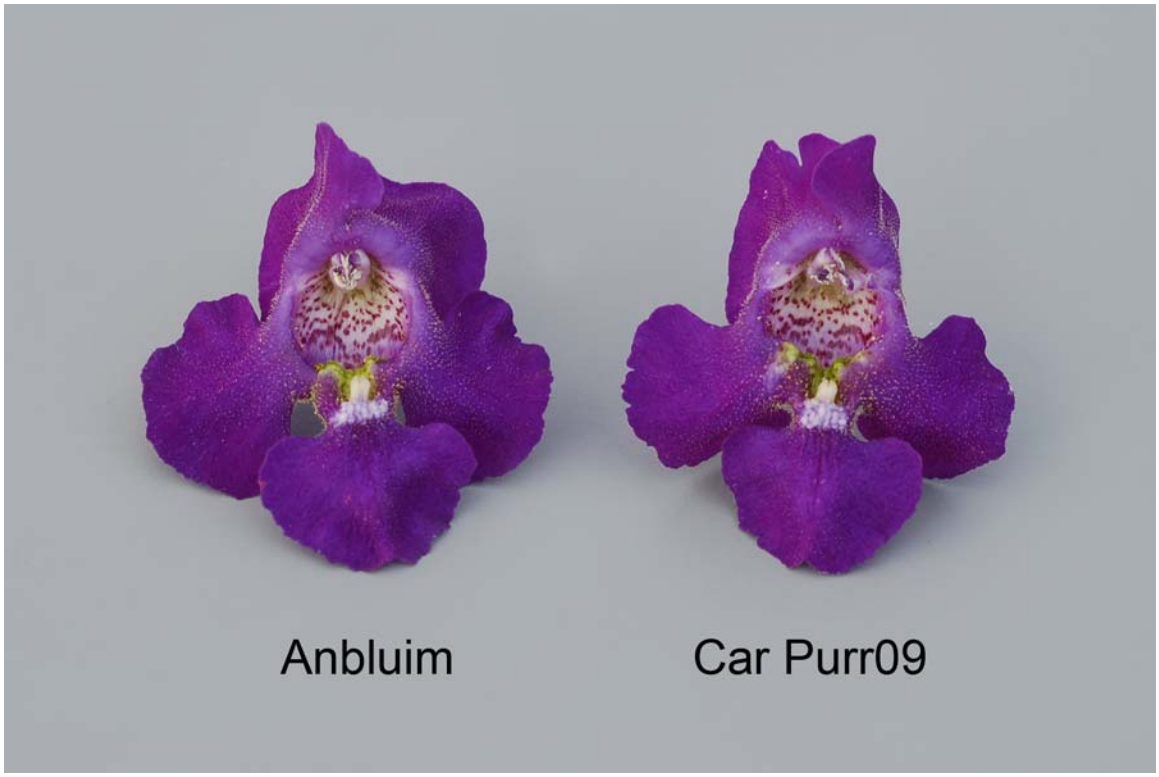
*reference variety



Angelonia: ‘Anbluim’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Car Purr09’ (right)



Angelonia: ‘Anbluim’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Car Purr09’ (right)



Angelonia: ‘Anbluim’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Car Purr09’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Anpinkim'**
Trade name: Angelface Pink Improved
Application number: 10-7027
Application date: 2010/07/07
Applicant: Elsner pac Jungpflanzen, GbR, Dresden, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Martin Geibel, Elsner Pac Junpflanzen GbR, Dresden, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Car Rasp' (Carita Raspberry)

Summary: *The leaves of 'Anpinkim' are longer and wider than those of 'Car Rasp'. 'Anpinkim' differs from 'Car Rasp' in the colour of the upper and lower lips of the corolla lobes. The chamber of 'Anpinkim' is longer and wider than that of 'Car Rasp'. The flower chamber of 'Anpinkim' has medium density of markings while the flower chamber of 'Car Rasp' has dense markings.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit
SHOOT: weak anthocyanin colouration below the inflorescence

LEAF: medium green on upper side, medium glossiness on upper side

COROLLA LOBES: absent or weak to medium reflexing, no stripes
UPPER LIP OF COROLLA: purple red (RHS 58C-D) with purple red (RHS 58C) towards margin on inner side
LOWER LIP OF COROLLA: purple red (RHS 58C-D) with purple red (RHS 58C) towards margin on inner side, weak undulation of margin
FLOWER CHAMBER: broader than long, purple red markings on inner side, markings medium in intensity and medium in density
FLOWER POUCH: purple red on inner side
NECTARY BULGE: purple red

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Anpinkim' originated from an open pollinated cross conducted by the breeder, Martin Geibel, in Dresden, Germany in 2005. The cross was between an unnamed female propriety seedling and the pollen from an unknown propriety seedling. The new variety was selected in 2006 based on flower size, branching characteristics, leaf colour, and early flowering.

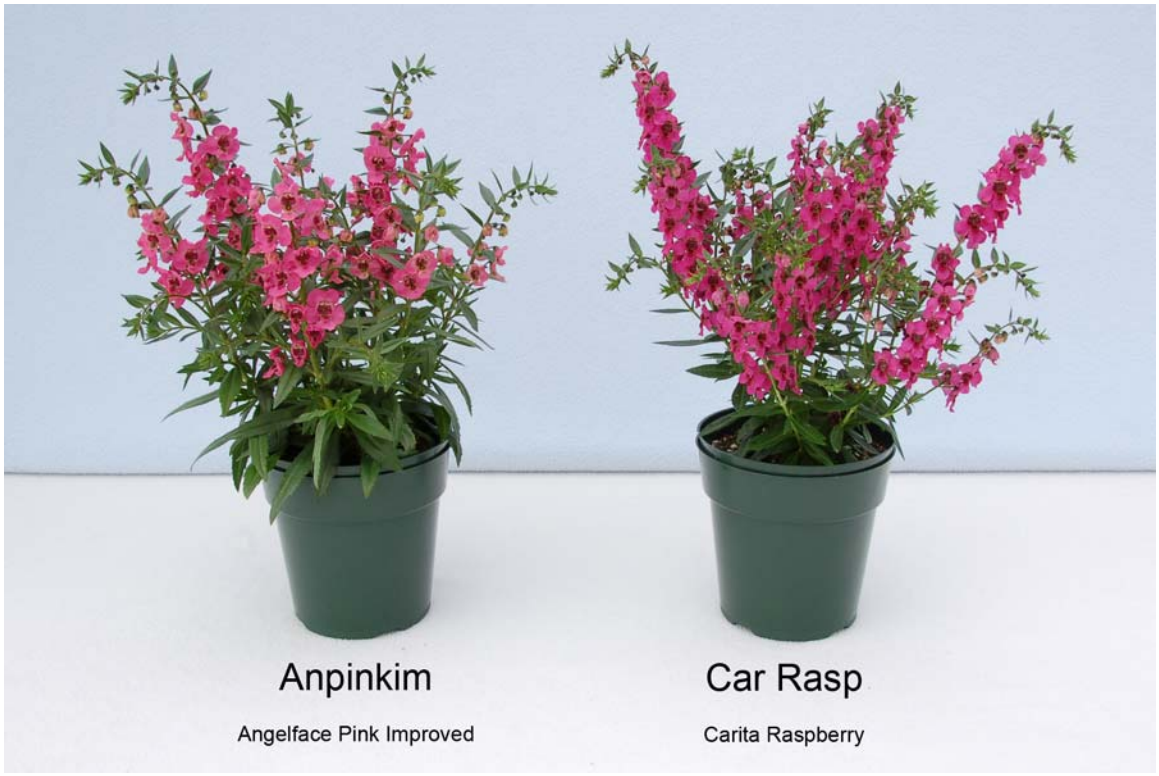
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Anpinkim' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of candidate variety on June 22, 2011 and the reference variety on June 14, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Anpinkim'

	'Anpinkim'	**'Car Rasp'***
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	7.1	5.4
std. deviation	0.67	0.27
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	1.7	1.3
std. deviation	0.19	0.14
Corolla lobes (RHS)		
upper lip	58C-D with 58C towards margin	64C with 64B towards margin
lower lip	58C-D with 58C towards margin	64C
Flower chamber length (mm)		
mean	8.4	7.7
std. deviation	0.52	0.48

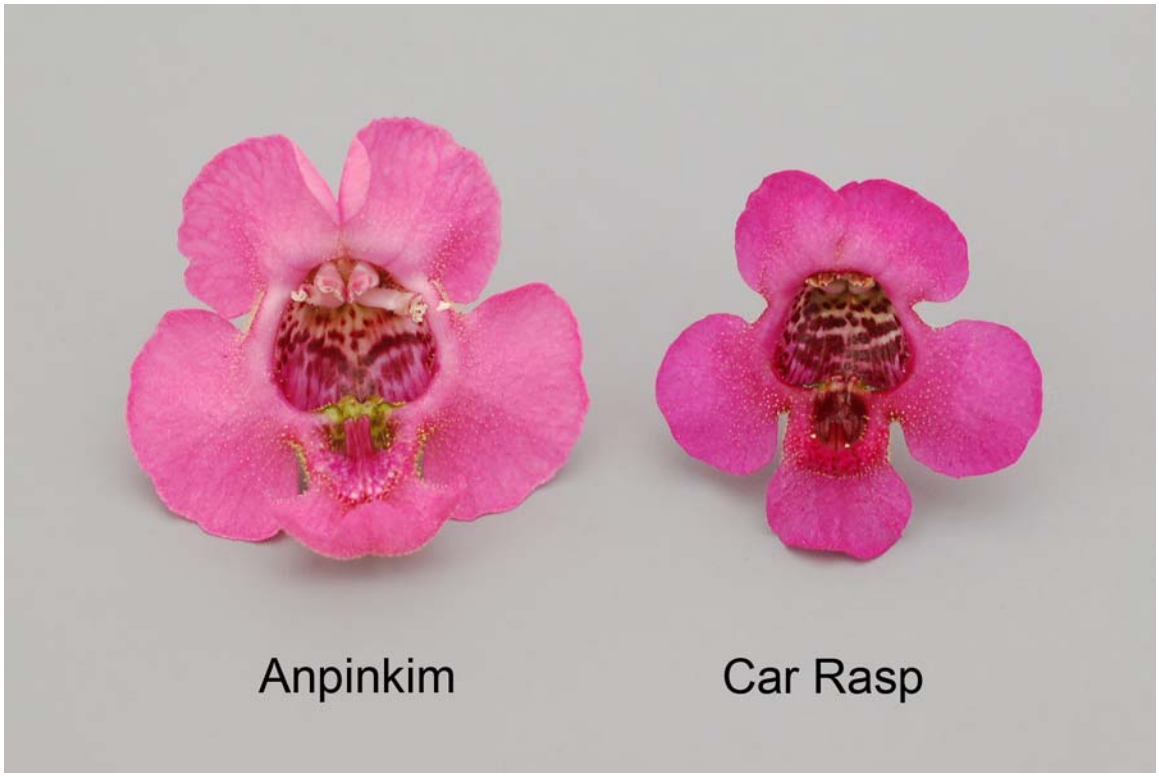
Flower chamber width (mm)		
mean	9.9	8.6
std. deviation	0.57	0.52

*reference variety



Angelonia: ‘Anpinkim’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Car Rasp’ (right)

Angelonia: ‘Anpinkim’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Car Rasp’ (right)



Angelonia: ‘Anpinkim’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Car Rasp’ (right)

ANGELONIA
(Angelonia angustifolia)

Proposed denomination: **'Cas Raspry'**
Trade name: Carita Cascade Raspberry
Application number: 10-6864
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ralph T. Perkins, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cartbas Depink' (Carita Cascade Deep Pink) and 'Car Rasp' (Carita Raspberry)

Summary: *The plants of 'Cas Raspry' have a spreading growth habit while those of 'Car Rasp' have an upright growth habit. The shoots of 'Cas Raspry' are shorter in length than those of 'Cartbas Depink'. The leaves of 'Cas Raspry' are shorter than those of the reference varieties. The upper lip of the corolla of 'Cas Raspry' is blue pink while it is purple red for 'Cartbas Depink' and blue pink with purple towards the margin for 'Car Rasp'. The inner side of the flower chamber of 'Cas Raspry' has dense markings which are medium in intensity while the flower chamber of 'Cartbas Depink' has moderately dense markings which are strong in intensity.*

Description:
PLANT: spreading growth habit
SHOOT: anthocyanin colouration below the inflorescence ranging from absent or very weak to weak

LEAF: medium to dark green on upper side, medium glossiness on upper side

COROLLA LOBES: medium reflexing, no stripes
UPPER LIP OF COROLLA: blue pink (RHS 64C) on inner side
LOWER LIP OF COROLLA: blue pink (RHS 64C) on inner side, weak undulation of margin
FLOWER CHAMBER: broader than long, purple red markings on inner side, markings moderate in intensity and dense
FLOWER POUCH: purple red on inner side
NECTARY BULGE: purple red

Origin and Breeding: 'Cas Raspry' originated from a cross conducted by the breeder, Ralph T. Perkins, in Gilroy, California, USA, in August 2006. The cross was between the female propriety seedling '655-1' and the male propriety seedling '623-1' The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in May 2007. In September 2007, a single plant was selected from the progeny, based on flower colour, plant growth habit, foliage colour, plant vigour, and abundant flowers.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Cas Raspry' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 14, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

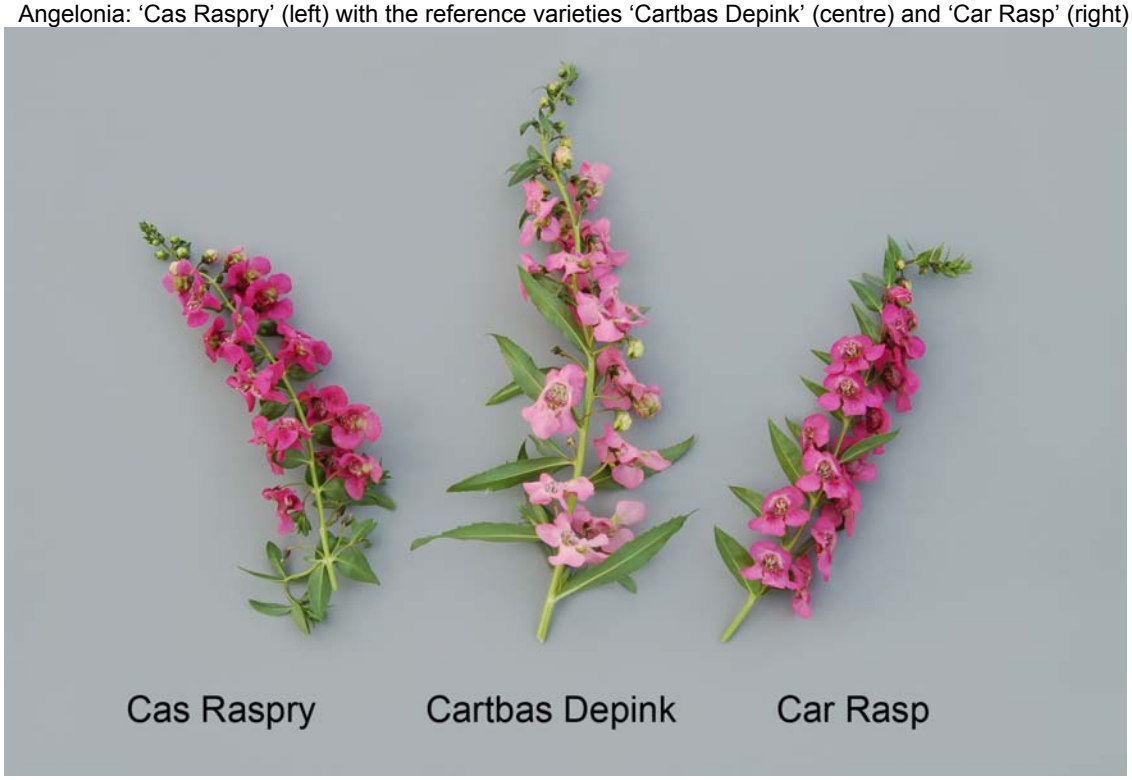
Comparison table for 'Cas Raspry'

	'Cas Raspry'	'Cartbas Depink'*	'Car Rasp'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	25.7	33.6	29.6
std. deviation	1.58	2.79	1.10
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	4.1	7.7	5.4
std. deviation	0.31	0.56	0.27

Corolla lobes (RHS)			
upper lip	64C	N57D with N57C at margin	64C with 64B towards margin

*reference varieties

Angelonia: 'Cas Raspry' (left) with the reference varieties 'Cartbas Depink' (centre) and 'Car Rasp' (right)



Angelonia: 'Cas Raspry' (left) with the reference varieties 'Cartbas Depink' (centre) and 'Car Rasp' (right)

Angelonia: 'Cas Raspry' (left) with the reference varieties 'Cartbas Depink' (centre) and 'Car Rasp' (right)

APPLE
(Malus)

Proposed denomination: **'BEL-EL'**
Application number: 96-976
Application date: 1996/12/20
Applicant: Jomobel NV, Halen, Belgium
Agent in Canada: Moffat & Company, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Kris Wouters, Romain Wouters, Belgium

Variety used for comparison: 'Daliest'

Summary: *The fruit colour of 'Bel-El' is slightly darker than that of 'Daliest' as it is ripening and in final colour. The skin finish of 'Bel-El' is less shiny than that of 'Daliest'. A high percentage of the fruit of 'Bel-El' have a closed eye whereas this is not the case in 'Daliest'.*

Description:
TREE: medium strong vigour, predominance of bearing on spurs, upright-spreading growth habit
ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: medium to thick, medium density of pubescence on upper half of shoot, medium number of lenticels

LEAF: upwards-outwards attitude in relation to shoot, large size, medium length/width ratio, strong glossiness on upper surface, medium pubecence on lower surface, long petiole

FLOWER: white with light blue pink (RHS 62C) at balloon stage, medium diameter, begins flowering late in season

FRUIT: medium to large size, global conical shape, asymmetric in side view, very weak ribbing, weak crowning at distal end, mainly closed aperture of eye, medium-sized eye, long sepals, touching sepals at base, medium distinctness of core line through locules, closed aperture of locules in transverse section, mid-season eating maturity
FRUIT SKIN: bumpy relief of surface, no glaucosity, greasiness present, no tendency to cracking, medium thickness, yellow ground colour, low amount of russet around stalk cavity, absent or very weak amount of russet on cheeks and around eye basin, medium-sized lenticels
OVERCOLOUR: high to very high amount, red solid flush
STALK: long, medium to thick
STALK CAVITY: deep, medium to broad width
EYE BASIN: medium depth and width
FRUIT FLESH: absent or very weak browning of the flesh one hour after being cut, soft to medium firmness, cream colour, medium texture, juicy

Origin and Breeding: 'Bel-El' was discovered in about 1980 as a sport mutation of the variety, 'Elstar' in a cultivated orchard in Rummen, Belgium. Cuttings were made from the mutation and reproduced by grafting. Observation over generations has been consistent with those characteristics first observed in 1990. 'Bel-El' was selected for its harvest maturity and fruit colour.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, reference number AFP 9/159, application number AFP 9/159, grant number BE956, purchased from the Plant Variety Rights Office, United Kingdom. The trials were conducted by the Plant Variety Rights Office at Brogdale, National Fruit Collections, Wye College, University of London, United Kingdom in 1990 to 1992.

FIG. 4

FIG. 5

Apple: 'Bel-El'

FIG. 1

Apple: 'Bel-El'

Proposed denomination: **'Excel'**
Application number: 97-979
Application date: 1997/01/20
Applicant: Jomobel NV, Halen, Belgium
Agent in Canada: Moffat & Company, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Jos Morren, Jomobel NV, Halen, Belgium

Variety used for comparison: 'Crowngold'

Summary: *'Excel' has a very long fruit stalk whereas it is medium length on 'Crowngold'. The amount of overcolour on the fruit of 'Excel' is high whereas it is medium on 'Crowngold'.*

Description:
TREE: medium strong vigour, ramified, spreading growth habit
ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: medium to thick, medium length internodes, strong density of pubescence on upper half of shoot, few lenticels

LEAF: downwards attitude in relation to shoot, long, medium width, medium length/width ratio, serrate margin, short petiole

FLOWER: dark pink at balloon stage, medium diameter, touching arrangement of petals, begins flowering mid-season

FRUIT: medium to large size, medium height/width ratio, globose conical shape, maximum width positioned towards stalk, weak to medium ribbing, weak crowning at calyx end, closed aperture of eye, large eye, long sepals, closed aperture of locules in transverse section, mid-season eating maturity
FRUIT SKIN: absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very weak greasiness, green yellow ground colour, low amount of russet around stalk cavity, absent or very weak amount of russet on cheeks and around eye basin, small lenticels
OVERCOLOUR: high amount, medium red, pattern is solid flush with faint stripes
STALK: very long, medium thickness
STALK CAVITY: deep, broad width
EYE BASIN: deep, medium-broad width
FRUIT FLESH: soft, cream colour

Origin and Breeding: 'Excel' was discovered in 1990 as a sport mutation of the variety, 'Jonagold' in a cultivated orchard in Halen, Belgium. Cuttings were made from the mutation and reproduced by grafting. Observation over generations has been consistent with those characteristics first observed in 1990. 'Excel' was selected for its harvest maturity, fruit colour and productivity.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, CPVO reference number 1996/0199, application number AFP 9/265, grant number EU6594, purchased from the CPVO, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Plant Variety Rights Office at Brogdale, National Fruit Collections, Wye College, University of London, United Kingdom in 1998 and 1999.

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

Apple: 'Excel'

FIG. 1

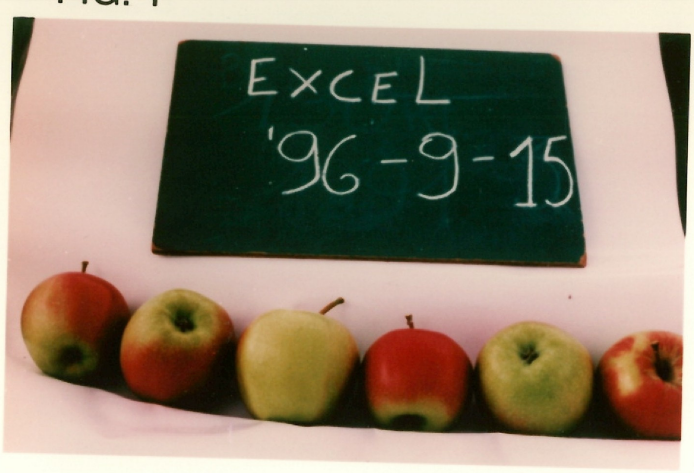


FIG. 2

Apple: 'Excel'

Proposed denomination: **'Jonagored Supra'**
Application number: 97-980
Application date: 1997/01/20
Applicant: Jomobel NV, Halen, Belgium
Agent in Canada: Moffat & Company, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Jos Morren, Jomobel NV, Halen, Belgium

Variety used for comparison: 'Jonagored'

Summary: *The leaf petiole of 'Jonagored Supra' is medium in length whereas it is short on 'Jonagored'. 'Jonagored Supra' has a very high amount of overcolour of the fruit which is mainly flush with faint stripes present whereas 'Jonagored' has a high amount of overcolour with prominent stripes present. The fruit of 'Jonagored Supra' begins to colour 10 to 14 days earlier than fruit of 'Jonagored'.*

Description:
TREE: medium vigour, ramified, spreading growth habit
ONE-YEAR OLD SHOOT: medium to thick, medium length internodes, strong density of pubescence on upper half of shoot, few to medium number of lenticels

LEAF: outwards-downwards attitude in relation to shoot, long, medium width, medium length/width ratio, serrate margin, medium length petiole

FLOWER: dark pink at balloon stage, medium diameter, touching arrangement of petals, begins flowering mid-season

FRUIT: medium to large size, medium height/width ratio, globose conical shape, maximum width positioned towards stalk, medium ribbing, medium crowning at calyx end, closed aperture of eye, large eye, long sepals, closed aperture of locules in transverse section, mid-season eating maturity
FRUIT SKIN: absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very weak greasiness, green yellow ground colour, low amount of russet around stalk cavity, absent or very low amount of russet on cheeks and around eye basin, medium to large lenticels
OVERCOLOUR: very high amount, dark red-purple, pattern is solid flush with faint stripes
STALK: long, medium thickness
STALK CAVITY: medium-deep, broad width
EYE BASIN: deep, medium-broad width
FRUIT FLESH: soft, cream colour

Origin and Breeding: 'Jonagored Supra' was discovered in 1990 as a sport mutation of the variety, 'Jonagored' in a cultivated orchard in Halen, Belgium. Cuttings were made from the mutation and reproduced by grafting. Observation over generations has been consistent with those characteristics first observed in 1990. 'Jonagored Supra' was selected for its growth habit, fruit colour and productivity.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, CPVO reference number 1996/0200, application number AFP 9/266, grant number EU6593, purchased from the CPVO, Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Plant Variety Rights Office at Brogdale, National Fruit Collections, Wye College, University of London, United Kingdom in 1998 and 1999.

FIG. 5

Apple: 'Jonagored Supra'

FIG. 3

Apple: ‘Jonagored Supra’

ARGYRANTHEMUM
(Argyranthemum)

Proposed denomination: **'Bonmadrosepi'**
Trade name: Madeira Deep Pink Improved
Application number: 10-6928
Application date: 2010/04/06
Applicant: Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrew Berneutz, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Bonmadepi' (Madeira Deep Pink)

Summary: *The plants of 'Bonmadrosepi' are shorter than those of 'Bonmadepi'. The flower head diameter of 'Bonmadrosepi' is smaller than that of 'Bonmadepi'. Before anther dehiscence, the main colour of the disc of 'Bonmadrosepi' is red wheres it is yellow on 'Bonmadepi'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit, medium density, stem anthocyanin colouration absent, begins flowering mid-season

LEAF: upper side blue green, medium depth incisions on the lateral lobe

FLOWER: single
RAY FLORET: straight along longitudinal axis, upper side purple to blue pink (RHS 70B-C), aging to violet (RHS 75B-C) with white (RHS N155C) at base, lower side blue pink (RHS 186C)
DISC FLORET: red before anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bonmadrosepi' originated from a controlled cross conducted in August 2005 in New South Wales, Australia. The female parent was a proprietary selection designated 04-36, characterized by its anemone type flower form, medium pink flower colour, medium green foliage and slightly vigorous compact, mounded growth habit. The male parent was a bulk pollen mix of proprietary breeding selections characterized by their single to double flower form, medium to dark pink flower colours, medium green foliage colour and low to moderately vigorous compact, mounded growth habit. The initial selection was made on August, 2006 and propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. Selection criteria included flowering time, flower number and size, flower stem length and overall habit and performance that matched the Madeira series.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bonmadrosepi' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 29, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 24, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bonmadrosepi'

	'Bonmadrosepi'	'Bonmadepi'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	21.8	34.8
std. deviation	1.5	1.41
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	2.6	3.0
std. deviation	0.19	0.19

*reference variety

Argyranthemum: 'Bonmadrosepi' (left) with reference variety 'Bonmadepi' (right)

Argyranthemum: 'Bonmadrosepi' (left) with reference variety 'Bonmadepi' (right)

ARGYRANTHEMUM
(Argyranthemum frutescens)

Proposed denomination: **'Argyminyel'**
Application number: 10-6820
Application date: 2010/02/09
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Theodorus C. M. van Kleinwee, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Comet Yellow' and 'Bonmadprose' (Madeira Primrose)

Summary: *'Argyminyel' has a smaller flower head diameter and shorter ray floret length than 'Comet Yellow' and 'Bonmadprose'. The main colour of the upper side of the ray floret of 'Argyminyel' is yellow whereas it is yellow green in 'Comet Yellow' and 'Bonmadprose'. 'Argyminyel' begins flowering early whereas 'Comet Yellow' begins late and 'Bonmadprose' begins mid-season.*

Description:
PLANT: upright to rounded growth habit, medium density, no stem anthocyanin colouration, begins flowering early

LEAF: upper side medium green to blue green, medium depth incisions on the lateral lobe

FLOWER: single
RAY FLORET: straight along longitudinal axis, yellow (RHS 4A-B) on upper side, light yellow (RHS 4D) on lower side
DISC: yellow orange

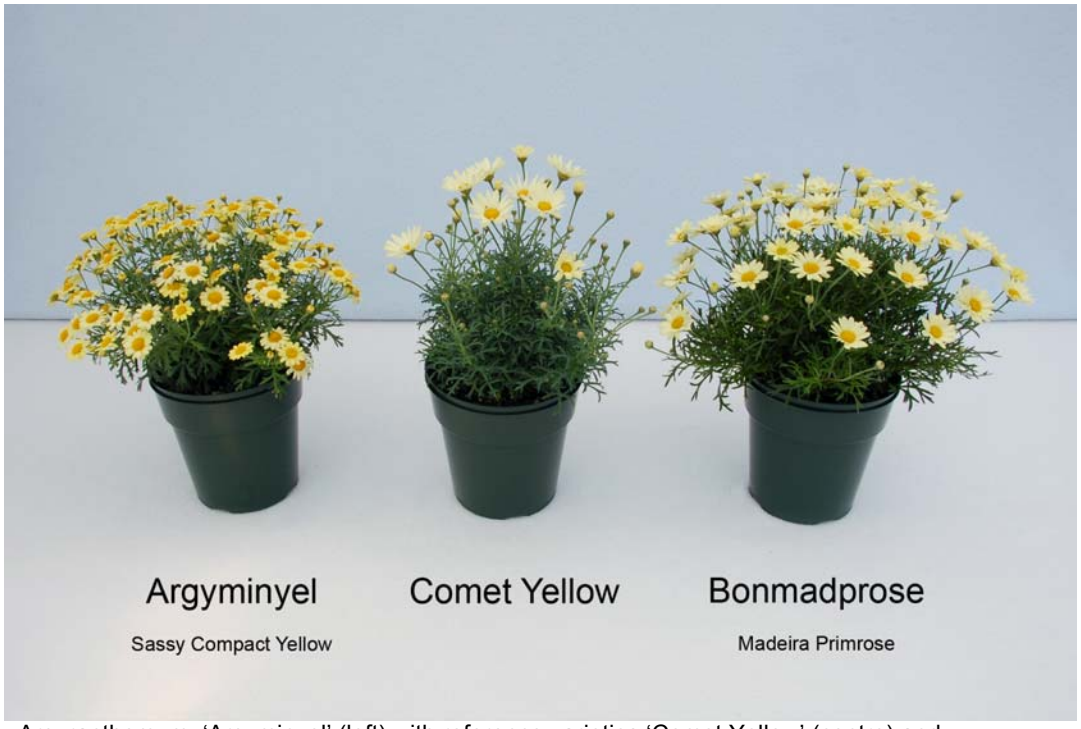
Origin and Breeding: 'Argyminyel' originated from an open pollination between two unknown parents carried out in July 2005 in Enkhuizen, the Netherlands. Seed was bulked from several plants and sown in a greenhouse in February 2006. The single plant was selected from the progeny in May 2006 based on flower colour and size, compact plant habit, branching characteristics and continuous abundant flowering.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Argyminyel' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 29, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 24, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Argyminyel'

	'Argyminyel'	'Comet Yellow'*	'Bonmadprose'*
Flower head diameter (cm)			
mean	2.4	3.7	2.9
std. deviation	0.13	0.14	0.24
Ray floret length (cm)			
mean	0.8	1.5	1.0
std. deviation	0.05	0.08	0.06
Ray floret colour (RHS)			
upper side	4A-B	1D	2C

*reference varieties



Argyranthemum: 'Argyminyel' (left) with reference varieties 'Comet Yellow' (centre) and 'Bonmadprose' (right)

Argyranthemum: 'Argyminyel' (left) with reference varieties 'Comet Yellow' (centre) and 'Bonmadprose' (right)

ASIAN WHITE BIRCH
(Betula platyphylla)

Proposed denomination: **'Jefpark'**
Trade name: Parkland Pillar
Application number: 11-7318
Application date: 2011/06/30
Applicant: Jeffries Nurseries Ltd., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba
Breeder: W. G. Ronald, Jeffries Nurseries Ltd., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba

Variety used for comparison: 'Fargo' ('Dakota Pinnacle')

Summary: *The overall plant shape of 'Jefpark' is ellipsoid whereas it is conical on 'Fargo'. The plants of 'Jefpark' are taller and narrower than those of 'Fargo'. The branch angle of 'Jefpark' is less than 45 degrees whereas it is 45 degrees on 'Fargo'.*

Description:
TREE: ellipsoid, upright growth habit, medium height, dense to very dense branching, branch angle less than 45 degrees, medium growth rate
SHOOT: grey brown, thin, no pubescence, angular in cross section, rough bark, strong glaucosity, very dense number of lenticels
BUD: large, green-brown, conical shape, pointed apex, no pubescence
SCALE: large, conical shape

LEAVES: simple, alternate arrangement, ovate, acuminate apex, obtuse base, serrate margin, no lobing, no pubescence, medium green on upper surface, no variegation
LOWER LEAF SURFACE: light green, no anthocyanin colouration of the veins, no pubescence
PETIOLE: weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: monoecious, catkin inflorescence, terminal location only, no fragrance, flowers early
SEED: small, light brown when ripe

Origin and Breeding: 'Jefpark' was discovered growing in a row of the variety 'Fargo' at Parkland Nurseries, Red Deer, Alberta in the summer of 2006. 'Jefpark' was selected for it dense, narrow columnar form. Asexual reproduction of the new selection was first carried out by tissue culture at DNA Gardens in Elnora, Alberta in the summer of 2006. The first 200 trees of 'Jefpark' were field planted for evaluation in the spring of 2010 at Jeffries Nurseries, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Jefpark' were conducted at Jeffries Nurseries, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba during the summer of 2011. The trial included 10 plants of each variety, grown in the field for two years and potted in 7 gallon pots in April, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from a minimum of 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Jefpark'

	'Jefpark'	'Fargo'*
Tree height (cm)		
mean	255.4	180.2
std. deviation	29.07	10.63
Tree width (cm)		
mean	40.1	63.6
std. deviation	5.36	7.32

Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	5.07	5.11
std. deviation	0.8	0.72
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	4.12	3.77
std. deviation	0.72	0.53
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	1.49	1.01
std. deviation	0.45	0.29

*reference variety

Asian White Birch: 'Jefpark'

Asian White Birch: ‘Jefpark’ (left) with reference variety ‘Fargo’ (right)

BARLEY
(Hordeum vulgare)

Proposed denomination: **'BG46e'**
Application number: 10-7023
Application date: 2010/07/05
Applicant: Monsanto Technology, LLC, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Monsanto Canada Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Breeder: Dale Clark, Westbred, a unit of Monsanto, Bozeman, Montana, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Prowashonupana' and 'CDC Fibar'

Summary: *Spike emergence of 'BG46e' is late whereas it is mid-season in both 'Prowashonupana' and 'CDC Fibar'. The plants of 'BG46e' are taller than those of 'Prowashonupana' and shorter than those of 'CDC Fibar'. The spike of 'BG46e' is longer than those of both reference varieties. The lemma awns of 'BG46e' are shorter than the length of the spike whereas they are much shorter than the length of the spike of 'Prowashonupana' and longer than the length of the spike of 'CDC Fibar'. The first segment of the rachis of 'BG46e' is short to medium in length whereas it is medium to long on both reference varieties.*

Description:
PLANT: two row, spring food-type barley, erect to semi-erect growth habit at tillering, absent or very sparse pubescence on the lower leaf sheaths

AURICLES: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak pubescence on the margins
FLAG LEAF SHEATH: medium glaucosity, absent or very weak pubescence
FLAG LEAF: weak pubescence on blade

SPIKE: late emergence, weak glaucosity, semi-erect attitude, v-shaped collar, parallel shape, medium density, parallel to weakly divergent attitude of sterile spikelet, glume and awn of the median spikelet is equal in length to the grain
FIRST SEGMENT OF RACHIS: short to medium length, weak curvature
LEMMA AWNS: no anthocyanin colouration of the tips, shorter than length of spike, rough spiculations on margins

KERNEL: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of nerves of the lemma at beginning of ripening, whitish aleurone layer, long rachilla hairs, husk absent, very weak spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, hairiness of ventral furrow absent, clasping disposition of lodicules, transverse crease shape of basal markings, long, narrow

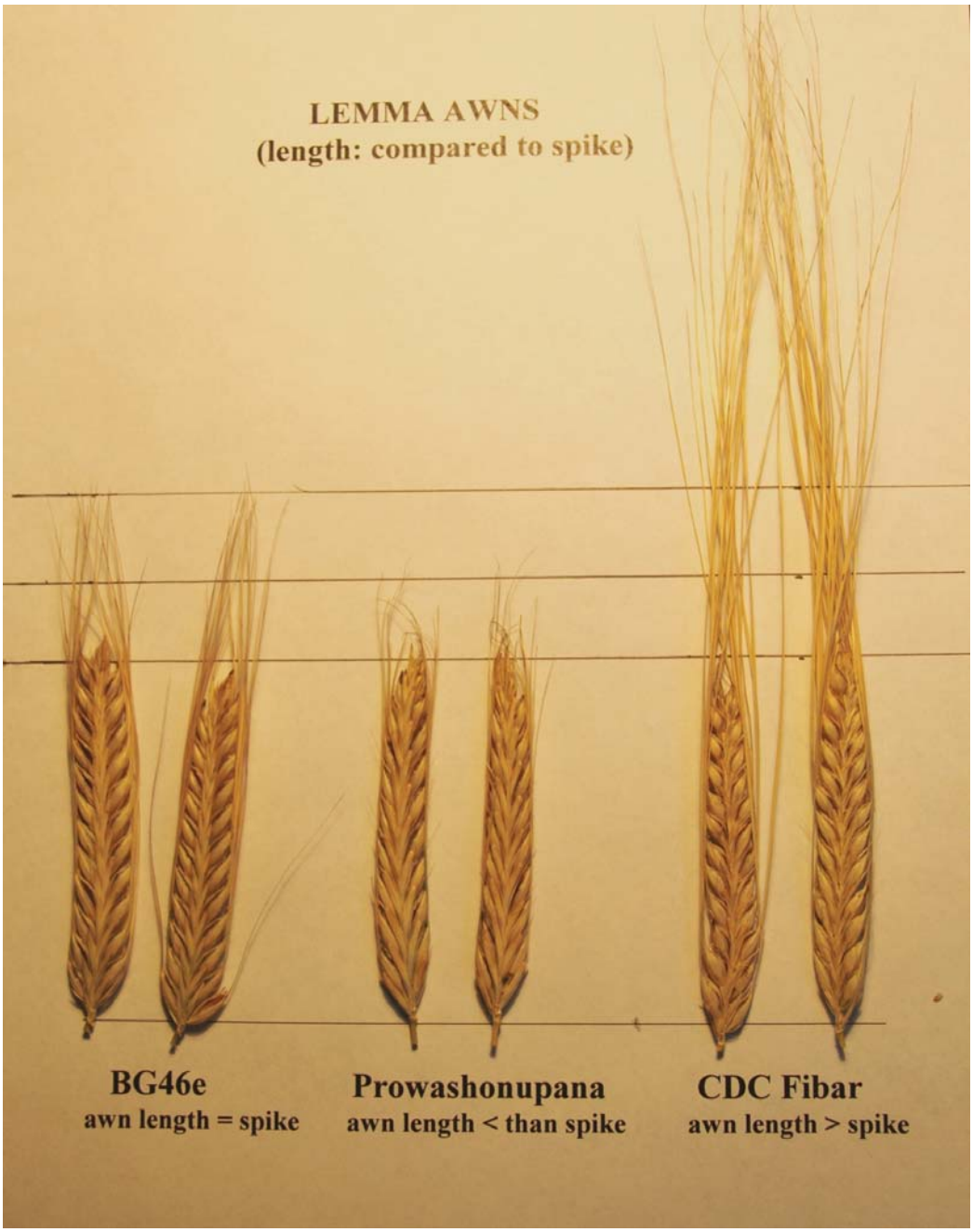
Origin and Breeding: 'BG46e' arose from the cross between Westbred's short, two-rowed, hulless, Male Sterile Facilitated Recurrent Selection Population and 'Prowashonupana' made in 1990 by WestBred, a unit of Monsanto, in Bozeman, Montana, USA. The F1 seed was planted in November 1990 and harvested in May 1991, saving and planting only the seed with shrunken endosperm. Spikes were selected from the F2 plants in September 1991 and were used to plant single F3 rows near Bozeman in May 1992. Several single rows were harvested in September 1992 and planted as single F4 plots near Bozeman in May 1993. One selection was made based on desirable agronomic traits, harvested and given the experimental designation 'BZ493-46'. The F5 from this plot was grown in a single plot in May 1994 and used to plant replicated yield trials in both irrigated and dryland sites in Montana. Continued yield testing of the F7 to F10 generations was performed from 1995 to 1999 in the states of Washington, Idaho and Montana. In May 1998, one plot was harvested individually and designated 'BZ493-46e'. Breeder seed was produced from this seed in 1998 which, in 2008, after renewed interest, was used to plant and harvest a Foundation seed increase and was given the name 'BG46e'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'BG46e' were conducted in Neapolis, Alberta during the summer of 2010. The trials consisted of 3 replicates of each variety. Plots consisted of 5 rows of 5 metres long with a row spacing of 0.23 metres. Planting density was 290 seeds per meter square. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 12 measurements. Results were supported by the official technical report purchased from the Plant Variety Protection Office in the USA.

Comparison table for 'BG46e'

	'BG46e'	'Prowashonupana'*	'CDC Fibar'*
Plant height, including awns (cm)			
mean	86.8	75.5	106.0
std. deviation	2.72	2.54	1.65
Spike length, excluding awns (cm)			
mean	7.75	7.00	7.30
std. deviation	0.34	0.197	0.645

*reference varieties



Barley: 'BG46e' (left) with reference varieties 'Prowashonupana' (centre) and 'CDC Fibar' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CDC Anderson'**
Application number: 11-7174
Application date: 2011/02/23
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
Breeder: Bryan Harvey, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'CDC Mayfair' and 'Legacy'

Summary: *'CDC Anderson' has very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the flag leaf auricle while it is weak to medium in 'CDC Mayfair' and 'Legacy'. Just after anthesis, the spike of 'CDC Anderson' has medium to strong glaucosity while it is weak to medium in 'CDC Mayfair'. 'CDC Anderson' has spikes with v-shaped collars while it is platform shaped in 'Legacy'. The first segment of the rachis in 'CDC Anderson' is medium in length while it is long in 'Legacy'.*

Description:
PLANT: six row, spring malting barley, erect to semi-erect growth habit at tillering, absent or very sparse pubescence on the lower leaf sheaths, low to medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves

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

SPIKE: early to mid-season emergence, medium to strong glaucosity, erect to semi-erect attitude, v-shaped collar, parallel shape, dense, glume and awn of the median spikelet is longer in length to the grain
FIRST SEGMENT OF RACHIS: medium length, weak to medium curvature
LEMMA AWNS: strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration of the tips, longer than length of spike, semi-smooth spiculations on margins

KERNEL: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration of nerves of the lemma at the end of anthesis, whitish aleurone layer, long rachilla hairs, husk present, medium spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, absent or very weak to weak hairiness of ventral furrow, clasping disposition of lodicules, horseshoe to incomplete horseshoe shape of basal markings, medium length, medium width

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

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC Anderson' (experimental designations SM05198, SR425) originated from the cross 'SM00207' / 'SM00150' made under glass at the Crop Development Centre (CDC) in 2001 using the pedigree breeding system. The F1 thru F4 generations were grown as bulk populations with the F1 and F3 generations being grown in winter nurseries in New Zealand in 2001/02 and 2002/03. The F4 generation was grown in the field at Saskatoon during the 2003 growing season. It was then grown and selected as a single F4 derived F5 row plot in Saskatoon in 2004. The seed from the F5 row plot was bulked as the line that became 'SM05198'. It was tested in CDC yield trials in 2005 and 2006 followed by testing in the Western Canadian 6-row Barley Cooperative Trials as 'SR425' during the years 2007 and 2008. Selection criteria included high grain yield potential, good malting profile characterized by low grain protein, low malt beta glucan, and high friability and resistance to splot blotch and smut.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials were conducted in 2010 and 2011 at the Crop Development Centre of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 5 rows with a row length of 3.66 meters and a row spacing of 0.2 meters. There were 2 replicates in 2010 and 3 replicates in 2011 arranged in a RCB design each year.

Barley: 'CDC Anderson' (centre) with reference varieties 'CDC Mayfair' (left) and 'Legacy' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CDC ExPlus'**
Application number: 10-6807
Application date: 2010/01/22
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Brian Rossnagel, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

Summary: *'CDC ExPlus' has a medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves while it is a low frequency in 'AC Metcalfe'. The flag leaf auricle of 'CDC ExPlus' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration while it is a medium intensity for 'AC Metcalfe'. 'CDC ExPlus' has a longer flag leaf than the reference varieties. The spike attitude in 'CDC ExPlus' is erect to semi-erect while it is mainly horizontal in 'CDC McGwire'. The kernel of 'CDC ExPlus' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the nerves of the lemma while it is medium to strong in 'CDC McGwire'. The kernel of 'CDC ExPlus' has short rachilla hair while it is long for the reference varieties. 'CDC ExPlus' is a hull-less barley while 'AC Metcalfe' is not. 'CDC ExPlus' has good resistance to lodging while it is fair in 'CDC McGwire'.*

Description:
PLANT: two row, hulless, spring malting barley, semi-erect to intermediate growth habit at tillering, very sparse to sparse pubescence on the lower leaf sheaths, medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves

AURICLES: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, weak pubescence on the margins
FLAG LEAF SHEATH: strong glaucosity, weak to medium pubescence
FLAG LEAF: medium to strong pubescence on blade

SPIKE: mid-season emergence, strong glaucosity, erect to semi-erect attitude, platform shaped collar, parallel shape, dense, divergent attitude of sterile spikelet, glume and awn of the median spikelet is equal in length to the grain
FIRST SEGMENT OF RACHIS: short, medium curvature
LEMMA AWNS: medium anthocyanin colouration of the tips, longer than length of spike, rough spiculations on margins

KERNEL: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of nerves of the lemma at the end of anthesis, whitish aleurone layer, short rachilla hairs, medium to strong spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, hairiness of ventral furrow absent, clasping disposition of lodicules, incomplete horseshoe shape of basal markings, medium to long, wide

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

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC ExPlus' (experimental designations HB402, SM03480h) originated from the cross 'HB353' / 'TR167' made under glass at the Crop Development Centre (CDC) in 2000 using the modified pedigree breeding system. 'HB353' is a two-row hulless barley breeding line that originated from the cross 'CDC Freedom' / 'TR329'. 'TR167' is a two-row hulled barley breeding line that originated from the cross 'BM8802-41 / 'SM92260'. The F1 and F2 generations were grown as bulk populations with the F1 grown under glass in 2000 and 2001 and the F2 grown in the field in 2001. The F3 and F4 generations were grown as single seed derived lines during the winter of 2001 and 2002. It was then grown and selected in the field as a F5 row plot in Saskatoon in 2002. The seed from the F5 row plot was bulked as the line that became 'SM03480h'. It was tested in CDC yield trials in 2003 and 2004 followed by testing in the Western Canadian Hulless Barley Cooperative Trials as 'HB402' during the years 2006 and 2007. Selection criteria included good overall agronomic performance, improved malting quality including higher extract, lower beta glucan, and higher enzymes and resistance to loose smut and stem rust.

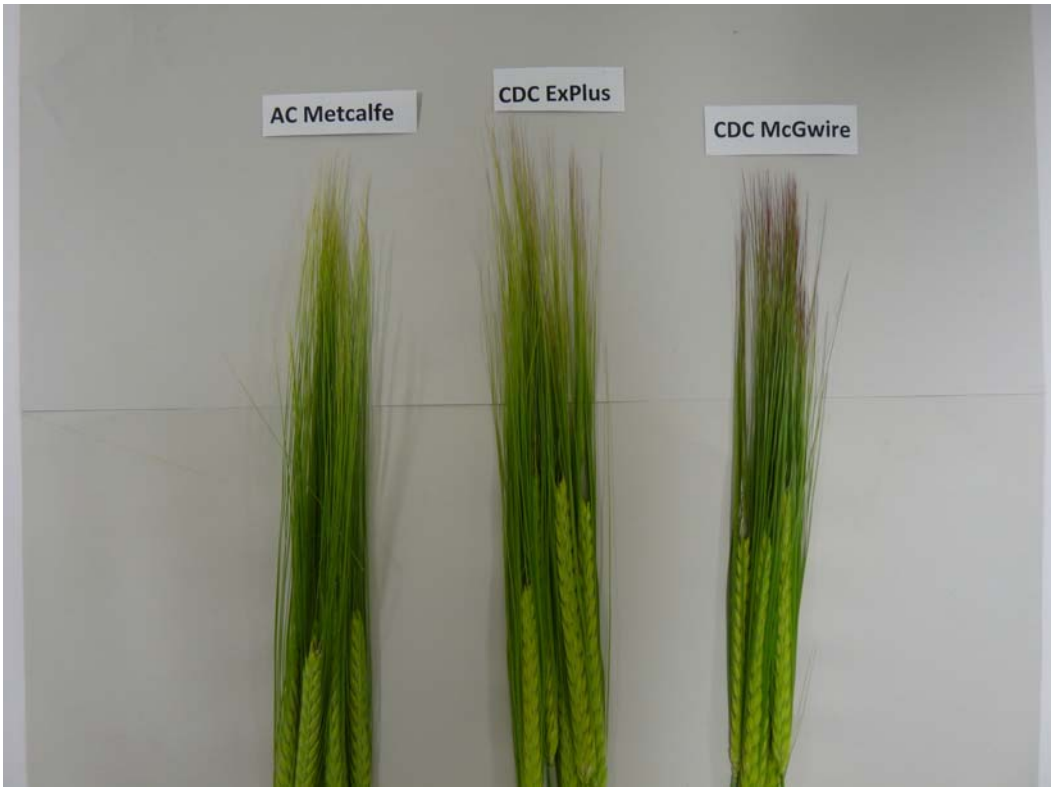
Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials were conducted in 2009 and 2011 at the Crop Development Centre of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 5 rows with a row length of 3.66 meters and a row spacing of 0.2 meters. There were 2 replicates in 2009 and 3 replicates in 2011 arranged in a RCB design each year.

Comparison table for 'CDC ExPlus'

	'CDC ExPlus'	**'AC Metcalfe'***	**'CDC McGwire'***
Flag leaf length (cm)			
mean 2009	13.71	10.87	11.13
std. deviation	2.35	1.63	1.34
mean 2011	12.43	10.55	11.16
std. deviation	1.93	1.38	1.62

*reference varieties

Barley: 'CDC ExPlus' (centre) with reference varieties 'AC Metcalfe' (left) and 'CDC McGwire' (right)



Barley: 'CDC ExPlus' (centre) with reference varieties 'AC Metcalfe' (left) and 'CDC McGwire' (right)

Barley: 'CDC ExPlus' (centre) with reference varieties 'AC Metcalfe' (left) and 'CDC McGwire' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CDC Hilose'**
Application number: 11-7215
Application date: 2011/03/08
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Breeder: Aaron Beattie, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'CDC Rattan' and 'CDC McGwire'

Summary: *'CDC Hilose' has medium pubescence on the flag leaf blade while it is weak in 'CDC McGwire'. The flag leaf width of 'CDC Hilose' is wider than in 'CDC Rattan'. 'CDC Hilose' has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration of the nerves of the lemma of the kernel while it is weak to medium for 'CDC McGwire'. The spiculation of the inner lateral nerves of the dorsal side of the kernel of 'CDC Hilose' is absent or very weak while it is weak to medium for 'CDC Rattan'.*

Description:
PLANT: two row, hulless, spring barley, semi-erect growth habit at tillering, absent or very sparse pubescence on the lower leaf sheaths, low to medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves

AURICLES: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, weak pubescence on the margins
FLAG LEAF SHEATH: medium to strong glaucosity, weak pubescence
FLAG LEAF: medium to strong pubescence on blade

SPIKE: mid-season emergence, weak to medium glaucosity, semi-erect attitude, platform shaped collar, parallel shape, medium to dense, divergent attitude of sterile spikelet, glume and awn of the median spikelet is equal in length to the grain
FIRST SEGMENT OF RACHIS: medium length, weak to medium curvature
LEMMA AWNS: strong anthocyanin colouration of the tips, longer than length of spike, rough spiculations on margins

KERNEL: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of nerves of the lemma at the end of anthesis, whitish aleurone layer, long rachilla hairs, absent or very weak spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, very weak to weak

hairiness of ventral furrow, clasping disposition of lodicules, transverse crease to incomplete horseshoe shape of basal markings, medium to long, medium to wide

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

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC Hilose' (experimental designations HB08305, SH060882) originated from the cross 'SH99250' / 'CDC McGwire' made under glass at the Crop Development Centre (CDC) in 2001 using the pedigree breeding system. SH99250 is a two-row hulless barley breeding line that originated from the cross HB327 / SB94892. 'CDC McGwire' is a two-row hulless barley variety that originated from the cross TR311 / Wpg 8412-9-2-1. The F1 thru F4 generations were grown as bulk populations with the F1 and F3 generations being grown in winter nurseries in New Zealand. It was then grown and selected as a single F4 derived F5 hill plot in Saskatoon in 2004. The seed from the F5 hill plot was bulked as the line that became 'SH060882'. It was tested in CDC yield trials in 2005 to 2007 followed by testing in the Western Canadian Hulless Barley Cooperative Trials as 'HB08305' during the years 2008 and 2009. Selection criteria included high grain yield potential combined with high amylose starch, high beta glucan and resistance to surface borne smuts and spot form net blotch.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials were conducted in 2010 and 2011 at the Crop Development Centre of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 5 rows with a row length of 3.66 meters and a row spacing of 0.2 meters. There were 2 replicates in 2010 and 3 replicates in 2011 arranged in a RCB design each year.

Comparison table for 'CDC Hilose'

	'CDC Hilose'	'CDC Rattan'*	'CDC McGwire'*
Flag leaf width (mm)			
mean 2010 (LSD=0.46)	8.25	6.80	8.70
std. deviation	0.72	0.77	0.80
mean 2011 (LSD=0.70)	9.03	6.90	7.65
std. deviation	1.40	0.97	0.67

*reference varieties

Barley: 'CDC Hilose' (centre) with reference varieties 'CDC Rattan' (left) and 'CDC McGwire' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CDC Kindersley'**
Application number: 11-7214
Application date: 2011/03/08
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
Breeder: Aaron Beattie, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

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

Summary: *'CDC Kindersley' has a narrower flag leaf than the reference varieties. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration of the tips of the lemma awns in 'CDC Kindersley' is strong while it is weak to medium in 'AC Metcalfe'.*

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

AURICLES: medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, weak pubescence on the margins
FLAG LEAF SHEATH: medium to strong glaucosity, weak pubescence
FLAG LEAF: medium pubescence on blade

SPIKE: early to mid-season emergence, medium to strong glaucosity, semi-erect attitude, v-shaped to platform shaped collar, parallel shape, dense, divergent attitude of sterile spikelet, glume and awn of the median spikelet is equal in length to the grain
FIRST SEGMENT OF RACHIS: short, medium curvature
LEMMA AWNS: strong anthocyanin colouration of the tips, longer than length of spike, rough spiculations on margins

KERNEL: absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration of nerves of the lemma at the end of anthesis, whitish aleurone layer, long rachilla hairs, husk present, weak spiculation of inner lateral nerves of dorsal side of lemma, hairiness of ventral furrow absent, clasping disposition of lodicules, horseshoe shape of basal markings, long, wide

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

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC Kindersley' (experimental designations TR07114, SM05409) originated from the cross 'SM00490' / 'BM9674D-64' made under glass at the Crop Development Centre (CDC) in 2001 using the pedigree breeding system. 'SM00490' is a two-row hulled barley breeding line that originated from the cross SM94319 / Iona. BM9674D-64 is a two-row hulled barley breeding line that originated from the cross TR251 / CDC Kendall. The F1 thru F4 generations were grown as bulk populations with the F1 and F3 generations being grown in winter nurseries in New Zealand. It was then grown and selected as a single F4 derived F5 row plot in Saskatoon in 2004. The seed from the F5 row plot was bulked as the line that became 'SM05409'. It was tested in CDC yield trials in 2005 and 2006 followed by testing in the Western Canadian 2-row Barley Cooperative Trials as 'TR07114' during the years 2007 and 2008. Selection criteria included high grain yield potential, good kernel quality including high test weight, good to acceptable malting profile including low grain protein, early maturity, short straw and resistance to surface borne smuts.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials were conducted in 2010 and 2011 at the Crop Development Centre of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 5 rows with a row length of 3.66 meters and a row spacing of 0.2 meters. There were 2 replicates in 2010 and 3 replicates in 2011 arranged in a RCB design each year.

Comparison table for 'CDC Kindersley'

	'CDC Kindersley'	'CDC Kendall'*	'AC Metcalfe'*
Flag leaf width (mm)			
mean 2010 (LSD=0.56)	5.30	6.60	6.65
std. deviation	0.86	0.88	0.59
mean 2011 (LSD=0.74)	6.95	8.35	8.25
std. deviation	1.00	1.50	0.85

*reference varieties

Barley: 'CDC Kindersley' (centre) with reference varieties 'CDC Kendall' (left) and 'AC Metcalfe' (right)

Barley: 'CDC Kindersley' (centre) with reference varieties 'CDC Kendall' (left) and 'AC Metcalfe' (right)

BIDENS
(Bidens ferulifolia)

Proposed denomination: **'BID719'**
Trade name: Goldilocks Rocks
Application number: 10-6943
Application date: 2010/04/28
Applicant: Amerinova Properties L.L.C., Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Psenner Thomas, Plant Point GmbH, Bolzano, Italy

Variety used for comparison: 'Pirate's Treasure'

Summary: *The plants of 'BID719' are larger than those of 'Pirate's Treasure'. The internodes on the stems of 'BID719' are longer than those of 'Pirate's Treasure'. 'BID719' has shorter peducles than 'Pirate's Treasure'. 'BID719' flowers before 'Pirate's Treasure'. The flowers and ray florets of 'BID719' are larger than those of 'Pirate's Treasure'.*

Description:
PLANT: vegetatively propagated, annual, bushy rounded growth habit, many branches
STEM: light green, anthocyanin colouration ranging from weak to medium, absent or very weak glaucosity, dense pubescence, medium thickness, edged

LEAF: opposite arrangement, tripinnatisect
LEAF BLADE: ovate and rhombic, acute apex, cuneate base, tripinnatisect margin, absent or very spare pubescence on upper and lower sides, absent or very weak glaucosity on upper side, medium green on upper side, light green on lower side, no variegation, petiole present

PEDUNCLE: medium anthocyanin colouration along ridges, medium pubescence

SEPAL: oblong, acute apex, recurvature of tip ranging from absent or very weak to weak, entire margin, sparse pubescence on upper side, medium pubescence on lower side, absent or very weak glaucosity, dark green on upper side
FLOWERING: almost continuous, began June 6, 2011, long flowering time
INFLORESCENCE: head type, both terminal and axillary positions, erect attitude, semi-double
RAY FLORET: overlapping arrangement, elliptic, tri-dentate apex, weak recurvature of tip, entire margin, absent or very weak undulation of margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, sparse pubescence on lower side, yellow (RHS 9A) on upper and lower sides
DISC FLORETS: present

Origin and Breeding: 'BID719' originated from a controlled cross between the female parent plant *Bidens triplinervia* and the male parent variety 'Peters Goldteppich'. The new Bidens was bred and developed by the breeder, Thomas Psenner, with Plant Point GmbH, in Bolzano, Italy in 2007. A single plant from the resultant seedlings was selected in August 2007 in Bolzano, Italy, based on flower type, plant habit, leaf size and leaf colour. Asexual reproduction by cuttings was first conducted in November 2007 in Bolzano, Italy.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'BID719' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 29, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 14, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'BID719'

	'BID719'	'Pirate's Treasure'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	27.2	22.5
std. deviation	3.23	1.57
Plant width (cm)		
mean	55.1	37.2
std. deviation	4.35	3.82
Stem internode length (cm)		
mean	5.0	2.9
std. deviation	0.42	0.41
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	3.5	8.6
std. deviation	0.88	1.73
Flowering time		
date	June 6, 2011	June 13, 2011
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	4.0	2.9
std. deviation	0.20	0.14
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	1.9	1.3
std. deviation	0.11	0.07
Ray floret width (cm)		
mean	1.2	0.9
std. deviation	0.29	0.06

*reference variety

Bidens: 'BID719' (left) with reference variety 'Pirate's Treasure' (right)

Bidens: 'BID719' (left) with reference variety 'Pirate's Treasure' (right)

Bidens: 'BID719' (left) with reference variety 'Pirate's Treasure' (right)

BISTORT
(Bistorta amplexicaulis)

Proposed denomination: **'Fat Domino'**
Application number: 05-4785
Application date: 2005/04/26
Applicant: Chris Ghyselen, Beernhem, Belgium
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Chris Ghyselen, Beernhem, Belgium

Variety used for comparison: 'Blackfield'

Summary: *'Fat Domino' has taller plants with larger leaves than those of 'Blackfield'. The flower colour of 'Fat Domino' is sligthly lighter red than that of 'Blackfield'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright to spreading growth habit, medium degree of branching
STEM: medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very weak glaucosity, absent or very sparse pubescence

LEAF: alternate to whorled arrangement, simple, ovate, acute apex, cordate base, irregular serrate margin, margin slightly wavy
UPPER SIDE: sparse pubescence, medium to dark green, no variegation
LOWER SIDE: very sparse pubescence, medium green
PETIOLE: short, absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration

FLOWERING: almost continuous, mid to late season, medium length of flowering period
INFLORESCENCE: raceme, dense, terminal in position, erect attitude
FLORET: dark pink red to red (RHS 52A to 50A), medium size

Origin and Breeding: 'Fat Domino' originated from a cross between two unnamed bistort selections, made in 2002 in Oedelem, Belgium. The objective of the breeding program was to create new bistort varieties with improved floral colours and foliage traits.

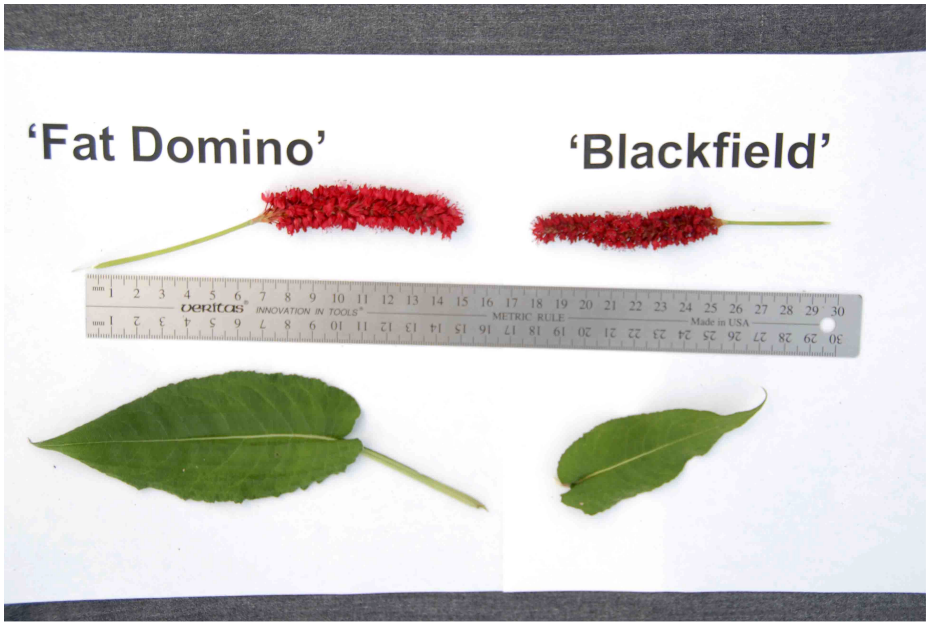
Tests and Trials: Trials were conducted during the summer of 2011 in Oxford Station, Ontario. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 22 cm pots in a polyhouse. Plants were spaced approximately 60 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken on 10 plants of each variety. Colours were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Fat Domino'

	'Fat Domino'	'Blackfield'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	47.13	34.70
std. deviation	11.19	5.68
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	10.20	8.95
std. deviation	0.97	1.04
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	4.51	3.33
std. deviation	0.44	0.40

Inflorescence length (cm)		
mean	7.69	6.14
std. deviation	1.32	0.77
Colour of floret (RHS)		
Colour chart number	52A to 50A	53B to 60A

*reference variety



Bistort: 'Fat Domino' (left) with reference variety 'Blackfield' (right)

BRACHYSCOME
(Brachyscome)

Proposed denomination: **'Bonbra7115'**
Trade name: Surdaisy Yellow
Application number: 10-6909
Application date: 2010/03/30
Applicant: Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrew Berneutz, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Lemon Twist' (Outback Daisy Mini Yellow)

Summary: *The plants of 'Bonbra7115' are larger than those of 'Lemon Twist'. The flower stems of 'Bonbra7115' are longer than those of 'Lemon Twist'. The flower heads of 'Bonbra7115' are far above the foliage where as those of 'Lemon Twist' are moderately above. The flower heads of 'Bonbra7115' are larger than those of 'Lemon Twist'. When no disc florets are open, the disks of 'Bonbra7115' are yellow orange while those of 'Lemon Twist' are yellow.*

Description:
PLANT: bushy growth type, predominantly upright stems, medium number of stems, medium density

LEAF: divided margins, divisions on upper half, depth of divisions is greater than two thirds from margin to midrib, regular lobing
LEAF LOBE: medium width, spatulate, pointed apex, very weak secondary divisions

FLOWER STEM: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER BUD: light yellow brown (RHS 162C-D) with brown red (RHS 182C) overlay
FLOWER HEAD: predominantly far above foliage, medium number of ray florets
DISC: diameter one third to two thirds diameter of flower head, yellow orange (RHS 14B) before opening of florets, yellow (RHS 7A) after opening of all florets
RAY FLORET: oblong, yellow (RHS 5B) upper side on first day of opening, yellow (RHS 4A) aging to yellow green (RHS 2C) after first day of opening

Origin and Breeding: 'Bonbra7115' originated from a controlled pollination of the proprietary Brachyscome selection '00-127-1' with the proprietary Brachyscome selection '00-147-6' in an isolated area in 2004. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder on April 5, 2005, in a controlled environment in Yellow Rock, Australia. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in pots. A trial was carried out from July 2005 to December 2006 to examine the botanical characteristics of that plant. The new variety was subsequently named 'Bonbra7115'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bonbra7115' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total or 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 3, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bonbra7115'

	'Bonbra7115'	**'Lemon Twist'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	21.0	9.9
std. deviation	2.12	0.71

Plant width (cm)		
mean	28.9	15.9
std. deviation	4.04	0.64
Flower stem length (cm)		
mean	9.7	4.7
std. deviation	1.06	0.85
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	1.8	1.5
std. deviation	0.11	0.15
Disc colour (RHS)		
main	14B	7A

*reference variety

Brachyscome: ‘Bonbra7115’ (left) with reference variety ‘Lemon Twist’ (right)

Brachyscome: ‘Bonbra7115’ (left) with reference variety ‘Lemon Twist’ (right)

BURNING BUSH
(Euonymus alatus)

Proposed denomination: **'Hayman'**
Application number: 08-6419
Application date: 2008/07/30
Applicant: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Michael Hayman, Louisville, Kentucky, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Rudy Haag'

Summary: *Plants of 'Hayman' have an upright to bushy growth habit while plants of 'Rudy Haag' have a dwarf to bushy habit. The plant height of 'Hayman' is taller than that of 'Rudy Haag'. 'Hayman' has a smaller leaf than 'Rudy Haag'. The leaf shape of 'Hayman' is narrow elliptic to oblanceolate while the leaf shape of 'Rudy Haag' is elliptic to obovate. Leaves of 'Hayman' have a smooth texture while leaves of 'Rudy Haag' are leathery.*

Description:
SHRUB/PLANT: deciduous, upright to bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching, medium foliage density

STEM: medium thickness, strong anthocyanin colouration on new growth, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on mature growth, ridged shape, medium green colour with red-brown on upper third for new growth, medium to dark green for mature growth, no twisting

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple, narrow elliptic to oblanceolate, acute to acuminate apex, obtuse to acute base, serrate margin, absent or very weak undulation of margin, moderate to strong reflexing along the longitudinal axis of mature leaf, medium to strong glossiness of the upper side, smooth texture, absent or very weak fragrance, upper side dark green (RHS 147A-137A), lower side medium green (RHS 147B-C), fall foliage dark brown (RHS N186C) to redder than brown purple (RHS 183A) with green patches, dark purple red (RHS 46A) colour when senesced, petiole present

Origin and Breeding: The burning bush shrub variety 'Hayman' originated from an open pollinated cross that occurred during the fall of 2000 between the variety 'Rudy Haag' as the female parent and pollen from an unknown male parent in Louisville, Kentucky, USA. It was selected in the fall of 2002 based on branching and foliage characteristics and an improved overall appearance.

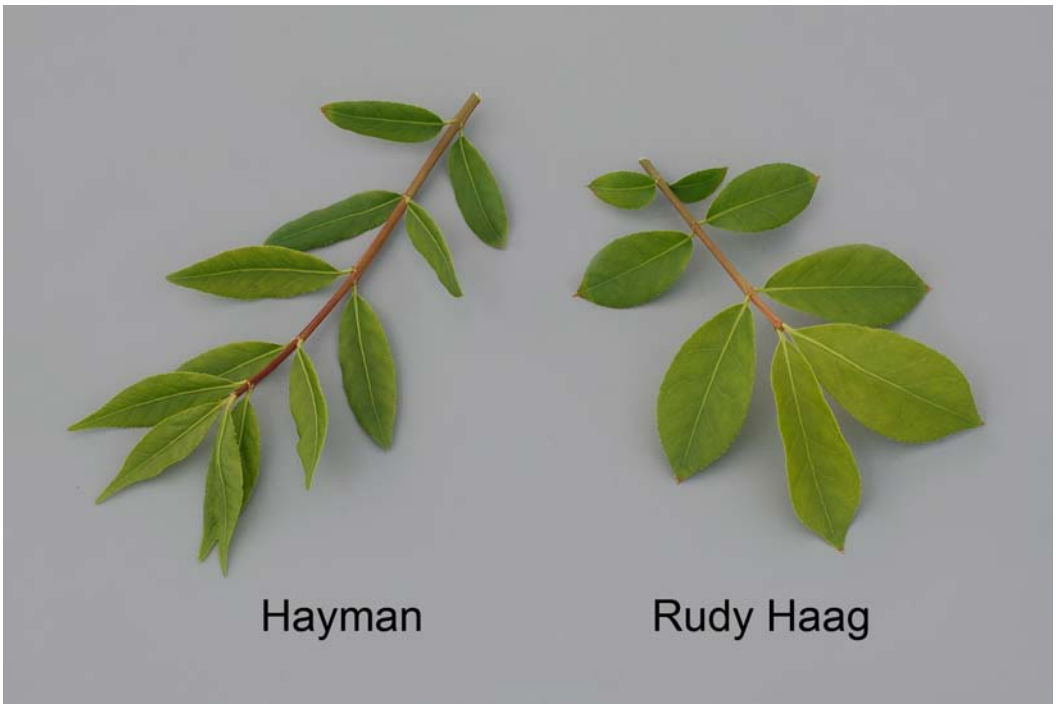
Tests and Trials: Trials for were conducted as an outdoor container trial during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 16 shrubs of the candidate variety and 8 shrubs of the reference variety. All shrubs were grown from 5.7 cm liners potted into 7.6 liter containers in the spring of 2009. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of each variety on July 5, 2011 with additional colour observations made in September 2011. All colour measurements were made using the 2007 RHS Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Hayman'

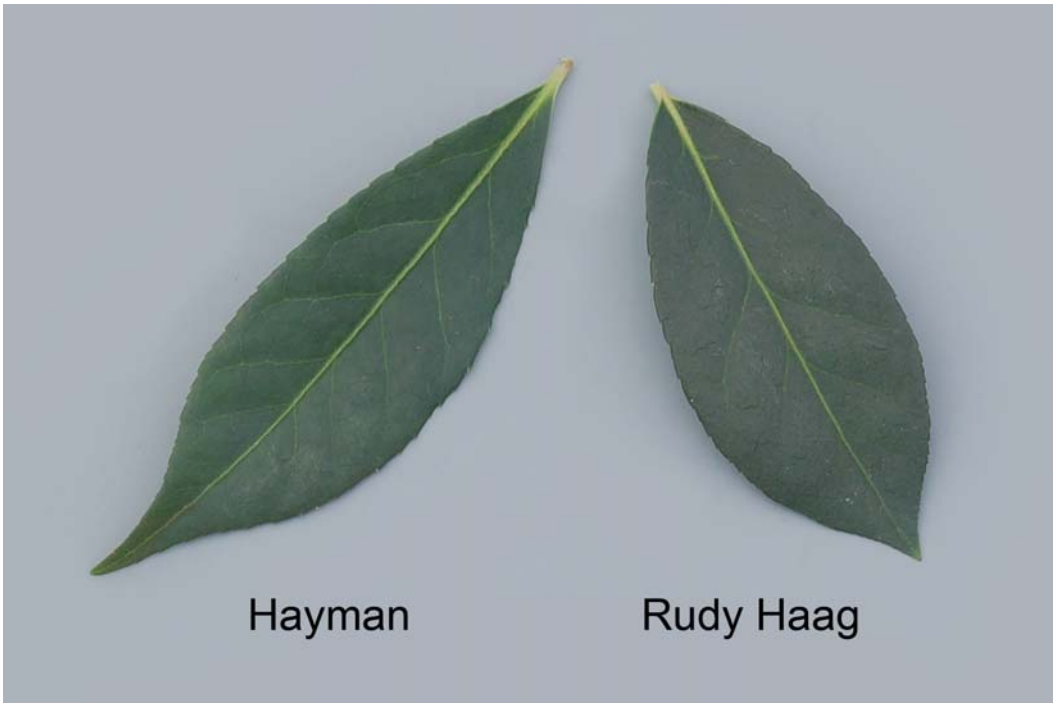
	'Hayman'	'Rudy Haag'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	6.4	7.0
std. deviation	0.47	0.58
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.1	2.9
std. deviation	0.22	0.26

*reference variety

Burning Bush: 'Hayman' (left) with reference variety 'Rudy Haag' (right)



Burning Bush: 'Hayman' (left) with reference variety 'Rudy Haag' (right)



Burning Bush: 'Hayman' (left) with reference variety 'Rudy Haag' (right)

CALIBRACHOA
(Calibrachoa)

Proposed denomination: **'Balcabdebu'**
Trade name: Cabaret Deep Blue
Application number: 10-6918
Application date: 2010/04/06
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Jianping Ren, Elburn, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Balcabpurp' (Cabaret Purple)

Summary: *The shoot and pedicel of 'Balcabdebu' is shorter than the shoot and pedicel of 'Balcabpurp'. The lower side of the corolla lobe is a darker violet colour for 'Balcabdebu' than for 'Balcabpurp'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: narrow to broad acute apex, no variegation, upper side medium green

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, medium degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: truncate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side violet (RHS N82A) with darker violet (RHS N81A) at base and dark violet (RHS 83A-B) venation and mid-vein, moderately conspicuous veins on upper side, lower side violet (RHS 77B-C)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 7B-C) with brown purple (RHS N77A) at transition to corolla lobes, moderately conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Balcabdebu' originated from a cross pollination conducted in Elburn, Illinois, USA in August 2006. The female parent was a proprietary breeding selection designated as 2191-3-1, characterized by its veined dark blue coloured flowers, medium green foliage and moderately vigorous trailing growth habit. The male parent was a proprietary breeding selection designated as 2172-1-1-13, characterized by its dark blue coloured flowers, medium green foliage and moderately vigourous trailing growth habit. The initial selection was made in June 2007. The variety was selected for its flower colour and well branched mounded growth habit. Asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balcabdebu' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 12, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 4, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balcabdebu'

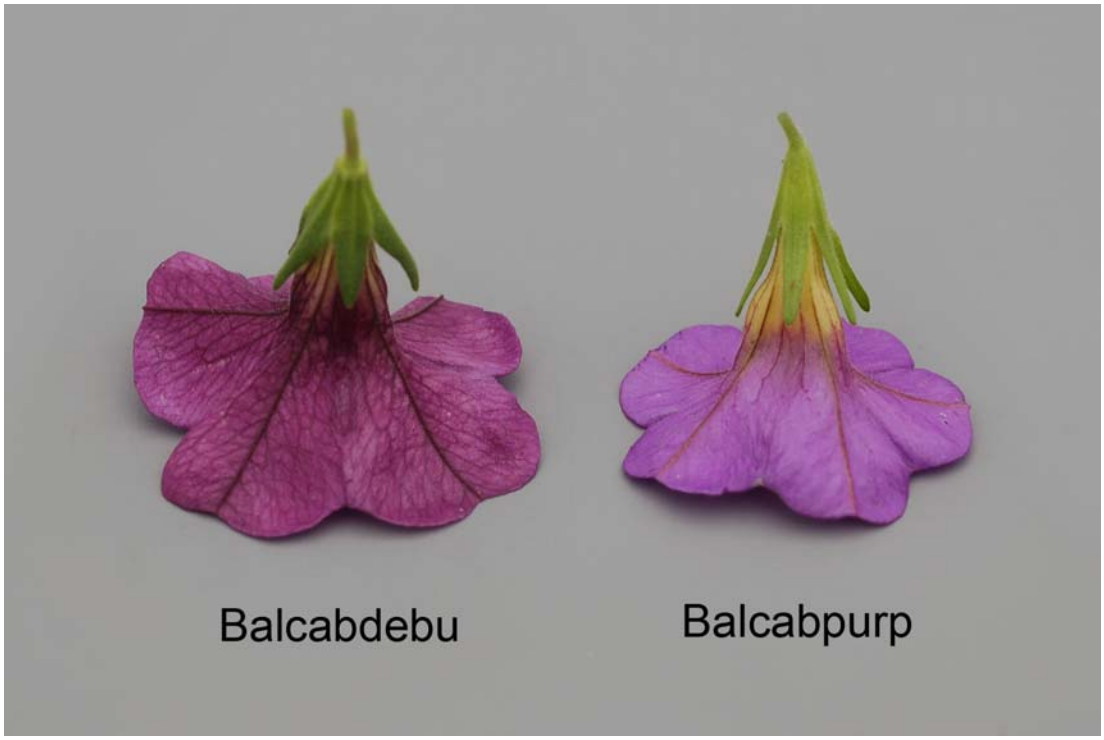
	'Balcabdebu'	**'Balcabpurp'***
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	19.1	30.7
std. deviation	2.27	2.42
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	1.5	1.8
std. deviation	0.19	0.30

Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)
lower side 77B-C N81C-D

*reference variety

Calibrachoa: 'Balcabdebu' (left) with reference variety 'Balcabpurp' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'Balcabdebu' (left) with reference variety 'Balcabpurp' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Balcabdebu' (left) with reference variety 'Balcabpurp' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Orngise'**
Trade name: Callie Orange Sunrise
Application number: 10-6840
Application date: 2010/02/18
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Robert Pierce, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelfire' (Million Bells Crackling Fire)

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'Cal Orngise' is shorter than the leaf blade of 'Sunbelfire'. The apex of the leaf blade is broad acute for 'Cal Orngise' while it is narrow acute for 'Sunbelfire'. The pedicel of 'Cal Orngise' is shorter than the pedicel of 'Sunbelfire'. The apex of the corolla lobe is rounded to truncate for 'Cal Orngise' while it is cuspidate and rounded for 'Sunbelfire'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit

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

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, medium degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: rounded to truncate apex, two colours on upper side, upper side yellow (RHS 12A) when newly opened with overlay of red (RHS 50A) in streaks and speckles, yellow (RHS 12A) when fully opened with overlay of dark pink red (RHS 50B) in streaks and speckles, ages to yellow (RHS 12A) with overlay of red pink (RHS 52C) and red (RHS 50A) towards corolla tube, weak to moderately conspicuous veins on upper side, lower side light red pink (RHS 38C) with tones of orange pink (RHS 29C) between veins
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 12A) with weak to moderately conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Cal Orngise' originated from a cross pollination conducted in Gilroy, California, USA in July 2006. The female parent was a proprietary seedling with apricot coloured flowers, designated 1511-1, and the male parent was a proprietary seedling with light orange flowers, designated 717-1. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Gilroy in January 2007. A single plant was selected from the progeny in April 2007, based on criteria for flower colour, flower size, good branching characteristics, plant growth habit and continuous free-flowering.

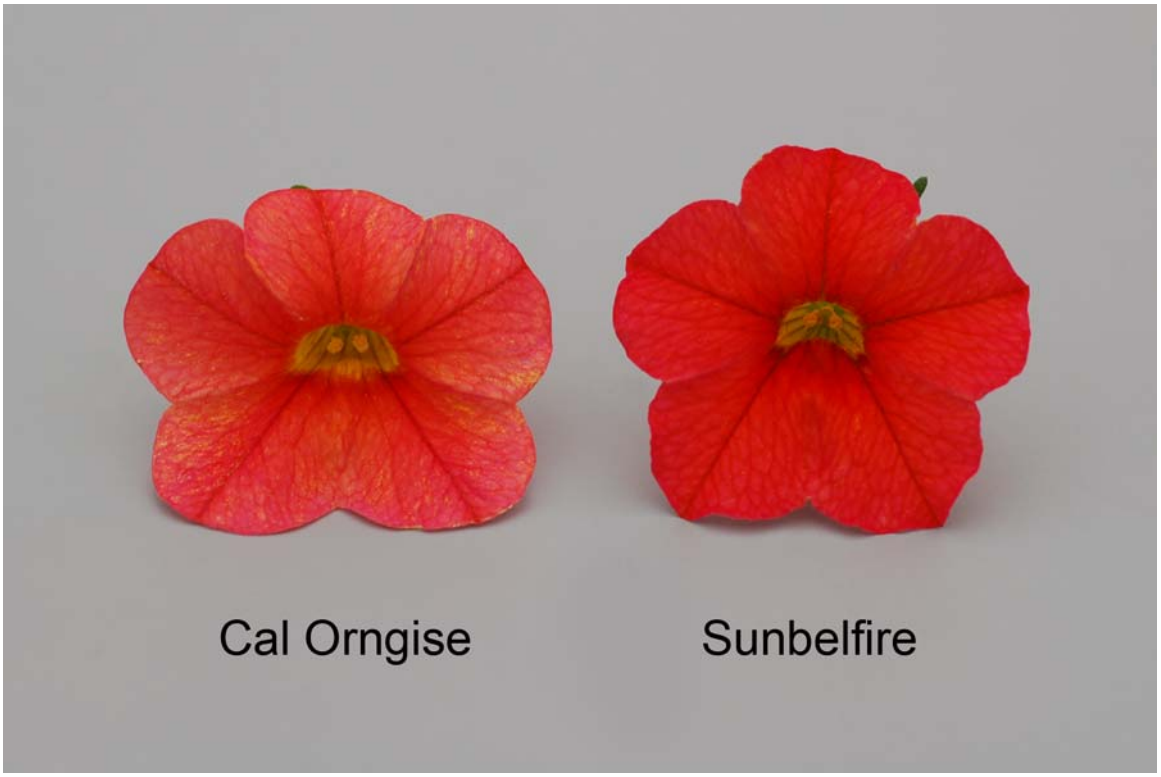
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Cal Orngise' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 11, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Cal Orngise'

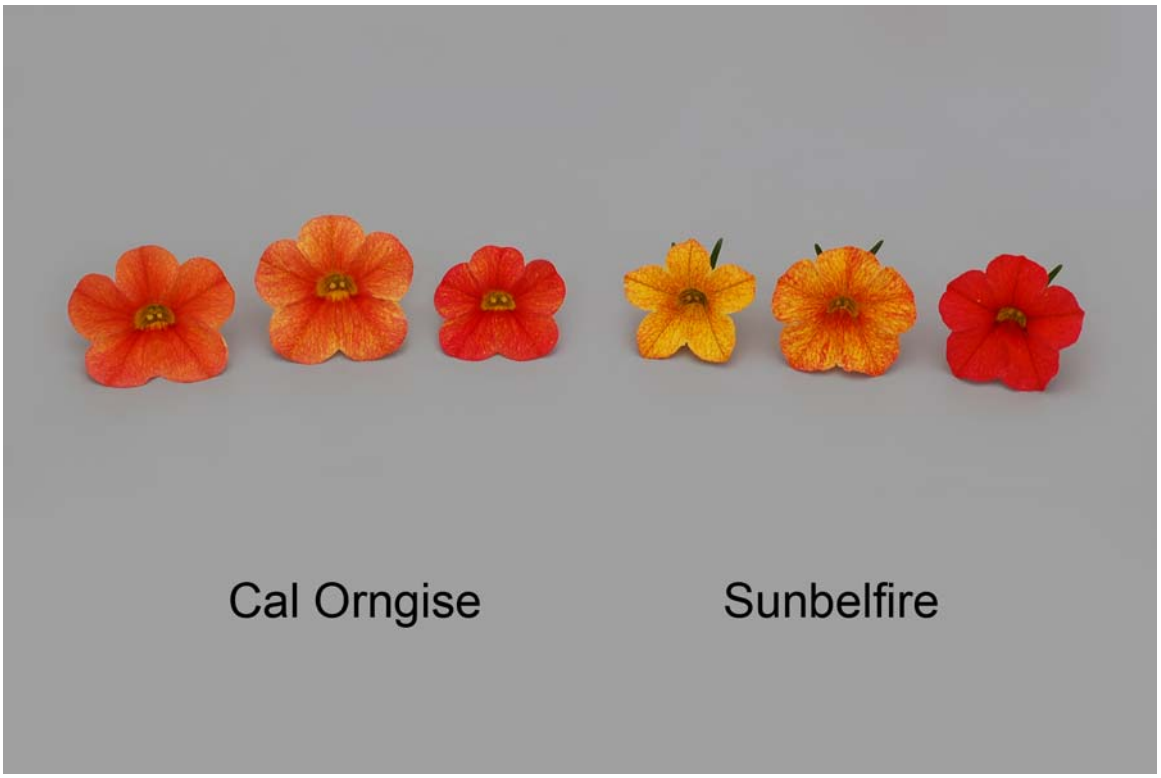
	'Cal Orngise'	**'Sunbelfire'***
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	2.7	3.4
std. deviation	0.39	0.27
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	1.2	1.9
std. deviation	0.26	0.41

*reference variety

Calibrachoa: 'Cal Orngise' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelfire' (right)



Calibrachoa: ‘Cal Orngise’ (left) with reference variety ‘Sunbelfire’ (right)



Calibrachoa: ‘Cal Orngise’ (left) with reference variety ‘Sunbelfire’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Cal Roosall'**
Trade name: Callie Rose '11
Application number: 10-6866
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Robert Pierce, Syngenta Flowers, Inc., Gilroy, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cal Bulrose' (Callie Rose 06) and 'Suncalpapu' (Million Bells Brilliant Pink)

Summary: *The plants of 'Cal Roosall' are shorter in height than the plants of 'Suncalpapu'. the shoots of 'Cal Roosall' are shorter than the shoots of 'Suncalpapu'. The leaf blade of 'Cal Roosall' has a narrow acute apex while the leaf blade of 'Cal Bulrose' has a broad acute to obtuse apex and the leaf blade of Suncalpapu' has a broad acute apex. The pedicel of 'Cal Roosall' is longer than the pedicel of 'Cal Bulrose'. The inner side of the corolla tube of 'Cal Roosall' has weak to moderately conspicuous veins while the corolla tube of 'Suncalpapu' has strongly conspicuous veins.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit

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

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, medium to strong degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: rounded to truncate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side purple (RHS N74A) when newly opened, purple to blue pink (RHS 67A-B) when fully opened with darker purple (RHS 67A) at transition to corolla tube, yellow (RHS 12A) at lip at corolla tube, moderately conspicuous veins on upper side, lower side blue pink (RHS 73A-B)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 12A) with weak to moderately conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Cal Roosall' originated from a cross pollination conducted in Gilroy, California, USA in August 2005. The female parent was a proprietary seedling with deep rose red coloured flowers, designated 1543A-1, and the male parent was a proprietary seedling with coral rose coloured flowers, designated 1512-1. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Gilroy in February 2006. A single plant was selected from the progeny in May 2006, based on criteria for flower colour and compact plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Cal Roosall' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 11, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 4, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Cal Roosall'

	'Cal Roosall'	**'Cal Bulrose'***	**'Suncalpapu'***
Plant height (cm)			
mean	19.6	19.4	23.4
std. deviation	0.69	1.81	1.05
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	22.0	21.1	26.7
std. deviation	2.48	1.90	2.45
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	1.3	0.6	1.2
std. deviation	0.42	0.16	0.14

*reference varieties

Calibrachoa: 'Cal Roosall' (left) with reference varieties 'Cal Bulrose' (centre) and 'Suncalpapu' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'Cal Roosall' (left) with reference varieties 'Cal Bulrose' (centre) and 'Suncalpapu' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'Cal Roosall' (left) with reference varieties 'Cal Bulrose' (centre) and 'Suncalpapu' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Calpribul'**
Trade name: Callie Light Blue '11
Application number: 10-6821
Application date: 2010/02/09
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Theodorus C. M. van Kleinwee, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Caltramipuvi' (Privileged Trailing Metallic Blue) and 'KLECA08170' (MiniFamous Lavender Blue)

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'Calpribul' is shorter than the leaf blade of 'KLECA08170'. The sepal of 'Calpribul' is shorter than the sepal of 'KLECA08170'. The flower of 'Calpribul' is larger in diameter than the flower of 'Caltramipuvi'. The corolla tube of 'Calpribul' is longer than the corolla tube of 'Caltramipuvi' and shorter than the corolla tube of 'KLECA08170'. The inner side of the corolla tube is yellow green for 'Calpribul' while it is yellow for 'Caltramipuvi' and light yellow for 'KLECA08170'. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube of 'Calpribul' are weakly conspicuous while they are moderately conspicuous for 'KLECA08170'.*

Description:
PLANT: creeping growth habit

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

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, weak degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: truncate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side violet (RHS N82A) when newly opened, lighter violet (RHS N82C) when fully opened with darker violet (RHS N82A) and white (RHS 155B) at transition to corolla tube, ages to light blue violet (RHS 76C) with violet (RHS N82C) at transition to corolla tube, medium to strongly conspicuous veins on upper side, lower side light blue violet (RHS 76A-B)

COROLLA TUBE: inner side light yellow (RHS 4C) with weakly conspicuous veins.

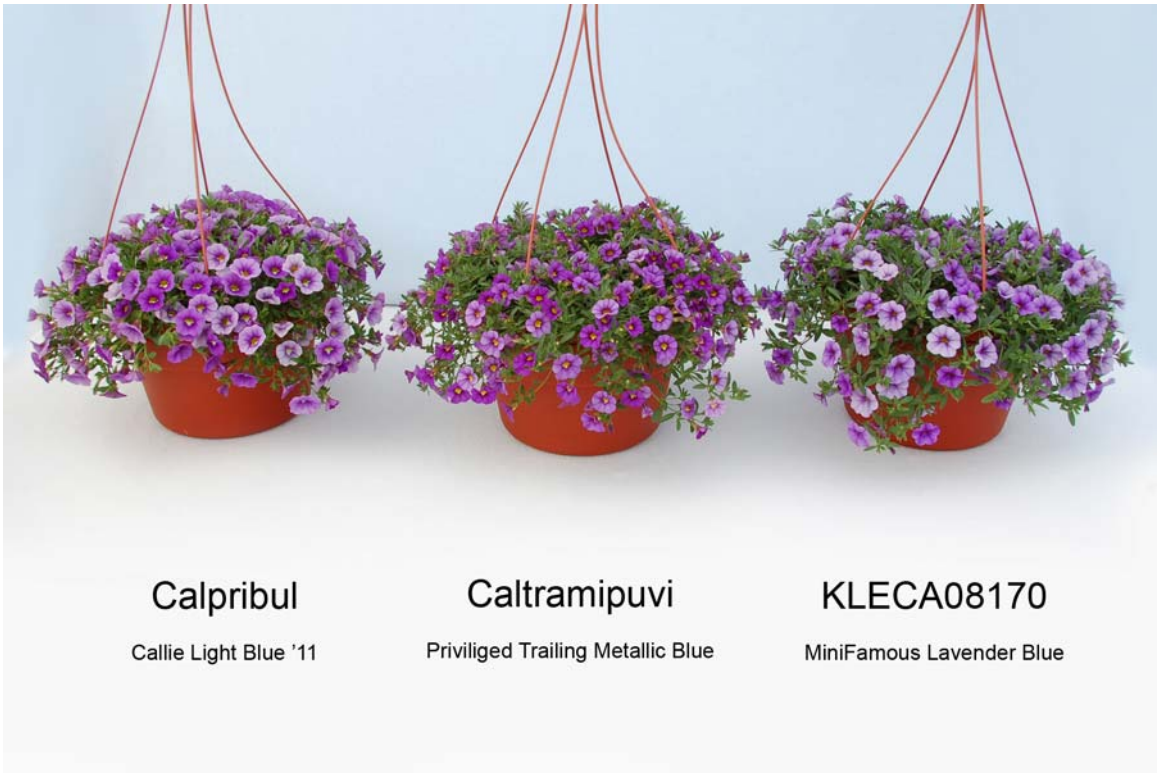
Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Calpribul' originated from a cross pollination conducted in Enkhuizen, Netherlands in May 2005. The female parent was a proprietary seedling with light blue flowers, designated G0332-1 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling with dark violet flowers, designated D4809-1. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Enkhuizen in February 2006. A single plant was selected from the progeny in May 2006, based on criteria for trailing growth habit, plant vigour, flower colour, flower size, early flowering and pH tolerance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Calpribul' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 12, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 4, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

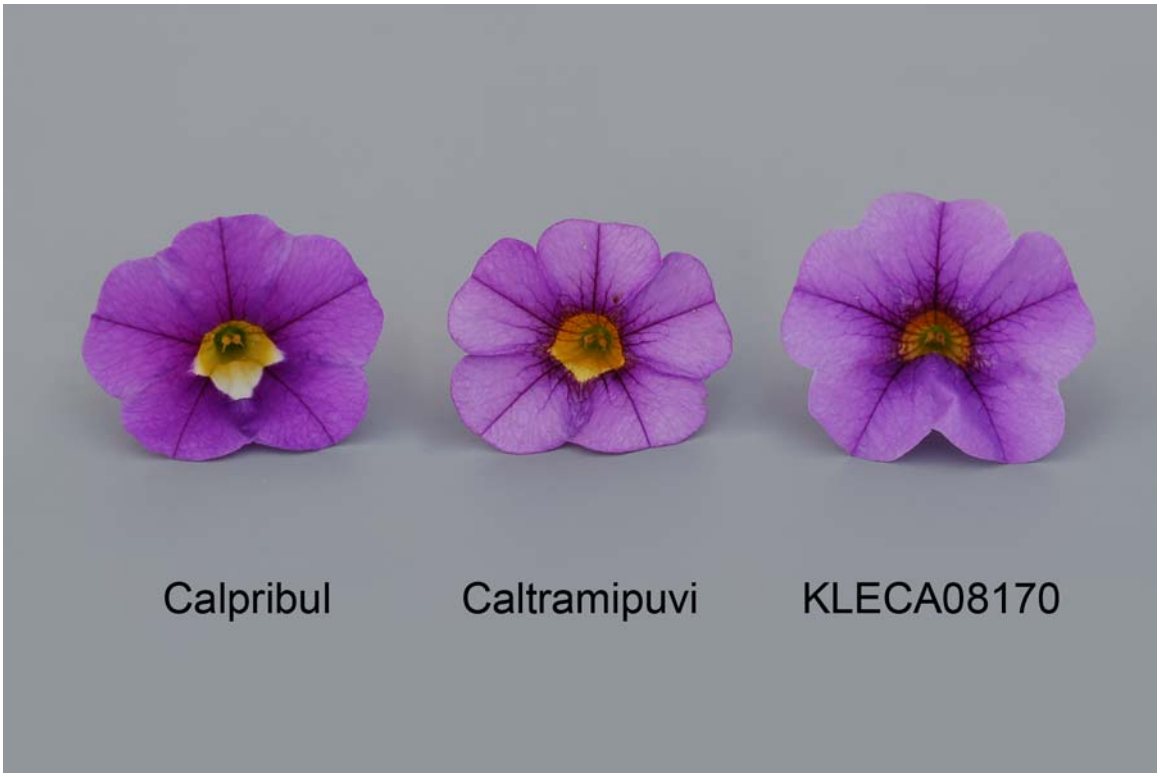
Comparison table for 'Calpribul'

	'Calpribul'	**'Caltramipuvi'***	**'KLECA08170'***
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	2.8	2.6	3.4
std. deviation	0.33	0.30	0.28
Sepal length (cm)			
mean	0.6	0.5	1.1
std. deviation	0.12	0.08	0.15
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	3.4	2.8	3.5
std. deviation	0.25	0.22	0.21
Length of corolla tube (cm)			
mean	1.4	1.0	1.7
std. deviation	0.12	0.17	0.25
Colour of corolla tube (RHS)			
inner side	4C	12B	6D

*reference varieties



Calibrachoa: 'Calpribul' (left) with reference varieties 'Caltramipuvi' (centre) and 'KLECA08170' (right)



Calibrachoa: 'Calpribul' (left) with reference varieties 'Caltramipuvi' (centre) and 'KLECA08170' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Calpriwi'**
Trade name: Callie White '11
Application number: 10-6822
Application date: 2010/02/09
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Theodorus C. M. van Kleinwee, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'KLECA06122' (MiniFamous Perfect White)

Summary: *The plants of 'Calpriwi' are shorter in height than the plants of 'KLECA06122'. The leaf blade of 'Calpriwi' is shorter than the leaf blade of 'KLECA06122'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit

LEAF BLADE: narrow to broadly acute apex, no variegation, upper side light to medium green

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, medium degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: truncate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side white (RHS NN155C) with weakly conspicuous veins, lower side white (RHS NN155D)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 7A-B) with weakly conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Calpribul' originated from a cross pollination conducted in Enkhuizen, Netherlands in May 2004. The female parent was a proprietary seedling with light pink flowers, designated E0139-1 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling with white flowers, designated C4458-1. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Enkhuizen in February 2005. A single plant was selected from the progeny in May 2005, based on criteria for semi-trailing growth habit, flower colour, flower size, dark foliage colour, very early flowering and continuous free-flowering.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Calpriwi' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 12, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Calpriwi'

	'Calpriwi'	**'KLECA06122'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	14.8	17.8
std. deviation	1.03	0.74
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	2.8	3.5
std. deviation	0.32	0.36

*reference variety

Calibrachoa: 'Calpriwi' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA06122' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'Calpriwi' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA06122' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'KLECA09172'**
Trade name: MiniFamous Vampire
Application number: 09-6578
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Anita Stoever, Ostfildern, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLECA07145' (MiniFamous Compact Dark Red)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLECA09172' are shorter than the plants of 'KLECA07145'. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium to dark green for 'KLECA09172' while it is light to medium green for 'KLECA07145'. The flower of 'KLECA09172' is larger in diameter than the flower of 'KLECA07145'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit

LEAF BLADE: narrow acute apex, no variegation, upper side medium to dark green

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, medium degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: truncate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side dark purple red (RHS 53A) with brown purple (RHS 187A) midvein and brown purple (RHS N77A) at transition to corolla tube, veins on upper side moderately conspicuous, lower side brown purple (RHS 186A-B)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 12A) with moderately conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLECA09172' originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary seedlings 'X 456' and 'X 170' conducted during the summer of 2005 in Stuttgart, Germany. Seven seedlings from the resultant progeny were selected based on criteria for plant growth habit and flower colour. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart, Germany and assessed for early flowering and growth habit. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess flowering, plant health and tolerance to weather and disease. The selected seedling was named 'KLECA09172'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLECA09172' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 11, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 4, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLECA09172'

	'KLECA09172'	**'KLECA07145'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	17.9	21.9
std. deviation	0.48	1.50
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	2.9	2.6
std. deviation	0.20	0.22

*reference variety

Calibrachoa: 'KLECA09172' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA07145' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'KLECA09172' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA07145' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'KLECA09204'**
Trade name: MiniFamous Double Lemon
Application number: 09-6579
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Anita Stoever, Ostfildern, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLECA08182' (MiniFamous MiniDouble Yellow)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLECA09204' are taller and have longer shoots than the plants of 'KLECA08182'. The flowers of 'KLECA09204' are larger in diameter than the flowers of 'KLECA08182'. The upper side of the corolla lobe of 'KLECA09204' is yellow to light yellow while the upper side of the corolla lobe of 'KLECA08182' is yellow to light yellow with a lighter yellow margin.*

Description:
PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit

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

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: double, weak degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: truncate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side yellow to light yellow (RHS 6C-D), veins on upper side weakly conspicuous, lower side light yellow (RHS 4D)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (darker than RHS 12A) with weakly conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLECA09204' originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary seedlings 'CA 06 0157' and 'CA 05 0016' conducted during the summer of 2006 in Stuttgart, Germany. Fourteen seedlings from the resultant progeny were selected based on criteria for plant growth habit, double flower form and flower colour. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart, Germany and assessed for early flowering and growth habit. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess performance, double flower stability, continuous flowering and tolerance to weather and disease. The selected seedling was named 'KLECA09204'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLECA09204' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 11, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLECA09204'

	'KLECA09204'	**'KLECA08182'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	15.1	12.7
std. deviation	0.81	0.71
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	19.1	16.9
std. deviation	1.92	1.90
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	2.4	2.1
std. deviation	0.16	0.20
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)		
upper side	6C-D	6C-D with 8D at margin

*reference variety

Calibrachoa: 'KLECA09204' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA08182' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'KLECA09204' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA08182' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'KLECA09207'**
Trade name: MiniFamous Double Magenta
Application number: 09-6580
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Anita Stoever, Ostfildern, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLECA08164' (MiniFamous Double Blush Pink)

Summary: *The plants of 'KLECA09207' are taller than the plants of 'KLECA08164'. The leaf blade of 'KLECA09207' is larger than the leaf blade of 'KLECA08164'. The upper side of the corolla lobe is blue pink for 'KLECA09207' while the upper side of the corolla lobe of 'KLECA08164' is white with tones of violet. The lower side of the corolla lobe is blue pink for 'KLECA09207' while it is white with tones of blue pink for 'KLECA08164'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit

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

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: double, weak to medium degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: truncate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side blue pink (RHS 64C) with purple (RHS 64A) mid-vein and purple (RHS 61B) venation, veins on upper side medium to strongly conspicuous, lower side blue pink (RHS N66C)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 7A) with grey (RHS 197A) veins and dark purple red (RHS 53A) at transition to corolla lobes, weak to moderately conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLECA09207' originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary seedlings 'CA 06 0157' and 'CA 06 0137', conducted during the summer of 2006 in Stuttgart, Germany. Six seedlings from the resultant progeny were selected in May 2007 based on criteria for plant growth habit, double flower form and flower colour. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart, Germany and assessed for early flowering and growth habit. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess performance, double flower stability, continuous flowering and tolerance to weather and disease. The selected seedling was named 'KLECA09207'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLECA09207' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 11, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLECA09207'

	'KLECA09207'	**'KLECA08164'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	15.5	9.7
std. deviation	1.71	1.60
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.4	2.5
std. deviation	0.53	0.29
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	1.0	0.6
std. deviation	0.16	0.13
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)		
upper side	64C with 64A mid-vein and 61B veins	NN155C with 75B tones, 71A-B mid-vein and 75B veins
lower side	N66C	NN155D with tones of N66D

*reference variety

Calibrachoa: 'KLECA09207' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA08164' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'KLECA09207' (left) with reference variety 'KLECA08164' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'KLECA09208'**
Trade name: MiniFamous Double Amethyst
Application number: 09-6581
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Anita Stoever, Ostfildern, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'KLECA07162' (MiniFamous Double Blue)

Summary: *The upper and lower side of the corolla lobe is a lighter violet for 'KLECA09208' than for 'KLECA07162'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit

LEAF BLADE: broad acute and obtuse apex, no variegation, upper side medium green

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: double, medium to strong degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: truncate and weakly emarginate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side violet (RHS N80A-B) when newly opened, lighter violet (RHS N80B-C) when fully opened with darker violet (RHS N80A) mid-vein, ages to light blue violet (RHS 76B) with tones of violet (RHS N80D), veins on upper side moderately conspicuous, lower side violet (RHS N80C-D)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 7A-B) with violet (RHS N80A) at transition to corolla lobes, weak to moderately conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'KLECA09208' originated from a controlled pollination between the proprietary seedlings 'CA 06 0322' and 'W 220' conducted during the summer of 2006 in Stuttgart, Germany. Four seedlings from the resultant progeny were selected based on criteria for plant growth habit, double flower form and flower colour. The seedlings were evaluated in greenhouse trials in Stuttgart, Germany and assessed for early flowering and growth habit. Outdoor performance trials were conducted to assess double flower stability, continuous flowering and tolerance to weather and disease. The selected seedling was named 'KLECA09208'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'KLECA09208' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 12, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'KLECA09208'

	'KLECA09208'	**'KLECA07162'***
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)		
upper side - newly opened	N80A-B	83B with 83A mid-vein
upper side - fully opened	N80B-C with N80A mid-vein	N82A with 83A mid-vein & veins
lower side	N80C-D	N78B with veins and tones of 79B

*reference variety

Calibrachoa: ‘KLECA09208’ (left) with reference variety ‘KLECA07162’ (right)

Calibrachoa: ‘KLECA09208’ (left) with reference variety ‘KLECA07162’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunbelao'**
Trade name: Million Bells Mounding Blue
Application number: 10-6852
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunbelrikubu' (Million Bells Trailing Blue '09) and 'USCALI51' (Superbells Blue)

Summary: *The plant of 'Sunbelao' is taller than the plant of 'Sunbelrikubu'. The leaf blade of 'Sunbelao' is wider than the leaf blade of 'USCALI51'. The pedicel of 'Sunbelao' is shorter than the pedicel of 'Sunbelrikubu'. The flower of 'Sunbelao' has weak lobing while the flower of 'Sunbelrikubu' has medium to strong lobing and the flower of 'USCALI51' has medium lobing. The upper and lower side of the corolla of 'Sunbelao' differ slightly in colour from the corollas of the reference varieties.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit

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

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, weak degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: truncate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side violet (RHS N81A) when newly opened, lighter violet (RHS N81B-C) when fully opened with veins and tones of darker violet (RHS N81A), brown purple (RHS N77A) mid-vein and zone at transition to corolla tube, moderately conspicuous veins, lower side violet (RHS N81B-C)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 12A) with violet (RHS 77A) at transition to corolla, medium to strongly conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunbelao' originated from a controlled pollination, made from April to November, 2006, at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. The female parent was a proprietary calibrachoa variety designated '265-7' and the male parent was a proprietary calibrachoa variety designated '272-1'. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in September 2007, in a controlled environment at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a pot trial from April to September 2008. The new variety of calibrachoa was found to be distinguishable from any other varieties and was named 'Sunbelao'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunbelao' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 12, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 4, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunbelao'

	'Sunbelao'	**'Sunbelrikubu'***	**'USCALI51'***
Plant height (cm)			
mean	22.2	15.1	23.9
std. deviation	1.15	0.99	3.55
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	1.1	0.9	0.6
std. deviation	0.16	0.12	0.11
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	1.4	2.3	1.3
std. deviation	0.33	0.45	0.40

Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)			
upper side - newly opened	N81A	N87A	N82A
upper side - fully opened	N81B-C	N87B	N82A
lower side	N81B-C	N80D	77C

*reference varieties

Calibrachoa: 'Sunbelao' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunbelrikubu' (centre) and 'USCALI51' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'Sunbelao' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunbelrikubu' (centre) and 'USCALI51' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Suncalpi'**
Trade name: Million Bells Bouquet Brilliant Pink
Application number: 10-6855
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelrikupi' (Million Bells Trailing Magenta)

Summary: *The plant of 'Suncalpi' has an upright growth habit while the plant of 'Sunbelrikupi' has a creeping growth habit. The plant of 'Suncalpi' is taller than the plant of 'Sunbelrikupi'. When fully open, the upper side of the corolla is blue pink for 'Suncalpi' while it is purple for 'Sunbelrikupi'. The inner side of the corolla tube is yellow for 'Suncalpi' with a dark purple red transition area while the corolla tube of 'Sunbelrikupi' is yellow. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube are moderately conspicuous for 'Suncalpi' while they are strong for 'Sunbelrikupi'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit

LEAF BLADE: narrow acute apex, no variegation, upper side light to medium green

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, medium degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: rounded to truncate apex, one colour on upper side, upper side purple (RHS 67A) when newly opened with dark purple red (RHS 59B) mid-vein, blue pink (RHS 67B) with dark purple red (RHS 59B) mid-vein when fully opened, moderately conspicuous veins on upper side, lower side blue pink (RHS N66D)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 9B) with dark purple red (RHS 60B) at transition to corolla lobes, moderately conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Suncalpi' originated from a controlled pollination, made from April to November, 2006, at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. The female parent was a proprietary calibrachoa variety designated 'P9' and the male parent was a proprietary calibrachoa variety designated '313-5'. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in September 2007, in a controlled environment at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a pot trial from April to September 2008. The new variety of calibrachoa was found to be distinguishable from any other varieties and was named 'Suncalpi'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Suncalpi' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 11, 2011. Each basket contained 4 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 30, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Suncalpi'

	'Suncalpi'	**'Sunbelrikupi'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	19.8	14.2
std. deviation	1.04	1.10
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)		
upper side - newly opened	67A, with 59B mid-vein	N74A, with 59A mid-vein
upper side - fully opened	67B, with 59B mid-vein	N74B, with 59A mid-vein
Colour of corolla tube (RHS)		
inner side	9B, 60B at transition to corolla	9A-B

*reference variety

Calibrachoa: 'Suncalpi' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelrikupi' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'Suncalpi' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelrikupi' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'USCAL66501'**
Trade name: Superbells Coralberry Punch
Application number: 10-6869
Application date: 2010/02/25
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: 'USCALI214-1' (Superbells Coral) and 'USCAL68604' (Superbells Blackberry Punch)

Summary: *The plants of 'USCAL66501' are shorter than the plants of 'USCALI214-1'. The pedicel of 'USCAL66501' is shorter than the pedicel of 'USCALI214-1'. The flower of 'USCAL66501' is smaller in diameter than the flower of 'USCAL68604'. The upper side of the corolla lobe of 'USCAL66501' is light red pink with dark purple red and black secondary colour while the upper side of the corolla lobe of 'USCALI214-1' is red pink with no secondary colour and the corolla lobe of 'USCAL68604' is purple with black secondary colour. The apex of the corolla lobe is rounded for 'USCAL66501' while it is emarginated for 'USCAL68604'. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube are weak to moderately conspicuous for 'USCAL66501' while they are strong for 'USCAL68604'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit

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

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, medium degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: rounded apex, two colours on upper side, upper side light red pink (RHS 37C) with tones of orange pink (RHS 37A) and light red pink (RHS 38A), secondary colour dark purple red (RHS 46A) with black (RHS N186A) at transition to corolla tube, moderately conspicuous veins on upper side, lower side light red pink (RHS 39C) with dark pink red (RHS 51B) towards mid-veins
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 7A) with black (RHS N186A) at transition to corolla, weak to moderately conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'USCAL66501' originated from a controlled cross conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on May 7, 2007. The female parent was a proprietary seedling with coral pink flowers with a small eye, designated CJ07-56, and the male parent was a proprietary seedling with peach coloured flowers with a large eye, designated CJ07-57. The new calibrachoa was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on May 21, 2008 in Bonsall, California, USA. The variety was selected based on criteria for excellent plant habit and novel flower and eye colour. 'USCAL66501' was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on May 23, 2008 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USCAL66501' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 11, 2011 and cut back on July 5, 2011. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 2, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USCAL66501'

	'USCAL66501'	**'USCALI214-1'***	**'USCAL68604'***
Plant height (cm)			
mean	16.8	21.9	18.0
std. deviation	1.15	2.24	0.70
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	1.1	2.0	1.3
std. deviation	0.18	0.18	0.20

Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	2.5	2.5	3.0
std. deviation	0.21	0.20	0.28
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)			
upper side - main	37C with tones & veins of 37A and 38A	52B-C with tones & veins of 41B-C and 46A	67A
upper side - secondary	46A with N186A	N/A	203C with N186A
lower side	39C with 51B	50C-D	186B-C

*reference varieties

Calibrachoa: 'USCAL66501' (left) with reference varieties 'USCALI214-1' (centre) and 'USCAL68604' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'USCAL66501' (left) with reference varieties 'USCALI214-1' (centre) and 'USCAL68604' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'USCAL66501' (left) with reference varieties 'USCALI214-1' (centre) and 'USCAL68604' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'USCAL68604'**
Trade name: Superbells Blackberry Punch
Application number: 10-6870
Application date: 2010/02/25
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: 'Sunbel Kopachipi' (Million Bells Cherry Pink) and 'USCAL66501' (Superbells Coralberry Punch)

Summary: *The plants of 'USCAL68604' are shorter than the plants of 'Sunbel Kopachipi'. The pedicel of 'USCAL68604' is shorter than the pedicel of 'Sunbel Kopachipi'. The flower of 'USCAL68604' is larger in diameter than the flowers of the reference varieties. The upper side of the corolla lobe of 'USCAL68604' is purple with black secondary colour while the corolla lobe of 'Sunbel Kopachipi' is purple red and the corolla of 'USCAL66501' is light red pink with dark purple red and black secondary colour. The lower side of the corolla is brown purple to blue pink for 'USCAL68604' while it is purple red for 'Sunbel Kopachipi' and light red pink for 'USCAL66501'. The apex of the corolla is emarginated for 'USCAL68604', cuspidate for 'Sunbel Kopachipi' and rounded for 'USCAL66501'. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tube are strongly conspicuous for 'USCAL68604' while they are moderately conspicuous for 'Sunbel Kopachipi' and weak to moderately conspicuous for 'USCAL66501'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit

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

SEPAL: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, weak to medium degree of lobing on corolla lobes
COROLLA LOBE: emarginated apex, two colours on upper side, upper side purple (RHS 67A) with black (RHS 203C and N186A) secondary colour at transition to corolla tube, weak to moderately conspicuous veins on upper side, lower side brown purple to blue pink (RHS 186B-C)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side yellow (RHS 6C) with strongly conspicuous veins.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'USCAL68604' originated from a controlled cross conducted in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on May 8, 2007. The female parent was a proprietary seedling with pink flowers with a black eye, designated C582-01B, and the male parent was a proprietary seedling with purple coloured flowers with a large black eye, designated CJ07-17. The new calibrachoa was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on May 21, 2008 in Bonsall, California, USA. The variety was selected based on criteria for novel flower and eye colour and flower form. 'USCAL68604' was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on July 23, 2008 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USCAL68604' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 30 cm hanging baskets on May 11, 2011 and cut back on July 5, 2011. Each basket contained 3 cuttings with a total of 5 baskets per variety. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 2, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USCAL68604'

	'USCAL68604'	'Sunbel Kopachipi'*	'USCAL66501'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	18.0	21.8	16.8
std. deviation	0.70	1.70	1.15
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	1.3	1.9	1.1
std. deviation	0.20	0.41	0.18

Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	3.0	2.3	2.5
std. deviation	0.28	0.17	0.21
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)			
upper side - main	67A	N66B with 45A veins	37C with tones & veins of 37A and 38A
upper side - secondary	203C with N186A	N/A	46A with N186A
lower side	186B-C	N57D	39C with 51B

*reference varieties

Calibrachoa: ‘USCAL68604’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Sunbel Kopachipi’ (centre) and ‘USCAL66501’ (right)

Calibrachoa: 'USCAL68604' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunbel Kopachipi' (centre) and 'USCAL66501' (right)

Calibrachoa: 'USCAL68604' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunbel Kopachipi' (centre) and 'USCAL66501' (right)

CAPE MALLOW
(Anisodontea)

Proposed denomination: **'Nuanilainp'**
Trade name: Slightly Strawberry
Application number: 10-6944
Application date: 2010/04/28
Applicant: Amerinova Properties L.L.C., Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Daniel Bede McDonald, Seven Hills, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Barely Boysenberry'

Summary: *The leaf blades of 'Nuanilainp' are smaller than those of 'Barely Boysenberry'. The flowers of 'Nuanilainp' have weak overlapping of petals while those of 'Barely Boysenberry' have strong overlapping. The colour of the upper and lower sides of the petals of 'Nuanilainp' differ in colour from those of 'Barely Boysenberry'. The petals of 'Nuanilainp' are narrower than those of 'Barely Boysenberry'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright to bushy growth habit, medium to dense branching
BRANCH: semi-upright attitude, green

LEAF BLADE: dark green on upper side, no variegation, ovate shape, truncate to cordate base, obtuse apex, lobing present, medium to strong degree of lobing
LEAF MARGIN: moderate undulation, dentate and crenate incisions, medium depth of incisions

PEDICEL: medium sized angle relative to peduncle
FLOWER: single type, weak degree of overlapping of petals, pink, medium size eye zone present, eye zone dark purple red (RHS 53A-B) with purple (RHS 61B) rays, early flowering
PETAL: retuse to truncate shape, one colour, blue pink (RHS N66D) on upper and lower sides, absent or very weak serration, absent or very weak undulation of margin, no fading of colour
STAMEN: column closest to white, indentical colour at base of column compared to main colour, medium red staminal pad
ANTHER: purple black before dehiscence, greyed white after dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Nuanilainp' originated from a controlled cross pollination conducted by the breeder, Daniel Bede McDonald, with NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., at the University of Sydney, Cobbitty in Camden, Australia, in September 2004. The cross was conducted between the female parent designated by X03.4.10 and the male parent designated by X03.4.7, both proprietary seedlings. A single plant from the resultant seedlings was selected in September 2005 in Cobbity, Australia, based on plant habit, floriferousness, flowering time, heat tolerance and flower colour. Asexual reproduction by cuttings was first conducted in October 2005 in Cobbitty, Australia.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Nuanilainp' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 14, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Nuanilainp'

	'Nuanilainp'	'Barely Boysenberry'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.0	6.2
std. deviation	0.33	0.45

Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	3.9	6.1
std. deviation	0.41	0.57
Colour of petals (RHS)		
upper side	N66D	73A
eye zone	53A-B with rays of 61B	60A-B with rays of 60D
lower side	N66D	73A
Petal width (cm)		
mean	1.8	2.5
std. deviation	0.22	0.05

*reference variety

Cape Mallow: 'Nuanilainp' (left) with reference variety 'Barely Boysenberry' (right)

Cape Mallow: 'Nuanilainp' (left) with reference variety 'Barely Boysenberry' (right)

Cape Mallow: 'Nuanilainp' (left) with reference variety 'Barely Boysenberry' (right)

CLEMATIS
(Clematis)

Proposed denomination: **'Evipo037'**
Trade name: Kingfisher
Application number: 08-6266
Application date: 2008/04/02
Applicant: Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Mogens Oleson and Raymond Evison, Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Mogens Oleson and Raymond Evison, Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark

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

Variety used for comparison: 'H.F. Young'

Summary: *The leaf blades of 'Evipo037' are longer and wider than those of 'H.F. Young'. Flowers of 'Evipo037' have a larger diameter with longer and wider sepals compared to 'H.F. Young'. 'Evipo037' differs from 'H.F. Young' in the colour of the upper and lower sides of the sepal.*

Description:
PLANT: climbing, medium vigour, dense pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: simple and ternate
TERMINAL LEAFLET: ovate, acuminate apex, rounded to cordate base, entire margin, two or three lobes per leaf blade, deep sinus between lobes, medium green on upper side, no variegation, absent to very weak rugosity

FLOWERS: solitary arrangement, outwards orientation, single flower type, rotate shape, flat cross section in lateral view, moderate fragrance, flowers on both previous and current year's growth, mid season flowering
SEPALS: six to eight, overlapping, ovate, concave to flat in cross section, flat curvature in longitudinal section, acute with mucronate tip at apex, type two base shape, upper side blue violet (RHS N88A) with dark violet (RHS 83A) tones, even colour distribution on upper side, lower side blue violet (RHS 90B-D) with light blue violet/white (RHS 92D/NN155C) central bar, very weak undulation on margin, no twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes
STAMEN: white filament, yellow anthers, yellowish white stigma, yellow-green style

Origin and Breeding: 'Evipo037' originated from a cross made in the spring of 1999 in Guernsey, England. The resulting seeds were germinated in January 2000 and were evaluated in the summer of that year. The objective of this hybridization was to create a new and distinct variety for commercial glasshouse and nursery culture. The variety was selected for its dark blue to purple flowers and suitability to container production.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Evipo037' were conducted during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 7 plants of the candidate variety and 6 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from bare-rooted plants grown in 4.4 litre containers and transplanted in the field in August 2009. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts of the candidate variety on July 6, 2011, and the reference variety on July 23, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Evipo037'

	'Evipo037'	'H.F. Young'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	7.5	5.5
std. deviation	0.58	0.63
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	4.8	2.5
std. deviation	0.28	0.29
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	11.3	8.5
std. deviation	0.41	0.67
Sepal length (cm)		
mean	5.2	4.0
std. deviation	0.47	0.40
Sepal width (cm)		
mean	3.7	2.2
std. deviation	0.48	0.27
Sepal colour (RHS)		
upper side	N88A with 83A tones	N88A and N87A along the central bar with N81A overtones at opening
lower side	90B-D with a central bar of 92D/NN155C	86C with N78A tones and a central bar of NN155C

*reference variety

Clematis: 'Evipo037' (left) with the reference variety 'H.F. Young' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Evipo039'**
Application number: 08-6267
Application date: 2008/04/02
Applicant: Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Miller Thomson Pouliot LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Mogens Oleson and Raymond Evison, Poulsen Roser A/S & Raymond J. Evison, Ltd., Fredensborg, Denmark

Variety used for comparison: 'Evipo038'

Summary: *The leaf blades of 'Evipo039' are narrower than those of 'Evipo038'. 'Evipo039' has double flowers while 'Evipo038' has single flowers. 'Evipo039' has purple petaloid staminodes while they are violet in 'Evipo038'.*

Description:
PLANT: climbing, medium vigour, dense pubescence on young shoot

LEAVES: simple and ternate
TERMINAL LEAFLET: ovate, acute and acuminate apex, rounded and cordate base, entire margin, two lobes per leaf blade when present, medium depth of sinus between lobes, medium green on upper side, no variegation, absent or weak rugosity

FLOWERS: solitary arrangement, outwards orientation, single flower type, rotate shape, flat cross section in lateral view, moderate fragrance, flowers on both previous and current year's growth, mid season flowering
SEPALS: six to eight, overlapping, ovate, concave to flat in cross section, flat curvature in longitudinal section, acute with mucronate tip at apex, type two base shape, upper side blue violet (RHS N88A) with dark violet (RHS 83A) tones, even colour distribution on upper side, lower side blue violet (RHS 90B-D) with light blue violet and white (RHS 92D and NN155C) central bar, very weak undulation on margin, no twisting along longitudinal axis, no petaloid staminodes
STAMEN: white filament, yellow anthers
STIGMA: yellowish white
STYLE: yellow-green

Origin and Breeding: 'Evipo039' originated from a naturally occurring mutation on a branch of 'Evipo038' in 2002, in Guernsey, England. The mutation was evaluated under controlled conditions and propagated from vegetative cuttings during the summer of 2002. The objective of this hybridization was to create a new and distinct variety for commercial glasshouse and nursery culture. The variety was selected for its profuse light purple flowers with distinct center, long flowering season, reliable flowering and propagation and suitability to container culture in nursery.

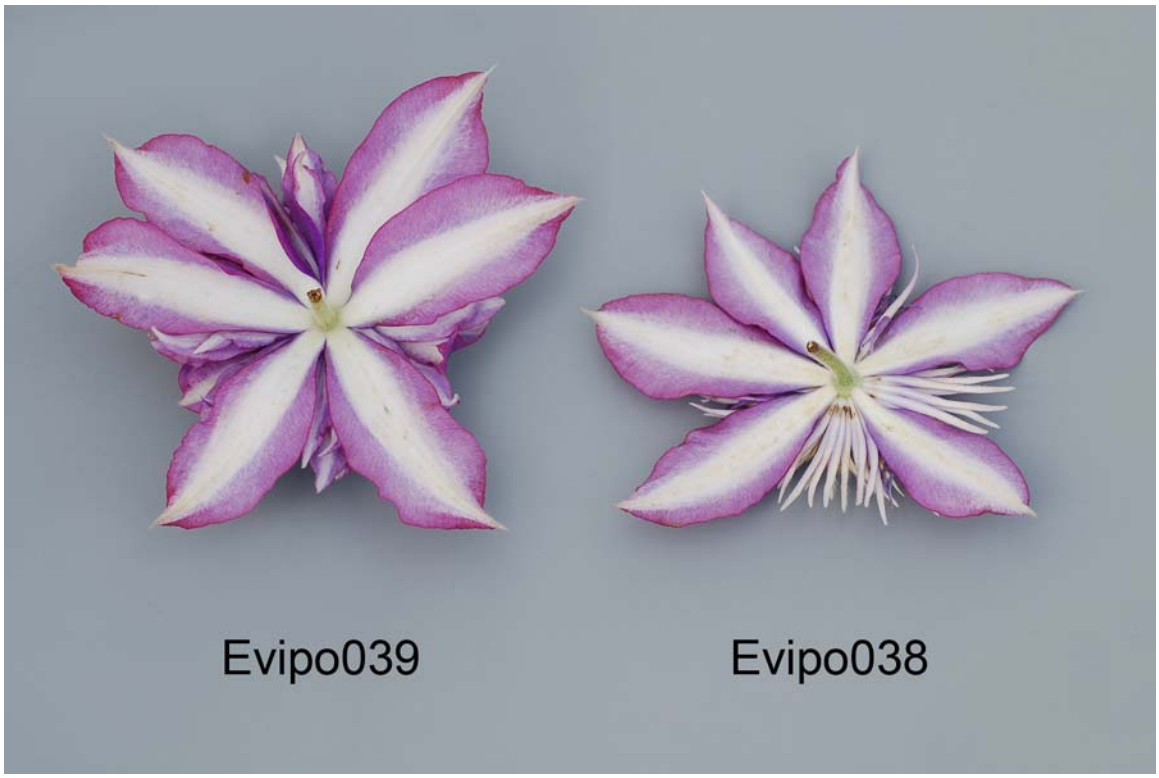
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Evipo039' were conducted during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 8 plants of the candidate variety and 5 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from bare-rooted plants grown in 4.4 litre containers and transplanted in the field in August 2009. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plant parts on July 28, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Evipo039'

	'Evipo039'	**'Evipo038'***
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.8	5.0
std. deviation	0.38	0.42

*reference variety

Clematis: 'Evipo039' (left) with the reference variety 'Evipo038' (right)



Clematis: 'Evipo039' (left) with the reference variety 'Evipo038' (right)

COLEUS
(Solenostemon scutellarioides)

Proposed denomination: **'Mos Amagren'**
Trade name: Mosaik Amazon Green
Application number: 10-6841
Application date: 2010/02/18
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Eric Giesen, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Andijk, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Stained Glassworks Oompah'

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'Mos Amagren' is wider than the leaf blade of 'Stained Glassworks Oompah'. The upper and lower side of the leaf blade of 'Mos Amagren' differs in colour from the leaf blade of 'Stained Glassworks Oompah'. The inflorescence of 'Mos Amagren' is shorter than the inflorescence of 'Stained Glassworks Oompah'. The upper lobes of the corolla are a lighter violet blue for 'Mos Amagren' than for 'Stained Glassworks Oompah'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching
STEM: medium green, strong anthocyanin colouration, absent to very sparse pubescence, thick, edge shaped in cross-section

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, simple type
LEAF BLADE: elliptic and ovate, acuminate apex, attenuate base, crenate and dentate margin, medium to deep margin incisions, variegation present
LEAF BLADE (upper side): medium to dense pubescence, blue pink (RHS 63C) at base, mid-vein area light yellow (RHS 10D) with occasional dark brown (RHS N200A) splotches, main colour dark green (RHS 143A), marginal area light yellow (RHS 10D) around margin of sinus and purple red (RHS 63A) along margin edge
LEAF BLADE (lower side): medium to dense pubescence, mid vein area light yellow (RHS 4D) with light yellow (RHS 12D) at transition to green sectors, marginal area brown green (more yellow than RHS 138B), margin edge dark brown (RHS N186C)
PETIOLE: strong anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: peduncle and rachis with strong, purple red anthocyanin colouration, medium floret density
COROLLA LOBES: medium length lower lobe, upper lobe violet blue (RHS 91A) with light violet blue (RHS 91C) at base.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Mos Amagren' originated from a cross made in January 2006 in Andijk, Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated CS06-11-2 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated CS06-14-5. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2006 in Andijk and in September 2006 a single plant from the progeny was selected, based on criteria for leaf colour, leaf pattern and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Mos Amagren' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate variety and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 15, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Mos Amagren'

	'Mos Amagren'	'Stained Glassworks Oompah'*
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	6.3	5.0
std. deviation	0.41	0.76
Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)		
base	63C	8C-D and 53D with tones of 51C
mid-vein area	10D	N186A (greener than) and 53D with tones of 51C
main colour	143A (darker and duller than)	137B
margin sinus	10D, 63A on edge	53B-C and N186A (more green than)
Colour of lower side of leaf blade (RHS)		
mid-vein area	4D and 12D	11B-C
margin	138B (more yellow than), N186C on edge	137B (more grey than)
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	3.0	4.5
std. deviation	0.41	0.98
Inflorescence length (cm)		
mean	17.8	24.7
std. deviation	3.17	2.55
Colour of upper flower lobes (RHS)		
upper side	91A with 91C at base	93B with 92C at base

*reference variety

Coleus: 'Mos Amagren' (left) with reference variety 'Stained Glassworks Oompah' (right)

Coleus: 'Mos Amagren' (left) with reference variety 'Stained Glassworks Oompah' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'Mos Lavred'**
Trade name:	Mosaik Lava Red
Application number:	10-6843
Application date:	2010/02/18
Applicant:	Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Eric Giesen, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Andijk, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Stained Glassworks Oompah'

Summary: *The stem of 'Mos Lavred' is medium green in colour while the stem of 'Stained Glassworks Oompah' is light green. The stem of 'Mos Lavred' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Stained Glassworks Oompah' has medium to strong anthocyanin located mainly at the nodes. The lower side of the leaf blade of 'Mos Lavred' is green and light yellow while the lower side of the leaf blade of 'Stained Glassworks Oompah' is green and light yellow with splotches of dark purple red. The peduncle and rachis of the inflorescence of 'Mos Lavred' has no anthocyanin colouration while the peduncle and rachis of 'Stained Glassworks Oompah' has strong anthocyanin. The upper corolla lobe is a lighter violet blue for 'Mos Lavred' than for 'Stained Glassworks Oompah'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, many branches
STEM: medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence, thick, edge shaped in cross-section

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, simple type
LEAF BLADE: elliptic, acuminate apex, cuneate base, crenate margin, deep margin incisions, variegation present
LEAF BLADE (upper side): sparse pubescence, light yellow (RHS 8B-C) along margin at base, mid-vein area dark pink red (RHS 51A-B), main colour greenish black (more green than RHS N186A), marginal area brown green (RHS 137B) with dark pink red (RHS 53D) and greenish black (more green than RHS N186A) around sinus of margin dentations

LEAF BLADE (lower side), sparse to medium pubescence, mid vein area light yellow (RHS 11B-C), marginal area brown green (more grey than RHS 137B)
PETIOLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: peduncle and rachis medium green with absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium floret density
COROLLA LOBES: medium length lower lobe, upper lobe violet blue (RHS 92A) with light violet blue (RHS 92C) at base.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Mos Lavred' originated from a cross made in January 2006 in Andijk, Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated CS06-1-1 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated CS06-4-1. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2006 in Andijk and in September 2006 a single plant from the progeny was selected, based on criteria for leaf colour, plant growth and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Mos Lavred' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate variety and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 15, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Mos Lavred'

	'Mos Lavred'	'Stained Glassworks Oompah'*
Colour of upper flower lobes (RHS)		
upper side	92A with 92C at base	93B with 92C at base

*reference variety

Coleus: 'Mos Lavred' (left) with reference variety 'Stained Glassworks Oompah' (right)

Coleus: ‘Mos Lavred’ (left) with reference variety ‘Stained Glassworks Oompah’ (right)

Coleus: ‘Mos Lavred’ (left) with reference variety ‘Stained Glassworks Oompah’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Mos Thimint'**
Trade name: Mosaik Thin Mint
Application number: 10-6845
Application date: 2010/02/18
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Eric Giesen, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Andijk, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Balaublach' (Aurora Black Cherry) and 'Balaupea' (Aurora Peach)

Summary: *The plants of 'Mos Thimint' are taller and wider than the plants of the reference varieties. The leaf blade of 'Mos Thimint' is longer and wider than the leaf blades of the reference varieties. The main colour on the upper side of the leaf blade of 'Mos Thimint' is a darker reddish brown compared to the main colour of the reference varieties. The lower side of the leaf blade is brown green for 'Mos Thimint' while the lower side of the leaf blade of 'Balaublach' is brown green with light yellow mid and secondary veins and dark purple red to purple speckles.*

Description:
PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, medium to high degree of branching
STEM: medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium to thick, edge shaped in cross-section

LEAF: opposite arrangement along stem, simple type
LEAF BLADE: elliptic and rhomboidal, acuminate apex, cuneate base, crenate and dentate margin, margin incisions medium in depth, variegation present
LEAF BLADE (upper side): sparse to medium pubescence, mid rib and secondary veins dark brown to dark purple red (RHS N186C-D), main colour dark reddish brown (redder than RHS 200A) with splotches of red pink (RHS 50C), margin brown green (RHS 137B) with tones of dark green (RHS 144A)
LEAF BLADE (lower side): medium pubescence, brown green (greyer than RHS 138B)
PETIOLE: very weak anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Mos Thimint' originated from a cross made in January 2006 in Andijk, Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated CS06-29-7 and the male parent was a proprietary seedling designated CS06-4-1. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in July 2006 in Andijk and in September 2006 a single plant from the progeny was selected, based on criteria for leaf colour and pattern, plant growth and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Mos Thimint' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate variety and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 15, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Mos Thimint'

	'Mos Thimint'	'Balaublach'*	'Balaupea'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	35.9	19.1	15.3
std. deviation	2.61	1.32	1.60
Plant width (cm)			
mean	49.0	38.5	31.9
std. deviation	2.42	3.43	2.27
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	7.2	5.2	5.6
std. deviation	0.61	0.61	0.67
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	3.8	2.4	1.6
std. deviation	0.24	0.28	0.61

Colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)			
midrib and secondary veins	N186C-D	60D	N186C-D
main colour	200A (redder than) with splotches of 50C	base 10B, mid region 200A-N199A, 60B around veins	N199A, splotches of 32D and 41D at base
margin	137B with tones of 144A	144A (more green than)	144A (more green than)
Colour of lower side of leaf blade (RHS)			
main	138B (greyer than)	138B (greyer than), 10D veins, 59B-C speckles	138B (greyer than)

*reference varieties

Coleus: ‘Mos Thimint’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Balaublach’ (centre) and ‘Balaupea’ (right)

Coleus: ‘Mos Thimint’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Balaublach’ (centre) and ‘Balaupea’ (right)

CONEFLOWER
(Echinacea purpurea)

Proposed denomination: **'Hot Papaya'**
Application number: 09-6632
Application date: 2008/12/04 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Arie Blom, Vleuten, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Pink Double Delight'

Summary: *The plants of 'Hot Papaya' are taller in height than those of 'Pink Double Delight'. The leaf blades of 'Hot Papaya' are longer and wider than those of 'Pink Double Delight'. The flowers of 'Hot Papaya' have a larger diameter than those of 'Pink Double Delight'. The flowers of 'Hot Papaya' have a wider anemone than those of 'Pink Double Delight'. The ray florets of 'Hot Papaya' are longer than those of 'Pink Double Delight'. 'Hot Papaya' is red on the upper side of the ray florets while 'Pink Double Delight' is blue pink. 'Hot Papaya' is brown purple on the lower side of the ray florets while 'Pink Double Delight' is blue pink with purple red streaks.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit, basal branches with lateral branching
STEM: thick, round shape, light green, sparse pubescence, medium to strong anthocyanin
LEAF BLADE: alternate arrangement, lanceolate, acuminate apex, attenuate base, serrate margin, weak to medium undulation of margin, medium green on upper side, medium pubescence, no glossiness, absent or very weak anthocyanin on upper side, petiole present
PEDUNCLE: absent waviness
CALYX: light green, reflexed sepals
FLOWER: anemone type
RAY FLORET: downward longitudinal attitude, reflexing at tip, dentate apex, orange red (RHS N25A-C) when newly opened on upper side, red (RHS 42A) with red tones (RHS 34A) on upper side, brown purple (RHS 184D) on lower side

Origin and Breeding: 'Hot Papaya' is a product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder, Arie Blom, in The Netherlands. It originated from a cross made in 2005 in Vleuten, The Netherlands, between the female propriety seedling 'EC 512-17' and pollen from unknown male parent. 'Hot Papaya' was selected by the breeder in Zuidwolde, The Netherlands, in July 2007. The selection criteria included good branching, stem strength, leaf characteristics, flower form and colour.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Hot Papaya' were conducted during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 12 plants of the candidate variety and 10 plants of the reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings planted in 1 gallon containers on May 31, 2010, and transplanted to the field in September 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of the candidate variety on July 7, 2011, and the reference variety on July 14, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Hot Papaya'

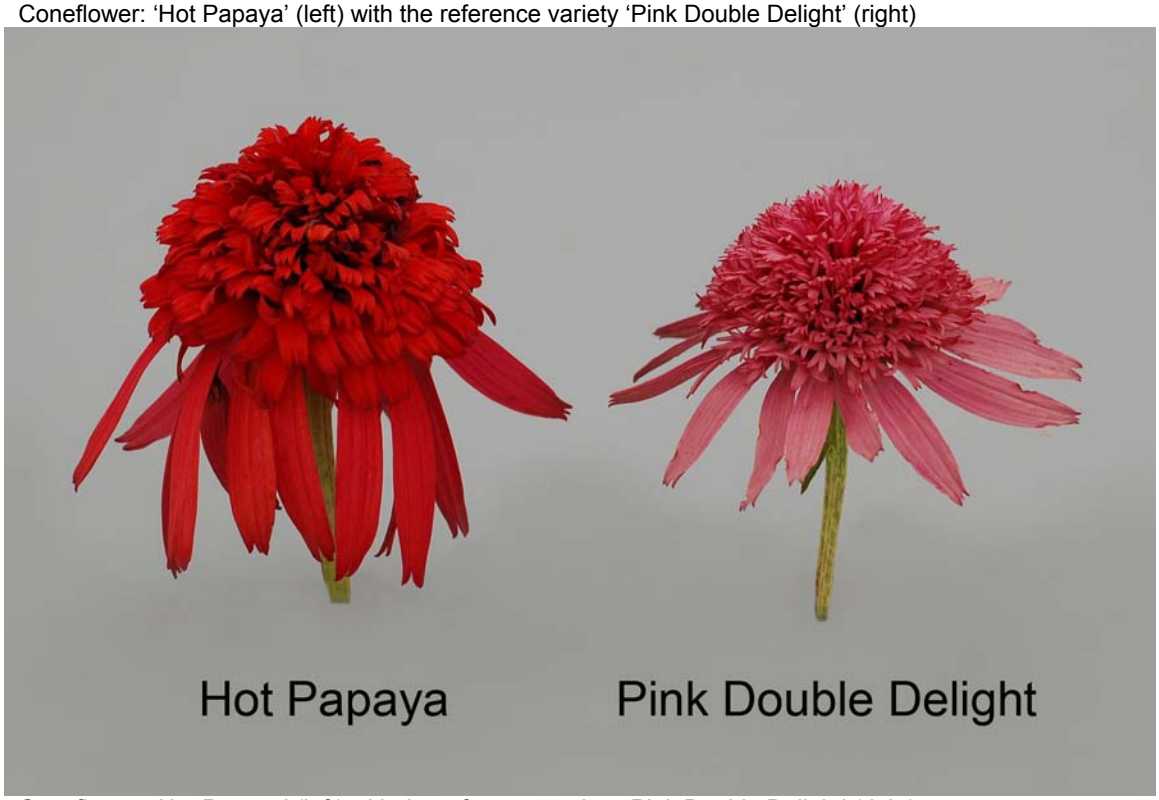
	'Hot Papaya'	'Pink Double Delight'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	80.0	57.6
std. deviation	6.18	2.68
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	15.1	9.5
std. deviation	1.27	0.56
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	4.8	2.7
std. deviation	0.67	0.32

Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	8.6	7.5
std. deviation	0.34	0.45
Flower anemone width (cm)		
mean	5.9	4.2
std. deviation	0.37	0.36
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	5.5	3.1
std. deviation	0.39	0.35
Ray floret width (cm)		
mean	1.1	0.9
std. deviation	0.08	0.11
Ray floret colour (RHS)		
upper side	42A with 34A tones	62B with 63B-C streaks
lower side	184D	63C-D with 59D streaks

*reference variety

Coneflower: ‘Hot Papaya’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Pink Double Delight’ (right)

Coneflower: 'Hot Papaya' (left) with the reference variety 'Pink Double Delight' (right)



Coneflower: 'Hot Papaya' (left) with the reference variety 'Pink Double Delight' (right)

CRANBERRY
(Vaccinium macrocarpon)

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

Varieties used for comparison: 'Pilgrim' and 'Stevens'

Summary: *'CNJ97-105-4' has strong shoot vigour while it is moderate in the reference varieties. The leaf of 'CNJ97-105-4' is longer and wider than in 'Pilgrim'. 'CNJ97-105-4' has a round fruit shape while it is ovate in 'Stevens'. The fruit width of 'CNJ97-105-4' is wider than in 'Stevens'. 'CNJ97-105-4' has weak glaucosity of the fruit while it is medium for 'Pilgrim'. The fruit weight of 'CNJ97-105-4' is heavier than in 'Stevens'.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-erect attitude, strong shoot vigour, medium flowering period

LEAF: oval, obtuse apex, truncate base, entire margin, leathery texture

FRUIT: round in longitudinal cross section, medium to large size, weak glaucosity, strong colour intensity, mid season maturity

Origin and Breeding: 'CNJ97-105-4' resulted from the cross made in 1997 at Rutgers University, Chatsworth, New Jersey with 'LeMunyon' as the seed parent and selection '#35' as the pollen parent. A single plant was selected in 1999 based on the following selection criteria: yield, fruit rot susceptibility, scald, stolon and upright vigour, total anthocyanin content of the fruit, soluble solids (Brix) of the fruit and titratable acidity of the fruit.

Tests and Trials: Trials were conducted at the Mayberry Cranberry Co. Farm, Richmond, British Columbia in 2009 and 2010. Plots/mats consisted of 24 plants in a 4.3 ft. x 4.3 ft. area. Plots were spaced 0.2 meters apart. There were 3 replicates arranged in a RCB design.

Comparison table for 'CNJ97-105-4'

	'CNJ97-105-4'	'Pilgrim'*	'Stevens'*
Leaf length (mm)			
mean (LSD=0.52)	8.8	9.6	9.3
std. deviation	1.0	0.5	0.6
Leaf width (mm)			
mean (LSD=0.29)	3.8	3.3	4.0
std. deviation	0.7	0.5	0.5
Fruit width (mm)			
mean (LSD=0.80)	17.4	17.3	16.1
std. deviation	1.6	1.8	1.3
Fruit weight (gm/berry)			
mean (LSD=0.23)	2.1	1.9	1.7
std. deviation	0.4	0.5	0.3

*reference varieties

Cranberry: ‘CNJ97-105-4’ (centre) with reference varieties ‘Pilgrim’ (left) and ‘Stevens’ (right)

EUPHORBIA
(Euphorbia hypericifolia)

Proposed denomination: **'SYEP231'**
Trade name: Euphoric White
Application number: 10-6945
Application date: 2010/04/28
Applicant: Floreta Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Inneuphdia' (Diamond Frost)

Summary: *The plants of 'SYEP231' are shorter than those of 'Inneuphdia'. The plants of 'SYEP231' have dense floriferousness while those of 'Inneuphdia' have medium floriferousness. The stems of 'SYEP231' are medium green while those of 'Inneuphdia' are light green. The base and nodes of the stems of 'SYEP231' have anthocyanin colouration ranging from strong to very strong while those of 'Inneuphdia' have anthocyanin colouration ranging from medium to strong. The upper internodes of the stems of 'SYEP231' have anthocyanin colouration ranging from weak to medium while those of 'Inneuphdia' have anthocyanin colouration ranging from absent or very weak to weak. The upper side of the leaf blades of 'SYEP231' have absent or very sparse pubescence while those of 'Inneuphdia' have sparse pubescence. The lower side of the leaf blades of 'SYEP231' have sparse pubescence while those of 'Inneuphdia' have medium pubescence.*

Description:
PLANT: vegetatively propagated, annual, upright bushy growth habit, dense branching, dense floriferousness
STEM: medium green, anthocyanin colouration at the base and nodes ranging from strong to very strong, anthocyanin colouration at the upper internodes ranging from weak to medium, absent or very weak glaucosity, weak pubescence, thin, smooth

LEAF: opposite arrangement, simple
LEAF BLADE: elliptic, acute apex, cuneate base, entire margin, absent or very sparse pubescence on upper side, sparse pubescence on lower side, absent glaucosity, medium green on upper side, light green on lower side
PETIOLE: present, length ranging from short to medium

BRACT: oblanceolate, white (RHS NN155C)

Origin and Breeding: 'SYEP231' originated from a cross conducted in October 2007 between the female parent *Chamaesyce hypericifolia* designated '07-001', a proprietary seedling with white flowers, and the male parent variety 'Inneuphdia'. The new variety was developed by the breeder Dr. Kerry Bunker, as part of a controlled breeding program conducted in Queensland, Australia. The resultant seed from the cross was sown in a greenhouse in January 2008. In September 2008, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour and plant habit.

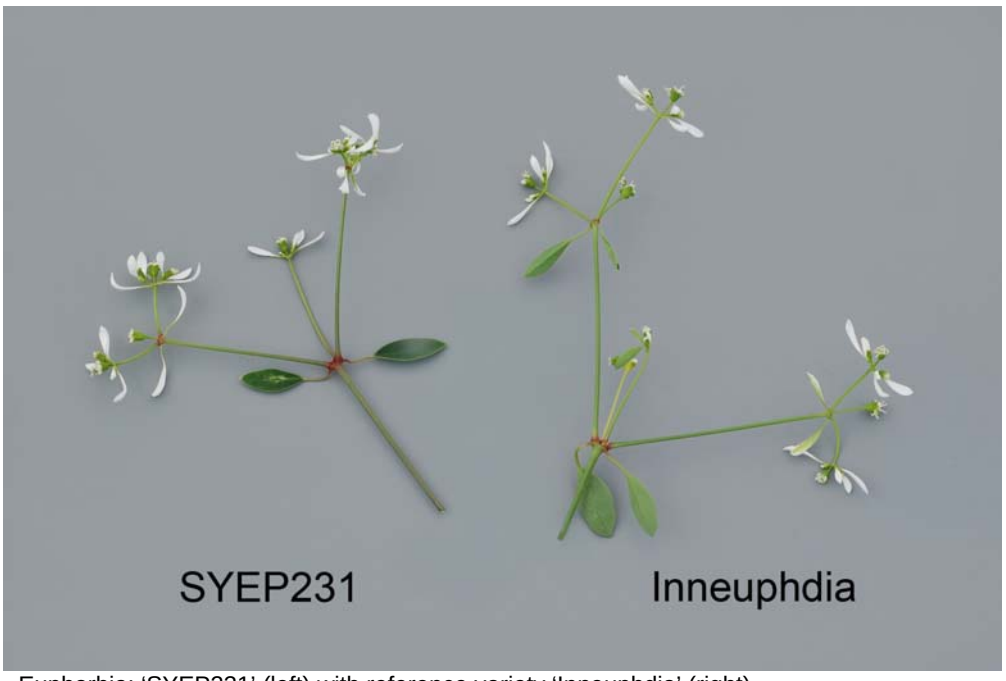
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'SYEP231' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 29, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 6, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SYEP231'

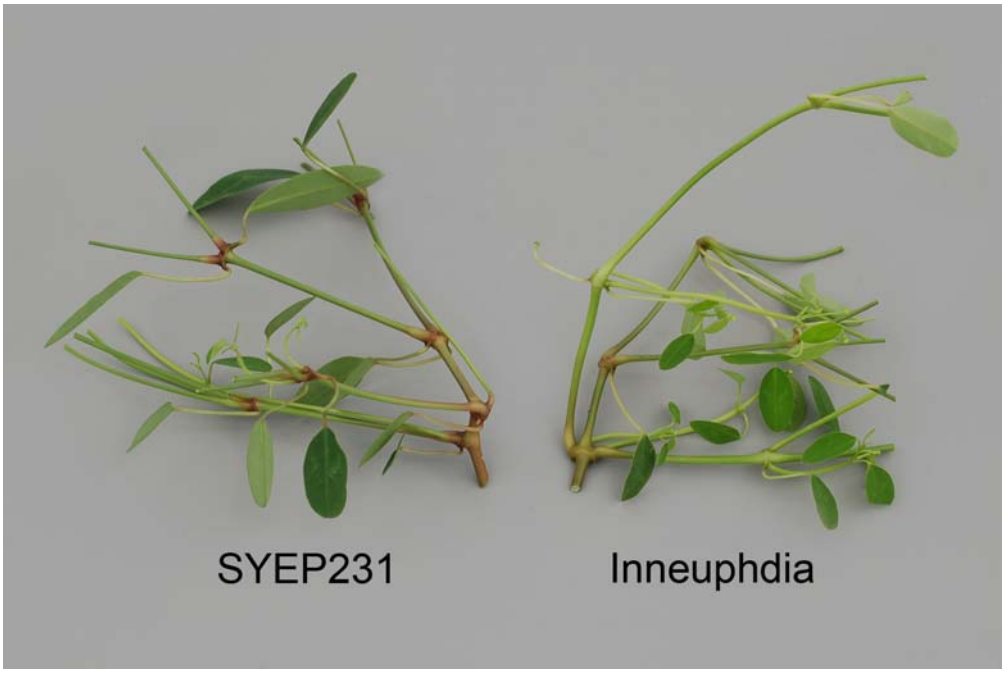
	'SYEP231'	'Inneuphdia'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	22.0	25.3
std. deviation	1.26	1.34

*reference variety

Euphorbia: 'SYEP231' (left) with reference variety 'Inneuphdia' (right)



Euphorbia: 'SYEP231' (left) with reference variety 'Inneuphdia' (right)



Euphorbia: 'SYEP231' (left) with reference variety 'Inneuphdia' (right)

GAILLARDIA
(Gaillardia x grandiflora)

Proposed denomination: **'Bellini'**
Application number: 09-6718
Application date: 2009/08/14
Applicant: Deborah Horcoff, Maple Ridge, British Columbia
Breeder: Deborah Horcoff, Maple Ridge, British Columbia

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: 'Tokajer' and 'Burgundy'

Summary: *The peduncles of 'Bellini' have absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration while those of 'Tokajer' have weak anthocyanin colouration and those of 'Burgundy' have medium anthocyanin colouration. The flower heads of 'Bellini' have a smaller diameter than those of 'Burgundy'. The flower heads of 'Bellini' have more ray florets than those of 'Burgundy'. The ray florets of 'Bellini' are short and narrow while those of 'Tokajer' are of a medium length and width; and those of 'Burgundy' are long and broad. The inner side of the ray florets of 'Bellini' are light yellow brown with red at the base while those of 'Tokajer' are red with yellow orange at the tip and those of 'Burgundy' are dark purple red. The outer side of the ray florets of 'Bellini' are yellow orange while those of 'Tokajer' are orange and those of 'Burgundy' are dark pink red.*

Description:
PLANT: vegetatively propagated, perennial, upright-bushy and spreading growth habit, medium degree of branching
STEM: light green, medium pubescence, smooth and striate shape

LEAF: alternate arrangement, simple type
LEAF BLADE: oblanceolate, acuminate apex, cuneate base, entire margin near apex to incised margin towards base, medium green on upper side, no variegation, no petiole

FLOWERING: almost continuous, early to mid-season, long flowering period
PEDUNCLE: present, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration
SEPAL: acuminate apex, medium pubescence on upper side, brown green (RHS 137C) on upper side
FLOWER: head type inflorescence, terminal position, erect attitude, many florets
RAY FLORET: short, narrow, straight longitudinal axis of majority, spatulate, acute apex, pubescence present on outer side, light yellow brown (RHS 163B) with red (RHS 41A) at base on inner side, yellow orange (RHS 19A) on outer side
DISC: present

Origin and Breeding: 'Bellini' originated as a chance seedling of the Gaillardia variety 'Burgundy'. The variety 'Bellini' was field grown from self-sown 'Burgundy' seed and discovered in July 2008, at Maple Ridge, British Columbia, Canada. Propagation was conducted through asexual reproduction using root division and softwood cuttings. The selection of 'Bellini' was based on distinctive flower colour and smaller flower size compared to the parent variety.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bellini' were conducted in Maple Ridge, British Columbia, Canada in the summer of 2011. The outdoor trail consisted of 15 plants of each variety planted in the ground and spaced 0.15 metres apart. Measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bellini'

	'Bellini'	'Tokajer'*	'Burgundy'*
Flower head diameter (cm)			
mean	6	7	8
std. deviation	0.8	0.6	0.8
Number of ray florets			
mean	22	20	15
std. deviation	3	1.3	3
Colour of ray floret (RHS)			
main-inner side	163B	42B	46A
secondary-inner side	41A	15C	N/A
main-outer side	19A	29B	48A

*reference varieties

Gaillardia: 'Bellini' (left) with reference varieties 'Tokajer' (centre) and 'Burgundy' (right)

GRAPEVINE
(Vitis vinifera)

Proposed denomination: **'La Crescent'**
Application number: 04-4026
Application date: 2004/02/11
Applicant: Regents of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: James J. Luby, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
Peter Hemstad, University of Minnesota, Excelsior, Minnesota, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Seyval Blanc'

Summary: *The mature leaf of 'La Crescent' is a medium green colour while it is dark green for 'Seyval Blanc'. 'La Crescent' has a more open petiole sinus than 'Seyval Blanc'. The petiole of 'La Crescent' is medium length while it is short in 'Seyval Blanc'. 'La Crescent' has a loose to medium density fruit cluster while it is a dense to very dense fruit cluster for 'Seyval Blanc'. The berry number per cluster for 'La Crescent' is few while it is medium for 'Seyval Blanc'. 'La Crescent' has a very short to short berry while they are short to medium in length for 'Seyval Blanc'. The berry of 'La Crescent' is a yellow-amber colour with a medium bloom while it is a green-yellow colour with a weak bloom in 'Seyval Blanc'. 'La Crescent' matures earlier than 'Seyval Blanc'. The winter hardiness of 'La Crescent' is better than in 'Seyval Blanc'.*

Description:
YOUNG SHOOT TIP: opened tip with small leaves clearly seperate, very weak to weak anthocyanin in stripes, none or very sparse prostrate or erect hairs present
SHOOT: dorsal and ventral side of internodes and nodes are green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of buds, erect to semi-erect attitude
WOODY SHOOTS: circular to elliptic in cross section, striate surface, yellowish brown, no lenticels, absent or very sparse erect hairs on nodes and internodes
TENDRILS: discontinuous, short

YOUNG LEAF: green upper side, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse erect hairs between the veins, very sparse to sparse prostrate and erect hairs on main veins
MATURE LEAF: medium length, pentagonal to circular, 3 lobes, medium green upper side, flat to striate in profile, very weak to weak blistering on upper side, no undulation of leaf blade near the petiole, short to medium length teeth compared to their width at the base, rectilinear to convex shaped teeth, very open to opened petiole sinus, u-shaped base of petiole sinus, upper leaf sinuses open, v-shaped upper leaf sinuses, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration of the main veins on upper and lower sides, very sparse to sparse prostrate hairs between the veins and on the main veins on lower side, very sparse to sparse erect hairs on the main veins on the upper side, sparse erect hairs between the veins on the lower side, very sparse to sparse erect hairs on main veins on the lower side, medium length petiole, none or very sparse prostrate and erect hairs on petiole

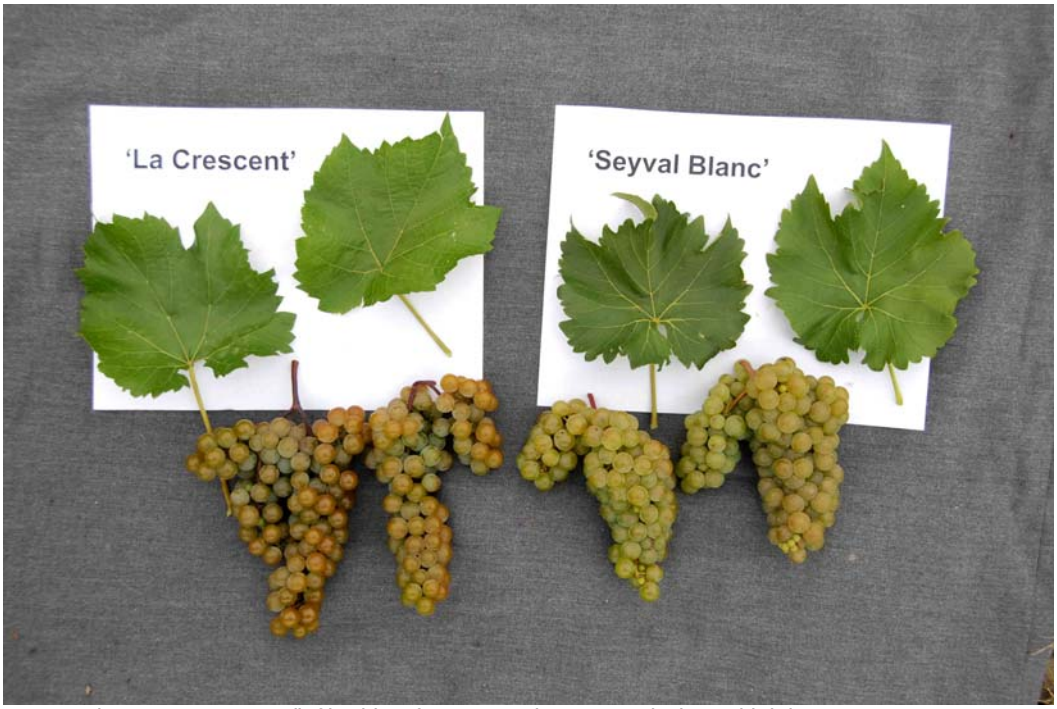
FLOWER: hermaphrodite

FRUIT CLUSTER: medium length, loose to medium density, very low to low weight, small number of berries, medium length peduncle, weak to medium ignification of peduncle
BERRY: very short to short, very low to low weight, uniform size, roundish, circular in cross-section, uniform yellow-amber skin colour, medium bloom, thin skin, clear flesh, juicy, neutral flavour, medium firmness of flesh, very short pedicel, easy seperation from pedicel, seed hilum colour visible, seeds present

AGRONOMY: early to medium ripening, hardy winter survival, high sugar content of berry, very high total acid content of berry

Origin and Breeding: 'La Crescent' arose from a controlled cross as part of a grape breeding program at the University of Minnesota Horticultural Research Centre in Carver County, Minnesota. The cross occurred in 1988 between 'St. Pepin' and the unnamed selection 'E.S. 6-8-25', where 'E.S. 6-8-25' is the result of a *V. riparia* X 'Muscat Hamburg' cross. The initial seedling of 'La Crescent' was selected in 1992 based on the selection criteria: well-branched habit, large flowers, flowering under short days, vigor and reliable cutting propagation and cutting stability. Observations occurred thru 2002.

Tests and Trials: The test and trials of 'La Crescent' were conducted in production vineyards in St. Paul d'Abbotsford, Quebec in 2010 and 2011. Plants were grown in 100 meter rows with spacing within the row of 1.2 meters and spacing between the rows of 2.5 meters.



Grapevine: 'La Crescent' (left) with reference variety 'Seyval Blanc' (right)

HYDRANGEA
(Hydrangea macrophylla)

Proposed denomination: **'Shugert'**
Application number: 07-5972
Application date: 2007/07/13
Applicant: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Timothy D. Wood, Spring Lake, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Lynn' (Let's Dance Starlight)

Summary: *The plants of 'Shugert' are taller in height than those of 'Lynn'. Leaves of 'Shugert' have longer petioles than 'Lynn'. The sepals of the sterile flowers of 'Shugert' differ in colour from those of 'Lynn'.*

Description:
PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit
STEM: no fasciation, green and brownish

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, elliptic, medium to long tip, obtuse and rounded base, shallow to medium incisions, no variegation, medium green, moderate glossiness on upper side, weak blistering

INFLORESCENCE: flattened in one whorl arrangement of sterile flowers, fertile flowers very inconspicuous, early-season flowering
STERILE FLOWER: single type, medium overlapping of sepals, margin incisions present on some sepals, violet (RHS 75C-D) overlaid with blue pink (RHS N66D)
FERTILE FLOWER: yellow-green with blush of pink petals

Origin and Breeding: 'Shugert' originated from an open pollination cross between the female parent 'Bailmer' and the pollen from an unknown male parent in July 2003, in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA. The new cultivar was selected from the progeny in May 2005 based on remontant flowering, large inflorescences, and sepal colour.

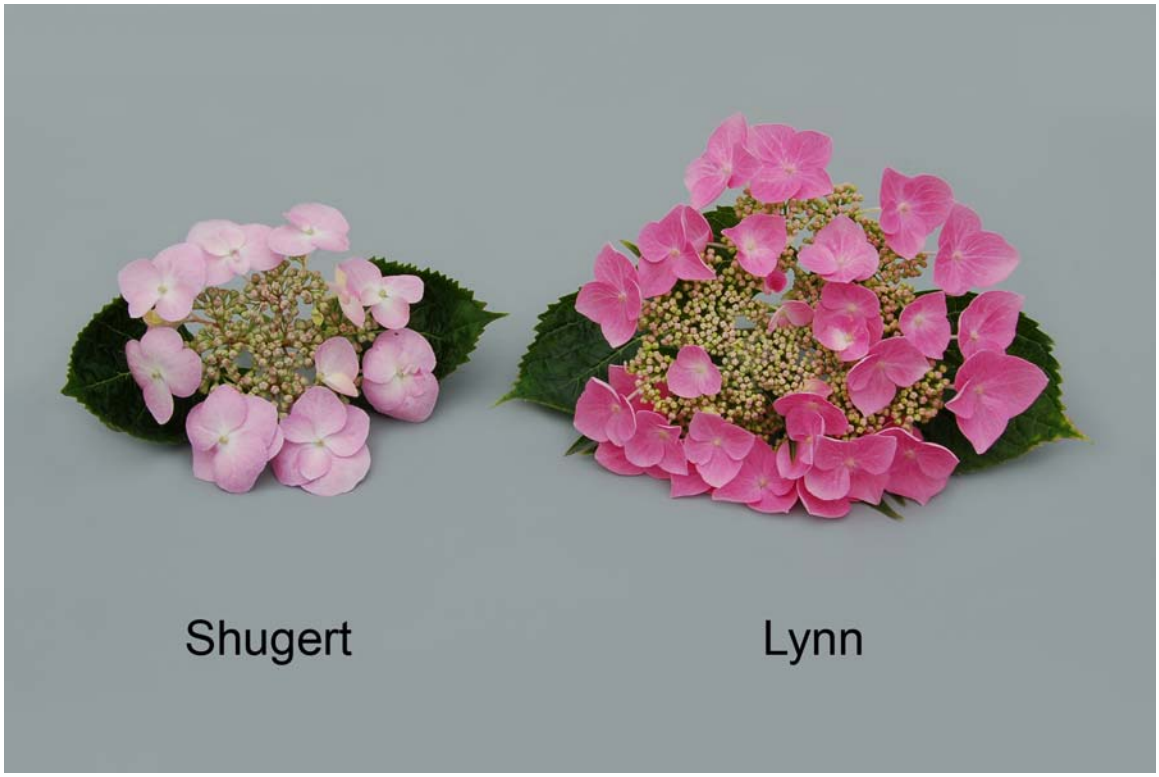
Tests and Trials: Trails for 'Shugert' were conducted during the spring of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 10 shrubs each of the candidate and reference varieties. All shrubs were grown from young plants transplanted in 3 gallon containers in the spring of 2009. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 19, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Shugert'

	'Shugert'	'Lynn'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	77.8	67.4
standard deviation	3.14	2.39
Leaf blade: petiole length (cm)		
mean	3.0	1.8
standard deviation	0.61	0.40
Colour of sterile flower (RHS)		
sepal	75C-D overlaid with N66D	73B-68B

*reference variety

Canada



Hydrangea: 'Shugert' (left) with the reference variety 'Lynn' (right)

Hydrangea: 'Shugert' (left) with the reference variety 'Lynn' (right)

Hydrangea: 'Shugert' (left) with the reference variety 'Lynn' (right)

IMPATIENS
(Impatiens)

Proposed denomination: **'SAKIMP016'**
Trade name: SunPatiens Compact Magenta
Application number: 09-6729
Application date: 2009/09/24
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Moriya Kawashima, Amslelveen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Misato FG3' (SunPatiens Vigorous Magenta)

Summary: *The plants of 'SAKIMP016' are shorter and narrower than the plants of 'Misato FG3'. The leaf blade of 'SAKIMP016' is narrower than the leaf blade of 'Misato FG3'. The upper petal of 'SAKIMP016' is wider than the upper petal of 'Misato FG3'.*

Description:
SHOOT: medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: no markings on upper side, weak anthocyanin colouration along midvein on upper side, lower side green between veins, veins green
PETIOLE: upper side with weak to medium anthocyanin colouration

PEDICEL: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: single, one colour on upper side, upper side purple red (darker than RHS N66A) with occasional streaks of purple (RHS N74A), lower petal with medium depth of incision
EYE ZONE: medium size, purple (RHS N74B)
SPUR: weak to medium degree of curvature.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'SAKIMP016' originated from a hybridization between two proprietary breeding lines, made in January 2003 at the Misato Research Station in Misato, Japan. The resultant F1 progeny were evaluated in an open field trial and a single plant selection was made based on criteria for flower colour, strong root system and compact growth habit. From May to August 2006, the selection was evaluated in the field in Misato, Japan. Shoot tip cuttings of the selection were propagated in Salinas, California and evaluated for stability traits. The selection, subsequently named 'SAKIMP016', was found to have unique characteristics that reproduce true to type in successive generations of asexual propagation.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'SAKIMP016' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SAKIMP016'

	'SAKIMP016'	'Misato FG3'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	21.9	42.8
std. deviation	1.71	3.50
Plant width (cm)		
mean	35.0	55.5
std. deviation	2.45	5.27

Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	5.1	6.3
std. deviation	0.44	0.52
Upper petal width (cm)		
mean	4.5	3.9
std. deviation	0.28	0.18

*reference variety

Impatiens: ‘SAKIMP016’ (left) with reference variety ‘Misato FG3’ (right)

Impatiens: 'SAKIMP016' (left) with reference variety 'Misato FG3' (right)

IMPATIENS
(Impatiens walleriana)

Proposed denomination: **'Balfiespor'**
Trade name: Fiesta Sparkler Orange
Application number: 10-6919
Application date: 2010/04/06
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Charles Snijders, Ball Horticultural Company, Rijsenhout, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfiespray' (Fiesta Sparkler Cherry)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balfiespor' are shorter than the plants of 'Balfiespray'. The upper side of the leaf is medium green for 'Balfiespor' while it is dark green for 'Balfiespray'. The secondary colour on the upper side of the petal of 'Balfiespor' is red with purple red to light blue pink at the transition to the main colour while the secondary colour of 'Balfiespray' is red.*

Description:
SHOOT: medium anthocyanin colouration on upper third with stronger flecks of anthocyanin at nodes

LEAF: no variegation, upper side medium green, lower side green and red between veins with green veins
PETIOLE: upper side with weak anthocyanin colouration

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: double, main colour on upper side white (RHS NN155C) with red (RHS 43B) secondary colour, purple red to light blue pink (RHS 55B-C) at transition to main colour, secondary colour located along edge of all petals but absent at base and apex of petal.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Balfiespor' originated from a cross pollination conducted in April 2005 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was the variety 'Accent Violet Star', characterized by its violet and white bicoloured flowers, dark green foliage and vigourous prostrate growth habit. The male parent was a proprietary breeding selection, designated 3286-2-2-2, characterized by its orange and white bicoloured flowers, dark green foliage and vigourous compact growth habit. The variety was selected in May 2006 for its unique bicoloured flowers, very full flower form and compact growth habit. Asexual propagation since the time of selection has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

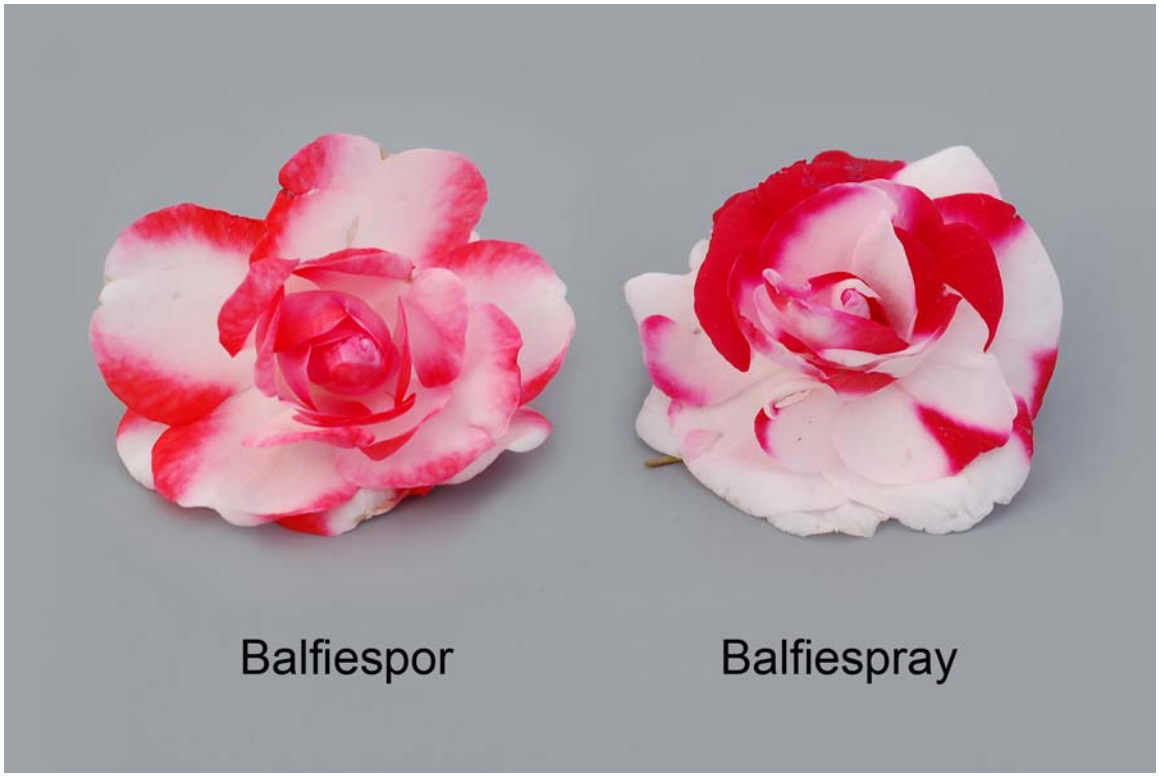
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balfiespor' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 9, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balfiespor'

	'Balfiespor'	**'Balfiespray'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	17.9	27.8
std. deviation	2.32	3.33
Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
main	NN155C	N155C
secondary	43B with 55B-C at transition to main colour	45B

*reference variety

Impatiens: 'Balfiespor' (left) with reference variety 'Balfiespray' (right)



Impatiens: 'Balfiespor' (left) with reference variety 'Balfiespray' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'Balfiesunre'**
Trade name:	Fiesta Sunrise Red
Application number:	10-6920
Application date:	2010/04/06
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Margaret M. Hurkman, Arroyo Grande, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Musica Red Esprit'

Summary: *The plants of 'Balfiesunre' are taller than the plants of 'Musica Red Esprit'. The upper side of the leaf of 'Balfiesunre' is dark green while the upper side of the leaf of 'Musica Red Esprit' is light to medium green. The upper side of the petal of 'Balfiesunre' is red with orange red at the base while the upper side of the petal of 'Musica Red Esprit' is red.*

Description:
SHOOT: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on upper third

LEAF: no variegation, upper side dark green, lower side green with green midrib and veins
PETIOLE: upper side with absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: double, two colours, upper side red (RHS 45A) with orange red (RHS N30A) at base of all petals.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Balfiesunre' originated from a cross pollination conducted in April 2005 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary breeding selection, designated m3792c-2, characterized by its dark red flowers, dark green foliage and vigourous upright growth habit. The male parent was a proprietary breeding selection, designated m3420-1-1-2-1-6, characterized by its medium red flowers, dark green foliage and vigourous mounded growth habit. The variety was selected in June 2006 for its large fully double flowers, flower colour, well branched habit,

medium sized dark green foliage and cytosterility. Asexual propagation since the time of selection has been through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balfiesunre' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 9, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 29, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balfiesunre'

	'Balfiesunre'	**'Musica Red Esprit'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	21.1	16.8
std. deviation	2.06	2.05
Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)		
main	45A, N30A at base	46C

*reference variety

Impatiens: 'Balfiesunre' (left) with reference variety 'Musica Red Esprit' (right)

Impatiens: ‘Balfiesunre’ (left) with reference variety ‘Musica Red Esprit’ (right)

MECARDONIA
(Mecardonia)

Proposed denomination: **'USMECA8205'**
Trade name: Gold Dust
Application number: 10-6871
Application date: 2010/02/25
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: 'Sunmecakira' (Bright Yellow)

Summary: *The leaves of 'USMECA8205' are shorter than those of 'Sunmecakira'. There are a medium number of teeth on the leaf blades of 'USMECA8205' while there are many on 'Sunmecakira'. The leaf blade of 'USMECA8205' is dark green on the upper side while it is medium green for 'Sunmecakira'. 'USMECA8205' has a shorter calyx length and a smaller corolla than 'Sunmecakira'. 'USMECA8205' has absent to weak reflexing of the corolla lobes while it is medium for 'Sunmecakira'. The corolla of 'USMECA8205' is a slightly lighter yellow than the corolla of 'Sunmecakira'. There are a medium number of markings on the upper corolla lobe of 'USMECA8205' while there are many markings on the upper corolla lobe of 'Sunmecakira'.*

Description:
PLANT: mounding to trailing growth habit, dense branching
STEM: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper stem, stem wings present

LEAVES: simple, elliptic and ovate, serrate margin incisions, medium number of teeth, no variegation, dark green on upper side, absent or very sparse pubescence

FLOWER: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on pedicel, absent to weak reflexing of margin of corolla lobes, yellow (RHS 7B) on upper side
MARKINGS ON UPPER COROLLA LOBES: brown purple (RHS 183A), weak to moderately conspicuous, medium number

Origin and Breeding: 'USMECA8205' originated from the cross between '06M53' and '06M54', made in 2007 at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan. The new cultivar was selected from the resultant progeny on May 21, 2008 in Bonsall, California, USA, based on good branching, early and abundant flowering, and flower size.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USMECA8205' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 15, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 1, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USMECA8205'

	'USMECA8205'	'Sunmecakira'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	1.6	2.6
std. deviation	0.14	0.18
Calyx length (mm)		
mean	5.6	11.8
std. deviation	0.52	0.63

Corolla width (mm)		
mean	14.2	17.4
std. deviation	0.97	0.88
Corolla length/height (mm)		
mean	10.6	14.4
std. deviation	0.73	1.13
Colour of corolla lobes (RHS)		
upper side	7B	9A

*reference variety

Mecardonia: ‘USMECA8205’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Sunmecakira’ (right)

Mecardonia: ‘USMECA8205’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Sunmecakira’ (right)

Mecardonia: ‘USMECA8205’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Sunmecakira’ (right)

MIMULUS
(Mimulus aurantiacus)

Proposed denomination: **'Mimapri'**
Trade name: Curious Orange
Application number: 10-6824
Application date: 2010/02/09
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: *Mimulus aurantiacus* (Sticky MonkeyFlower)

Summary: *The plants of 'Mimapri' are shorter than the plants of* Mimulus aurantiacus. *The stem of 'Mimapri' has weak anthocyanin colouration while the stem of* Mimulus aurantiacus *has medium to strong anthocyanin. The corolla and corolla tube of 'Mimapri' is longer than the corolla and corolla tube of* Mimulus aurantiacus. *The inner side of the corolla of 'Mimapri' is orange with an overlay of red while the inner side of the corolla tube of* Mimulus aurantiacus *is light yellow orange. The outer side of the corolla is orange for 'Mimapri' and light yellow orange for* Mimulus aurantiacus. *The markings on the outer side of the corolla tube are very weak to weak for 'Mimapri' and medium for* Mimulus aurantiacus.

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit, medium density, medium to many branches
STEM: dense pubescence, weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: opposite arrangement, lanceolate, acute tip, dentate margin, upper side medium to dark green, medium glossiness, no petiole

FLOWER: medium number of flowering stems, flowers located in axils, two flowers per axil
CALYX: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, no undulation of calyx wings
SEPAL: lanceolate, entire margin, trumpet-shaped
COROLLA: irregular margin, inner side orange (RHS 28B-C) with an overlay of red (RHS 45C), outer side orange (RHS 28C-D)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side white (RHS NN155D) overlaid with orange (RHS 26A-B), weakly conspicuous yellow orange (RHS 23B) markings on inner side, outer side orange (RHS 28C-D) with strong overlay of brown purple (RHS 185C), very weak to weak markings on outer side.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Mimapri' originated from a cross pollination conducted in Gilroy, California, USA in July 2001. The female parent was a yellow flowered proprietary seedling, designated C0126-1 and the male parent was a pink flowered proprietary seedling, designated C0134-1. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Gilroy, California in February 2002. A single plant was selected from the progeny in August 2002, based on criteria including plant growth habit, branching characteristics, early flowering, flower size and novel flower colour.

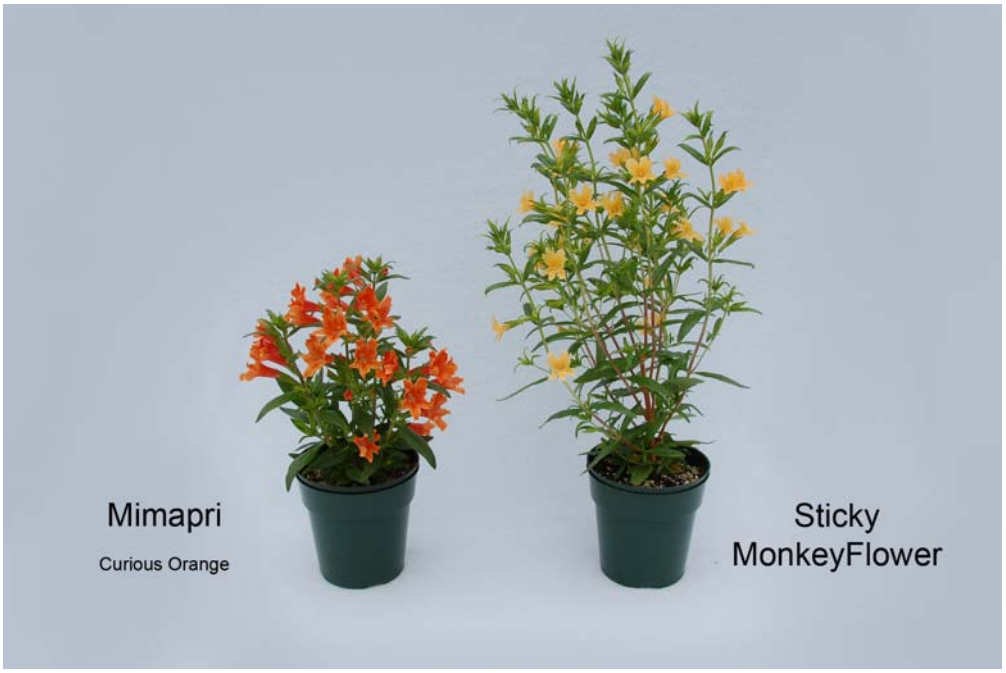
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Mimapri' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 13, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Mimapri'

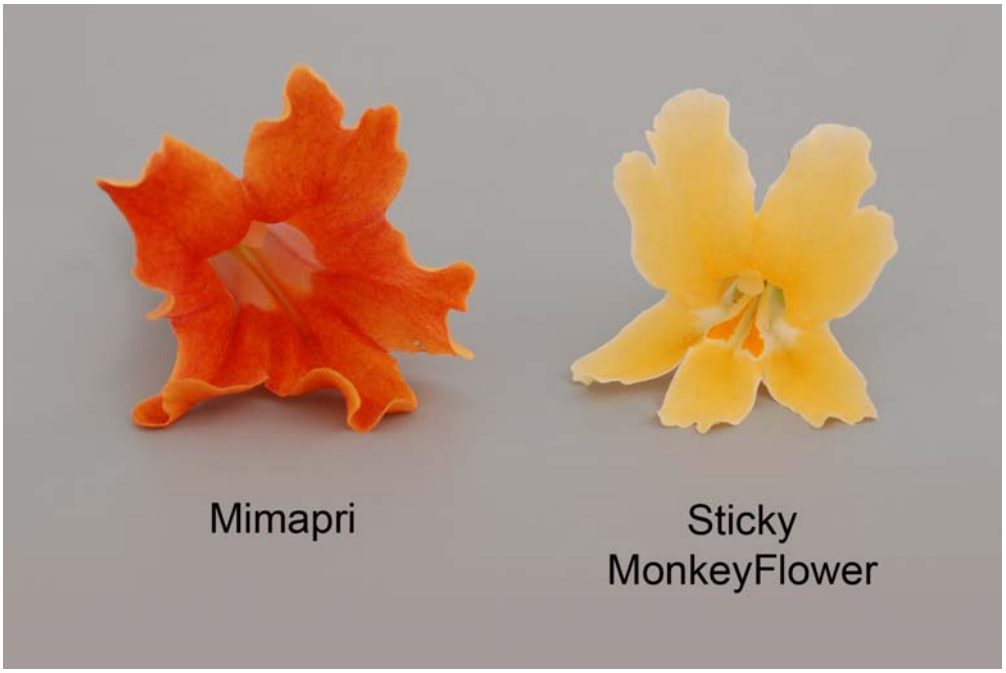
	'Mimapri'	***Mimulus aurantiacus****
Plant height (cm)		
mean	25.6	60.1
std. deviation	3.29	9.09

Corolla length (cm)		
mean	4.8	3.7
std. deviation	0.28	0.24
Corolla tube length (cm)		
mean	4.9	3.9
std. deviation	0.16	0.25
Colour of upper lobes (RHS)		
inner side	28B-C, overlaid with 45C	23C with 23D at margin
outer side	28C-D	19B with 23C tones
Colour of corolla tube (RHS)		
inner side	NN155D, overlaid with 26A-B	NN155D
outer side	28C-D, overlaid with 185C	23C with NN155D at base

*reference variety



Mimulus: ‘Mimapri’ (left) with reference *Mimulus aurantiacus* (right)



Mimulus: 'Mimapri' (left) with reference *Mimulus aurantiacus* (right)

Mimulus: 'Mimapri' (left) with reference *Mimulus aurantiacus* (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Minredda'**
Trade name: Curious Red
Application number: 10-6825
Application date: 2010/02/09
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: *Mimulus aurantiacus* (Red MonkeyFlower)

Summary: *The plants of 'Minredda' are shorter than the plants of* Mimulus aurantiacus. *The plant density is medium for 'Minredda' and sparse for* Mimulus aurantiacus. *The leaf of 'Minredda' is shorter and wider than the leaf of* Mimulus aurantiacus. *The peduncle of 'Minredda' is shorter than the peduncle of* Mimulus aurantiacus. *The corolla and corolla tube of 'Minredda' are longer than those of* Mimulus aurantiacus.

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit, medium density, many branches
STEM: dense pubescence, medium anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: opposite arrangement, lanceolate and elliptic, acute tip, dentate margin, upper side medium green, medium glossiness, no petiole

FLOWER: many flowering stems, flowers located in axils, two flowers per axil
CALYX: medium pubescence, weak anthocyanin colouration located between wings, no undulation of calyx wings
SEPAL: lanceolate, entire margin, trumpet-shaped
COROLLA: irregular margin, inner side red (RHS 45B) with lighter red (RHS 42A) undertones, outer side dark red pink (RHS 48A) and red (RHS 47A)
COROLLA TUBE: inner side white (RHS NN155D) with tones of orange (RHS 24B) to light yellow orange (RHS 22B), moderately conspicuous orange (RHS N25B) markings on inner side, outer side red (RHS 47A), moderately conspicuous markings on outer side.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Minredda' originated from an open pollination between two unknown parents, in July 2003 at Morgan Hill, California, USA. Seed from a single plant was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Gilroy, california in February 2004. A single plant was selected from the progeny in August 2004, based on criteria including non-sticky leaves, plant growth habit, branching characteristics, early flowering, flower size and novel flower colour.

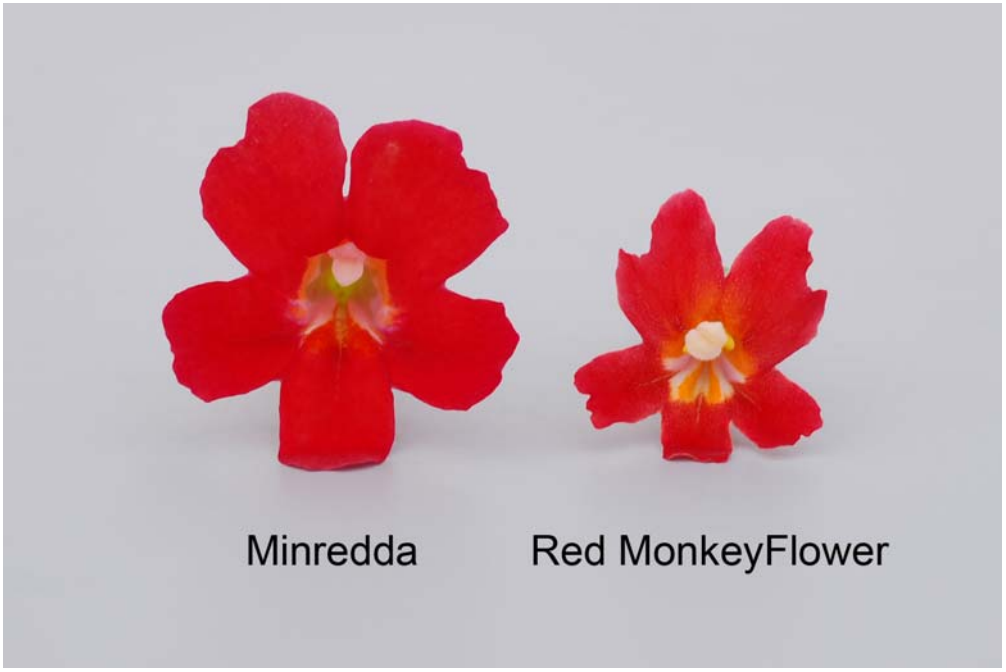
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Minredda' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 13, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Minredda'

	'Minredda'	***Mimulus aurantiacus****
Plant height (cm)		
mean	47.4	59.9
std. deviation	3.17	6.57
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	6.4	7.1
std. deviation	0.41	0.34
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.5	1.8
std. deviation	0.14	0.14
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	1.4	2.9
std. deviation	0.38	0.44
Corolla length (cm)		
mean	3.8	3.2
std. deviation	0.16	0.22
Corolla tube length (cm)		
mean	4.4	3.4
std. deviation	0.20	0.14

*reference variety

Mimulus: 'Minredda' (left) with reference *Mimulus aurantiacus* (right)



Mimulus: 'Minredda' (left) with reference *Mimulus aurantiacus* (right)

Mimulus: ‘Minredda’ (left) with reference *Mimulus aurantiacus* (right)

OAT
(Avena sativa)

Proposed denomination: **'CDC Big Brown'**
Application number: 11-7261
Application date: 2011/04/20
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Kanata, Ontario
Breeder: Aaron Beattie, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'CDC Dancer' and 'Leggett'

Summary: *The density of pubescence on the lower sheath of 'CDC Big Brown' is medium while it is dense to very dense in 'Leggett'. The pubescence on the leaf margins of 'CDC Big Brown' is absent to very sparse while it is medium in 'CDC Dancer'. The frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves is medium in 'CDC Big Brown' while it is low in the reference varieties. The flag leaves of 'CDC Big Brown' are longer in length than the reference varieties. The density of pubescence on the upper culm node of 'CDC Big Brown' is absent to very sparse while it is dense in the reference varieties. The plants of 'CDC Big Brown' are taller in height than 'Leggett'. The glaucosity of the lemma of 'CDC Big Brown' is medium to strong while it is weak in 'Leggett'. The pubescence of the rachilla of 'CDC Big Brown' is medium while it is sparse in the reference varieties. 'CDC Big Brown' has weak to medium tendency to be awned while it is absent to very weak in the reference varieties. The kernel colour of 'CDC Big Brown' is yellow to light brown while it is cream to yellow in 'CDC Dancer' and white to cream in 'Leggett'.*

Description:
SEEDLING (5-9 tiller stage): semi-erect to intermediate juvenile growth habit, medium pubescence of lower leaf sheath and sparse pubescence of lower leaf blade

LEAF (at booting stage): medium green, absent or very sparse pubescence of the margins, weak to medium intensity of glaucosity, medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, absent or very sparse pubescence/hairiness above and below upper culm node

PANICLE (just after heading): 57 days from planting to 50% of panicles fully emerged from boot, equilateral/symmetrical orientation, medium to dense density
PANICLE BRANCHES: semi-erect to horizontal attitude, 30 to 45 degree angle between the rachis and dominant side branch, medium number and medium to long length of hairs or spines on the lowest panicle node
SPIKELET: medium glaucosity of glumes, fracture separation of spikelet with nodding attitude
RACHILLA: medium length between primary and secondary florets, short to medium length grooves, medium pubescence
LEMMA: medium to strong glaucosity, small to medium lateral overlap on palea, yellow to reddish-brown at maturity, sparse pubescence on the lateral and dorsal surfaces, weak to medium tendency to be awned

KERNEL (primary kernels from upper spikelets): hulled, short basal hairs, yellow to light brown, two grains per spikelet, pointed medium to large scutellum, medium to dense density of groat pubescence

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: spring type, good lodging resistance, daylength sensitive

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: 14.9% protein content, 7.9% lipid content, 4.4% gum content

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC Big Brown' (experimental designation 'OT3037') was developed at the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan using a pedigree breeding system. It arose from the cross 'AC Assiniboia/S42' x 'OT385' made in 2001. The F1 to F4 generations were grown as bulk populations with the F1 and F3 grown in a winter nursery in New Zealand. 'CDC Big Brown' was grown and selected as a single F4 derived F5 hill plot in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2004. It was then tested in CDC yield trials in 2006-2007, followed by testing in the Western Canadian Oat Cooperative trials during 2008 and 2009. Selection criteria for 'CDC Big Brown' included high grain yield

combined with excellent milling yield, large kernels, grain plumpness with low % thins and resistance to smut and crown rust.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'CDC Big Brown' were conducted in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan during the summers of 2010 and 2011. Plots consisted of 5 rows with a row length of 3.7 metres and a row spacing of 20 cm. There were 3 replicates arranged in a RCB design.

Comparison table for 'CDC Big Brown'

	'CDC Big Brown'	'CDC Dancer'*	'Leggett'*
Flag leaf: length (cm)			
mean	23.78	18.16	18.49
std. deviation	2.78	2.86	3.54
Plant height (culm plus panicle) (cm)			
mean	99.15	101.75	91.75
std. deviation	3.13	3.77	2.29

*reference varieties

Oat: 'CDC Big Brown' (right) with the reference varieties 'CDC Dancer' (left) and 'Leggett' (centre)

Oat: 'CDC Big Brown' (left) with the reference varieties 'CDC Dancer' (centre) and 'Leggett' (right)

Oat: 'CDC Big Brown' (centre) with the reference varieties 'CDC Dancer' (left) and 'Leggett' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CDC Morrison'**
Application number: 11-7262
Application date: 2011/04/20
Applicant: University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Breeder: Aaron Beattie, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'CDC Dancer' and 'Leggett'

Summary: *The glaucosity of the glume of 'CDC Morrison' is weak to medium while it is medium to strong in 'Leggett'. The glaucosity of the lemma of 'CDC Morrison' is weak while it is medium to strong in 'CDC Dancer'. The number of hairs or spines on the lowest panicle node of 'CDC Morrison' is medium to many while it is few in 'CDC Dancer' and none in 'Leggett'. There are basal hairs on the kernel of 'CDC Morrison' while there is none in 'CDC Dancer'. The length of the kernel of 'CDC Morrison' is shorter than 'Leggett'. The colour of the kernel of 'CDC Morrison' is yellow to light brown while it is cream to yellow in 'CDC Dancer' and white to cream in 'Leggett'.*

Description:
SEEDLING (5-9 tiller stage): semi-erect to intermediate juvenile growth habit, dense pubescence of lower leaf sheath and sparse to medium pubescence of lower leaf blade

LEAF (at booting stage): medium green, sparse to medium pubescence of the margins, medium intensity of glaucosity, low frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, medium to dense pubescence/hairiness above and below upper culm node

PANICLE (just after heading): 55 days from planting to 50% of panicles fully emerged from boot, equilateral/symmetrical orientation, medium to dense density
PANICLE BRANCHES: semi-erect to horizontal attitude, 30 to 45 degree angle between the rachis and dominant side branch, medium to many number and medium to long length of hairs or spines on the lowest panicle node
SPIKELET: weak to medium glaucosity of glumes, fracture separation of spikelet with nodding attitude
RACHILLA: medium length between primary and secondary florets, short to medium length grooves, sparse pubescence
LEMMA: weak glaucosity, small lateral overlap on palea, yellow to reddish-brown at maturity, sparse pubescence on the lateral and dorsal surfaces, weak tendency to be awned

KERNEL (primary kernels from upper spikelets): hulled, short basal hairs, yellow to light brown, two grains per spikelet, pointed medium sized scutellum, medium density of groat pubescence

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: spring type, good lodging resistance, day length sensitive

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS: 17.5% protein content, 7.0% lipid content, 6.5% gum content

Origin and Breeding: 'CDC Morrison' (experimental designation OT3044) was developed at the Crop Development Centre, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan using a pedigree breeding system. It arose from the cross 'CDC Sol-Fi' x 'HiFi' made in 2002. The F1 generation was grown as a bulk population in a winter nursery in New Zealand. The F2 was grown as a bulk population in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 2003 and the subsequent F3 and F4 generations were grown as single seed derived lines during the winter of 2003 and 2004. It was then tested in CDC yield trials in 2006-2007, followed by testing in the Western Canadian Oat Cooperative trials during 2008 and 2009. Selection criteria for 'CDC Morrison' included shorter plant height combined with strong straw, high grain yield, high % groat ß-glucan and groat protein, low % groat fat, and resistance to smut and crown rust.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'CDC Morrison' were conducted in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan during the summers of 2010 and 2011. Plots consisted of 5 rows with a row length of 3.7 metres and a row spacing of 20 cm. There were 3 replicates arranged in a RCB design.

Comparison table for 'CDC Morrison'

	'CDC Morrison'	'CDC Dancer'*	'Leggett'*
Kernel length (primary grain) (mm)			
mean	9.60	9.85	10.30
std. deviation	0.68	0.59	0.57

*reference varieties

Oat: 'CDC Morrison' (centre) with the reference varieties 'CDC Dancer' (left) and 'Leggett' (right)

Oat: 'CDC Morrison' (centre) with the reference varieties 'CDC Dancer' (right) and 'Leggett' (left)

OSTEOSPERMUM
(Osteospermum ecklonis)

Proposed denomination: **'Tra Terra'**
Trade name: Tradewinds Terracotta '10
Application number: 09-6488
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Tra Tercot' (Tradewinds Terracotta)

Summary: *The shoot length of 'Tra Terra' is shorter than that of 'Tra Tercot'. The leaf width, flower diameter and disc diameter of 'Tra Terra' are wider than those of 'Tra Tercot'. The disc of 'Tra Terra' is dark gray whereas it is dark blue on 'Tra Tercot'.*

Description:
PLANT SHOOTS: erect

LEAF: medium to deep margin indentations, no variegation, dark green on upper side

FLOWER: no paracorolla
RAY FLORET: obtuse apex with mucronate tip, no inward rolling of longitudinal margins, upper side of ray floret light yellow brown (RHS 164D-159A) overlaid with brown red (RHS 179B), brown purple (RHS 184C-184D) and blue pink (RHS 186C) longitudinal stripes and brown red (RHS 179A-179B) at apex, colour distribution is lighter towards base, lower side orange with brown stripe
DISC: dark grey

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Tra Terra' originated from the cross between the proprietary breeding selection designated 'O04-214-3' and the proprietary breeding selection designated 'O04-213-1' conducted in July 2006 in Andijk, the Netherlands. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in September, 2006. In January 2007, a single plant was selected from the progeny based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Tra Terra' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 24, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Tra Terra'

	'Tra Terra'	'Tra Tercot'*
Plant shoot length (cm)		
mean	25.1	30.3
std. deviation	1.69	1.56
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.0	1.3
std. deviation	0.18	0.20
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	6.4	5.3
std. deviation	0.29	0.28

Disc diameter (cm)		
mean	1.4	1.0
std. deviation	0.11	0.07

*reference variety

Osteospermum: 'Tra Terra' (left) with reference variety 'Tra Tercot' (right)

Osteospermum: 'Tra Terra' (left) with reference variety 'Tra Tercot' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Tra Yel'**
Trade name: Tradewinds Yellow
Application number: 09-6489
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Pim Kaagman, Goldsmith Seeds, Europe B.V., Andijk, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEOE05524' (Flower Power Yellow)

Summary: *Depth of leaf margin indentation of 'Tra Yel' is shallow to medium whereas it is deep on the leaves of 'KLEOE05524'. The main colour of the upper side of the ray florets of 'Tra Yel' is a lighter yellow than that of 'KLEOE05524'. The apex of the ray floret of 'Tra Yel' is obtuse whereas it is acute on 'KLEOE05524'. The basal zone of the ray floret of 'Tra Yel' is blue pink whereas it is light yellow brown on 'KLEOE05524'. 'Tra Yel' has a smaller disc diameter than that of 'KLEOE05524'. The disc of 'Tra Yel' is dark blue whereas it is light grey on 'KLEOE05524'.*

Description:
PLANT SHOOTS: erect

LEAF: shallow to medium depth margin indentations, no variegation, dark green on upper side

FLOWER: no paracorolla
RAY FLORET: obtuse apex, no inward rolling of longitudinal margins, upper side of ray floret light yellow (RHS 10B) with yellow (RHS 9B) at apex, even colour distribution, lower side yellow with brown stripe
DISC: dark blue

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Tra Yel' originated from the cross between the proprietary breeding selection designated 'O04-223-1' and the proprietary breeding selection designated 'O04-214-3' conducted in July 2006 in Andijk, the Netherlands. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in September, 2006. In January 2007, a single plant was selected from the progeny based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Tra Yel' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of fifteen plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from ten plants or parts of plants on June 24, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Tra Yel'

	'Tra Yel'	**'KLEOE05524'***
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
main colour	10B with 9B at apex	9C with 9B at apex
basal zone	70C	161B-C
Disc diameter (cm)		
mean	1.0	1.5
std. deviation	0.06	0.13

*reference variety

Osteospermum: 'Tra Yel' (left) with reference variety 'KLEOE05524' (right)

Osteospermum: 'Tra Yel' (left) with reference variety 'KLEOE05524' (right)

PEAR
(Pyrus communis)

Proposed denomination: **'HW620'**
Application number: 10-6952
Application date: 2010/04/30
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Vineland, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: David Hunter, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Vineland, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bosc', 'Harrow Sweet', 'AC Harrow Crisp' and 'Bartlett'

Summary: *The fruit of 'HW620' is large to very large whereas the fruit of 'Harrow Sweet' is medium sized and 'Bartlett' is medium to large. There is no overcolour on the fruit of 'HW620' whereas there is an orange red overcolour of a small to medium amount on 'Harrow Sweet', medium amount on 'AC Harrow Crisp' and very small amount on 'Bartlett'. 'HW620' has no russetting around the eye basin, on the cheeks or around the stalk attachment whereas 'Bosc' has a large to very large amount on these areas of the fruit. The fruit stalk of 'HW620' is shorter than those of the reference varieties. The fruit of 'HW620' has a thick stalk whereas it is thin to medium on 'Bosc' and medium thickness on 'Harrow Sweet' and 'AC Harrow Crisp'. 'HW620' has no curvature of the stalk whereas it is medium to strong on 'Bosc', weak to medium on 'Harrow Sweet' and medium on 'AC Harrow Crisp'. 'HW620' is harvested very late whereas 'AC Harrow Crisp' is harvested mid to late season and 'Bartlett' is harvested mid-season. 'HW620' is resistant to moderately resistant to* Erwinia amylovora *whereas 'Bosc' is moderately susceptible and 'Bartlett' is susceptible.*

Description:
TREE: medium to strong vigour, medium to strong branching, semi-upright habit, starts flowering early to mid-season, very late maturity for consumption

ONE YEAR OLD SHOOTS: wavy growth, predominantly brown red colour on sunny side, medium to many lenticels
VEGETATIVE BUD: acute apex, slightly held out in relation to the shoot, medium size bud support
YOUNG SHOOTS: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of growing tip, weak to medium density of pubescence on upper third

LEAF: downwards attitude in relation to shoot, medium size length/width ratio, right angled to obtuse base, right-angled apex, very short pointed tip, bluntly serrate margin, shallow incisions, medium curvature of longitudinal axis
STIPULES: present, short to medium distance from basal attachment

FLOWER: mainly on spurs, stigma positioned below level of stamens
SEPALS: recurved in relation to corolla
PETALS: touching, small, circular shape, rounded base, short to medium length claw

FRUIT: medium length/diameter ratio, position of maximum diameter slightly towards calyx, large to very large size, mainly slightly asymmetric in longitudinal section with some symmetric, concave profile of sides
SKIN: mainly green with some yellow green ground colour, no over colour, absent or very small area of russetting around eye basin, on cheeks and around stalk attachment
STALK: thick, absent or very weak curvature, straight to oblique attitude in relation to axis of the fruit, shallow to medium depth of stalk cavity
EYE BASIN, AT HARVEST: converging sepals, shallow to medium depth, narrow, embossed relief around eye
FLESH: very fine texture, soft to medium firmness, juicy to very juicy
SEED: ovate

DISEASE REACTIONS: resistant to moderately resistant to fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*)

Origin and Breeding: 'HW620' arose from the controlled cross of 'Devoe' and 'Potomac' made in 1972 by Dr. H. A. Quamme at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Station in Harrow, Ontario. It was selected by Dr. F. Kappel as a hybrid seedling in 1984 and propagated by budding on pear seedling rootstocks. Trees were planted in an evaluation orchard at the Harrow Research Centre in 1993 and in November, 1999, trees in this orchard were relocated to the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Farm at Jordan Station, Ontario. This selection was advanced by Dr. D. M. Hunter and made available for testing, as 'HW620', in regional trials in cooperation with the Western Ontario Fruit Testing Association beginning in 1994.

Tests and Trials: The tests and trials for 'HW620' were conducted during the 2009-2010 growing seasons at the Jordan Farm of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Centre in Jordan Station, Ontario. The trials consisted of a minimum of 4 trees per variety spaced 3 metres apart in the row and 4.5 metres apart between rows. The trees were grafted on standard 'Bartlett' rootstock and were originally established during the 1999 growing season.

Comparison table for 'HW620'

	'HW620'	'Bosc'*	'Harrow Sweet'*	'AC Harrow Crisp'*	'Bartlett'*
Fruit length (cm)					
mean	9.8	10.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
std. deviation	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Fruit maximum diameter (cm)					
mean	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.8
std. deviation	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Length of fruit stalk (cm)					
mean	2.3	5.0	3.4	3.7	2.8
std. deviation	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6

*reference varieties

Pear: 'HW620' (left) with reference varieties 'Bosc' (top centre), 'AC Harrow Crisp' (top right), 'Harrow Sweet' (bottom centre) and 'Bartlett' (bottom right)

Proposed denomination: **'HW624'**
Application number: 10-6953
Application date: 2010/04/30
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Vineland, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: David Hunter, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Vineland, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bosc', 'Harrow Sweet', 'AC Harrow Crisp' and 'Bartlett'

Summary: *The profile of the sides of the fruit of 'HW624' is straight whereas they are concave on the reference varieties. The ground colour of the skin of 'HW624' is yellow whereas it is yellow green on 'Bosc', 'Harrow Sweet' and 'Bartlett'. 'HW624' has a medium to large area of over colour of the skin whereas there is none on 'Bosc', small to medium area on 'Harrow Sweet' and very small on 'Bartlett'. The overcolour of 'HW624' is dark red whereas it is orange red on 'Harrow Sweet', 'AC Harrow Crisp' and 'Bartlett'. 'HW624' has no russetting around the eye basin, on the cheeks or around the stalk attachment of the fruit whereas 'Bosc' has a large to very large area. The fruit stalk of 'HW624' is thin whereas it is medium thickness on 'Harrow Sweet' and 'AC Harrow Crisp' and thick on 'Bartlett'. 'HW624' has weak curvature of the fruit stalk whereas the curvature is medium to strong on 'Bosc', medium on 'AC Harrow Crisp' and absent on 'Bartlett'. The attitude of the sepals on the fruit of 'HW624' is spreading whereas it is erect on 'Bosc' and 'Harrow Sweet' and converging on 'AC Harrow Crisp' and 'Bartlett'. 'HW624' is resistant to moderately resistant to fireblight (*Erwinia amylovora*) whereas 'Bosc' is moderately susceptible and 'Bartlett' is susceptible. 'HW624' is resistant to moderately resistant to pear psylla (*Cacopsylla pyricola*) whereas the reference varieties are susceptible.*

Description:
TREE: medium to strong vigour, strong branching, spreading to drooping habit, starts flowering early, late maturity for consumption

ONE YEAR OLD SHOOTS: wavy growth, predominantly brown purple colour on sunny side, many lenticels
VEGETATIVE BUD: acute apex, slightly held out in relation to the shoot, medium size bud support
YOUNG SHOOTS: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of growing tip, weak to medium density of pubescence on upper third

LEAF: outwards attitude in relation to shoot, small to medium size length/width ratio, right angled shape of base, obtuse apex, short pointed tip, bluntly serrate margin, shallow incisions, very weak curvature of longitudinal axis
STIPULES: present, medium to long distance from basal attachment

FLOWER: mainly on spurs, stigma positioned at same level as stamens
SEPALS: recurved in relation to corolla
PETALS: mainly touching with some not touching, small to medium size, mainly circular shape with some broad ovate, mainly cuneate base with some rounded, short claw

FRUIT: small to medium length/diameter ratio, position of maximum diameter slightly towards calyx, large size, slightly asymmetric in longitudinal section, straight profile of sides
SKIN: yellow ground colour, medium to large sized area of dark red over colour, absent or very small area of russetting around eye basin, on cheeks and around stalk attachment
STALK: thin, weak curvature, oblique attitude in relation to axis of the fruit, medium to deep stalk cavity
EYE BASIN, AT HARVEST: spreading sepals, medium to deep, medium width, slightly ribbed relief around eye
FLESH: very fine texture, medium to firm, medium to strong juiciness
SEED: ovate

DISEASE REACTIONS: resistant to moderately resistant to fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*)
PEST REACTIONS: resistant to moderately resistant to pear psylla (*Cacopsylla pyricola*)

Origin and Breeding: 'HW624' arose from the controlled cross of 'Harrow Sweet' and 'NY10353' made in 1988 by Dr. D. M. Hunter at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Station in Harrow, Ontario. It was selected as a hybrid seedling in 1995 and propagated by budding on pear seedling rootstocks. Trees were planted in an evaluation orchard at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Farm at Jordan Station, Ontario in 1999. This selection was advanced by Dr. D.

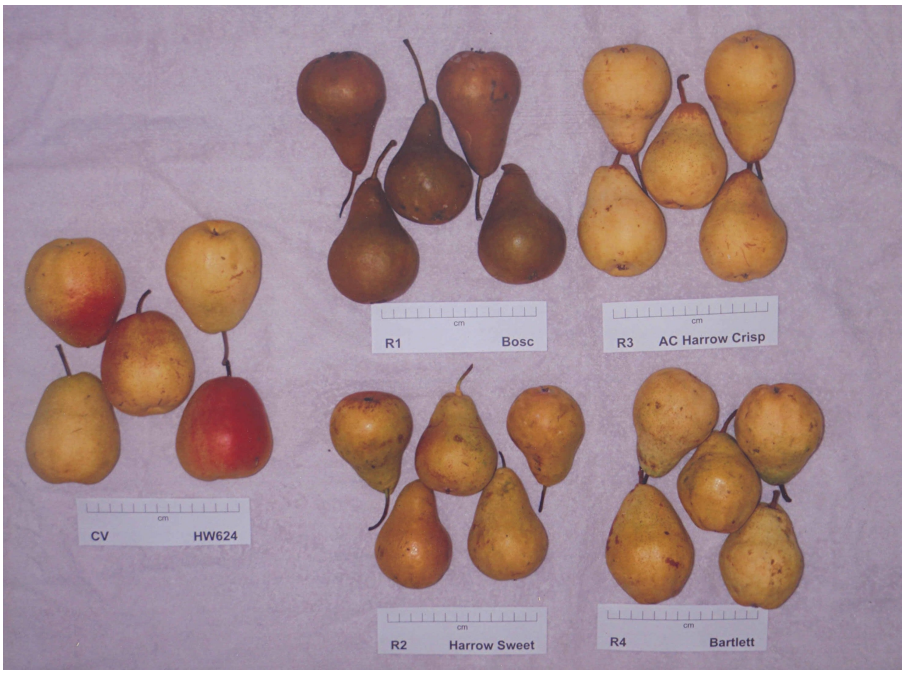
M. Hunter and made available for testing, as 'HW624', in regional trials in cooperation with the Ontario Fruit Testing Association beginning in 2000.

Tests and Trials: The tests and trials for 'HW624' were conducted during the 2009-2010 growing seasons at the Jordan Farm of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Research Centre in Jordan Station, Ontario. The trials consisted of a minimum of 4 trees per variety spaced 3 metres apart in the row and 4.5 metres apart between rows. The trees were grafted on standard 'Bartlett' rootstock and were originally established during the 1999 growing season.

Comparison table for 'HW624'

	'HW624'	'Bosc'*	'Harrow Sweet'*	'AC Harrow Crisp'*	'Bartlett'*
Fruit length (cm)					
mean	8.7	10.2	9.1	9.1	9.0
std. deviation	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Fruit maximum diameter (cm)					
mean	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.8
std. deviation	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Length of fruit stalk (cm)					
mean	3.2	5.0	3.4	3.7	2.8
std. deviation	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6

*reference varieties



Pear: 'HW624' (left) with reference varieties 'Bosc' (top centre), 'AC Harrow Crisp' (top right), 'Harrow Sweet' (bottom centre) and 'Bartlett' (bottom right)

PELARGONIUM
(Pelargonium ×hortorum)

Proposed denomination: **'Oglger3147'**
Trade name: Candy Cherry
Application number: 08-6337
Application date: 2008/05/16
Applicant: Ecke Geraniums, LLC, Encinitas, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: David Lemon, Lompoc, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Maestro Cherry'

Summary: *The leaf blades of 'Oglger3147' are narrower than those of 'Maestro Cherry'. The base of the leaf blades of 'Oglger3147' are closed while they are slightly open for 'Maestro Cherry'. The leaf blades of 'Oglger3147' are dark green with a very weakly conspicuous small to medium sized zone while those of 'Maestro Cherry' are medium green with a large zone ranging from medium to strong conspicuousness. The anthocyanin colouration of the middle third of the peduncle is strong for 'Oglger3147' while it is weak for 'Maestro Cherry'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit
STEM: green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: medium depth of sinus, undulation of margin ranging from weak to medium, closed base, no variegation, dark green
LEAF BLADE ZONE: very weak conspicuousnesss, position in middle, small to medium sized

PEDUNCLE: strong anthocyanin colouration on middle third
PEDICEL: strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third, no swelling
SEPAL: absent or weak reflexing, weak anthocyanin colouration in the middle of the broadest sepal
FLOWER: semi-double, few to medium number of petals, concave cross section in lateral view, no irregularly distributed stripes or blotches
UPPER PETAL: spatulate, entire margin at apex, margin of upper side is red (RHS 50A) with purple red (RHS N57A) tones, middle of upper side is red (RHS 50A), very weak stripe markings, very small orange red (RHS 43B-C) zone at base, red pink (closest to RHS 52B) on lower side
LOWER PETAL: margin of upper side is red (RHS 50A), middle of upper side is red (RHS 50A) and purple red (RHS N57A), very weak stripe markings, very small orange red (RHS 43B-C) zone at base, dark pink red to red pink (closest to RHS 52A-B) on lower side
INNER PETAL: middle of upper side is red (RHS 50A) and purple red (RHS N57A)

Origin and Breeding: 'Oglger3147' originated in Lompoc, California, USA in March 2001. The new variety was selected based on leaf colour and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Oglger3147' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 25, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Oglger3147'

	'Oglger3147'	'Maestro Cherry'*
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	8.1	9.5
std. deviation	0.45	0.31

*reference variety

Pelargonium: 'Oglger3147' (left) with the reference variety 'Maestro Cherry' (right)

Pelargonium: 'Oglger3147' (left) with the reference variety 'Maestro Cherry' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Sil Baldo 448'**
Trade name: Fantasia Purple Sizzle
Application number: 10-6941
Application date: 2010/04/23
Applicant: Silze GmbH & Co. KG, Weener, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ilse Fischer-Tohl, Silze GmbH & Co. KG, Kirchlintein, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Baldeslipzle' (Designer Light Pink Sizzle)

Summary: *The leaf blades of 'Sil Baldo 448' are dark green with medium undulation of the margin while those of 'Baldeslipzle' are medium green with weak undulation of the margin. 'Sil Baldo 448' has shorter peduncles than 'Baldeslipzle'. The width of the largest flower of 'Sil Baldo 448' is wider than that of 'Baldeslipzle'. The anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the pedicels is strong for 'Sil Baldo 448' while it ranges from absent or very weak to weak for 'Baldeslipzle'. The anthocyanin colouration in the middle of the broadest sepal is medium for 'Sil Baldo 448' while it is absent or very weak for 'Baldeslipzle'. The upper side of the upper petals of 'Sil Baldo 448' differ in colour from those of 'Baldeslipzle'. The colour at the lower side of the upper petal is blue pink for 'Sil Baldo 448' while it is white for 'Baldeslipzle'. The colours on the lower petals of 'Sil Baldo 448' differ from those on 'Baldeslipzle'. The upper and lower petals of 'Sil Baldo 448' have medium conspicuousness of markings while those of 'Baldeslipzle' have strong conspicuousness. The colour of the zone at the base of the lower petal is mostly blue pink for 'Sil Baldo 448' while it is white for 'Baldeslipzle'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit
STEM: green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: medium depth of sinus, medium undulation of margin, slighty open base, no variegation, dark green
LEAF BLADE ZONE: absent or very weak conspicuousness

PEDUNCLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third
PEDICEL: strong anthocyanin colouration on upper third, no swelling
SEPAL: absent or weak reflexing, medium anthocyanin colouration in the middle of the broadest sepal
FLOWER: semi-double, few to medium number of petals, concave cross section in lateral view, no irregularly distributed stripes or blotches
UPPER PETAL: obtriangular, entire margin at apex, margin on upper side is purple red (RHS N66B) with purple red flecks (RHS N66A), middle of upper side is purple red to blue pink (RHS N66B-C) with purple red (RHS N66A) flecks and a large purple red (more red than RHS N57A) blotch, moderately conspicuous stripe and spot markings, large purple red (more red than RHS N57A) largest spot, medium sized white zone at base, blue pink (RHS N66C) on lower side
LOWER PETAL: margin on upper side is purple red to blue pink (RHS N66B-C) with purple red (RHS N66A) flecks, middle of upper side is purple red to blue pink (RHS N66B-C) with purple red (RHS N66A) flecks and a purple red (RHS N57A) spot with dark purple red (RHS 53A-B) tones, medium sized single spot marking, medium size of largest spot, small to medium sized blue pink zone at base, blue pink (RHS N66C) on lower side
INNER PETAL: middle of upper side is purple red to blue pink (RHS N66B-C) with purple red (RHS N66A) flecks and a large purple red (more red than RHS N57A) blotch

Origin and Breeding: 'Sil Baldo 448' originated from a cross pollination between the female parent 'SEL Lucky' and the male parent 'E065' conducted in 2004, in Weener, Germany. The initial selection was made in 2005 based on flower colour with large red eye, large petals, and compact growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sil Baldo 448' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on May 9, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sil Baldo 448'

	'Sil Baldo 448'	'Baldeslipzle'*
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	12.2	16.2
std. deviation	1.29	1.52
Largest flower width (cm)		
mean	4.2	3.5
std. deviation	0.39	0.35
Colour of upper petal (RHS)		
margin - upper side	N66B with N66A flecks	69B with N57C flecks
middle - upper side	N66B-C with flecks of N66A and large blotch more red than N57A	N57B (large blotch)
lower side	N66C	N155B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)		
margin - upper side	N66B-C with N66A flecks	69B with N57C flecks
middle - upper side	N66B-C with N66A flecks and a N57A spot with 53A-B tones	69B with N57B-C flecks and a N57B spot
lower side	N66C	N155B

*reference variety

Pelargonium: 'Sil Baldo 448' (left) with the reference variety 'Baldeslipzle' (right)

Pelargonium: ‘Sil Baldo 448’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Baldeslipzle’ (right)

Pelargonium: ‘Sil Baldo 448’ (left) with the reference variety ‘Baldeslipzle’ (right)

POINSETTIA
(Euphorbia pulcherrima)

Proposed denomination: **'SYEP22432'**
Application number: 09-6509
Application date: 2009/02/11
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Katharina Zerr, Höhr-Grenzhausen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fismille' (Orion Red)

Summary: *The bracts of 'SYEP22432' are upright in attitude while the bracts of 'Fismille' are drooping. The bracts of 'SYEP22432' have very weak to weak rugosity between the veins while the bracts 'Fismille' have weak rugosity. The cyme is narrow to medium in width for 'SYEP22432' while it is broad for 'Fismille'. The glands on the cyathium are medium in size for 'SYEP22432' while they are large for 'Fismille'. The cyathia open early for 'SYEP22432' while the cyathia of 'Fismille' open very early.*

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

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

BRACT: few to medium in number, long, medium to broad, elliptic, one colour on upper side, red (RHS 46B) on upper side with no spotting, red to dark pink red (RHS 46B/53C) on lower side, no folding along main vein, twisting both absent and present, very weak to weak rugosity between veins

CYME: narrow to medium width
CYATHIUM: medium sized yellow glands, orange, no deformation of gland, early opening.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'SYEP22432' originated from a cross made in the summer of 2003 in Hillscheid, Germany. The female parent was a proprietary line, designated as 892, with bluish-red bracts, and the male parent was the variety 'Fispoin 7776', which has red bracts. The resultant seed was sown in a greenhouse in February-March, 2004. In December 2004, a single plant from the progeny was selected based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'SYEP22432' is based on the UPOV Report of Technical Examination, purchased from Denmark. The trials were conducted by the Department of Horticulture at the University of Aarhus, Aarslev, Denmark, in 2010. Colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Poinsettia: ‘SYEP22432’

RASPBERRY
(Rubus idaeus)

Proposed denomination: **'Cardinal'**
Application number: 06-5673
Application date: 2006/11/27
Applicant: Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Carlos D. Fear, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Fred M. Cook, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Richard E. Harrison, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Gavin Sills, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dulcita' and 'Heritage'

Summary: *'Cardinal' has medium to many current season's canes whereas 'Dulcita' has few to medium. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the canes of 'Cardinal' is weak to medium whereas it is medium to strong on both 'Dulcita' and 'Heritage'. The canes of 'Cardinal' are shorter than those of 'Heritage'. The density of spines on 'Cardinal' is sparse to medium whereas it is very sparse on 'Dulcita'. The spines of 'Cardinal' are purplish brown to brownish purple whereas they are brownish green on 'Heritage'. 'Cardinal' has predominantly three leaflets per leaf whereas 'Dulcita' has equally three and five. 'Cardinal' begins ripening mid-season with a short to medium length fruiting period whereas 'Heritage' begins ripening late with a medium to long fruiting period.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, medium to many current season's canes, fruit bearing only on current year's cane in autumn, canes emerge mid-season, short to medium length fruiting period
VERY YOUNG SHOOT: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration of apex during rapid growth

CURRENT SEASON'S CANE: weak waxiness, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, short internode, medium length vegetative bud
DORMANT CANE: purplish brown
SPINES: present, sparse to medium density, very small size of base, short length, purplish brown to brownish purple

LEAF: medium green, predominantly three leaflets per leaf, convex profile in cross-section, strong rugosity, free to touching lateral leaflets
PEDICEL: few spines

BEGINNING OF FLOWERING: mid-season
PEDUNCLE: very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: small to medium size

BEGINNING OF FRUIT RIPENING: mid-season
FRUIT: medium length and width, small length/width ratio, circular to broad conical shape in lateral view, small sized single drupe, dark red, weak glossiness, medium to firm, medium adherence to plug

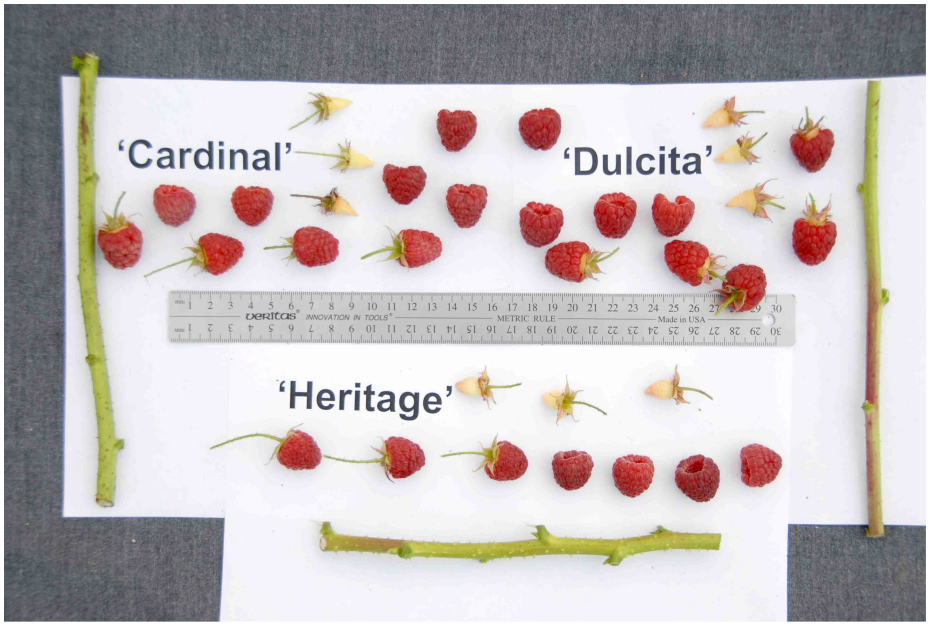
Origin and Breeding: 'Cardinal' arose from the cross 'M48.9' by 'Gloria' made in 1994 at Cassin Ranch, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California, USA. Fruit and seed were collected to produce seedlings for field planting in 1995 in Carpenteria, California. Selection criteria included fruit firmness, consistent fruit structure and yield.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Cardinal' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario during the 2011 growing season. There were 20 plants of each variety, planted in the spring of 2009. Plants were spaced approximately 60 cm apart in the row and spaced approximately 0.65 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

Comparison table for 'Cardinal'

	'Cardinal'	'Dulcita'*	'Heritage'*
Current season's cane length (cm)			
mean	147.00	144.63	169.44
std. deviation	8.73	11.67	12.36

*reference varieties



Raspberry: 'Cardinal' (top left) with reference varieties 'Dulcita' (top right) and 'Heritage' (bottom)

Proposed denomination: **'Dulcita'**
Application number: 06-5674
Application date: 2006/11/27
Applicant: Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Carlos D. Fear, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Fred M. Cook, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Richard E. Harrison, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Gavin Sills, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cardinal' and 'Heritage'

Summary: *'Dulcita' has few to medium number of current season's canes whereas 'Cardinal' has medium to many and 'Heritage' has many. The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the canes of 'Dulcita' is medium to strong whereas it is weak to medium on 'Cardinal'. The canes of 'Dulcita' are shorter than those of 'Heritage'. The density of spines on 'Dulcita' is very sparse whereas it is sparse to medium on 'Cardinal' and 'Heritage'. The spines of 'Dulcita' are purplish brown to brownish purple whereas they are brownish green on 'Heritage'. 'Dulcita' has equally three and five leaflets per leaf whereas 'Cardinal' and 'Heritage' have predominantly three. The peduncle of 'Dulcita' has weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas it is very weak on 'Cardinal' and 'Heritage'. 'Dulcita' begins ripening mid-season with a short to medium length fruiting period whereas 'Heritage' begins ripening late with a medium to long fruiting period.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, few to medium amount of current season's canes, fruit bearing only on current year's cane in autumn, canes emerge mid-season, short to medium length fruiting period
VERY YOUNG SHOOT: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration of apex during rapid growth

CURRENT SEASON'S CANE: weak waxiness, medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, short internode, short to medium length vegetative bud
DORMANT CANE: purplish brown
SPINES: present, very sparse density, small base, short length, purplish brown to brownish purple

LEAF: medium green, equally three and five leaflets per leaf, convex profile in cross-section, strong rugosity, touching to overlapping lateral leaflets
PEDICEL: few spines

BEGINNING OF FLOWERING: mid-season
PEDUNCLE: weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: small to medium size

BEGINNING OF FRUIT RIPENING: mid-season
FRUIT: medium length and width, small length/width ratio, circular to broad conical shape in lateral view, small sized single drupe, dark red, weak glossiness, medium firmness, medium adherence to plug

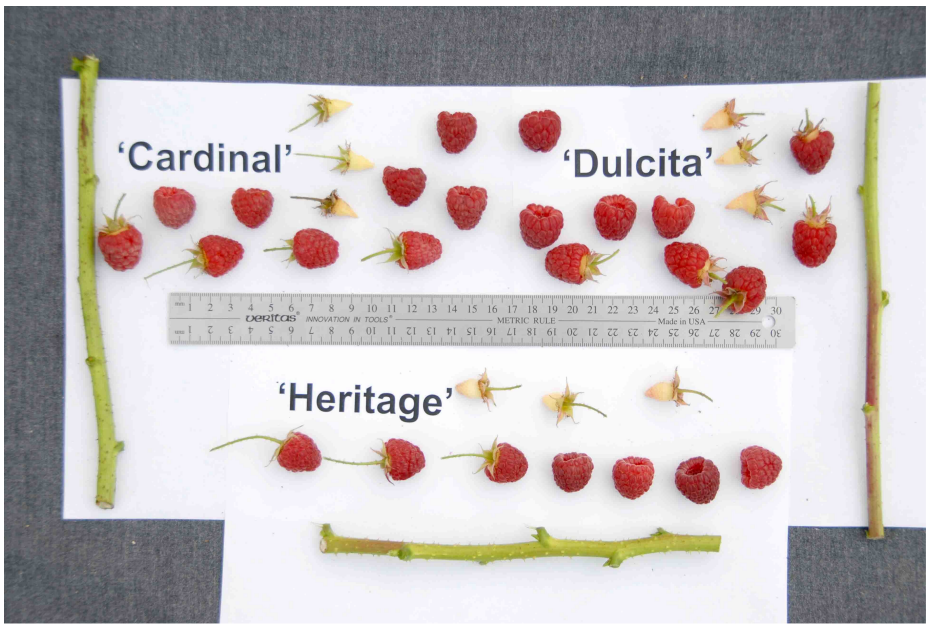
Origin and Breeding: 'Dulcita' arose from the cross 'Gloria' by 'N257.1' made in 1994 at Cassin Ranch, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California, USA. Fruit and seed were collected to produce seedlings for field planting in 1994 in Watsonville, California. Selection criteria included fruit firmness, sweetness of fruit flavour and easy separation of fruit from the receptacle.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Dulcita' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario during the 2011 growing season. There were 20 plants of each variety, planted in the spring of 2009. Plants were spaced approximately 60 cm apart in the row and spaced approximately 0.65 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

Comparison table for 'Dulcita'

	'Dulcita'	'Cardinal'*	'Heritage'*
Current season's cane length (cm)			
mean	144.63	147.00	169.44
std. deviation	11.67	8.73	12.36

*reference varieties



Raspberry: 'Dulcita' (top right) with reference varieties 'Cardinal' (top left) and 'Heritage' (bottom)

Proposed denomination: **'Glen Ample'**
Application number: 98-1421
Application date: 1998/06/04
Applicant: Scottish Crop Research Institute, Dundee, Scotland, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Ontario Berry Growers Association, Kemptville, Ontario
Breeder: D.L. Jennings, Scottish Crop Research Institute, Dundee, Scotland, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'Titan'

Summary: *'Glen Ample' has medium bloom on the current season's cane whereas it is absent or very weak on 'Titan'. The canes of 'Glen Ample' are shorter than those of 'Titan'. 'Glen Ample' has no spines on the current season's cane or on the pedicel whereas they are present on 'Titan'.*

Description:
PLANT: arching growth habit, many current season's canes, fruit bearing only on previous year's cane in summer, vegetative buds burst mid-season, medium length fruiting season
VERY YOUNG SHOOT: no anthocyanin colouration during rapid growth

CURRENT SEASON'S CANE: medium waxiness, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium length internode, short vegetative bud
DORMANT CANE: purplish brown
SPINES: absent

LEAF: dark green, predominantly three leaflets per leaf, straight profile in cross-section, weak rugosity, touching lateral leaflets

BEGINNING OF FLOWERING: mid to late season
PEDICEL: absent or very few spines
PEDUNCLE: no anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: medium size

BEGINNING OF FRUIT RIPENING: early to mid-season
FRUITING LATERAL: horizontal to drooping attitude

FRUIT: medium to long, medium to wide, medium length/width ratio, broad conical shape in lateral view, medium to large single drupe, medium red, medium glossiness, firm, medium adherence to plug

Origin and Breeding: 'Glen Ample' arose from the cross SCRI7326EI by SCRI7412H16 made in 1978 at the Scottish Crop Research Institute in Invergowrie, Scotland. 'Glen Ample' was first selected from a single seed in 1981 for its outstanding combination of yield and size, brightness and fruit flavour. Initial evaluation was carried out at the Scottish Crop Research Institute and at Brogdale Farm, England.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Glen Ample' were conducted at the Simcoe Research Station, Univeristy of Guelph, Simcoe, Ontario during the 2010 to 2011 growing seasons. Twenty four (24) plants of each variety were planted in 23 cm pots in the summer of 2010 using soil-less potting mix and were raised outdoors. That fall, dormant plants were moved into a cooler, kept cool for 6 weeks and transferred to a greenhouse in December 2010. Pots were spaced approximately 0.5 metres apart in the row and approximately 1.5 metres apart between rows. Fruit characteristics were observed in field trials conducted at the Atlantic Food and Agriculture Research Centre in Kentville, Nova Scotia during the 2011 growing season. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

Comparison table for 'Glen Ample'

	'Glen Ample'	**'Titan'***
Dormant cane length (cm)		
mean	93.0	116.7
std. deviation	17.8	13.4
Terminal leaflet length (cm)		
mean	14.4	14.8
std. deviation	0.59	1.62
Terminal leaflet width (cm)		
mean	10.5	10.7
std. deviation	1.14	1.05

*reference variety

Raspberry: 'Glen Ample'

Raspberry: Reference variety, 'Titan'

Raspberry: 'Glen Ample'

Proposed denomination: **'Madonna'**
Application number: 06-5675
Application date: 2006/11/27
Applicant: Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Carlos D. Fear, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

Fred M. Cook, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Richard E. Harrison, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Gavin Sills, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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

Varieties used for comparison: 'Maravilla' and 'Heritage'

Summary: *The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the canes of 'Madonna' is weak to medium whereas it is strong to very strong on 'Maravilla' and medium to strong on 'Heritage'. The canes of 'Madonna' are longer than those of 'Heritage'. The spines on 'Madonna' are purplish brown whereas they are purple on 'Maravilla' and brownish green on 'Heritage'. The leaves of 'Madonna' have predominantly three leaflets per leaf whereas 'Maravilla' has equally three and five leaflets per leaf. The peduncle of 'Madonna' has weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas it is strong on 'Maravilla' and very weak on 'Heritage'. The fruit shape of 'Madonna' is trapezoidal whereas it is medium conical on 'Maravilla' and circular to broad conical on 'Heritage'. The single drupe of 'Madonna' is medium to large in size whereas it is small in 'Heritage'. 'Madonna' begins ripening very late in the season with a short fruiting period whereas 'Heritage' begins ripening late with a medium to long fruiting period.*

Description:
PLANT: arching growth habit, medium number of current season's canes, fruit bearing only on current year's cane in autumn, canes emerge late in season, short fruiting period
VERY YOUNG SHOOT: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration at apex during rapid growth

CURRENT SEASON'S CANE: weak waxiness, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium length internode, short to medium length vegetative bud
SPINES: present, sparse density, very small base, short length, purplish brown

LEAF: medium green, predominantly three leaflets per leaf, convex profile in cross-section, strong rugosity, touching to overlapping lateral leaflets
PEDICEL: absent or very few spines

BEGINNING OF FLOWERING: late
PEDUNCLE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: small to medium size

BEGINNING OF FRUIT RIPENING: very late
FRUIT: long, medium width, medium length/width ratio, trapezoidal shape in lateral view, medium to large sized single drupe, dark red to purple, medium glossiness and firmness, medium adherence to plug

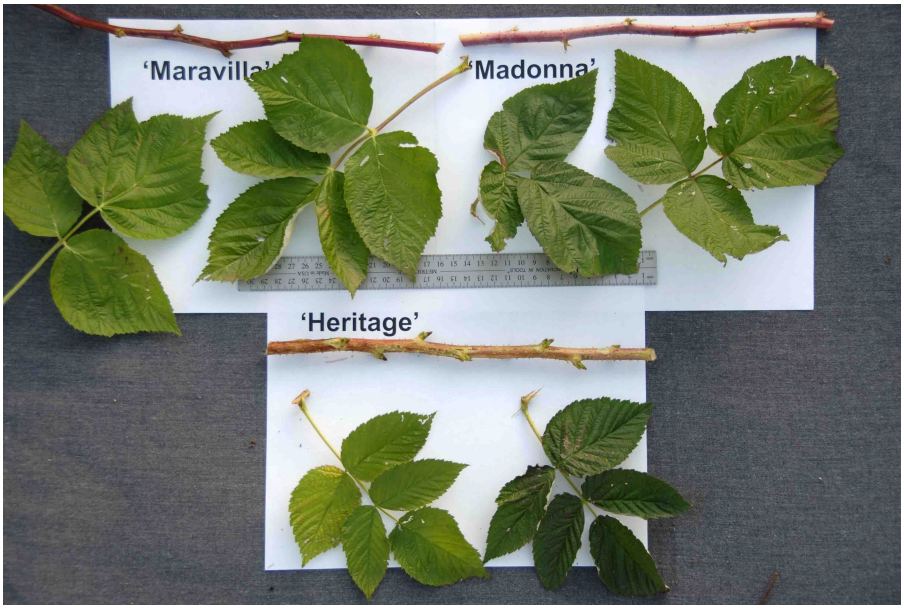
Origin and Breeding: 'Madonna' arose from the cross 'R652.1' by 'R709.1' made in 1997 at Cassin Ranch, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California, USA. Fruit and seed were collected to produce seedlings for field planting in 1997 in Watsonville, California. Selection criteria included fruit size, firmness and overall structure.

Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Madonna' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario during the 2011 growing season. There were 20 plants of each variety, planted in the spring of 2009. Plants were spaced approximately 60 cm apart in the row and spaced approximately 0.65 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

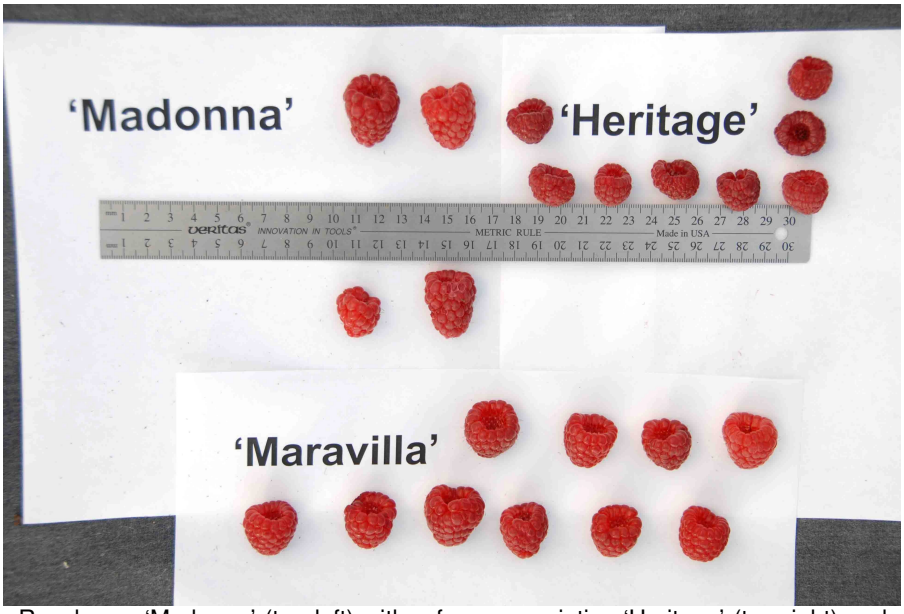
Comparison table for 'Madonna'

	'Madonna'	'Maravilla'*	'Heritage'*
Current season's cane length (cm)			
mean	205.75	194.25	169.44
std. deviation	21.74	12.20	12.36

*reference varieties



Raspberry: 'Madonna' (top right) with reference varieties 'Maravilla' (top left) and 'Heritage' (bottom)



Raspberry: 'Madonna' (top left) with reference varieties 'Heritage' (top right) and 'Maravilla' (bottom)

Proposed denomination: **'Maravilla'**
Application number: 06-5676
Application date: 2006/11/27
Applicant: Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Carlos D. Fear, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Fred M. Cook, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Richard E. Harrison, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Gavin Sills, Driscoll Strawberry Associates, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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

Varieties used for comparison: 'Madonna' and 'Heritage'

Summary: *The intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the canes of 'Maravilla' is strong to very strong whereas it is weak to medium on 'Madonna' and medium to strong on 'Heritage'. The canes of 'Maravilla' are longer than those of 'Heritage'. The spines on 'Maravilla' are purple whereas they are purplish brown on 'Madonna' and brownish green on 'Heritage'. The leaves of 'Maravilla' have equally three and five leaflets per leaf whereas 'Madonna' and 'Heritage' have predominantly three leaflets per leaf. The peduncle of 'Maravilla' has strong anthocyanin colouration whereas it is weak on 'Madonna' and very weak on 'Heritage'. The fruit shape of 'Maravilla' is medium conical whereas it is trapezoidal on 'Madonna' and circular to broad conical on 'Heritage'. The single drupe of 'Maravilla' is large whereas it is small in 'Heritage'. 'Maravilla' begins ripening very late in the season with a short to medium length fruiting period whereas 'Heritage' begins ripening late with a medium to long fruiting period.*

Description:
PLANT: arching growth habit, medium number of current season's canes, fruit bearing only on current year's cane in autumn, canes emerge late in season, short to medium length fruiting period
VERY YOUNG SHOOT: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration at apex during rapid growth

CURRENT SEASON'S CANE: weak waxiness, strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium length internode, short to medium length vegetative bud
SPINES: present, very sparse density, very small to small base, short length, purple

LEAF: medium to dark green, equally three and five leaflets per leaf, convex profile in cross-section, strong rugosity, touching to overlapping lateral leaflets
PEDICEL: very few spines

BEGINNING OF FLOWERING: late
PEDUNCLE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration
FLOWER: small to medium size

BEGINNING OF FRUIT RIPENING: very late
FRUIT: long, medium width, medium length/width ratio, medium conical shape in lateral view, large sized single drupe, dark red, medium glossiness and firmness, medium adherence to plug

Origin and Breeding: 'Maravilla' arose from the cross 'Q491.1' by 'Q480.3' made in 1996 at Cassin Ranch, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, California, USA. Fruit and seed were collected to produce seedlings for field planting in 1996 in Watsonville, California. Selection criteria included yield, fruit size, firmness and post-harvest longevity.

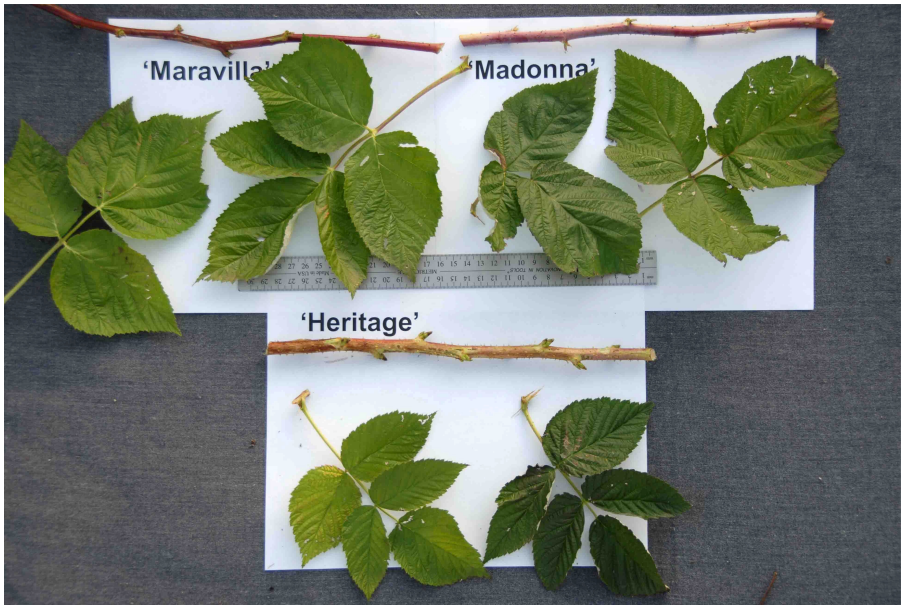
Tests and Trials: The trials for 'Maravilla' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario during the 2011 growing season. There were 20 plants of each variety, planted in the spring of 2009. Plants were spaced approximately 60 cm apart in the row

and spaced approximately 0.65 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 10 measurements.

Comparison table for 'Maravilla'

	'Maravilla'	'Madonna'*	'Heritage'*
Current season's cane length (cm)			
mean	194.25	205.75	169.44
std. deviation	12.20	21.74	12.36

*reference varieties



Raspberry: 'Maravilla' (top left) with reference varieties 'Madonna' (top right) and 'Heritage' (bottom)

Raspberry: 'Maravilla' (right) with reference variety 'Heritage' (left)

ROSE
(Rosa)

Proposed denomination: **'CA29'**
Trade name: Campfire
Application number: 11-7295
Application date: 2011/05/31
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Canadian Nursery Landscape Association, Milton, Ontario
Breeder: Campbell Davidson, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunrise Sunset'

Summary: *There is very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the young shoots of 'CA29' whereas it is strong on 'Sunrise Sunset'. There are few greenish prickles on the stem of 'CA29' whereas there are many reddish prickles on those of 'Sunrise Sunset'. The leaves of 'CA29' are medium sized and medium green whereas those of 'Sunrise Sunset' are small and light green. The flower colour group of 'CA29' is multicoloured whereas 'Sunrise Sunset' is a pink blend. The colours of the petals of 'CA29' are purple red, white and yellow whereas those of 'Sunrise Sunset' are blue pink and white.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, moderately spreading growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN: absent
PRICKLES/THORNS: few, greenish
LEAF: medium size, medium green on upper side, anthocyanin colouration present, strong glossiness on upper side, medium undulation of leaflet margins
TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic shape, rounded base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: flowering laterals present, medium number of flowers per flowering lateral
FLOWER BUD: medium ovate shape in longitudinal section
FLOWER: semi-double type, multi-coloured colour group, white centre, loose petal density, round when viewed from above, flat profile on upper part, concave profile on lower part, absent or weak fragrance, absent or very weak sepal extensions
PETAL: reflexing of petals absent, obcordate shape, absent or very weak incisions, weak reflexing of margins, weak undulation of the margin, medium size, two colours, main colour on inner side purple red (RHS 57A), secondary colour white (RHS 155D) as a flush, tertiary colour yellow (RHS 2B) as a flush, main colour on outer side yellow green (RHS 2D)
BASAL PETAL SPOT: very small, light yellow on inner side
OUTER STAMEN: predominantly orange filament (RHS 163B)

SEED VESSEL: small at petal fall
HIP: pitcher-shaped in longitudinal section

Origin and Breeding: 'CA29' arose from the cross 'My Hero' by 'Frontenac' conducted at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Morden Research Station, Morden, Manitoba in 2001. Selection criteria included hardiness, flower colour and disease tolerance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'CA29' were conducted in plots at the Prairie Shade Nursery, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba during the summer of 2011. The trial included a total of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties spaced 2 metres apart between rows and 0.6 metres apart in rows. All plants were grown from 2 year old plants previously grown in 2 gallon pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CA29'

	'CA29'	'Sunrise Sunset'*
Colour on inner side of petal (RHS)		
main	57A	66D
secondary	155D	155A
tertiary	2B	155B
Colour on outer side of petal (RHS)		
main	2D	12B

*reference variety

Rose: 'CA29' (left) with reference variety 'Sunrise Sunset' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'CA33'**
Trade name: Bill Reid
Application number: 11-7296
Application date: 2011/05/31
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Canadian Nursery Landscape Association, Milton, Ontario
Breeder: Campbell Davidson, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan

Variety used for comparison: 'Morden Sunrise'

Summary: *The flower diameter of 'CA33' is larger than that of 'Morden Sunrise'. The petals of 'CA33' are longer and wider than those of 'Morden Sunrise'. The main colour of the inner and outer sides of the petal of 'CA33' is yellow whereas it is orange brown on 'Morden Sunrise'. The secondary colour of the petal of 'CA33' is orange whereas it is yellow on the petal of 'Morden Sunrise'.*

Description:
PLANT: shrub type, intermediate growth habit
YOUNG SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN: absent

PRICKLES/THORNS: absent or very few, reddish
LEAF: medium size, medium green on upper side, anthocyanin colouration absent, weak glossiness on upper side, absent or very weak undulation of margin
TERMINAL LEAFLET: medium elliptic shape, obtuse base, acuminate apex

FLOWERING SHOOT: flowering laterals absent, very few flowers per flowering shoot
FLOWER BUD: medium ovate shape in longitudinal section
FLOWER: semi-double type, yellow colour group, green centre, very loose petal density, round when viewed from above, convex profile on upper part, flattened convex profile on lower part, absent or weak fragrance, strong sepal extensions
PETAL: reflexing of petals present, transverse elliptic shape, absent or very weak incisions, medium reflexing of margins, medium undulation of the margin, medium size, two colours, main colour on inner and outer sides yellow (RHS 12A), secondary colour orange (RHS 26D) as a flush
BASAL PETAL SPOT: very small, orange yellow on inner side
OUTER STAMEN: predominantly orange filament (RHS 17A)

SEED VESSEL: small at petal fall
HIP: pitcher-shaped in longitudinal section, orange at maturity

Origin and Breeding: 'CA33' arose from the cross 'Morden Sunrise' by 'Golden Celebtraion' conducted at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Morden Research Station, Morden, Manitoba in 1996. Selection criteria included hardiness, flower colour and disease tolerance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'CA33' were conducted in plots at the Prairie Shade Nursery, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba during the summer of 2011. The trial included a total of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties spaced 2 metres apart between rows and 0.6 metres apart in rows. All plants were grown from 2 year old plants previously grown in 2 gallon pots. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'CA33'

	'CA33'	**'Morden Sunrise'***
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	84.7	70.8
std. deviation	9.4	4.1
Petal length (mm)		
mean	39.5	32.4
std. deviation	1.9	4.8
Petal width (mm)		
mean	40.8	36.4
std. deviation	2.6	4.6
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
main	12A	33C
secondary	26D, flush	12A, at base
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
main	12A	33C

*reference variety

Rose: ‘CA33’ (left) with reference variety ‘Morden Sunrise’ (right)

ROSE OF SHARON
(Hibiscus syriacus)

Proposed denomination: **'DVPazurri'**
Trade name: Azurri Satin
Application number: 08-6413
Application date: 2008/07/29
Applicant: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Johan V. Hylenbroeck, Belgium

Variety used for comparison: 'Satin Blue'

Summary: *Plants of 'DVPazurri' have a shorter plant height compared to plants of 'Satin Blue'. The flower diameter of 'DVPazurri' is larger than for 'Satin Blue'. Flowers of 'DVPazurri' have larger petals compared to flowers of 'Satin Blue'. Anthers of 'DVPazurri' produce very little pollen compared to anthers of 'Satin Blue' which produce abundant pollen. Flowers of 'DVPazurri' have a very poor seed set compared to 'Satin Blue'.*

Description:
PLANT/SHRUB: semi-upright growth habit, medium branching density, brownish colour on current-years growth

LEAF: moderately elongated, acute base, dark green, medium lobing, moderate undulation of margin, medium incisions of margin, no variegation

FLOWER: single, strongly ascending attitude of outermost petals, moderatley overlapping of outermost petals, very little pollen production, absent or poor seed set
EYE ZONE: small to medium size relative to petal, medium length extensions, purple (RHS 58A) at base fading outwardly to dark purple red (59B), purple (RHS N79C) extensions
PETAL: moderately elongated, inner side light violet blue (RHS 91B-C) with violet blue (RHS 94B) at apex, weak incisions, weak undulation

Origin and Breeding: 'DVPazurri' originated from a controlled cross between the variety 'Oiseau Bleu' as the female parent and an unnamed chromosome doubled seedling as the male parent in the summer of 2000 in Melle, Belgium. It was selected in September 2003 based on strong growth, rich flower colour and sterility. 'DVPazurri' was evaluated for several years at the breeders institute, Instituut Voor Landbouw - En Visserijonderzoek Eenheid Plant (ILVO), Belgium prior to commercialization in 2008.

Tests and Trials: Trials were conducted as an outdoor container trial during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 10 plants/shrubs of each variety. All plants/shrubs were grown from 5.7 cm liners potted into 7.6 liter containers in the spring of 2009. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants/shrubs of each variety in June of 2011. All colour measurements were made using the 2007 RHS Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'DVPazurri'

	'DVPazurri'	'Satin Blue'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	51.9	59.3
std. deviation	8.49	6.25
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	10.4	8.3
std. deviation	0.50	0.38

Flower petal length (cm)

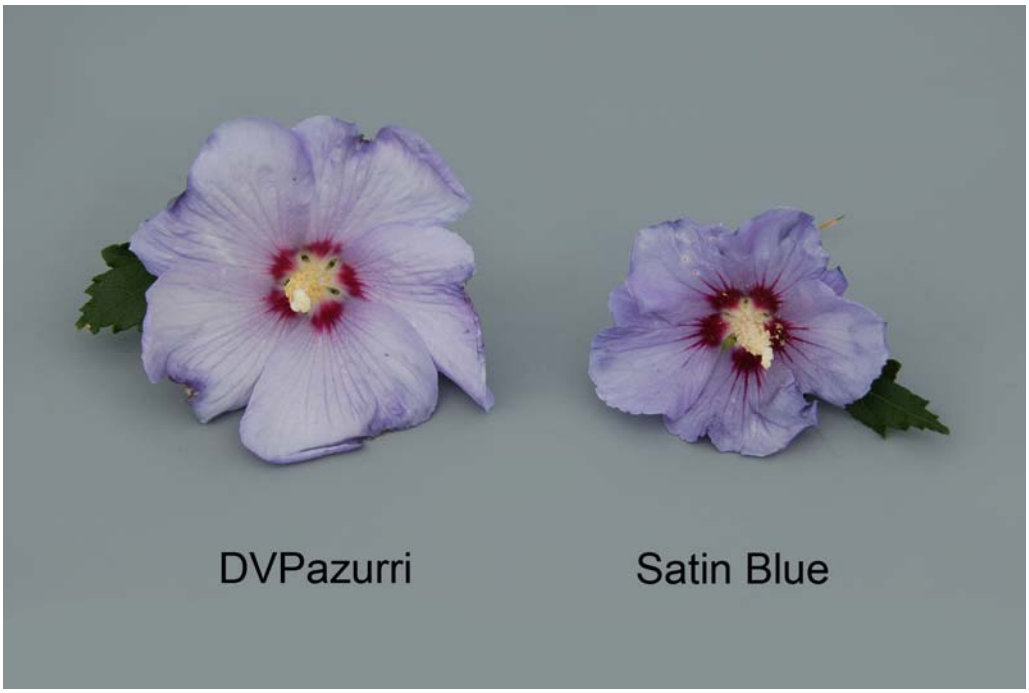
mean	5.9	4.6
std. deviation	0.35	0.22

Flower petal width (cm)

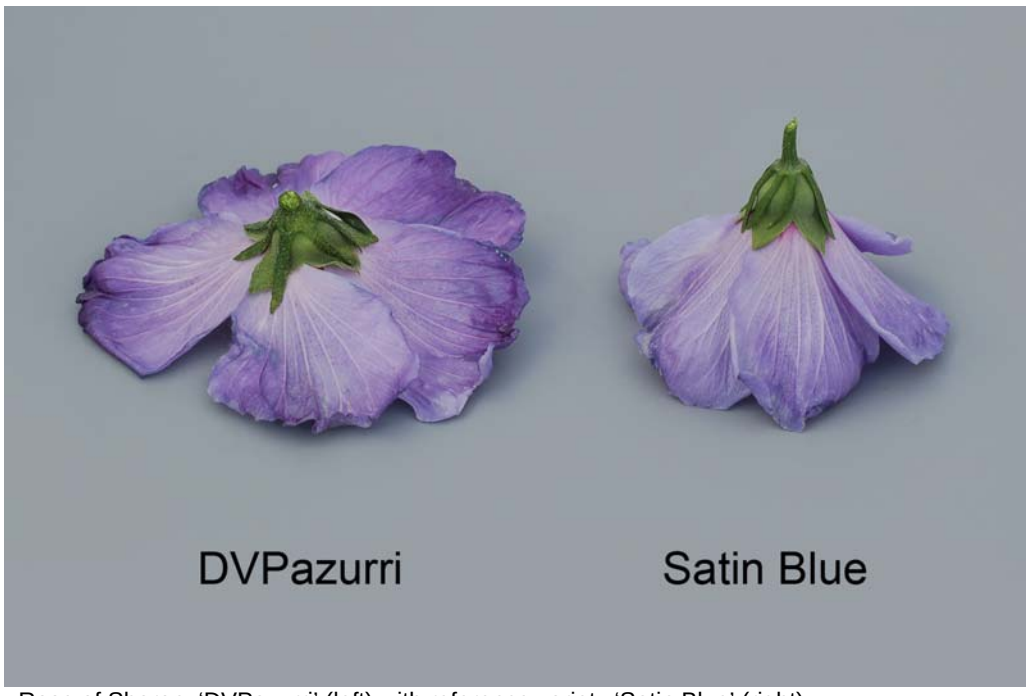
mean	5.6	4.6
std. deviation	0.39	0.28

*reference variety

Rose of Sharon: 'DVPazurri' (left) with reference variety 'Satin Blue' (right)



Rose of Sharon: 'DVPazurri' (left) with reference variety 'Satin Blue' (right)



Rose of Sharon: ‘DVPazurri’ (left) with reference variety ‘Satin Blue’ (right)

SCOPARIA
(Scoparia)

Proposed denomination: **'Suntutulaki'**
Trade name: Ilumina Lemon Mist
Application number: 10-6859
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'USSCO401' (Melongolly Yellow)

Summary: *The plants of 'Suntutulaki' are taller in height than those of 'USSCO401'. The leaf blades of 'Suntutulaki' are shorter and narrower than those of 'USSCO401'. The corolla lobes on the upper side of 'Suntutulaki' are lighter yellow than those of 'USSCO401'. The petals of 'Suntutulaki' are wider than those of 'USSCO401'.*

Description:
PLANT: erect to semi-erect growth habit, many number of branches, dense foliage
STEM: light green, no anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: dissected type, elliptic to rhombic shape, lobed margins, medium green, petiole present

FLOWER: axillary position, cluster type, 3 to 4 flowers per inflorescence, yellow (RHS 3A) with yellow (brighter than RHS 9A) on margins, 4 to 5 number of petals, yellow tufted hair
ANTHER: pink before dehiscence, yellow after dehiscence
FILAMENT: above hairs, yellow

Origin and Breeding: 'Suntutulaki' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in Higashiomi-shi, Shiga, Japan in July 2006. The female parent was 'SC99-1' and the male parent was 'SC86-1'. One plant was selected in June 2007 based on growth habit, flower size and colour.

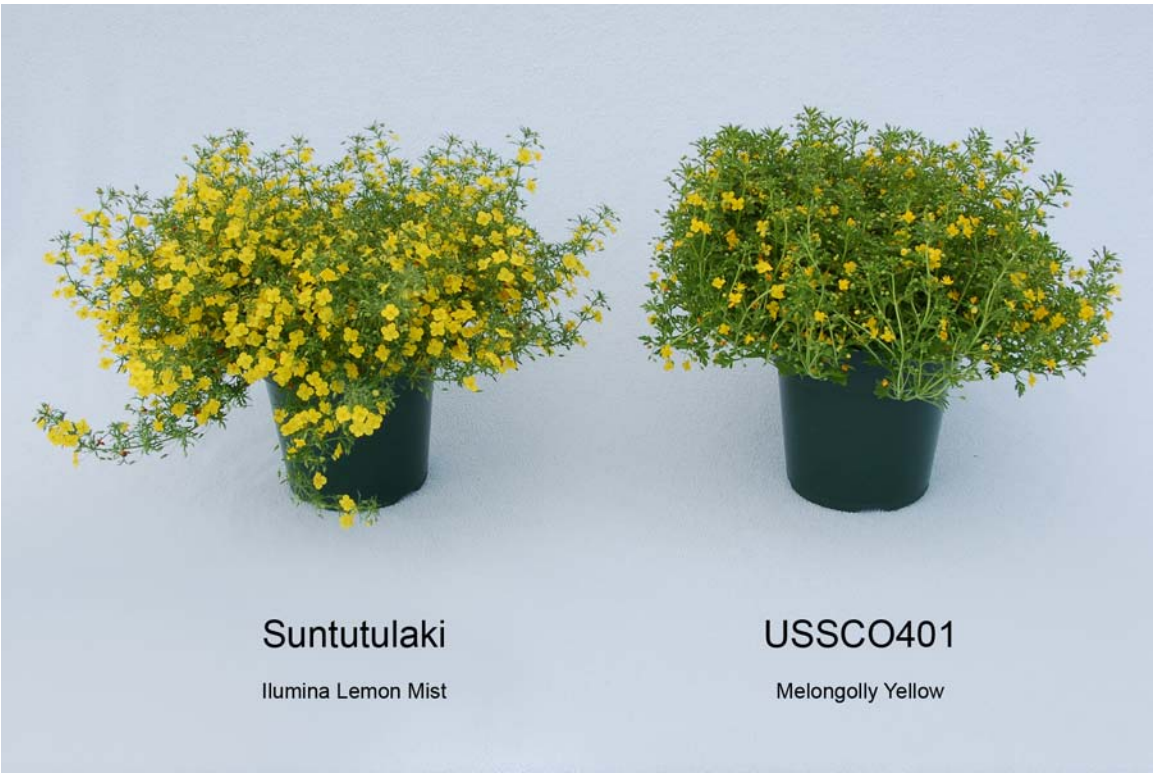
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Suntutulaki' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and the reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on April 27, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 2, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Suntutulaki'

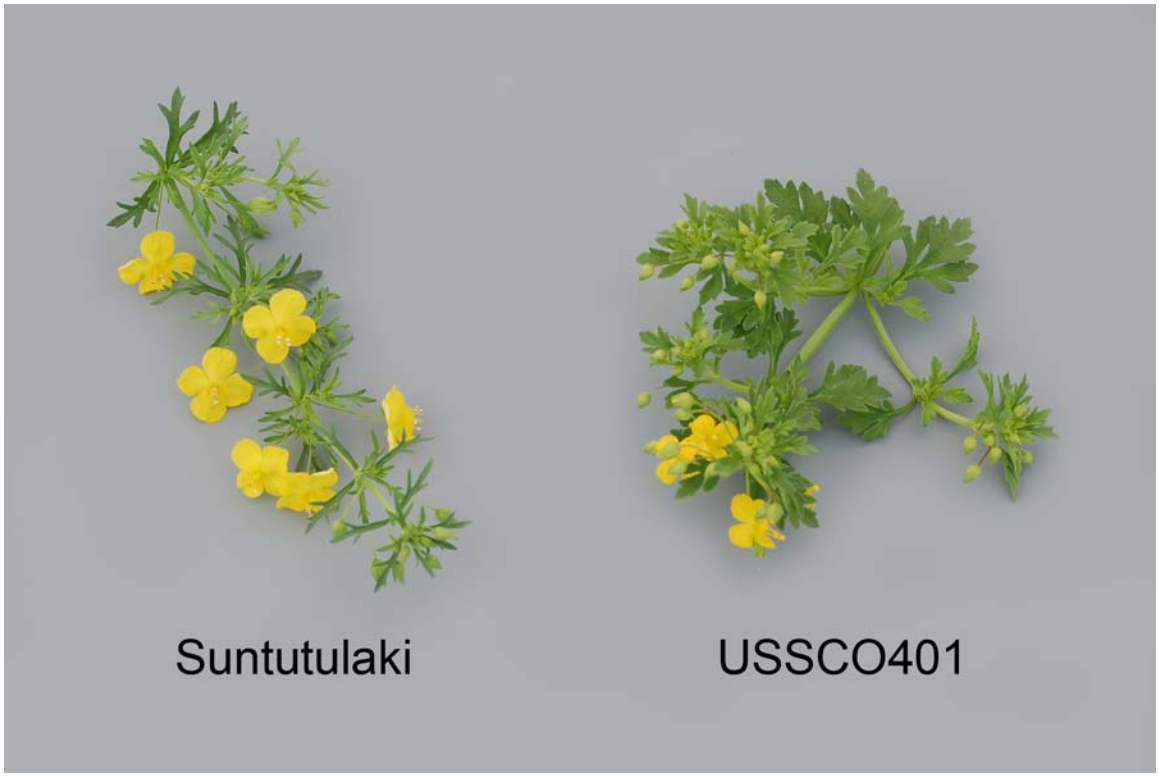
	'Suntutulaki'	'USSCO401'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	16.5	11.8
standard deviation	1.75	0.85
Leaf blade length (mm)		
mean	16.1	21.5
standard deviation	1.88	1.35
Leaf blade width (mm)		
mean	8.8	12.8
standard deviation	1.38	1.40
Colour of corolla lobes (RHS)		
upper side	3A with brighter than 9A on margins	6A with 12A on margins

Petal width (mm)		
mean	5.2	4.2
standard deviation	0.48	0.34

*reference variety



Scoparia: ‘Suntutulaki’ (left) with the reference variety ‘USSC0401’ (right)



Scoparia: 'Suntutulaki' (left) with the reference variety 'USSC0401' (right)

Scoparia: 'Suntutulaki' (left) with the reference variety 'USSC0401' (right)

SHASTA DAISY
(Leucanthemum ×superbum)

Proposed denomination: **'Daisy Duke'**
Trade name: Daisy May
Application number: 10-6808
Application date: 2010/01/22
Applicant: Brent Horvath, Hebron, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Brent Horvath, Hebron, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Snowcap'

Summary: *The plants of 'Daisy Duke' are taller in height than those of 'Snowcap'. The ray florets of 'Daisy Duke' are longer than those of 'Snowcap'. The ray florets of 'Daisy Duke' differ in colour from those of 'Showcap'. 'Daisy Duke' begins flowering earlier than 'Snowcap'.*

Description:
PLANT: upright bushy growth habit

LEAF: alternate and basal arrangement, linear to oblanceolate and elliptic-spatulate on basal leaves, acute apex, cordate and attenuate base, serrate to dentate margin, medium green on upper side, medium pubescence on upper side

FLOWERING: very early flowering
PEDUNCLE: medium to thick
FLOWER: single type
RAY FLORET: average of 32-36 per flower, straight to reflexing, dentate index, length to width ratio 3:1, upper side is white (RHS NN155B) and white (RHS NN155B) with age, lower side is white (RHS NN155C)
FLORET DISC: yellow (RHS 12A) before anther dehiscence, yellow (RHS 12B) after anther dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Daisy Duke' originated from an open pollination between the female parent 'Hebron Hardy' and the pollen from an unknown male parent in 2005, in Hebron, Illinois, USA. The new cultivar was selected from the resultant seedlings based on flower abundance, flower appearance, and plant size.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Daisy Duke' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 1 gallon containers on April 15, 2011. Most observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 15, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Daisy Duke'

	'Daisy Duke'	'Snowcap'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	34.5	22.6
standard deviation	2.25	1.83
Ray floret length (cm)		
mean	3.0	2.5
standard deviation	0.19	0.11
Colour of ray floret (RHS)		
upper side	NN155B	N155A-B

*reference variety

Shasta Daisy: 'Daisy Duke' (left) with the reference variety 'Snow Cap' (right)

Shasta Daisy: 'Daisy Duke' (left) with the reference variety 'Snow Cap' (right)

STRAWFLOWER / PAPER DAISY
(Bracteantha bracteata)

Proposed denomination: **'Bondrelaipi'**
Trade name: Dreamtime Jumbo Light Pink
Application number: 10-6925
Application date: 2010/04/06
Applicant: Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrew Berneutz, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEBB05351' (Mohave Dark Rose)

Summary: *The plants of 'Bondrelaipi' are shorter in height than those of 'KLEBB05351'. The peduncles of 'Bondrelaipi' are longer than those of 'KLEBB05351'. The buds of 'Bondrelaipi' are white with blue pink while the buds of 'KLEBB05351' are dark purple red with white. 'Bondrelaipi' has a larger flower head diameter than 'KLEBB05351'. The flower heads of 'Bondrelaipi' have many to very many bracts while 'KLEBB05351' has a medium number of bracts. The bracts of 'Bondrelaipi' differ in colour from those of 'KLEBB05351'. The bracts of 'Bondrelaipi' are longer than those of 'KLEBB05351'. The degree of incurving of the bracts of 'Bondrelaipi' is medium while it is absent or very weak in 'KLEBB05351'.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-erect growth habit, dense
STEM: strong pubescence

LEAF BLADE: broadest part in middle, acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, moderate pubescence on upper and lower side, weak undulation of margin

PEDUNCLE: no branching
BUD: obtuse apex, white (RHS NN155A) with blue pink (RHS 186C) tones on outer bract surface, light yellow brown (RHS 158A) at apex.
FLOWER HEAD: predominantly positioned level with to high above foliage, lower part convex in lateral view, upper part flat in lateral view, many to very many bracts
INVOLUCRE: bi-coloured
BRACT: multi-coloured, no striations, medium degree of incurving
LOWER BRACT: lower third white (RHS NN155D), middle third white (RHS NN155D) with violet tones (RHS 75C-D), upper third violet (RHS 75C) with blue pink (RHS 73A) at apex
UPPER BRACT: middle third white (RHS NN155D), upper third violet (RHS 75C)
PAPPUS: white

Origin and Breeding: 'Bondrelaipi' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in December 2005, in New South Wales, Australia between the female parent, propriety seedling '05-15' and the male parent, propriety seedling '05-8'. The initial selection was made in August 2006. Selection criteria included flower size, growth habit, foliage size, and stem length.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bondrelaipi' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 9, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bondrelaipi'

	'Bondrelaipi'	'KLEBB05351'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	17.4	20.7
std. deviation	1.49	0.97
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	7.5	2.8
std. deviation	1.40	1.31
Colour of bud (RHS)		
main	NN155A with 186C tones	187C with NN155A at the base
apex	158A	187A
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	4.6	2.1
std. deviation	0.39	0.20
Colour of lower bract (RHS)		
middle third	NN155D with 75C-D tones	59B
upper third	75C with 73A at apex	59B with 59A at apex
Colour of upper bract (RHS)		
middle third	NN155D	59A-B with NN155D at base
upper third	75C	59A-B
Bract length (cm)		
mean	1.5	0.9
std. deviation	0.24	0.09

*reference variety

Strawflower / Paper Daisy: 'Bondrelaipi' (left) with the reference variety 'KLEBB05351' (right)

Strawflower / Paper Daisy: ‘Bondrelaipi’ (left) with the reference variety ‘KLEBB05351’ (right)

Strawflower / Paper Daisy: ‘Bondrelaipi’ (left) with the reference variety ‘KLEBB05351’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Bondrepuho'**
Trade name: Dreamtime Jumbo Pure White
Application number: 10-6926
Application date: 2010/04/06
Applicant: Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Andrew Berneutz, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Ohdrejumwhi' (Dreamtime Jumbo White)

Summary: *The leaf blade of 'Bondrepuho' has moderate pubescence on the upper side while the the leaf blade of 'Ohdrejumwhi' has sparse pubescence. The peduncles of 'Bondrepuho' are shorter than those of 'Ohdrejumwhi'. There is no branching of the peduncle in 'Bondrepuho' while there is branching of the peduncle in 'Ohdrejumwhi'. 'Bondrepuho' has a smaller flower head diameter than 'Ohdrejumwhi'. The bracts of 'Bondrepuho' are longer than those of 'Ohdrejumwhi'.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-erect growth habit, dense
STEM: moderate pubescence

LEAF BLADE: broadest part in middle, acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, moderate pubescence on upper side, very weak pubescence on lower side, weak undulation of margin

PEDUNCLE: no branching
BUD: obtuse apex, white (RHS NN155B)
FLOWER HEAD: predominantly positioned level with or just above foliage, lower part convex in lateral view, upper part concave, flattening with age in lateral view, many to very many bracts
INVOLUCRE: one colour
BRACT: white (RHS NN155D), no striations, weak degree of incurving
PAPPUS: white

Origin and Breeding: 'Bondrepuho' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in September 2005, in New South Wales, Australia between the female parent 'Ohdrejumwhi' and the male propriety seedling '04-50'. The initial selection was made in June 2006. Selection criteria included flower size, foliage size, and stem length.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bondrepuho' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 9, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bondrepuho'

	'Bondrepuho'	**'Ohdrejumwhi'***
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	7.1	10.4
std. deviation	1.72	1.76
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	4.7	5.1
std. deviation	0.34	0.32
Colour of bract (RHS)		
main	NN155D	155C
Bract length (cm)		
mean	1.4	1.2
std. deviation	0.16	0.13

*reference variety

Strawflower / Paper Daisy: 'Bondrepuho' (left) with the reference variety 'Ohdrejumwhi' (right)

Strawflower / Paper Daisy: 'Bondrepuho' (left) with the reference variety 'Ohdrejumwhi' (right)

Strawflower / Paper Daisy: 'Bondrepuho' (left) with the reference variety 'Ohdrejumwhi' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'Bondreredem'**
Trade name:	Dreamtime Jumbo Red Ember
Application number:	10-6927
Application date:	2010/04/06
Applicant:	Bonza Botanicals Pty., Ltd., Yellow Rock, New South Wales, Australia
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Andrew Berneutz, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEBB08398' (Mohave Fire)

Summary: *The plants of 'Bondreredem' are shorter in height than those of 'KLEBB08398'. The leaf blades of 'Bondreredem' are longer and narrower than those of 'KLEBB08398'. 'Bondreredem' has a larger flower head diameter than 'KLEBB08398'. The pappus of 'Bondreredem' is white while it is yellow in 'KLEBB08398'.*

Description:
PLANT: erect growth habit, dense
STEM: dense pubescence

LEAF BLADE: broadest part in middle, acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, absent or very weak pubescence on upper and lower side, weak to medium undulation of margin

PEDUNCLE: no branching
BUD: obtuse apex, dark purple red (RHS 185A) with brown purple (RHS 187A) at apex.
FLOWER HEAD: predominantly positioned level with or just above foliage, lower part flat to convex in lateral view, upper part concave in lateral view, many bracts
INVOLUCRE: bi-coloured
BRACT: multi-coloured, no striations, weak to medium degree of incurving
LOWER BRACT: lower third white (RHS NN155D), middle third dark purple red (RHS 53A), upper third dark purple red (RHS 185A) with brown purple at apex (RHS 187A)

UPPER BRACT: middle third yellow (RHS 3A) with orange brown (RHS 34C) towards upper third, upper third orange brown (RHS 34B) with red (RHS 45A) at apex
PAPPUS: white

Origin and Breeding: 'Bondreredem' originated from a controlled pollination conducted in January 2007, in New South Wales, Australia between the female parent 'Bondrelaipi' and the male parent, propriety seedling '06-30'. The initial selection was made in October 2007. Selection criteria included flower size, foliage size, and stem length.

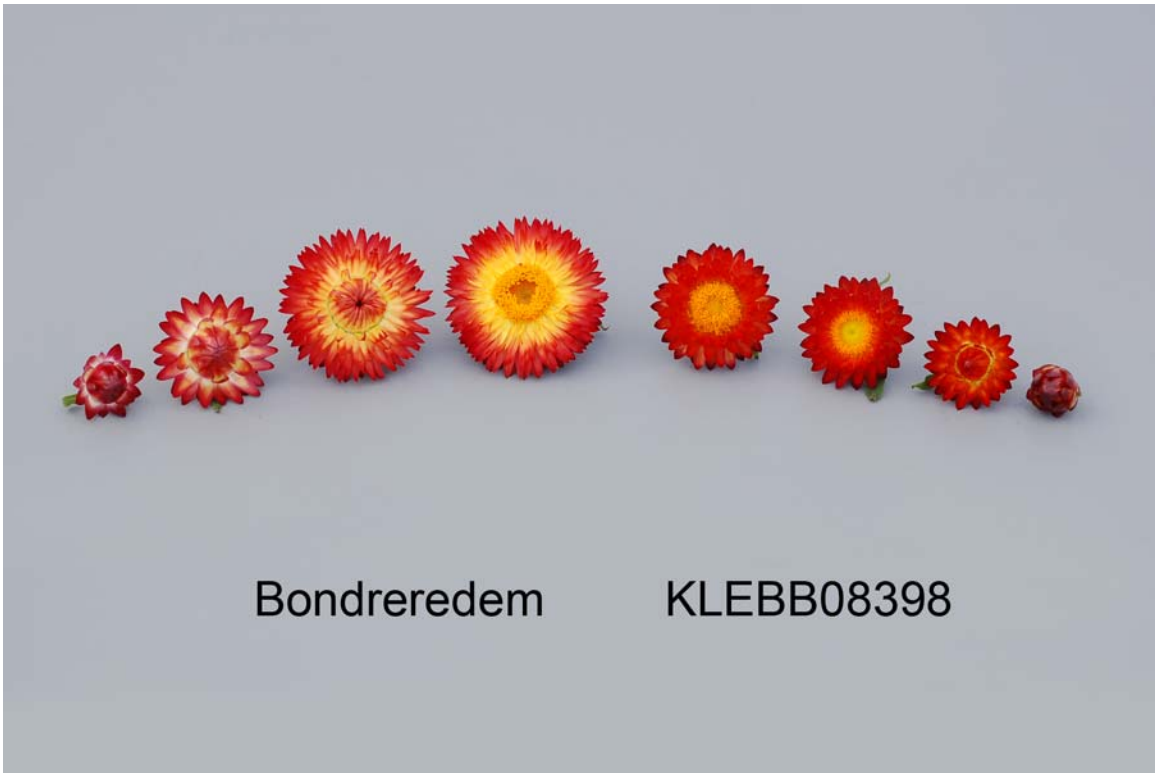
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bondreredem' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 11.5 cm pots on May 9, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 11, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bondreredem'

	'Bondreredem'	**'KLEBB08398'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	16.1	22.5
std. deviation	1.97	2.06
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	10.6	9.2
std. deviation	0.93	0.19
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.0	2.7
std. deviation	0.18	0.18
Flower head diameter (cm)		
mean	3.4	2.6
std. deviation	0.34	0.29

*reference variety

Strawflower / Paper Daisy: 'Bondreredem' (left) with the reference variety 'KLEBB08398' (right)



Strawflower / Paper Daisy: ‘Bondreredem’ (left) with the reference variety ‘KLEBB08398’ (right)

Strawflower / Paper Daisy: ‘Bondreredem’ (left) with the reference variety ‘KLEBB08398’ (right)

TORENIA
(Torenia)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunrekobuho'**
Trade name: Summer Wave Bouquet Blue
Application number: 10-6908
Application date: 2010/03/30
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Tetsuya Kako, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Punky Violet Moon'

Summary: *The stems of 'Sunrekobuho' have shorter internodes than the stems of 'Punky Violet Moon'. The leaf blade of 'Sunrekobuho' is narrower than the leaf blade of 'Punky Violet Moon'. The corolla of 'Sunrekobuho' is smaller than the corolla of 'Punky Violet Moon'. The inner side of the upper petal of 'Sunrekobuho' is blue violet with light violet blue to white secondary colour while the inner side of the upper petal of 'Punky Violet Moon' is light violet blue with no secondary colour. The outer side of the corolla tube is light violet blue for 'Sunrekobuho' while it is violet for 'Punky Violet Moon'.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-upright growth habit
STEM: medium pubescence density, medium green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: ovate, narrow acute apex, truncate base, dentate margin, medium depth margin incisions, medium green on upper side, sparse pubescence on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: axillary flowers present, trumpet shaped
CALYX: two lobes, very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium sized wings, undulation of wings present
COROLLA: no margin incisions, medium undulation of margin
UPPER COROLLA LOBE: inner side blue violet (more purple than RHS N88B-C) with light violet blue (RHS 91D) to white (RHS NN155C) secondary colour at transition to corolla tube, outer side violet blue (RHS 91A) with light violet blue (RHS 91C) towards transition to corolla tube
LATERAL COROLLA LOBE: inner side blue violet (darker and more purple than RHS N88A) with light violet blue (RHS 91B-C) at transition to corolla tube
LOWER COROLLA LOBE: inner side blue violet (more purple than RHS N88A) with light violet blue (RHS 91B) at transition to corolla tube, medium sized yellow stripe present
COROLLA TUBE: inner side light violet blue (RHS 91D) with violet (RHS N82A) veins and yellow orange (RHS 13C) towards base, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side, light violet blue (RHS 91C) on outer side of dorsal surface.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunrekobuho' originated from a controlled pollination, made in July 2007, at Higashiom, Shiga, Japan. The female parent was a proprietary torenia variety designated 'TP-1' and the male parent was a proprietary torenia variety designated 'TFOEx-BW'. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in March 2008, in a controlled environment at Higashiom, Shiga, Japan. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a pot trial from May to September 2008. The new variety of torenia was found to be distinguishable from any other varieties and was named 'Sunrekobuho'.

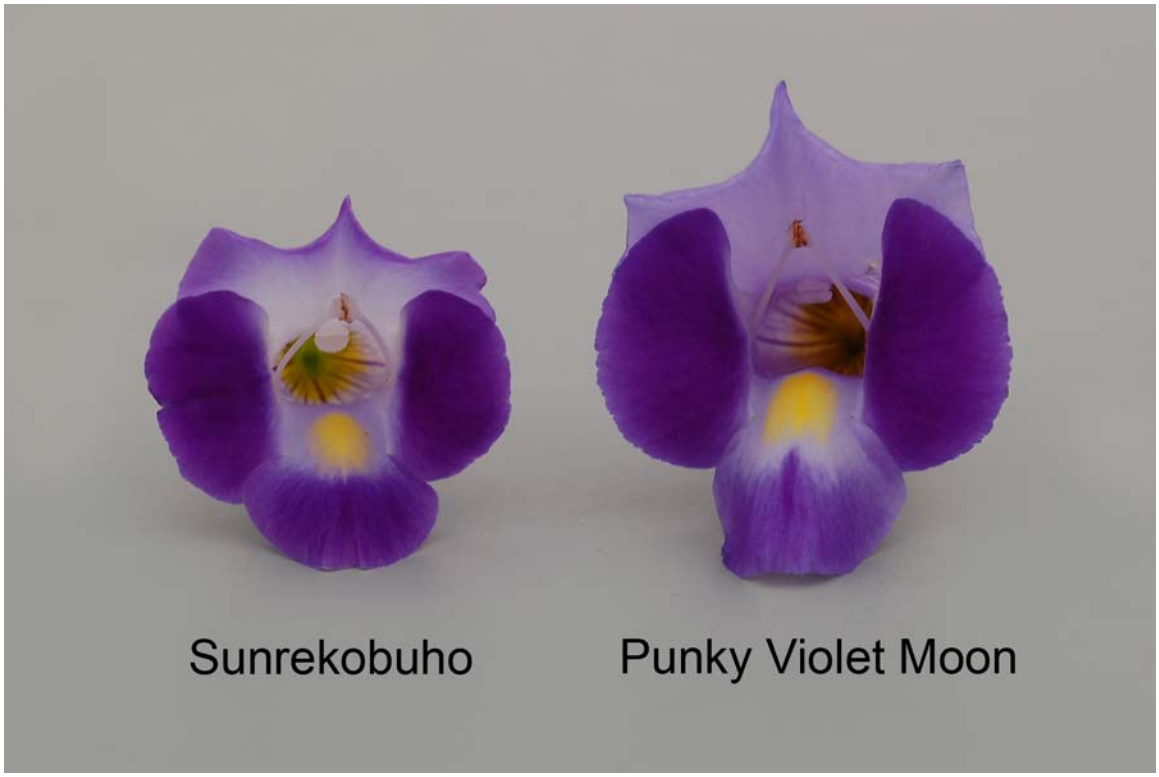
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunrekobuho' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 29, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 7, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunrekobuho'

	'Sunrekobuho'	'Punky Violet Moon'*
Length of stem internode (cm)		
mean	2.8	4.7
std. deviation	0.36	0.59
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.6	3.1
std. deviation	0.16	0.22
Corolla width (cm)		
mean	2.6	3.0
std. deviation	0.19	0.19
Corolla length (cm)		
mean	2.6	3.0
std. deviation	0.19	0.19
Colour of inner side of upper petal (RHS)		
main	N88B-C (more purple than)	92B-C
secondary	91D to NN155C	N/A
Colour of corolla tube (RHS)		
outer side	91C	N87B

*reference variety

Torenia: 'Sunrekobuho' (left) with reference variety 'Punky Violet Moon' (right)



Torenia: 'Sunrekobuho' (left) with reference variety 'Punky Violet Moon' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'Sunrekodebu'**
Trade name:	Summer Wave Bouquet Deep Blue
Application number:	10-6860
Application date:	2010/02/25
Applicant:	Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Tetsuya Kako, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Tor Bule' (Torrie Blue)

Summary: *The plants of 'Sunrekodebu' are shorter than the plants of 'Tor Bule'. The stem internodes are longer for 'Sunrekodebu' than for 'Tor Bule'. The leaf blade of 'Sunrekodebu' is narrower than the leaf blade of 'Tor Bule'. The petiole of 'Sunrekodebu' is longer than the petiole of 'Tor Bule'. The inner side of the upper lobe of the corolla is a darker blue violet for 'Sunrekodebu' than for 'Tor Bule'.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-upright to trailing growth habit
STEM: medium pubescence density, medium green, medium anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: ovate, narrow acute apex, truncate base, dentate margin, medium depth margin incisions, medium green on upper side, sparse pubescence on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: axillary flowers present, trumpet shaped
CALYX: two lobes, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration, medium sized wings, undulation of wings present
COROLLA: absent or weak margin incisions, weak to medium undulation of margin
UPPER COROLLA LOBE: inner side blue violet (more purple than RHS N88A) with light violet blue (RHS 91B) secondary colour at transition to corolla tube, outer side blue violet (RHS N88A-B) with purple tones (closest to RHS 83A) and violet blue to light violet blue (RHS 92A-B) at transition to corolla tube

LATERAL COROLLA LOBE: inner side blue violet (RHS N88A) with light violet blue (RHS 91B) secondary colour at transition to corolla tube
LOWER COROLLA LOBE: inner side blue violet (RHS N88B) with darker blue violet tones (RHS N88A) and light violet blue (RHS 91B) at transition to corolla tube, no yellow stripe present
COROLLA TUBE: inner side blue violet (RHS N88D) with violet (RHS N82A) veins and light yellow orange (RHS 11D) towards base, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side, blue violet (RHS 86B-C) on outer side of dorsal surface.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunrekodebu' originated from a controlled pollination, made in July 2007, at Higashiom, Shiga, Japan. The female parent was a proprietary torenia variety designated 'TP-1' and the male parent was a proprietary torenia variety designated 'TC-V'. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in March 2008, in a controlled environment at Higashiom, Shiga, Japan. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a pot trial from May to September 2008. The new variety of torenia was found to be distinguishable from any other varieties and was named 'Sunrekodebu'.

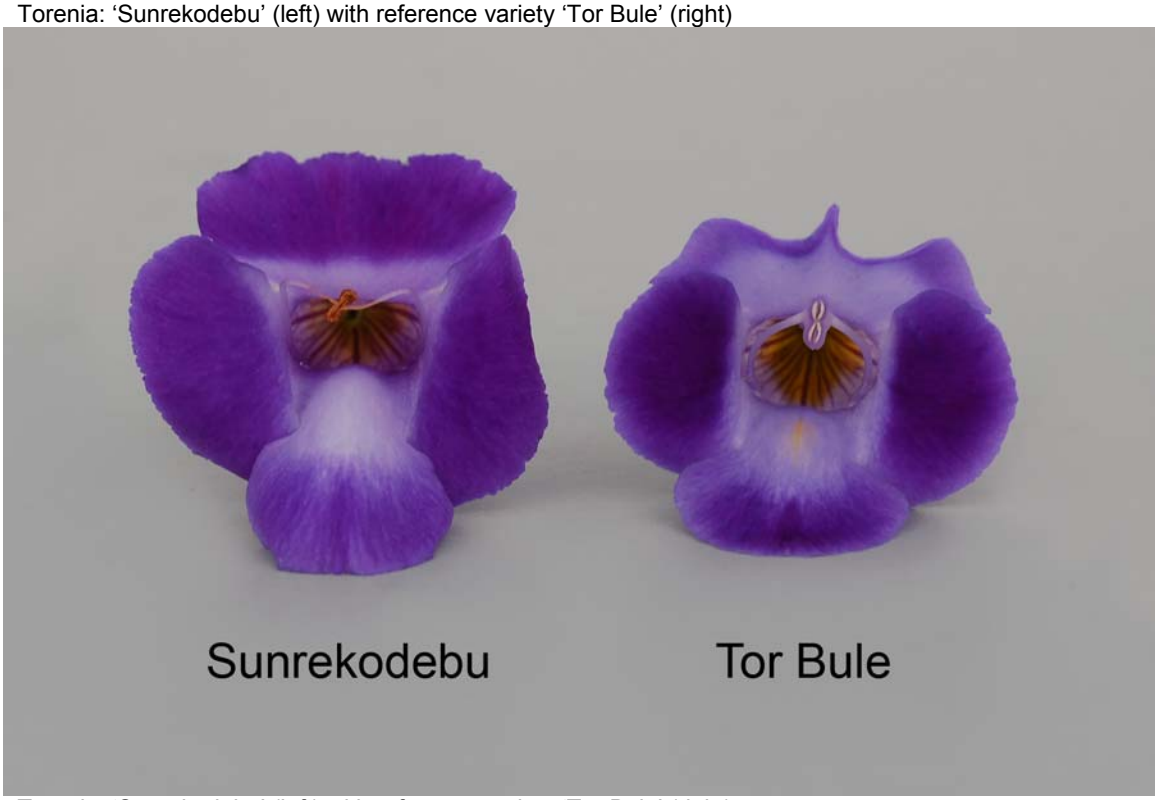
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunrekodebu' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 29, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 7, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunrekodebu'

	'Sunrekodebu'	**'Tor Bule'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	13.8	16.7
std. deviation	1.39	0.99
Length of stem internode (cm)		
mean	5.3	4.2
std. deviation	0.55	0.32
Leaf blade width (mm)		
mean	26.3	30.5
std. deviation	1.49	2.27
Length of petiole (mm)		
mean	9.1	6.6
std. deviation	1.10	0.70
Colour of upper corolla lobe (RHS)		
inner side	N88A (more purple than)	N88B-C (more purple than)

*reference variety

Torenia: ‘Sunrekodebu’ (left) with reference variety ‘Tor Bule’ (right)



Torenia: ‘Sunrekodebu’ (left) with reference variety ‘Tor Bule’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunrekodou'**
Trade name: Summer Wave Bouquet Gold
Application number: 10-6861
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Tetsuya Kako, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan
Kenichi Suzuki, Suntory Flowers Limited, Osaka, Japan
Takeshi Kanaya, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dancat266' (Catalina Guilded Grape) and 'Danmoon20' (Yellow Moon)

Summary: *The stems of 'Sunrekodou' have shorter internodes than the stems of the reference varieties. The leaf blade of 'Sunrekodou' is shorter and narrower than the leaf blades of the reference varieties. The incisions on the margin of the leaf blade are medium to deep for 'Sunrekodou' while they are very deep for 'Danmoon20'. The inner side of the lower petal of 'Sunrekodou' is a lighter yellow than the inner side of the lower petal of 'Dancat266'. The inner and outer side of the corolla tube is a darker violet for 'Sunrekodou' than for 'Danmoon20'*

Description:
PLANT: semi-upright growth habit
STEM: medium to dense pubescence, medium green, absent or very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: ovate, narrow acute apex, truncate base, dentate margin, medium to deep margin incisions, medium green on upper side, sparse to medium pubescence on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: axillary flowers present, trumpet shaped
CALYX: five lobes, weak anthocyanin colouration, medium to large wings, no undulation of wings
COROLLA: no margin incisions, weak undulation of margin
UPPER COROLLA LOBE: inner side light yellow (RHS 10C) with lighter yellow (RHS 10D) towards base, blue violet (RHS 83D) secondary colour at transition to corolla tube, outer side light yellow (RHS 10C) with violet overlay
LATERAL COROLLA LOBE: inner side light yellow (RHS 10B-C) with blue violet (RHS 83D) secondary colour at transition to corolla tube
LOWER COROLLA LOBE: inner side light yellow (RHS 10C) with blue violet (RHS 83D) secondary colour at transition to corolla tube, medium to large yellow stripe present
COROLLA TUBE: inner side violet (RHS N81A) with dark violet (RHS N79A-B) veins, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side, dark violet (RHS 83B) on outer side of dorsal surface.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunrekodou' originated from the heavy ion irradiation of in-vitro meristems of a proprietary torenia selection designated 06-13-7. The irradiation was conducted in April 2007 at the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research in Japan. All shoots developed from the irradiated meristems were grown in pots in the glasshouse and in January 2008, one plant was selected. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in trials from May to September 2008, at Higashiomi-shi, Shiga, Japan. The new variety of torenia plant was named 'Sunrekodou'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunrekodou' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 29, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 7, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunrekodou'

	'Sunrekodou'	'Dancat266'*	'Danmoon20'*
Length of stem internode (cm)			
mean	2.4	3.2	3.1
std. deviation	0.28	0.14	0.25

Leaf blade length (mm)			
mean	35.7	45.2	45.6
std. deviation	3.43	2.74	2.67
Leaf blade width (mm)			
mean	26.9	31.4	39.7
std. deviation	0.88	1.07	2.95
Colour of lower corolla lobe (RHS)			
inner side	10C	9B-C	9C-D
Colour of corolla tube (RHS)			
inner side	N81A with N79A-B veins	N81A, fading to N81B-C	77B with 77A veins
outer side	83B	83A	77A

*reference varieties

Torenia: ‘Sunrekodou’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Dancat266’ (centre) and ‘Danmoon20’ (right)

Torenia: ‘Sunrekodou’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Dancat266’ (centre) and ‘Danmoon20’ (right)

Torenia: ‘Sunrekodou’ (left) with reference varieties ‘Dancat266’ (centre) and ‘Danmoon20’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunrekoroho'**
Trade name: Summer Wave Bouquet Deep Rose
Application number: 10-6862
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Tetsuya Kako, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Dancatpink' (Catalina Pink)

Summary: *The stem internodes are longer for 'Sunrekoroho' than for 'Dancatpink'. The inner side of the upper corolla lobe is violet with white secondary colour for 'Sunrekoroho' while it is light blue violet with no secondary colour for 'Dancatpink'. The outer side of the upper corolla lobe is violet with white towards the corolla tube for 'Sunrekoroho' while it is light blue violet for 'Dancatpink'. The lower petal has a small yellow stripe for 'Sunrekoroho' while the lower petal of 'Dancatpink' has a medium to large yellow stripe. The outer side of the corolla tube is violet for 'Sunrekoroho' while it is light blue violet for 'Dancatpink'.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-upright growth habit
STEM: sparse to medium pubescence density, medium green, weak to medium anthocyanin colouration

LEAF BLADE: ovate, narrow acute apex, truncate base, dentate and crenate margin, medium depth margin incisions, dark green on upper side, sparse to medium pubescence on upper side, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: axillary flowers present, trumpet shaped
CALYX: three lobes, weak anthocyanin colouration, medium sized wings, undulation of wings present
COROLLA: weak margin incisions, medium undulation of margin
UPPER COROLLA LOBE: inner side violet (RHS N78A) when newly opened, violet (RHS N81A) fading to lighter violet (RHS N81B-C) towards margin when fully opened, white (RHS NN155C) secondary colour at transition to corolla tube and at margin, outer side with band of violet (RHS N78A) fading to lighter violet (RHS N78C) and white (RHS NN155C) towards corolla tube
LATERAL COROLLA LOBE: inner side violet (RHS N81A-B) with white (RHS NN155C) secondary colour at transition to corolla tube and along margin
LOWER COROLLA LOBE: violet (RHS N81A-C) with white (RHS NN155C and N155B) secondary colour blended with the main colour, small yellow stripe present
COROLLA TUBE: inner side violet (RHS N77D) with violet (RHS N78A) veins and yellow (RHS 12A) towards base, moderately conspicuous veins, outer side violet (RHS N78D).

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunrekoroho' originated from a controlled pollination, made in July 2007, at Higashiom, Shiga, Japan. The female parent was a proprietary torenia variety designated 'TP-1' and the male parent was a proprietary torenia variety designated 'TC-R'. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in March 2008, in a controlled environment at Higashiom, Shiga, Japan. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a pot trial from May to September 2008. The new variety of torenia was found to be distinguishable from any other varieties and was named 'Sunrekoroho'.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunrekoroho' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings transplanted into 11 cm pots on April 29, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 8, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunrekoroho'

	'Sunrekoroho'	**'Dancatpink'***
Length of stem internodes (cm)		
mean	3.4	2.9
std. deviation	0.35	0.38

Colour of upper corolla lobe (RHS)		
inner side - main	N81A, fading to N81B-C at margin	76B
inner side - secondary	NN155C	N/A
outer side	N78A band fading to N78C, NN155C towards corolla tube	76A-B
Colour of corolla tube (RHS)		
outer side	N78D	76B

*reference variety

Torenia: ‘Sunrekoroho’ (left) with reference variety ‘Dancatpink’ (right)

Torenia: ‘Sunrekoroho’ (left) with reference variety ‘Dancatpink’ (right)

VERBENA
(Verbena ×hybrida)

Proposed denomination: **'AKIV571-1'**
Trade name: Superbena Royal Chambray
Application number: 10-6874
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Akiko Takahashi, Plant 21 LLC, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'KLEVP06349' (Fuego Denim Blue) and 'AKIV572-1' (Superbena Royale Silverdust)

Summary: *The plants of 'AKIV571-1' are narrower than the plants of 'KLEVP06349'. The stem of 'AKIV571-1' has absent to weak anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'KLEVP06349' has medium anthocyanin. The leaf of 'AKIV571-1' is shorter and narrower than the leaf of 'KLEVP06349'. The inflorescence of 'AKIV571-1' is smaller in diameter than the inflorescence of 'KLEVP06349'. The corolla of 'AKIV571-1' is smaller in diameter than the corolla of 'KLEVP06349'. The upper side of the corolla lobe is a darker blue violet for 'AKIV571-1' than for 'AKIV572-1'.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-upright to creeping growth habit
STEM: absent to weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, lobed, crenate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration, truncate base

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile
CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration present in teeth only
COROLLA TUBE: hairs purple at tip
COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis straight to recurved, weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side violet (RHS N87A-B) when newly opened, blue violet (RHS N88B) when fully opened, ages to violet blue to light violet blue (RHS 92A-B), colour strongly fading with age
COROLLA EYE: medium size, white with purple at base.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'AKIV571-1' originated from a controlled cross made in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on May 14, 2007. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated 07V424-03 and the male parent was an unnamed seedling selected from the seed variety 'Nioimurasaki'. The new verbena was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 11, 2008, in Bonsall, California, USA. The variety was selected based on criteria for good branching characteristics, plant growth habit and disease resistance. The variety was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on June 12, 2008 in Bonsall, California, USA.

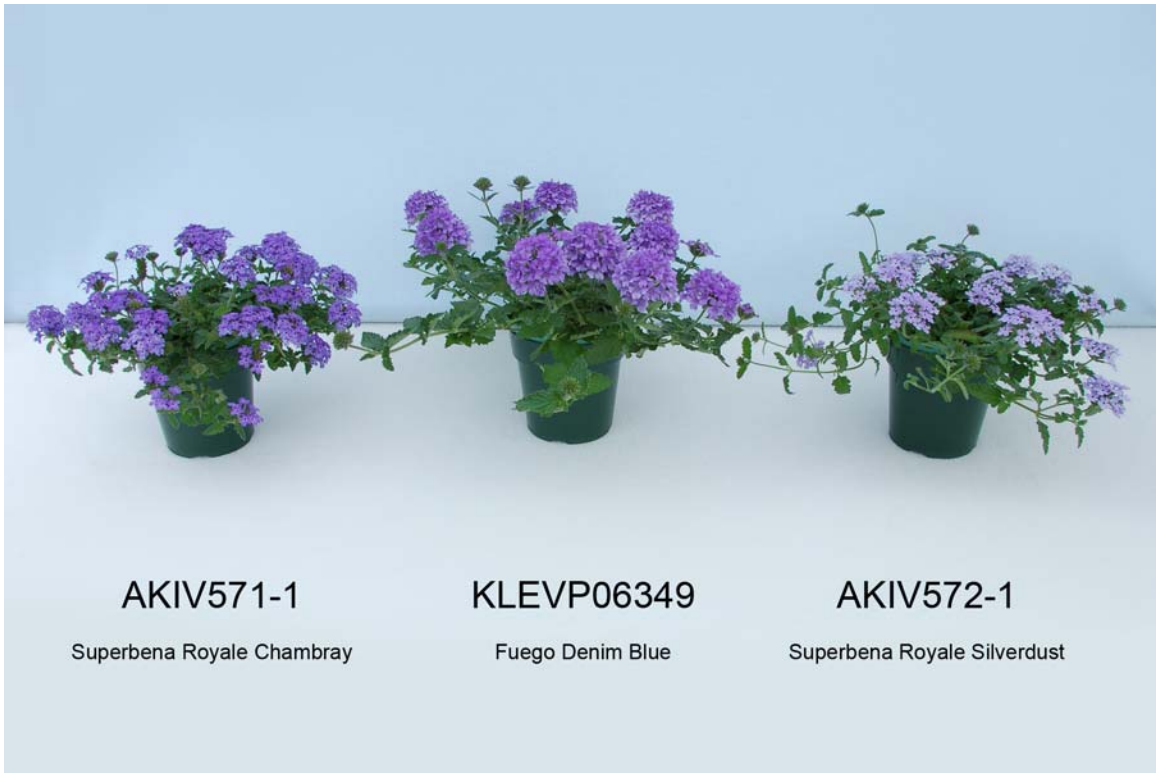
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'AKIV571-1' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm shallow pots on May 2, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 23, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'AKIV571-1'

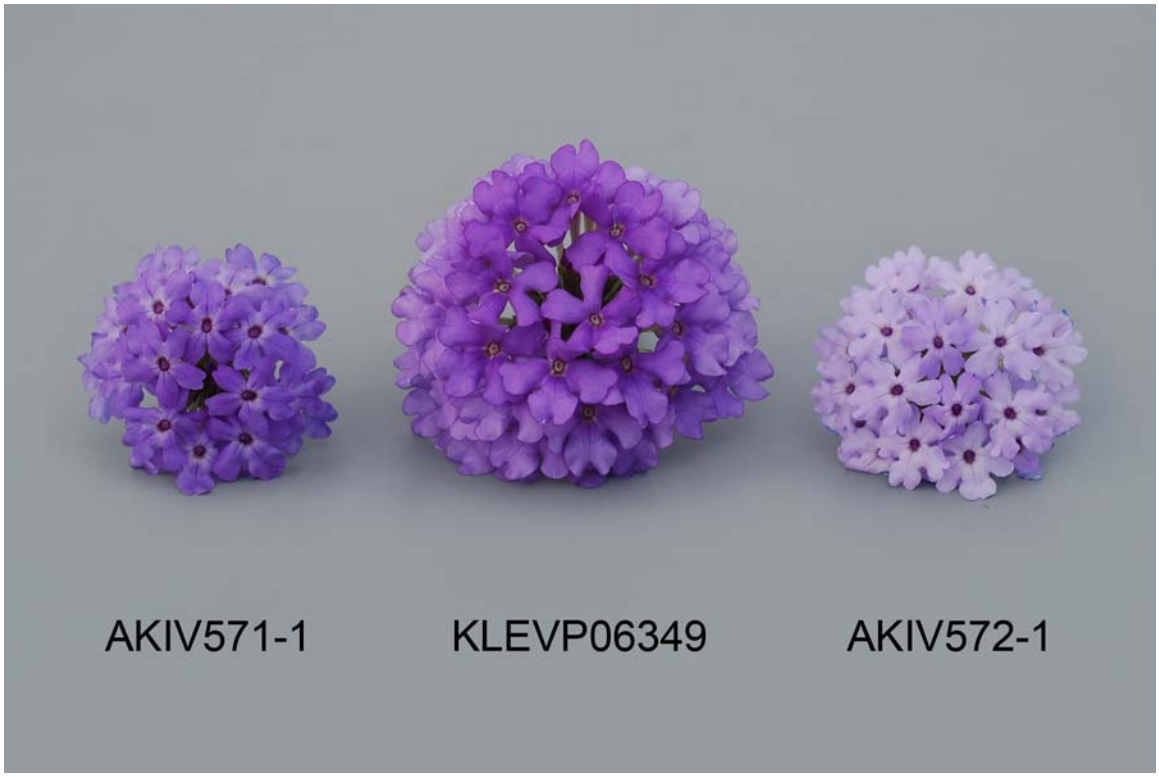
	'AKIV571-1'	'KLEVP06349'*	'AKIV572-1'*
Plant width (cm)			
mean	46.5	69.7	47.7
std. deviation	2.69	4.54	4.08

Leaf length (mm)			
mean	36.3	50.8	40.8
std. deviation	2.87	3.52	2.04
Leaf width (mm)			
mean	22.2	34.4	18.9
std. deviation	1.75	2.95	1.91
Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	4.2	6.4	4.9
std. deviation	0.15	0.26	0.39
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	15.1	21.0	15.6
std. deviation	1.20	0.67	1.17
Colour of upper side of corolla (RHS)			
newly opened	N87A-B	N87B	N88C
fully opened	N88B, aging to 92A-B	N88C	N88D, aging to 91B

*reference varieties



Verbena: 'AKIV571-1' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEVP06349' (centre) and 'AKIV572-1' (right)



Verbena: 'AKIV571-1' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEVP06349' (centre) and 'AKIV572-1' (right)

Verbena: 'AKIV571-1' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEVP06349' (centre) and 'AKIV572-1' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'AKIV572-1'**
Trade name: Superbena Royale Silverdust
Application number: 10-6875
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Akiko Takahashi, Plant 21 LLC, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'KLEVP06349' (Fuego Denim Blue) and 'AKIV571-1' (Superbena Royal Chambray)

Summary: *The plants of 'AKIV572-1' are narrower than the plants of 'KLEVP06349'. The stem of 'AKIV572-1' has weak anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'KLEVP06349' has medium anthocyanin. The leaf of 'AKIV572-1' is shorter and narrower than the leaf of 'KLEVP06349'. The inflorescence of 'AKIV572-1' is smaller in diameter than the inflorescence of 'KLEVP06349'. The corolla of 'AKIV572-1' is smaller in diameter than the corolla of 'KLEVP06349'. The upper side of the corolla is blue violet for 'AKIV572-1' while it is a darker blue violet for the reference varieties.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-upright to creeping growth habit
STEM: weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, not divided, crenate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration, wedge shaped base

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile
CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration present in upper part
COROLLA TUBE: hairs purple at tip
COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis straight, weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side blue violet (RHS N88C) when newly opened, lighter blue violet (RHS N88D) when fully opened, ages to light violet blue (RHS 91B), colour strongly fading with age
COROLLA EYE: medium size, whitish pink.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'AKIV572-1' originated from a controlled cross made in Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan on May 20, 2007. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated 07V424-03 and the male parent was an unnamed seedling selected from the seed variety 'Nioimurasaki'. The new verbena was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on June 11, 2008, in Bonsall, California, USA. The variety was selected based on criteria for good branching characteristics, plant growth habit and disease resistance. The variety was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on June 12, 2008 in Bonsall, California, USA.

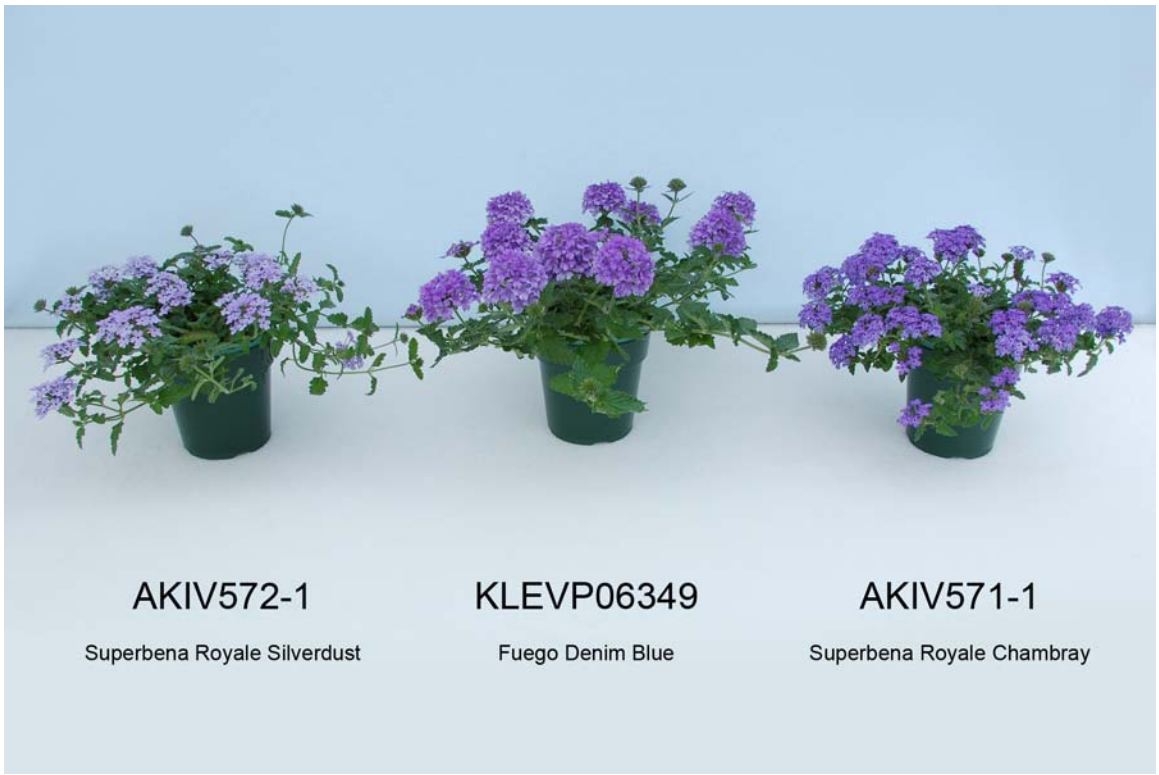
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'AKIV572-1' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm shallow pots on May 3, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 22, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'AKIV572-1'

	'AKIV572-1'	**'KLEVP06349'***	**'AKIV571-1'***
Plant width (cm)			
mean	47.7	69.7	46.5
std. deviation	4.08	4.54	2.69
Leaf length (mm)			
mean	40.8	50.8	36.3
std. deviation	2.04	3.52	2.87
Leaf width (mm)			
mean	18.9	34.4	22.2
std. deviation	1.91	2.95	1.75

Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	4.9	6.4	4.2
std. deviation	0.39	0.26	0.15
Corolla diameter (mm)			
mean	15.6	21.0	15.1
std. deviation	1.17	0.67	1.20
Colour of upper side of corolla (RHS)			
newly opened	N88C	N87B	N87A-B
fully opened	N88D, aging to 91B	N88C	N88B, aging to 92A-B

*reference varieties



Verbena: 'AKIV572-1' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEVP06349' (centre) and 'AKIV571-1' (right)

Verbena: 'AKIV572-1' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEVP06349' (centre) and 'AKIV571-1' (right)

Verbena: 'AKIV572-1' (left) with reference varieties 'KLEVP06349' (centre) and 'AKIV571-1' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Apricena'**
Trade name: Magelana Peach
Application number: 10-6830
Application date: 2010/02/09
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Lan Peachy' (Lanai Peach)

Summary: *The plants of 'Apricena' are narrower than the plants of 'Lan Peachy'. The leaf blade of 'Apricena' is divided while the leaf blade of 'Lan Peachy' has no divisions. The corolla of 'Apricena' has a smaller diameter than the corolla of 'Lan Peachy'. The calyx of 'Apricena' has anthocyanin colouration present in the upper part while the calyx of 'Lan Peachy' has no anthocyanin. The hairs at the tip of the corolla tube are white for 'Apricena' while they are light green to yellow for 'Lan Peachy'.*

Description:
PLANT: creeping growth habit
STEM: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, divided, crenate margin incisions, upper side light to medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad obovate in profile
CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration present in upper part
COROLLA TUBE: hairs white at tip
COROLLA LOBES: overlapping, longitudinal axis incurved, medium margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side orange red to light red pink (RHS 41C-D) when newly opened, light red pink (RHS 36A) when fully opened with orange pink (RHS 33D) along margin, aging to lighter orange pink (RHS 29D), colour moderately fading with age
COROLLA EYE: small size, pink.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Apricena' originated from an open pollinated cross made in Enkhuizen, Netherlands in the July 2003. The female parent was a proprietary variety designated E0735-4, characterized by red flowers. The male parent was unknown. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Enkhuizen in February 2004. A single plant was selected from the progeny in August 2004, based on criteria for novel flower colour, good branching and early and continuous flowering.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Apricena' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm shallow pots on May 2, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Apricena'

	'Apricena'	'Lan Peachy'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	39.2	49.3
std. deviation	5.74	4.91
Corolla diameter (mm)		
mean	15.4	18.7
std. deviation	0.99	1.06

*reference variety

Verbena: 'Apricena' (left) with reference variety 'Lan Peachy' (right)

Verbena: 'Apricena' (left) with reference variety 'Lan Peachy' (right)

Verbena: 'Apricena' (left) with reference variety 'Lan Peachy' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'Balazvelu'**
Trade name:	Aztec Blue Velvet
Application number:	10-6917
Application date:	2010/04/06
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Leslie Heffron, Arroyo Grande, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Lan Depur' (Lanai Deep Purple)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balazvelu' have an upright growth habit while the plants of 'Lan Depur' have a semi-upright growth habit. The plants of 'Balazvelu' are shorter and narrower than the plants of 'Lan Depur'. When fully opened, the upper side of the corolla is dark violet for 'Balazvelu' while it is blue violet for 'Lan Depur' with dark violet at the base. The corolla of 'Balazvelu' has a medium sized green yellow eye while the corolla of 'Lan Depur' has a small purple eye.*

Description:
PLANT: upright growth habit
STEM: weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, no divisions, crenate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile
CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration present in teeth only
COROLLA TUBE: tip of hairs whitish green with a purple spot
COROLLA LOBES: touching and overlapping, longitudinal axis incurved, medium margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side violet (darker than RHS 77A) when newly opened, dark violet (RHS 83A) when fully opened, colour does not change with age
COROLLA EYE: medium size, green yellow.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Balazvelu' originated from a self pollination conducted in March 2006 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary selection designated 2886-2, characterized by its dark purple coloured flowers with no eye, dark green foliage and moderately vigorous trailing growth habit. The initial selection was made in November 2006. The variety was selected for its flower colour, large inflorescence and growth habit.

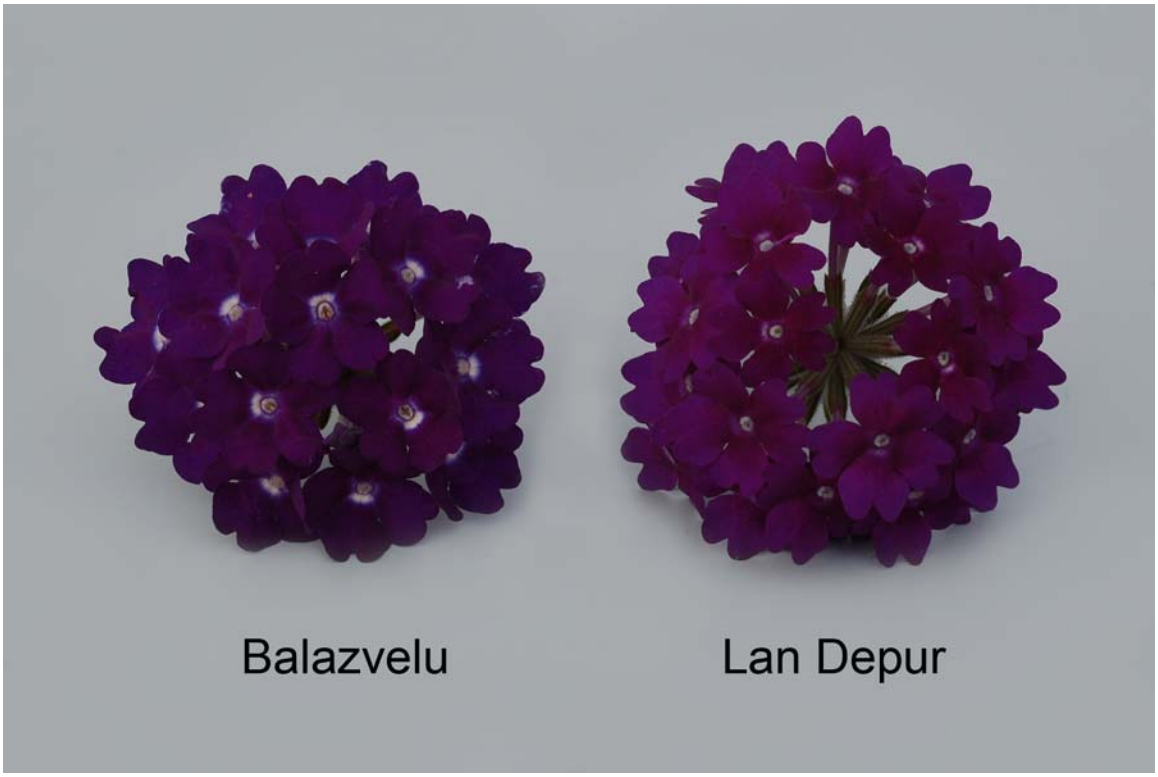
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balazvelu' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm shallow pots on May 3, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 22, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balazvelu'

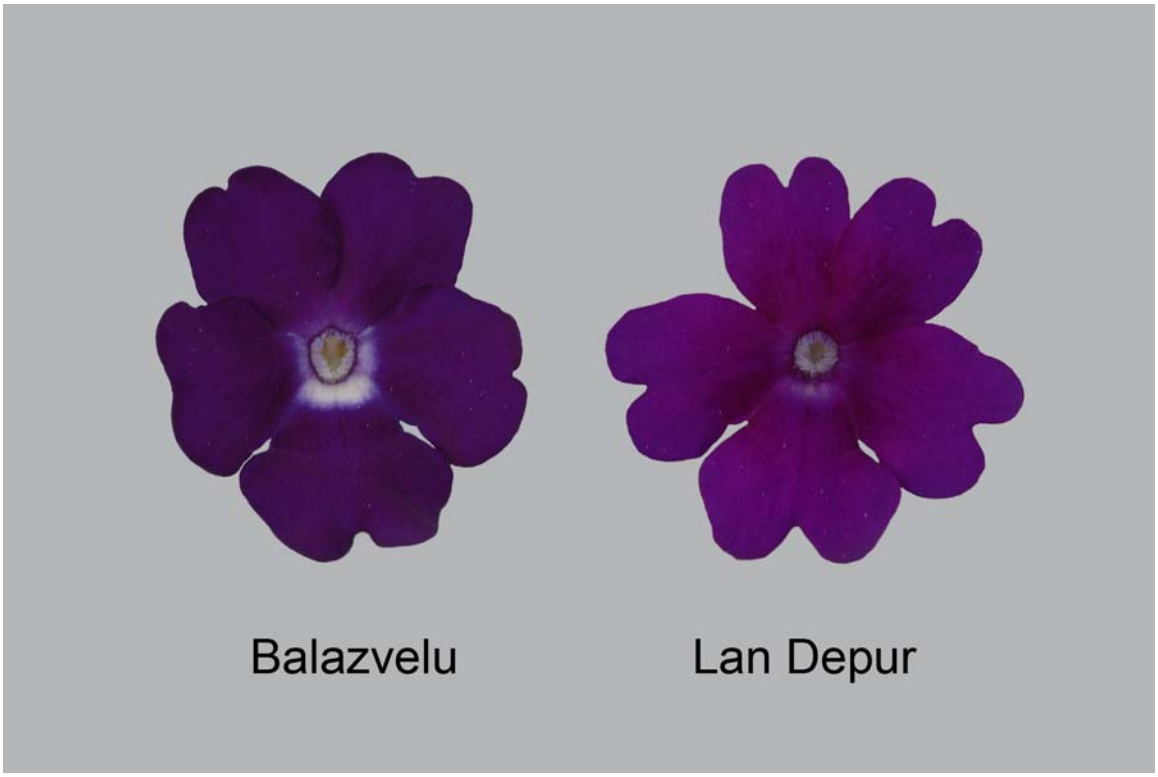
	'Balazvelu'	**'Lan Depur'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	15.6	22.8
std. deviation	1.85	2.38
Plant width (cm)		
mean	29.8	55.4
std. deviation	3.32	5.61
Colour of upper side of corolla (RHS)		
newly opened	77A (darker than)	N77A
fully opened	83A	N81A (more blue than) with N79B at base

*reference variety

Verbena: 'Balazvelu' (left) with reference variety 'Lan Depur' (right)



Verbena: 'Balazvelu' (left) with reference variety 'Lan Depur' (right)



Verbena: 'Balazvelu' (left) with reference variety 'Lan Depur' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Flagdena'**
Trade name: Lanai Twister Pink
Application number: 10-6831
Application date: 2010/02/09
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'AKIV344-01' (Superbena Pink Parfait)

Summary: *The plants of 'Flagdena' are narrower than the plants of 'AKIV344-01'. The leaf blade of 'Flagdena' is narrower than the leaf blade of 'AKIV344-01'. The margin of the leaf is dentate for 'Flagdena' while it is crenate for 'AKIV344-01'. The inflorescence of 'Flagdena' is smaller in diameter than the inflorescence of 'AKIV344-01'. The hairs at the edge of the corolla tube have a white tip for 'Flagdena' while they are purple for 'AKIV344-01'. The lower corolla lobes of 'Flagdena' are white and upper corolla lobes are purple red streaked with white while the upper and lower corolla lobes of 'AKIV344-01' are violet with blue pink at the base.*

Description:
PLANT: semi-upright growth habit
STEM: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: lanceolate and ovate, no divisions, dentate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile
CAYLX: no anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA TUBE: hairs white at tip
COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis incurved, weak margin undulation, two colours on upper side, secondary colour located on upper two petals, colour lighter towards base of lobes on lower petals only, upper side white (RHS NN155D) when newly opened with purple red (RHS 58C) at margin, white (RHS NN155D) when fully open, secondary colour purple red (RHS 58B) when corolla newly opened streaked with white (RHS NN155D), lighter purple red (RHS 58C) streaked with white (RHS NN155D) when corolla fully opened, colour weakly fading with age
COROLLA EYE: small, white.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Flagdena' originated from an open pollinated cross made in Enkhuizen, Netherlands in the summer of 2004. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated G0549-1, characterized by white flowers. The male parent was unknown. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Enkhuizen in February 2005. A single plant was selected from the progeny in August 2005, based on criteria for novel flower colour, good branching and early flowering characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Flagdena' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm shallow pots on May 2, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Flagdena'

	'Flagdena'	**'AKIV344-01'***
Plant width (cm)		
mean	47.7	58.5
std. deviation	1.97	7.26
Leaf blade width (mm)		
mean	24.8	38.6
std. deviation	2.10	2.01

Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	5.5	6.8
std. deviation	1.31	0.26
Colour of upper side of corolla (RHS)		
newly opened - main	NN155D, 58C margin	62C, N74B-C at base
newly opened - secondary	58B, NN155D streaks	N/A
fully opened - main	NN155D	75C-D, fading to NN155D, N74C-D at base
fully opened - secondary	58C, NN155D streaks	N/A

*reference variety

Verbena: ‘Flagdena’ (left) with reference variety ‘AKIV344-01’ (right)

Verbena: 'Flagdena' (left) with reference variety 'AKIV344-01' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'Plufrena'**
Trade name:	Magelana Plum Frost
Application number:	10-6832
Application date:	2010/02/09
Applicant:	Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Suntapisofpi' (Tapien Plum Frost)

Summary: *The leaf of 'Plufrena' is longer and wider than the leaf of 'Suntapisofpi'. The leaf of 'Plufrena' is lobed while the leaf of 'Suntapisofpi' is divided. The leaf blade of 'Plufrena' has very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration while the leaf of 'Suntapisofpi' has no anthocyanin. The corolla of 'Plufrena' has medium undulation of the margin while the corolla of 'Suntapisofpi' has absent or very weak undulation. When fully opened the corolla of 'Plufrena' is purple red, fading towards the base, while the corolla of 'Suntapisofpi' is purple to blue pink with lighter blue pink at the base.*

Description:
PLANT: creeping growth habit
STEM: absent or very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, lobed, serrate margin incisions, upper side light to medium green with very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile
CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration present in teeth only
COROLLA TUBE: hairs white to light green at tip
COROLLA LOBES: touching, longitudinal axis incurved, medium margin undulation, one colour on upper side, shaded colour pattern, lighter towards base, upper side purple (RHS 61B) when newly opened, fading towards base, purple red (RHS 60D) when fully opened fading towards base, colour weakly fading with age

COROLLA EYE: medium size, whitish green to pink.

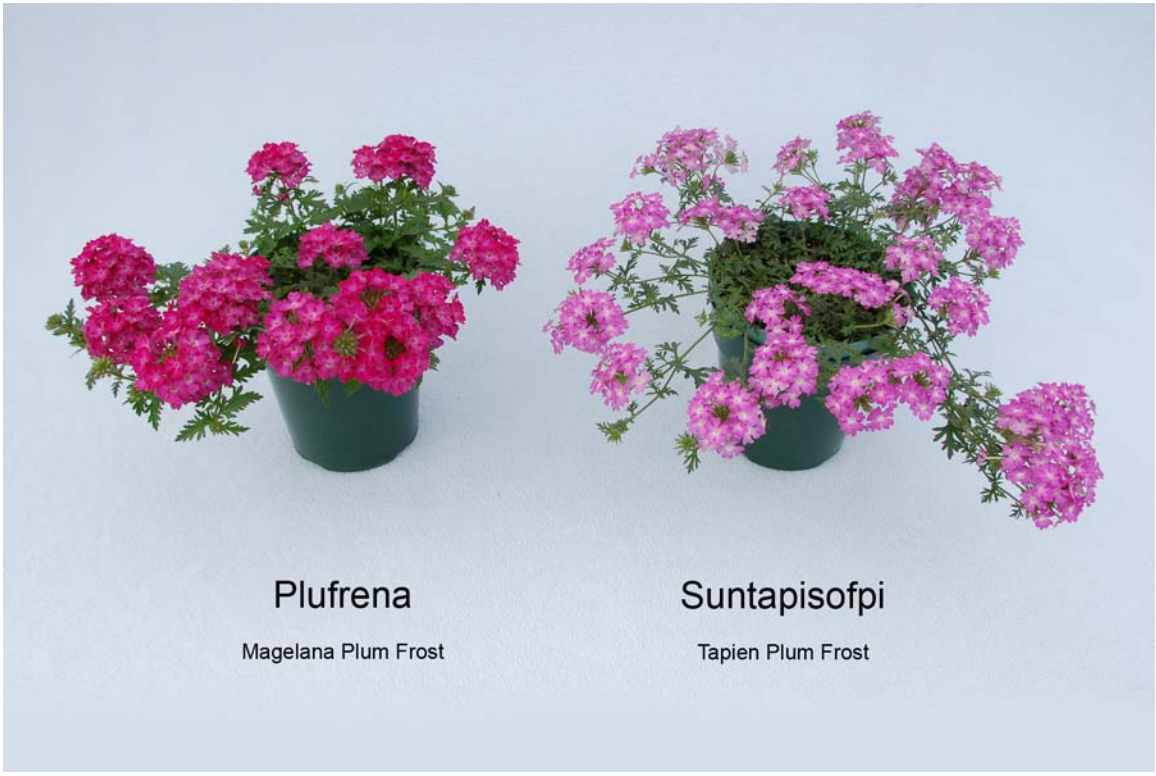
Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Plufrena' originated from a cross pollination made in Enkhuizen, Netherlands in July 2004. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated E0723-6, characterized by purple flowers. The male parent was a proprietary seedling designated G1368-1, characterized by deep rose coloured flowers. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Enkhuizen in February 2005. A single plant was selected from the progeny in August 2005, based on criteria for early flowering, compact plant habit, novel flower colour, branching characteristics and good outdoor performance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Plufrena' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm shallow pots on May 3, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

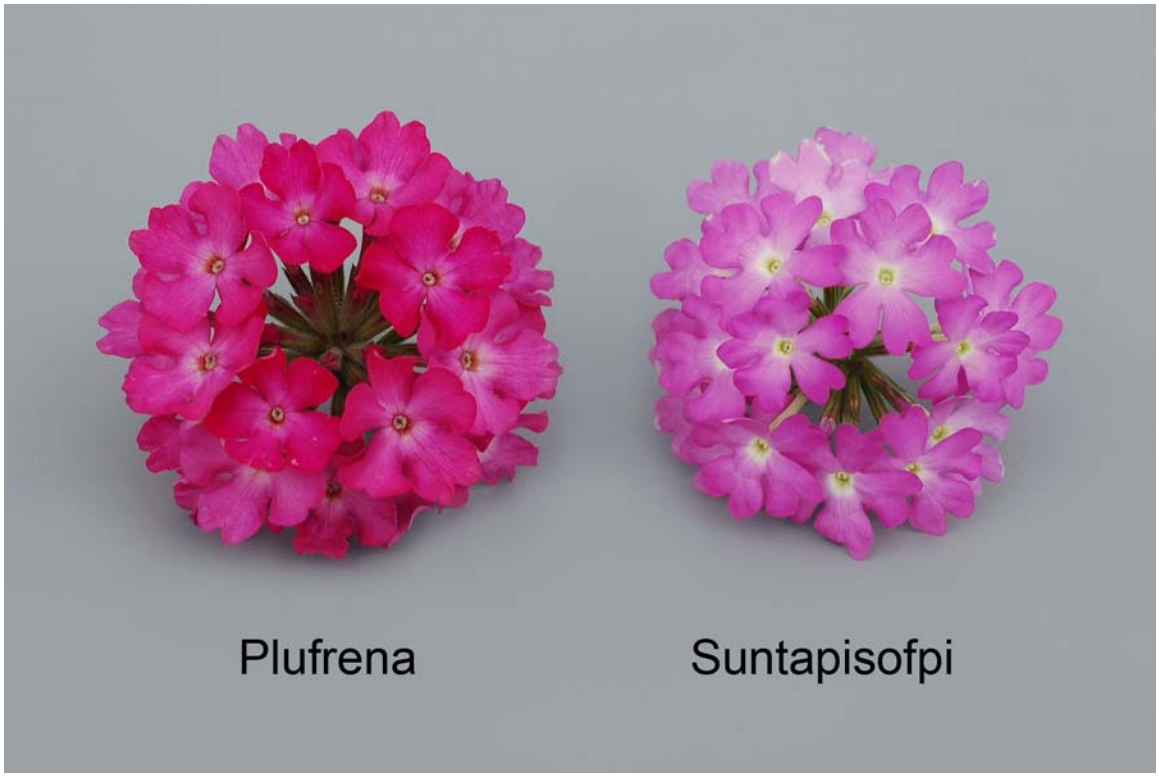
Comparison table for 'Plufrena'

	'Plufrena'	**'Suntapisofpi'***
Leaf length (mm)		
mean	39.4	27.8
std. deviation	3.03	3.82
Leaf blade width (mm)		
mean	26.1	18.4
std. deviation	1.60	2.80
Colour of upper side of corolla (RHS)		
newly opened	61B, fading towards base	N74B at margin, N74D towards base
fully opened	60D, fading towards base	N74B-C at margin, N74D towards base

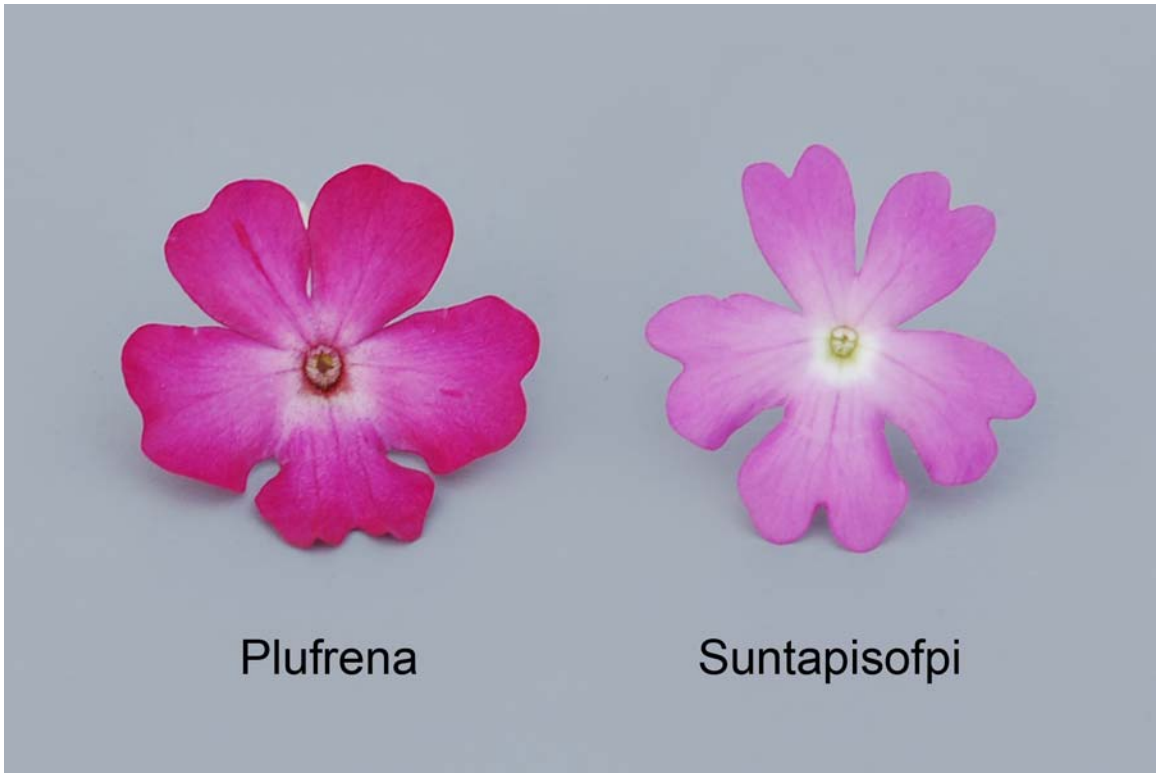
*reference variety



Verbena: 'Plufrena' (left) with reference variety 'Suntapisofpi' (right)



Verbena: ‘Plufrena’ (left) with reference variety ‘Suntapisofpi’ (right)



Verbena: ‘Plufrena’ (left) with reference variety ‘Suntapisofpi’ (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Puwydena'**
Trade name: Magelana Purple w/Eye
Application number: 10-6833
Application date: 2010/02/09
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Henricus G.W. Stemkens, Syngenta Seeds B.V., Enkhuizen, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Balazmapurp' (Aztec Purple Magic) and 'Veralena Violet'

Summary: *The plants of 'Puwydena' are narrower than the plants of 'Veralena Violet'. The stem of 'Puwydena' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Veralena Violet' has medium anthocyanin. The leaf of 'Puwydena' is longer and wider than the leaf of 'Balazmapurp'. The leaf blade of 'Puwydena' is light to medium green on the upper side while the leaf of 'Balazmapurp' is dark green. The upper side of the corolla of 'Puwydena' is a darker violet than the corolla of 'Balazmapurp'. The corolla eye is whitish green for 'Puwydena' while it is white and purple for 'Veralena Violet'.*

Description:
PLANT: creeping growth habit
STEM: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: rhombic, dissected, serrate, upper side light to medium green, no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile
CAYLX: anthocyanin colouration present in teeth only
COROLLA TUBE: hairs grey purple at tip
COROLLA LOBES: touching, longitudinal axis incurved to straight, weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, even colour pattern, upper side violet (deeper than RHS N81A), colour weakly fading with age
COROLLA EYE: medium size, whitish green.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Puwydena' originated from a cross pollination made in Enkhuizen, Netherlands in July 2005. The female parent was a proprietary seedling designated G1031-1, characterized by purple flowers. The male parent was a proprietary seedling designated G0997-3, characterized by pink flowers. The resultant seed was collected and sown in a greenhouse in Enkhuizen in February 2006. A single plant was selected from the progeny in August 2006, based on criteria for novel flower colour, flower appearance, branching characteristics and early flowering.

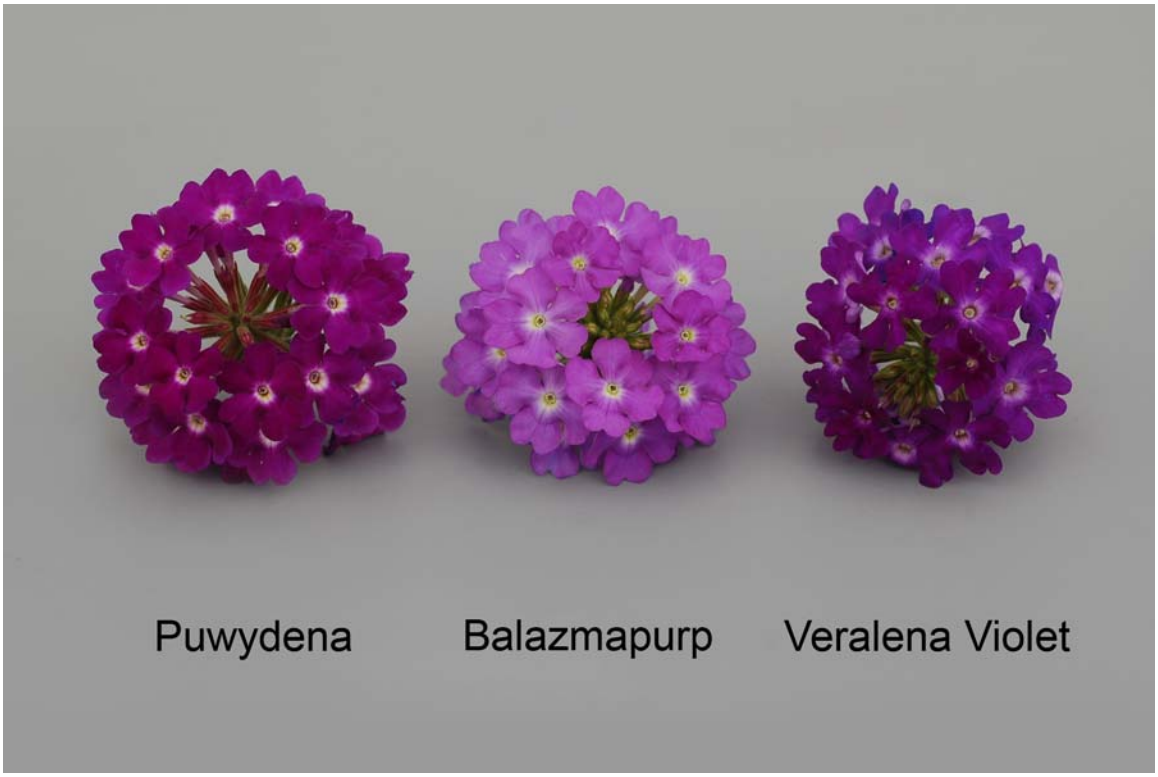
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Puwydena' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm shallow pots on May 3, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 21, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Puwydena'

	'Puwydena'	'Balazmapurp'*	'Veralena Violet'*
Plant width (cm)			
mean	37.7	38.6	48.2
std. deviation	3.98	2.66	3.01
Leaf length (mm)			
mean	33.9	22.7	27.3
std. deviation	4.75	1.95	2.63
Leaf blade width (mm)			
mean	22.8	16.6	22.0
std. deviation	3.46	1.65	2.00
Colour of upper side corolla (RHS)			
fully opened	N81A (deeper than)	N81B with N82B-C towards base	N81A (deeper than)

*reference varieties

Verbena: 'Puwydena' (left) with reference varieties 'Balazmapurp' (centre) and 'Veralena Violet' (right)



Verbena: 'Puwydena' (left) with reference varieties 'Balazmapurp' (centre) and 'Veralena Violet' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunmarikaisu'**
Trade name: Temari Patio Red
Application number: 10-6863
Application date: 2010/02/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunmarired' (Temari Red)

Summary: *The plants of 'Sunmarikaisu' are wider than the plants of 'Sunmarired'. The leaf of 'Sunmarikaisu' is shorter and narrower than the leaf of 'Sunmarired'. The inflorescence of 'Sunmarikaisu' is smaller in diameter than the inflorescence of 'Sunmarired'. The corolla lobes of 'Sunmarikaisu' are not touching while the corolla lobes of 'Sunmarired' are touching. The upper side of the corolla is a slightly lighter red for 'Sunmarikaisu' than for 'Sunmarired'. The corolla of 'Sunmarikaisu' has a very small green yellow eye while the corolla of 'Sunmarired' has no eye.*

Description:
PLANT: creeping growth habit
STEM: absent or very weak to weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: lanceolate and ovate, no divisions, dentate to serrate, upper side medium green, no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad obovate in profile
CAYLX: no anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA TUBE: hairs white and pink at tip
COROLLA LOBES: not touching, longitudinal axis straight, absent or very weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, shaded colour pattern, colour lighter towards apex, upper side red (more orange than RHS 45B), no change in colour with age
COROLLA EYE: very small, green yellow.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunmarikaisu' originated from a controlled pollination made at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan in 2004. The female parent was a proprietary variety designated VW279 and the male parent was a proprietary variety designated VW336. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in October 2005. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a pot trial in 2006. The new variety of verbena was named 'Sunmarikaisu'.

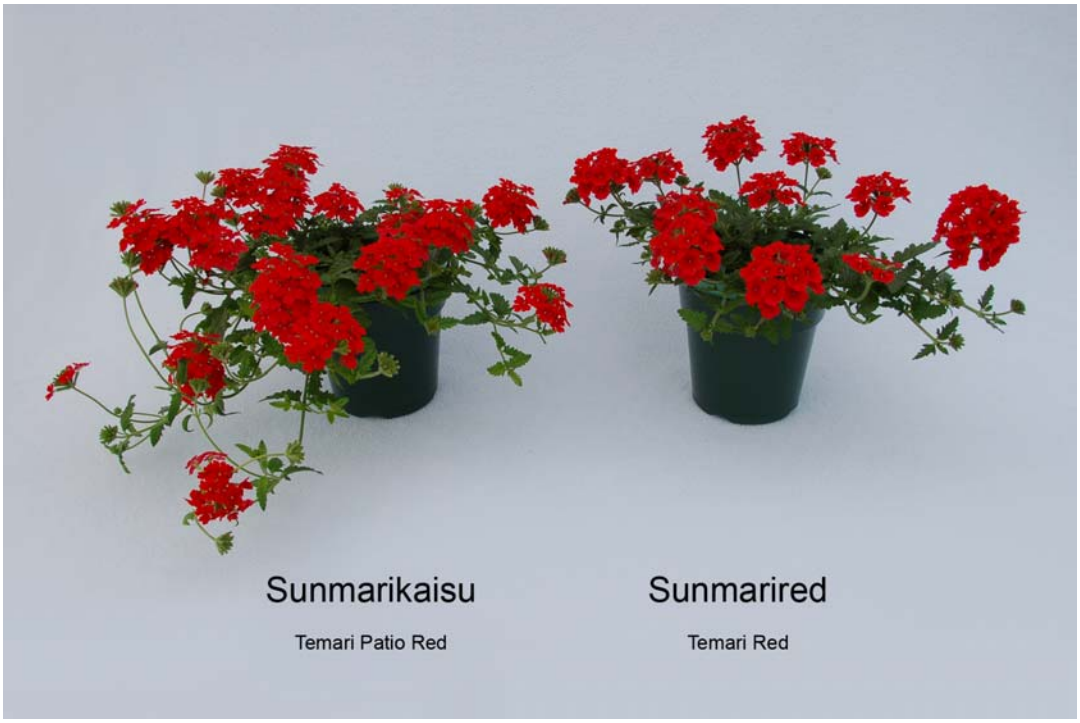
Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunmarikaisu' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm shallow pots on May 2, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 14, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunmarikaisu'

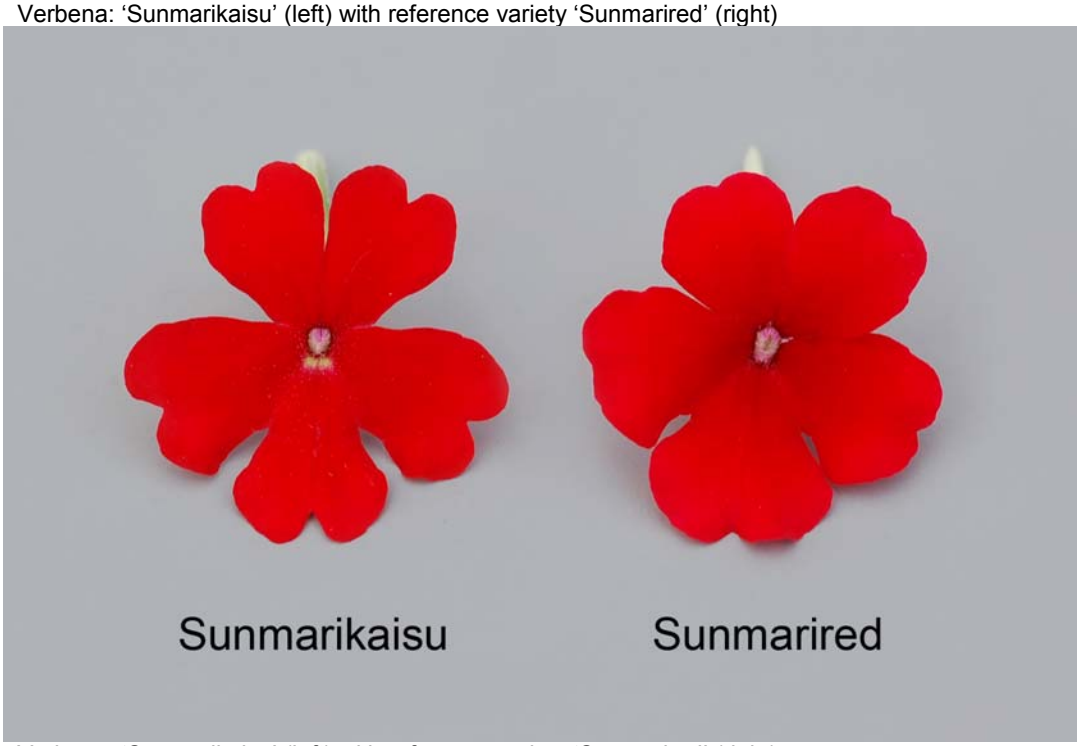
	'Sunmarikaisu'	**'Sunmarired'***
Plant width (cm)		
mean	51.1	42.6
std. deviation	4.99	1.85
Leaf length (mm)		
mean	46.0	52.0
std. deviation	4.14	7.48
Leaf blade width (mm)		
mean	22.6	29.4
std. deviation	2.22	2.63
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	5.7	6.5
std. deviation	0.19	0.27

Colour of upper side of corolla (RHS)
fully opened 45B (more orange than), 45B at base 46C with 45A at base

*reference variety



Verbena: 'Sunmarikaisu' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmarired' (right)



Verbena: 'Sunmarikaisu' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmarired' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunmarimuco'**
Trade name: Temari Violet
Application number: 09-6575
Application date: 2009/03/25
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Takeshi Kanaya, Suntory Flowers Limited, Shiga, Japan
Tomoya Misato, Suntory Flowers Limited, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunmaricomu' (Temari Magenta)

Summary: *The plants of 'Sunmarimuco' are wider than the plants of 'Sunmaricomu'. The inflorescence of 'Sunmarimuco' is smaller in diameter than the inflorescence of 'Sunmaricomu'. When newly opened the upper side of the corolla is violet for 'Sunmarimuco' while it is purple for 'Sunmaricomu'. When fully opened the upper side of the corolla is violet for 'Sunmarimuco' with a bluer violet at the base while the corolla of 'Sunmaricomu' is violet with reddish purple at the base.*

Description:
PLANT: creeping growth habit
STEM: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on middle third

LEAF: ovate, no divisions, crenate margin incisions, upper side medium green with no anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: broad ovate in profile
CAYLX: no anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA TUBE: hairs white at tip
COROLLA LOBES: free to touching, longitudinal axis straight, absent or very weak margin undulation, one colour on upper side, shaded colour pattern, lighter towards apex, upper side violet (RHS N78A) with bluer violet (RHS N82A) at base, ages to lighter violet (RHS N78B-C), colour weakly fading with age
COROLLA EYE: small to medium size, whitish green.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sunmarimuco' originated from a controlled pollination made at Higashiomi, Shiga, Japan in 2005. The female parent was a proprietary variety designated 00-24 and the male parent was a proprietary variety designated 00-21. Seeds from the pollination were germinated and grown to maturity. One plant was selected by the breeder in October 2006. The selected plant was propagated by cuttings and grown in a pot trial from April to November 2007.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunmarimuco' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2011, in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 11 cm pots on July 8, 2011. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on August 15, 2011. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunmarimuco'

	'Sunmarimuco'	**'Sunmaricomu'***
Plant width (cm)		
mean	58.9	40.3
std. deviation	9.73	3.86
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	5.8	6.4
std. deviation	0.29	0.51
Colour of corolla (RHS)		
newly opened	N78A	71A, 61A at base
fully opened	N78A with N82A at base	N78A with 71A (redder than) at base

*reference variety

Verbena: 'Sunmarimuco' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmaricomu' (right)

Verbena: 'Sunmarimuco' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmaricomu' (right)

Verbena: ‘Sunmarimuco’ (left) with reference variety ‘Sunmaricomu’ (right)

WHEAT
(Triticum turgidum subsp. durum)

Proposed denomination:	**'Transcend'**
Application number:	10-7018
Application date:	2010/06/30
Applicant:	Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada:	Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder:	Asheesh K. Singh, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Avonlea', 'Commander', 'AC Navigator' and 'Strongfield'

Summary: *The intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the flag leaf auricles of 'Transcend' is weak to medium whereas it is very weak on the reference varieties. 'Transcend' heads later than 'AC Avonlea' and 'Strongfield'. The plants of 'Transcend' are taller than those of 'Commander', 'AC Navigator' and 'Strongfield'. Straw pith in cross section of 'Transcend' is thin whereas it is medium thickness in 'Commander' and 'AC Navigator'. The spikes of 'Transcend' are longer than those of 'Commander', 'AC Navigator' and 'Strongfield'. The awns of 'Transcend' are light yellow whereas they are black on 'Commander' and 'AC Navigator'.*

Description:
PLANT: durum spring wheat, erect growth habit, low to medium frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves, matures mid-season
SEEDLING (4-leaf stage): very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the coleoptile, glabrous sheath and blade of the lower leaves

FLAG LEAF: weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the auricles, medium to strong glaucosity of the sheath, glabrous blade and sheath

CULM/NECK: medium to very strong glaucosity, straight at maturity

SPIKE: strong to very strong glaucosity, tapering, dense, light brownish-yellow at maturity, erect attitude at maturity, sparse hairiness of convex surface of the apical rachis segment
AWNS: present, awns longer than length of spike, light yellow at maturity
LOWER GLUME: narrow shoulder, ranging from sloping to elevated shape of the shoulder, medium length and width, glabrous
LEMMA: slightly curved beak

STRAW AT MATURITY: thin in cross section, no anthocyanin colouration at maturity

KERNEL: durum, amber, medium to large in size, elliptical, angular cheek, short brush hairs, medium to large-sized oval germ, medium width and medium depth crease

AGRONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: good resistance to shattering, fair tolerance to drought and pre-harvest sprouting, good pasta quality
DISEASE REACTIONS: resistant to Leaf rust (*Puccinia triticina*), Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici*) and Common bunt (*Tilletia caries, Tilletia foetida*), susceptible to Loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*) and moderately susceptible to Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*) and Leaf spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*, *Dreschlera tritici-repentis* and *Phaeosphaeria nodorum*, *Stagonospora nodorum*)

Origin and Breeding: 'Transcend' (experimental name 'DT801') was selected from the cross DT707/DT696 made in 2001 at the Semiarid Prairie Agricultural Research Centre, Swift Current, Saskatchewan using a doubled haploid technique using the wheat-maize pollen system. In 2002, 799 doubled haploid genotypes from the original cross population were grown near Swift Current in 5 foot rows under irrigation. Of these, 466 genotypes were selected for plant height and lodging and grown

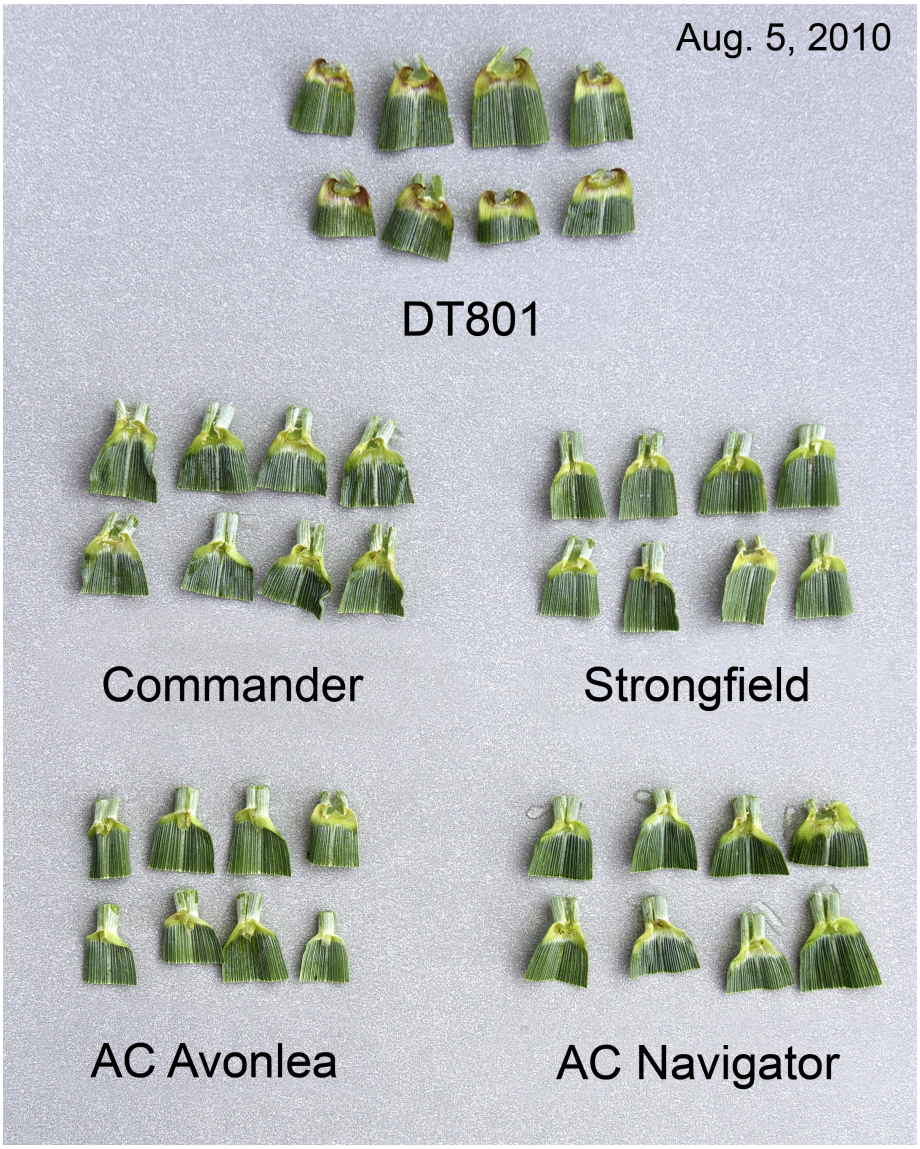
as single rows in a winter nursery near Leeston, New Zealand in 2003-2004. Based on plant height, maturity and straw strength, 351 double haploid genotypes were selected and whole row harvested as seed source for agronomic trials in Canada. In 2004, these selections were grown under dryland conditions in four prairie locations. Forty-two doubled haploid genotypes were selected based on agronomic performance, disease resistance and quality characteristics. From these, one line, A0132&AV044, was grown in 2005 in 5 prairie locations. The doubled haploid genotype A0132&AV044 was selected for agronomic performance, disease resistance, grain cadmium concentration and quality. Disease reactions were assessed in hill plots at various locations throughout the Prairies. A0132&AV044 was tested in the Durum-B test in 2006, and from 2007 to 2009, it was tested in the Durum Cooperative Test as 'DT801'. The 105 breeder lines originate from 144 plant rows grown in 2008, which had originated from space planting in 2007.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials were conducted during the summers of 2009 and 2010 at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada SemiArid Prairie Agricultural Research Centre, Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Plots consisted of 4 rows, with a row length of 3 metres and a row spacing of 23 cm. There were 4 replications arranged in randomized complete block design.

Comparison table for 'Transcend'

	'Transcend'	**'AC Avonlea'***	**'Commander'***	**'AC Navigator'***	**'Strongfield'***
Days to heading					
mean	62	58	61	61	60
Plant height (cm), including awns					
mean	110	105	89	90	100
std. deviation	8.6	10.2	8.3	6.2	6.6
Spike length, excluding awns (cm)					
mean	7.9	7.7	6.2	5.5	6.8
std. deviation	0.62	0.50	0.37	0.35	0.49

*reference varieties



Wheat: 'Transcend' (top) with reference varieties 'Commander' (centre left), 'Strongfield' (centre right), 'AC Avonlea' (bottom left) and 'AC Navigator' (bottom right)