



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

POTATO

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(*Solanum tuberosum*)

Proposed denomination: 'Albane'
Application number: 08-6477
Application date: 2008/12/22
Applicant: Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France
Agent in Canada: Goudreau Gage Dubuc, Montréal, Quebec
Breeder: Eric Bargy, Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France

Variety used for comparison: 'Calwhite'

Summary: *The stem of 'Albane' has absent or a very low extent of anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Calwhite' has medium anthocyanin located along the entire stem. The light sprout of 'Albane' is conical in shape while the light sprout of 'Calwhite' is broad cylindrical in shape. The base of the light sprout of 'Albane' has weak anthocyanin colouration with an absent or low proportion of blue while the base of the light sprout of 'Calwhite' has very strong anthocyanin with a high proportion of blue. The base of the light sprout of 'Albane' has absent or very sparse pubescence while the base of the light sprout of 'Calwhite' has dense pubescence.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, leaf type foliage structure, late maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium size, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, light to medium green, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: weak to medium waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium to glossy on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: absent or very low frequency of inflorescences per plant

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: oval, cream coloured flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, strong anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, conical shape, few root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: weak anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Albane' originated from a cross between 'Safrane' and G80TT073001, made at Châteauneuf-du-Faou, France in 1994. Seed of the cross was sown, transplanted into 9 cm pots and grown in the greenhouse during the spring of 1995. One tuber was harvested and planted in the field in 1996. Four tubers were harvested and in 1997 four hill plots were planted from which 30 tubers were harvested. 30 seed tubers were harvested, 18 were planted in the field for seed production in 1998 and the remaining 12 were used for testing. From 1999 to 2002 further testing was conducted in France, Italy, Portugal and Germany. Criteria used in the selection process included pest resistance, yield, cooking and frying quality, dry matter content, storability and visual impression.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Albane' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial.



Potato: 'Albane' (right) with reference variety 'Calwhite' (left)

Proposed denomination: 'Alpine Russet'
Application number: 09-6560
Application date: 2009/03/18
Applicant: University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Gregory Bohach, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Ranger Russet'

Summary: *The plants of 'Alpine Russet' are shorter than the plants of 'Ranger Russet'. The light sprout of 'Alpine Russet' is narrow cylindrical in shape while the light sprout of 'Ranger Russet' is conical. The base of the light sprout of 'Alpine Russet' has strong anthocyanin colouration and absent or very sparse pubescence while the base of the light sprout of 'Ranger Russet' has weak anthocyanin and medium pubescence.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, late maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration located along entire stem

LEAVES: medium size, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium to dark green, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: weak waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, glossy on upper side, pubescence present on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small to medium in size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, high extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: long oval, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth

TUBER SKIN: reddish brown, yellow at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, narrow cylindrical shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: small in size in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Alpine Russet' originated from a cross between A83043-12 and A85103-3, made in Aberdeen, Idaho, USA in 1993. The variety was selected in the field as a seedling in 1994 at Aberdeen, Idaho. A phenotypic recurrent selection technique was utilized in its development. The variety was evaluated for 13 years in public and industry trials throughout the western United States. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Alpine Russet' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'Alpine Russet'

	'Alpine Russet'	'Ranger Russet'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	46	58
std. deviation	4.1	2.1

*reference variety



Potato: 'Alpine Russet' (right) with reference variety 'Ranger Russet' (left)

Proposed denomination: 'Apolline'
Application number: 08-6476
Application date: 2008/12/22
Applicant: Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France
Agent in Canada: Goudreau Gage Dubuc, Montréal, Quebec
Breeder: Eric Bargy, Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France

Varieties used for comparison: 'Amandine' and 'Annabelle'

Summary: *The plants of 'Apolline' are taller than the plants of the reference varieties. The inner side of the corolla of 'Apolline' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration while the inner side of the corolla of 'Amandine' has medium anthocyanin. The light sprout of 'Apolline' is ovoid in shape while the light sprout of 'Amandine' is broad cylindrical and the light sprout of 'Annabelle' is conical. The base of the light sprout of 'Apolline' has medium anthocyanin colouration while the reference varieties have strong anthocyanin at the base.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, late maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration located along entire stem

LEAVES: medium to large, open silhouette, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small to medium in size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: long oval, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: medium anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, habit intermediate between closed and open, weak anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence.

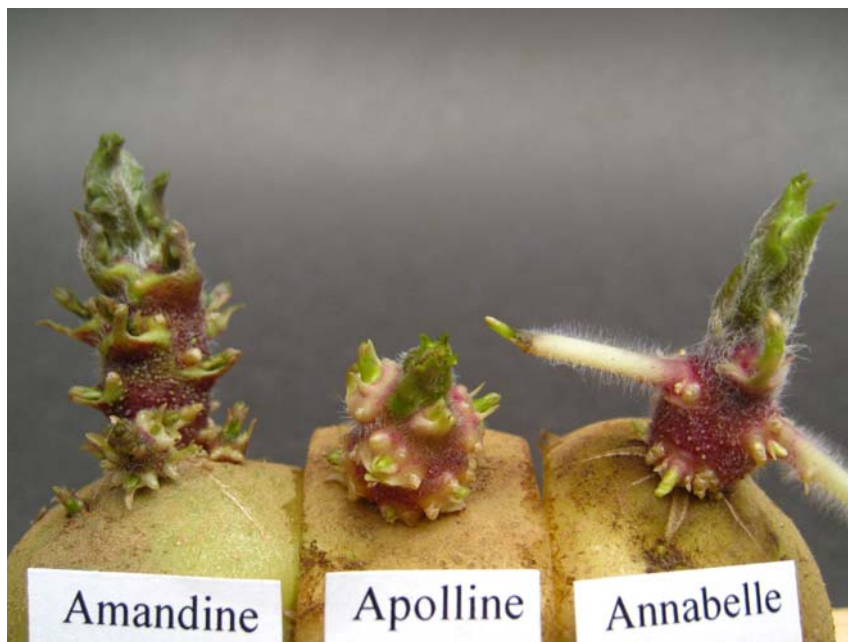
Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Apolline' originated from a cross between 'Safrane' and G81TT155001, made at Châteauneuf-du-Faou, France in 1992. Seed of the cross was sown, transplanted into 9 cm pots and grown in the greenhouse during the spring of 1993. One tuber was harvested and planted in the field in 1994. Four tubers were harvested and in 1995 four hill plots were planted from which 30 tubers were harvested. 30 seed tubers were harvested, 18 were planted in the field for seed production in 1996 and the remaining 12 were used for testing. From 1997 to 2000 further testing was conducted in France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Cyprus. Criteria used in the selection process included pest resistance, yield, cooking and frying quality, dry matter content, storability and visual impression.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Apolline' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'Apolline'

	'Apolline'	'Amandine'*	'Annabelle'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	88.0	54.9	76.0
std. deviation	6.3	3.5	3.1

*reference varieties



Potato: 'Apolline' (centre) with reference varieties 'Amandine' (left) and 'Annabelle' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Augusta'
Application number: 07-5701
Application date: 2007/01/08
Applicant: Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Böhm Nordkartoffel Agrarproduktion OHG, Lüneburg, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The plants of 'Augusta' have a spreading growth habit while the plants of 'Yukon Gold' have an upright to semi-upright growth habit. The tuber skin of 'Augusta' is red parti-coloured while the tuber skin of 'Yukon Gold' is yellow. The light sprout tip of 'Augusta' has strong anthocyanin colouration while the light sprout tip of 'Yukon Gold' has weak anthocyanin.*

Description:

PLANT: spreading growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, early to mid-season maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration located along the entire stem

LEAVES: medium size, closed to intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, as broad as long

LEAFLETS: weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium to high frequency of inflorescences per plant, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: small to medium size, weak anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, medium extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: short oval to oval, medium to dark yellow coloured flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: red parti-coloured, red at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, spherical shape, few root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: medium to strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Augusta' originated from a cross between BD 77 019-86 and 'Quarta', made in Böhlendorf, Germany in 1992. The selection process was based on negative agronomic criteria.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Augusta' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial.



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

Proposed denomination:	'Bellarosa'
Application number:	07-5702
Application date:	2007/01/08
Applicant:	Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Lüneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada:	Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder:	Böhm Nordkartoffel Agrarproduktion OHG, Lüneburg, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Chieftain'

Summary: *The plants of 'Bellarosa' are taller than the plants of 'Chieftain'. The tubers of 'Bellarosa' have medium to dark yellow flesh while the tubers of 'Chieftain' have white flesh. The light sprout of 'Bellarosa' is ovoid in shape while the light sprout of 'Chieftain' is spherical. The base of the light sprout of 'Bellarosa' has a medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration while the base of the light sprout of 'Chieftain' has an absent or low proportion of blue. The light sprout tip of 'Bellarosa' has sparse to medium pubescence while the light sprout tip of 'Chieftain' has dense pubescence.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, mid-season maturity

STEM: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration located along the entire stem

LEAVES: large, closed silhouette, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, as broad as long

LEAFLETS: weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, medium size, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium to large, medium anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, high extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: short oval to oval, medium to dark yellow coloured flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: strong anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, strong anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bellarosa' originated from a cross between L6132 and 'Vineta', made in Ebstorf, Germany in 1993. The selection process was based on positive agronomic criteria.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bellarosa' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'Bellarosa'

	'Bellarosa'	'Chieftain'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	64	53
std. deviation	1.5	3.3

*reference variety



Potato: 'Bellarosa' (left) with reference variety 'Chieftain' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Bonus'
Application number:	06-5560
Application date:	2006/07/24
Applicant:	Norika Nordring Kartoffelzucht- und Vermehrungs- GmbH, Parkweg, Germany
Agent in Canada:	Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder:	Wolfgang Walter, Norika Nordring Kartoffelzucht und Vermehrungs GmbH, Klein Bollhagen, Germany

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: 'Bintje'

Summary: *The tuber of 'Bonus' has very strong anthocyanin colouration of the skin in reaction to light while the tuber of 'Bintje' has weak anthocyanin. The light sprout of 'Bonus' has medium anthocyanin colouration at the base with an absent or low proportion of blue while the light sprout of 'Bintje' has very strong anthocyanin at the base with a high proportion of blue. The light sprout tip of 'Bonus' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration while the light sprout tip of 'Bintje' has medium anthocyanin.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, mid-season maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium to large, intermediate openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, light green, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, narrower than long to as broad as long

LEAFLETS: absent or very weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium to high frequency of inflorescences per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: oval, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: medium anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, habit intermediate between closed and open, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, absent to weak density of pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Bonus' originated from a cross between 3.608 001-93 and 'Panda', made in Gross Lüsewitz, Germany in 1992. 'Bonus' was selected in the field as a seedling in 1993. A phenotypic recurrent selection technique was utilized in its development. Over 40 characteristics were evaluated at up to four different locations within the breeding process. Among the characters defined were maturity, yield, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Bonus' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial.



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

Proposed denomination:	'Classic Russet'
Application number:	09-6559
Application date:	2009/03/18
Applicant:	University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder:	Gregory Bohach, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Russet Norkotah'

Summary: *The plants of 'Classic Russet' have a stem type foliage structure while the plants of 'Russet Norkotah' have a leaf type foliage structure. The stems of 'Classic Russet' have a high extent of anthocyanin colouration while the stems of 'Russet Norkotah' have an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin. The light sprout of 'Classic Russet' is large in size and broad cylindrical in shape while the light sprout of 'Russet Norkotah' is small to medium in size and ovoid in shape. The base of the light sprout of 'Classic Russet' has very strong anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence while the base of the light sprout of 'Russet Norkotah' has medium anthocyanin and sparse to medium pubescence. The tip of the light sprout of 'Classic Russet' has strong anthocyanin and dense pubescence while the tip of the light sprout of 'Russet Norkotah' has absent to weak anthocyanin and sparse pubescence.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to spreading growth habit, stem type foliage structure, mid-season maturity

STEM: high extent of anthocyanin colouration located along entire stem

LEAVES: medium size, open silhouette, weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: small to medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: absent or very weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence present on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: long oval to long, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow

TUBER SKIN: reddish brown, yellow at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: large, broad cylindrical shape, medium number of root tips, long lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: very strong anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: small in size in relation to base, closed habit, strong anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Classic Russet' originated from a cross between 'Blazer Russet' and 'Summit Russet', made in Aberdeen, Idaho, USA in 1995. The variety was selected in the field as a seedling in 1996 at Aberdeen, Idaho. A phenotypic recurrent selection technique was utilized in its development. The variety was evaluated for 12 years in public and industry trials throughout the western United States. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Classic Russet' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial.



Potato: 'Classic Russet' (right) with reference variety 'Russet Norkotah' (left)

Proposed denomination: 'Clearwater Russet'
Application number: 09-6558
Application date: 2009/03/18
Applicant: University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Gregory Bohach, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Ranger Russet'

Summary: *The plants of 'Clearwater Russet' are shorter than the plants of 'Ranger Russet'. The midrib on the upper side of the leaf blade of 'Clearwater Russet' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration while it is absent or very low for 'Ranger Russet'. The light sprout of 'Clearwater Russet' is ovoid in shape while the light sprout of 'Ranger Russet' is conical. The base of the light sprout of 'Clearwater Russet' has medium anthocyanin colouration while the base of the light sprout of 'Ranger Russet' has weak anthocyanin.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, intermediate type foliage structure, mid-season maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: small, open silhouette, weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, light green, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: small to medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: absent to very weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: large, medium anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, high extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: long shape, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow

TUBER SKIN: reddish brown, yellow at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid shape, few root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: medium anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium in size in relation to base, closed habit, weak anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Clearwater Russet' originated from a cross between 'Bannock Russet' and A89152-4, made in Aberdeen, Idaho, USA in 1995. The variety was selected in the field as a seedling in 1996 at Aberdeen, Idaho. A phenotypic recurrent selection technique was utilized in its development. The variety was evaluated for 12 years in public and industry trials throughout the western United States. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Clearwater Russet' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'Clearwater Russet'

	'Clearwater Russet'	'Ranger Russet'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	49	58
std. deviation	4.0	2.1

*reference variety



Potato: 'Clearwater Russet' (right) with reference variety 'Ranger Russet' (left)

Proposed denomination: 'Emma'
Application number: 07-6046
Application date: 2007/11/16
Applicant: Irish Potato Marketing Limited, Dublin, Ireland

Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Teagasc Crops Research Centre, Carlow, Ireland

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: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The plants of 'Emma' are shorter than the plants of 'Yukon Gold'. The corolla of 'Emma' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the inner side while the corolla of 'Yukon Gold' has weak to medium anthocyanin. The light sprout of 'Emma' is ovoid in shape while the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' is spherical in shape. The light sprout base of 'Emma' has very strong anthocyanin colouration with a high proportion of blue while the light sprout base of 'Yukon Gold' has medium anthocyanin with an absent or low proportion of blue. The light sprout tip of 'Emma' has strong anthocyanin colouration while the light sprout tip of 'Yukon Gold' has weak anthocyanin.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type , late maturity

STEM: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration located halfway up stem

LEAVES: medium size, intermediate to open silhouette, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium to dark green, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, medium frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: small to medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: medium to strong waviness of margin, deep veins, medium to glossy on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: round, light yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow

TUBER SKIN: yellow, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid shape, many root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: very strong anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: small in size in relation to base, habit intermediate between closed and open, strong anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Emma' originated from a cross between 'Colleen' and 'Estima', made at Carlow, Ireland in 1989. The selection process occurred over 12 years with one selection made per year. The trials took place in Lincolnshire, United Kingdom and Valencia, Spain. Selection criteria included earliness, skin finish quality, disease resistance, yield and taste.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Emma' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'Emma'

	'Emma'	'Yukon Gold**'
Plant height (cm)		
mean	52.9	78.5
std. deviation	3.14	2.42

*reference variety



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

Proposed denomination: 'FL2085'
Application number: 08-6420
Application date: 2008/07/31
Applicant: Frito-Lay North America, Inc., Plano, Texas, United States of America
Agent in Canada: PepsiCo Foods Canada, Mississauga, Ontario
Breeder: Robert W. Hoopes, Frito-Lay Research, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, United States of America

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Adirondack Red'

Summary: *The plants of 'FL2085' are shorter than the plants of 'Adirondack Red'. The leaves of 'FL2085' are dark green in colour while the leaves of 'Adirondack Red' are light to medium green. The peduncle of 'FL2085' has absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration while the peduncle of 'Adirondack Red' has a high extent of anthocyanin. The corolla of 'FL2085' has absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on the inner side while the corolla of 'Adirondack Red' has medium anthocyanin. The light sprout of 'FL2085' is conical in shape while the light sprout of 'Adirondack Red' is narrow cylindrical. The light sprout of 'FL2085' has weak anthocyanin colouration at the tip while the light sprout of 'Adirondack Red' has strong anthocyanin.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, stem type foliage structure, mid-season maturity

STEM: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration located along entire stem

LEAVES: medium size, intermediate to open silhouette, weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, dark green, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, as broad as long

LEAFLETS: weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium to glossy on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency of inflorescences per plant, small to medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: short oval, red flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, conical shape, few root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: very strong anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, weak anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'FL2085' originated from a cross between 'FL1920' and 'FL1815', made at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, USA in 1997. Seeds from the cross were sown in the greenhouse in the late summer of 1997 and the resulting tubers were harvested and planted in the field in the spring of 1998. 'FL2085' was selected from this group and given the initial designation of 1998 309.07. Selection criteria included attractive appearance, novel skin, smooth skin, shallow eyes, tuber shape and uniformity.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'FL2085' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'FL2085'

	'FL2085'	'Adirondack Red'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	52	60
std. deviation	2.6	2.7

*reference variety



Potato: 'FL2085' (left) with reference variety 'Adirondack Red' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'FL2204'
Application number: 10-6876
Application date: 2010/03/01
Applicant: Frito-Lay North America, Inc., Plano, Texas, United States of America
Agent in Canada: PepsiCo Foods Canada, Mississauga, Ontario
Breeder: Robert W. Hoopes, Frito-Lay Research, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, United States of America

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Atlantic'

Summary: *The plants of 'FL2204' are taller than the plants of 'Atlantic'. The light sprout of 'FL2204' is spherical in shape while the light sprout of 'Atlantic' is ovoid. The base of the light sprout of 'FL2204' has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration with an absent or low proportion of blue while the light sprout base of 'Atlantic' has strong anthocyanin with a medium proportion of blue. The light sprout tip of 'FL2204' has absent or sparse pubescence while the light sprout tip of 'Atlantic' has dense pubescence.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, mid-season maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration located along entire stem

LEAVES: medium size, open silhouette, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long to as broad as long

LEAFLETS: weak to medium waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium to glossy on upper side, no pubescence of blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium to large, strong anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, medium extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: round, cream flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow depth, medium depth at seed end

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: small, spherical shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: weak to medium anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: large size in relation to base, closed habit, medium anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'FL2204' originated from a cross between 'FL1876' and 'Andover', made near Rhinelander, Wisconsin, USA in 2000. 400 seeds from the cross were sown in the greenhouse in 2001 and the resulting tubers were harvested and planted in the field in the spring of 2002. 'FL2204' was selected from this group and given the initial designation of 2002 69.03. Selection criteria included high tuber set, good tuber shape and uniformity, good tuber size, high dry matter, excellent chip colour after storage, no scab observed and resistance to bruising.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'FL2204' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'FL2204'

	'FL2204'	'Atlantic'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	58	50
std. deviation	2.2	3.3

*reference variety



Potato: 'FL2204' (left) with reference variety 'Atlantic' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'FL2215'
Application number: 10-7000
Application date: 2010/06/16
Applicant: Frito-Lay North America, Inc., Plano, Texas, United States of America
Agent in Canada: PepsiCo Foods Canada, Mississauga, Ontario
Breeder: Robert W. Hoopes, Frito-Lay Research, Rhinelander, Wisconsin, United States of America

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

Variety used for comparison: 'FL1867'

Summary: *The corolla of 'FL2215' has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration with a high proportion of blue while the corolla of 'FL1867' has absent or very weak anthocyanin with an absent to low proportion of blue. The light sprout of 'FL2215' is ovoid in shape while the light sprout of 'FL1867' is spherical. The light sprout tip of 'FL2215' has very strong anthocyanin colouration while the light sprout tip of 'FL1867' has absent or very weak anthocyanin.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, leaf type foliage structure, mid-season maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium size, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, light green, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, as broad as long

LEAFLETS: absent to weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small to medium size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: large, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on inner side with a high proportion of blue, high extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: short oval, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: medium anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, open habit, very strong anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'FL2215' originated from a cross between 'FL1840' and 'FL1867', made near Rhinelander, Wisconsin, USA in 1996. One hundred seeds from the cross were sown in the greenhouse in 2001 and four tubers per seedling were harvested from 86 of the seedlings. A single tuber was harvested from 12 of the seedlings and planted in the field in the spring of 2002. 'FL2215' was selected from this group and given the initial designation of 2002 218.04. Selection criteria included tuber appearance, tuber number, specific gravity, chip colour after storage, tolerance to Common Scab and resistance to Golden Nematode.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'FL2215' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial.



Potato: 'FL2215' (left) with reference variety 'FL1867' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Lady Jo'
Application number: 05-5124
Application date: 2005/10/26
Applicant: C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta
Breeder: J.P.M. Muijsers, C. Meijer B.V., Kruiningen, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Lady Claire' and 'Agria'

Summary: *The plants of 'Lady Jo' are taller than the plants of the reference varieties. The tuber of 'Lady Jo' is round in shape while the tuber of 'Lady Claire' is short oval to oval and the tuber of 'Agria' is long oval. The size of the light sprout tip in relation to the base is large for 'Lady Jo' while it is medium for 'Lady Claire' and small for 'Agria'. The light sprout of 'Lady Jo' has dense pubescence at the tip while the light sprout of 'Agria' has sparse pubescence.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to spreading growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, mid-season maturity

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration located along entire stem

LEAVES: large, intermediate openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: absent or very weak waviness of margin, shallow veins, dull on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, medium size, absent or low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: round, light yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, spherical shape, few root tips, short to medium length lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: strong anthocyanin colouration, medium to high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: large size in relation to base, habit intermediate between closed and open, strong anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Lady Jo' originated from a cross between 'Lady Amelia' (CMK19987-203-014) and VE74-45, made at Rilland, the Netherlands in 1992. Selection criteria included yield, maturity, depthness of eyes, disease resistance, dry matter content, cooking type, cooking quality and storability.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Lady Jo' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'Lady Jo'

	'Lady Jo'	'Lady Claire'*	'Agria'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	70	52	58
std. deviation	3.9	3.1	4.5

*reference varieties



Potato: 'Lady Jo' (left) with reference varieties 'Lady Claire' (centre) and 'Agria' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Mazama'
Application number: 07-5732
Application date: 2007/02/14
Applicant: State of Oregon, by and through the State Board of Higher Education on behalf of Oregon University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Alvin R. Mosley, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Norland' and 'Red LaSoda'

Summary: *The tuber of 'Mazama' has shallow eyes while the tuber of 'Norland' has medium depth eyes and the tuber of 'Red LaSoda' has deep eyes. The light sprout of 'Mazama' has very dense pubescence at the base while the light sprout of 'Norland' has medium pubescence and the light sprout of 'Red LaSoda' has dense pubescence. The light sprout tip of 'Mazama' has weak anthocyanin colouration while the reference varieties have medium anthocyanin at the tip of the light sprout.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to spreading growth habit, leaf type foliage structure, early maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration located along entire stem

LEAVES: small to medium size, open silhouette, weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, dark green, medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to base

LEAFLETS: weak to medium waviness of margin, medium depth veins, medium to glossy on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small to medium size, medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, strong anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent to low proportion of blue, high extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: short oval, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid shape, few number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: strong anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, very dense pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, habit intermediate between closed and open, weak anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Mazama' originated from a cross between ND1196-2R and 'Redsen', made at North Dakota State University in Fargo, North Dakota, USA in 1989. A conventional breeding scheme based on individual clonal selection in generation F1 was used. Selection criteria included tuber colour, small tuber size, tuber uniformity, tuber smoothness, yield and overall performance.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Mazama' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial.



Potato: 'Mazama' (centre) with reference varieties 'Norland' (left) and 'Red LaSoda' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Mimi'
Application number: 06-5548
Application date: 2006/07/14
Applicant: Caithness Potato Breeders Ltd., London, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Spruce Grove, Alberta
Breeder: Jack Dunnett, Caithness, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'Norland'

Summary: *The plants of 'Mimi' are shorter than the plants of 'Norland'. The stem of 'Mimi' has a high to very high extent of anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Norland' has a medium extent of anthocyanin. The frequency of flowering is absent or very low for 'Mimi' while it is medium for 'Norland'. The tuber of 'Mimi' has light yellow flesh while the tuber of 'Norland' has white flesh. The light sprout of 'Mimi' is small in size while the light sprout of 'Norland' is medium in size. The base of the light sprout of 'Mimi' has a medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin while the light sprout of 'Norland' has an absent or low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin at the base.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, leaf type foliage structure, mid-season maturity

STEM: high to very high extent of anthocyanin colouration located along entire stem

LEAVES: small, closed silhouette, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium to dark green, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: strong waviness of margin, deep veins, medium glossiness on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: absent or very low frequency of inflorescences per plant

TUBER: short oval, light yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: red, red at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: small, ovoid, low number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: strong anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium in size in relation to base, closed habit, medium anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Mimi' originated from a cross between 'Celine' and 'Thurso', made at Clevnagreen, Freswick, Caithness, United Kingdom in 1995. The variety was selected from the F1 cross and a phenotypic recurrent selection technique was utilized in its development.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Mimi' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'Mimi'

	'Mimi'	'Norland'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	48	69
std. deviation	3.1	5.4

*reference variety



Potato: 'Mimi' (right) with reference variety 'Norland' (left)

Proposed denomination: 'Purple Pelisse'

Application number: 09-6611

Application date: 2009/04/17

Applicant: State of Oregon, by and through the State Board of Higher Education on behalf of Oregon University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States of America

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

Breeder: Isabel Vales, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, United States of America
Charles Brown, Washington State University, Prosser, Washington, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'All Blue'

Summary: *The plants of 'Purple Pelisse' are shorter and have an upright to semi-upright growth habit while the plants of 'All Blue' have a spreading growth habit. The flower bud of 'Purple Pelisse' has a high extent of anthocyanin while the flower bud of 'All Blue' has a low extent of anthocyanin. The corolla of 'Purple Pelisse' has strong anthocyanin colouration on the inner side while the corolla of 'All Blue' has medium anthocyanin. The extent of anthocyanin on the corolla is low to medium for 'Purple Pelisse' and high for 'All Blue'. The light sprout of 'Purple Pelisse' is large in size and broad cylindrical in shape while the light sprout of 'All Blue' is medium in size and conical in shape.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to semi-upright growth habit, leaf type foliage structure, mid-season maturity

STEM: high to very high extent of anthocyanin colouration located along entire stem

LEAVES: medium size, open silhouette, weak presence of secondary leaflets, dark green, high extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: small to medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: weak waviness of margin, medium depth veins, dull on upper side, no pubescence on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small to medium in size, medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: small to medium size, strong anthocyanin colouration on inner side with high proportion of blue, low to medium extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: long shape, blue flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: blue, blue at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: large, broad cylindrical shape, few root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: very strong anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, very sparse pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: small in size in relation to base, habit intermediate between closed and open, strong anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Purple Pelisse' originated from a cross between NDOP5847-1 and red bulk pollen, made in Prosser, Washington, USA in 2000. The variety was selected in the field as a seedling in 2001 at Madras, Oregon, USA. A phenotypic recurrent selection technique was utilized in its development. The variety was tested for six years in public and industry trials throughout the western USA. Characteristics evaluated in these trials included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Purple Pelisse' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'Purple Pelisse'

	'Purple Pelisse'	'All Blue'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	56	68
std. deviation	1.7	5.3

*reference variety



Potato: 'Purple Pelisse' (left) with reference variety 'All Blue' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'STP00-10'
Application number: 09-6719
Application date: 2009/08/27
Applicant: McCain Produce Inc., Florenceville-Bristol, New Brunswick
Breeder: Terrance Smith, Bristol, New Brunswick

Variety used for comparison: 'Shepody'

Summary: *The plants of 'STP00-10' are taller than the plant of 'Shepody'. The stem of 'STP00-10' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Shepody' has a low to medium extent of anthocyanin along the entire stem. The flower bud of 'STP00-10' has a high extent of anthocyanin while the flower bud of 'Shepody' has a low extent of anthocyanin. The light sprout of 'STP00-10' is conical in shape while the light sprout of 'Shepody' is broad cylindrical in shape. The light sprout base of 'STP00-10' has medium anthocyanin colouration with a medium proportion of blue while the light sprout base of 'Shepody' has strong anthocyanin with an absent or low proportion of blue.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright to spreading growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, mid-season maturity

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: large, intermediate to open silhouette, medium presence of secondary leaflets, light to medium green, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: absent or very weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence present on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small to medium in size, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, medium anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, medium to high extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: long oval, white flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow to medium depth

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye, strong anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light

LIGHT SPROUT: large, conical shape, medium number of root tips, long lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: medium anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, intermediate habit, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'STP00-10' originated from the open pollination of the variety 'Millennium Russet' with an unknown male parent. The seed was collected in a trial field of 'Millennium Russet' in Florenceville, New Brunswick in 2000. The variety was selected in the field as a seedling in 2001 at Terrance Smith Potato Breeding Farm in Bristol, New Brunswick. A phenotypic recurrent selection technique was utilized in its development. An intensive evaluation process of eight years of trials throughout Canada was used to identify the variety. Characteristics used in the selection process were maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'STP00-10' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'STP00-10'

	'STP00-10'	'Shepody'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	67	47
std. deviation	2.6	2.6

*reference variety



Potato: 'STP00-10' (right) with reference variety 'Shepody' (left)

Proposed denomination: 'Sassy'
Application number: 08-6475
Application date: 2008/12/22
Applicant: Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France
Agent in Canada: Goudreau Gage Dubuc, Montréal, Quebec
Breeder: Eric Bargo, Germicopa SAS, Quimper, France

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The plants of 'Sassy' mature late while the plants of 'Yukon Gold' mature early to mid-season. The flower bud of 'Sassy' has a medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration while the flower bud of 'Yukon Gold' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin. The light sprout of 'Sassy' is ovoid in shape while the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' is spherical in shape. The light sprout base of 'Sassy' has very strong anthocyanin colouration with a high proportion of blue while the light sprout base of 'Yukon Gold' has medium anthocyanin with an absent or low proportion of blue. The tip of the light sprout of 'Sassy' has strong anthocyanin and very dense pubescence while the tip of the light sprout of 'Yukon Gold' has weak anthocyanin and sparse pubescence.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, late maturity

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration located halfway up stem

LEAVES: medium to large, intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green, absent to low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, narrower than long to as broad as long

LEAFLETS: weak to medium waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence present on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency of inflorescences per plant, small in size, absent to very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, medium anthocyanin colouration on inner side with medium proportion of blue, medium to high extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: round, light to medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye, medium anthocyanin colouration of skin in reaction to light

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid shape, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: very strong anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence density

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: small size in relation to base, closed habit, strong anthocyanin colouration, very dense pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Sassy' originated from a cross between 'G82TT137001' and 'Promesse', made at Châteauneuf-du-Faou, France in 1991. Seed of the cross was sown, transplanted into 9 cm pots and grown in the greenhouse during the spring of 1992. One tuber was harvested and planted in the field in 1993. Four tubers were harvested and in 1994 four hill plots were planted from which 30 tubers were harvested. In 1995 18 seed tubers were planted in the field for seed production and 8 tubers were planted at the breeding station for agronomic trials. From 1996 to 1999 further testing was conducted in France and Germany. Criteria used in the selection process included pest resistance, yield, cooking and frying quality, dry matter content, storability and visual impression.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sassy' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial.



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

Proposed denomination:	'Tebina'
Application number:	07-6068
Application date:	2007/12/14
Applicant:	n.v. Binst Breeding and Selection s.a., Grimbergen, Belgium
Agent in Canada:	Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder:	Temmerman Jacques C.M.J., Medemblik, Netherlands

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Calwhite'

Summary: *The plants of 'Tebina' are taller than the plants of 'Calwhite'. The stem of 'Tebina' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Calwhite' has a medium extent of anthocyanin located along the entire stem. The flower bud of 'Tebina' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin while the flower bud of 'Calwhite' has a medium extent of anthocyanin. The tuber flesh is light yellow for 'Tebina' while it is white for 'Calwhite'. The light sprout of 'Tebina' is ovoid in shape while the light sprout of 'Calwhite' is broad cylindrical in shape. The light sprout base of 'Tebina' has medium anthocyanin colouration with an absent or low proportion of blue while the light sprout base of 'Calwhite' has very strong anthocyanin with a medium proportion of blue. The light sprout tip of 'Tebina' has dense pubescence while the light sprout tip of 'Calwhite' has sparse pubescence.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, foliage structure intermediate between stem and leaf type, late maturity

STEM: absent or low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: medium size, closed silhouette, medium presence of secondary leaflets, light to medium green, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: weak waviness of margin, shallow to medium depth veins, medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence present on blade at apical rosette

INFLORESCENCE: low frequency of inflorescences per plant, small, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration on inner side with absent or low proportion of blue, absent or very low extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: long oval, light yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: medium depth

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: large, ovoid, medium number of root tips, medium length lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: medium anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

LIGHT SPROUT TIP: medium in size in relation to base, habit intermediate between closed and open, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Tebina' originated from a cross between 86-26-02 and 'Agria', made in the Netherlands in 1993. The variety was selected in the field as a seedling in 1994 at Wieringermeer, the Netherlands. A phenotypic recurrent selection technique was utilized in its development. An intensive selection process of more than six years was used to identify the variety. Selection criteria included maturity, yield, disease resistance, processing traits, morphological traits and storage characters.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Tebina' were conducted during the summer of 2010 in Drummond, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of one row with a row length of 18.5 meters and a row spacing of 90 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Comparison table for 'Tebina'

	'Tebina'	'Calwhite'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	83	74
std. deviation	2.6	3.4

*reference variety



Potato: 'Tebina' (right) with reference variety 'Calwhite' (left)

Proposed denomination: 'Vigor'
Application number: 09-6713
Application date: 2009/08/10
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Breeder: Benoit Bizimungu, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Varieties used for comparison: 'Atlantic' and 'Superior'

Summary: *The extent of anthocyanin colouration on the midrib of the upper side of the leaf and the peduncle is low to medium for 'Vigor' while it is absent or very low for the reference varieties. The corolla of 'Vigor' has medium to strong anthocyanin colouration while the corolla of the 'Atlantic' has weak anthocyanin and the corolla of 'Superior' has weak to medium anthocyanin. The tuber of 'Vigor' has medium yellow flesh while the tubers of the reference varieties have cream coloured flesh. The light sprout base of 'Vigor' has strong anthocyanin colouration with a high proportion of blue while the light sprout base of 'Atlantic' has medium to strong anthocyanin with a medium proportion of blue and the light sprout base of 'Superior' has medium anthocyanin with a medium proportion of blue. The light sprout tip of 'Vigor' has strong anthocyanin colouration while the light sprout tip of 'Atlantic' has weak to medium anthocyanin and the light sprout tip of 'Superior' has medium anthocyanin.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, leaf type foliage structure, late maturity

STEM: very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAVES: small, intermediate openness, weak presence of secondary leaflets, light to medium green, low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on midrib of upper side, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets

SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium size, narrower than long width in relation to length

LEAFLETS: medium waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, dull to medium glossiness on upper side

INFLORESCENCE: low to medium frequency of inflorescences per plant, small to medium in size, low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration on peduncle

FLOWER BUD: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration

COROLLA: medium size, medium to strong anthocyanin colouration on inner side with high proportion of blue, medium to high extent of anthocyanin on inner side

TUBER: oval, medium yellow flesh

TUBER EYES: shallow

TUBER SKIN: light beige, yellow at base of eye

LIGHT SPROUT: medium size, ovoid shape, few root tips, short lateral shoots

LIGHT SPROUT BASE: strong anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium pubescence

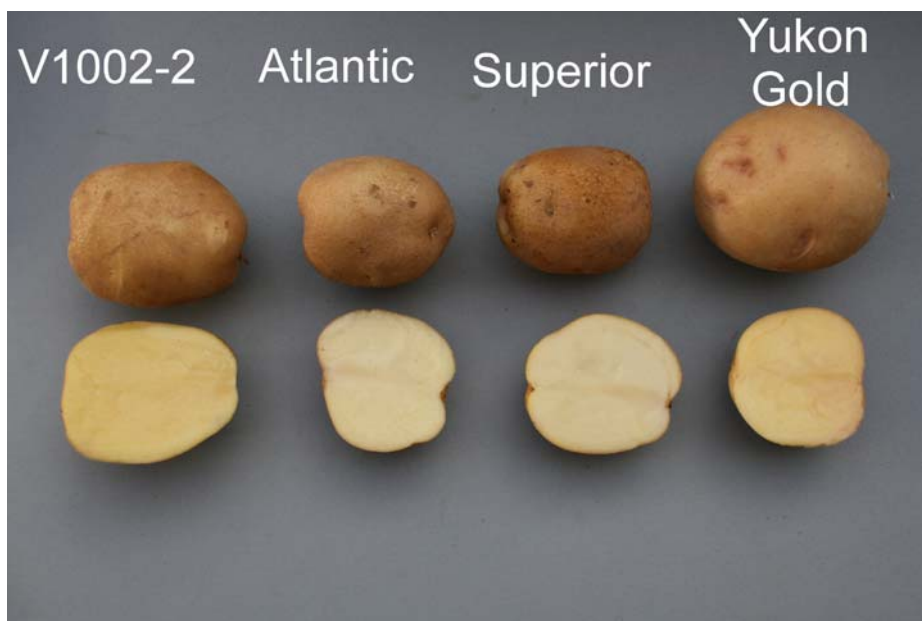
LIGHT SPROUT TIP: large in size in relation to base, habit intermediate between closed and open, strong anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence.

Origin and Breeding: The variety 'Vigor' originated from a cross between 'Agria' and 'Wischip', made at Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge Research Centre in Lethbridge, Alberta in 1994. The true potato seed was sown in the greenhouse in 1995 at Lethbridge and the resulting seedling tubers were planted at the Vauxhall Research Substation in 1996 for selection. The V1002-2 (Vigor) clone was selected in 1996 and progressed through 4-hill, 10-hill and 50-hill generation stages of selection and evaluation at Vauxhall in 1997 to 1999. This was followed by evaluation in the Western Canadian Regional Potato Trials in 2000 to 2003. Commercial evaluation by the Western Potato Consortium-A started in 2004.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Vigor' were conducted during the summer of 2010 at the Potato Research Centre in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Plots consisted of two replications with a row length of 9.15 meters and a row spacing of 91 cm. Plants were spaced 30 cm apart within the row. There were 60 plants per variety in the trial.



Potato: 'Vigor' (left) with reference varieties 'Atlantic' (centre) and 'Superior' (right)



Potato: 'Vigor' (left) with reference varieties 'Atlantic' (centre) and 'Superior' (right)