



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

CINERARIA

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(Senecio cruentus × S. heritieri)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunsenebabubai'
Trade name: Senetti Blue Bicolor
Application number: 07-5895
Application date: 2007/04/20
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Brenda Cole, BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Senetti Blue Bicolor'

Summary: 'Sunsenebabubai' has longer petioles and stronger degree of indentation of the leaf blade margin than 'Senetti Blue Bicolor'. The main colour on the upper side of the ray floret of a newly opened flower of 'Sunsenebabubai' is violet blue and fading as it ages whereas it is blue violet for 'Senetti Blue Bicolor'.

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching
 STEM: light green, medium anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence, medium to thick, smooth

LEAF: alternate arrangement along stem, simple type

LEAF BLADE: cordate shape, obtuse apex, cordate base, dentate margin, medium degree of lobing, strong degree of undulation of margin, strong degree of indentation of margin, sparse to moderate pubescence on upper side, medium green on upper side, pattern of venation is palmate

PETIOLE: medium to strong anthocyanin colouration at base

INFLORESCENCE: head type

FLOWER: medium number of ray florets

RAY FLORET: short, narrow to medium width, reflexing along longitudinal axis of majority, flat in cross-section, elliptic shape, obtuse apex, two colours on upper side, main colour on upper side is violet blue fading to lighter violet blue when aged, secondary colour on upper side is white, main colour on lower side is violet blue (RHS 92C) fading to white (whiter than RHS 155C) towards base

DISC: present

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunsenebabubai' originated from a cross made in January 1997 between the female parent, a breeding line designated '7S-68c', and the male parent, a seedling of *Senecio heritieri*. The cross was conducted in Hokuto-shi, Yamanashi, Japan. The resultant seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In October 1998, 'Sunsenebabubai' was selected based on its plant growth habit, flower size and flower colour. It was later propagated by cuttings and grown in pots in Hokuto-shi, Yamanashi, Japan where it was subjected to trials starting in July 2000.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunsenebabubai' were conducted in a polyhouse during the winter and spring of 2008 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants per variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings which were transplanted into 15 cm pots on March 19, 2008. The plants were provided a natural cold treatment for approximately 5 weeks at 10°C until flower buds were visible and then grown further at 18°C. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants or parts of plants on May 27, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunsenebabubai'

	'Sunsenebabubai'	'Senetti Blue Bicolor**'
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	6.0	3.8
std. deviation	1.34	0.49

Colour of ray floret (RHS)
upper side - main colour

darker than 95B fading to 95C

N88A-N89C

*reference variety



Cineraria: 'Sunsenebabubai' (left) with reference variety 'Senetti Blue Bicolor' (right)



Cineraria: 'Sunsenebabubai' (left) with reference variety 'Senetti Blue Bicolor' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunsenebaibai'
Trade name: Senetti Violet Bicolor
Application number: 07-5896
Application date: 2007/04/20
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Brenda Cole, BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Senetti Blue Bicolor' and 'Sunsenereba' (Senetti Magenta Bicolor)

Summary: *The stems of 'Sunsenebaibai' have weaker anthocyanin colouration and sparser pubescence than those of the reference varieties, 'Senetti Blue Bicolor' and 'Sunsenereba'. 'Sunsenebaibai' has weaker anthocyanin colouration of the petiole and a weaker degree of lobing of the leaf blades than both reference varieties. The flowers of 'Sunsenebaibai' are smaller in diameter than those of both reference varieties. The main colour on the upper side of the ray florets of 'Sunsenebaibai' is blue violet with violet in the area of transition to the secondary colour while it is blue violet for 'Senetti Blue Bicolor' and violet but redder for 'Sunsenereba'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to bushy rounded growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: grey green, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration, moderate pubescence, medium thickness, smooth

LEAF: alternate arrangement along stem, simple type

LEAF BLADE: cordate shape, acute apex, cordate base, dentate margin, weak degree of lobing, medium degree of undulation of margin, weak degree of indentation of margin, sparse to moderate pubescence on upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, pattern of venation is palmate

PETIOLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: head type

FLOWER: medium number of ray florets

RAY FLORET: medium to long, broad, straight along longitudinal axis of majority, flat in cross-section, elliptic shape, obtuse apex, two colours on upper side, main colour on upper side is blue violet with violet in area of transition to secondary colour, secondary colour on upper side is white, main colour on lower side is violet (RHS N82B-D) fading to white (whiter than RHS 155C) towards base

DISC: present

Origin and Breeding: ‘Sunsenebaibai’ originated from a cross made in January 1995 between the female parent, a breeding line designated ‘BW131’, and the male parent, a seedling of *Senecio heritieri*. The cross was conducted in Hokuto-shi, Yamanashi, Japan. The resultant seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In February 2004, ‘Sunsenebaibai’ was selected based on its plant growth habit, flower size and flower colour. It was later propagated by cuttings and grown in pots in Hokuto-shi, Yamanashi, Japan where it was subjected to trials starting in July 2005.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Sunsenebaibai’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the winter and spring of 2008 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants per variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings which were transplanted into 15 cm pots on March 19, 2008. The plants were provided a natural cold treatment for approximately 5 weeks at 10°C until flower buds were visible and then grown further at 18°C. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants or parts of plants on May 27, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sunsenebaibai’

	‘Sunsenebaibai’	‘Senetti Blue Bicolor’*	‘Sunsenereba’*
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.7	5.1	6.2
std. deviation	0.10	0.23	0.60
<i>Ray floret colour (RHS)</i>			
upper side - main colour	more purple than N88A-N89D with N78B in area of transition to secondary colour	N88A-N89C	more red than N78A

*reference varieties



Cineraria: 'Sunsenebaibai' (left) with reference varieties 'Senetti Blue Bicolor' (centre) and 'Sunsenereba' (right)



Cineraria: 'Sunsenebaibai' (left) with reference varieties 'Senetti Blue Bicolor' (centre) and 'Sunsenereba' (right)

Proposed denomination: ‘Sunsenebatubu’
Trade name: Senetti True Blue
Application number: 07-5897
Application date: 2007/04/20
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Brenda Cole, BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: ‘Sunsenebu’ (Senetti Blue)

Summary: ‘Sunsenebatubu’ has shorter plants and narrower leaf blades than ‘Sunsenebu’. The upper side of the ray florets of ‘Sunsenebatubu’ are violet blue whereas those of ‘Sunsenebu’ are violet with darker violet tones.

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: light to medium green, weak anthocyanin colouration, very sparse pubescence, medium thickness, smooth

LEAF: alternate arrangement along stem, simple type

LEAF BLADE: cordate shape, acute apex, cordate base, dentate margin, medium to strong degree of lobing, strong degree of undulation of margin, medium to strong degree of indentation of margin, sparse pubescence on upper side, light to medium green on upper side, pattern of venation is palmate

PETIOLE: absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: head type

FLOWER: medium number of ray florets

RAY FLORET: short, narrow to medium width, straight along longitudinal axis of majority, elliptic shape, acute to obtuse apex, one colour on upper side, upper side is violet blue, lower side is violet blue fading to light violet blue then white towards base

DISC: present

Origin and Breeding: ‘Sunsenebatubu’ originated from a cross made in January 1997 between the female parent, a breeding line designated ‘7S-68c’, and the male parent, a seedling of *Senecio heritieri*. The cross was conducted in Hokuto-shi, Yamanashi, Japan. The resultant seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In October 1998, ‘Sunsenebatubu’ was selected based on its plant growth habit, flower size and flower colour. It was later propagated by cuttings and grown in pots in Hokuto-shi, Yamanashi, Japan where it was subjected to trials starting in July 2000.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Sunsenebatubu’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the winter and spring of 2008 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants per variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings which were transplanted into 15 cm pots on March 19, 2008. The plants were provided a natural cold treatment for approximately 5 weeks at 10°C until flower buds were visible and then grown further at 18°C. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants or parts of plants on May 27, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Sunsenebatubu’

	‘Sunsenebatubu’	‘Sunsenebu’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	24.9	30.6
std. deviation	1.10	1.65
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	4.9	6.1
std. deviation	0.37	0.47

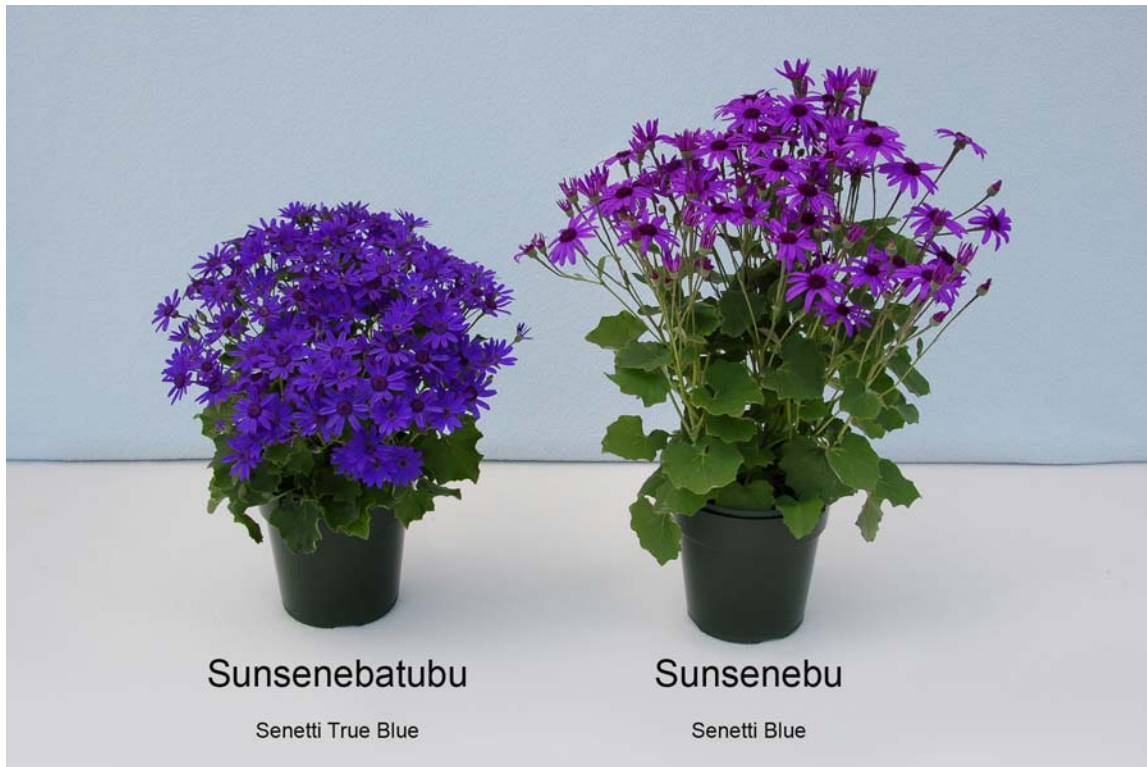
Colour of ray floret (RHS)

upper side - newly opened
 upper side - at maturity
 lower side

more blue than N89B
 darker than 94A
 96D, 94A fading to 97D then white
 towards base

N/A
 N80A-B with N87A tones
 N81A-B with 76A streaked
 undertones

*reference variety



Cineraria: 'Sunsenebatubu' (left) with reference variety 'Sunsenebu' (right)



Cineraria: 'Sunsenebatubu' (left) with reference variety 'Sunsenebu' (right)



Cineraria: 'Sunsenebatubu' (left) with reference variety 'Sunsenebu' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Sunsenelibubi'
Trade name: Senetti Light Blue Bicolor
Application number: 07-5898
Application date: 2007/04/20
Applicant: Suntory Flowers Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Brenda Cole, BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Senetti Blue Bicolor'

Summary: 'Sunsenelibubi' has larger plants and a larger flower diameter than 'Senetti Blue Bicolor'. The main colour on the upper side of the ray floret of 'Sunsenelibubi' is blue violet with tones of light violet blue whereas it is darker blue violet for 'Senetti Blue Bicolor'. The main colour of the lower side of the ray floret of 'Sunsenelibubi' is light blue violet with a blush of violet fading to white towards base while it is violet fading to white towards base for 'Senetti Blue Bicolor'.

Description:

PLANT: upright bushy to bushy rounded growth habit, medium degree of branching

STEM: light green, medium anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence, medium thickness, smooth

LEAF: alternate arrangement along stem, simple type

LEAF BLADE: cordate shape, acute apex, cordate base, dentate margin, medium degree of lobing, weak degree of undulation of margin, weak to moderate degree of indentation of margin, moderate pubescence on upper side, medium to dark green on upper side, pattern of venation is palmate

PETIOLE: strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration

INFLORESCENCE: head type

FLOWER: many ray florets

RAY FLORET: medium length, medium to broad, straight to reflexing along longitudinal axis of majority, flat in cross-section, elliptic shape, obtuse apex, two colours on upper side, main colour on upper side is blue violet with light violet blue tones, secondary colour on upper side is white, main colour on lower side is light blue violet with a blush of violet fading to white towards base

DISC: present

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunsenelibubi' originated from a cross made in January 1995 between the female parent, a breeding line designated 'BW20', and the male parent, a seedling of *Senecio heritieri*. The cross was conducted in Hokuto-shi, Yamanashi, Japan. The resultant seedlings were grown in pots in a glasshouse and evaluated. In February 2004, 'Sunsenelibubi' was selected based on its plant growth habit, flower size and flower colour. It was later propagated by cuttings and grown in pots in Hokuto-shi, Yamanashi, Japan where it was subjected to trials starting in July 2005.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Sunsenelibubi' were conducted in a polyhouse during the winter and spring of 2008 at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 15 plants per variety. The plants were grown from rooted cuttings which were transplanted into 15 cm pots on March 19, 2008. The plants were provided a natural cold treatment for approximately 5 weeks at 10°C until flower buds were visible and then grown further at 18°C. Measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants or parts of plants on May 27, 2008. All colour determinations were made using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Sunsenelibubi'

	'Sunsenelibubi'	'Senetti Blue Bicolor**'
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	40.6	31.1
std. deviation	2.22	2.23
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	40.6	31.6
std. deviation	1.26	2.32

Flower diameter (cm)

mean	6.1	5.1
std. deviation	0.13	0.23

Colour of ray floret (RHS)

upper side	N88B with bluer tones close to 96C	N88A-N89C
lower side	85C with N82C blush fading to whiter than 155C towards base	N87B-C fading to whiter than 155C towards base

*reference variety



Cineraria: 'Sunsenelibubi' (left) with reference variety 'Senetti Blue Bicolor' (right)



Cineraria: 'Sunsenelibubi' (left) with reference variety 'Senetti Blue Bicolor' (right)