DAHLIA (Dahlia)

Proposed denomination: 'HS Juliet'

Trade name: Happy Single Juliet

Application number: 05-5191 **Application date:** 2005/11/29

Applicant:Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse, The NetherlandsAgent in Canada:Brenda Cole, BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Breeder: Aad W.M. Verwer, Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Zone 10' (Mystic Dreamer)

Summary: 'HS Juliet' is a Dahlia variety that has simple and pinnate leaves with 3 leaflets. The reference variety 'Zone 10' has predominantly pinnate leaves with 5 leaflets. The leaves of 'HS Juliet' are longer and narrower than the leaves of 'Zone 10'. The leaflet margins of 'HS Juliet' have shallow to medium incisions, while the leaflet margin incisions for 'Zone 10' are medium to deep. The flower heads of 'HS Juliet' are not as high above the foliage as the flower heads of 'Zone 10'. There are also differences in flower colour between the two varieties.

Description:

PLANT: upright habit, tall, brownish red to purple stem

LEAF: simple and pinnate, moderate wing, medium to long, very narrow to narrow, dark green tinged with purple, weak glossiness, smooth texture, depressed to flat veins

LEAFLET: ovate shape, attenuate base, medium number of shallow to medium depth incisions

PEDUNCLE: very long, green tinged with brownish red or purple

FLOWER HEAD: moderately above foliage, upright to semi-upright, single, daisy type disc, no collar segments, very few ray florets

RAY FLORET: keeled upper surface, two keels, weakly concave in cross section at mid-point, weakly concave to flat at 3/4 point from base, no rolling of margin, straight to reflexing longitudinal axis, very weak curvature of distal quarter, absent or very weak twisting, mamillate apex

RAY FLORET INNER SIDE: more than two colours, purple main colour with darker purple flush at tip and distal quarter, solid purple third colour at base

RAY FLORET OUTER SIDE: similar colour to inner side

DISC: small diameter relative to flower head, red brown before anther dehiscence, yellow at dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'HS Juliet' was developed at a nursery in Lisse, The Netherlands and originated from an open pollinated cross between two unidentified Dahlia plants in 1998. A single seedling was selected in 1999 in Lisse, based on criteria for flower colour, plant habit, dark foliage colour and self-cleaning flowers.

Tests and Trials: 'HS Juliet' was tested in an outdoor trial during the spring of 2008 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of a total of 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on May 23, 2008. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 26, 2008. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'HS Juliet'

	'HS Juliet'	'Zone 10'*	
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	13.4	11.3	
std. deviation	1.12	1.19	



Leaf width (cm)

mean 5.3 7.9 std. deviation 0.31 1.17

Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)

main N74A-B 65B-D secondary 72A-B N66C tertiary 71C 42A

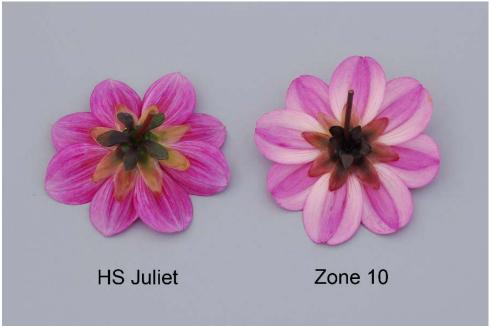
^{*}reference variety



Dahlia: 'HS Juliet' (left) with reference variety 'Zone 10' (right)



Dahlia: 'HS Juliet' (left) with reference variety 'Zone 10' (right)



Dahlia: 'HS Juliet' (left) with reference variety 'Zone 10' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'VDTG26'

Trade name: Dark Angel American Pie

Application number: 06-5692 **Application date:** 2006/12/07

Applicant: Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse, The Netherlands **Agent in Canada:** Brenda Cole, BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Breeder: Aad W.M. Verwer, Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Zone 10' (Mystic Dreamer)

Summary: 'VDTG26' is a Dahlia variety which has shorter, more compact plants than the reference variety 'Zone 10'. 'VDTG26' has a longer, wider leaf and shorter peduncle than 'Zone 10'. The flower heads of 'VDTG26' are positioned moderately above the foliage, compared with the flower heads of the reference variety which are high above the foliage. The two varieties also differ in colour of the ray florets.

Description:

PLANT: upright habit, medium height, brownish red to purple stem

LEAF: predominantly pinnate (5 to 7 leaflets), strong wing, long, wide to very wide, green tinged with purple, weak to medium glossiness, smooth to weakly rugose texture, depressed veins

LEAFLET: elliptic to oblanceolate shape, acute to attenuate base, medium to many shallow to medium depth incisions PEDUNCLE: short to medium length, brownish red to purple

FLOWER HEAD: moderately above foliage, semi-upright, single, daisy type disc, no collar segments, very few ray florets RAY FLORET: keeled upper surface, two keels, weakly concave in cross section at mid-point, weakly revolute margin along distal quarter, reflexing longitudinal axis, weak curvature of distal quarter, absent to very weak twisting, rounded apex with mamillate or retuse tip

RAY FLORET INNER SIDE: more than two colours, violet main colour with diffused stripes of violet and purple, solid to flushed yellow orange at base

RAY FLORET OUTER SIDE: similar colour to inner side with purple stripes along veins and keels

DISC: medium diameter relative to flower head, red brown before anther dehiscence, yellow to orange at dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'VDTG26' was developed at the nursery of Fa. Gebr. Verwer, in Lisse, The Netherlands, and originated from the open pollinated cross between the female parent, a Dahlia plant identified as 'R', and pollen of an unidentified Dahlia plant. The cross took place in the summer of 2003. A single seedling was selected in the summer of 2004, based on criteria for flower form, colour, compact plant habit and dark foliage colour.

Tests and Trials: 'VDTG26' was tested in an outdoor trial during the spring of 2008 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of a total of 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on May 15, 2008. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 8, 2008. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'VDTG26'

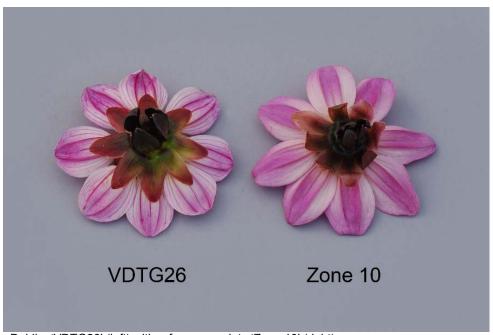
	'Zone 10'
29.0	42.2
1.83	4.26
14.5	11.3
1.23	1.19
11.9	7.9
1.59	1.17
(cm)	
`	7.9
1.23	1.19
e of ray floret (RHS)	
75D ` ´	65B-D
77B with N74B tones	N66C
13A-B	42A
	14.5 1.23 11.9 1.59 (cm) 11.9 1.23 e of ray floret (RHS) 75D 77B with N74B tones



Dahlia: 'VDTG26' (left) with reference variety 'Zone 10' (right)



Dahlia: 'VDTG26' (left) with reference variety 'Zone 10' (right)



Dahlia: 'VDTG26' (left) with reference variety 'Zone 10' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'VDTG43'

Trade name: Dark Angel Pretty Woman

Application number: 06-5694 **Application date:** 2006/12/07

Applicant:Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse, The NetherlandsAgent in Canada:Brenda Cole, BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Breeder: Aad W.M. Verwer, Verwer-Dahlia's BV, Lisse, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Zone 10' (Mystic Dreamer)

Summary: 'VDTG43' is a Dahlia variety which has shorter plants and a shorter peduncle than the reference variety 'Zone 10'. The flower heads of 'VDTG43' are positioned moderately above the foliage, whereas the flower heads of 'Zone 10' are high above the foliage. 'VDTG43' has smaller diameter flower heads than 'Zone 10'. The two varieties also differ in colour of the ray florets.

Description:

PLANT: upright habit, short to medium height, purple stem

LEAF: predominantly pinnate (5 to 7 leaflets), strong wing, medium length, narrow width, green tinged with purple, medium glossiness, smooth or very weakly rugose texture, depressed veins

LEAFLET: ovate shape, cuneate to obtuse base, many shallow to medium depth incisions

PEDUNCLE: medium to long, brownish red to purple

FLOWER HEAD: moderately above foliage, upright to semi-upright, single, daisy type disc, no collar segments, few ray florets

RAY FLORET: keeled upper surface, two keels, moderately concave in cross section at mid-point, weakly concave at 3/4 point from base, weakly revolute to flat margin along distal quarter, incurved longitudinal axis, very weak curvature of distal quarter, absent or very weak twisting, mamillate apex

RAY FLORET INNER SIDE: more than two colours, violet main colour with diffused purple stripes on basal half, solid or nearly solid red at base

RAY FLORET OUTER SIDE: similar colour to inner side

DISC: medium diameter relative to flower head, red brown before anther dehiscence, yellow to orange at dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'VDTG43' was developed at the nursery of Fa. Gebr. Verwer, in Lisse, The Netherlands, and originated from the open pollinated cross between the female parent, a Dahlia plant identified as 'R', and pollen of an unidentified Dahlia plant. The cross took place in the summer of 2003. A single seedling was selected in the summer of 2004, based on criteria for flower form (single), colour, compact plant habit and dark foliage colour.

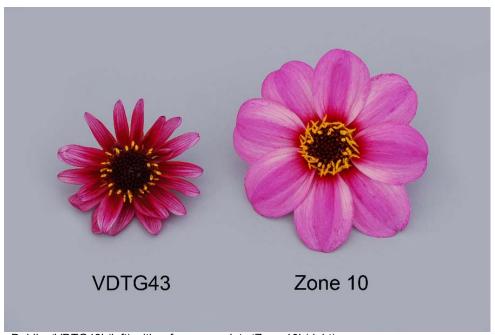
Tests and Trials: 'VDTG43' was tested in outdoor trials during the spring of 2008 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of a total of 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on May 15, 2008. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on July 8, 2008. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'VDTG43'

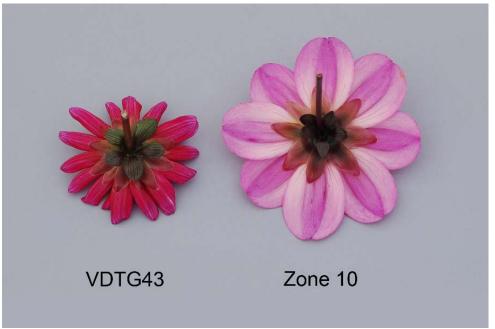
Companson table for VD1G45		
	'VDTG43'	'Zone 10'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	26.2	42.2
std. deviation	2.15	4.26
Length of peduncle (ci	n)	
mean	10.3	16.8
std. deviation	0.75	2.25
Diameter of flower hea	ad (cm)	
mean	5.3	7.2
std. deviation	0.44	0.33
Colour of upper side o	f rav floret (RHS)	
main	75B-C	65B-D
secondary	61A-B	N66C
tertiary	42A	42A
tertiar y	74/	747
*reference variety		



Dahlia: 'VDTG43' (left) with reference variety 'Zone 10' (right)



Dahlia: 'VDTG43' (left) with reference variety 'Zone 10' (right)



Dahlia: 'VDTG43' (left) with reference variety 'Zone 10' (right)

DAHLIA (Dahlia pinnata)

Proposed denomination: 'Baldelmim'

Trade name: Delicious Marshmallow Improved

Application number: 07-5861 **Application date:** 2007/04/12

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

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

Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Baldelmalo' (Delicious Marshmallow)

Summary: 'Baldelmim' has a narrower leaf blade and deeper incisions on the leaf margin than 'Baldelmalo'. 'Baldelmim' has fewer ray florets than 'Baldelmalo'. 'Baldelmim' has a larger flower head diameter and taller flower head height than 'Baldelmalo'.

Description:

PLANT: upright habit, very short to short height, green stem

LEAF: predominantly simple, absent to very weak wing, very short to short length, very narrow width, medium green, weak glossiness, weakly rugose texture, raised veins

LEAFLET: elliptic shape, attenuate base, few to moderate number of medium depth incisions

PEDUNCLE: short, green

FLOWER HEAD: same level as foliage, upright to semi-upright, daisy eyed double, no collar segments, many ray florets RAY FLORET: keeled upper surface, two keels, moderately concave in cross section at mid-point, weakly concave at 3/4 point from base, flat to weakly revolute margin along distal quarter, straight to weakly reflexing longitudinal axis, weak curvature of distal quarter, absent or very weak twisting, mamillate to dentate apex

RAY FLORET INNER SIDE: more than two colours, white (RHS 155A) main colour with yellow (RHS 3B) in flushed pattern at base

RAY FLORET OUTER SIDE: similar colour to inner side.

Origin and Breeding: 'Baldelmim' originated from an open pollination conducted during July 1999 at Rijsenhout, The Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary dahlia breeding selection designated 3236, characterized by its white flower colour, medium green foliage and semi-upright growth habit. The initial selection was made in September 2000 and asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. Selection criterial included flower form and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: 'Baldelmim' was tested in an outdoor trial during the spring/summer of 2008 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of a total of 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on May 15, 2008. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 26, 2008. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Baldelmim'

•	'Baldelmim'	'Baldelmalo'*
Leaf blade width (cr	n)	
mean	4.2	7.5
std. deviation	0.27	0.55
Flower head diamet	er (cm)	
mean	7.8	5.8
std. deviation	0.47	0.53

Flower head height (cm)

mean 4.4 2.9 std. deviation 0.34 0.32

*reference variety



Dahlia: 'Baldelmim' (left) with reference variety 'Baldelmalo' (right)



Dahlia: 'Baldelmim' (left) with reference variety 'Baldelmalo' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Dapasewi' **Trade name:** Dahlietta Blanca

Application number: 07-5862 **Application date:** 2007/04/12

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

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

Breeder: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Dapawhi' (Dahlietta Grace)

Summary: 'Dapasewi' has a taller plant height than 'Dapawhi'. 'Dapasewi' has a larger flower head diameter and taller flower head height than 'Dapawhi'. 'Dapasewi' has a lower number of ray florets than 'Dapawhi'. 'Dapasewi' has a rounded to retuse apex on the ray floret while 'Dapawhi' has a mamillate to dentate apex.

Description:

PLANT: upright habit, very short to short height, green stem

LEAF: predominantly simple, absent to very weak wing, short, very narrow to narrow, medium green, weak glossiness, weakly rugose texture, raised veins

LEAFLET: elliptic shape, attenuate base, moderate number of shallow to medium depth incisions

PEDUNCLE: very short to short, green

FLOWER HEAD: same level as foliage, semi-upright, daisy eyed double, no collar segments, medium to many ray florets RAY FLORET: keeled upper surface, two keels, moderately concave in cross section at mid-point, weakly concave at 3/4 point from base, flat to weakly revolute margin along distal quarter, straight longitudinal axis, absent or very weak twisting, rounded to retuse apex

RAY FLORET INNER SIDE: more than two colours, white (RHS 155C) main colour with yellow (RHS 3B) in flushed pattern at base

RAY FLORET OUTER SIDE: similar colour to inner side.

Origin and Breeding: 'Dapasewi' originated from an open pollination made in August 2000 at Rijsenhout, The Netherlands. The female parent was a proprietary dahlia selection designated 4610, characterized by its white flower colour, medium green leaf colour and compact growth habit. The initial selection was made in June 2001 and asexual propagation since that time has been through the use of vegetative cuttings. Selection criteria included pure white flower colour, compact growth habit and earliness to flower.

Tests and Trials: 'Dapasewi' was tested in an outdoor trial during the spring/summer of 2008 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of a total of 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 20 cm pots on May 15, 2008. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 26, 2008. All colour measurements were made using the 2001 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Dapasewi'

	'Dapasewi'	'Dapawhi'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	16.9	12.8
std. deviation	0.88	0.92
Flower head diamet	er (cm)	
mean	` 7.6	5.7
std. deviation	0.50	0.34
Flower head height	(cm)	
mean	` ´3.5	1.8
std. deviation	0.26	0.35
*reference variety		



Dahlia: 'Dapasewi' (left) with reference variety 'Dapawhi' (right)



Dahlia: 'Dapasewi' (left) with reference variety 'Dapawhi' (right)