



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

PETUNIA

PETUNIA
(Petunia)

Proposed denomination: 'Balperblues'
Trade name: Rhythm and Blues
Application number: 09-6542
Application date: 2009/03/16
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Heinrich Westhoff, Oeding, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Evita'

Summary: *The plants of 'Balperblues' are wider than those of 'Evita'. The leaves of 'Balperblues' are smaller than those of 'Evita'. The leaf blades of 'Balperblues' have a narrow acute apex with a blunt tip while those of 'Evita' have an obtuse apex. The petioles and pedicels of 'Balperblues' are shorter than those of 'Evita'. The corolla lobes of 'Balperblues' have weak undulation of the margin while those of 'Evita' have strong undulation of the margin. The corolla tubes of 'Balperblues' are shorter than those of 'Evita'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, thin to medium shoot

LEAF: ovate and elliptic, narrow acute apex with blunt tip, no variegation, light green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear to obovate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform, dark purple veins

COROLLA LOBE: two colours on upper side, violet blue (N89A) with white (RHS NN155C) margin when newly opened, dark violet (RHS 83B) with violet (RHS N87A) tones and white (RHS NN155C) margin when fully opened, absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: violet (RHS N87C-D) and light yellow (RHS 4D) on inner side, strong conspicuousness of dark violet (RHS 92A) veins on inner side, yellowish white anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Balperblues' originated from a cross pollination conducted in the summer of 2005 at Sudlohn, Germany, as part of a controlled breeding program. The cross was between the female parent designated '05P633' and the male parent designated '05P413, both proprietary Petunia breeding selections. The initial selection of 'Balperblues' was made in May 2006 based on flower colour, flower size, branching habit and branch size. The variety has been maintained since that time through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balperblues' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 1, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balperblues'

	'Balperblues'	'Evita'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	29.6	19.5
std. deviation	1.72	1.19
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.8	3.9
std. deviation	0.21	0.29

Leaf blade width (cm)

mean	1.7	2.7
std. deviation	0.13	0.18

Petiole length (cm)

mean	0.3	0.9
std. deviation	0.05	0.25

Pedicle length (cm)

mean	1.7	2.3
std. deviation	0.25	0.39

Corolla tube length (cm)

mean	2.2	2.7
std. deviation	0.12	0.22

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Balperblues' (left) with reference variety 'Evita' (right)



Petunia: 'Balperblues' (left) with reference variety 'Evita' (right)



Petunia: 'Balperblues' (left) with reference variety 'Evita' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'SAKPET001'
Application number: 10-6805
Application date: 2010/01/14
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Akinobu Ui, Sakata Seed Corporation, Shizuoka-ken, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Duepotdepur' (Petunia Deep Purple) and 'USTUNI6504' (Supertunia Mini Purple)

Summary: *The plants of 'SAKPET001' are wider than those of 'Duepotdepur'. The shoots of 'SAKPET001' are of medium thickness while those of 'Duepotdepur' are thin. The leaves of 'SAKPET001' are larger than those of both reference varieties. The petioles of 'SAKPET001' are longer than those of both reference varieties. The pedicels of 'SAKPET001' are longer than those of 'USTUNI6504'. The flowers of 'SAKPET001' have a smaller diameter than those of 'Duepotdepur'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'SAKPET001' have weak conspicuousness of veins while those of 'Duepotdepur' have strong conspicuousness and those of 'USTUNI6504' have medium conspicuousness. The corolla lobes of 'SAKPET001' have medium undulation of the margin while those of 'Duepotdepur' have weak undulation of the margin. The corolla tubes of 'SAKPET001' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'SAKPET001' have strong conspicuousness of veins while those of 'Duepotdepur' have very strong conspicuousness and those of 'USTUNI6504' have medium conspicuousness.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, medium shoot thickness

LEAF: ovate, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present

SEPAL: linear and obovate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform, purple veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, purple (RHS N74A) on upper side, weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: violet (RHS N87B-C) on inner side, strong conspicuousness of dark violet (RHS N92A) veins on inner side, grey purple anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'SAKPET001' originated from a hybridization between the female parent proprietary breeding line '9S-351-3A' and the male parent proprietary breeding line '03BCR-14A'. The new petunia was bred and developed by the breeder Akinobu Ui, in 2005, in Kakegawa, Japan. Selection of 'SAKPET001' was based on flower colour and growth habit. The variety was finally selected and named in October 2006.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'SAKPET001' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 26, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SAKPET001'

	'SAKPET001'	'Duepotdepur**	'USTUNI6504**
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	36.4	21.6	34.0
std. deviation	4.25	0.91	1.94
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.7	3.2	3.1
std. deviation	0.20	0.15	0.31
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.8	2.3	2.1
std. deviation	0.20	0.22	0.32
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	0.8	0.3	0.3
std. deviation	0.13	0.09	0.09
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.7	2.9	1.6
std. deviation	0.36	0.65	0.28
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.1	5.5	4.3
std. deviation	0.20	0.50	0.32

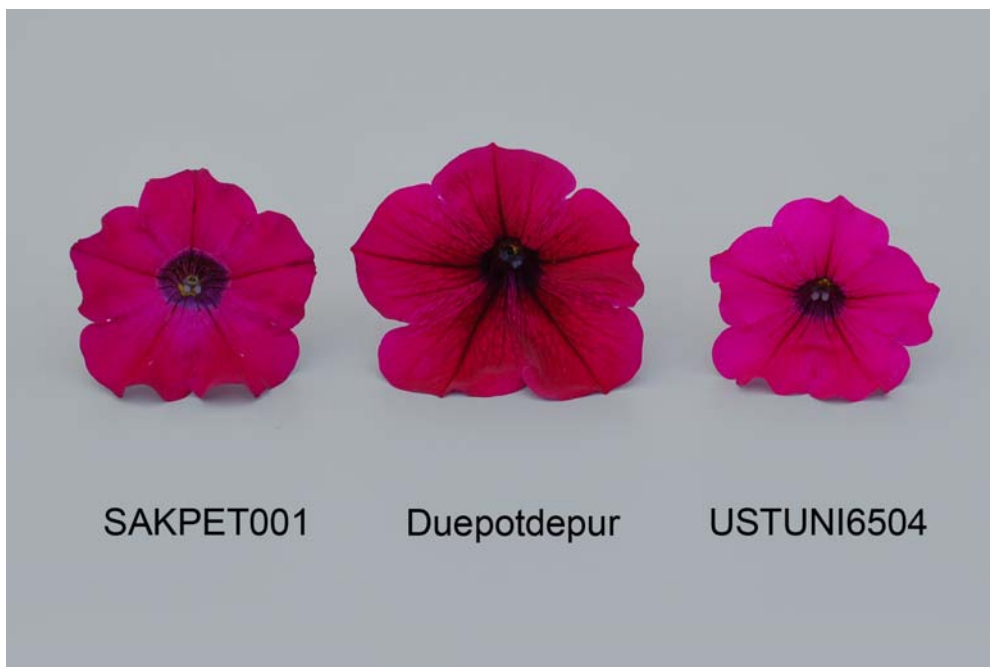
Corolla tube length (cm)

mean	2.2	2.9	2.6
std. deviation	0.12	0.20	0.23

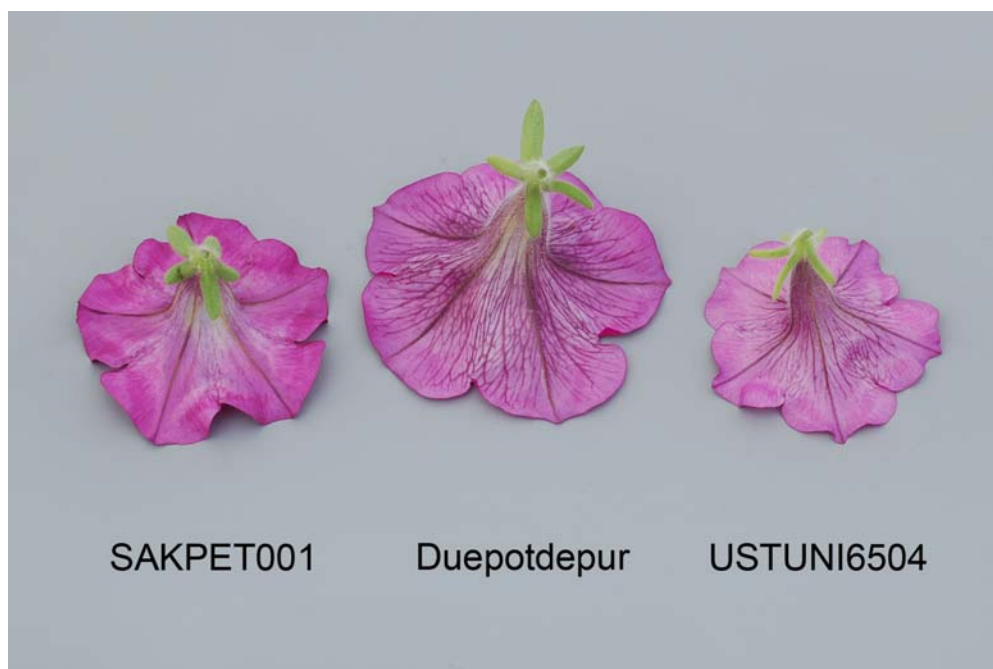
*reference varieties



Petunia: 'SAKPET001' (left) with reference varieties 'Duepotdepur' (center) and 'USTUNI6504' (right)



Petunia: 'SAKPET001' (left) with reference varieties 'Duepotdepur' (center) and 'USTUNI6504' (right)



Petunia: 'SAKPET001' (left) with reference varieties 'Duepotdepur' (center) and 'USTUNI6504' (right)

PETUNIA
(*Petunia* × *hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: 'BHTUN31501'
Trade name: Pretty Much Picasso
Application number: 09-6593
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Brian Heiser, Plant 21 LLC, Escondido, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee'

Summary: *The plants of 'BHTUN31501' have a creeping growth habit while those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee' have an upright growth habit. The plants of 'BHTUN31501' are wider than those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee'. The leaves of 'BHTUN31501' are larger and the petioles are longer than those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee'. The pedicels of 'BHTUN31501' are shorter than those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee'. The sepals of 'BHTUN31501' are wider than those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee'. The flowers of 'BHTUN31501' have a smaller diameter than those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'BHTUN31501' differ in colour from those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'BHTUN31501' have strong conspicuousness of veins while those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee' have medium conspicuousness. The corolla lobes of 'BHTUN31501' have weak to medium undulation of the margin while those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee' have medium to strong undulation of the margin. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'BHTUN31501' have strong conspicuousness of veins while those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee' have medium conspicuousness. The anthers of 'BHTUN31501' are light blue/grey before dehiscence while those of 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee' are yellowish white.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, medium shoot thickness

LEAF: ovate to elliptic, broad acute apex, no variegation, light green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: obovate, anthocyanin colouration present

FLOWER: single type, funnelform, purple veins

COROLLA LOBE: more than two colours on upper side, mainly purple (RHS 71B) with brighter purple tones on upper side, light green (RHS 145A-B) at margin on upper side, violet (RHS N81C) at transition to corolla tube on upper side, strong conspicuousness of veins on upper side, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: dark violet (RHS 83A-B) on inner side, strong conspicuousness of dark violet (RHS N92A) veins on inner side, light blue/grey anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'BHTUN31501' originated from a planned cross between the female parent, a proprietary seedling designated 'PJ0559' and the male parent 'PJ0528'. The new Petunia was bred and developed by Brian Heiser on May 16, 2006, in Bonsall, California, United States. A single seedling was selected on July 17, 2007 from the resultant progeny based on flower colour pattern. 'BHTUN31501' was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on July 20, 2007 in Bonsall, California, United States.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'BHTUN31501' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 1, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'BHTUN31501'

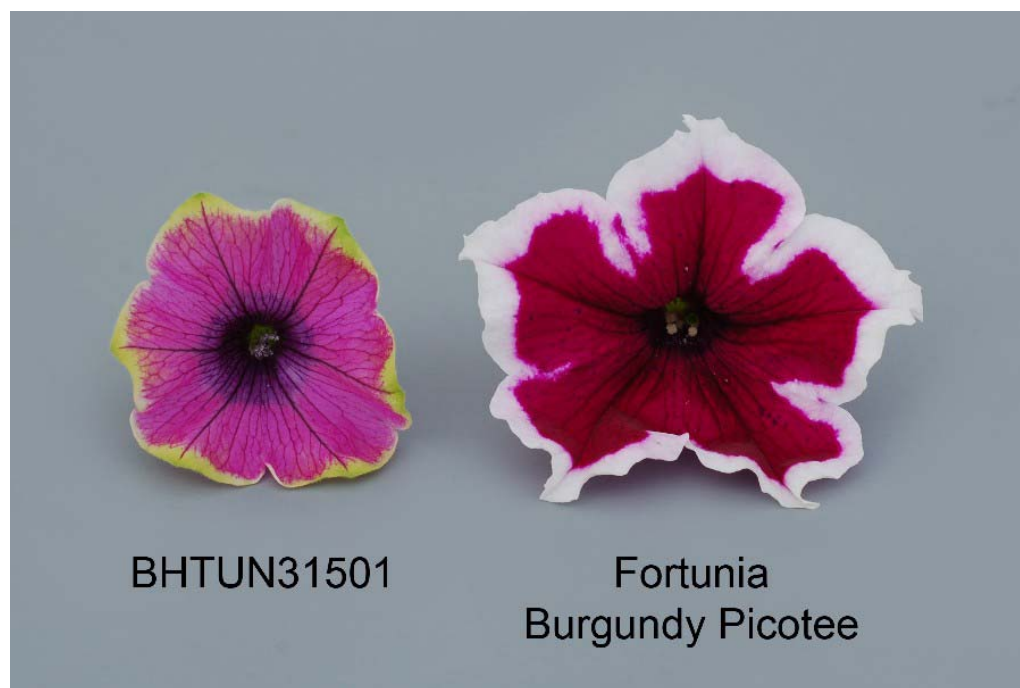
	'BHTUN31501'	'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	60.5	38.2
std. deviation	4.42	2.50

<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.0		3.6
std. deviation	0.44		0.26
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.7		2.0
std. deviation	0.25		0.18
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.0		0.4
std. deviation	0.16		0.05
<i>Pediceal length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.3		3.2
std. deviation	0.57		0.64
<i>Sepal width (cm)</i>			
mean	0.8		0.5
std. deviation	0.19		0.05
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	4.9		7.4
std. deviation	0.25		0.48
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	71B with N74A-B tones		darker than N74A
secondary	145A-B at margin		NN155A at margin
tertiary	N81C at transition to corolla tube		N/A
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.4		3.4
std. deviation	0.19		0.52

*reference variety



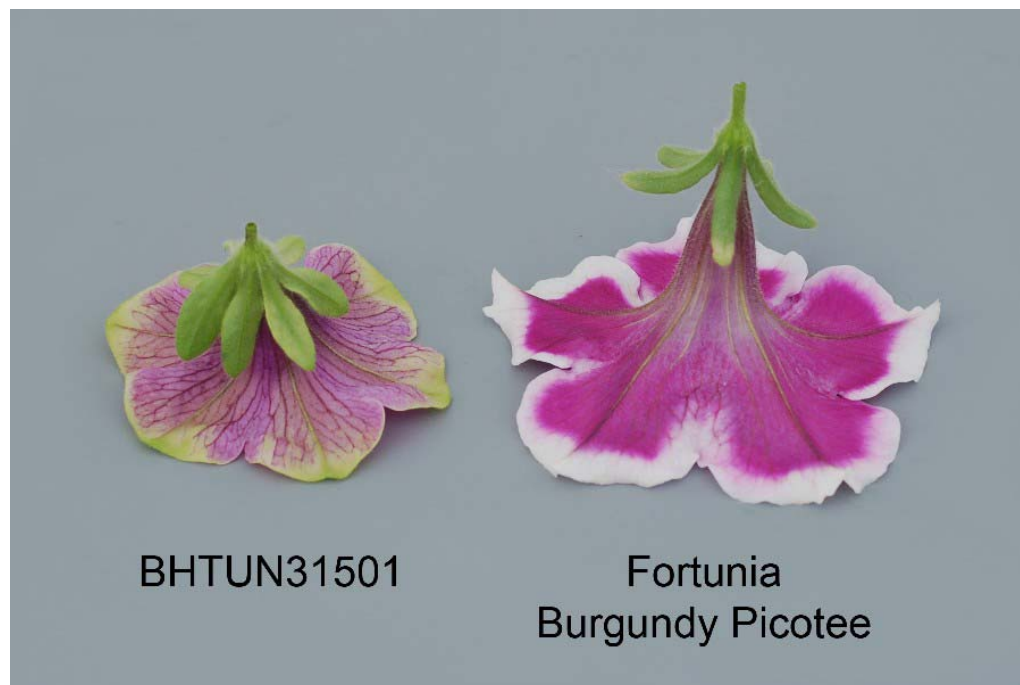
Petunia: 'BHTUN31501' (left) with reference variety 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee' (right)



BHTUN31501

Fortunia
Burgundy Picotee

Petunia: 'BHTUN31501' (left) with reference variety 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee' (right)



BHTUN31501

Fortunia
Burgundy Picotee

Petunia: 'BHTUN31501' (left) with reference variety 'Fortunia Burgundy Picotee' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Balspunburg'
Trade name: Sun Spun Burgundy
Application number: 09-6543
Application date: 2009/03/16
Applicant: Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Margaret M. Hurkman, Arroyo Grande, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Duepotdepur' (Potunia Deep Purple)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balspunburg' are wider than those of 'Duepotdepur'. The shoots of 'Balspunburg' are medium thickness while those of 'Duepotdepur' are thin. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Balspunburg' differ in colour from that of 'Duepotdepur'. The veins on the upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Balspunburg' have moderate conspicuousness while those of 'Duepotdepur' have strong conspicuousness. The corolla lobes of 'Balspunburg' have medium undulation of the margin while those of 'Duepotdepur' have weak undulation. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'Balspunburg' differ in colour from those of 'Duepotdepur'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium shoot thickness

LEAF: ovate, narrow acute apex, medium green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: obovate, anthocyanin colouration present at base only

FLOWER: single type, salverform, dark purple veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, purple (RHS N74A) on upper side, medium conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: blue pink (RHS N74C-D) on inner side, strong conspicuousness of dark violet (RHS N79A) veins on inner side, light blue anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Balspunburg' originated from a cross pollination conducted in September 2005 in Arroyo Grande, California, United States, as part of a controlled breeding program. The cross was between the female parent designated '2987-2' and the male parent designated '3252-1', both proprietary Petunia breeding selections. The initial selection of 'Balspunburg' was made in June 2006 based on flower size and growth habit. The variety has been maintained since that time through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balspunburg' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 26, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balspunburg'

	'Balspunburg'	'Duepotdepur**
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	25.6	21.6
std. deviation	1.46	0.91
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	N74A	more purple than 61A with N74A tones
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N74C-D with veins darker than N79A	N81A-B with N92A veins

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Balspunburg' (left) with reference variety 'Duepotdepur' (right)



Petunia: 'Balspunburg' (left) with reference variety 'Duepotdepur' (right)



Petunia: 'Balspunburg' (left) with reference variety 'Duepotdepur' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Balsunbur'
Trade name:	Suncatcher Burgundy
Application number:	09-6547
Application date:	2009/03/16
Applicant:	Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Margaret M. Hurkman, Arroyo Grande, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Jam Burg' (Jamboree Burgundy)

Summary: *The plants of 'Balsunbur' are larger than those of 'Jam Burg'. The pedicels of 'Balsunbur' are longer than those of 'Jam Burg'. The apex of the corolla lobes of 'Balsunbur' are rounded to truncate while those of 'Jam Burg' are cuspidate. The corolla lobes of 'Balsunbur' have weak undulation of the margin while those of 'Jam Burg' have medium undulation. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'Balsunbur' are violet while those of 'Jam Burg' are dark violet.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, medium shoot thickness

LEAF: ovate, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform, dark purple veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, purple (RHS 61A and N74A) on upper side, strong conspicuousness of veins on upper side, rounded to truncate apex, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: violet (RHS N78B) on inner side, strong conspicuousness of black (RHS 203B) veins on inner side, light blue anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Balsunbur' originated from a cross pollination conducted in October 2004 in Arroyo Grande, California, United States, as part of a controlled breeding program. The cross was between the female parent, the proprietary breeding selection designated '2840-1' and the male parent 'Jam Burg'. The initial selection of 'Balsunbur' was made in July 2005 based on growth habit, branching habit, flower size and flower shape. The variety has been maintained since that time through the use of vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Balsunbur' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 26, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Balsunbur'

	'Balsunbur'	'Jam Burg'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	13.8	9.5
std. deviation	1.58	1.36
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	44.8	33.9
std. deviation	2.52	2.88
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.8	3.2
std. deviation	0.22	0.32
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>		
inner side	N78B	79C

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Balsunbur' (left) with reference variety 'Jam Burg' (right)



Petunia: 'Balsunbur' (left) with reference variety 'Jam Burg' (right)



Petunia: 'Balsunbur' (left) with reference variety 'Jam Burg' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Kirimaji Double Red'
Application number: 09-6784
Application date: 2009/11/30
Applicant: Japan Agribio Company, Limited, Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kiyoto Haba, Japan Agribio Company, Tokyo, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'KLEPH07144' (Sweet Sunshine Red)

Summary: *The plants of 'Kirimaji Double Red' are wider than those of 'KLEPH07144'. The pedicels of 'Kirimaji Double Red' are shorter than those of 'KLEPH07144'. The flowers of 'Kirimaji Double Red' have a smaller diameter than those of 'KLEPH07144'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Kirimaji Double Red' are dark purple red while those of 'KLEPH07144' are red.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, medium shoot thickness

LEAF: ovate, broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, blistering present

SEPAL: linear to obovate, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: double type, funnelform, red veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, dark purple red (RHS 53A) on upper side, absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, strong undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side, yellowish white anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Kirimaji Double Red' originated from a controlled cross made by the breeder Mr. Kiyoto Haba in November 2006, at the Plant Research Center, in Tochigi, Japan. The new Petunia variety was the result of crossing two unnamed proprietary seedlings and was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny in September 2007 in De Lier, The Netherlands. 'Kirimaji Double Red' was selected based on flower colour, flower form, plant vigour and plant growth habit. Asexual reproduction by cuttings was first conducted in the Spring of 2008 in De Lier, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Kirimaji Double Red' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 7, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Kirimaji Double Red'

	'Kirimaji Double Red'	'KLEPH07144'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	40.2	34.1
std. deviation	2.50	3.30
<i>Pedicel length (cm)</i>		
mean	2.6	3.7
std. deviation	0.44	0.42
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	5.6	6.1
std. deviation	0.31	0.44
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>		
upper side	more red than 53A	46C

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Kirimaji Double Red' (left) with reference variety 'KLEPH07144' (right)



Petunia: 'Kirimaji Double Red' (left) with reference variety 'KLEPH07144' (right)



Petunia: 'Kirimaji Double Red' (left) with reference variety 'KLEPH07144' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Lavender Skies'
Application number: 09-6585
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Mary Maxine Johnson, Pugwash, Nova Scotia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Kenneth Lander, West Pugwash, Nova Scotia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Keilavbu' (Surfinia Sky Blue) and 'Petlavve' (Sanguna Lavender Vein)

Summary: *The plants of 'Lavender Skies' have a creeping growth habit while those of 'Petlavve' have an upright growth habit. The plants of 'Lavender Skies' are shorter than those of 'Petlavve'. The plants of 'Lavender Skies' are narrower than those of 'Keilavbu' and wider than those of 'Petlavve'. The leaves of 'Lavender Skies' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The leaf blades of 'Lavender Skies' have a narrow acute to broad acute apex while those of 'Petlavve' have an obtuse apex. The petioles and pedicels of 'Lavender Skies' are shorter than those of 'Petlavve'. The flowers of 'Lavender Skies' have a smaller diameter than those of 'Keilavbu'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Lavender Skies' differ in colour from those of both reference varieties. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Lavender Skies' have absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins while those of 'Keilavbu' have weak conspicuousness of veins and those of 'Petlavve' have medium conspicuousness of veins. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'Lavender Skies' differ in colour from those of both reference varieties. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'Lavender Skies' has medium conspicuousness of veins while those of 'Keilavbu' have weak conspicuousness and those of 'Petlavve' have strong conspicuousness. The anthers of 'Lavender Skies' are yellowish white before dehiscence while those of 'Petlavve' are light blue/grey.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, thin shoot

LEAF: elliptic, narrow acute to broad acute apex, no variegation, medium to dark green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform, purple veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, violet (RHS N78B) aging to lighter violet (RHS N80B-C) on upper side, very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: yellow (RHS 4A) and light yellow (RHS 4D) with streaks of brown (RHS 174A) on inner side, medium conspicuousness of veins on inner side, yellowish white anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Lavender Skies’ originated as a chance seeding discovered by the breeder in the summer of 2006, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia. The new Petunia was selected based on growth habit, early flowering, number of flowers and flower colour. ‘Lavender Skies’ was first propagated by vegetative cuttings in October 2006, in Pugwash, Nova Scotia.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Lavender Skies’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 7, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Lavender Skies’

	‘Lavender Skies’	‘Keilavbu’*	‘Petlavve’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	11.2	11.2	14.8
std. deviation	1.56	1.31	0.60
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	44.4	53.5	30.6
std. deviation	6.95	2.59	2.49
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.7	4.4	4.4
std. deviation	0.29	0.37	0.21
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	0.5	0.4	1.4
std. deviation	0.14	0.05	0.08
<i>Pedicle length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.6	2.7	3.6
std. deviation	0.18	0.50	0.60
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.0	6.2	5.2
std. deviation	0.26	0.23	0.18
<i>Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
upper side	more purple than N78B aging to N80B-C	closest to N87A with N80A at margin and aging to lighter than 90C	N80A-B fading to N82C at base
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	4A and 4D with streaks of 174A	4D	N82A with N92A veins

*reference varieties



Petunia: 'Lavender Skies' (left) with reference varieties 'Keilavbu' (center) and 'Petlavve' (right)



Petunia: 'Lavender Skies' (left) with reference varieties 'Keilavbu' (center) and 'Petlavve' (right)



Petunia: 'Lavender Skies' (left) with reference varieties 'Keilavbu' (center) and 'Petlavve' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Pic Redda'
Trade name:	Picnic Red
Application number:	09-6496
Application date:	2009/01/30
Applicant:	Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Mitchell Hanes, Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Morgan Hill, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Danpetit303' (Petitunia Red Dream)

Summary: *The plants of 'Pic Redda' are shorter than those of 'Danpetit303'. The shoots of 'Pic Redda' are thin while those of 'Danpetit303' are medium to thick. The leaves of 'Pic Redda' are smaller than those of 'Danpetit303'. The upper side of the leaf blades of 'Pic Redda' are light green while those of 'Danpetit303' are medium green. The sepals of 'Pic Redda' are shorter than those of 'Danpetit303'. The flowers of 'Pic Redda' are smaller than those of 'Danpetit303'. The corolla lobes of 'Pic Redda' have an emarginated apex while those of 'Danpetit303' have a truncate apex. The corolla tubes of 'Pic Redda' are shorter than those of 'Danpetit303'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, thin shoot

LEAF: elliptic and obovate, narrow to broad acute apex, no variegation, light green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform, red veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, red (RHS 46B) when newly opened, red (RHS 45B) with lighter red (RHS 50A) along mid-lobe when fully opened, absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, emarginate apex, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: white (RHS 155B) on inner side, medium conspicuousness of brown purple (RHS 183A) veins on inner side, yellowish white anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Pic Redda’ originated from a cross between the female parent ‘1393-1’ and the male parent ‘MP 209’. The new Petunia was bred and developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes in August 2004, in Gilroy, California, United States. The resultant seed from the cross was sown in a greenhouse in February 2005. In May 2005, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Pic Redda’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 7, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Pic Redda’

	‘Pic Redda’	‘Danpetit303’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	8.3	12.9
std. deviation	0.86	1.65
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	4.0
std. deviation	0.31	0.47
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	1.9	2.4
std. deviation	0.18	0.22
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>		
mean	0.7	1.1
std. deviation	0.14	0.11
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	3.6	4.6
std. deviation	0.35	0.22
<i>Corolla tube length (cm)</i>		
mean	3.6	4.6
std. deviation	0.35	0.22

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Pic Redda' (left) with reference variety 'Danpetit303' (right)



Petunia: 'Pic Redda' (left) with reference variety 'Danpetit303' (right)



Petunia: 'Pic Redda' (left) with reference variety 'Danpetit303' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Pic Rossa'
Trade name:	Picnic Rose
Application number:	09-6497
Application date:	2009/01/30
Applicant:	Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Mitchell Hanes, Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Morgan Hill, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Mediopimo' (Supertunia Mini Bright Pink) and 'Danpetit304' (Petitunia Misty Rose Dream)

Summary: *The plants of 'Pic Rossa' have an upright growth habit while those of 'Mediopimo' have a creeping growth habit. The plants of 'Pic Rossa' are taller and narrower than those of both reference varieties. The leaf blades of 'Pic Rossa' are smaller than those of both reference varieties. The leaf blades of 'Pic Rossa' are ovate while those of 'Mediopimo' are circular to obovate. The flowers of 'Pic Rossa' are smaller than those of 'Mediopimo'. The corolla lobes of 'Pic Rossa' are one coloured on the upper side while those of 'Mediopimo' are two coloured. The colours of the upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Pic Rossa' differ from those of both reference varieties. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tubes of 'Pic Rossa' are brown purple with strong conspicuousness while those of 'Mediopimo' are light green with weak to medium conspicuousness and those of 'Danpetit304' are light green and dark purple red with medium conspicuousness.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium shoot thickness

LEAF: ovate, narrow acute apex, no variegation, light to medium green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform, pink veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, purple (RHS N74A) on upper side, very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: light yellow (RHS 4D) on inner side, strong conspicuousness of brown purple (RHS 187A) veins on inner side, yellowish white anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Pic Rossa’ originated from a cross between the female parent ‘1356-6’ and the male parent ‘MP 209’. The new Petunia was bred and developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes in August 2004, in Gilroy, California, United States. The resultant seed from the cross was sown in a greenhouse in February 2005. In May 2005, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Pic Rossa’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 27, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Pic Rossa’

	‘Pic Rossa’	‘Mediopimo’*	‘Danpetit304’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	11.6	7.8	9.5
std. deviation	0.74	1.48	1.61
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	24.3	34.1	32.8
std. deviation	1.18	2.5	1.87
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.4	3.3	3.4
std. deviation	0.15	0.18	0.20
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.4	2.3	1.7
std. deviation	0.12	0.19	0.11
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.4	4.9	3.3
std. deviation	0.21	0.26	0.18
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
main	more pink than N74A	N74A	N66B
secondary	N/A	N74D, 75A	N/A
<i>Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
veins	187A	145A-B	145C and 187B

*reference varieties



Petunia: 'Pic Rossa' (left) with reference varieties 'Mediopimo' (center) and 'Danpetit304' (right)



Petunia: 'Pic Rossa' (left) with reference varieties 'Mediopimo' (center) and 'Danpetit304' (right)



Petunia: 'Pic Rossa' (left) with reference varieties 'Mediopimo' (center) and 'Danpetit304' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Pic Whit'
Trade name: Picnic White
Application number: 09-6498
Application date: 2009/01/30
Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mitchell Hanes, Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Morgan Hill, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Danlittun5' (Littletonia White)

Summary: *The plants of 'Pic Whit' are wider than those of 'Danlittun5'. The leaf blades of 'Pic Whit' have a narrow acute apex while those of 'Danlittun5' have broad acute and obtuse apex. The sepals of 'Pic Whit' are linear and elliptic while those of 'Danlittun5' are obovate to spatulate. The veins on the upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Pic Whit' have weak conspicuousness while the veins of 'Danlittun5' have absent to very weak conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobes of 'Pic Whit' have weak undulation while the margins of 'Danlittun5' have medium undulation.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, thin shoot

LEAF: ovate, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear and elliptic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform, yellow veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, white (RHS NN155A) on upper side, weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, weak undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: light yellow (RHS 4D) on inner side, weak conspicuousness of yellow (RHS 5A) and light green (RHS 145B) veins on inner side, yellowish white anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'Pic Whit' originated from a cross between the female parent '1695-3' and the male parent '1691-1'. The new Petunia was bred and developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes in August 2004, in Gilroy, California, United States.

The resultant seed from the cross was sown in a greenhouse in February 2005. In May 2005, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Pic Whit' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on May 31, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Pic Whit'

	'Pic Whit'	'Danlittun5'*
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	35.4	23.9
std. deviation	2.42	2.11

*reference variety



Petunia: 'Pic Whit' (left) with reference variety 'Danlittun5' (right)



Petunia: 'Pic Whit' (left) with reference variety 'Danlittun5' (right)



Petunia: 'Pic Whit' (left) with reference variety 'Danlittun5' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'USTUN19603'
Trade name: Supertunia Pink Charm
Application number: 09-6594
Application date: 2009/03/27
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sunsurfpaspimi' (Surfinia Pastel Pink) and 'Dantun3' (Littletunia Sweet Pink)

Summary: *The plants of 'USTUN19603' are wider than those of 'Dantun3'. The leaves of 'USTUN19603' are smaller than those of 'Sunsurfpaspimi'. The petioles of 'USTUN19603' are longer than those of 'Dantun3'. The sepals of 'USTUN19603' are shorter than those of 'Sunsurfpaspimi'. The flowers of 'USTUN19603' are smaller than those of 'Sunsurfpaspimi' and larger than those of 'Dantun3'. The upper side of the corolla lobes of 'USTUN19603' are two coloured while those of 'Sunsurfpaspimi' are one coloured. The apex of the corolla lobes of 'USTUN19603' are cuspidate while those of 'Dantun3' are rounded. The inner side of the corolla tubes of 'USTUN19603' are light blue violet with absent to very weak conspicuousness of veins while those of 'Dantun3' are light yellow with medium conspicuousness of veins.*

Description:

PLANT: upright to creeping growth habit, thin shoot

LEAF: ovate to elliptic, narrow acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: linear, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform, yellow veins

COROLLA LOBE: two colours on upper side, purple to blue pink (RHS N74B-C) with white (RHS NN155C) at transition to corolla tube on upper side, absent or very weak conspicuousness of veins on upper side, cuspidate apex, weak to medium undulation of margin

COROLLA TUBE: light blue violet (RHS 76C-D) on inner side, absent to very weak light green (RHS 145D) veins on inner side, yellowish white anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: 'USTUN19603' originated from a controlled cross between the female parent variety 'Little Holiday Pink' and the male parent 'Bluette Frill Pink'. The cross was conducted by the breeder Ushio Sakazaki on May 14, 2004 in Hikone, Shiga, Japan. 'USTUN19603' was selected as a single plant from the resultant progeny on May 26, 2005 in Bonsall, California, United States. The new variety was selected based on branching characteristics, number of flowers, flower size and performance throughout the summer. 'USTUN19603' was first propagated by vegetative cuttings on May 30, 2005 in Bonsall, California, United States.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'USTUN19603' were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 1, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'USTUN19603'

	'USTUN19603'	'Sunsurfpaspimi**	'Dantun3**
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	36.9	40.2	27.8
std. deviation	1.58	2.5	2.39
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.6	4.6	2.2
std. deviation	0.20	0.19	0.15
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	1.4	2.6	1.2
std. deviation	0.12	0.18	0.07
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	0.7	0.8	0.3
std. deviation	0.16	0.17	0.05
<i>Sepal length (cm)</i>			
mean	0.6	1.3	0.7
std. deviation	0.12	0.10	0.13
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	3.2	5.8	2.3
std. deviation	0.15	0.11	0.13

Colour of corolla tube (RHS)
inner side 76C-D

76D

4D

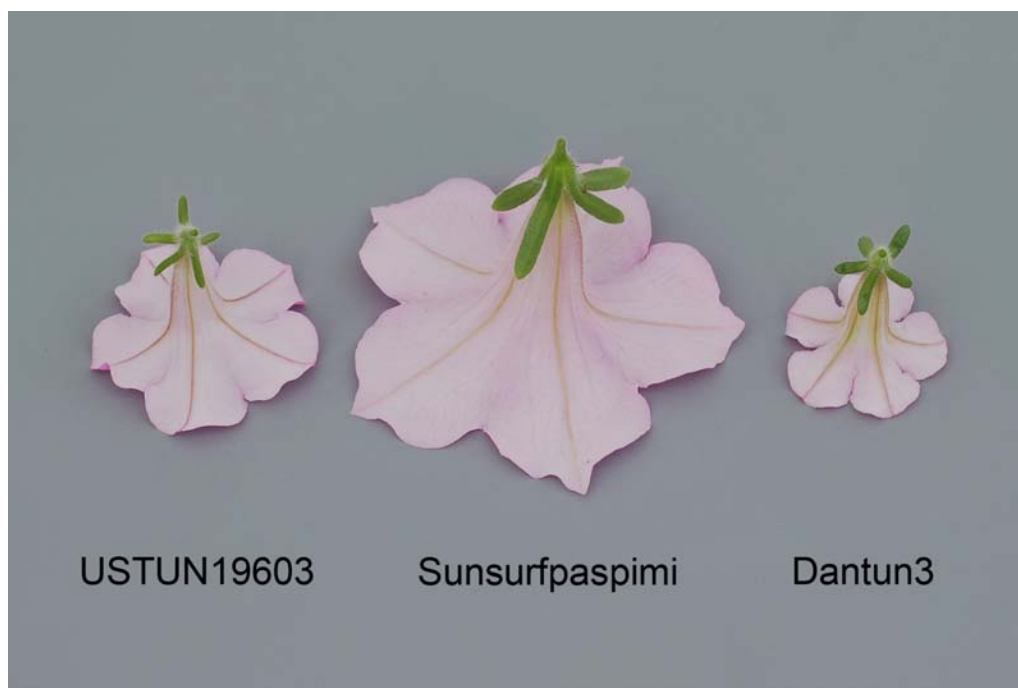
*reference varieties



Petunia: 'USTUN19603' (left) with reference variety 'Sunsurfpaspimi' (center) and 'Dantun3' (right)



Petunia: 'USTUN19603' (left) with reference variety 'Sunsurfpaspimi' (center) and 'Dantun3' (right)



Petunia: 'USTUN19603' (left) with reference variety 'Sunsurfpaspimi' (center) and 'Dantun3' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'Whip Amth'
Trade name:	Whispers Amethyst
Application number:	09-6499
Application date:	2009/01/30
Applicant:	Syngenta Crop Protection AG, Basel, Switzerland
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Mitchell Hanes, Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Morgan Hill, California, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Petlavve' (Sanguna Lavender Vein) and 'Keilavbu' (Surfinia Sky Blue)

Summary: *The plants of 'Whip Amth' have a creeping growth habit while those of 'Petlavve' have an upright growth habit. The plants of 'Whip Amth' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The plants of 'Whip Amth' are wider than those of 'Petlavve' and narrower than those of 'Keilavbu'. The petioles of 'Whip Amth' are shorter than those of 'Petlavve'. The pedicels of 'Whip Amth' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The flowers of 'Whip Amth' have a smaller diameter than those of 'Keilavbu'. The upper side of corolla lobes and inner side of the corolla tubes of 'Whip Amth' differ in colour from those of both reference varieties. The veins on the upper side of the corolla lobes of 'Whip Amth' have weak conspicuousness while the veins of 'Petlavve' have medium conspicuousness. The veins on the inner side of the corolla tubes of 'Whip Amth' have medium conspicuousness while the veins of 'Petlavve' have strong conspicuousness and those of 'Keilavbu' have weak conspicuousness.*

Description:

PLANT: creeping growth habit, thin shoot

LEAF: elliptic and obovate, narrow acute to broad acute apex, no variegation, medium green on upper side, no blistering

SEPAL: elliptic, no anthocyanin colouration

FLOWER: single type, salverform, purple veins

COROLLA LOBE: one colour on upper side, violet (RHS N81A and N80A) when newly opened, violet (RHS N78A) when fully opened, weak conspicuousness of veins on inner side, very weak to weak undulation of margin

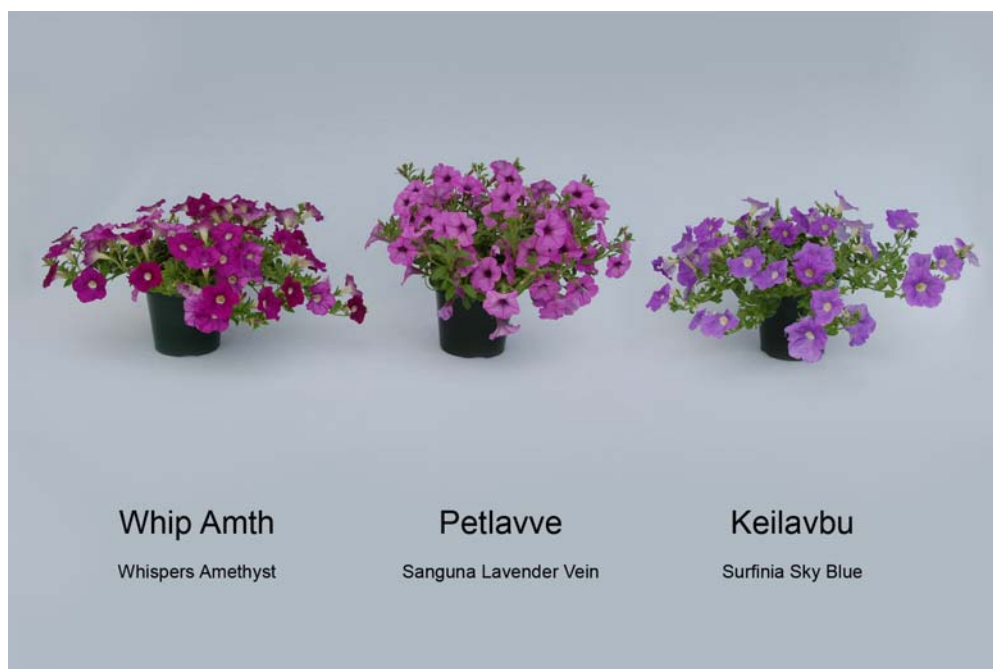
COROLLA TUBE: white (RHS 155A) on inner side, medium conspicuousness of brown purple (RHS N77A) veins on inner side, yellowish white anthers before dehiscence

Origin and Breeding: ‘Whip Amth’ originated from an open pollinated cross between the female parent Surfinia Amethyst and an unknown male parent. The new Petunia was bred and developed by the breeder Mitchell Hanes in August 2005, in Gilroy, California, United States. The resultant seed from the cross was sown in a greenhouse in January 2006. In April 2006, a single plant from the progeny was selected by the breeder based on flower colour, plant habit and production characteristics.

Tests and Trials: Trials for ‘Whip Amth’ were conducted in a polyhouse during the spring of 2010 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 27, 2010. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants of each variety on June 2, 2010. All colour determinations were made using the 2007 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Whip Amth’

	‘Whip Amth’	‘Petlavve’*	‘Keilavbu’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	7.3	14.8	11.2
std. deviation	0.29	0.60	1.31
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	36.9	30.6	53.5
std. deviation	0.99	2.49	2.59
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	0.5	1.4	0.4
std. deviation	0.09	0.08	0.05
<i>Pediceal length (cm)</i>			
mean	2.2	3.6	2.7
std. deviation	0.55	0.60	0.50
<i>Flower diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	5.4	5.2	6.2
std. deviation	0.24	0.18	0.23
<i>Colour of upper side of corolla lobe (RHS)</i>			
newly opened	blend of N81A and N80A	N/A	closest to N87A with N80A at margin
fully opened	closest to N78A	N80A-B with N82C at base	ages to lighter than 90C
<i>Colour of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
inner side	155A with N77A veins	N82A with N92A veins	4D
*reference varieties			



Whip Amth

Whispers Amethyst

Petlavve

Sanguna Lavender Vein

Keilavbu

Surfinia Sky Blue

Petunia: 'Whip Amth' (left) with reference varieties 'Petlavve' (center) and 'Keilavbu' (right)

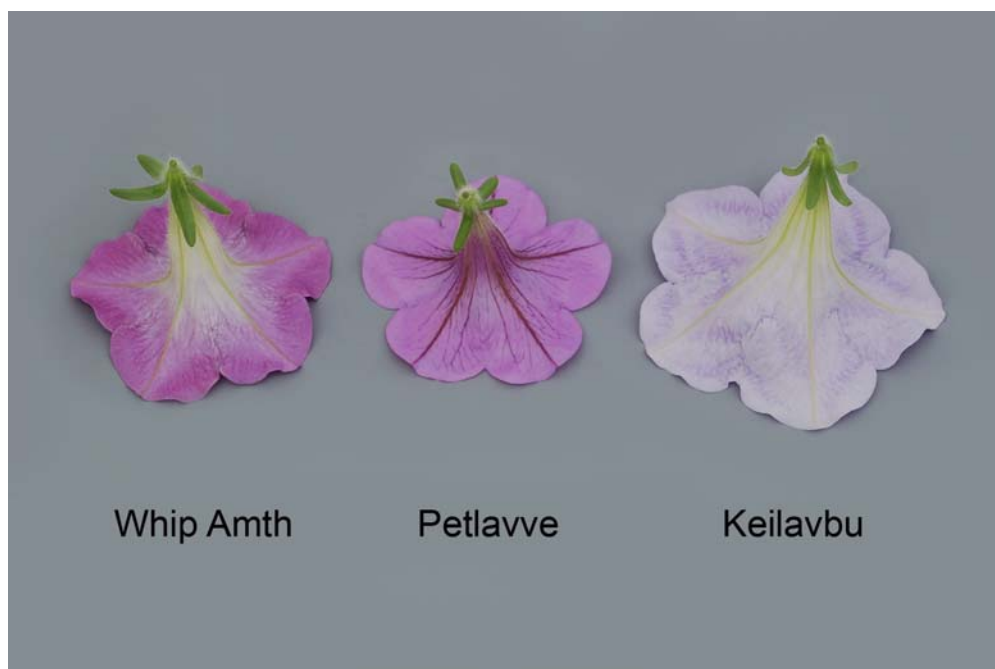


Whip Amth

Petlavve

Keilavbu

Petunia: 'Whip Amth' (left) with reference varieties 'Petlavve' (center) and 'Keilavbu' (right)



Petunia: 'Whip Amth' (left) with reference varieties 'Petlavve' (center) and 'Keilavbu' (right)