



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEA (*Hydrangea*)

Proposed denomination:	'SMNHSI'
Trade name:	Let's Dance Can-Do
Application number:	20-10216
Application date:	2020/05/13
Applicant:	Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Timothy D. Wood, Spring Lake, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'SMNHSDD' (Tuff Stuff Ah-Ha)

Summary: *The petiole of 'SMNHSI' is longer than that of 'SMNHSDD'. The leaf blade of 'SMNHSI' is smaller than that of 'SMNHSDD'. The leaf blade of 'SMNHSI' is elliptic with a medium length tip, an acute base and medium depth margin incisions while that of 'SMNHSDD' is circular with a long tip, obtuse base and deep margin incisions. The inflorescence of 'SMNHSI' is shorter and smaller in diameter than that of 'SMNHSDD'. The calyx of the sterile flower of 'SMNHSI' is smaller in diameter than that of 'SMNHSDD'. The sepal of the calyx of the sterile flower of 'SMNHSI' is smaller than that of 'SMNHSDD'. When newly opened, the sepals of the sterile flower of 'SMNHSI' are medium purple red while those of 'SMNHSDD' are medium blue pink. When fully opened, the sepals of the sterile flower of 'SMNHSI' are medium blue pink while those of 'SMNHSDD' are light blue pink. When aged, the sepals of the sterile flower of 'SMNHSI' are medium blue pink to light blue pink while those of 'SMNHSDD' are light blue pink.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, as tall as broad

STEM: no fasciation, green, medium number of medium sized reddish to blackish lenticels

PETIOLE: green

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, elliptic shape, medium length tip, acute base, medium depth margin incisions, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, no variegation, medium to dark green, no secondary colour, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, weak rugosity, predominantly flat with some slightly concave in cross-section

INFLORESCENCE: flattened shape, very conspicuous fertile flowers, sterile flowers arranged in one whorl

STERILE FLOWER: seven or more sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: semi-erect attitude, pointed apex, absent or weak undulation, medium depth margin incisions present on some sepals, medium purple red (RHS 59D) when newly opened, medium blue pink (RHS N66D) when fully opened, medium blue pink to light blue pink (RHS 62B-C) when aged, inner petals light green (RHS 144B-C), secondary colour is white distributed in a flush pattern on lower half towards centre

PETAL OF FERTILE FLOWER: pink

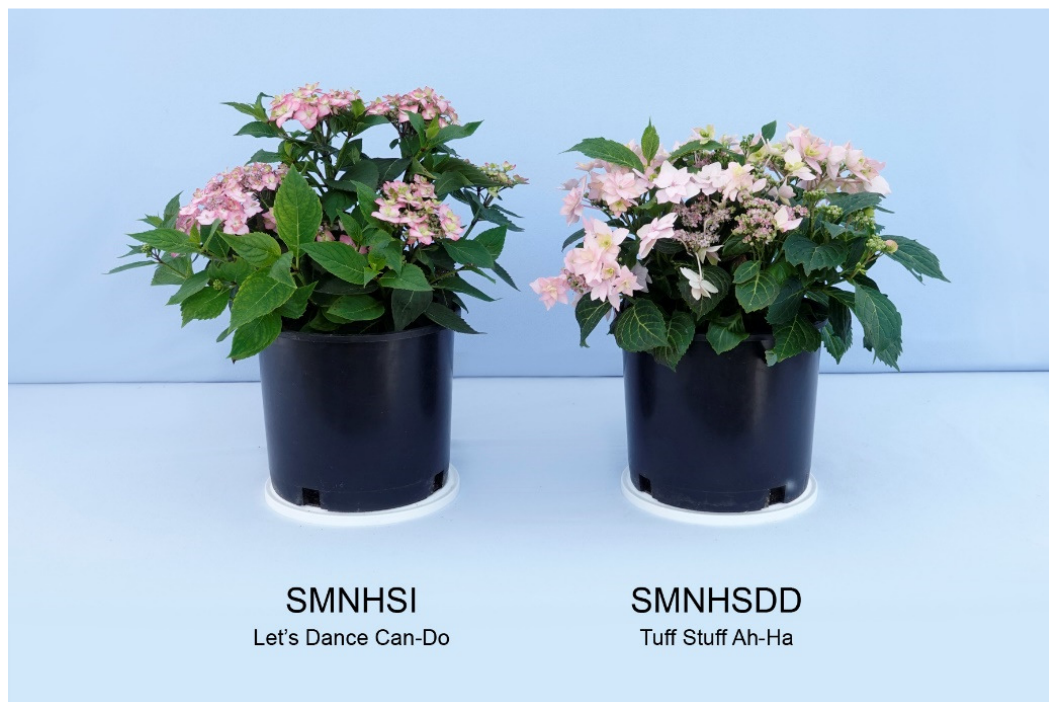
Origin and Breeding: 'SMNHSI' originated from an open-pollinated cross that occurred between the female parent variety 'MAK20' and pollen from an unknown male parent in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA in the summer of 2012. In 2014, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in Grand Haven, Michigan based on its plant hardiness, double-type flowers and reblooming capacity. Asexual reproduction of 'SMNHSI' was first conducted by softwood cuttings in 2014 in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'SMNHSI' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2022 at BioFlora, Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 10 shrubs each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.6 litre containers on July 22, 2021. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety on May 30, 2022. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SMNHSI'

	'SMNHSI'	'SMNHSDD'*
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.6	1.1
std. deviation	0.21	0.26
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	13.4	15.0
std. deviation	1.09	0.98
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	7.1	10.8
std. deviation	0.66	1.41
<i>Inflorescence height (cm)</i>		
mean	4.7	7.3
std. deviation	1.32	1.21
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	15.2	21.1
std. deviation	1.27	2.17
<i>Calyx diameter of the sterile flower (cm)</i>		
mean	3.8	7.7
std. deviation	0.56	0.94
<i>Sepal length of the calyx of the sterile flower (cm)</i>		
mean	2.0	4.1
std. deviation	0.39	0.37
<i>Sepal width of the calyx of the sterile flower (cm)</i>		
mean	1.9	2.8
std. deviation	0.29	0.27
<i>Main colour of the sepal of the calyx of the sterile flower (RHS)</i>		
newly opened	59D	62B
fully opened	N66D	62C
aged	62B-C	69D

*reference variety



Hydrangea: 'SMNHSI' (left) with reference variety 'SMNHSDD' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHSI' (left) with reference variety 'SMNHSDD' (right)

HYDRANGEA
(*Hydrangea arborescens*)

Proposed denomination: ‘NCHA6’
Trade name: Invincibelle Garnetta
Application number: 20-10252
Application date: 2020/05/22
Applicant: North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Thomas Green Ranney, Arden, North Carolina, United States of America
 Irene E. Palmer, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, United States of America
 Nathan Lynch, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
 Darren H. Touchell, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America
 Andra Windorf Nus, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: ‘NCHA7’ (Invincibelle Mini Mauvette)

Summary: *The leaf blade tip of ‘NCHA6’ is of medium length whereas it is long for ‘NCHA7’. The number of inflorescences per plant of ‘NCHA6’ is greater than that of ‘NCHA7’. The sepal of the calyx of the sterile flower of ‘NCHA6’ is longer than that of ‘NCHA7’.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, as tall as broad

STEM: no fasciation, green, absent or few lenticels in autumn

PETIOLE: green with some red

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, no lobing, ovate shape, medium length tip, rounded base, deep margin incisions, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, no variegation, medium green, no secondary colour, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, medium degree of rugosity, flat in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins mid to late season

INFLORESCENCE: globular shape, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers

CALYX: small to medium sized diameter

STERILE FLOWER: three and four sepals, weak overlapping of sepals, dark purple (RHS 59C) outer side

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: semi-erect attitude, pointed to rounded apex, absent or very weak rugosity, flat in cross-section, absent or weak undulation, no margin incisions, mainly light violet (RHS 75C) with medium brown purple (RHS 186B) throughout aging to more light violet (RHS 75C) throughout, dark purple (RHS 71A) along margin, no secondary colour

PETAL OF FERTILE FLOWER: pink

Origin and Breeding: ‘NCHA6’ originated from a controlled cross conducted between the female parent variety ‘H2009-068-007’ and the male parent variety ‘H2008-143-001’, at North Carolina State University’s Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station in Mills River, North Carolina, USA in the summer of 2011. In the spring of 2012, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in Mills River, North Carolina, USA based on its compact growth habit, mophead type flowers, sepal colour and flowering season length. Asexual reproduction of ‘NCHA6’ was first conducted by stem cuttings in the spring of 2012 in Mills River, North Carolina, USA.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘NCHA6’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2022 at BioFlora, Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.6 litre containers on July 22, 2021. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety on July 25, 2022. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'NCHA6'

	'NCHA6'	'NCHA7'*
<i>Number of inflorescences per plant</i>		
mean	12.9	6.2
std. deviation	2.92	3.77
<i>Sepal length of the calyx of the sterile flower (cm)</i>		
mean	0.94	0.75
std. deviation	0.06	0.11

*reference variety



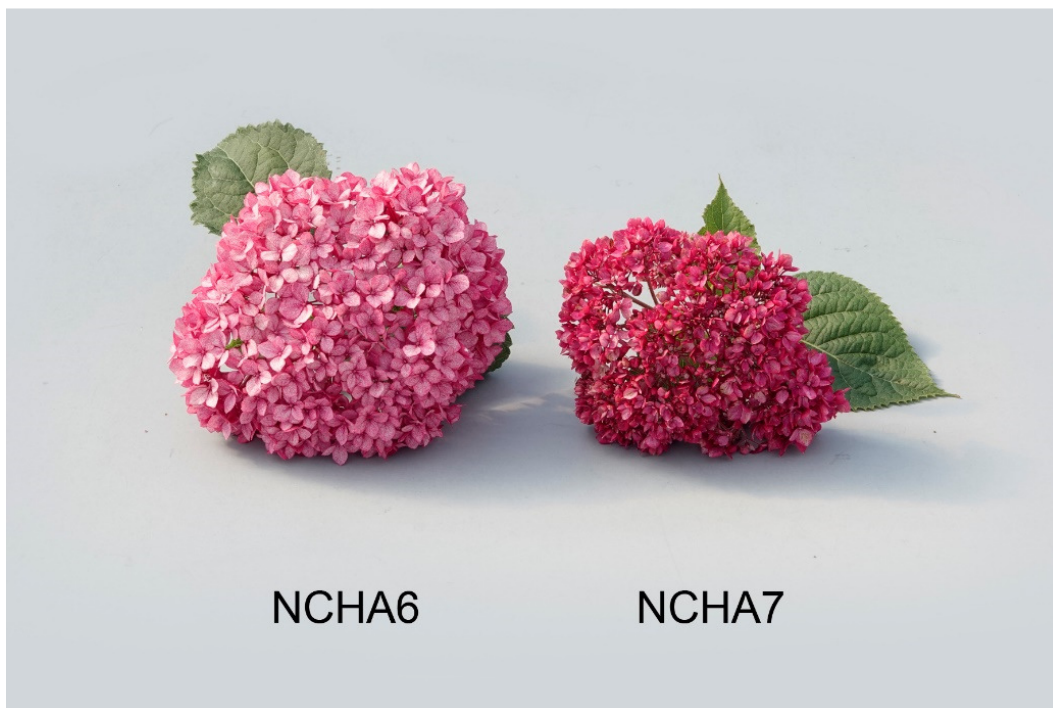
Hydrangea: 'NCHA6' (left) with reference variety 'NCHA7' (right)



NCHA6
Invincibelle Garnetta

NCHA7
Invincibelle Mini Mauvette

Hydrangea: 'NCHA6' (left) with reference variety 'NCHA7' (right)



NCHA6

NCHA7

Hydrangea: 'NCHA6' (left) with reference variety 'NCHA7' (right)

HYDRANGEA
(*Hydrangea macrophylla*)

Proposed denomination: ‘Bailmacsix’
Application number: 21-10661
Application date: 2021/07/30
Applicant: Bailey Nurseries, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Michael A. Dirr, Bogart, Georgia, United States of America
Rhonda Helvick, Madison, Georgia, United States of America
Oren McBee, Bishop, Georgia, United States of America
Mark Griffith, Watkinsville, Georgia, United States of America
Jeff Beasley, Lavonia, Georgia, United States of America
David Jonathan Roberts, Bailey Nurseries, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America
Justin Schulze, Bailey Nurseries, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: ‘PIIHM-I’ (Endless Summer Twist-n-Shout)

Summary: *The plants of ‘Bailmacsix’ are shorter than those of ‘PIIHM-I’. The stem of ‘Bailmacsix’ has few to a medium number of lenticels while that of ‘PIIHM-I’ has medium to many lenticels. The glossiness on the upper side of the leaf blade of ‘Bailmacsix’ is strong while it is absent or very weak for that of ‘PIIHM-I’. The arrangement of the sterile flowers of ‘Bailmacsix’ is ranging from irregular to two or more whorls while that of ‘PIIHM-I’ is in one whorl. The calyx of the sterile flower of ‘Bailmacsix’ has a smaller diameter than that of ‘PIIHM-I’. The sepal of the calyx of the sterile flower of ‘Bailmacsix’ is shorter than those of ‘PIIHM-I’. Margin incisions are present on all sepals of the sterile flower of ‘Bailmacsix’ while they are present on some sepals of ‘PIIHM-I’. The sepal of the sterile flower of ‘Bailmacsix’ is darker blue pink than that of ‘PIIHM-I’.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, broader than tall

STEM: no fasciation, green, few to medium number of medium sized reddish lenticels in autumn

PETIOLE: reddish

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, ovate to circular shape, medium to long tip, rounded base, shallow to medium depth margin incisions, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, no variegation, medium green, no secondary colour, strong glossiness of upper side, medium degree of rugosity, flat to convex in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins mid to late season

INFLORESCENCE: flattened shape, very conspicuous fertile flowers

STERILE FLOWER: irregular arrangement in two or more whorls, four and five sepals, medium degree of overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: semi-erect to horizontal attitude, pointed to rounded apex, absent or very weak rugosity, flat in cross-section, absent or weak undulation, shallow margin incisions present on all sepals, mainly dark blue pink (RHS 64C), no secondary colour

PETAL OF FERTILE FLOWER: pink

Origin and Breeding: ‘Bailmacsix’ originated from an open pollinated cross that occurred between the female parent, a proprietary breeding line designated ‘TNSXMP0309’, and pollen from an unknown male parent, in Watkinsville, Georgia in June 2013. In September of 2014, a single unique seedling was selected from the resulting progeny in Watkinsville, Georgia based on its compact plant growth habit, blooming capacity and inflorescence colour. Asexual reproduction of ‘Bailmacsix’ was first conducted by softwood stem cuttings in the summer of 2016 in Watkinsville, Georgia, USA.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘Bailmacsix’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2023 at BioFlora, Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.6 litre containers in the summer of 2022. Observations and measurements were

taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety on June 7, 2023. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'Bailmacsix'

	'Bailmacsix'	'PIIHM-I'*
<i>Natural plant height including inflorescence (cm)</i>		
mean	33.8	43.3
std. deviation	1.82	6.89
<i>Calyx diameter of the sterile flower (cm)</i>		
mean	3.1	3.7
std. deviation	0.26	0.55
<i>Sepal length of the calyx of the sterile flower (cm)</i>		
mean	1.6	2.0
std. deviation	0.20	0.14
<i>Colour of the sepal of the calyx of the sterile flower (RHS)</i>		
main	closest to 64C	closest to N66D
*reference variety		



Hydrangea: 'Bailmacsix' (left) with reference variety 'PIIHM-I' (right)



Hydrangea: 'Bailmacsix' (left) with reference variety 'PIIHM-I' (right)



Hydrangea: 'Bailmacsix' (left) with reference variety 'PIIHM-I' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Hifir'
Trade name: HI Fire
Application number: 20-10138
Application date: 2020/04/07
Applicant: Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Roy Robin van Dijk, Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Hbarore'

Summary: *The inflorescence of 'Hifir' is very short with a small diameter while that of 'Hbarore' is short with a small to medium sized diameter.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, short natural height including inflorescence

STEM: fasciation present, green, absent or few black lenticels in autumn

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, no lobing, ovate shape, medium length of tip, obtuse base, deep margin incisions, no variegation, medium green, no secondary colour, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, weak blistering

FLOWERING: begins mid to late season

INFLORESCENCE: globular shape, very short, small diameter, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers

CALYX: small diameter

STERILE FLOWER: single type, medium degree of overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: margin incisions present on some sepals, dark purple red (RHS 60A), no secondary colour

PETAL OF FERTILE FLOWER: pink

Origin and Breeding: ‘Hifir’ originated from a controlled cross conducted between two unnamed proprietary seedlings in De Lier, Netherlands in April 2013. In April 2015, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in De Lier, Netherlands based on its plant form and appearance, branch strength, reblooming capacity, disease tolerance and shelf life. Asexual reproduction of ‘Hifir’ was first conducted by cuttings in June 2015 in De Lier, Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of ‘Hifir’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2018/3053, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by Groupe d’Étude et de Contrôle des Variétés et des Semences in Brion, France between February 15, 2020 and December 15, 2021. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Hydrangea: ‘Hifir’



Hydrangea: 'Hifir'

Proposed denomination:	'Hifla'
Application number:	21-10733
Application date:	2021/10/22
Applicant:	Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Roy Robin van Dijk, Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Hortmagidace'

Summary: *The stem of 'Hifla' has fasciation present while that of 'Hortmagidace' does not. The tip of the leaf blade of 'Hifla' is of medium length whereas that of 'Hortmagidace' is short. The leaf blade of 'Hifla' is dark green whereas that of 'Hortmagidace' is medium green. The upper side of the leaf blade of 'Hifla' has strong glossiness whereas that of 'Hortmagidace' has a medium degree of glossiness. The diameter of the inflorescence of 'Hifla' is medium sized while that of 'Hortmagidace' is small.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, short to medium natural height including inflorescence

STEM: fasciation present, green, medium number of black lenticels in autumn

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, no lobing, ovate shape, medium length of tip, rounded base, shallow margin incisions, no variegation, dark green, no secondary colour, strong glossiness of upper side, medium degree of blistering

FLOWERING: begins mid-season

INFLORESCENCE: globular shape, short, medium diameter, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers

CALYX: small to medium sized diameter

STERILE FLOWER: single type, strong degree of overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: no margin incisions, medium purple (RHS 61B), no secondary colour

PETAL OF FERTILE FLOWER: pink

Origin and Breeding: ‘Hifla’ originated from a controlled cross conducted between two proprietary seedlings, the female parent designated ‘1340’ and the male parent designated ‘1014’, in De Lier, Netherlands in March 2011. In April 2013, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in De Lier, Netherlands based on its plant vigor, branch strength, foliage colour and reblooming capacity. Asexual reproduction of ‘Hifla’ was first conducted by cuttings in June 2016 in De Lier, Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of ‘Hifla’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2019/2200, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by Groupe d’Étude et de Contrôle des Variétés et des Semences in Brion, France between February 15, 2020 and December 15, 2021. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Hydrangea: ‘Hifla’

Proposed denomination:	‘Himou’
Trade name:	HI Mountain
Application number:	20-10139
Application date:	2020/04/07
Applicant:	Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Roy Robin van Dijk, Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, short natural height including inflorescence

STEM: fasciation present, green, medium number of red lenticels in autumn

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, no lobing, elliptic shape, short tip, obtuse base, medium depth margin incisions, no variegation, dark green, no secondary colour, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, medium degree of blistering

FLOWERING: begins mid-season

INFLORESCENCE: globular shape, very short to short, small diameter, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers

CALYX: small diameter

STERILE FLOWER: single type, strong degree of overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: margin incisions present on some sepals, mainly light violet (RHS 75B-C), light green (RHS N144B) secondary colour with a diffused distribution

PETAL OF FERTILE FLOWER: white

Origin and Breeding: ‘Himou’ originated from a controlled cross conducted between two proprietary seedlings, the female parent designated ‘1104’ and the male parent designated ‘1011’, in De Lier, Netherlands in April 2013. In April 2015, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in De Lier, Netherlands based on its plant form and appearance, branch strength, reblooming capacity, disease tolerance and shelf life. Asexual reproduction of ‘Himou’ was first conducted by cuttings in June 2015 in De Lier, Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of ‘Himou’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2018/3054, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by Groupe d’Étude et de Contrôle des Variétés et des Semences in Brion, France between February 15, 2020 and December 15, 2021. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.



Hydrangea: ‘Himou’



Hydrangea: 'Himou'

Proposed denomination: 'Hiriv'
Trade name: HI River
Application number: 20-10140
Application date: 2020/04/07
Applicant: Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Roy Robin van Dijk, Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Magic Tizz'

Summary: *The diameter of the inflorescence of 'Hiriv' is small while that of 'Magic Tizz' is medium sized. The diameter of the calyx of 'Hiriv' is small while that of 'Magic Tizz' is small to medium sized. The secondary colour of the sepal of the sterile flower of 'Hiriv' is light green while that of 'Magic Tizz' is absent.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, semi-upright growth habit, short including inflorescence

STEM: fasciation present, green, medium number of red lenticels in autumn

LEAF BLADE: short, narrow, no lobing, ovate shape, short tip, obtuse base, medium depth margin incisions, no variegation, medium green, no secondary colour, medium degree glossiness of upper side, weak blistering

FLOWERING: begins early to mid-season

INFLORESCENCE: globular shape, very short to short, small diameter, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers

CALYX: small diameter

STERILE FLOWER: single type, medium degree of overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: margin incisions on some sepals, medium blue pink (RHS 68B) at centre fading to lighter blue pink (RHS 73B) towards apex, light green (RHS 144C) secondary colour with a diffused distribution

PETAL OF FERTILE FLOWER: pink

Origin and Breeding: ‘Hiriv’ originated from a controlled cross conducted between two proprietary seedlings, the female parent designated ‘1011’ and the male parent designated ‘1004’, in De Lier, Netherlands in April 2013. In April 2015, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in De Lier, Netherlands based on its plant form and appearance, branch strength, reblooming capacity, disease tolerance and shelf life. Asexual reproduction of ‘Hiriv’ was first conducted by tissue culture in June 2015 in De Lier, Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of ‘Hiriv’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2018/3055, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by Groupe d’Étude et de Contrôle des Variétés et des Semences in Brion, France between February 15, 2020 and December 15, 2021. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Hiriv’

	‘Hiriv’	‘Magic Tizz’*
<i>Secondary colour of the sepal of the sterile flower (RHS)</i>		
main	144C	N/A

*reference variety



Hydrangea: ‘Hiriv’

Proposed denomination: ‘Hitor’
Application number: 21-10734
Application date: 2021/10/22
Applicant: Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Roy Robin van Dijk, Hi Breeding B.V., De Lier, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: ‘Mon Amour’

Summary: *In autumn, the stem of ‘Hitor’ has a medium number of lenticels while that of ‘Mon Amour’ has many lenticels. The leaf blade of ‘Hitor’ is of narrow to medium width whereas that of ‘Mon Amour’ is medium to broad. The secondary colour of the sepal of the sterile flower of ‘Hitor’ is light green while that of ‘Mon Amour’ is absent.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, semi-upright growth habit, short including inflorescence

STEM: no fasciation, green, medium number of black lenticels in autumn

LEAF BLADE: short to medium length, narrow to medium width, no lobing, elliptic shape, medium length tip, obtuse base, medium depth margin incisions, no variegation, medium green, no secondary colour, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, weak blistering

FLOWERING: begins mid to late season

INFLORESCENCE: globular shape, very short to short, small to medium sized diameter, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers

CALYX: small to medium sized diameter

STERILE FLOWER: single type, medium degree of overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: margin incisions on all sepals, medium purple (closest to RHS 61B), light green (RHS 144B) secondary colour with a diffused distribution

PETAL OF FERTILE FLOWER: pink

Origin and Breeding: ‘Hitor’ originated from a controlled cross conducted between two proprietary seedlings, the female parent designated ‘1216’ and the male parent designated ‘1335’, in De Lier, Netherlands in March 2013. In April 2015, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in De Lier, Netherlands based on its plant vigour, branch strength, foliage colour, flower colour and shelf life. Asexual reproduction of ‘Hitor’ was first conducted by cuttings in June 2016 in De Lier, Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of ‘Hitor’ is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2019/2203, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by Groupe d’Étude et de Contrôle des Variétés et des Semences in Brion, France between February 15, 2020 and December 15, 2021. Colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘Hitor’

	‘Hitor’	‘Mon Amour’*
<i>Secondary colour of the sepal of the sterile flower (RHS)</i>		
main	144B	N/A

*reference variety



Hydrangea: 'Hitor'

Proposed denomination: 'SMNHML'
Trade name: Wee Bit Giddy
Application number: 20-10211
Application date: 2020/05/13
Applicant: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Timothy D. Wood, Spring Lake, Michigan, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'SMNHMP' (Let's Dance Big Band) and 'SMNHMSIGMA' (Let's Dance Rave)

Summary: *The plants of 'SMNHML' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The petiole of 'SMNHML' is shorter than that of 'SMNHMSIGMA'. The leaf blade of 'SMNHML' is smaller than that of both reference varieties. The shape of the leaf blade of 'SMNHML' is ovate to elliptic whereas that of 'SMNHMP' is circular. The inflorescence of 'SMNHML' is shorter and smaller in diameter than that of both reference varieties. The sterile flower of 'SMNHML' has four and five sepals while that of 'SMNHMSIGMA' has seven or more sepals. The margin on the sepal of the sterile flower of 'SMNHML' has no incisions while that of 'SMNHMP' has incisions present. When fully opened, the sepals of the sterile flower of 'SMNHML' are medium purple red while those of 'SMNHMSIGMA' are dark blue pink with lighter purple red tones.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, as tall as broad

STEM: no fasciation, green, medium number of medium sized reddish lenticels

PETIOLE: green

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, ovate to elliptic shape, medium length tip, rounded base, medium depth margin incisions, no anthocyanin colouration, no variegation, medium green, no secondary colour, absent or weak to medium degree of glossiness of upper side, weak to medium degree of rugosity, concave to flat in cross-section

INFLORESCENCE: globular shape, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers

STERILE FLOWER: medium to dense, four and five sepals, medium degree of overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: pointed apex, absent or weak undulation, no margin incisions, medium purple red (RHS 60D) when newly opened, medium purple red (RHS 59D) when fully opened, medium purple red (paler than RHS 59D) when aged, no secondary colour

Origin and Breeding: ‘SMNHML’ originated from a controlled cross conducted between the female parent variety ‘SMNHMSIGMA’ and the male parent variety ‘Paris Rapa’ in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA in 2011. In the summer of 2015, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in Grand Haven, Michigan based on its stem strength, flower colour and response to flowers turning blue with soil pH changes. Asexual reproduction of ‘SMNHML’ was first conducted by softwood cuttings in 2015 in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘SMNHML’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2022 at BioFlora, Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 10 shrubs each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from bare-rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.6 litre containers on July 22, 2021. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety on May 30, 2022. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

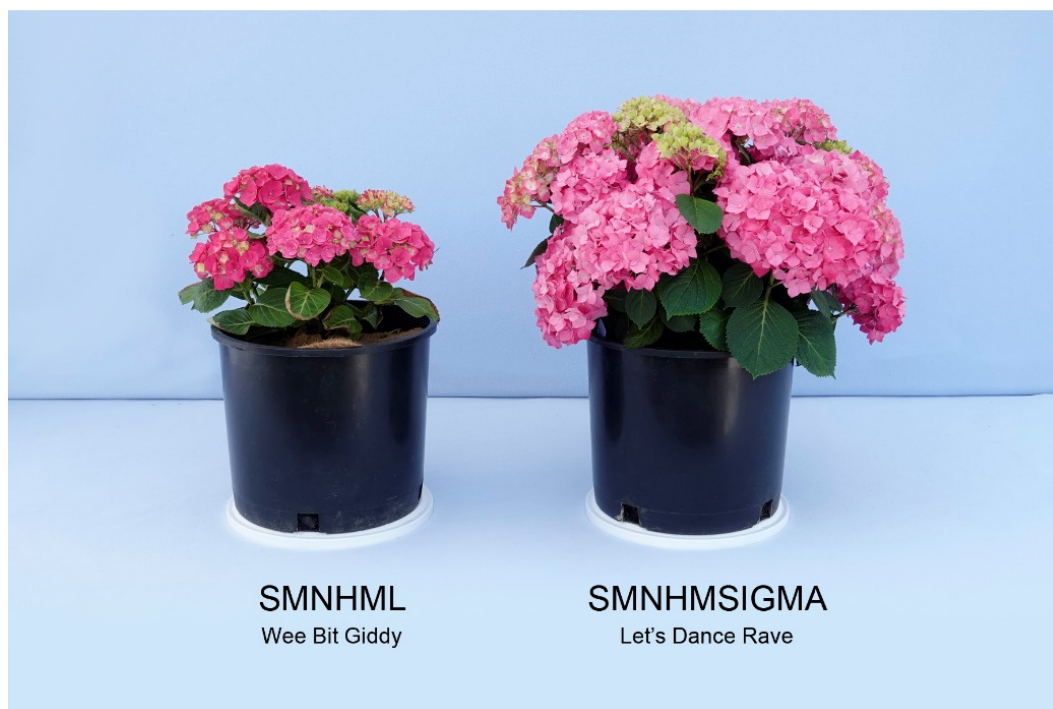
Comparison table for ‘SMNHML’

	‘SMNHML’	‘SMNHMP’*	‘SMNHMSIGMA’*
<i>Natural plant height including inflorescence (cm)</i>			
mean	24.2	35.9	33.9
std. deviation	3.71	2.09	2.93
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.3	1.4	2.0
std. deviation	0.14	0.28	0.33
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	9.6	10.7	11.8
std. deviation	0.64	0.83	0.45
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	6.6	9.4	8.6
std. deviation	0.63	0.74	0.80
<i>Inflorescence height (cm)</i>			
mean	5.6	8.6	8.1
std. deviation	1.19	1.31	0.69
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	12.6	17.4	15.8
std. deviation	1.69	1.65	1.65
<i>Main colour of sepal of sterile flower (RHS)</i>			
fully opened	59D	63A-B	N66C with N57C tones

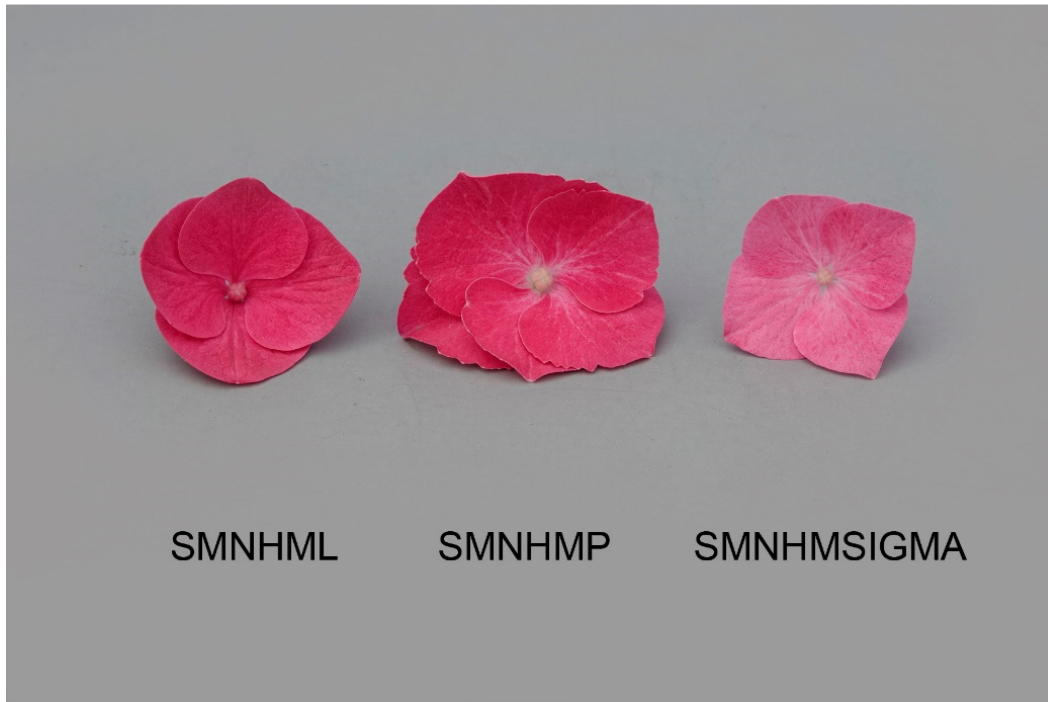
*reference varieties



Hydrangea: 'SMNHML' (left) with reference variety 'SMNHMP' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHML' (left) with reference variety 'SMNHMSIGMA' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHML' (left) with reference varieties 'SMNHMP' (centre) and 'SMNHMSIGMA' (right)

Proposed denomination:	'SMNHMP'
Trade name:	Let's Dance Big Band
Application number:	20-10212
Application date:	2020/05/13
Applicant:	Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Timothy D. Wood, Spring Lake, Michigan, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'SMNHML' (Wee Bit Giddy) and 'SMNHMSIGMA' (Let's Dance Rave)

Summary: *The plants of 'SMNHMP' are taller than those of 'SMNHML'. The petiole of 'SMNHMP' is shorter than that of 'SMNHMSIGMA'. The leaf blade of 'SMNHMP' is larger than that of 'SMNHML' and shorter than that of 'SMNHMSIGMA'. The shape of the leaf blade of 'SMNHMP' is circular whereas that of both reference varieties are ovate to elliptic. The inflorescence of 'SMNHMP' is taller and larger in diameter than that of 'SMNHML'. The sterile flower of 'SMNHMP' has four and five sepals while that of 'SMNHMSIGMA' has seven or more sepals. The margin on the sepal of the sterile flower of 'SMNHMP' has incisions while that of both reference varieties do not. When fully opened, the sepals of the sterile flower of 'SMNHMP' are dark blue pink to medium purple red while those of 'SMNHMSIGMA' are lighter blue pink with lighter purple red tones.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, as tall as broad

STEM: no fasciation, green, medium number of medium sized reddish lenticels

PETIOLE: green

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, circular shape, medium length tip, rounded base, medium depth margin incisions, no anthocyanin colouration, no variegation, medium green, no secondary colour, absent or weak to medium degree of glossiness of upper side, weak to medium degree of rugosity, flat in cross-section

INFLORESCENCE: globular shape, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers

STERILE FLOWER: medium to dense, four and five sepals, strong overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: pointed apex, absent or weak undulation, margin incisions on all sepals, medium depth margin incisions, medium purple red (closest to RHS 59D) when newly opened, dark blue pink to medium purple red (RHS 63A-B) when fully opened, dark blue pink to medium blue pink (RHS N66C-D) when aged, no secondary colour

Origin and Breeding: ‘SMNHMP’ originated from an open pollinated cross that occurred between the female parent variety ‘Cityline Lisbon’ and the male parent variety ‘Wyatt LeFever’ in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA in 2011. In 2014, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in Grand Haven, Michigan based on its flower quantity, stem strength and flower bud hardness. Asexual reproduction of ‘SMNHMP’ was first conducted by softwood cuttings in 2014 in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘SMNHMP’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2022 at BioFlora, Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 10 shrubs each of the candidate and reference varieties. All plants were grown from bare-rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.6 litre containers on July 22, 2021. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety on May 30, 2022. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘SMNHMP’

	‘SMNHMP’	‘SMNHML’*	‘SMNHMSIGMA’*
<i>Natural plant height including inflorescence (cm)</i>			
mean	35.9	24.2	33.9
std. deviation	2.09	3.71	2.93
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.4	1.3	2.0
std. deviation	0.28	0.14	0.33
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	10.7	9.6	11.8
std. deviation	0.83	0.64	0.45
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	9.4	6.6	8.6
std. deviation	0.74	0.63	0.80
<i>Inflorescence height (cm)</i>			
mean	8.6	5.6	8.1
std. deviation	1.31	1.19	0.69
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>			
mean	17.4	12.6	15.8
std. deviation	1.65	1.69	1.65
<i>Main colour of sepal of sterile flower (RHS)</i>			
fully opened	63A-B	59D	N66C with N57C tones

*reference varieties



Hydrangea: 'SMNHMP' (left) with reference variety 'SMNHML' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHMP' (left) with reference variety 'SMNHMSIGMA' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHMP' (left) with reference varieties 'SMNHML' (centre) and 'SMNHMSIGMA' (right)

HYDRANGEA
(*Hydrangea paniculata*)

Proposed denomination:	‘SMNHPK’
Trade name:	Fire Light Tidbit
Application number:	20-10213
Application date:	2020/05/13
Applicant:	Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder:	Timothy D. Wood, Spring Lake, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: ‘SMHPFL’ (Fire Light)

Summary: *The plants of ‘SMNHPK’ have an upright growth habit and are shorter than those of ‘SMHPFL’, which have a spreading growth habit. The petiole of ‘SMNHPK’ is mainly red with some green and longer than that of ‘SMHPFL’, which is green. The shape of the leaf blade of ‘SMNHPK’ is elliptic whereas that of ‘SMHPFL’ is ovate. The leaf blade of ‘SMNHPK’ is light green whereas that of ‘SMHPFL’ is dark green. The inflorescence of ‘SMNHPK’ is shorter and smaller in diameter than that of ‘SMHPFL’. The calyx of the sterile flower of ‘SMNHPK’ is smaller in diameter than that of ‘SMHPFL’. The sepal of the calyx on the sterile flower of ‘SMNHPK’ is smaller than that of ‘SMHPFL’. With age, part of the inflorescence of ‘SMNHPK’ turns pink or red while the entire inflorescence of ‘SMHPFL’ turns pink or red.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, broader than tall

STEM: no fasciation, pink and brown, few to medium number of small whitish lenticels

PETIOLE: mainly red with some green

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, elliptic shape, medium length tip, rounded base, shallow margin incisions, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, no variegation, light green, no secondary colour, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, weak rugosity, concave in cross-section

INFLORESCENCE: ranging between globular and globular to conical shape, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers, pink or red colour at aging on part of inflorescence

STERILE FLOWER: sparse density, four and five sepals, medium degree of overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: semi-erect to horizontal attitude, rounded apex, absent or weak rugosity, flat in cross-section, absent or weak undulation, no margin incisions, white (RHS NN155A), no secondary colour

Origin and Breeding: ‘SMNHPK’ originated from an open-pollinated cross that occurred between the female parent, a proprietary seedling, designated ‘Bicolor Pink’ and pollen from an unknown male parent in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA in the summer of 2011. In 2015, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in Grand Haven, Michigan based on its dwarf-type plant growth habit and flower colour. Asexual reproduction of ‘SMNHPK’ was first conducted by softwood cuttings in 2015 in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘SMNHPK’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2022 at BioFlora, Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 10 shrubs each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from bare-rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.6 litre containers on July 22, 2021. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety on August 2, 2022. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for ‘SMNHPK’

	‘SMNHPK’	‘SMHPFL’*
<i>Natural plant height including inflorescence (cm)</i>		
mean	46.1	68.4
std. deviation	2.48	5.33

Petiole length (cm)

mean	1.6	1.0
std. deviation	0.28	0.13

Inflorescence height (cm)

mean	11.5	18.9
std. deviation	1.25	1.86

Inflorescence diameter (cm)

mean	13.8	15.8
std. deviation	1.06	1.46

Calyx diameter of sterile flower (cm)

mean	3.2	5.2
std. deviation	0.25	0.32

Sepal length of calyx of sterile flower (cm)

mean	1.6	2.5
std. deviation	0.16	0.14

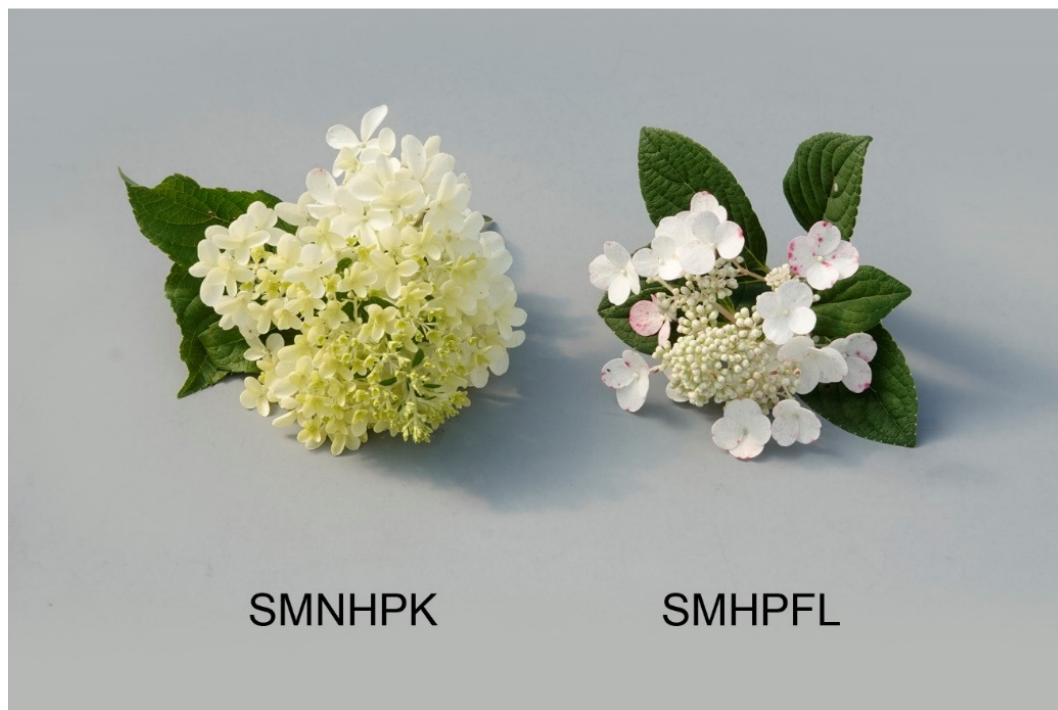
Sepal width of calyx of sterile flower (cm)

mean	1.3	2.2
std. deviation	0.13	0.14

*reference variety



Hydrangea: 'SMNHPK' (left) with reference variety 'SMHPFL' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHPK' (left) with reference variety 'SMHPFL' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHPK' (left) with reference variety 'SMHPFL' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'SMNHPM'
Trade name: Quick Fire Fab
Application number: 20-10214
Application date: 2020/05/13
Applicant: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Breeder: Megan Mathey, Holland, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'SMHPLQF' (Little Quick Fire)

Summary: *The plants of 'SMNHPM' are taller than those of 'SMHPLQF'. The petiole of 'SMNHPM' is shorter than that of 'SMHPLQF'. The leaf blade of 'SMNHPM' is longer than that of 'SMHPLQF'. The leaf blade of 'SMNHPM' is ovate with a medium length tip while that of 'SMHPLQF' is elliptic with a long tip. The inflorescence of 'SMNHPM' is taller with a larger diameter than that of 'SMHPLQF'. The fertile flowers of the inflorescence of 'SMNHPM' are inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous while those of 'SMHPLQF' are very conspicuous. The diameter of the calyx of the sterile flower of 'SMNHPM' is larger than that of 'SMHPLQF'. The sepal of the calyx of the sterile flower of 'SMNHPM' is longer than that of 'SMHPLQF'. The sterile flower of 'SMNHPM' has four and five sepals that have absent or very weak overlapping while that of 'SMHPLQF' has three and four sepals that have a medium degree of overlapping. The sepals of the sterile flower of 'SMNHPM' have a horizontal attitude and are weakly concave to strongly concave in cross-section while those of 'SMHPLQF' have a semi-erect attitude and are flat in cross-section.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, semi-upright to spreading growth habit, broader than tall

STEM: no fasciation, red to brown, few to medium number of medium sized whitish lenticels

PETIOLE: green with some red

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, ovate shape, medium length tip, obtuse base, medium to deep margin incisions, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, no variegation, medium green, no secondary colour, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, weak rugosity, concave to flat in cross-section

INFLORESCENCE: globular to conical shape, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers

STERILE FLOWER: medium density, four and five sepals, absent or very weak overlapping of sepals

SEPALS OF STERILE FLOWER: horizontal attitude, rounded to emarginate apex, absent or weak rugosity, weakly concave to strongly concave in cross-section, absent or weak undulation, no margin incisions, white (RHS 155A), no secondary colour, pink or red colour at aging absent or on part of inflorescence

Origin and Breeding: 'SMNHPM' originated from a controlled cross conducted between the female parent variety 'Firelight' and the male parent, a proprietary seedling, designated 'Red Pink', in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA in March 2013. In the summer of 2016, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in Grand Haven, Michigan based on its bloom size, stem strength and flower colour. Asexual reproduction of 'SMNHPM' was first conducted by softwood cuttings in the summer of 2016 in Grand Haven, Michigan.

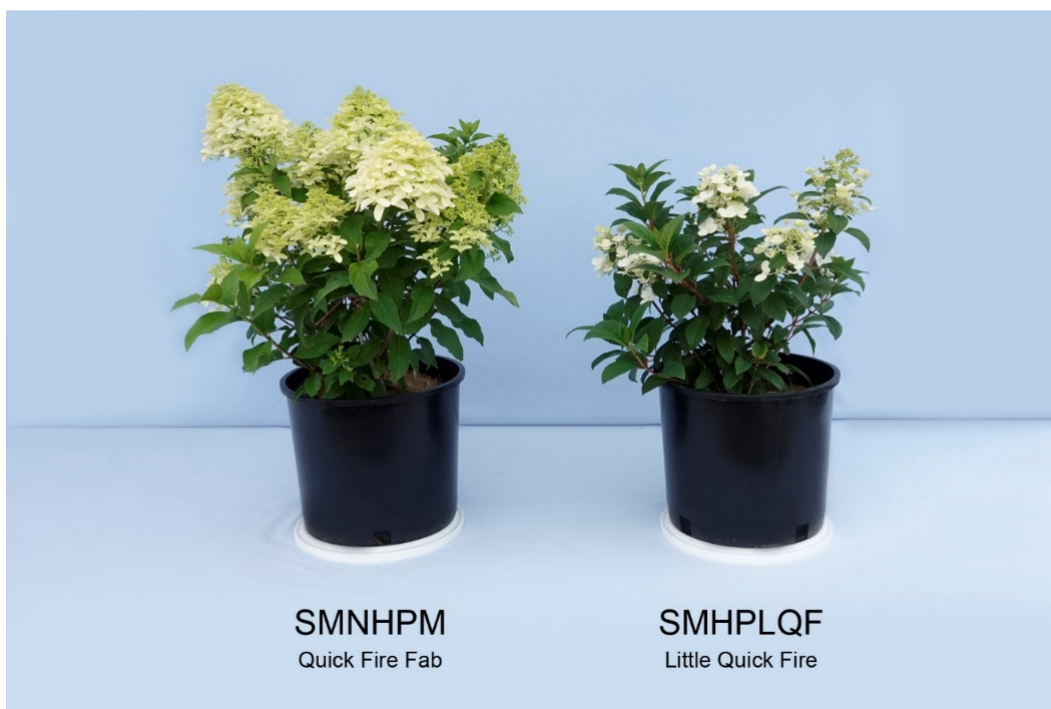
Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'SMNHPM' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2022 at BioFlora, Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.6 litre containers on July 22, 2021. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety on August 2, 2022. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SMNHPM'

	'SMNHPM'	'SMHPLQF'*
<i>Natural plant height including inflorescence (cm)</i>		
mean	57.5	48.6
std. deviation	6.36	4.50
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.4	2.0
std. deviation	0.18	0.21
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	10.9	9.2
std. deviation	0.98	0.65

<i>Inflorescence height (cm)</i>		
mean	19.6	10.4
std. deviation	1.61	1.87
<i>Inflorescence diameter (cm)</i>		
mean	17.9	11.3
std. deviation	1.87	1.15
<i>Calyx diameter of the sterile flower (cm)</i>		
mean	4.9	3.5
std. deviation	0.31	0.29
<i>Sepal length of the calyx of the sterile flower (cm)</i>		
mean	2.4	1.7
std. deviation	0.18	0.16

*reference variety



Hydrangea: 'SMNHPM' (left) with reference variety 'SMHPLQF' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHPM' (left) with reference variety 'SMHPLQF' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHPM' (left) with reference variety 'SMHPLQF' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'SMNHPPH'
Trade name: Limelight Prime
Application number: 20-10215
Application date: 2020/05/13
Applicant: Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Breeder: Timothy D. Wood, Spring Lake, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Limelight'

Summary: *The plants of 'SMNHPPH' have an upright growth habit and are shorter than those of 'Limelight', which have a semi-upright growth habit. The petiole of 'SMNHPPH' is shorter than that of 'Limelight'. The leaf blade of 'SMNHPPH' is smaller than that of 'Limelight'. In cross-section, the leaf blade of 'SMNHPPH' is concave while that of 'Limelight' is flat. The inflorescence of 'SMNHPPH' is shorter and smaller in diameter than that of 'Limelight'.*

Description:

PLANT: non-climbing type, upright growth habit, broader than tall

STEM: no fasciation, green with some red, few to medium number of medium sized whitish lenticels

PETIOLE: green

LEAF BLADE: no lobing, ovate shape, short tip, obtuse base, medium depth margin incisions, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, no variegation, medium green, no secondary colour, absent or weak glossiness of upper side, weak rugosity, concave in cross-section

INFLORESCENCE: globular to conical shape, inconspicuous or slightly conspicuous fertile flowers, no pink or red colour at aging

STERILE FLOWER: medium density, three and four sepals, absent or weak overlapping of sepals

SEPAL OF STERILE FLOWER: horizontal attitude, rounded apex, absent or weak rugosity, flat in cross-section, absent or weak undulation, no margin incisions, white (RHS 155A) with light green (RHS 145C), less green with age, no secondary colour

Origin and Breeding: 'SMNHPPH' originated from an open-pollinated cross that occurred between the female parent variety 'SMHPZIND' and pollen from an unknown male parent in the summer of 2012 in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA. In the summer of 2014, a single unique plant was selected from the resulting progeny in Grand Haven, Michigan based on its compact plant growth habit, stem strength, leaf colour and autumn flower colour. Asexual reproduction of 'SMNHPPH' was first conducted by softwood cuttings in 2014 in Grand Haven, Michigan, USA.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'SMNHPPH' was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2022 at BioFlora, Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included 10 shrubs each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from bare-rooted cuttings and transplanted into 13.6 litre containers on July 22, 2021. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety on August 2, 2022 for plant and inflorescence characteristics, and August 14, 2022 for leaf characteristics. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart.

Comparison table for 'SMNHPPH'

	'SMNHPPH'	'Limelight'*
<i>Natural plant height including inflorescence (cm)</i>		
mean	64.6	76.4
std. deviation	3.57	5.81
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.2	2.2
std. deviation	0.35	0.34
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>		
mean	9.4	12.5
std. deviation	0.93	0.64
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	5.2	7.1
std. deviation	0.65	0.54

Inflorescence height (cm)

mean	12.5	17.3
std. deviation	0.83	2.02

Inflorescence diameter (cm)

mean	11.3	18.7
std. deviation	0.88	1.75

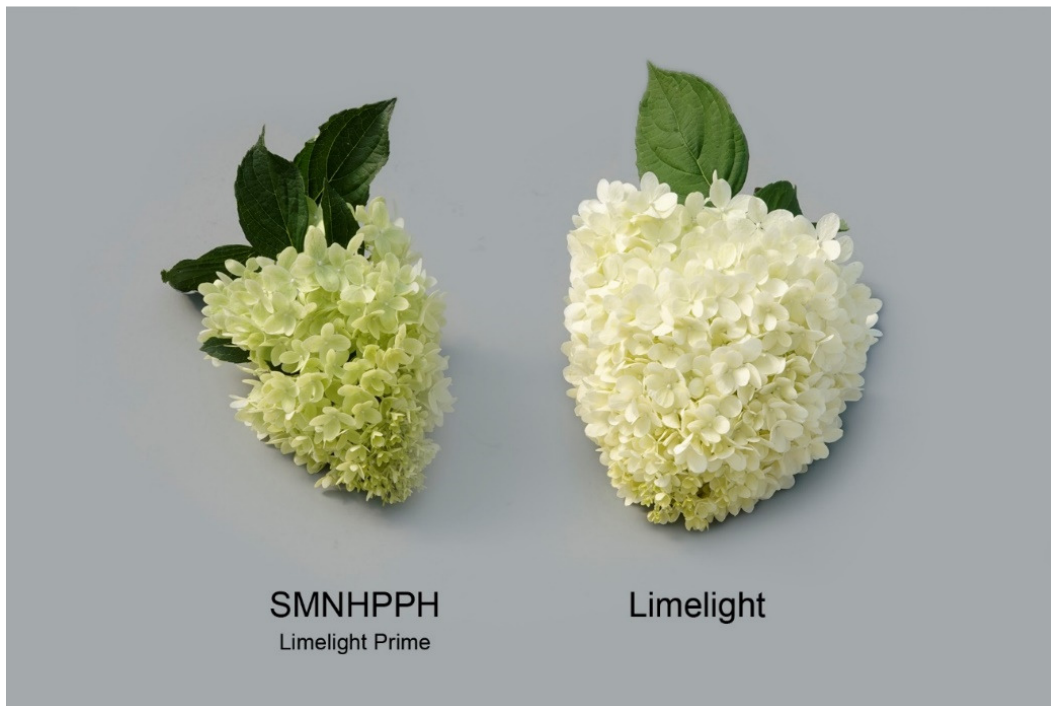
*reference variety



SMNHPPH
Limelight Prime

Limelight

Hydrangea: 'SMNHPPH' (left) with reference variety 'Limelight' (right)



Hydrangea: 'SMNHPPH' (left) with reference variety 'Limelight' (right)