POTATO
(Solanum tuberosum)

Proposed denomination: **'AAC Africadie'**
Application number: 20-10067
Application date: 2020/01/08
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Breeder: Benoit Bizimungu, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Variety used for comparison: 'Norland'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'AAC Africadie' is ovoid while that of 'Norland' is broad cylindrical. The base of the lightsprout for 'AAC Africadie' has an absent or very low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Norland' has a medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration. The base of the lightsprout for 'AAC Africadie' has absent or very sparse pubescence while that of 'Norland' has dense pubescence. The lightsprout for 'AAC Africadie' has few root tips while that of 'Norland' has many root tips. The stem of 'AAC Africadie' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin coloration along the entire stem while the stem of 'Norland' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem. The plants of 'AAC Africadie' are taller than the plants of 'Norland'. The plants of 'AAC Africadie' have a very high frequency of flowers while those of 'Norland' have a medium frequency of flowers. The inner side of the corolla of 'AAC Africadie' has a high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration while the inner side of the corolla of 'Norland' has a medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The plants of 'AAC Africadie' mature mid-season while those of 'Norland' mature early in the season. The tuber of 'AAC Africadie' has red parti-coloured skin and cream coloured flesh while the tuber of 'Norland' has red skin with white flesh.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: large, ovoid, few root tips, medium length lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: large in relation to base, intermediate habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

PLANT: leaf type foliage structure where foliage is closed and stems are not or hardly visible, spreading growth habit, very high frequency of flowers, matures mid-season

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration along entire stem

LEAF: medium sized outline, closed, strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: medium degree of waviness of margin, shallow veins, medium glossiness on upper side

PEDUNCLE: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: large
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: large
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: long oval, cream coloured flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow, red at base
TUBER SKIN: red parti-coloured

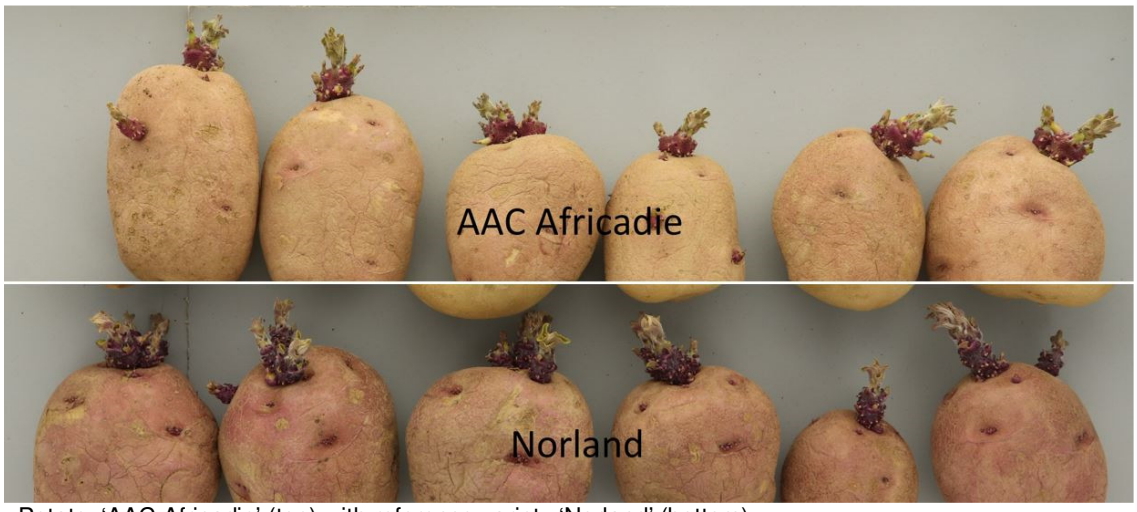
Origin and Breeding: 'AAC Africadie' (experimental designations AR2015-16, V07148-2) originated from a cross made between the variety 'Cara' and experimental line FV12486-2 conducted at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Lethbridge Research and Development Centre, in Lethbridge, Alberta, in 2007. In 2008, the true potato seed resulting from the cross was sown in a greenhouse at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Lethbridge Research and Development Centre and the resulting seedling tubers planted at the Vauxhall Research Substation of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada near Lethbridge, Alberta. A clone designated as V07148-2 was selected in 2009 from a single hill trial based on vine maturity, tuber numbers, tuber appearance, shape, size and flesh colour.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'AAC Africadie' was conducted at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick during the 2021 growing season. The field trial consisted of 2 replicates per variety, arranged in a RCB design. Each replicate was a 12 metre long row containing 40 plants spaced 0.25 metres apart with 0.9 metre inter-row spacing. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. The mean differences were significant at the 5% probability level based on a paired Student's t-test. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 6 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately five months after harvest following normal dormancy breakage.

Comparison table for 'AAC Africadie'

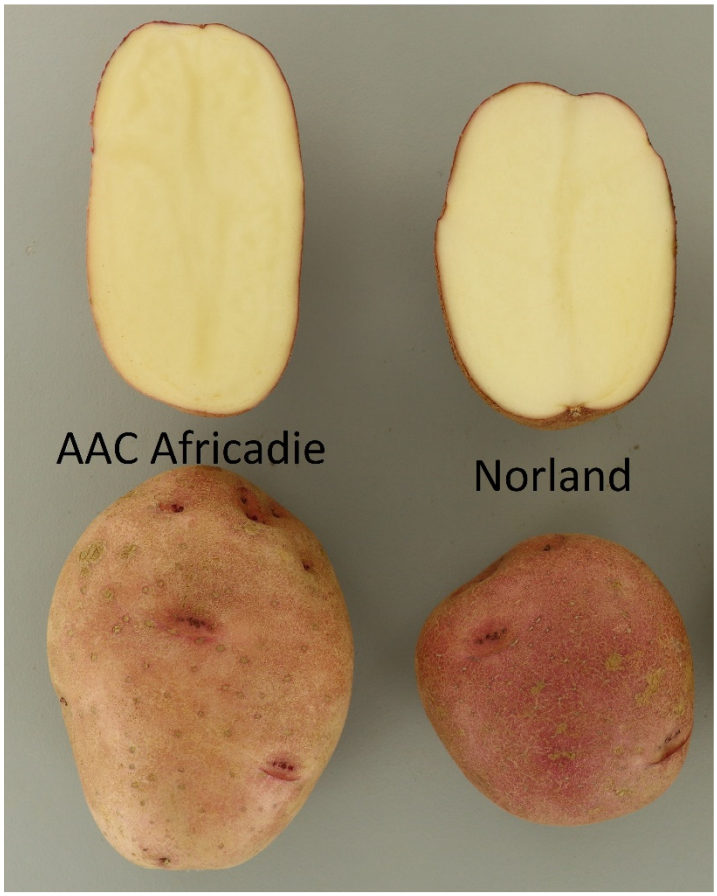
	'AAC Africadie'	**'Norland'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	21	17
std. deviation	3	2

*reference variety



Potato: 'AAC Africadie' (top) with reference variety 'Norland' (bottom)

Potato: 'AAC Africadie' (left) with reference variety 'Norland' (right)



Potato: 'AAC Africadie' (left) with reference variety 'Norland' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'AAC Blaze'**
Application number: 21-10485
Application date: 2021/04/29
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Breeder: Benoit Bizimungu, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
T. Richard Tarn, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Variety used for comparison: 'Norland'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'AAC Blaze' is conical while that of 'Norland' is broad cylindrical. The base of the lightsprout of 'AAC Blaze' has a medium density of pubescence while the base of the lightsprout of 'Norland has dense pubescence. The lightsprout of 'AAC Blaze' has a medium number of root tips while the lightsprout of 'Norland has many root tips. The stem of 'AAC Blaze' has a low extent of anthocyanin coloration along the entire stem while the stem of 'Norland' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem. The plants of 'AAC Blaze' are taller than the plants of 'Norland'. The inner side of the corolla of 'AAC Blaze' has a high extent of anthocyanin colouration while the inner side of the corolla of 'Norland' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration. The tuber of 'AAC Blaze' is round with medium to deep eyes while the tuber of 'Norland' is long oval with shallow eyes.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium in size, conical, medium number of root tips, medium length lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: high intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence

PLANT: leaf type foliage structure where foliage is closed and stems are hardly visible, spreading growth habit, low frequency of flowers, matures early in the season

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: large outline, open, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green upper side, low extent of weak intensity anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: weak degree of waviness of margin, shallow veins

PEDUNCLE: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium sized
COROLLA: small
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): high extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: round, white flesh
TUBER EYE: medium to deep eyes, red at base
TUBER SKIN: red

Origin and Breeding: 'AAC Blaze' (experimental designations AR2016-15, F11046, 16123-07) originated from a cross made between the experimental line AT12897 and variety 'Redsen' conducted at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 2003. In 2010, the true potato seed resulting from the cross was sown in a greenhouse at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre and the resulting seedling tubers planted at the Benton Research Substation of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada near Fredericton, New Brunswick in 2011. A clone designated as 16123-07 was selected in 2011 from a single hill trial based on vine maturity, tuber numbers, tuber skin colour, tuber set, appearance, shape and size.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'AAC Blaze' was conducted at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick during the 2021 growing season. The field trial consisted of 2 replicates per variety, arranged in a RCB design. Each replicate was a 12 metre long row containing 40 plants spaced 0.25

metres apart with 0.9 metre inter-row spacing. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. The mean differences were significant at the 5% probability level based on a paired Student's t-test. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 6 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately five months after harvest following normal dormancy breakage.

Comparison table for 'AAC Blaze'

	'AAC Blaze'	'Norland'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	20	17
std. deviation	2	2

*reference variety

Potato: 'AAC Blaze' (top) with reference variety 'Norland' (bottom)

Potato: 'AAC Blaze' (left) with reference variety 'Norland' (right)

Potato: 'AAC Blaze' (left) with reference variety 'Norland' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'AAC Burcadie'**
Application number: 20-10068
Application date: 2020/01/08
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Breeder: Benoit Bizimungu, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Variety used for comparison: 'Yukon Gold'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'AAC Burcadie' is conical while that of 'Yukon Gold' is spherical. The base of the lightsprout for 'AAC Burcadie' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent or low proportion of blue and sparse pubescence while that of 'Yukon Gold' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a medium proportion of blue and a medium density of pubescence. The plants of 'AAC Burcadie' have a semi-upright growth habit while those of 'Yukon Gold' have an upright growth habit. The stem of 'AAC Burcadie' has a low extent of anthocyanin coloration along the entire stem while the stem of 'Yukon Gold' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem. The plants of 'AAC Burcadie' are shorter than the plants of 'Yukon Gold'. The plants of 'AAC Burcadie' mature late in the season while those of 'Yukon Gold' mature mid-season. The tuber of 'AAC Burcadie' is long with cream coloured flesh while the tuber of 'Yukon Gold' is oval with light yellow flesh.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium sized, conical, few root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium to large in relation to base, closed to intermediate habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse to a medium density of pubescence

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium frequency of flowers, matures late in the season

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem

LEAF: medium sized outline, closed, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium to dark green upper side, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: weak degree of waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, dull on upper side

PEDUNCLE: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: large
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: large
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: long, cream coloured flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow, red at base
TUBER SKIN: yellow

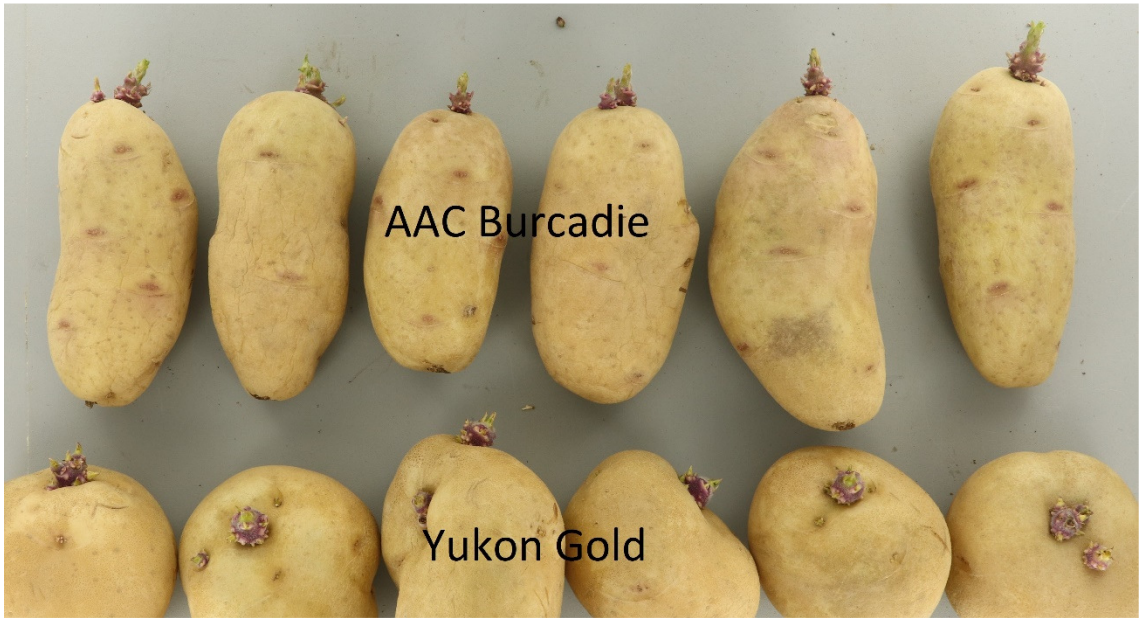
Origin and Breeding: 'AAC Burcadie' (experimental designations AR2015-03, F10012, 15675-02) originated from a cross made between experimental lines F93043 and F00102 conducted at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 2008. In 2008, the true potato seed resulting from the cross was sown in a greenhouse at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre and the resulting seedling tubers planted at the Benton Research Substation of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada near Fredericton, New Brunswick in 2009. A clone designated as 15675-02 was selected in 2009 from a single hill trial based on vine maturity, tuber numbers, tuber appearance, shape and size.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'AAC Burcadie' was conducted at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick during the 2021 growing season. The field trial consisted of 2 replicates per variety, arranged in a RCB design. Each replicate was a 12 metre long row containing 40 plants spaced 0.25 metres apart with 0.9 metre inter-row spacing. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. The mean differences were significant at the 5% probability level based on a paired Student's t-test. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 6 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately five months after harvest following normal dormancy breakage.

Comparison table for 'AAC Burcadie'

	'AAC Burcadie'	**'Yukon Gold'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	19	26
std. deviation	2	4

*reference variety



Potato: 'AAC Burcadie' (top) with reference variety 'Yukon Gold' (bottom)

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

Proposed denomination: **'AAC Crimson Tide'**
Application number: 21-10480
Application date: 2021/04/29
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Breeder: Benoit Bizimungu, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Red Island' and 'AAC Red Berry'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'AAC Crimson Tide' is broad cylindrical while that of 'AC Red Island' is ovoid. The base of the lightsprout for 'AAC Crimson Tide' has a medium density of pubescence while that of 'AC Island Red' has sparse pubescence. The lightsprout of 'AAC Crimson Tide' has medium to many root tips while the lightsprout of 'AAC Red Berry' has few to a medium number of root tips. The stem of 'AAC Crimson Tide' has a medium to high extent of anthocyanin coloration while the stem of 'AAC Red Berry' has a low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration. The plants of 'AAC Crimson Tide' have a semi-upright growth habit and a low to medium frequency of flowers while the plants of 'AC Red Island' have an upright growth habit and a high frequency of flowers. The inner side of the corolla of 'AAC Crimson Tide' has a medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent or very low proportion of blue while the inner side of the corollas of 'AC Red Island' and 'AAC Red Berry' have a medium to high extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a medium proportion of blue. The plants of 'AAC Crimson Tide' mature early in the season while those of 'AC Red Island' mature mid to late in the season and those of 'AAC Red Berry' mature mid-season. The tuber of 'AAC Crimson Tide' is round while the tuber of 'AC Red Island' is long oval.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: large, broad cylindrical, medium to many root tips, medium to long lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, low to medium frequency of flowers, matures early in the season

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

LEAF: medium sized outline, closed to intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, dark green upper side, high extent and medium to high intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium sized, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: absent or very weak degree of waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, dull to medium glossiness on upper side

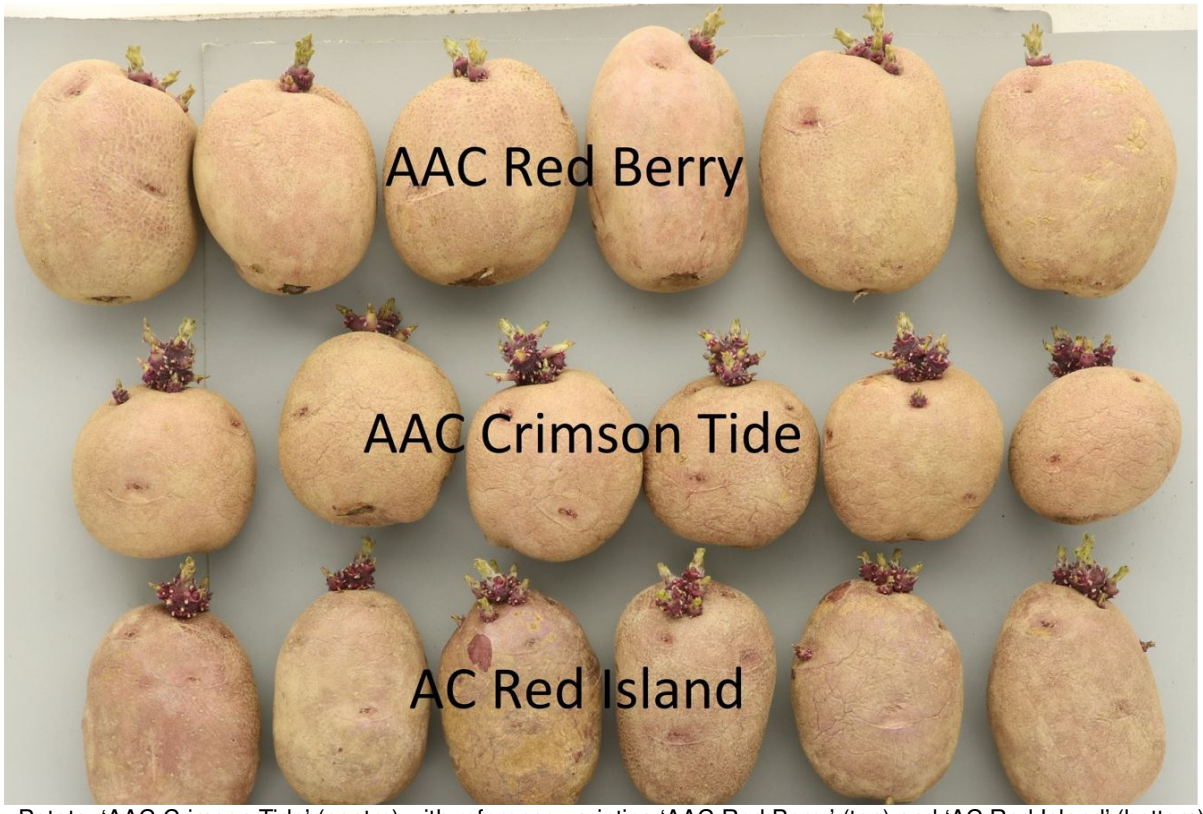
PEDUNCLE: low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium sized
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: round, cream coloured flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow, red at base
TUBER SKIN: red

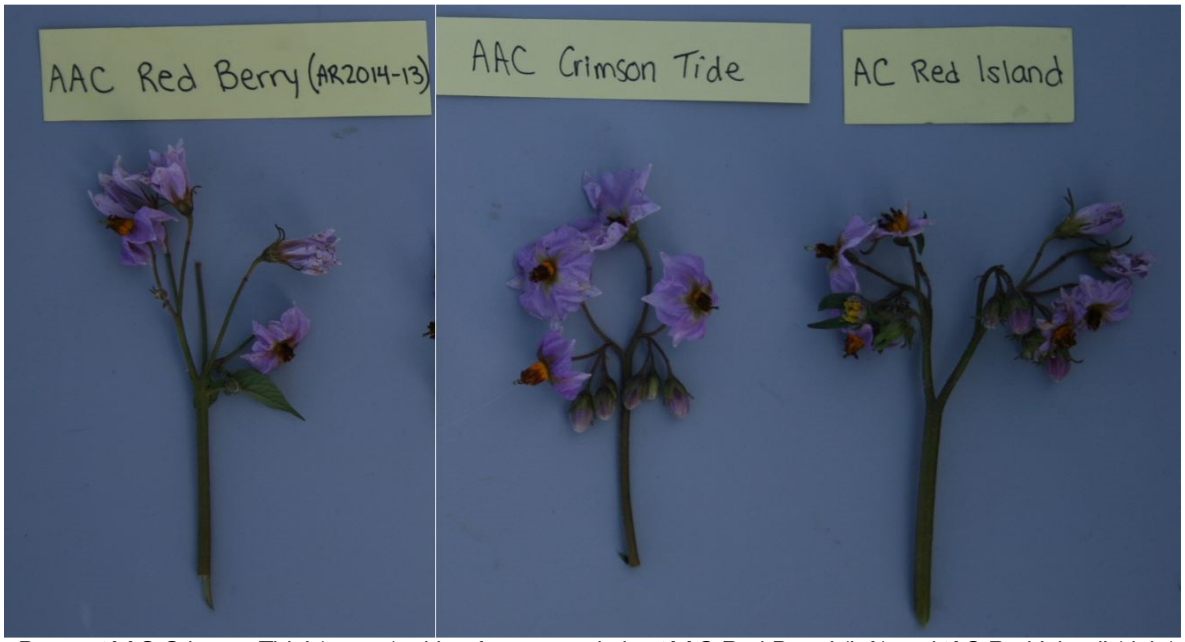
Origin and Breeding: 'AAC Crimson Tide' (experimental designations AR2018-11, F13050, 16335-04) originated from a cross made between the varieties 'Brigus' and 'Redsen' conducted at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 2011. In 2012, the true potato seed resulting from the cross was sown in a greenhouse at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre and the resulting seedling tubers planted at the Benton Research Substation of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada near Fredericton, New Brunswick. A clone designated as 16335-04 was selected in 2013 from a single hill trial based on vine maturity, tuber numbers, tuber skin and flesh colour, tuber set, appearance, shape and size.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'AAC Crimson Tide' was conducted at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick during the 2021 growing season. The field trial consisted of 2 replicates per variety, arranged in a RCB design. Each replicate was a 12 metre long row containing 40 plants spaced 0.25 metres apart with 0.9 metre inter-row spacing. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of

each variety. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 6 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately five months after harvest following normal dormancy breakage.



Potato: 'AAC Crimson Tide' (centre) with reference varieties 'AAC Red Berry' (top) and 'AC Red Island' (bottom)



Potato: 'AAC Crimson Tide' (centre) with reference varieties 'AAC Red Berry' (left) and 'AC Red Island' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'AAC Mocassin'**
Application number: 21-10483
Application date: 2021/04/29
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Breeder: Benoit Bizimungu, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
T. Richard Tarn, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Variety used for comparison: 'Shepody'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'AAC Mocassin' is conical while that of 'Shepody' is ovoid. The base of the lightsprout of 'AAC Mocassin' has sparse pubescence while the base of the lightsprout of 'Shepody' has dense pubescence. The plants of 'AAC Mocassin' have an upright growth habit while those of 'Shepody' have a semi-upright growth habit. The inner side of the corolla of 'AAC Mocassin' has an absent or very low extent and an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration while the inner side of the corolla of 'Shepody' has a low extent and low to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium in size, conical, medium number of root tips, long lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

PLANT: leaf type foliage structure where foliage is closed and stems are hardly visible, upright growth habit, medium frequency of flowers, matures mid-season

STEM: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: large outline, openness is intermediate between closed and open, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green upper side, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium sized, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: weak degree of waviness of margin, medium to deep veins, dull to medium glossiness on upper side

PEDUNCLE: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium sized
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: long, white flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow, white at base
TUBER SKIN: light beige

Origin and Breeding: 'AAC Mocassin' (experimental designations AR2016-01, F10008, 15691-08) originated from a cross made between the experimental lines GT12867-02 and ND699-13 conducted at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 2008. The true potato seed resulting from the cross was sown in a greenhouse at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre and the resulting seedling tubers planted at the Benton Research Substation of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada near Fredericton, New Brunswick in 2009. A clone designated as 15691-08 was selected in 2009 from a single hill trial based on vine maturity, tuber numbers, tuber skin colour, tuber set, appearance, shape and size.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'AAC Mocassin' was conducted at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick during the 2021 growing season. The field trial consisted of 2 replicates per variety, arranged in a RCB design. Each replicate was a 12 metre long row containing 40 plants

spaced 0.25 metres apart with 0.9 metre inter-row spacing. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 6 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately five months after harvest following natural dormancy breakage.

Potato: 'AAC Mocassin' (top) with reference variety 'Shepody' (bottom)

Potato: 'AAC Mocassin' (left) with reference variety 'Shepody' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'AAC Red Berry'**
Application number: 20-10330
Application date: 2020/08/11
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Breeder: Benoit Bizimungu, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agnes Murphy, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Red Island' and 'AAC Crimson Tide'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'AAC Red Berry' is broad cylindrical while that of 'AC Red Island' is ovoid. The base of the lightsprout for 'AAC Red Berry' has a medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration while that of 'AC Red Island' has an absent or very low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration. The base of the lightsprout of 'AAC Red Berry' has a medium density of pubescence while that of 'AC Red Island' has sparse pubescence. The lightsprout of 'AAC Red Berry' has few to a medium number of root tips while that of 'AAC Crimson Tide' has medium to many root tips. The stem of 'AAC Red Berry' has a low to medium extent of anthocyanin coloration while the stem of 'AAC Crimson Tide' has a medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration. The plants of 'AAC Red Berry' have a have a semi-upright growth habit and a medium frequency of flowers while the plants of 'AC Red Island' have an upright growth habit and a high frequency of flowers. The inner side of the corolla of 'AAC Red Berry' has a medium to high extent and a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a medium proportion of blue while the inner side of the corolla of 'AAC Crimson Tide' has a medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent or very low proportion of blue. The plants of 'AAC Red Berry' mature mid-season while those of 'AAC Crimson Tide' mature early in the season. The tuber of 'AAC Red Berry' is round while the tuber of 'AC Red Island' is long oval.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium sized, broad cylindrical, few to a medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: large in relation to base, intermediate habit, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium frequency of flowers, matures mid-season

STEM: low to a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: medium sized outline, openness is intermediate between closed and open, medium presence of secondary leaflets, dark green upper side, medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium sized, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: absent or very weak degree of waviness of margin, veins of medium depth, medium to glossy on upper side

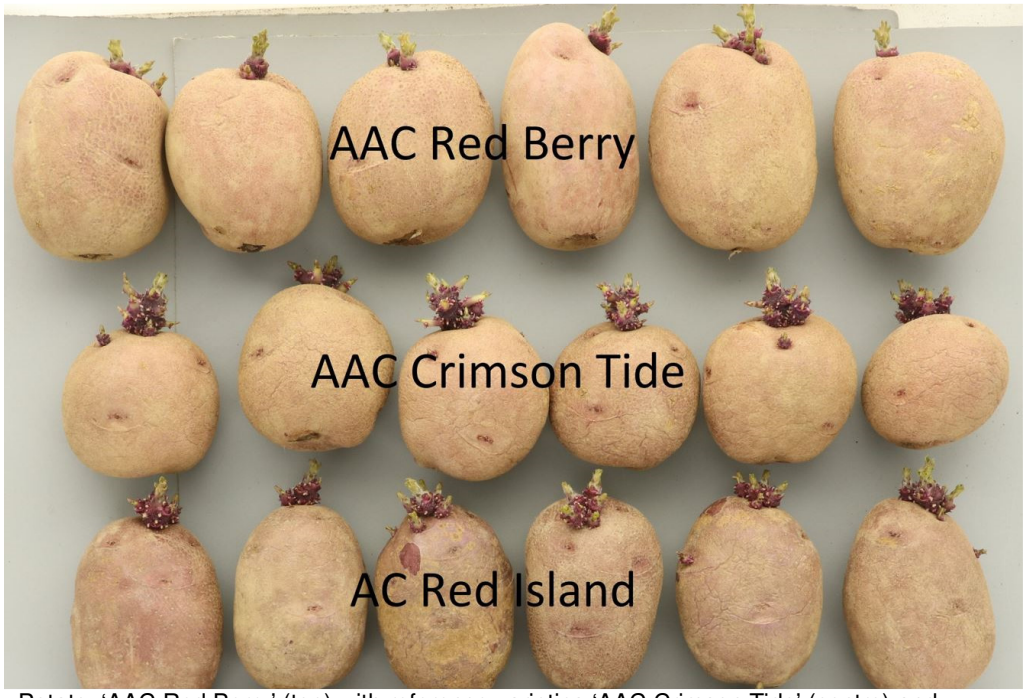
PEDUNCLE: low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium to large
FLOWER BUD: low to a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium sized
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): medium to high extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: round, cream coloured flesh
TUBER EYE: medium depth, red at base
TUBER SKIN: red

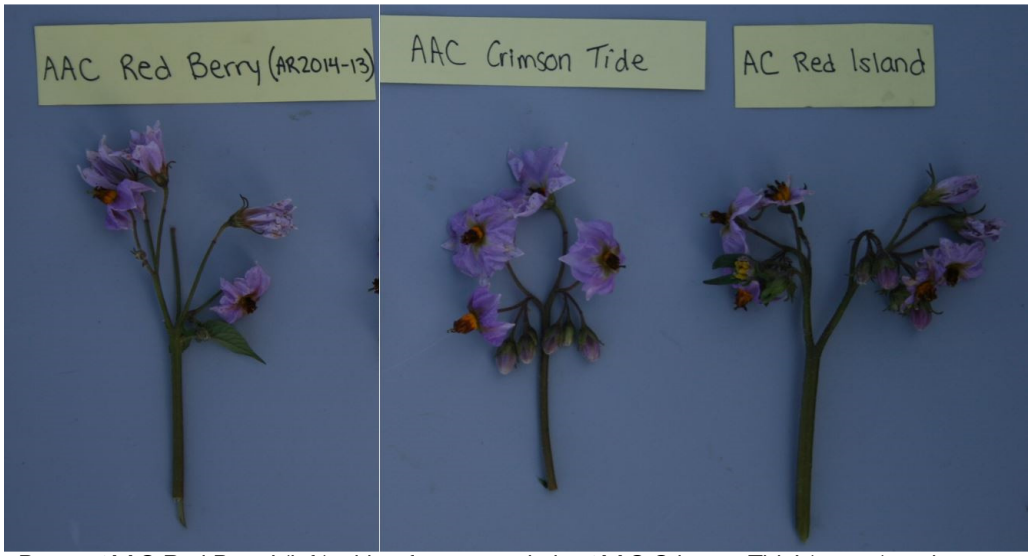
Origin and Breeding: 'AAC Red Berry' (experimental designations AR2014-13, F09078, 15631-72) originated from a cross made between the variety 'AC Red Island' and experimental line F02010 conducted at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 2007. In 2009, the true potato seed resulting from the cross was sown in a greenhouse at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development

Centre and the resulting seedling tubers planted at the Benton Research Substation of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada near Fredericton, New Brunswick. A clone designated as 15631-72 was selected in 2010 from a single hill trial based on vine maturity, tuber numbers, tuber set, appearance, shape and size.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'AAC Red Berry' was conducted at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick during the 2021 growing season. The field trial consisted of 2 replicates per variety, arranged in a RCB design. Each replicate was a 12 metre long row containing 40 plants spaced 0.25 metres apart with 0.9 metre inter-row spacing. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 6 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately five months after harvest following natural dormancy breakage.



Potato: 'AAC Red Berry' (top) with reference varieties 'AAC Crimson Tide' (centre) and 'AC Red Island' (bottom)



Potato: 'AAC Red Berry' (left) with reference varieties 'AAC Crimson Tide' (centre) and 'AC Red Island' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'AAC Red Fox'**
Application number: 21-10482
Application date: 2021/04/29
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Breeder: Benoit Bizimungu, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
T. Richard Tarn, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Red Island' and 'AAC Crimson Tide'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'AAC Red Fox' is broad cylindrical while that of 'AC Red Island' is ovoid. The base of the lightsprout for 'AAC Red Fox' has a high proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration while the base of the lightsprout of 'AC Red Island' has an absent or very low proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration and that of 'AAC Crimson Tide' has a medium proportion of blue in the anthocyanin colouration. The base of the lightsprout of 'AAC Red Fox' has sparse pubescence while the base of the lightsprout of 'AAC Crimson Tide' has a medium density of pubescence. The plants of 'AAC Red Fox' have a semi-upright growth habit and a low frequency of flowers while the plants of 'AC Red Island' have an upright growth habit and a high frequency of flowers. The inner side of the corolla of 'AAC Red Fox' has a high extent and high intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent or very low proportion of blue while the inner side of the corolla of 'AC Red Island' has a medium extent and medium to high intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a medium proportion of blue and that of 'AAC Crimson Tide' has a medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with an absent or very low proportion of blue. The plants of 'AAC Red Fox' mature mid-season while those of 'AC Red Island' mature mid to late in the season and those of 'AAC Crimson Tide' mature early in the season. The tuber of 'AAC Red Fox' is oval while the tuber of 'AC Red Island' is long oval and that of 'AAC Crimson Tide' is round.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: large, broad cylindrical, medium to many root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, low frequency of flowers, matures mid-season

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

LEAF: medium sized outline, closed, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green upper side, medium to high extent and medium to high intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: absent or very weak degree of waviness of margin, low to medium depth of veins, medium to glossy on upper side

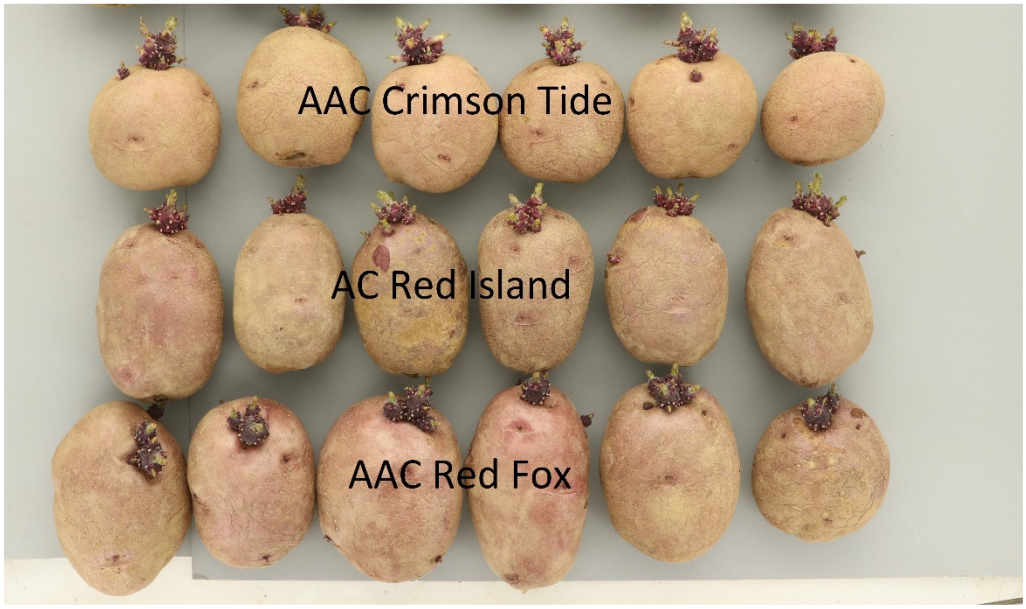
PEDUNCLE: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: small
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): high extent and high intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: oval, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow, red at base
TUBER SKIN: red

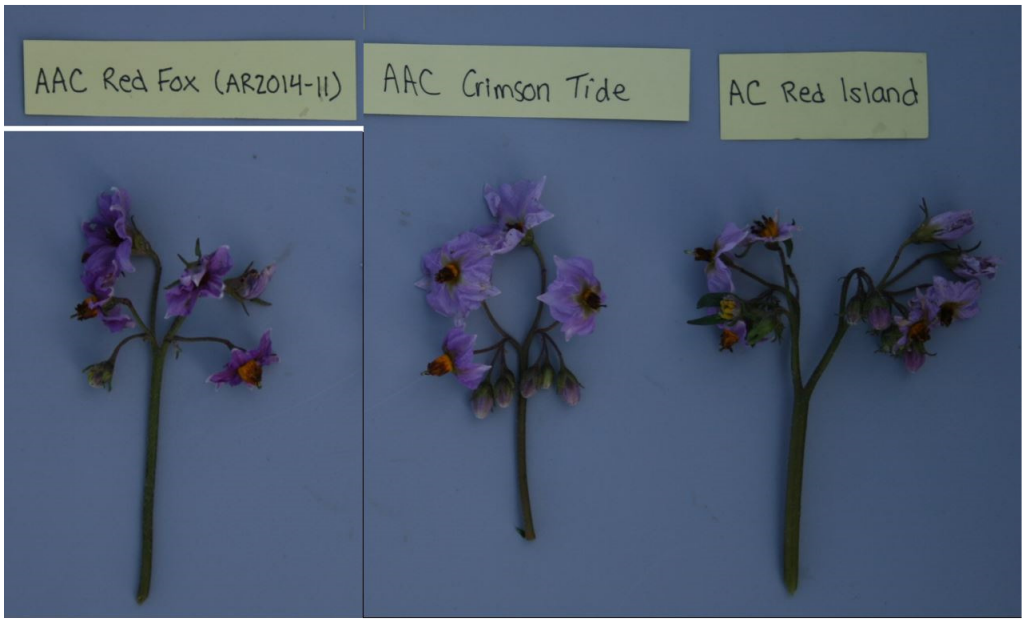
Origin and Breeding: 'AAC Red Fox' (experimental designations AR2014-11, F09038, 15742-19) originated from a cross made between the varieties 'Brigus' and 'Redsen' conducted at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 2003. In 2008, the true potato seed resulting from the cross was sown in a greenhouse at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre and the

resulting seedling tubers planted at the Benton Research Substation of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada near Fredericton, New Brunswick. A clone designated as 15742-19 was selected in 2009 from a single hill trial based on vine maturity, tuber numbers, tuber skin and flesh colour, tuber set, appearance, shape and size.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'AAC Red Fox' was conducted at Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Fredericton Research and Development Centre, in Fredericton, New Brunswick during the 2021 growing season. The field trial consisted of 2 replicates per variety, arranged in a RCB design. Each replicate was a 12 metre long row containing 40 plants spaced 0.25 metres apart with 0.9 metre inter-row spacing. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 6 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately five months after harvest following natural dormancy breakage.



Potato: 'AAC Red Fox' (bottom) with reference varieties 'AAC Crimson Tide' (top) and 'AC Red Island' (centre)



Potato: 'AAC Red Fox' (left) with reference varieties 'AAC Crimson Tide' (centre) and 'AC Red Island' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Allison'**
Application number: 20-10131
Application date: 2020/03/30
Applicant: IPR B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: HZPC-Americas Corp., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Breeder: IPR B.V., Joure, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Sifra'

Summary: *The tip of the lightsprout of 'Allison' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and medium to dense pubescence while that of 'Sifra' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and sparse pubescence. The lightsprout of 'Allison' has medium to many root tips while that of 'Sifra' has few to a medium number of root tips. The plants of 'Allison' have a spreading growth habit while the plants of 'Sifra' have a semi-upright growth habit. The stem of 'Allison' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem while the stem of 'Sifra' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem. The inner side of the corolla of 'Allison' has a medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Sifra' has an absent or very low extent and an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The plants of 'Allison' mature very late in the season while the plants of 'Sifra' mature late in the season. The tuber of 'Allison' is oval to long oval in shape while the tuber of 'Sifra' is short oval.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium sized, ovoid, medium to many root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

PLANT: stem type foliage structure where foliage is open and stems are clearly visible, spreading growth habit, low to medium frequency of flowers, matures very late in the season

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along entire stem

LEAF: large outline, closed to intermediate openness, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, light to medium green upper side, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: very large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: absent or very weak degree of waviness of margin, shallow veins, dull to medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence absent on blade at apical rosette

PEDUNCLE: absent or very low to low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium sized
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium sized
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): medium extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: oval to long oval, white flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow to medium depth, yellow at base
TUBER SKIN: yellow, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: 'Allison' originated from a cross conducted between 'HEO 98-1620' as the female parent and 'Agata' as the male parent at HZPC Research B.V. in Metslawier, Netherlands in 2006. 'Allison' was selected from the F1 progeny in 2007 based on disease resistance, yield, tuber skin texture, tuber size profile and percentage of marketable tubers.

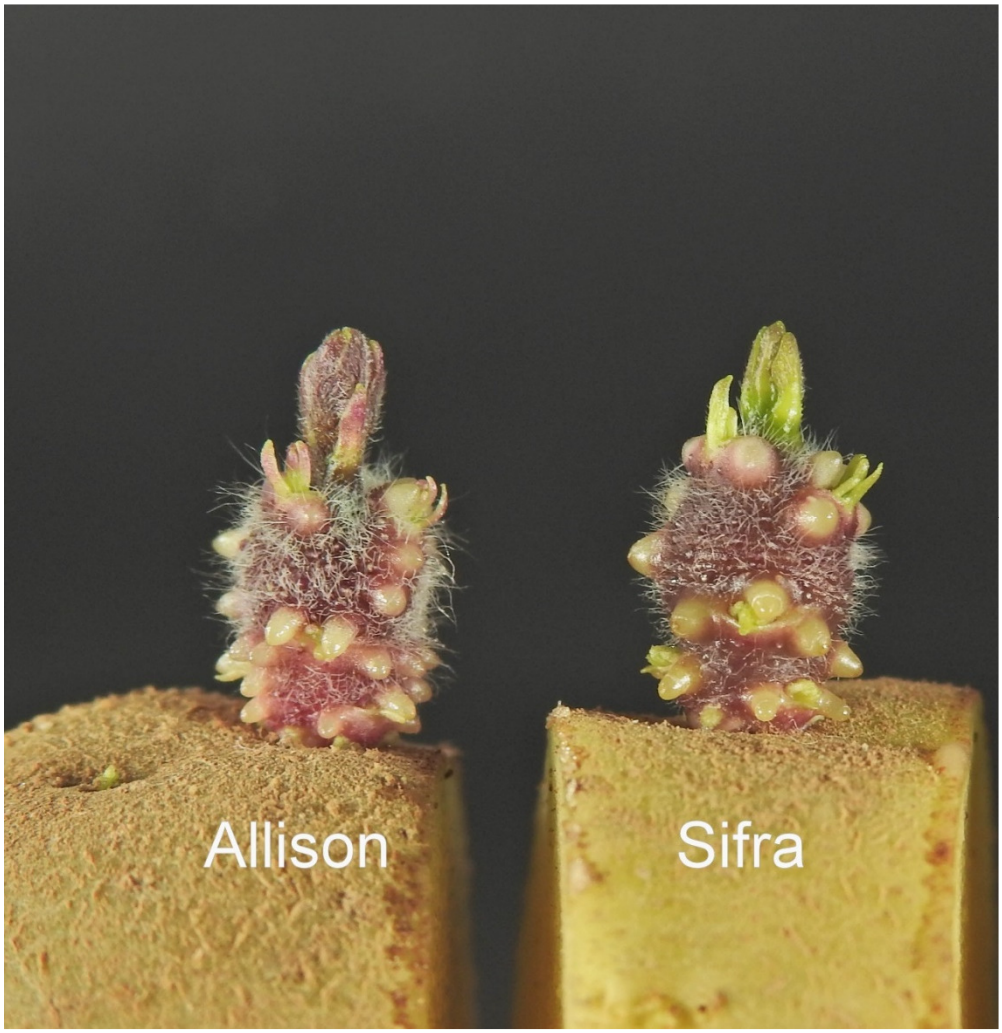
Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Allison' was conducted by Global Agri Services Inc. during the 2021 growing season in Central Blissville, New Brunswick. The field trial consisted of a single, 20 metre long row per variety. Each row contained 65 plants spaced 0.3 metres apart with inter-row spacing of 1.1 metres. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. The mean difference was significant at the 5% probability level based on a paired Student's

t-test. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 10 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately 2.5 to 3 months after sprouting was promoted by exposing the tubers to an external agent.

Comparison table for 'Allison'

	'Allison'	'Sifra'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	62.0	46.0
std. deviation	2.7	5.5

*reference variety



Potato: 'Allison' (left) with reference variety 'Sifra' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Ashley'**
Application number: 20-10086
Application date: 2020/01/31
Applicant: IPR B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: HZPC-Americas Corp., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Breeder: IPR B.V., Joure, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Sifra'

Summary: *The stem of 'Ashley' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration at the base while the stem of 'Sifra' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem. The inner side of the corolla of 'Ashley' has a medium to high extent and a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Sifra' has an absent or very low extent and an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The plants of 'Ashley' mature mid-season while the plants of 'Sifra' mature late in the season.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium sized, ovoid, medium to many root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium density of pubescence

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, low frequency of flowers, matures mid-season

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration at the base

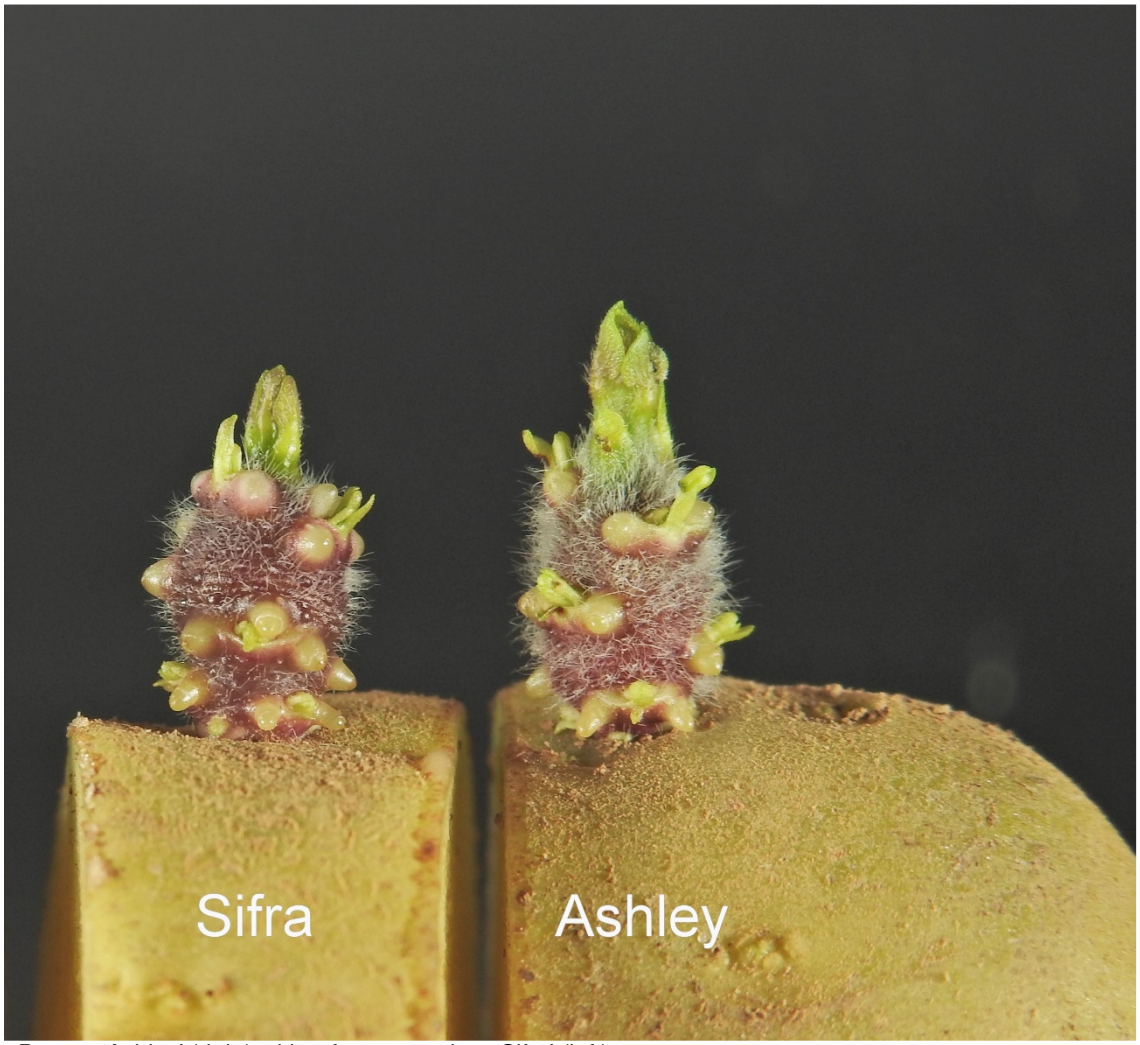
LEAF: medium outline, openness is intermediate between closed and open, medium to strong presence of secondary leaflets, medium green upper side, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: weak degree of waviness of margin, shallow veins, medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence absent on blade at apical rosette

PEDUNCLE: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: small
FLOWER BUD: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium sized
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): medium to high extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: round to short oval, white flesh
TUBER EYE: medium depth, yellow at base
TUBER SKIN: yellow, medium anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: 'Ashley' (experimental designation KW08-10) originated from a cross conducted between 'Sifra', as the female parent, and 'Snowbird', as the male parent, at HZPC Research B.V. in Metslawier, Netherlands in 2006. 'Ashley' was selected from the F1 progeny in 2007 based on disease resistance, yield, tuber shape consistency and low instance of internal and external tuber defects.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Ashley' was conducted by Global Agri Services Inc. during the 2021 growing season in Central Blissville, New Brunswick. The field trial consisted of a single, 20 metre long row per variety. Each row contained 65 plants spaced 0.3 metres apart with inter-row spacing of 1.1 metres. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 10 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately 2.5 to 3 months after sprouting was promoted by exposing the tubers to an external agent.



Potato: 'Ashley' (right) with reference variety 'Sifra' (left)

Proposed denomination:	**'Autumn Rose'**
Application number:	19-10027
Application date:	2019/10/25
Applicant:	Simon Brunia, Vollenhove, Netherlands Sjouke Brunia, Vollenhove, Netherlands Klazina Brunia-Winter, Vollenhove, Netherlands Maria van der Stelt-Brunia, Genemuiden, Netherlands
Agent in Canada:	Solanum International Inc., Stony Plain, Alberta
Breeder:	Aardappelkweekbedrijf S. Brunia, Vollenhove, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Elmo'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Autumn Rose' is small to medium in size and ovoid in shape while that of 'Elmo' is large and broad cylindrical. The base of the lightsprout of 'Autumn Rose' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and sparse pubescence while that of 'Elmo' has a medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence. The tip of the lightsprout of 'Autumn Rose' is medium in size relative to the base while that of 'Elmo' is small relative to the base. The tip of the lightsprout of 'Autumn Rose' has an intermediate habit, an absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and a medium density of pubescence while that of 'Elmo' has a closed habit, a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence. The stem of 'Autumn Rose' has a high extent of anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Elmo' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration. The plants of 'Autumn Rose' are taller than those of 'Elmo'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium sized, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, intermediate habit, absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is half open and stems partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, low frequency of flowers, matures early to mid-season

STEM: high extent of anthocyanin colouration along entire stem

LEAF: medium to large outline, openness is intermediate between closed and open, medium presence of secondary leaflets, dark green upper side, very high extent and strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: medium degree of waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence absent on blade at apical rosette

PEDUNCLE: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: small
FLOWER BUD: low to medium extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium sized
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): high extent and high intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: short oval to oval, white to cream coloured flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow to medium depth, red at base
TUBER SKIN: red

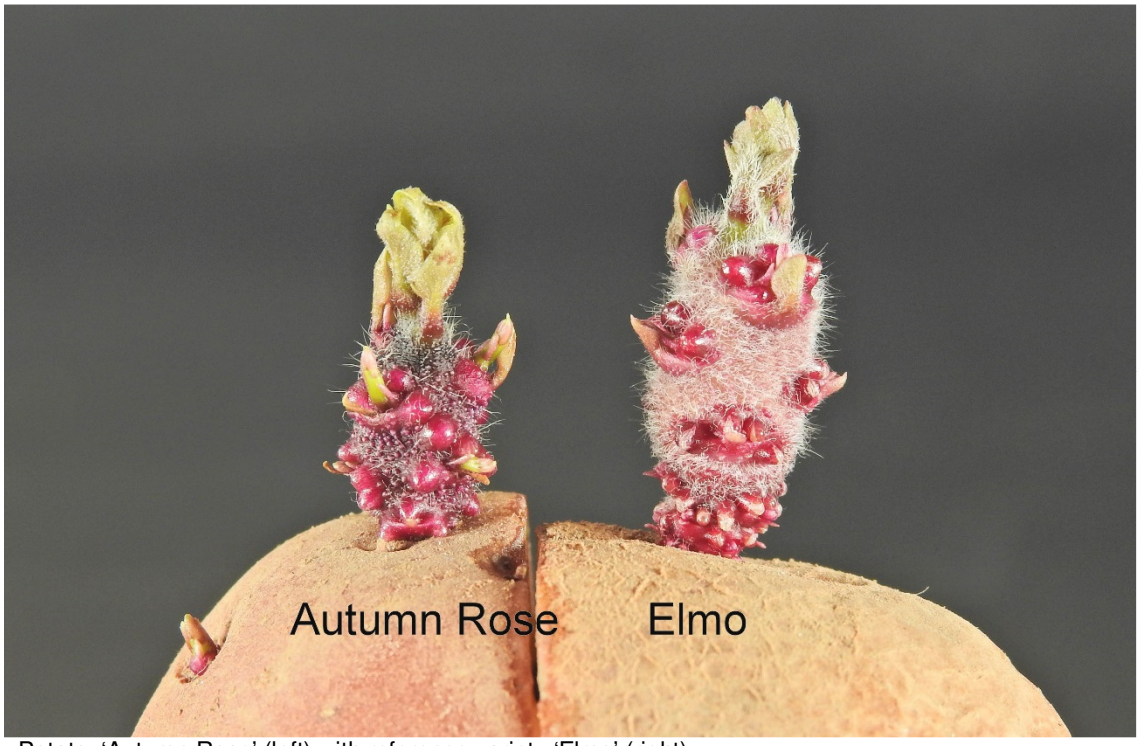
Origin and Breeding: 'Autumn Rose' (experimental designation KW10-384) originated from a cross conducted between BRS 94-164, as the female parent, and 'Cecile', as the male parent, in the Aardappelkweekbedrijf S. Brunia breeding program in Kraggenburg, Netherlands in 2010. Seed from the cross was grown in a greenhouse in 2011 with the resulting tubers planted in the field in Kraggenburg, Netherlands in 2012. KW10-384 was selected in 2013 based on time of maturity, yield, disease resistance, storability and cooking quality.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Autumn Rose' was conducted by Global Agri Services Inc. during the 2021 growing season in Central Blissville, New Brunswick. The field trial consisted of a single, 20 metre long row per variety. Each row contained 65 plants spaced 0.3 metres apart with inter-row spacing of 1.1 metres. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. The mean difference was significant at the 5% probability level based on a paired Student's t-test. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 10 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately 2.5 to 3 months after sprouting was promoted by exposing the tubers to an external agent.

Comparison table for 'Autumn Rose'

	'Autumn Rose'	'Elmo'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	40.0	35.0
std. deviation	3.3	2.4

*reference variety



Potato: 'Autumn Rose' (left) with reference variety 'Elmo' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Baltic Rose'**
Application number: 20-10240
Application date: 2020/05/14
Applicant: Norika Nordring Kartoffelzucht und Vermehrungs GmbH, Gross Lüsewitz, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Norika Nordring Kartoffelzucht und Vermehrungs GmbH, Gross Lüsewitz, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Merlot'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Baltic Rose' is small, spherical in shape and has few root tips while that of 'Merlot' is medium in size, ovoid and has a medium number of root tips. The base of the lightsprout of 'Baltic Rose' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Merlot' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The tip of the lightsprout of 'Baltic Rose' is medium in size in relation to the base with a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Merlot' is small in relation to the base with a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The plants of 'Baltic Rose' have a medium frequency of flowers while the plants of 'Merlot' have a low frequency of flowers. The inner side of the corolla of 'Baltic Rose' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Merlot' has a high extent of anthocyanin coloration. The tuber of 'Baltic Rose' has medium yellow flesh while the tuber of 'Merlot' has light yellow flesh.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small, spherical, few root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

PLANT: stem type foliage structure where foliage is open and stems clearly visible, upright to semi-upright growth habit, medium frequency of flowers, matures mid to late season

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along entire stem

LEAF: medium sized outline, closed to intermediate openness, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green upper side, high extent and medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: absent or very weak degree of waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence absent on blade at apical rosette

PEDUNCLE: low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium sized
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium sized
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): medium extent and medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: short oval to oval, medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow, red at base
TUBER SKIN: red

Origin and Breeding: 'Baltic Rose' (experimental designation 32 213-06) originated from a cross conducted between 'Inara', as the female parent, and 'Laura', as the male parent, in the Norika Nordring Kartoffelzucht und Vermehrungs GmbH Gross Lüsewitz breeding program in Gross Lüsewitz, Germany in 2005. Seed from the cross was grown in a greenhouse in 2006 with resulting tubers planted in the field in Gross Lüsewitz, Germany in 2007. One selection was designated as 32 213-06 in 2012 based on time of maturity, disease resistance, tuber shape and flesh colour, storability and cooking quality.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Baltic Rose' was conducted by Global Agri Services Inc. during the 2021 growing season in Central Blissville, New Brunswick. The field trial consisted of a single, 20 metre long row per variety. Each row contained 65 plants spaced 0.3 metres apart with inter-row spacing of 1.1 metres. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 10 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately 2.5 to 3 months after sprouting was promoted by exposing the tubers to an external agent.

Potato: 'Baltic Rose' (left) with reference variety 'Merlot' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'River Russet'**
Application number: 19-10028
Application date: 2019/10/25
Applicant: Simon Brunia, Vollenhove, Netherlands
Sjouke Brunia, Vollenhove, Netherlands
Klazina Brunia-Winter, Vollenhove, Netherlands
Maria van der Stelt-Brunia, Genemuiden, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Solanum International Inc., Stony Plain, Alberta
Breeder: Aardappelkweekbedrijf S. Brunia, Vollenhove, Netherlands

Varieties used for comparison: 'Innovator' and 'Monica Russet'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'River Russet' is ovoid while those of 'Innovator' and 'Monica Russet' are broad cylindrical. The base of the lightsprout of 'River Russet' has a medium density of pubescence while those of the reference varieties have dense pubescence. The stem of 'River Russet' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration at the base while the stems of the reference varieties have an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem. The second pair of lateral leafets of 'River Russet' are large while those of 'Monica Russet' are medium in size. The plants of 'River Russet' are shorter than those of 'Innovator'. The plants of 'River Russet' have a low frequency of flowers while those of the reference varieties have a high frequency of flowers. The tuber of 'River Russet' is long oval while those of the reference varieties are long. The tuber of 'River Russet' has white flesh while the tuber of 'Innovator' has light yellow flesh.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium sized, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small in relation to base, closed habit, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, low frequency of flowers, matures mid to late season

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration at the base

LEAF: large outline, open, medium presence of secondary leaflets, light to medium green upper side, absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: weak to medium degree of waviness of margin, shallow veins, dull to medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence absent on blade at apical rosette

PEDUNCLE: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: small
FLOWER BUD: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: small to medium sized
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: long oval, white flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow, yellow at base
TUBER SKIN: reddish brown

Origin and Breeding: 'River Russet' (experimental designation KW08-10) originated from a cross conducted between BRS03-339, as the female parent, and 'Innovator', as the male parent, in the Aardappelkweekbedrijf S. Brunia breeding program in Kraggenburg, Netherlands in 2008. Seed from the cross was grown in a greenhouse in 2009 with resulting tubers planted in the field in Kraggenburg, Netherlands in 2010. KW08-10 was selected in 2012 based on disease resistance, processing and tablestock qualities, taste and cooking quality.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'River Russet' was conducted by Global Agri Services Inc. during the 2021 growing season in Central Blissville, New Brunswick. The field trial consisted of a single, 20 metre long row per variety. Each row contained 65 plants spaced 0.3 metres apart with inter-row spacing of 1.1 metres. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. The mean difference was significant at the 5% probability level based on a paired Student's t-test. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 10 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately 2.5 to 3 months after sprouting was promoted by exposing the tubers to an external agent.

Comparison table for 'River Russet'

	'River Russet'	'Innovator'*	'Monica Russet'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	45.0	54.5	48.0
std. deviation	4.7	2.8	5.9

*reference varieties

Potato: 'River Russet' (right) with reference varieties 'Monica Russet' (left) and 'Innovator' (centre)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunred'**
Application number: 20-10187
Application date: 2020/05/04
Applicant: IPR B.V., Joure, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: HZPC-Americas Corp., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Breeder: IPR B.V., Joure, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Canberra'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Sunred' is medium to large with a medium number of root tips while that of 'Canberra' is small to medium in size with few root tips. The plants of 'Sunred' are taller than those of 'Canberra'. The plants of 'Sunred' have a medium to high frequency of flowers while the plants of 'Canberra' have a low frequency of flowers. The inner side of the corolla of 'Sunred' has a high intensity of anthocyanin colouration while that of 'Canberra' has a medium intensity of*

anthocyanin colouration. The tuber of 'Sunred' is short oval to oval with red at the base of the eye and light yellow flesh while the tuber of 'Canberra' is oval to long oval with yellow at the base of the eye and medium yellow flesh.

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium to large, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse to medium density of pubescence

PLANT: stem to intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is open to half open and stems are clearly to partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, medium to high frequency of flowers, matures late season

STEM: medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along entire stem

LEAF: medium to large outline, openness is intermediate between closed and open, weak presence of secondary leaflets, dark green upper side, very high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: medium degree of waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium to glossy upper side, pubescence present on blade at apical rosette

PEDUNCLE: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium sized
FLOWER BUD: medium to high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium sized
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): high extent and high intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: short oval to oval, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow, red at base
TUBER SKIN: red

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunred' originated from a cross conducted between 'Rodeo', as the female parent, and 'Dakota Rose', as the male parent, at HZPC Research B.V. in Metslawier, Netherlands in 2003. 'Sunred' was selected from the F1 progeny in 2004 based on disease resistance, early tuberization and bulking, yield, and tuber shape stability.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Sunred' was conducted by Global Agri Services Inc. during the 2021 growing season in Central Blissville, New Brunswick. The field trial consisted of a single, 20 metre long row per variety. Each row contained 65 plants spaced 0.3 metres apart with inter-row spacing of 1.1 metres. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. The mean difference was significant at the 5% probability level based on a paired Student's t-test. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 10 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately 2.5 to 3 months after sprouting was promoted by exposing the tubers to an external agent.

Comparison table for 'Sunred'

	'Sunred'	'Canberra'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	44.5	38.2
std. deviation	8.0	4.6

*reference variety

Potato: 'Sunred' (left) with reference variety 'Canberra' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Torino'**
Application number: 17-9236
Application date: 2017/05/31
Applicant: IPM Potato Group Limited, Dublin, Ireland
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: Denis Griffin, Teagasc, Carlow, Ireland

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

Variety used for comparison: 'Cristina'

Summary: *The shape of the lightsprout of 'Torino' is ovoid while that of 'Cristina' is spherical. The base of the lightsprout of 'Torino' has a medium density of pubescence while that of 'Cristina' has absent or very sparse pubescence. The tip of the lightsprout of 'Torino' is small in relation to the base while that of 'Cristina' is medium in size in relation to the base. The plants of 'Torino' have a high frequency of flowers while the plants of 'Cristina' have a low frequency of flowers. The base of the eye on the tuber of 'Torino' is red while the base of the eye on the tuber of 'Cristina' is yellow. The tuber of 'Torino' has light to medium yellow flesh while the tuber of 'Cristina' has cream coloured flesh.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small to medium sized, ovoid, few root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small in relation to base, closed habit, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse to sparse pubescence

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is half open and stems are partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, high frequency of flowers, matures late in the season

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

LEAF: medium to large outline, open, weak to medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium to dark green upper side, very high extent and strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: weak to medium degree of waviness of margin, shallow veins, dull upper side, pubescence present on blade at apical rosette

PEDUNCLE: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium sized
FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium to large
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): high extent and high intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: short oval to oval, light to medium yellow flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow to medium depth, red at base
TUBER SKIN: red

Origin and Breeding: 'Torino' (experimental designation T3537/2) originated from a cross conducted between 'Cornado', as the female parent, and 'Rooster', as the male parent, in the Teagasc breeding program in Carlow, Ireland in 1999. Seed from the cross was grown in a greenhouse in 2000 with resulting tubers planted in the field at the Teagasc Breeding Station in Carlow, Ireland in 2001. T3537/2 was selected in 2001 based on maturity, disease resistance, yield, tuber skin texture and tuber skin and flesh colour.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Torino' was conducted by Global Agri Services Inc. during the 2021 growing season in Central Blissville, New Brunswick. The field trial consisted of a single, 20 metre long row per variety. Each row contained 65 plants spaced 0.3 metres apart with an inter-row spacing of 1.1 metres. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 10 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately 2.5 to 3 months after sprouting was promoted by exposing the tubers to an external agent.

Potato: 'Torino' (left) with reference variety 'Cristina' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'Toronto'**
Application number: 18-9531
Application date: 2018/06/20
Applicant: TPC Research BV, Emmeloord, Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: J.P. van Loon, Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Bintje'

Summary: *The tip of the lightsprout of 'Toronto' has an absent or very sparse to sparse density of pubescence while that of 'Bintje' has medium to dense pubescence. The stem of 'Toronto' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem while the stem of 'Bintje' has a medium extent of anthocyanin colouration along the entire stem. The second pair of lateral leaflets of 'Toronto' are medium sized while those of 'Bintje' are large. The plants of 'Toronto' mature mid to late in the season while those of 'Bintje' mature late to very late in the season. The tuber of 'Toronto' is long oval in shape with light beige skin and eyes of shallow to medium depth while the tuber of 'Bintje' is long with yellow skin and deep to very deep eyes.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: medium sized, ovoid, medium number of root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse to sparse pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: small in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse to sparse pubescence

PLANT: stem type foliage structure where foliage is open and stems are clearly visible, upright to semi-upright growth habit, medium to high frequency of flowers, matures mid to late season

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration halfway up the stem

LEAF: medium sized outline, open, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green upper side, medium extent and weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium sized, leaflet is narrower than long

LEAFLET: weak degree of waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, dull on upper side, pubescence absent on blade at apical rosette

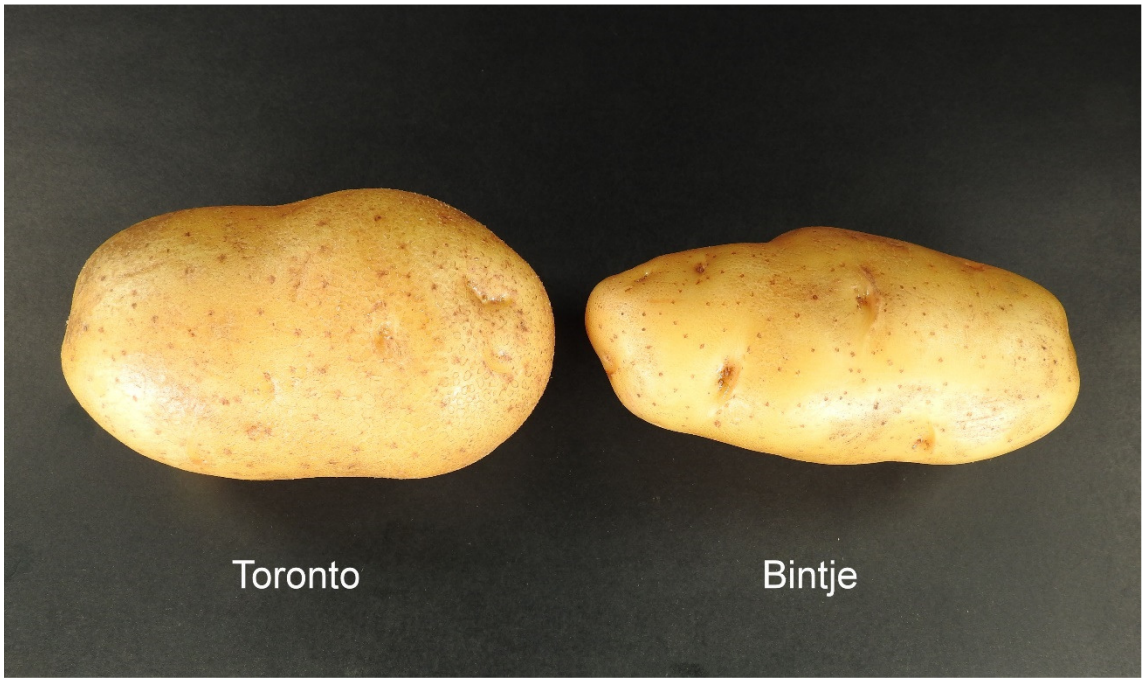
PEDUNCLE: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium sized
FLOWER BUD: weak extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium sized
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: long oval, light yellow flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow to medium depth, yellow at base
TUBER SKIN: light beige, absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration in reaction to light

Origin and Breeding: 'Toronto' (experimental designation D 03-11-01) originated from a cross conducted between 'A092-021', as the female parent, and 'BRU 93-136', as the male parent, in the J.P. van Loon breeding program in Dronten, Netherlands in 2002. Seed from the cross was grown in a greenhouse in 2003 with resulting tubers planted in the field in Dronten, Netherlands in 2004. D 03-11-01 was selected in 2004 based on time of maturity, disease resistance, processing and tablestock qualities, tuber shape and flesh colour.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Toronto' was conducted by Global Agri Services Inc. during the 2021 growing season in Central Blissville, New Brunswick. The field trial consisted of a single, 20 metre long row per variety. Each row contained 65 plants spaced 0.3 metres apart with inter-row spacing of 1.1 metres. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 10 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately 2.5 to 3 months after sprouting was promoted by exposing the tubers to an external agent.

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



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

Proposed denomination: **'Vanguard Russet'**
Application number: 19-9947
Application date: 2019/06/14
Applicant: Texas AgriLife Research, College Station, Texas, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Breeder: J. Creighton Miller, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Russet Norkotah'

Summary: *The lightsprout of 'Vanguard Russet' is small and spherical while that of 'Russet Norkotah' is medium in size and ovoid. The base of the lightsprout of 'Vanguard Russet' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a high proportion of blue and medium to dense pubescence while that of 'Russet Norkotah' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration with a medium proportion of blue and sparse pubescence. The tip of the lightsprout of 'Vanguard Russet' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence while that of 'Russet Norkotah' has an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and a medium density of pubescence. The stem of 'Vanguard Russet' has a low extent of anthocyanin colouration while the stem of 'Russet Norkotah' has an absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration. The plants of 'Vanguard Russet' are shorter than those of 'Russet Norkotah'.*

Description:
LIGHTSPROUT: small, spherical, medium to many root tips, short lateral shoots
LIGHTSPROUT BASE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, high proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration, medium to dense pubescence
LIGHTSPROUT TIP: medium size in relation to base, closed habit, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

PLANT: intermediate type foliage structure where foliage is half open and stems partly visible, semi-upright growth habit, low frequency of flowers, matures mid to late season

STEM: low extent of anthocyanin colouration along entire stem

LEAF: medium sized outline, openness is intermediate between closed and open, medium presence of secondary leaflets, medium green upper side, low extent and weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on upper side of midrib, absent or very low frequency of coalescence of terminal and lateral leaflets
SECOND PAIR OF LATERAL LEAFLETS: medium to large, leaflet is narrower than long
LEAFLET: absent or very weak degree of waviness of margin, medium depth of veins, medium glossiness on upper side, pubescence absent on blade at apical rosette

PEDUNCLE: absent or very low extent of anthocyanin colouration
INFLORESCENCE: medium sized
FLOWER BUD: high extent of anthocyanin colouration
COROLLA: medium sized
COROLLA (INNER SIDE): absent or very low extent and absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or low proportion of blue in anthocyanin colouration

TUBER: long oval to long, white flesh
TUBER EYE: shallow, yellow at base
TUBER SKIN: reddish brown

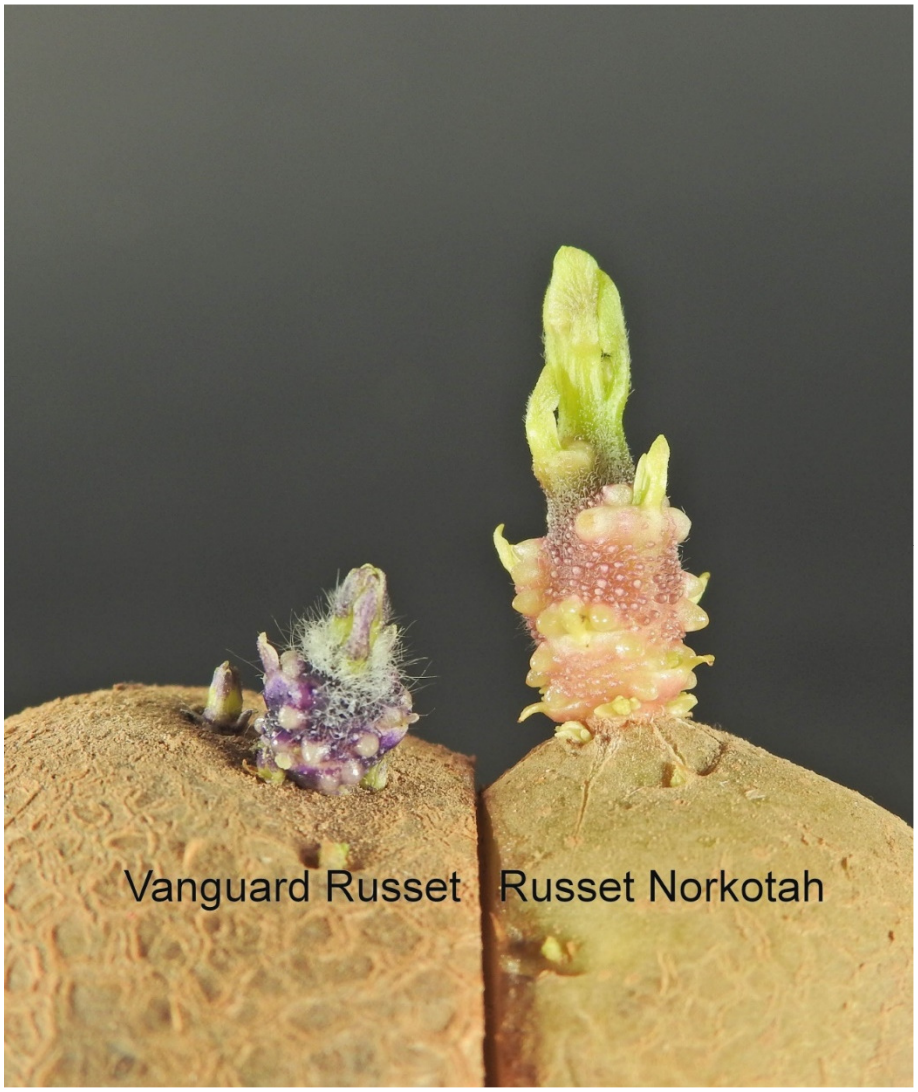
Origin and Breeding: 'Vanguard Russet' (experimental designation TX08352-5Ru) originated from a cross conducted between TXA549-1Ru, as the female parent, and AOTX98137-1Ru, as the male parent, in the Texas A&M AgriLife Research Potato breeding program in College Station, Texas, USA in 2008. Seed from the cross was grown in a greenhouse in 2010 with the resulting tubers planted in the field in Dalhart, Texas in 2011. TX08352-5Ru was selected in 2011 based on maturity, disease resistance, tuber profile and tablestock qualities.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Vanguard Russet' was conducted by Global Agri Services Inc. during the 2021 growing season in Central Blissville, New Brunswick. The field trial consisted of a single, 20 metre long row per variety. Each row contained 65 plants spaced 0.3 metres apart with inter-row spacing of 1.1 metres. Measurements were taken from 10 plants, or 10 parts of plants, of each variety. The mean difference was significant at the 5% probability level based on a paired Student's t-test. Lightsprout characteristics were assessed on 10 tubers harvested from the comparative trial and observed approximately 2.5 to 3 months after sprouting was promoted by exposing the tubers to an external agent.

Comparison table for 'Vanguard Russet'

	'Vanguard Russet'	'Russet Norkotah'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	35.2	38.6
std. deviation	3.4	2.9

*reference variety



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