



APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

SALVIA

SALVIA (*Salvia*)

Proposed denomination: 'Azure Snow'
Application number: 18-9499
Application date: 2018/05/18
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Madeline'

Summary: *The plants of 'Azure Snow' are smaller than those of 'Madeline'. The petiole of 'Azure Snow' is shorter than that of 'Madeline'. The leaf blade of 'Azure Snow' is narrower than that of 'Madeline'. The upper side of the leaf blade of 'Azure Snow' is medium green while that of 'Madeline' is dark green. The inflorescence of 'Azure Snow' is shorter than that of 'Madeline'. The internode on the inflorescence of 'Azure Snow' is shorter than that of 'Madeline'. The inflorescence of 'Azure Snow' has a medium number of florets per node while that of 'Madeline' has many florets per node. The corolla of 'Azure Snow' is shorter in length and height than that of 'Madeline'.*

Description:

PLANT: semi-upright growth habit, medium density of shoots

STEM: absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or very sparse to sparse pubescence

LEAF BLADE: simple type, medium length to width ratio, broadest part positioned moderately towards base, acute apex, cordate base, absent or very shallow to shallow margin incisions, absent or weak degree of undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE (UPPER SIDE): medium green, no variegation, absent or very sparse to sparse pubescence, medium rugosity

INFLORESCENCE: medium number of florets per node, medium number of lateral branches, semi-erect attitude of tip

BRACT: medium to strong persistence, short, outer side dark green to dark brown green (RHS 137A/B)

CALYX (OUTER SIDE): light green (RHS 145B/C), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA TUBE (OUTER SIDE): dark blue violet (RHS 93B)

COROLLA (UPPER LIP): outer side dark blue violet (RHS 93B), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA (LOWER LIP): moderately downwards attitude relative to corolla tube, white (RHS NN155D) with dark blue violet (RHS 93B) distributed at margin, medium degree of undulation of margin

Origin and Breeding: 'Azure Snow' originated from a cross conducted in June of 2012 at Walters Gardens Inc., in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. The cross was made between the female parent, an unreleased proprietary hybrid known by the breeder code HK9-08-01 and the male parent variety 'Madeline'. Seeds collected from the resulting individual plants were sown in Zeeland, Michigan in 2012. Initial selections made in 2014 were based on plant habit and flower colour. Asexual propagation of 'Azure Snow' was first conducted by shoot tip cuttings at Walters Gardens, Inc. in 2014.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Azure Snow' was conducted during the summer of 2022 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference variety, each individually grown in 23 cm pots. The pots were spaced approximately 45 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart. Mean differences were significant at the 5% confidence probability level based on a paired Student's t-test.

Comparison table for 'Azure Snow'

	'Azure Snow'	'Madeline' [*]
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	25.3	32.7
std. deviation	1.8	2.8
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	25.9	36.0
std. deviation	2.10	2.14
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>		
mean	5.6	6.4
std. deviation	1.07	0.37
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	3.2	4.7
std. deviation	0.42	0.48
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>		
mean	8.9	13.1
std. deviation	1.18	1.54
<i>Inflorescence internode length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.0	1.7
std. deviation	0.27	0.23
<i>Corolla length (cm)</i>		
mean	1.5	1.9
std. deviation	0.12	0.37
<i>Corolla height (cm)</i>		
mean	1.0	1.8
std. deviation	0.10	0.23

*reference variety



Salvia: 'Azure Snow' (left) with reference variety 'Madeline' (right)

Proposed denomination: ‘WNSVUPPK’
Trade name: Unplugged Pink
Application number: 21-10656
Application date: 2021/07/28
Applicant: WinGen, LLC, Buda, Texas, United States of America
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Brent D. Barnes, Riverside, California, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: ‘BBSAL00301’ (Rockin’ Fuchsia)

Summary: *The plants of ‘WNSVUPPK’ are smaller than those of ‘BBSAL00301’. The petiole of ‘WNSVUPPK’ is shorter than that of ‘BBSAL00301’.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium density of shoots

STEM: medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence

LEAF BLADE: small length to width ratio, broadest part positioned strongly towards base, acute apex, cordate base, medium depth margin incisions, absent or very weak undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE (UPPER SIDE): green, no variegation, sparse pubescence, medium rugosity, absent or very weak glossiness

INFLORESCENCE: many florets per node

CALYX (OUTER SIDE): black to dark brown purple (RHS N186B-C), sparse pubescence

COROLLA TUBE (OUTER SIDE): medium violet (RHS N78A)

COROLLA (UPPER LIP): outer side dark purple (RHS N79C), medium density of pubescence

COROLLA (LOWER LIP): strongly downwards attitude relative to corolla tube, medium purple (RHS NN78A), white (RHS NN155D) markings in central zone

Origin and Breeding: ‘WNSVUPPK’ originated from a controlled cross conducted by the breeder on August 24, 2016 in Bonsall, California, USA. The cross was made between the female parent, a proprietary seedling designated 16BS131-01 and the male parent, a proprietary seedling designated 16SB116-04. The new variety ‘WNSVUPPK’ was selected as a single plant from the cross on August 16, 2017 based on plant habit, branching characteristics, flower colour, internode length and garden performance. Asexual reproduction of ‘WNSVUPPK’ was first conducted by cuttings on August 23, 2017 in Bonsall, California, USA.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘WNSVUPPK’ was conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2022 at Bioflora Inc., in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial included a total of 20 plants each of the candidate and reference variety. All plants were grown from rooted cuttings and transplanted into 15 cm pots on April 6, 2022. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of 10 plants of each variety on June 27, 2022. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart. Mean differences were significant at the 5% confidence probability level based on a paired Student’s t-test.

Comparison table for ‘WNSVUPPK’

	‘WNSVUPPK’	‘BBSAL00301’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	48.1	60.1
std. deviation	4.61	2.97
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	48.7	56.5
std. deviation	4.92	5.10

Petiole length (cm)

mean	3.9	6.0
std. deviation	0.67	0.43

*reference variety



Salvia: 'WNSVUPPK' (left) with reference variety 'BBSAL00301' (right)



Salvia: 'WNSVUPPK' (left) with reference variety 'BBSAL00301' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'White Profusion'
Application number: 20-10285
Application date: 2020/07/09
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: ‘Bumblesnow’

Summary: *The plants of ‘White Profusion’ are taller and narrower than those of ‘Bumblesnow’. The plants of ‘White Profusion’ have sparse to medium density of shoots whereas those of ‘Bumblesnow’ have medium to dense shoots. The leaf blade of ‘White Profusion’ is narrower than that of ‘Bumblesnow’. The inflorescence for ‘White Profusion’ is taller than that of ‘Bumblesnow’.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, sparse to medium density of shoots

STEM: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

LEAF BLADE: simple type, medium length to width ratio, broadest part positioned moderately towards base, acute apex, cordate base, shallow margin incisions, absent or weak undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE (UPPER SIDE): medium green, no variegation, sparse pubescence, medium rugosity

INFLORESCENCE: medium number of florets per node, medium number of lateral branches, erect attitude of tip

BRACT: medium to strong persistence, medium length, outer side medium brown green (RHS 138A)

CALYX (OUTER SIDE): medium brown green (RHS 138A), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA TUBE (OUTER SIDE): white (RHS NN155D)

COROLLA (UPPER LIP): outer side white (RHS NN155D), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA (LOWER LIP): moderately downwards attitude relative to corolla tube, white (RHS NN155D), medium degree of undulation of margin

Origin and Breeding: ‘White Profusion’ originated from a cross conducted by the breeder on June 11, 2014 at a nursery in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. The cross was made between the female parent, an unreleased proprietary variety identified as 12-60-3 and an unknown male parent. The new plant was evaluated and selected in July of 2016 based on plant habit, flower characteristics and disease resistance. Asexual propagation by basal stem cuttings began in July of 2016 in Zeeland, Michigan, USA.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘White Profusion’ was conducted during the summer of 2022 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference variety, each individually grown in 16 cm pots. Pots were spaced approximately 45 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart. Mean differences were significant at the 5% confidence probability level based on a paired Student’s t-test.

Comparison table for ‘White Profusion’

	‘White Profusion’	‘Bumblesnow’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	40.3	32.0
std. deviation	1.86	1.79
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	24.0	35.0
std. deviation	1.20	0.76
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>		
mean	2.9	4.0
std. deviation	0.49	0.76
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>		
mean	16.8	11.1
std. deviation	2.59	1.43

*reference variety



Salvia: 'White Profusion' (left) with reference variety 'Bumblesnow' (right)

SALVIA
(*Salvia nemorosa*)

Proposed denomination: 'Indiglo Girl'
Application number: 18-9693
Application date: 2018/12/21
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Midnight Model' and 'Violet Profusion'

Summary: *The plants of 'Indiglo Girl' are taller than those of both reference varieties and wider than those of 'Midnight Model'. The petiole of 'Indiglo Girl' is longer than that of 'Violet Profusion'. The leaf blade of 'Indiglo Girl' is larger than that of 'Violet Profusion'. The inflorescence of 'Indiglo Girl' is longer than that of both reference varieties. The internode length on the inflorescence of 'Indiglo Girl' is longer than that of 'Violet Profusion'. The calyx of 'Indiglo Girl' is shorter than that of 'Midnight Model'. The outer side of the corolla tube of 'Indiglo Girl' is medium blue violet whereas that of 'Midnight Model' is light blue violet.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium to dense shoots

STEM: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

LEAF BLADE: simple type, medium length to width ratio, broadest part positioned moderately towards base, acute apex, cordate base, shallow margin incisions, medium degree of undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE (UPPER SIDE): dark green, no variegation, absent or very sparse pubescence, strong rugosity

INFLORESCENCE: medium number of florets per node, absent or very few lateral branches, erect attitude of tip

BRACT: medium to strong persistence, medium length, outer side medium brown green (RHS 138A)

CALYX (OUTER SIDE): light green (RHS 138C), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA TUBE (OUTER SIDE): medium blue violet (RHS 90C/D)

COROLLA (UPPER LIP): outer side dark blue violet (RHS 90B), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA (LOWER LIP): moderately downwards attitude relative to corolla tube, dark violet blue to dark blue violet (RHS N89B/C), absent or weak undulation of margin

Origin and Breeding: 'Indiglo Girl' originated from a cross conducted by the breeder in the summer of 2013 in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. The cross was made between the female parent, a proprietary unnamed hybrid designated as 12-31-02 and the male parent variety 'Violet Riot'. Seeds from the cross were harvested in the fall of 2013 and sown at Walters Gardens, Inc., in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. Initial selection of 'Indiglo Girl' was made in the spring of 2014 based on distinct and compact habit. Asexual propagation by basal cuttings was first conducted in 2014.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Indiglo Girl' was conducted during the summer of 2022 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties, each individually grown in 16 cm pots. Pots were spaced approximately 45 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart. Mean differences were significant at the 5% confidence probability level based on a paired Student's t-test.

Comparison table for 'Indiglo Girl'

	'Indiglo Girl'	'Midnight Model'*	'Violet Profusion'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	37.2	32.5	27.9
std. deviation	1.94	3.02	2.12

<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	27.3	21.8	25.2
std. deviation	1.83	3.28	1.47
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	4.7	5.7	3.5
std. deviation	0.72	0.98	0.69
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	7.4	7.5	5.9
std. deviation	0.84	1.05	0.84
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	3.6	4.1	2.5
std. deviation	0.40	0.73	0.45
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>			
mean	20.3	14.9	13.1
std. deviation	2.09	1.30	0.66
<i>Inflorescence internode length (cm)</i>			
mean	1.9	1.7	0.9
std. deviation	0.24	0.18	0.17
<i>Calyx length (cm)</i>			
mean	0.6	1.1	0.6
std. deviation	0.09	0.12	0.09
<i>Colour of outer side of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
main	90C/D	91D	N88B/N88C

*reference varieties



Salvia: 'Indiglo Girl' (left) with reference varieties 'Midnight Model' (centre) and 'Violet Profusion' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Perfect Profusion'
Application number: 18-9694
Application date: 2018/12/21
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Bumblesky'

Summary: *The plants of 'Perfect Profusion' are taller than those of 'Bumblesky'. The density of shoots for 'Perfect Profusion' is sparse to medium whereas for 'Bumblesky' it is medium to dense. The inflorescence of 'Perfect Profusion' is longer than that of 'Bumblesky'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, sparse to medium density of shoots

STEM: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

LEAF BLADE: simple type, medium length to width ratio, broadest part positioned moderately towards base, acute apex, cordate base, shallow margin incisions, medium degree of undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE (UPPER SIDE): medium green, no variegation, sparse pubescence, medium rugosity

INFLORESCENCE: medium number of florets per node, medium number of lateral branches, erect attitude of tip

BRACT: medium to strong persistence, medium length, outer side medium brown green (RHS 139B/C)

CALYX (OUTER SIDE): dark green to dark brown green (RHS 137A/B), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA TUBE (OUTER SIDE): light blue violet (RHS 92D)

COROLLA (UPPER LIP): outer side light violet blue to light blue violet (RHS 92C/D), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA (LOWER LIP): moderately downwards attitude relative to corolla tube, light violet blue to light blue violet (RHS 92C/D), absent or weak undulation of margin

Origin and Breeding: 'Perfect Profusion' originated from a cross conducted by the breeder on May 17, 2012 at Walters Gardens Inc., in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. The cross was made between the female parent, an unreleased proprietary hybrid named 'Crystal Blue' and the male parent variety 'Sensation Deep Rose'. Initial selection of 'Perfect Profusion' was made in the summer of 2014 based on plant habit, flower colour, flower habit and performance. Asexual propagation by basal cuttings was first conducted at Walters Gardens, Inc. in 2015.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for 'Perfect Profusion' was conducted during the summer of 2022 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference variety, each individually grown in 16 cm pots. Pots were spaced approximately 45 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart. Mean differences were significant at the 5% confidence probability level based on a paired Student's t-test.

Comparison table for 'Perfect Profusion'

	'Perfect Profusion'	'Bumblesky'*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	34.9	27.0
std. deviation	2.12	1.83
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>		
mean	16.5	10.9
std. deviation	2.45	1.09
*reference variety		



Salvia: 'Perfect Profusion' (left) with reference variety 'Bumblesky' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Pink Profusion'
Application number: 18-9695
Application date: 2018/12/21
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Variety used for comparison: 'Bumbleberry'

Summary: *The plants of 'Pink Profusion' are larger than those of 'Bumbleberry'. The density of shoots for 'Pink Profusion' is sparse to medium whereas for 'Bumbleberry' it is medium to dense. The inflorescence of 'Pink Profusion' is longer than that of 'Bumbleberry'.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, sparse to medium density of shoots

STEM: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

LEAF BLADE: simple type, medium length to width ratio, broadest part positioned moderately towards base, acute apex, cordate base, shallow margin incisions, absent or weak undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE (UPPER SIDE): medium green, no variegation, sparse pubescence, medium rugosity

INFLORESCENCE: medium number of florets per node, medium number of lateral branches, erect attitude of tip

BRACT: medium to strong persistence, medium length, outer side dark purple red (RHS N186D)

CALYX (OUTER SIDE): dark brown purple to dark purple red (RHS N186C/D), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA TUBE (OUTER SIDE): light violet (RHS 75B/C)

COROLLA (UPPER LIP): outer side light violet (RHS 75B/C), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA (LOWER LIP): moderately downwards attitude relative to corolla tube, medium violet to light violet (RHS 77B/C), absent or weak undulation of margin

Origin and Breeding: ‘Pink Profusion’ originated from a cross conducted by the breeder in May of 2013 at Walters Gardens Inc., in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. The cross was made between the female parent, an unreleased proprietary hybrid known by the breeder code 12-98-1 and the male parent, an unnamed sibling of 12-98-1. Initial selection of ‘Pink Profusion’ was made in the summer of 2015 based on plant habit, flower colour, flower habit and performance. Asexual propagation by basal cuttings was first conducted at Walters Gardens, Inc. in 2016.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘Pink Profusion’ was conducted during the summer of 2022 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference variety, each individually grown in 16 cm pots. Pots were spaced approximately 45 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart. Mean differences were significant at the 5% confidence probability level based on a paired Student’s t-test.

Comparison table for ‘Pink Profusion’

	‘Pink Profusion’	‘Bumbleberry’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>		
mean	35.1	22.2
std. deviation	2.01	2.41
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>		
mean	25.9	22.1
std. deviation	2.10	2.03
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>		
mean	11.4	9.8
std. deviation	1.04	0.96

*reference variety



Salvia: 'Pink Profusion' (left) with reference variety 'Bumbleberry' (right)

Proposed denomination: 'Violet Profusion'
Application number: 18-9696
Application date: 2018/12/21
Applicant: Walters Gardens, Inc., Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Hans A. Hansen, Zeeland, Michigan, United States of America

Varieties used for comparison: 'Midnight Model' and 'Indiglo Girl'

Summary: *The plants of 'Violet Profusion' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The plants of 'Violet Profusion' are wider than those of 'Midnight Model' and narrower than those of 'Indiglo Girl'. The petiole of 'Violet Profusion' is shorter than that of both reference varieties. The leaf blade of 'Violet Profusion' is smaller than that of both reference varieties. The inflorescence of 'Violet Profusion' is shorter than that of 'Indiglo Girl'. The internodes on the inflorescence of 'Violet Profusion' are shorter than those of both reference varieties. The outer side of the corolla tube of 'Violet Profusion' is dark blue violet to medium blue violet whereas that of 'Midnight Model' is light blue violet.*

Description:

PLANT: upright growth habit, medium to dense shoots

STEM: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

LEAF BLADE: simple type, medium length to width ratio, broadest part positioned moderately towards base, acute apex, cordate base, shallow margin incisions, medium degree of undulation of margin

LEAF BLADE (UPPER SIDE): medium green, no variegation, absent or very sparse pubescence, medium rugosity

INFLORESCENCE: medium number of florets per node, absent or very few lateral branches, erect attitude of tip

BRACT: medium to strong persistence, medium length, outer side medium brown purple (RHS 186A/B) to dark purple red (RHS 187B/C)

CALYX (OUTER SIDE): dark brown to dark purple red (RHS 187A/B), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA TUBE (OUTER SIDE): dark blue violet to medium blue violet (RHS N88B/C)

COROLLA (UPPER LIP): outer side dark blue violet (RHS N88A), absent or very sparse pubescence

COROLLA (LOWER LIP): moderately downwards attitude relative to corolla tube, dark blue violet (RHS N88A/B), absent or weak undulation of margin

Origin and Breeding: ‘Violet Profusion’ originated from a cross conducted by the breeder in May of 2013 at Walters Gardens Inc., in Zeeland, Michigan, USA. The cross was made between the female parent, an unreleased proprietary hybrid known by the breeder code 12-98-1 and the male parent, an unnamed sibling of 12-98-1. Initial selection of ‘Violet Profusion’ was made in the summer of 2015 based on plant habit, flower colour, flower habit and performance. Asexual propagation by basal cuttings was first conducted at Walters Gardens, Inc. in 2016.

Tests and Trials: The comparative trial for ‘Violet Profusion’ was conducted during the summer of 2022 at Variety Rights Management in Oxford Station, Ontario. The trial consisted of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties, each individually grown in 16 cm pots. Pots were spaced approximately 45 cm apart. Observations and measurements were taken from 10 plants or parts of 10 plants of each variety. All colour determinations were made using the 2015 Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) Colour Chart. Mean differences were significant at the 5% confidence probability level based on a paired Student’s t-test.

Comparison table for ‘Violet Profusion’

	‘Violet Profusion’	‘Midnight Model’*	‘Indigo Girl’*
<i>Plant height (cm)</i>			
mean	27.9	32.5	37.2
std. deviation	2.12	3.02	1.94
<i>Plant width (cm)</i>			
mean	25.2	21.8	27.3
std. deviation	1.47	3.28	1.83
<i>Petiole length (cm)</i>			
mean	3.5	5.7	4.7
std. deviation	0.69	0.98	0.72
<i>Leaf blade length (cm)</i>			
mean	5.9	7.5	7.4
std. deviation	0.84	1.05	0.84
<i>Leaf blade width (cm)</i>			
mean	2.5	4.1	3.6
std. deviation	0.45	0.73	0.40
<i>Inflorescence length (cm)</i>			
mean	13.1	14.9	20.3
std. deviation	0.66	1.30	2.09
<i>Inflorescence internode length (cm)</i>			
mean	0.9	1.7	1.9
std. deviation	0.17	0.18	0.24
<i>Colour of outer side of corolla tube (RHS)</i>			
main	N88B/C	91D	90C/D

*reference varieties



Salvia: 'Violet Profusion' (left) with reference varieties 'Midnight Model' (centre) and 'Indiglo Girl' (right)