STRAWBERRY
(Fragaria × ananassa)

Proposed denomination: **'DrisStrawSeventy'**
Trade name: Kora
Application number: 19-9944
Application date: 2019/04/18 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Raymond L. Jacobs III, Driscoll`s Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Esther Kibbe, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Philip J. Stewart, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Mary M. Calkins, Driscoll`s Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawSixtyFour' (Prado) and 'DrisStrawFortyNine' (Odessa)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventy' begin flowering and ripening mid-season whereas the plants of the reference varieties begin flowering and ripening early season. The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventy' have an upright growth habit and strong vigour whereas the plants of the reference varieties have a semi-upright growth habit and medium vigour. The stolon of 'DrisStrawSeventy' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stolon of 'DrisStrawFortyNine' has a medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The petiole of 'DrisStrawSeventy' is long whereas the petiole of 'DrisStrawSixtyFour' is short to medium in length and that of 'DrisStrawFortyNine' is medium in length. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventy' has a band of medium width without achenes whereas the fruit of the reference varieties have an absent or very narrow band without achenes.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, upright growth habit, dense foliage, strong vigour
STOLON: medium number, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

PETIOLE: long, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: medium to large, medium green upper side, absent or weak blistering, medium degree of glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length equal to width, acute base, serrate and crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins midseason
INFLORESCENCE: positioned at same level as foliage
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx larger than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: moderately shorter than width, white inner side

CALYX: attachment level with fruit, diameter same size as fruit, upwards attitude of sepals, weak adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening midseason, length much larger than width, large to very large, conical and ovoid shape, slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, medium firmness, large cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: dark red, even or very slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, slightly uneven, medium width of band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: medium red, medium red core

Origin and Breeding: DrisStrawSeventy' originated from a cross conducted in August 2011 in Hillsborough County, Florida, USA. The cross was made between the proprietary female parent designated '139T272' and the male parent variety 'DrisStrawTwentyFour'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by tissue culture and vegetative cuttings in March 2012 in Shasta County, California, USA. Selection criteria was on based on fruit size, fruit quality, flavour, bearing type, yield, eating quality, vigour, and fruit truss length. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2013 to 2018.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSeventy' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventy' (left) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawFortyNine' (centre) and 'DrisStrawSixtyFour' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'DrisStrawSeventyEight'**
Trade name:	Veronica
Application number:	20-10091
Application date:	2019/06/18 (priority claimed)
Applicant:	Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder:	Omar Carrillo Mendoza, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America Maribel Martinez Negrete, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'Osceola' and 'DrisStrawThirtySeven' (Celine)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventyEight' have medium to many stolons whereas those of the reference varieties have a medium number of stolons. The flower of 'DrisStrawSeventyEight' is smaller in diameter than those of the reference varieties. The calyx of 'DrisStrawSeventyEight' has a medium strength of adherence to the fruit whereas the calyx of 'Osceola' has a very weak to weak adherence to the fruit and that of 'DrisStrawThirtySeven' has very weak adherence to the fruit. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventyEight' has a narrow to medium width band without achenes whereas the fruit of both reference varieties has an absent or very narrow band without achenes.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, dense foliage, medium to strong vigour
STOLON: medium to many, medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

PETIOLE: medium length, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: large, dark green on upper side, absent or weak blistering, absent or weak glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: moderately longer than wide, acute base, serrate and crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins mid-season
INFLORESCENCE: positioned at same level as foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx smaller than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: much shorter than wide, white inner side

CALYX: raised attachment, diameter much larger than fruit, upwards attitude of sepals, medium adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening midseason, length equal to width, medium to large, cordate and rhomboid shaped, none or very slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, very firm, medium sized cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: orange red, even or slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, slightly uneven, narrow to medium width of band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: orange red, light red core

Origin and Breeding: 'DrisStrawSeventyEight' originated from a cross conducted in 2011 in Tangancicuaro, Michoacan, Mexico. The cross was made between the female parent 'DrisStrawForty' and the male parent 'Pelican'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by vegetative cuttings in September 2012 in Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco, Mexico. Selection criteria was for fruit size, yield, fruit eating quality, and plant architecture. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2012 to 2018.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSeventyEight' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements. Mean differences were significant at the 5% confidence probability level based on a paired Student's t-test.

Comparison table for 'DrisStrawSeventyEight'

	'DrisStrawSeventyEight'	**'Osceola'***	**'DrisStrawThirtySeven'***
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	2.67	3.02	3.54
std. deviation	0.19	0.46	0.27

*reference varieties

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventyEight' (centre) with reference varieties 'Osceola' (left) and 'DrisStrawThirtySeven' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'DrisStrawSeventyFive'**
Trade name: Rosalind
Application number: 20-10092
Application date: 2019/04/12 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Michael Ferguson, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Phuong N. Nguyen, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' (Amado) and 'DrisStrawSixty' (Pomona)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventyFive' begin flowering and fruit ripening early in the season whereas the plants of 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' begin flowering and fruit ripening mid-season and those of 'DrisStrawSixty' begin flowering and fruit ripening very late in the season. The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventyFive have strong vigour whereas the plants of 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' have medium to strong vigour and those of 'DrisStrawSixty' have medium vigour. The base of the terminal leaflet of 'DrisStrawSeventyFive' is acute in shape whereas those of the reference varieties are obtuse.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, medium density foliage, strong vigour
STOLON: absent or very few, absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or sparse pubescence

PETIOLE: short, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration

LEAF: small to medium sized, dark green on upper side, absent or weak blistering, absent or weak glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: moderately longer than wide, acute base, serrate and crenate margin, straight in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins early
INFLORESCENCE: positioned above foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: slightly outwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx same size as corolla, touching petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: length equal to width, white inner side

CALYX: attachment inserted in fruit, diameter same size as fruit, downwards attitude of sepals, weak adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening early, length equal to width, small to medium sized, rhomboid and conical shaped, slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, firm, absent or small cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: dark red, even to slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, even or very slightly uneven, absent or very narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned above surface
FRUIT FLESH: light pink, white core

Origin and Breeding: 'DrisStrawSeventyFive' originated from a cross conducted in 2011 in Ventura County, California, USA. The cross was made between the proprietary female parent '54S259' and the male parent 'DrisStrawFiftySix'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by vegetative cuttings in 2012 in McArthur, Shasta County, California. Selection criteria was for fruit size, plant canopy growth, and truss length. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2012 to 2018.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSeventyFive' were were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventyFive' (left) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' (centre) and 'DrisStrawSixty' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'DrisStrawSeventyFour'**
Trade names:	ADUKE273-001, Beatrice
Application number:	20-10333
Application date:	2020/08/18
Applicant:	Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder:	Katalin M. Pakozdi, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America Alessandra Lillo, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawFifyEight' (Katrina) and 'DrisStrawFiftyNine' (Zara)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventyFour' begin flowering and fruit ripening mid-season whereas the plants of DrisStrawFiftyEight' begin flowering and fruit ripening late in the season and those of DrisStrawFiftyNine' begin flowering and fruit ripening very late in the season. The inflorescence is positioned above the foliage for 'DrisStrawSeventyFour' whereas it is positioned beneath the foliage for 'DrisStrawFiftyNine'. The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventyFour' has absent or very few stolons whereas the plants of 'DrisStrawFiftyEight' have few stolons and those of 'DrisStrawFiftyNine' have many stolons. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventyFour' has an even or very slightly uneven surface whereas the fruit of both reference varieties have a strongly uneven surface.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, dense foliage, medium to strong vigour
STOLON: absent or very few, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or sparse pubescence

PETIOLE: short to medium length, upwards attitude of hairs
STIPULE: absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: small, dark green on upper side, absent or weak blistering, strong glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length equal to width, acute base, serrate and crenate margin, straight in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins mid-season season
INFLORESCENCE: positioned above foliage, medium to many flowers
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx larger than corolla, touching petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: length equal to width, white inner side

CALYX: attachment level with fruit, diameter same size as fruit, downwards attitude of sepals, medium adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening midseason, moderately longer than wide, medium to large, conical shaped, none or very slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, medium firmness, absent or small cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: orange red, slightly uneven colour distribution, medium degree of glossiness, even or very slightly uneven, absent or very narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned above surface
FRUIT FLESH: orange red, light red core

Origin and Breeding: 'DrisStrawSeventyFour' originated from a cross conducted in October 2013 in East Malling, Kent, United Kingdom. The cross was made between the proprietary female parent 'WUKE 085-001' and the proprietary male parent 'WUKE 141-002'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by vegetative cuttings in 2014 in the Netherlands. Selection criteria was for fruit size, shelf life, and flavour. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2014 to 2018.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSeventyFour' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventyFour' (left) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawFiftyEight' (centre) and 'DrisStrawFiftyNine' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'DrisStrawSeventyOne'**
Trade name: Mariposa
Application number: 20-10093
Application date: 2019/04/17 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Philip J. Stewart, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Joanne F. Coss, Driscoll's, Inc, Watsonville, California, United States of America
Kevin Coons, Driscoll`s Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Amy Marie Edmondson, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Iana Kostina, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawFortyFour' (Big Sur) and 'DrisStrawNine' (Del Rey)

Summary: *The inflorescence of 'DrisStrawSeventyOne' is positioned beneath the foliage whereas the inflorescence of the reference varieties are positioned above the foliage. The stolon of 'DrisStrawSeventyOne' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas those of the reference varieties have an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventyOne' is very large with strong glossiness whereas the fruit of the reference varieties are medium sized with medium glossiness. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventyOne' has an absent or very narrow band without achenes whereas the fruit of 'DrisStrawFortyFour' has a band of medium width without achenes. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventyOne' has medium red flesh whereas that of 'DrisStrawNine' has whitish flesh.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, medium to dense foliage, strong vigour
STOLON: many, weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or sparse pubescence

PETIOLE: medium to long, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: large, medium green upper side, absent or weak blistering, medium glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length equal to width, obtuse base, serrate and crenate margin, concave in cross-section

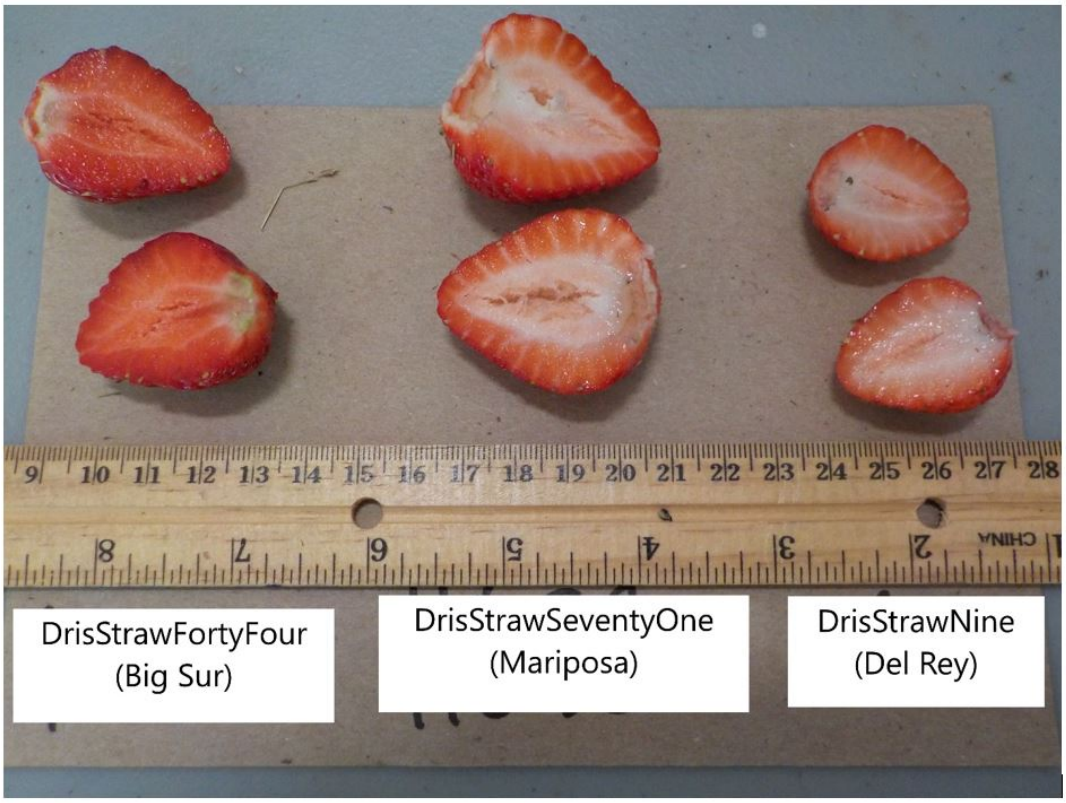
FLOWERING: begins mid to late season
INFLORESCENCE: positioned beneath foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx larger than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: moderately shorter than wide, white inner side

CALYX: attachment level with fruit, diameter slightly larger than fruit, outwards attitude of sepals, weak adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening mid to late season, moderately longer than wide, very large, conical shaped, none or very slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, medium to firm, medium sized cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, even or very slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, even or slightly uneven, absent or very narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: medium red, white core

Origin and Breeding: 'DrisStrawSeventyOne' originated from a cross conducted in December 2011 in Monterey County, California, USA. The cross was made between the proprietary female parent '35T 42' and the proprietary male parent '50T403'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by tissue culture and vegetative cuttings in May 2013 in Monterey County, California, USA. Selection criteria was for growth habit, plant health, and fruit appearance and flavour. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2013 to 2017.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSeventyOne' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventyOne' (left) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawFortyFour' (centre) and 'DrisStrawNine' (right)



Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventyOne' (centre) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawFortyFour' (left) and 'DrisStrawNine' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'DrisStrawSeventySeven'**
Trade name: Challenger
Application number: 20-10094
Application date: 2019/06/04 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Michael Ferguson, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Phuong N. Nguyen, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawThirtySix' (Laredo) and 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' (Marguis)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventySeven' begin flowering and fruit ripening late in th season whereas those of the reference varieties begin flowering and fruit ripening mid-season. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventySeven' is large fruit whereas the fruit of 'DrisStrawThirtySix' is medium to large and that of 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' is medium sized. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventySeven' has a band of medium width without achenes whereas the fruit of 'DrisStrawThirtySix' has an absent or very narrow to narrow band without achenes and that of 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' has a narrow band without achenes.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, dense foliage, strong vigour
STOLON: many, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence

PETIOLE: medium length, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: medium size, dark green on upper side, absent or weak blistering and glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length equal to width, acute base, serrate and crenate margin, straight in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins late
INFLORESCENCE: positioned above foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: horizontal attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx same size as corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: length equal to width, white inner side

CALYX: raised attachment, diameter same size as fruit, upwards attitude of sepals, weak adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening late, moderately longer than wide, large, conical and wedged shaped, moderate difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, firm, absent or small cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, even or slightly uneven colour distribution, medium to strong glossiness, strongly uneven, medium width of band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: medium red, medium red core

Origin and Breeding: DrisStrawSeventySeven' originated from a cross conducted in 2011 in Ventura County, California. The cross was made between the proprietary female parent '92T351' and the proprietary male parent '69U114'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by vegetative cuttings in 2012 in Ventura County, California. Selection criteria was for fruit size, yield, flavour, and plant architecture. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2012 to 2019.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSeventySeven' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventySeven' (left) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawThirtySix' (centre) and 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'DrisStrawSeventySix'**
Trade name:	Ailene
Application number:	20-10095
Application date:	2019/06/04 (priority claimed)
Applicant:	Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder:	Michael Ferguson, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America Phuong N. Nguyen, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawThirtySix' (Laredo) and 'DrisStrawFortySeven' (Mystic)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventySix' begin flowering and fruit ripening very early to early in the season whereas the plants of the reference varieties begin flowering and fruit ripening mid-season. The stipule of 'DrisStrawSeventySix' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stipule of 'DrisStrawThirtySix' has a medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration and that of 'DrisStrawFortySeven' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The calyx attachment on the fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventySix' is raised whereas the calyx attachment on the fruit of 'DrisStrawThirtySix' is level with fruit and that of 'DrisStrawFortySeven' is inserted.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, medium to dense foliage, medium to strong vigour
STOLON: many, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or sparse pubescence

PETIOLE: long, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: medium size, medium green on upper side, absent or weak blistering and glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length equal and moderately longer than width, acute base, serrate and crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins very early to early
INFLORESCENCE: positioned below foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx larger than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: moderately shorter than wide, white inner side

CALYX: raised attachment, diameter much larger than fruit, upwards attitude of sepals, strong adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening very early to early, much longer than wide, large to very large, ovoid and conical shaped, none or very slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, very firm, absent or small cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, even or slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, slightly uneven, narrow to medium width of band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: medium red, light red core

Origin and Breeding: 'DrisStrawSeventySix' originated from a cross conducted in 2012 in Ventura County, California. The cross was made between the proprietary female parent '108T 181' and the male parent 'DrisStrawTwentySeven'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by vegetative cuttings in 2013 in Ventura County, California. Selection criteria was for fruit size, yield, and flavour. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2013 to 2019.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSeventySix' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventySix' (left) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawThirtySix' (centre) and 'DrisStrawFortySeven' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'DrisStrawSeventyThree'**
Trade name:	ACES155-001
Application number:	20-10334
Application date:	2020/08/18
Applicant:	Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder:	Katarzyna Blake, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America Katalin M. Pakozdi, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America Maria Cruz Ayuso Hernandez, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' (Marquis) and 'DrisStrawSixteen' (Lusa)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSeventyThree' have a semi-upright growth habit whereas the plants of 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' have an upright growth habit. The leaf of 'DrisStrawSeventyThree' has a medium degree of blistering whereas those of the reference varieties have absent or weak blistering. The stipule of 'DrisStrawSeventyThree' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stipule of 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and that of 'DrisStrawSixteen' has an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The calyx of 'DrisStrawSeventyThree' has a very weak adherence to the fruit whereas the calyx of 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' has a very strong adherence to the fruit and that of 'DrisStrawSixteen' has a medium strength of adherence to the fruit.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, medium to dense foliage, medium to strong vigour
STOLON: many, strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, dense pubescence

PETIOLE: medium to long, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: large, medium intensity of green on upper side, medium amount of blistering and glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length equal to width, obtuse base, serrate and crenate margin, straight in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins early
INFLORESCENCE: positioned beneath foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx larger than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: moderately shorter than width, white inner side

CALYX: attachment level with fruit, diameter much larger than fruit, upwards attitude of sepals, very weak adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening early, moderately longer than width, large, conical shaped, none or very slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, firm, medium sized cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: orange red, slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, slightly uneven, narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: light pink, white core

Origin and Breeding: DrisStrawSeventyThree' originated from a cross conducted in August 2013 in Huelva, Spain. The cross was made between the female parent 'DrisStrawThirtyFour' and the proprietary male parent 'VES 030-092'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by vegetative cuttings in 2014 in Valladolid, Spain. Selection criteria was for fruit shape, post harvest fruit quality, fruit size, and plant productivity. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2015 to 2018.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSeventyThree' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in

a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventyThree' (left) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' (centre) and 'DrisStrawSixteen' (right)

Proposed denomination: **'DrisStrawSeventyTwo'**
Trade name: Brianna
Application number: 20-10335
Application date: 2020/08/18
Applicant: Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Katalin M. Pakozdi, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Alessandra Lillo, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawThirtyTwo' (Diamond) and 'DrisStrawFoutyFive' (Elizabeth)

Summary: *The stolon of 'DrisStrawSeventyTwo' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stolon of 'DrisStrawThirtyTwo' has an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and that of 'DrisStrawFortyFive' has a weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The stipule of 'DrisStrawSeventyTwo' has absent or weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stipule of 'DrisStrawFortyFive' has weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The pedicel of 'DrisStrawSeventyTwo' has hairs with a horizontal attitude whereas the pedicels of the reference varieties have hairs with an upwards attitude. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventyTwo' has an absent or very narrow band without achenes whereas the fruit of 'DrisStrawFortyFive' has a broad band without achenes. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSeventyTwo' is very firm whereas the fruit of 'DrisStrawThirtyTwo' is of medium firmness.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, medium to dense foliage, medium to strong vigour
STOLON: many, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or sparse pubescence

PETIOLE: medium to long, slightly outwards attitude of hairs
STIPULE: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: small to medium size, light green upper side, absent or weak blistering and glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length equal to width, acute base, serrate and crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins late
INFLORESCENCE: positioned beneath foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: horizontal attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx larger than corolla, touching petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: moderately shorter than wide, white inner side

CALYX: attachment level with fruit, diameter slightly larger than fruit, upwards attitude of sepals, medium amount of adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening late, length equal to width, medium to large, conical shaped, none or very slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, very firm, medium sized cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, even or very slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, slightly uneven, absent or very narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: medium red, light red core

Origin and Breeding: 'DrisStrawSeventyTwo' originated from a cross conducted in June 2013 in East Malling, Kent, United Kingdom. The cross was made between the proprietary female parent 'UUK 125-001' and the proprietary male parent 'UUK 143-001'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by vegetative cuttings in July 2014 in East Malling, Kent, United Kingdom. Selection criteria was for yield, fruit size, shelf life, and fruit flavour. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2014 to 2018.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSeventyTwo' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventyTwo' (right) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawFortyFive' (centre) and 'DrisStrawThirtyTwo' (left)

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSeventyTwo' (centre) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawFortyFive' (right) and 'DrisStrawThirtyTwo' (left)

Proposed denomination: **'DrisStrawSixty'**
Trade name: Pomona
Application number: 18-9645
Application date: 2018/08/03 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Michael D. Ferguson, Driscoll's Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Josefa Lagunas, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' (Amado) and 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' (Passillo)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSixty' begin flowering very late in the season and begin fruit ripening late in the season whereas the plants of the reference varieties begin flowering and fruit ripening mid-season. The plants of 'DrisStrawSixty' have absent or very few stolons whereas the plants of 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' have few stolons. The stolon of 'DrisStrawSixty' has an absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stolon of 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' has a weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The base of the terminal leaflet for 'DrisStrawSixty' is obtuse in shape whereas those of the reference varieties are acute. The petiole of 'DrisStrawSixty' is short whereas the petiole of 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' is short to medium in length and that of 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' is long. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSixty' has strong glossiness whereas the fruit of 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' has a medium degree of glossiness and that of 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' has weak glossiness.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, sparse to medium dense foliage, medium amount of vigour

STOLON: absent or very few, absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or sparse density of pubescence

PETIOLE: short, slightly outwards attitude of hairs
STIPULE: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: small to medium size, medium green upper side, medium amount of blistering and glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length equal to width, obtuse base, serrate to crenate margin, concave in cross-section

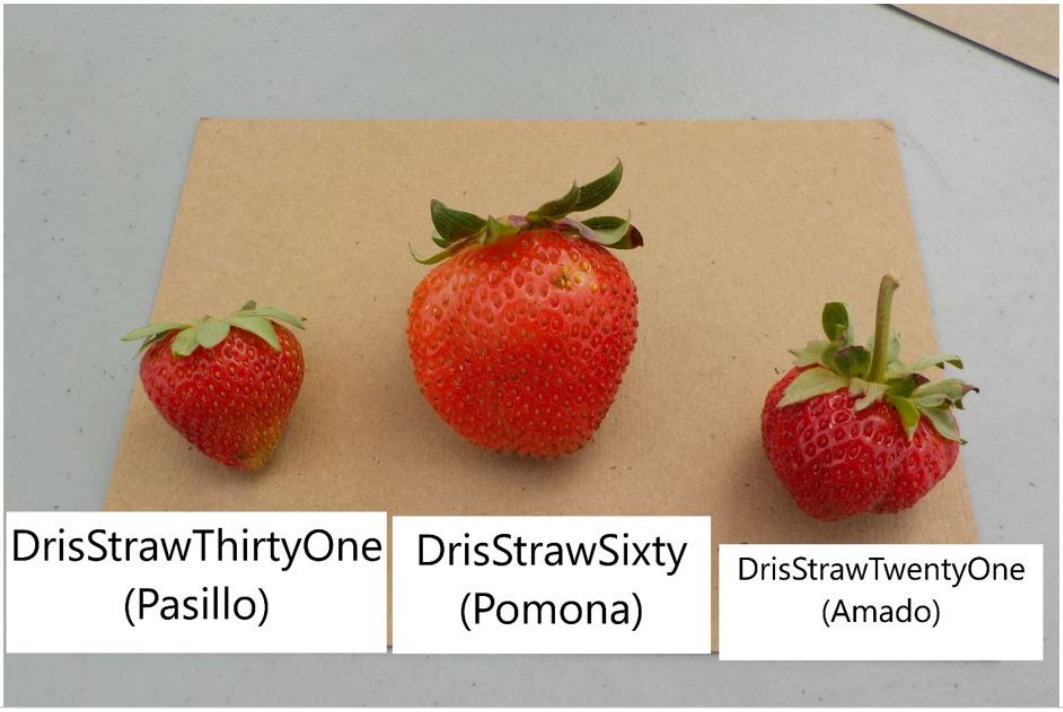
FLOWERING: begins very late
INFLORESCENCE: positioned above foliage, medium to many flowers
PEDICEL: slightly outwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx same size as corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: length equal to width, white inner side

CALYX: attachment level with fruit, diameter much larger than fruit, outwards attitude of sepals, weak to medium adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening late, length equal to width, medium size, conical shape, none or very slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, medium to firm, absent or small cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: orange red, slightly uneven to strongly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, even or slightly uneven, absent or very narrow to narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned above surface
FRUIT FLESH: light pink, light red core

Origin and Breeding: DrisStrawSixty' originated from a cross conducted in July 2009 in Ventura County, California, USA. The cross was made between the female parent 'DrisStrawSeventeen' and the proprietary male parent variety '540Q 54'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by tissue culture and vegetative cuttings in March 2010 in Shasta County, California, USA based on yield, eating quality, plant size, and bearing habit.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSixty' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSixty' (centre) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' (left) and 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' (right)



Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSixty' (centre) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' (right) and 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' (left)

Proposed denomination: **'DrisStrawSixtyEight'**
Trade name: Xareni
Application number: 20-10096
Application date: 2019/05/07 (priority claimed)
Applicant: Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada: Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder: Omar Carrillo Mendoza, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Manual Lopez, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Maribel Martinez Negrete, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Renae R. Robertson, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'Driscoll El Dorado' (El Dorado) and 'DrisStrawSixtyTwo (Ivonne)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSixtyEight' have a semi-upright growth habit whereas the plants of 'Driscoll El Dorado' have an upright growth habit. The stolon of 'DrisStrawSixtyEight has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stolon of 'Driscoll El Dorado' has an absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and that of 'DrisStrawSixtyTwo' has an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSixtyEight' has an absent or very narrow band without achenes whereas the fruit of 'Driscoll El Dorado' has a band of medium width without achenes. The fruit of 'DrisStrawSixtyEight' has outwards facing sepals whereas the fruit of 'Driscoll El Dorardo' has upwards facing sepals and that of 'DrisStrawSixtyTwo' has downwards facing sepals. The calyx of 'DrisStrawSixtyEight' has a weak adherence to the fruit whereas the calyx of 'Driscoll El Dorado' has a very strong adherence to the fruit and that of 'DrisStrawSixtyTwo' has a strong to very strong adherence to the fruit.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, medium to dense foliage, strong vigour
STOLON: medium to many, very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium density of pubescence

PETIOLE: medium to long, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: medium size, light green upper side, absent or weak blistering and glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length moderately equal to width, acute base, serrate and crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins late
INFLORESCENCE: positioned at same level as foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx larger than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: moderately shorter than wide, white inner side

CALYX: attachment inserted or level with fruit, diameter same size as fruit, outwards attitude of sepals, weak adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening late, length equal to width, medium size, conical and wedge shaped, none or very slight to slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, medium firm, medium sized cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, even or very slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, slightly uneven, absent or very narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: medium red, medium red core

Origin and Breeding: 'DrisStrawSixtyEight' originated from a cross conducted in June 2009 in Santa Maria, California, USA. The cross was made between the female parent 'DrisStrawTwentySeven' and the male parent 'DrisStrawThirtyThree'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by tissue culture and vegetative cuttings in April 2010 in Shasta County, California, USA based on early and late yield, shipping capacity, fruit size, fruit taste and aroma, and mite and botrytis field tolerance. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2013-2017.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSixtyEight' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in April 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements

Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSixtyEight' (left) with reference varieties 'Driscoll El Dorado' (centre) and 'DrisStrawSixtyTwo' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'DrisStrawSixtyNine'**
Trade name:	Ravina
Application number:	20-10345
Application date:	2019/11/21 (priority claimed)
Applicant:	Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	Lavery, De Billy, S.E.N.C.R.L. - LLP, Montreal, Quebec
Breeder:	Josefa Lagunas, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America Michael Ferguson, Driscoll's, Inc., Watsonville, California, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' (Amado) and 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' (Pasillo)

Summary: *The plants of 'DrisStrawSixtyNine' begin fruit ripening early in the season whereas the plants of the reference varieties begin fruit ripening mid-season. The terminal leaflet of 'DrisStrawSixtyNine' has a crenate margin whereas the terminal leaflet of 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' has a serrate margin. The stipule of 'DrisStrawSixtyNine' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stipule of 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The fruit of DrisStrawSixtyNine' has an absent or small cavity whereas the fruit of 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' has a large cavity.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, upright growth habit, dense foliage, medium vigour
STOLON: absent or very few, absent or very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration, absent or sparse pubescence

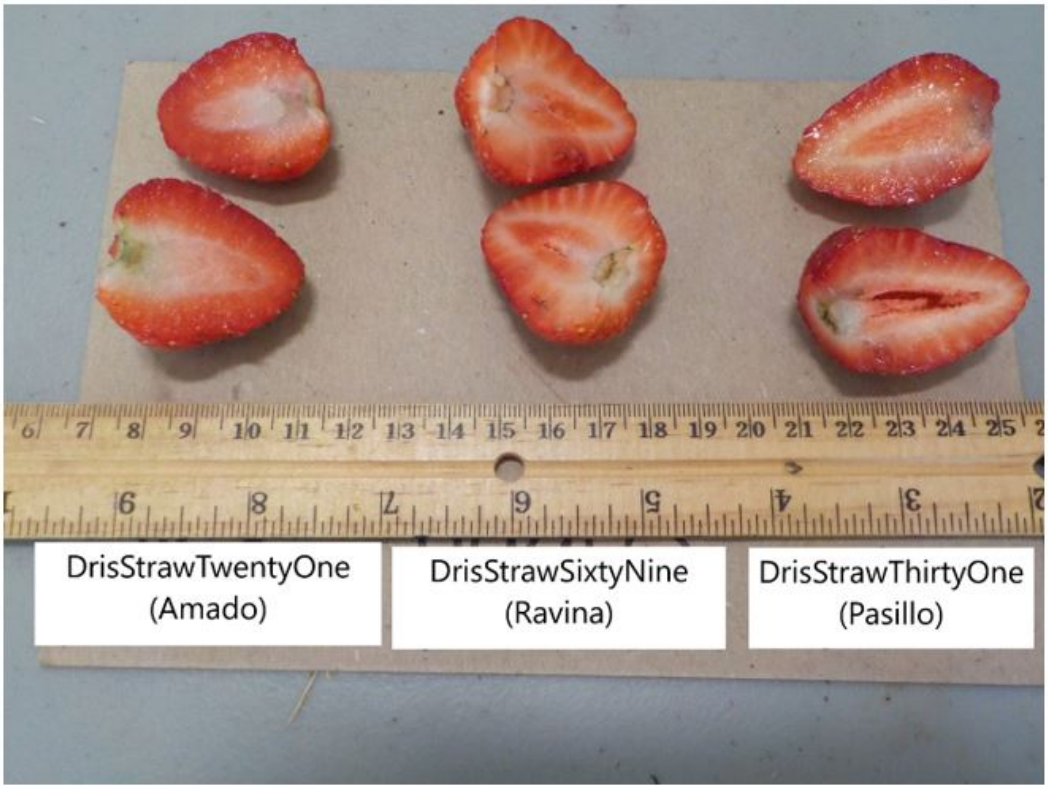
PETIOLE: medium length, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: medium size, medium green upper side, absent or weak blistering and glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: much longer than wide, acute base, crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins early
INFLORESCENCE: positioned beneath foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: slightly outwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: calyx larger than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: moderately shorter than wide, white inner side

CALYX: attachment level with fruit, diameter same size as fruit, upwards attitude of sepals, medium to strong adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening early, moderately longer than wide, large, conical and cordate shaped, none or very slight to slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, firm, absent or small cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium and dark red, even or very slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, even or slightly uneven, absent or very narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: light red, medium red core

Origin and Breeding: 'DrisStrawSixtyNine' originated from a cross conducted in 2010 in Ventura County, California, USA. The cross was made between the proprietary female parent '783S 79' and the proprietary male parent '566S 60'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by tissue culture and vegetative cuttings in April 2011 in Shasta County, California, USA based on fruit shape, canopy growth, and truss length. Further propagation and testing was conducted from 2011-2016.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'DrisStrawSixtyNine' were conducted in Chilliwack, British Columbia during the 2021 growing season. The plots were transplanted in the spring of 2020 into plastic mulch with drip irrigation. The plots were arranged in a RCB design. Each variety consisted of 3 replicates per variety with 10 plants per replicate for a total of 30 plants of each variety. Plants were spaced approximately 20 centimetres apart within the row and spaced approximately 3 metres apart between rows. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.



Strawberry: 'DrisStrawSixtyNine' (centre) with reference varieties 'DrisStrawTwentyOne' (left) and 'DrisStrawThirtyOne' (right)

Proposed denomination:	**'Florida Beauty'**
Synonym:	FL 12 121 5
Application number:	18-9402
Application date:	2018/03/27
Applicant:	Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc., Marianna, Florida, United States of America The State of Queensland acting through the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Brisbane, Australia
Agent in Canada:	Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder:	Vance M. Whitaker, Brandon, Florida, United States of America Mark Herrington, SCMC Nambour, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Ventana' and 'Driscoll El Dorado'

Summary: *The stolon of 'Florida Beauty' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stolon of 'Ventana' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and that of 'Driscoll El Dorado' has medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaf of 'Florida Beauty' is small to medium sized whereas the leaf of 'Ventana' is medium sized. The leaf of 'Florida Beauty' has absent or weak blistering whereas the leaf of 'Driscoll El Dorado' has strong blistering. The leaf of 'Florida Beauty' has absent or weak glossiness whereas the leaf of 'Ventana' has very strong glossiness and the leaf of*

'Driscoll El Dorado' has strong glossiness. The stipule of 'Florida Beauty' has an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stipule of 'Dirscoll El Dorado' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The fruit of 'Florida Beauty' is moderately longer than wide whereas the fruit of 'Ventana' is much longer than wide and the fruit of 'Driscoll El Dorado' is equally long as wide. The fruit of 'Florida Beauty' is large whereas the fruit of 'Ventana' is very large. The fruit of 'Florida Beauty' is medium red whereas the fruit of 'Driscoll El Dorado' is orange red. The surface of the fruit of 'Florida Beauty' is strongly uneven whereas 'Ventana' is even or very slightly uneven. The achenes are positioned at level with the fruit for 'Florida Beauty' whereas the achenes are positioned below the surface for 'Ventana' and 'Driscoll El Dorado'. The diameter of the calyx is slightly larger than the diameter of the fruit for 'Florida Beauty' whereas the diameter of the calyx is the same size as the diameter of the fruit for 'Ventana'.

Description:
PLANT: partially remontant bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, medium dense foliage, medium vigour
STOLON: absent or very few, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium dense pubescence

PETIOLE: medium length, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: small to medium sized, medium green upper side, absent or weak blistering, absent or weak glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: moderately longer than wide, acute shaped base, crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins very early
INFLORESCENCE: positioned at same level as foliage, medium number of flowers
PEDICEL: slightly outwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: medium diameter, calyx larger than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: length equal to width, white inner side

CALYX: attachment level with fruit, diameter slightly larger than fruit, outwards attitude of sepals, medium adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening very early, moderately longer than wide, large, conical shape, none or very slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, firm, medium sized cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, slightly uneven colour distribution, medium glossiness, strongly uneven, medium width band without achenes, achenes positioned level with surface
FRUIT FLESH: light red, light red core

Origin and Breeding: 'Florida Beauty' originated from a cross conducted between the seed parent 'AU 2010-119' and the pollen parent 'Florida Radiance' in 2012 in Blam Florida. A single plant was selected in the 2012-2013 growing season based on fruit shape and flavour and further propagated via stolons.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Florida Beauty' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2018/1835, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted at the Escaroupim Studies Center - Agricultura, Florestas E Desenvolvimento Rural, in Portugal from 2019 to 2020.

Strawberry: ‘Florida Beauty’

Strawberry: ‘Florida Beauty’

Strawberry: 'Florida Beauty'

Proposed denomination:	**'Florida Brilliance'**
Synonym:	FL 13 26 134
Application number:	19-9743
Application date:	2019/03/22
Applicant:	Florida Foundation Seed Producers, Inc., Marianna, Florida, United States of America
Agent in Canada:	Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder:	Vance M. Whitaker, Brandon, Florida, United States of America

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.

Varieties used for comparison: 'Ventana' and 'Driscoll El Dorado'

Summary: *The stolon of 'Florida Brilliance' has a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stolons of 'Ventana' has a very strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration and that of 'Driscoll El Dorado' has a medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaf of 'Florida Brilliance' has absent or weak blistering whereas the leaf of 'Driscoll El Dorado' has strong blistering. The leaf of 'Florida Brilliance' has strong glossiness whereas the leaf of 'Ventana' has very strong glossiness. The stipule of 'Florida Brilliance' has an absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration whereas the stipule of 'Dirscoll El Dorado' has a weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The fruit of 'Florida Brilliance' is moderately longer than wide whereas the fruit of 'Ventana' is much longer than wide and the fruit of 'Driscoll El Dorado' is equally long as wide. The fruit of 'Florida Brilliance' is medium red whereas the fruit of 'Driscoll El Dorado' is orange red.*

Description:
PLANT: partially remontant type, upright growth habit, medium dense foliage, medium vigour
STOLON: medium amount, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium dense pubescence

PETIOLE: medium to long, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: medium sized, medium green upper side, absent or weak blistering, strong glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: moderately longer than wide, acute shaped base, crenate margin, straight in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins very early
INFLORESCENCE: positioned above foliage, many flowers
PEDICEL: slightly outwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: large diameter, calyx larger than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present

PETAL: length moderately shorter than wide, white inner side

CALYX: attachement level with fruit, diameter same size as fruit, upwards attitude of sepals, medium adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening very early, moderately longer than wide, very large, conical shape, slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, firm, absent or small cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, even or very slightly uneven, absent or very narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: orange red, light red core

Origin and Breeding: 'Florida Brillance' originated from a cross conducted between the seed parent 'FL 11.31-14' and the pollen parent 'FL 10-153' in 2013 in Blam Florida. A single plant was selected in 2014 based on fruit shape and yield and further propagated via stolons.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Florida Brillance' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2018/1898, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted at the Escaroupim Studies Center - Agricultura, Florestas E Desenvolvimento Rural, in Portugal from 2019 to 2020.

Strawberry: 'Florida Brilllance'

Strawberry: 'Florida Brilliance'

Strawberry: 'Florida Brilliance'

Proposed denomination: **'GB96'**
Application number: 20-10103
Application date: 2020/02/25
Applicant: Edward Vinson Limited, Faversham, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar LLP, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Edward Vinson Limited, Kent, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'GH 75'

Summary: *The calyx of 'GB96' is slightly larger in diameter relative to the fruit whereas the calyx of 'GH 75' is the same diameter as the fruit.*

Description:
PLANT: day neutral bearing type, semi-upright growth habit, medium to dense foliage, medium to strong vigour
STOLON: medium to many, medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, sparse pubescence

PETIOLE: medium to long, upwards attitude of hairs
STIPULE: very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: medium to large, medium green upper side, medium amount of blistering, strong glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: length equal to width, acute base, serrate to crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins early
INFLORESCENCE: positioned at same level as foliage, few to medium number of flowers
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: large diameter, calyx larger than corolla, touching petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: length equal to width, white inner side

CALYX: attachment level with fruit, diameter slightly larger than fruit, outwards attitude of sepals, medium adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening midseason, length equal to width, large to very large, conical shape, very slight to slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, medium firmness, medium sized cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, slightly uneven, narrow to medium width of band without achenes, achenes positioned level with surface
FRUIT FLESH: medium red, light red core

Origin and Breeding: 'GB96' originated from a cross conducted in 2008 in Faversham, Kent, United Kingdon. The cross was made between the proprietary female parent designated '05BY31' and the proprietary male parent '04AA21'. A single plant was selected for asexual propagation by tissue culture and vegetative cuttings in summer of 2009. Seletion criteris was for fruit number, fruit uniformity of shape and colour, fruit skin, skin firmness, and fruit flavour. First propagation of the variety occurred by the rooting of stolons in Faversham, Ken, United Kingdom.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'GB96' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2016/2274, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office, in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Bundessortenamt in Prüfstelle Wurzen, Germany from 2018 to 2020.

Strawberry: 'GB96'

Proposed denomination: **'Malling Allure'**
Application number: 21-10623
Application date: 2021/07/07
Applicant: NIAB EMR, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Bereskin & Parr, Toronto, Ontario
Breeder: NIAB EMR, Cambridge, United Kingdom

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.

Description:
PLANT: not remontant bearing type, upright growth habit, medium to dense foliage, strong vigour
STOLON: many, strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium dense pubescence

PETIOLE: long to very long, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: medium to large, medium green upper side, medium blistering, medium glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: equally long as wide, obtuse base, serrate to crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING:begins late season
INFLORESCENCE: positioned beneath foliage, few to medium number of flowers
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: medium diameter, calyx smaller than corolla, overlapping petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: much shorter than wide, white inner side

CALYX: attachement level with fruit, diameter slightly larger than fruit, outwards attitude of sepals, weak to medium adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening mid-season, moderately longer than wide, medium to large, conical shape, none or very slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, firm, absent or small cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, slightly uneven, medium width band without achenes, achenes positioned level with surface
FRUIT FLESH: orange red, light red core

Origin and Breeding: 'Malling Allure' originated from a cross conducted between two proprietary parents in 2009 at East Malling Research, Kent, United Kingdom. A single plant was selected in 2010 based on fruit size, fruit shape, and skin firmness.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Malling Allure' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2017/3250, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Research Centre for Cultivar Testing in Maslowicach Poland, from 2018 to 2020.

Strawberry: ‘Malling Allure’

Strawberry: ‘Malling Allure’

Proposed denomination: **‘Malling Champion’**
Application number: 21-10624
Application date: 2021/07/07
Applicant: NIAB EMR, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Bereskin & Parr, Toronto, Ontario
Breeder: NIAB EMR, Cambridge, United Kingdom

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.

Description:
PLANT: fully remontant bearing type, upright growth habit, medium dense foliage, medium vigour
STOLON: medium to many, weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration, medium dense pubescence

PETIOLE: medium length, horizontal attitude of hairs
STIPULE: weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration
LEAF: medium to large, dark green upper side, absent or weak blistering, strong glossiness on upper side, no variegation
TERMINAL LEAFLET: moderately longer than wide, rounded base, crenate margin, concave in cross-section

FLOWERING: begins early
INFLORESCENCE: often positioned above foliage, few flowers
PEDICEL: upwards attitude of hairs
FLOWER: medium to large diameter, calyx smaller than corolla, touching petal arrangement, stamen present
PETAL: moderately shorter than wide, white inner side

CALYX: attachment inserted, diameter same size as fruit, upwards attitude of sepals, strong adherence to fruit
FRUIT: begins ripening very early, moderately longer than wide, medium to large, conical shape, slight difference in shape between terminal fruit and other fruit, medium to firm, absent or small cavity
FRUIT SURFACE: medium red, even or very slightly uneven colour distribution, strong glossiness, even or slightly uneven, narrow band without achenes, achenes positioned below surface
FRUIT FLESH: light red, light red core

Origin and Breeding: 'Malling Champion' originated from a cross conducted between two proprietary parents in 2009 at East Malling Research, Kent, United Kingdom. A single plant was selected in 2010 based on fruit size, fruit shape, and skin firmness.

Tests and Trials: The detailed description of 'Malling Champion' is based on the UPOV report of Technical Examination, application number 2017/3249, purchased from the Community Plant Variety Office in Angers, France. The trials were conducted by the Research Centre for Cultivar Testing in Maslowicach Poland, from 2018 to 2020.

Strawberry: ‘Malling Champion’

Strawberry: ‘Malling Champion’