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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL COMMITTEE

Ninth Session
Geneva, April 26 and 27, 1982

FAMILIES OF DENOMINATIONS FOR FAMILIES OF VARIETIES

Document prepared by the Office of the Union

1. The Annex to this document contains a note by the Delegation of France on the use of families of denominations (sets of denominations of which one is a fanciful name and the others combinations of that name and descriptive words) for families of varieties (sets of varieties made up with an initial variety and varieties which derive from it directly or indirectly by mutation). That note is based on the case of 'Snapper' and its derivatives.

2. In order to facilitate the examination of this matter, it is recalled that Recommendation 12A of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants of 1980 provides as follows:

"A new cultivar which originated by selection or by bud-mutation from another cultivar, and which still retains a strong resemblance to it, should, when appropriate, but not in any way that could cause confusion, be named to indicate the relationship. The same applies to new cultivars differentiated by the introduction of a single character.

"Examples: Apple 'Crimson Bramley' is a bud-mutant from apple 'Bramley's Seedling'; cabbage 'Wisconsin All Seasons', resistant to the disease "yellows", is a selection from the non-resistant cabbage 'All Seasons'; soya bean 'Amsoy 71', resistant to *Phytophthora sojae*, was derived by outcrossing to a resistant type and repeated back crossing to 'Amsoy'."

[Annex follows]

NOTE CONCERNING 'SNAPPER' AND ITS DERIVATIVES

I. INFORMATION CONCERNING APPLICATIONS IN FRANCE

French ReferenceForeign References

No.	Denomination	Applicant	Origin	Appl. No. in the United Kingdom	States in which an application has been filed
3087	Snapper	Perifleur Ltd	hybridization 1974 49 N 2 x 60 L 11	AFP 15/361	<u>UK</u> - <u>NL</u> - DK - ZA
3107	Golden Bronze Snapper	id.	mutation	AFP 15/769	UK - NL - DK - ZA
3108	<u>White Snapper</u>	id.	mutation 1977	AFP 15/561	<u>UK</u> - <u>NL</u> - DK - ZA
3109	Bronze Snapper	id.	mutation 1977	AFP 15/560	<u>UK</u> - NL
3167	Dark Yellow Snapper	id.	mutation 1980	AFP 15/978	UK
3168	Pale Yellow Snapper	id.	mutation 1977	AFP 15/1061	UK
3169	Pale Salmon Snapper	id.	mutation 1980	AFP 15/1060	UK
3196	Yellow Snapper	id.	mutation 1977	AFP 15/763	UK - NL - D

Underlined denomination: Plant Variety Protection Certificate granted in France

Underlined foreign reference: Title of protection granted

II. LIST OF THE VARIETIES PROTECTED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM CONTAINING THE WORD SNAPPER (Gazette No 204 of January 1982)

Apricot Snapper
Bronze Snapper
Copper Bronze Snapper
Dark Pink Snapper

Dark Salmon Snapper
Salmon Bronze Snapper
Snapper
White Snapper

III. OBSERVATIONS

All applications filed in France have the following two peculiarities:

- same applicant: Perifleur Ltd
- mutations of Snapper, with the exception of Snapper itself, which was said to originate from the crossing 49 N 2 (female parent) x 60 L 11 (male parent).

1. Should series of denominations consisting of a fixed word and descriptive elements be considered admissible?
2. Should a new denomination deriving from an earlier one by substitution of an intermediate descriptive element be admitted?
examples: Pale Yellow Snapper and Pale Salmon Snapper
3. Should this be subject to two conditions, namely:
 - that the varieties have the same origin, and
 - that the applications are filed by the same breeder?
4. What would happen:
 - (a) if the applicant were not the breeder of the original variety?
 - (b) if the variety differed from the original variety by characters other than those mentioned in the denominations?

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