



C/40/6

ORIGINAL: English

DATE: October 17, 2006

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

GENEVA

COUNCIL

**Fortieth Ordinary Session
Geneva, October 19, 2006**

**LIST OF THE TAXA PROTECTED BY
THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION**

Document prepared by the Office of the Union

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INTRODUCTION

1. The 1978 Act of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants is applicable, according to its Article 4(1), to all botanical genera and species. Its Article 4(2) provides that “the member States of the Union undertake to adopt all measures necessary for the progressive application of the provisions of this Convention to the largest possible number of botanical genera and species.” The 1991 Act of the Convention provides in its Article 3 that “each Contracting Party which is bound by the Act of 1961/1972 or the Act of 1978 shall apply the provisions of this Convention, (i) at the date on which it becomes bound by this Convention, to all plant genera and species to which it applies, on the said date, the provisions of the Act of 1961/1972 or the Act of 1978 and, (ii) at the latest by the expiration of a period of five years after the said date, to all plant genera and species,” and that “each Contracting Party which is not bound by the Act of 1961/1972 or the Act of 1978 shall apply the provisions of this Convention, (i) at the date on which it becomes bound by this Convention, to at least 15 plant genera or species and, (ii) at the latest by the expiration of a period of 10 years from the said date, to all plant genera and species.”

2. This document surveys the measures for the protection of the various taxa¹ that have been instituted by the members of the Union. It also contains additional information which may be useful in the context of this document.

3. This document contains the following parts:

- (a) a main table;
- (b) notes classified by members of the Union;
- (c) a non-exhaustive index of families;
- (d) a non-exhaustive index of common names in English, French, German and Spanish.

4. The main table presents the list of taxa protected by those members of the Union which do not protect all plant genera and species.

5. The main table does not contain the following members of the Union, which protect the whole or essentially the whole plant kingdom: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, European Community, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United Kingdom and United States of America. Details on the situation in those authorities are given in the notes classified by members of the Union.

6. The taxa are listed in the alphabetical order of their respective UPOV Code.

¹ The expression “protected taxon” and the similar expressions mean that titles of protection may be issued for varieties of the taxon concerned.

7. The drawing up of the synoptical list of taxa has led to some departures from the relevant laws and regulations, in particular because nomenclatures used are not uniform. It is recommended to consult these laws and regulations when precise information is needed.

8. The notes classified by members of the Union follow the alphabetical order of the ISO codes applicable to countries and organizations (see the list on page 4). The following will be found therein, wherever it has appeared necessary:

(a) general notes relating in particular to the way in which the list of protected taxa has been established;

(b) special notes relating to a specific taxon.

SYMBOLS USED IN THE MAIN TABLE

AL	Albania	FR	France	NZ	New Zealand
AR	Argentina	GB	United Kingdom	PA	Panama
AT	Austria	HR	Croatia	PL	Poland
AU	Australia	HU	Hungary	PT	Portugal
AZ	Azerbaijan	IE	Ireland	PY	Paraguay
BE	Belgium	IL	Israel	QZ	European Community (Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO))
BG	Bulgaria	IS	Iceland	RO	Romania
BO	Bolivia	IT	Italy	RU	Russian Federation
BR	Brazil	JO	Jordan	SE	Sweden
BY	Belarus	JP	Japan	SG	Singapur
CA	Canada	KE	Kenya	SI	Slovenia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	SK	Slovakia
CL	Chile	KR	Republic of Korea	TN	Tunisia
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
CO	Colombia	LV	Latvia	UA	Ukraine
CZ	Czech Republic	MA	Morocco	US	United States of America
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	UY	Uruguay
DK	Denmark	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
EC	Ecuador	NI	Nicaragua	ZA	South Africa
EE	Estonia	NL	Netherlands		
ES	Spain	NO	Norway		
FI	Finland				

X : Protected taxon

+ : Protected taxon as a result of the protection of a taxon of a higher rank to which it belongs (for example in the case of a species: the genus or family to which it belongs is protected).

(X), (+) : Protection of the taxon envisaged in the near future.

***** : Refers to a special note to be found under the name of the member of the Union concerned in the Notes Classified by members of the Union.

MAIN TABLE

NOTES CLASSIFIED BY MEMBERS OF THE UNION

AR / ARGENTINA

General Note

There is no provision in the Law on Seed and Phylogenetic Creations (Law No. 20.247 of March 30, 1973) restricting protection to particular genera or species.

AU / AUSTRALIA

General Note

According to Section 3(1) of the Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994, the term "plant" includes all fungi and algae, but does not include bacteria, bacteroids, mycoplasmas, viruses, viroids and bacteriophages.

BE / BELGIUM²

Special Notes

Aeschynanthus Jack, Kohleria Regel: the definition of the protected entities is the following: "Gesneriaceae: Kohleria Regel, Aeschynanthus Jack."

Anthurium, Dieffenbachia, Philodendron, Spathiphyllum, Syngonium: the definition of the protected entities is the following: "Araceae Juss.: Araceae (Anthurium, Dieffenbachia, Philodendron, Spathiphyllum, Syngonium)."

Bromeliaceae, Aechmea, Cryptanthus, Guzmania, Neoregelia, Tillandsia, Vriesea: the definition of the protected entities is the following: "Bromeliaceae belonging to the genera and to their mutual hybrids: Bromeliaceae: Aechmea Ruiz et Pav., Cryptanthus Otto et A. Dietr., Guzmania Ruiz et Pav., Neoregelia L.B. Sm., Tillandsia L., Vriesea Lindl."

Cydonia Mill.: all varieties except ornamental varieties, but including rootstocks, can be protected.

Dizygotheca N.E. Br., Schefflera J.R. et G. Forst.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: "Araliaceae Juss.: Araliaceae (Dizygotheca, Schefflera)."

Epiphyllopsis Berger, Rhipsalidopsis Britt. et Rose, Schlumbergera Lem., Zygocactus K. Schum.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: "cacti with jointed stems belonging to the genera and to their mutual hybrids: Zygocactus K. Schum., Schlumbergera Lem., Epiphyllopsis Berger, Rhipsalidopsis Britt. et Rose."

² Source: Royal Decree of October 1, 1993, Fixing the Plant Species for which a New Plant Variety Certificate may be Delivered and Fixing the Duration of Protection for Those Species.

Ficus benjamina L., F. elastica Roxb.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: “Ficus L.: Ficus benjamina, rubber Plant.”

Humulus lupulus L.: all varieties except ornamental varieties, but including rootstocks, can be protected.

Malus L.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: “apple, including rootstocks and ornamental varieties.”

Prunus L.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: “cherry, plum, apricot, myrobalan, peach, including rootstocks and ornamental varieties for these species.”

Pyrus L.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: “pear, including rootstocks and ornamental varieties.”

Ribes L.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: “black, red and white currants, gooseberry and hybrids of these species; including ornamental varieties for all these species.”

Rubus L.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: “raspberry; bramble (fruit and ornamental varieties)”; for raspberry all varieties except ornamental varieties, but including rootstocks can be protected.

BG / BULGARIA

General Note

According to the Law on the Protection of New Plant Varieties and Animal Breeds (September 19, 1996), protection extends to all plant genera and species.

BO / BOLIVIA

General Note

The scope of application of national legislation is defined by Article 2 of Decision No. 345 (of October 21, 1993) of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement as “all botanical genera and species insofar as the growing, possession or use thereof are not prohibited for reasons of human, animal or plant health.”

BR / BRAZIL

Eucalyptus refers to subgenus: *Symphomyrthus*; Sections: *Transversaria*; *Exsertaria*; *Maidenaria*.

Pennisetum purpureum: protection relates to *Pennisetum purpureum* including hybrids with other *Pennisetum* species.

Pyrus L. refers to rootstock varieties.

BY / BELARUS

Special Note

Linum usitatissimum L.: protection relates to Linum usitatissimum L. f. elongata and Linum usitatissimum L. var. intermedia Vav. et Ell.

CA / CANADA

General Note

According to the Plant Breeders' Rights Regulations, protection extends to all species of the plant kingdom, except bacteria, algae and fungi.

CH / SWITZERLAND

General Note

Interspecific hybrids: protection also extends to species which are the result of an interspecific hybridization between species belonging to different families of which at least one is mentioned in the national list of protected taxa (Ordinance of May 11, 1977, on Plant Variety Protection - Amendment of June 11, 1990).

List of families protected by Switzerland:

Acanthaceae	Berberidaceae	Cupressaceae	Fagaceae
Aceraceae	Betulaceae	(Actinostroboaceae	(Aphloiaceae
Acrostichaceae	Bignoniaceae	Athrotaxidaceae	Bembiciaceae
Actinidiaceae	Boraginaceae	Cryptomeriaceae	Berberidopsidaceae
Agaricaceae	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae)	Cunninghamiaceae	Caseariaceae
Agavaceae	Bromeliaceae	Juniperaceae	Erythrospermaceae
Aizoaceae	Buddlejaceae	Metasequoiaceae	Homaliaceae
Alismataceae	Buxaceae	Microbiotaceae	Kiggelariaceae
Amaranthaceae	Cactaceae	Taiwaniaceae	Neumanniaceae
Amaryllidaceae	Campanulaceae	Taxodiaceae	Pangiaceae
Anacardiaceae	Cannabinaceae	Tetraclinaceae)	Patrisaceae
Annonaceae	Cannaceae	Cyperaceae	Plagiopteraceae
Apiaceae	Caprifoliaceae	Dipsacaceae	Prockiaceae
Apocynaceae	Caricaceae	Droseraceae	Samydaceae
Aquifoliaceae	Caryophyllaceae	Ebenaceae	Soyauxiaceae)
Araceae	Celastraceae	Elaeagnaceae	Flacourtiaceae
Araliaceae	Chenopodiaceae	Ericaceae	Gentianaceae
Araucariaceae	Cistaceae	Euphorbiaceae	Geraniaceae
Asclepiadaceae	Commelinaceae	Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	Gesneriaceae
Aspidiaceae	Convolvulaceae		Ginkgoaceae
Asteraceae (Compositae)	Cornaceae		Goodeniaceae
Balsaminaceae	Crassulaceae		Gramineae
Begoniaceae	Cucurbitaceae		(Poaceae)
			Haemodoraceae
			Hamamelidaceae
			Hippocastanaceae
			Hydrophyllaceae

Hypericaceae	Passifloraceae	- Hymenophyllaceae	Rosaceae
(Clusiaceae	Pinaceae	(Trichomanaceae)	Rubiaceae
Guttiferae)	Piperaceae	- Hymenophyllopsidaceae	Rutaceae
Iridaceae	Platanaceae	- Isoetaceae	Salicaceae
Juglandaceae	Plumbaginaceae	- Lomariopsidaceae	Sapotaceae
Juncaceae	Poaceae	(Bolbitidaceae	(Achradaeae
Lamiaceae	(Gramineae)	Elaphoglossaceae)	Boerlagellaceae
(Chloanthaceae	Polemoniaceae	- Lophosoriaceae	Bumeliaceae
Labiatae	Polygonaceae	- Loxomataceae	Sarcospermataceae)
Menthaceae	Polypodiaceae	- Lycopodiaceae	Saxifragaceae
Nepetaceae	Polyporaceae	- Marattiaceae	Scrophulariaceae
Salazariaceae	Portulacaceae	- Marsileaceae	Selaginellaceae
Scutellariaceae	Primulaceae	- Matoniaceae	Solanaceae
Vitaceae)	Proteaceae	- Metaxyaceae	Sterculiaceae
Lardizabalaceae	<u>PTERIDOPHYTA</u>	- Morlachosoraceae	(Malvaceae)
(Decaisneaceae)	- Actiniopteridaceae	- Oleandraceae	Strophariaceae
Leguminosae	(Pteridaceae)	- Ophioglossaceae	Styracaceae
(Fabaceae)	- Adiantaceae	- Osmundaceae	Tamaricaceae
Lilaceae	(Pteridaceae)	- Parkeriaceae	(Reaumuriaceae)
Linaceae	- Aspleniaceae	(Pteridaceae)	Taxaceae
Loganiaceae	- Azollaceae	- Plagiogyriaceae	Taxodiaceae
Lythraceae	- Blechnaceae	- Platyzomataceae	(Cupressaceae)
Magnoliaceae	(Stenochlaenaceae)	(Pteridaceae)	Theaceae
Malvaceae	- Cheiroleuriaceae	- Polypodiaceae	Thymelaeaceae
Marantaceae	- Cyathaceae	(Drynariaceae	Tiliaceae
Melastomataceae	- Davalliaceae	Loxogrammeaceae	(Malvaceae)
Moraceae	(Gymnogrammitidaceae)	Platyneriaceae)	Trapaceae
Musaceae	- Dennstaedtiaceae	- Psilotaceae	Tropaeolaceae
Myrsinaceae	(Hypolepidaceae	(Tmesipteridaceae)	Ulmaceae
Myrtaceae	Lindsaeaceae	- Pteridaceae	Urticaceae
Nepenthaceae	Pteridiaceae)	- Salviniaceae	Valerianaceae
Nephrolepidaceae	- Dicksoniaceae	- Schizaeaceae	Verbenaceae
Nyctaginaceae	(Culcitaceae	- Stromatopteridaceae	Violaceae
Oleaceae	Cystodiaceae	(Gleicheniaceae)	Vitaceae
Onagraceae	Thyrsopteridaceae)	- Thelypteridaceae	Zingiberaceae
Orchidaceae	- Dipteridaceae	- Vittariaceae	
Paeoniaceae	- Dryopteridaceae	(Antrophyaceae)	
Palmaceae	- Equisetaceae	- Woodsiaceae	
(Arecaceae)	- Gleicheniaceae	(Dryopteridaceae)	
Pandanaceae	(Dicranopteridaceae	Punicaceae	
Papaveraceae	Stromatopteridaceae)	(Lythraceae)	
	- Grammitidaceae	Ranunculaceae	
		Rhamnaceae	

CL / CHILE

General Note

The Law on the Rights of Breeders of New Varieties of Plants (No. 19.342 of October 17, 1994) provides that “the right of the breeder may be exercised in relation to all botanical genera and species.”

CO / COLOMBIA

General Note

According to Article 1 of Decree No. 533 of March 8, 1994, protection extends to all cultivated varieties of botanical genera and species, provided that the cultivation, possession or use thereof is not prohibited on grounds of human, animal or plant health, but does not extend to wild species, that is, those individual plant species that have not been planted or improved by man.

CZ / CZECH REPUBLIC

General Note

Protection extends to all taxa of the plant kingdom (Act No. 408/2000 Coll. of October 25, 2000, on the Protection of Plant Variety Rights).

DE / GERMANY

General Note

Protection extends to all taxa of the plant kingdom (First Amendment Law of March 27, 1992, to the Plant Variety Protection Law).

DK / DENMARK

General Note

Protection extends to all plant genera and species (Plant Novelties Act, as last amended by Act No. 1086 of December 20, 1995 / Act No 967 of December 4, 2002).

EC / ECUADOR

General Note

The scope of application of national legislation is defined by Article 2 of Decision No. 345 (of October 21, 1993) of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement as “all botanical genera and species insofar as the growing, possession or use thereof are not prohibited for reasons of human, animal or plant health.” In addition, Article 1 of Decree No. 3708 of April 10, 1996, establishing the regulations to the said Decision specifies that wild species which have not been planted or improved by man are excluded.

EE / ESTONIA

General Note

According to the Plant Variety Rights Act RT I 1998, 36/37, 553, which entered into force on July 1, 1998, amended by the Act RT I 2000, 10,56, which entered into force on March 1, 2000, protection extends to all plant genera and species.

ES / SPAIN

General Note

According to Law 3/2000 Governing the Protection of Plant Varieties, which entered into force on April 10, 2000, protection extends to all plant genera and species including hybrids of genera or species.

FI / FINLAND

General Note

Protection extends to all genera and species.

FR / FRANCE

General Note

Protection is granted to any variety belonging to a species of the plant kingdom (Decree No. 95-1407 of December 28, 1995, Amending the Intellectual Property Code (Regulatory Part) and Relating to the Scope of Application of New Plant Variety Certificates and the Scope and Duration of the Breeder's Right).

GB / UNITED KINGDOM

General Note

Protection extends to all plant genera and species (Plant Varieties Act 1997).

HU / HUNGARY

General Note

There is no provision in the Law No. XXXIII of April 25, 1995, on the Protection of Inventions by Patents restricting protection to particular genera or species.

IE / IRELAND

Special Note

Rubus L.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: “Raspberry, Raspberry x Blackberry hybrids and Blackberry, including ornamental herbaceous perennials.”

IL / ISRAEL

General Note

The Law on the Rights of the Breeders of Plant Varieties, as last amended on February 23, 1996, applies to all botanical genera and species.

IT / ITALY

General Note

Protection extends to all plant genera and species (Article 28 of Legislative Decree No. 455 of November 3, 1998).

JP / JAPAN

General Note

The Seeds and Seedlings Law (No. 83 of May 29, 1998) applies to all “agricultural, forestry and aquatic plants” covering “spermatophytes (seed plants), pteridophytes (ferns), bryophytes (mosses), and multicellular algae”, and also the fungi listed below.

Latine	Japanese	English	Français	Deutsch	Español
<i>Agaricus bisporus</i> (Lange) Sing.	Tsukuritake	Mushroom	Champignon de couche	Champignon	Champiñón
<i>Agaricus blazei</i> Murr.	Hinematsutake	-	-	-	-
<i>Agrocybe cylindracea</i> (Fr.) Gill.	Yanagimatsutake	-	Pholiote du peuplier, Pivoulade	Südlicher Schüppling	-
<i>Auricularia auricular-judae</i> (Fr.) Quél.	Kikurage	Jew's Ear	Oreille de Judas	Judasohr, Holunderschwamm	-
<i>Auricularia polytricha</i> (Mont.) Sacc.	Aragekikurage	Jew's Ear	Oreille de Judas	Judasohr, Holunderschwamm	-
<i>Flammulina velutipes</i> (Fr.) Quél.	Enokitake	Velvet-footed collybia	Flammuline à pied velouté	-	-
<i>Grifola frondosa</i> (Fr.) S.F. Gray	Maitake	Hen of the Woods	Poule de bois	Laubporling, Klapperschwamm	-
<i>Hericium erinaceus</i> (Fr.) Pers.	Yamabushitake	-	-	-	-

Latine	Japanese	English	Français	Deutsch	Español
<i>Hypsizygus marmoreus</i> (Peck) Bigelow (syn. : <i>Lyophyllum ulmarium</i> (Fr.) Kühn.)	Bunashimeji	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypsizygus ulmarius</i> (Bull.:Fr.) Redhed (syn. : <i>Lyophyllum ulmarium</i> (Fr.) Kühn.)	Shirotamogitake	Elm Oyster	-	-	-
<i>Lentinus elodes</i> (Berk.) Sing.	Shiitake	Shiitake	Shiitake	Shiitake, Pasaniampilz	-
<i>Lyophyllum decastes</i> (Fr.) Sing.	Hatakeshimeji	Fried Chicken Mushroom	Tricholome agrégé	-	-
<i>Naematoloma sublateritium</i> (Fr.) Karst.	Kuritake	Brick Tops	Hypholome couleur de brique	-	-
<i>Panellus serotinus</i> (Fr.) Kühn.	Mukitake	Late Fall Oyster	-	Zwergknäuling	-
<i>Pholiota adiposa</i> (Fr.) Quéf.	Numerisugitake	Fat Pholiota	-	-	-
<i>Pholiota nameko</i> (T. Ito) S. Ito et Imai	Nameko	-	Pholiote du peuplier	Nameko, Japanischer Schüppling	-
<i>Pleurotus abalonus</i> Han, Chen et Cheng	Kuroawabitake	-	-	-	-
<i>Pleurotus cornucopiae</i> (Pers.) Rolland	Tamogitake	-	Pleurote corne d'abondance, Pleurote de l'orme, Oreille d'orme	Rillstieliger Seitling	Pleuroto
<i>Pleurotus cystidiosus</i> O.K. Mill.	Ohiratake	-	-	-	-
<i>Pleurotus eryngii</i> (DC.:Fr.) Quéf.	Eryngii	-	Pleurote du panicaut	-	-
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> (Fr.) Quéf.	Hiratake	Oyster Mushroom	Pleurote en forme d'huître, Pleurote écailleux, Pleurote en coquille	Austernseitling, Drehling	Pleuroto
<i>Pleurotus pulmonarius</i> (Fr.) Quéf.	Ushiratake	-	-	-	-

KR / KOREAN REPUBLIC

General Note

Plant genera and species entitled to protection includes the following fungi:
Pleurotus spp.

Special Note

Hyacinthus orientalis L.: Includes Hyacinthus spp.

LV / LATVIA

General Note

Protection extends to all plant genera and species (Section 2 of the “Plant Varieties Protection Law” of May 2, 2002).

MX / MEXICO

General Note

The Federal Law on Plant Varieties (Official Journal of the Federation of October 25, 1996) applies to all botanical genera and species.

NI / NICARAGUA

General Note

Protection extends to all genera and species (Article 10 of the “Law for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants No. 318” of November 12, 1999).

NL / NETHERLANDS

General Note

Protection extends to all taxa of the plant kingdom (Order of June 14, 1990 [Staatsblad 262], Amending the Plant Breeders’ Rights Order of 1975).

NO / NORWAY

General Note

Protection extends to all plant genera and species, including hybrids between genera or species (Ordinance Relating to the Breeder’s Right, as last amended on February 6, 1995).

NZ / NEW ZEALAND

General Note

According to the Plant Variety Rights Act 1987, as amended by the Plant Variety Rights Amendment Act 1994, the term “plant” includes a fungus, but does not include an alga or a bacterium.

PL / POLAND

General Note

According to the new Polish Seed Industry Law, which entered into force on November 1, 2000, protection extends to all plant genera and species.

OZ / EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (COMMUNITY PLANT VARIETY OFFICE (CPVO))

General Note

The Council Regulation (EC) No. 2100/94 on Community Plant Variety Rights applies to all botanical general and species.

RO / ROMANIA

General Note

Protection extends to all plant genera and species (Article 1 of the “Law on the Protection of [the] New Plant Varieties,” Law No. 255/1998 of December 30, 1998.)

RU / RUSSIAN FEDERATION³

General Note

From April 23, 2001, an application for protection can be filed for any species of plant or animal.

SE / SWEDEN

General Note

Protection extends to all botanical genera and species (Plant Breeders’ Rights Law (1997: 306)).

SK / SLOVAKIA

General Note

Protection extends to all botanical genera and species.

³ Source: Communicated by correspondence.

TN / TUNISIA

General Note

Protection extends to all botanical genera and species (Law No. 99-42 of May 10 1999).

US / UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

General Note

(a) Under the Plant Variety Protection Act, the United States of America protects all sexually reproduced plant varieties and tuber propagated plant varieties excluding fungi and bacteria (Section 42(a) of the Act).

(b) Under the law commonly known as the "Plant Patent Act", whoever invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant, including cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids, and newly found seedlings, other than a tuber propagated plant [in practice, Irish potato and Jerusalem artichoke] or a plant found in an uncultivated state, may obtain a patent therefor (Section 161 of the General Patent Law).

(c) Under the General (Utility) Patent Law, the United States of America protects all varieties (on the basis of the decision in *J.E.M. Ag Supply, Inc. v. Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.* of the U.S. Supreme Court (2002)).

UY / URUGUAY

General Note

According to Decree No. 84/983 Introducing Law No. 15/173 Regulating the Production, Certification and Marketing of Seed as amended by Decree No. 418/987 of August 12, 1987, and Decree No. 519/991 of September 17, 1991, any new plant variety is eligible for protection.

ZA / SOUTH AFRICA⁴

Special Notes

Ficus L.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: *Ficus L.* - fig tree, rubber plant.

Fortunella Swingle: this genus is considered as included in *Citrus spp.*

Mandevilla Lindl.: the definition of the protected entity is the following: *Mandevilla Lindl.* (= *Dipladenia A.DC.*)

⁴ Source: Regulations Relating to Plant Breeders' Rights, as amended.

Salvia L.: protection does not extend to *S. coccinea* Buc'hoz ex Etling., *S. reflexa* Hornem., *S. runcinata* L. f., *S. sclarea* L., *S. stenophylla* Burch. ex Bent., *S. tiliifolia* Vahl and *S. verbenacea* L.

Sorghum: the definition of the protected entities is the following: *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench - grain sorghum; *Sorghum* spp. [*S. alnum* Parodi, *S. sudanense* (Piper) Stapf and hybrids] - fodder sorghum.

Zea mays L.: the definition of the protected entities is the following: *Zea mays* L. - grain maize; *Zea mays* L. var. *saccharata* Bailey - sweet corn, popcorn.

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