

Chapter 1600 Plant Patents

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1601 Introduction: The Act, Scope, Type of Plants Covered

The right to a plant patent stems from:

35 U.S.C. 161. Patents for plants.

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 or a plant found in an uncultivated state, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The provisions of this title relating to patents for inventions shall apply to patents for plants, except as otherwise provided.

Asexually propagated plants are those that are reproduced by means other than from seeds, such as by the rooting of cuttings, by layering, budding, grafting, inarching, etc. Plants capable of sexual reproduction are not excluded from consideration if they have also been asexually reproduced.

With reference to tuber propagated plants, for which a plant patent cannot be obtained, the term "tuber" is used in its narrow horticultural sense as meaning a short, thickened portion of an underground branch. Such plants covered by the term "tuber propagated" are the Irish potato and the Jerusalem artichoke. This exception is made because this group alone, among asexually reproduced plants, is propagated by the same part of the plant that is sold as food.

The term "plant" has been interpreted to mean "plant" in the ordinary and accepted sense and not in the strict scientific sense and thus excludes bacteria. *In re Arzberger*, 112 F. 2d 834, 46 USPQ 32 (CCPA 1940). The term "plant" thus does not include asexual propagating material, per se. *Ex parte Hibberd*, 227 USPQ 443, 447 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1985).

An asexually reproduced plant may also be protected under 35 U.S.C. 101, as the Plant Patent Act (35 U.S.C. 161) is not an exclusive form of protection which con-

flicts with the granting of utility patents to plants. *Ex parte Hibberd*, 227 USPQ 443 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1985). Inventions claimed under 35 U.S.C. 101 may include the same asexually reproduced plant which is claimed under 35 U.S.C. 161, as well as plant materials and processes involving plant materials. The filing of a terminal disclaimer may be used in appropriate situations to overcome an obviousness-type double patenting rejection based on claims to the asexually reproduced plant and/or fruit and propagating material thereof in an application under 35 U.S.C. 101 and the claim to the same asexually reproduced plant in an application under 35 U.S.C. 161.

35 U.S.C. 163. Grant.

In the case of a plant patent the grant shall be of the right to exclude others from asexually reproducing the plant or selling or using the plant so reproduced.

1602 Rules Applicable

37 CFR 1.161. Rules applicable.

The rules relating to applications for patent for other inventions or discoveries are also applicable to applications for patents for plants except as otherwise provided.

1603 Elements of a Plant Application

An application for a plant patent consists of the same parts as other applications and must be filed in duplicate (37 CFR 1.163(b)), but only one need be signed and executed; the second copy may be a legible copy of the original. Two copies of color drawings must be submitted. 37 CFR 1.165(b). The reason for thus providing an original and duplicate file is that the duplicate file is utilized for submission to the Department of Agriculture for a report on the plant variety, the original file being retained in the Patent and Trademark Office at all times.

Applications for a plant patent which fail to include two copies of the specification and two copies of the drawing when in color will be accepted for filing only. The Office of Initial Patent Examination (OIPE) will notify the applicant immediately of this deficiency and require the same to be rectified within two months. Failure to do so will result in abandonment of the application.

1604 Applicant, Oath*37 CFR 1.162. Applicant, oath or declaration.*

The applicant for a plant patent must be the person who has invented or discovered and asexually reproduced the new and distinct variety of plant for which a patent is sought (or as provided in §§ 1.42, 1.43 and 1.47). The oath or declaration required of the applicant, in addition to the averments required by § 1.63, must state that he or she has asexually

reproduced the plant. Where the plant is a newly found plant, the oath or declaration must also state that it was found in a cultivated area.

A Plant Patent Application (35 U.S.C. 161) Declaration, Form PTO/SB/03, may be used to submit a declaration.

In an application for a plant patent, there can be joint inventors. See *Ex parte Kluis*, 70 USPQ 165 (Bd. App. 1945).

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<p>PLANT PATENT APPLICATION (35 U.S.C. 161) DECLARATION (37 CFR 1.63)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing OR <input type="checkbox"/> Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)</p>	Attorney Docket Number	
	First Named Inventor	
	COMPLETE IF KNOWN	
	Application Number	/
	Filing Date	
	Group Art Unit	
	Examiner Name	

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the new and distinct variety of:

plant named:

which is claimed and for which a plant patent is sought, the specification of which

is attached hereto **OR** was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) as United States Application Number and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY) (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claim, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I have asexually reproduced the plant to which this application applies.

Said plant was found in a cultivated area (check this box for newly found plant only)

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 385(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Check Only if Priority Not Claimed		Certified Copy Attached?	
			YES	NO	YES	NO
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto:

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

[Page 1 of 2]

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 0.4 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.

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DECLARATION – Plant Patent Application

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application or PCT Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)

Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

<input type="checkbox"/> Customer Number <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>		OR		<input type="checkbox"/> Registered practitioner(s) name/registration number listed below	
<input type="checkbox"/> Customer Number Bar Code Label		Place Customer Number Bar Code Label here			
Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number		

Additional registered practitioner(s) named on supplemental Registered Practitioner Information sheet PTO/SB/02C attached hereto.

Direct all correspondence to: Customer Number or Bar Code Label OR Correspondence address below

Name					
Address					
Address					
City		State		ZIP	
Country		Telephone		Fax	

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Name of Sole or First inventor: A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

Given Name (first and middle (if any))			Family Name or Surname		
Inventor's Signature					Date
Residence: City	State	Country	Citizenship		
Post Office Address					
Post Office Address					
City	State	ZIP	Country		

Additional inventors are being named on the supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto.

1605 Specification and Claim

35 U.S.C. 162. *Description, claim.*

No plant patent shall be declared invalid for noncompliance with section 112 of this title if the description is as complete as is reasonably possible.

The claim in the specification shall be in formal terms to the plant shown and described.

37 CFR 1.163. *Specification and arrangement of application elements.*

(a) The specification must contain as full and complete a disclosure as possible of the plant and the characteristics thereof that distinguish the same over related known varieties, and its antecedents, and must particularly point out where and in what manner the variety of plant has been asexually reproduced. In the case of a newly found plant, the specification must particularly point out the location and character of the area where the plant was discovered.

(b) Two copies of the specification (including the claim) must be submitted, but only one signed oath or declaration is required.

(c) The elements of the plant application, if applicable, should appear in the following order:

- (1) Plant Application Transmittal Form.
- (2) Fee Transmittal Form.
- (3) Title of the invention.
- (4) Cross-reference to related applications.
- (5) Statement regarding federally sponsored research or development.
- (6) Background of the invention.
- (7) Brief summary of the invention.
- (8) Brief description of the drawing.
- (9) Detailed Botanical Description.
- (10) A single claim.
- (11) Abstract of the Disclosure.
- (12) Drawings (in duplicate).
- (13) Executed oath or declaration.
- (14) Plant color coding sheet.

(d) A plant color coding sheet as used in this section means a sheet that specifies a color coding system as designated in a color dictionary, and lists every plant structure to which color is a distinguishing feature and the corresponding color code which best represents that plant structure.

37 CFR 1.164. *Claim.*

The claim shall be in formal terms to the new and distinct variety of the specified plant as described and illustrated, and may also recite the principal distinguishing characteristics. More than one claim is not permitted.

The specification should include a complete detailed description of the plant and the characteristics thereof that distinguish the same over related known varieties, and its antecedents, expressed in botanical terms in the general form followed in standard botanical textbooks or

publications dealing with the varieties of the kind of plant involved (evergreen tree, dahlia plant, rose plant, apple tree, etc.), rather than a mere broad nonbotanical characterization such as commonly found in nursery or seed catalogs. The specification should also include the origin or parentage of the plant variety sought to be patented and must particularly point out where, e.g., location or place of business, and in what manner the variety of plant has been asexually reproduced.

Form Paragraphs 16.01, 16.09, and 16.10 may be used to object to the disclosure under 37 CFR 1.163(a).

¶ 16.01 *Specification, Manner of Asexually Reproducing*

The application is objected to under 37 CFR 1.163(a) because the specification does not "particularly point out where and in what manner the variety of plant has been asexually reproduced". Correction is required.

¶ 16.09 *Specification, Less Than Complete Description*

The disclosure is objected to under 37 CFR 1.163(a) because the specification presents less than a full and complete botanical description and the characteristics which distinguish over related known varieties. More specifically: [1].

¶ 16.10 *Specification, Location of Plant Not Disclosed*

The disclosure is objected to under 37 CFR 1.163(a) because the specification does not particularly point out the location and character of the area where the plant was discovered.

Where color is a distinctive feature of the plant, the color should be positively identified in the specification by reference to a designated color as given by a recognized color dictionary or color chart, and the application should contain a plant color coding sheet. A plant color coding sheet is a sheet that specifies a color coding system as designated in a color dictionary, and lists every plant structure to which color is a distinguishing feature and the corresponding color code which best represents the color of that plant structure. The plant color coding sheet provides a means for applicants to uniformly convey detailed color characteristics of the plant. Providing this information in a systematic manner facilitates examination of the application. Applicants should use the format set forth in Form PTO/SB/20, Plant Color Coding Sheet.

Form Paragraphs 16.02 and 16.03 may be used to object to the disclosure or reject the claim, respectively, because of a lack of a clear and complete disclosure with regard to colors.

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PLANT COLOR CODING SHEET <i>(to be used for new applications only)</i>		Attorney Docket Number	
		First Named Inventor	
		FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
		Date of Receipt	
Sheet		of	Application Number

PLEASE LIST THE ITEM TO WHICH COLOR IS A DISTINGUISHING FEATURE, THE COLOR CODE WHICH BEST REPRESENTS THAT PLANT STRUCTURE AND THE COLOR CODE SYSTEM.

ITEM	COLOR

COLOR CODE SYSTEM:	
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¶ 16.02. *Colors Specified Do Not Correspond With Those Shown*

The disclosure is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the [1] colors specified fail to correspond with those shown.

¶ 16.03. *Rejection, 35 U.S.C. 112, 1st Paragraph, Non-Support for Colors*

The claim is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as being unsupported by a clear and complete disclosure with regard to [1] colors, for the following reasons: [2].

If the written description of a plant is deficient in certain respects, a clarification or additional description of the plant, or even a wholesale substitution of the original description so long as not totally inconsistent and unrelated to the original description and photograph of the plant, will not constitute new matter under 35 U.S.C. 132. *Jessell v. Newland*, 195 USPQ 678, 684 (Dep. Comm'r Pat. 1977).

The rules on Deposit of Biological Materials, 37 CFR 1.801–1.809, do not apply to plant patent applications in view of the reduced disclosure requirements of 35 U.S.C. 162, even where a deposit of a plant has been made in conjunction with a utility application (35 U.S.C. 101).

A plant patent is granted only on the entire plant. It, therefore, follows that only one claim is necessary and only one is permitted. A method claim in a plant patent application is improper.

1606 Drawings

37 CFR 1.165. *Plant drawings.*

(a) Plant patent drawings should be artistically and competently executed and must comply with the requirements of § 1.84. View numbers and reference characters need not be employed unless required by the examiner. The drawing must disclose all the distinctive characteristics of the plant capable of visual representation.

(b) The drawing may be in color and when color is a distinguishing characteristic of the new variety, the drawing must be in color. Two copies of color drawings or color photographs must be submitted.

All color drawings should be so mounted as to provide a 2–inch margin at the top for office markings when the patent is printed.

Form Paragraphs 16.06, 16.07, and 16.11 may be used to object to the drawing disclosure.

¶ 16.06. *Drawings Must Be in Duplicate*

The disclosure is objected to under 37 CFR 1.165(b) because applicant has not provided copies of the drawing in duplicate. Correction is required.

¶ 16.07. *Drawing Figures Not Competently Executed*

The disclosure is objected to under 37 CFR 1.165(a) because Fig. [1] not artistically and/or competently executed.

¶ 16.11. *Drawings in Improper Scale*

The disclosure is objected to under 37 CFR 1.165(a) because the drawings are of an inadequate scale to show the distinguishing features of the plant.

1607 Specimens

37 CFR 1.166. *Specimens.*

The applicant may be required to furnish specimens of the plant, or its flower or fruit, in a quantity and at a time in its stage of growth as may be designated, for study and inspection. Such specimens, properly packed, must be forwarded in conformity with instructions furnished to the applicant. When it is not possible to forward such specimens, plants must be made available for official inspection where grown.

Specimens of the plant variety, its flower or fruit, should not be submitted unless specifically called for by the examiner.

Form Paragraph 16.13 may be used to require specimens.

¶ 16.13. *Specimens Are Required*

Applicant [1] required to submit [2] in accordance with 37 CFR 1.166.

1608 Examination

37 CFR 1.167. *Examination.*

Applications may be submitted by the Patent and Trademark Office to the Department of Agriculture for study and report.

The authority for submitting plant applications to the Department of Agriculture for report is given in:

Executive Order No. 5464, October 17, 1930. Facilitating the consideration of applications for plant patents.

I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, under the authority conferred upon me by act of May 23, 1930 (Public No. 245) [now 35 U.S.C. 164], entitled "An act to provide for plant patents," and by virtue of all other powers vested in me relating thereto, do hereby direct the Secretary of Agriculture: (1) to furnish the Commissioner of Patents such available information of the Department of Agriculture, or (2) to conduct through the appropriate bureau or division of the department such research upon special problems, or (3) to detail to the Commissioner of Patents such officers and employees of the department, as the Commissioner may request for the purpose of carrying said act into effect.

35 U.S.C. 164. *Assistance of Department of Agriculture.*

The President may by Executive order direct the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with the request of the Commissioner, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this title with respect to plants (1) to furnish available information of the Department of Agriculture, (2) to conduct through the appropriate bureau or division of the Department research upon special problems, or (3) to detail to the Commissioner officers and employees of the Department.

Plant applications are subject to the same examination process as any other national application. As such,

the statutory provisions with regard to patentable subject matter, utility, novelty, obviousness, disclosure, and claim specificity requirements apply (35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103, and 112). The sole exception in terms of applicability of these statutory provisions is set forth in 35 U.S.C. 162.

The prior art considered by the examiner is developed by a search of appropriate subclasses of the United States patent classification system as well as patent and nonpatent literature data bases. Where appropriate, a report may be obtained from the Agricultural Research Service, Horticultural Research Branch, Department of Agriculture.

1609 Report of Agricultural Research Service

Where the examiner considers it necessary to the examination of the plant patent application, a duplicate file and drawing of the application are forwarded to the National Program Leader for Horticultural Crops, Agricultural Research Service (ARS), U.S. Department of Agriculture, along with a request for a report as to whether the plant variety disclosed is new and distinct over known plant varieties.

The report of the ARS is usually accompanied by the duplicate file and drawing. The report is in duplicate, the original being signed by the Chief of the Branch. The original copy of the report is retained in the duplicate file. As the report is merely advisory to the Office, it is not a part of the official record of the application and is, therefore, not given a paper number and is not placed in the original file. The copy of the report is customarily utilized by the examiner in the preparation of his or her action on the application and is also retained in the duplicate file.

The report may embody criticisms and objections to the disclosure, may offer suggestions for correction of such, or the report may merely state that:

“Examination of the specification submitted indicates that the variety described is not identical with others with which our specialists are familiar.”

1610 The Action

The action on the application by the examiner will include all matters as provided for in other types of patent applications. See 37 CFR 1.161.

The action may include so much of the report of the ARS as the examiner deems necessary, or may embody

no part of it. In the event of an interview, the examiner, in his or her discretion, may show the entire report to the inventor or attorney.

Form Paragraph 16.12 may be used to reference portions of the ARS report.

¶ 16.12 Report From U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

This application has been submitted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for a report. Pertinent portions follow: [1]

With reference to the examination of the claim, the language must be such that it is directed to the “new and distinct variety of plant.” This is important as under no circumstance should the claim be directed to a new variety of flower or fruit in contradistinction to the plant bearing the flower or the tree bearing the fruit. This is in spite of the fact that it is accepted and general botanical parlance to say “A variety of apple or a variety of blackberry” to mean a variety of apple tree or a variety of blackberry plant.

Where the application is otherwise allowable, a claim which recites, for example “A new variety of apple characterized by,” may be amended by the insertion of — tree — after “apple” by an examiner’s amendment.

By the same token, the title of the invention must relate to the entire plant and not to its flower or fruit, thus: Apple Tree, Rose Plant.

Care should also be exercised that the specification does not contain unwarranted advertising, for example, “the disclosed plant being grown in the XYZ Nurseries of Topeka, Kansas.” It follows, also, that in the drawings any showing in the background of a plant, as a sign carrying the name of an individual, nursery, etc., is objectionable and deletion thereof is required. Nor should the specification include laudatory expressions, such as, “The rose is prettier than any other rose.” Such expressions are wholly irrelevant. Where the fruit is described, statements in the specification as to the character and quality of products made from the fruit are not necessary and should be deleted.

The Office action is typed with an additional copy which is placed in the duplicate file. The papers in the duplicate file are not noted on the index at the back of the duplicate file wrapper.

When it appears that the application must be resubmitted to the ARS, as when the report indicates that the duplicate file and drawing are retained, applicant is notified that reply papers must be in duplicate.

The report of the ARS is not in the nature of a publication and matters raised therein within the personal knowledge of the specialists of the ARS are not sufficient basis for a rejection unless it is first ascertained by the examiner that the same can be supported by affidavits by said specialists (37 CFR 1.104(d)(2)). See *Ex parte Rosenberg*, 46 USPQ 393 (Bd. App. 1939).

Form Paragraphs 16.04 and 16.08, as appropriate, may be used to reject the claim.

¶ 16.04 *Rejection, 35 U.S.C. 102*

The claim is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as failing to patentably distinguish over [1].

¶ 16.08 *Rejection, 35 U.S.C. 112*

The claim is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 [1] because [2].

1611 Issue

The preparation of a plant patent application for issue involves the same procedure as for other applications (37 CFR 1.161), with the exception that where there are color drawings, the better one of the two judged, for example, by its sharpness or cleanliness is selected, and to this one the issue slip is affixed. The duplicate file is retained in the examining group until after the application has been patented. At certain periods thereafter, such duplicate files are collected and sent to the abandoned files for storage.

The International Patent Classification symbols, most recent edition, should be placed on the Issue Classification slip of all plant patent applications being sent to issue.

All plant patent applications should contain an abstract when forwarded to the Publishing Division.

1612 UPOV Convention

On November 8, 1981, the 1978 text of the "International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants" (generally known by its French acronym as the UPOV Convention) took effect in the United States and two other states that had not been party to the 1961 text, Ireland and New Zealand. As of February 1, 1997, 32 states were party to the UPOV Convention: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United

States of America, and Uruguay. Most states adhere to the 1978 text.

Both the 1961 and 1978 texts guarantee to plant breeders in each member state both national treatment and the right of priority in all other member states. In many states, new plant varieties are protected by breeders' rights laws rather than patent laws. Accordingly, the Paris (Industrial Property) Convention cannot always be relied on to provide these and other rights.

Insofar as the patenting of asexually reproduced plants in the United States is concerned, both national treatment and the right of priority have been accorded to foreign plant breeders since enactment of the plant patent law in 1930 (now 35 U.S.C. 161-164). The UPOV Convention does not yet apply to the protection of sexually reproduced plants under the Plant Variety Protection Act, 7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq., administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Application of the UPOV Convention in the United States does not affect the examination of plant patent applications, except in one instance. It is now necessary as a condition for receiving a plant patent to register a variety name for that plant.

The registration process in general terms consists of inclusion of a proposed variety name in the plant patent application. The examiner must evaluate the proposed name in light of UPOV Convention, Article 13. Basically, this Article requires that the proposed variety name not be identical with or confusingly similar to other names utilized in the United States or other UPOV member countries for the same or a closely related species. In addition, the proposed name must not mislead the average consumer as to the characteristics, value, or identity of the patented plant. Ordinarily, the name proposed for registration in the United States must be the same as the name registered in another member state of UPOV. Inclusion of the variety name in the patent comprises its registration. Rules of Practice are now being developed for administering this variety naming requirement.

Form Paragraph 16.05 may be used to object to the disclosure as lacking a common or market name or "denomination" of the plant.

¶ 16.05 *Name or Denomination for Plant Missing*

The disclosure is objected to under 37 CFR 1.121(a)(5) because no common or market name or "denomination" of the instant plant has been set forth in the disclosure. Correction by adding such a name is required (1001 O.G. 27).

