

CPC COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION

A HUMAN NECESSITIES

AGRICULTURE

A01 AGRICULTURE; FORESTRY; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY; HUNTING; TRAPPING; FISHING

A01H NEW PLANTS OR **{NON-TRANSGENIC}** PROCESSES FOR OBTAINING THEM; PLANT REPRODUCTION BY TISSUE CULTURE TECHNIQUES

NOTES

1. This subclass covers all aspects related to new plants, including disease resistance, cold resistance and growth speed.
2. In this subclass, angiosperms, i.e. flowering plants, are classified in group [A01H 6/00](#) according to their botanic taxonomy and in group [A01H 5/00](#) according to their plant parts, where disclosed.

Processes	1/104	. . . {involving modified lipid metabolism, e.g. seed oil composition}
1/00 Processes for modifying genotypes {; Plants characterised by associated natural traits} (A01H 4/00 takes precedence)	1/105 {involving altered sterol composition}
	1/106	. . . {involving fruit development, senescence or ethylene biosynthesis, e.g. modified tomato ripening or cut flower shelf-life}
1/02 . Methods or apparatus for hybridisation; Artificial pollination {; Fertility}	1/107	. . . {involving pigment biosynthesis}
1/021 . . {Methods of breeding using interspecific crosses, i.e. interspecies crosses}	1/108	. . . {involving amino acid content, e.g. synthetic storage proteins or altering amino acid biosynthesis}
1/022 . . {Genic fertility modification, e.g. apomixis}	1/109	. . . {involving lignin biosynthesis}
1/023 . . . {Male sterility}	1/12	. {Processes for modifying agronomic input traits, e.g. crop yield}
1/024 . . . {Female sterility}	1/1205	. . {Abscission; Dehiscence; Senescence}
1/026 . . {by treatment with chemicals}	1/121	. . {Plant growth habits}
1/027 . . {Apparatus for pollination}	1/1215	. . . {Flower development or morphology, e.g. flowering promoting factor [FPF]}
1/04 . Processes of selection {involving genotypic or phenotypic markers; Methods of using phenotypic markers for selection}	1/122	. . {for stress resistance, e.g. heavy metal resistance}
NOTE	1/1225	. . . {for drought, cold or salt resistance}
{This group covers the use of phenotypic markers for selection, insofar as the output or input traits are not covered by groups A01H 1/10 - A01H 1/129 .}	1/123	. . . {for herbicide resistance}
	1/1235 {to glyphosate}
	1/124 {to sulfonylurea}
1/045 . . {using molecular markers}	1/1245	. . . {for biotic stress resistance, e.g. pathogen, pest or disease resistance}
1/06 . Processes for producing mutations, e.g. treatment with chemicals or with radiation (specific mutations prepared by genetic engineering on plant cell or plant tissues C12N 15/00 {; process for producing transgenic plants C12N 15/82 })	1/125 {for bacterial resistance}
	1/1255 {for fungal resistance}
	1/126 {for virus resistance}
	1/1265 {for nematode resistance}
1/08 . . Methods for producing changes in chromosome number	1/127 {for insect resistance}
1/09 . . {Apparatus for producing changes in chromosome number}	1/129	. . {involving hormone-influenced development, e.g. auxin}
1/10 . {Processes for modifying non-agronomic quality output traits, e.g. for industrial processing; Value added, non-agronomic traits}	3/00 Processes for modifying phenotypes {, e.g. symbiosis with bacteria} (A01H 4/00 takes precedence)	
1/101 . . {involving biosynthetic or metabolic pathways, i.e. metabolic engineering, e.g. nicotine or caffeine}	3/02	. by controlling duration, wavelength, intensity, or periodicity of illumination
1/102 . . . {involving modified carbohydrate or sugar alcohol metabolism, e.g. starch biosynthesis}	3/04	. by treatment with chemicals
1/103 {Non-starch polysaccharides, e.g. cellulose, fructans or levans}	4/00 Plant reproduction by tissue culture techniques {; Tissue culture techniques therefor}	
	4/001	. {Culture apparatus for tissue culture}
	4/002	. {Culture media for tissue culture}

- 4/003 . {Cutting apparatus specially adapted for tissue culture}
- 4/005 . {Methods for micropropagation; Vegetative plant propagation using cell or tissue culture techniques}
- 4/006 . . {Encapsulated embryos for plant reproduction, e.g. artificial seeds}
- 4/008 . {Methods for regeneration to complete plants}

Products**5/00 Angiosperms, i.e. flowering plants, characterised by their plant parts; Angiosperms characterised otherwise than by their botanic taxonomy**

- 5/02 . Flowers
- 5/04 . Stems
- 5/06 . Roots
- 5/08 . Fruits
- 5/10 . Seeds
- 5/12 . Leaves
- 6/00 Angiosperms, i.e. flowering plants, characterised by their botanic taxonomy**
- 6/02 . Amaranthaceae or Chenopodiaceae, e.g. beet or spinach
 - 6/024 . . {Beta vulgaris [beet]}
 - 6/028 . . {Spinacia oleracea [spinach]}
- 6/04 . Amaryllidaceae, e.g. onion
 - 6/045 . . {Allium cepa [onion]}
- 6/06 . Apiaceae, e.g. celery or carrot
 - 6/064 . . {Apium graveolens [celery]}
 - 6/068 . . {Daucus carota [carrot]}
- 6/08 . Apocynaceae, e.g. Madagascar periwinkle
 - 6/084 . . {Catharanthus, e.g. Madagascar periwinkle}
 - 6/088 . . {Mandevilla}
- 6/10 . Aroideae, e.g. Zantedeschia
- 6/12 . Asparagaceae, e.g. Hosta
- 6/14 . Asteraceae or Compositae, e.g. safflower, sunflower, artichoke or lettuce
 - 6/1408 . . {Aster}
 - 6/1416 . . {Carthamus tinctorius [safflower]}
 - 6/1424 . . {Chrysanthemum}
 - 6/1432 . . {Cynara cardunculus [artichoke]}
 - 6/144 . . {Dahlia}
 - 6/1448 . . {Echinacea}
 - 6/1456 . . {Gerbera}
 - 6/1464 . . {Helianthus annuus [sunflower]}
 - 6/1472 . . {Lactuca sativa [lettuce]}
 - 6/148 . . {Osteospermum}
 - 6/1488 . . {Stevia}
 - 6/1496 . . {Tagetes [marigold]}
- 6/16 . Balsaminaceae, e.g. Impatiens
 - 6/165 . . {Impatiens}
- 6/18 . Begoniaceae, e.g. Begonia
 - 6/185 . . {Begonia}
- 6/20 . Brassicaceae, e.g. canola, broccoli or rucola
 - 6/201 . . {Brassica juncea}
 - 6/202 . . {Brassica napus [canola]}
 - 6/203 . . {Brassica oleraceae, e.g. broccoli or kohlrabi}
 - 6/204 . . {Brassica rapa}
 - 6/205 . . {Eruca sativa [rucola, arugula or rocket]}
 - 6/206 . . {Raphanus sativus [radish]}
 - 6/207 . . {Sinapis alba [white mustard]}
- 6/22 . Bromeliaceae

- 6/223 . . {Aechmea fasciata}
- 6/225 . . {Guzmania}
- 6/228 . . {Vriesea}
- 6/24 . Cactaceae, e.g. cactus or Easter cactus
- 6/26 . Campanulaceae
 - 6/264 . . {Campanula}
 - 6/268 . . {Lobelia}
- 6/28 . Cannabaceae, e.g. cannabis
- 6/30 . Caryophyllaceae
 - 6/305 . . {Dianthus carnations}
- 6/32 . Crassulaceae
 - 6/324 . . {Kalanchoe}
 - 6/328 . . {Sedum}
- 6/34 . Cucurbitaceae, e.g. bitter melon, cucumber or watermelon
 - 6/342 . . {Citrullus lanatus [watermelon]}
 - 6/344 . . {Cucumis melo [melon]}
 - 6/346 . . {Cucumis sativus [cucumber]}
 - 6/348 . . {Cucurbita, e.g. squash or pumpkin}
- 6/36 . Ericaceae, e.g. azalea, cranberry or blueberry
 - 6/364 . . {Rhododendron, e.g. Azalea}
 - 6/368 . . {Vaccinium, e.g. cranberry, blueberry}
- 6/38 . Euphorbiaceae, e.g. Poinsettia
 - 6/385 . . {Euphorbia, e.g. Poinsettia}
- 6/40 . Gentianaceae, e.g. Exacum
- 6/42 . Geraniaceae, e.g. Geranium
 - 6/425 . . {Pelargonium [Geranium]}
- 6/44 . Gesneriaceae, e.g. African violet
 - 6/444 . . {Saintpaulia [African violet]}
 - 6/448 . . {Streptocarpus}
- 6/46 . Gramineae or Poaceae, e.g. ryegrass, rice, wheat or maize
 - 6/4606 . . {Agrostis [bentgrass]}
 - 6/4612 . . {Cynodon [Bermudagrass]}
 - 6/4618 . . {Fescue}
 - 6/4624 . . {Hordeum vulgare [barley]}
 - 6/463 . . {Lolium [ryegrass]}
 - 6/4636 . . {Oryza sp. [rice]}
 - 6/4642 . . {Panicum [switchgrass]}
 - 6/4648 . . {Paspalum}
 - 6/4654 . . {Pennisetum [pearl millet]}
 - 6/466 . . {Poa, e.g. bluegrass}
 - 6/4666 . . {Sorghum, e.g. sudangrass}
 - 6/4672 . . {Triticale}
 - 6/4678 . . {Triticum sp. [wheat]}
 - 6/4684 . . {Zea mays [maize]}
 - 6/469 . . {Zoysia}
- 6/48 . Hydrangeaceae, e.g. Hydrangea
- 6/50 . Lamiaceae, e.g. lavender, mint or chia
 - 6/502 . . {Lavandula, e.g. lavender}
 - 6/504 . . {Mentha sp., e.g. mint}
 - 6/506 . . {Ocimum basilicum [basil]}
 - 6/508 . . {Salvia sp., e.g. chia}
- 6/52 . Lauraceae, e.g. avocado
 - 6/525 . . {Persea [avocado]}
- 6/54 . Leguminosae or Fabaceae, e.g. soybean, alfalfa or peanut
 - 6/541 . . {Arachis hypogaea [peanut]}
 - 6/542 . . {Glycine max [soybean]}
 - 6/543 . . {Lupinus}
 - 6/544 . . {Medicago sativa [alfalfa]}

- 6/545 . . {Phaseolus, e.g. kidney beans, scarlet runners or spotted beans}
- 6/546 . . {Pisum sativum [pea]}
- 6/547 . . {Vigna [cowpea]}
- 6/56 . . Liliaceae, e.g. Alstroemeria or Lilium
- 6/564 . . {Alstroemeria}
- 6/568 . . {Lilium}
- 6/58 . . Linaceae, e.g. flax
- 6/60 . . Malvaceae, e.g. cotton or hibiscus
- 6/604 . . {Gossypium [cotton]}
- 6/608 . . {Hibiscus}
- 6/62 . . Orchidaceae [Orchid family]
- 6/64 . . Papaveraceae, e.g. poppy
- 6/66 . . Pedaliaceae, e.g. sesame
- 6/68 . . Plantaginaceae, e.g. Antirrhinum
- 6/70 . . Polemoniaceae, e.g. Phlox
- 6/72 . . Ranunculaceae, e.g. Clematis
- 6/74 . . Rosaceae, e.g. strawberry, apple, almonds, pear, rose, blackberries or raspberries
- 6/7409 . . {Fragaria, i.e. strawberries}
- 6/7418 . . {Malus domestica, i.e. apples}
- 6/7427 . . {Prunus, e.g. almonds}
- 6/7436 . . . {Apricots}
- 6/7445 . . . {Cherries}
- 6/7454 . . . {Nectarines}
- 6/7463 . . . {Peaches}
- 6/7472 . . . {Plums}
- 6/7481 . . {Pyrus, i.e. pears}
- 6/749 . . {Rosa, i.e. roses}
- 6/7499 . . {Rubus, e.g. blackberries or raspberries}
- 6/76 . . Rubiaceae, e.g. Pentas
- 6/78 . . Rutaceae, e.g. lemons or limes
- 6/785 . . {Citrus, e.g. lemons or limes}
- 6/80 . . Saxifragaceae, e.g. Heuchera
- 6/82 . . Solanaceae, e.g. pepper, tobacco, potato, tomato or eggplant
- 6/821 . . {Calibrachoa}
- 6/822 . . {Capsicum sp. [pepper]}
- 6/823 . . {Nicotiana, e.g. tobacco}
- 6/824 . . {Petunia}
- 6/825 . . {Solanum lycopersicum [tomato]}
- 6/826 . . {Solanum melongena [eggplant]}
- 6/827 . . {Solanum tuberosum [potato]}
- 6/84 . . Urticaceae, e.g. ramie
- 6/86 . . Verbenaceae, e.g. Verbena
- 6/88 . . Vitaceae, e.g. Vitus [grape]
- 7/00** **Gymnosperms, e.g. conifers**
- 9/00** **Pteridophytes, e.g. ferns, club-mosses, horse-tails**
- 11/00** **Bryophytes, e.g. mosses, liverworts**
- 13/00** **Algae (unicellular algae [C12N 1/12](#))**
- 15/00** **Fungi; Lichens (fungal microorganisms [C12N 1/14](#))**
- 17/00** **Symbiotic or parasitic combinations including one or more new plants, e.g. mycorrhiza ([lichens A01H 15/00](#))**