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SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION LLC			KUBELIK, ANNE R	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2 February 2021 has been entered.
2. Claims 1-3 and 7 are pending.
3. The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b):

(B) CONCLUSION.—The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 1-3 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the applicant, regards as the invention. Dependent claims are included in all rejections.

The rejection is modified from the rejection set forth in the Office action mailed 2 October 2020, as applied to claims 1-3. Applicant's arguments filed 2 February 2021 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim 1 is indefinite in its recitation of "5th leaf from the smallest new leaf on a vine having a surface area, on average, 3 to 14 times smaller than the surface area of the 5th leaf from

watermelon variety Sangria and not more than 50 cm^2 ”, claim 3 is indefinite in its recitation of “wherein the surface area of said 5th leaf is in the range of 15 cm^2 to 50 cm^2 ”, and claim 7 is indefinite in its recitation of “5th leaf from the smallest new leaf on a vine having a surface area 3 to 14 times smaller than the surface area of the 5th leaf from watermelon variety Sangria and not more than 50 cm^2 ”.

Leaf area is affected by environmental conditions. The specification admits that on pg 11, lines 30-31, where it says “Clearly, due to various environmental and physiological conditions, the size of the leaves of a watermelon plant may vary.” Further, the specification teaches that leaf surface area varies from plant to plant of the same variety grown side-by-side (tables 1A and D).

The art also teaches this; leaf area is affected by temperature, fruiting, daylength, and possibly light intensity (Buttrose et al, 1978, Ann. Bot. 42:599-608; see pg 602, paragraph 7; pg 603, paragraphs 1-2; pg 604, paragraphs 1-5). Although Buttrose did not show the effects of light intensity, daylength and temperature on the 5th leaf from the smallest new leaf on a vine, they did show that these affect the surface area of other leaves. For example, Buttrose shows that the width of the 4th leaf from the base of the main shoot is affected by light intensity, daylength, and temperature (Figure 3). Leaf area is also affected by irrigation and stress (Hegde, 1988, J. Agronomy and Crop Sci. 160:296-302; see paragraph spanning the columns on pg 299).

Thus, at best, a 5th leaf having a specified surface area is a term that is relative to a variety of conditions, and at worse is completely indefinite.

Additionally, a 5th leaf with an average of 3 to 14 times smaller than the 5th leaf of Sangria means that at times the 5th leaf of the diploid pollinizer will be larger than the 5th leaf of

Sangria. Sometimes a given plant will fall within the scope of the claims and sometimes it will not.

Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the metes and bounds of the invention.

Response to Arguments

Applicant urges that Buttrose fails to disclose the alleged relationship between individual leaf surface area and environmental conditions for any leaf, let alone the 5th leaf from the smallest new leaf on a vine (response pg 9).

This is not found persuasive because Buttrose teaches that after the 5th leaf on the plant, leaves were larger with reduced light intensity (pg 602, paragraph 7).

Applicant urges that Buttrose's Figure 3 teaches that there was no effect of light intensity or daylength on leaf width; thus Buttrose teaches that there is no effect of environmental conditions on leaf width (response pg 9-10).

This is not found persuasive. Buttrose indicates that leaf size and area are affected by environmental conditions. Buttrose states: "There was no clear effect on the first 4 or 5 leaves, but then a pattern was established of larger leaves with reduced light intensity" (pg 602, paragraph 7), "with continuous light leaves were larger" (pg 603, paragraph 1), and "Leaf size at 40 °C improved at higher nodal positions" (pg 603, paragraph 2), "Fruiting plants had less leaf area" (pg 604, paragraph 2), "Fruiting had relatively large effects [on total leaf area] at 25 °C and 35 °C" (pg 604, paragraph 5), "Early Yates plants at the lower intensity had a greater total leaf area" (pg 607, paragraph 1), and "Compared with plants grown at 25 °C, those at 30 °C or 35 °C had ... larger leaves (pg 608, paragraph 2). Hegde also teaches that leaf area is affected by irrigation and stress (paragraph spanning the columns on pg 299). The specification on pg 11,

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