



# Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Two 1998

Volume 11

Number 2



*Treloar Roses*

'Korhoco'<sup>®</sup> syn Vital<sup>®</sup> - A 1998 Release

**Official Journal of Plant Breeders Rights Australia**

# Treloar Roses

*Treloars are the Australian Agent for W. Kordes & Sons of Germany, who are recognised worldwide as leaders in producing new garden and cut flower varieties.*

The following Kordes varieties are protected under Plant Breeders Rights:

Variety	Synonym	Type	Applic No.
KORSCHWAMA	Black Madonna	Hybrid Tea	94/094
KORCRISETT	Calibra	Cut Flower	94/090
KOROMTAR	Cream Dream	Cut Flower	97/204
KORSORB	Cubana	Cut Flower	91/052
KORMILLER	Dream	Cut Flower	96/076
KORTANKEN	Domstadt Fulda	Floribunda	96/082
KORILIS	Eliza	Cut Flower	96/077
KORAZERKA	Ekstase	Hybrid Tea	96/078
KORGENOMA	Emely	Cut Flower	97/207
KORCILMO	Escimo	Cut Flower	94/093
KORFISCHER	Hansa-Park	Shrub	96/085
KOROKIS	Kiss	Cut Flower	89/132
KORVERPEA	Kleopatra	Hybrid Tea	96/084
KORDABA	Lambada	Cut Flower	94/089
KORLAPER	La Perla	Cut Flower	94/091
KORSULAS	Limona	Cut Flower	97/203
KORMURENA	Magic Silver	Cut Flower	97/202
KORBOLAK	Melody	Cut Flower	89/129
KORRUJICIL	Our Esther	Cut Flower	97/205
KORANDERER	Our Copper Queen	Hybrid Tea	97/201
SPEKES	Our Sacha	Cut Flower	96/080
KORPLASINA	Our Vanilla	Cut Flower	96/081
KORBASREN	Pink Bassino	Ground Cover	96/087
KORMAREC	Summerabend	Ground Cover	96/086
KORPINKA	Summer Fairytale	Ground Cover	94/088
KORVESTAVI	Sunny Sky	Cut Flower	97/200
KORMADOR	Tamara	Cut Flower	89/131
KORBACOL	Texas	Cut Flower	94/092
KORKUNDE	Toscana	Cut Flower	89/130
KORHOCO	Vital	Cut Flower	97/206

Please contact us for further information on these excellent new varieties

*Treloar Roses Pty Ltd*

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# Plant Varieties Journal

QUARTER TWO, 1998

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## In this issue

### Part 1 – General Information

Objections	2
Applying for Plant Breeders Rights	2
Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties	2
History of Development of Gene Technology Regulation in Australia	2
UPOV Developments	7
Plant Breeder's Rights Enacted in Republic of Korea	7
Instructions to Authors	7
Important Changes – Herbarium Specimen	8
– Current PBR Forms	8
– Overseas Test Reports	9
– Descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme	9

### Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue	10
Acceptances	12
Descriptions	16
Key to symbols	16
Grants	52
Register of Plant Varieties	55
Applications Varied	55
Applications Withdrawn	56
Grants Surrendered	56
Change in Assignment	56
Change in Rights Holder	56
Corrigenda	56
Application Refused	57
Appendix 1 – Fees	57
Appendix 2 – List of PBRAC members	59
Appendix 3 – Index of Accredited Consultant 'Qualified Persons'	59
Appendix 4 – Index of Accredited Non-Consultant 'Qualified Persons'	65
Appendix 5 – Addresses of UPOV and Member States	65
Appendix 6 – Centralised Testing Centres	68
Appendix 7 – UPOV-ROM Plant Variety Database	71
Varietal Descriptions from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme	74

SUBSCRIPTION ENQUIRIES AND ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:  
**PLANT BREEDERS RIGHTS AUSTRALIA**  
 Department of Primary Industries and Energy  
 GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601  
 Telephone: (02) 6272 4228 Facsimile: (02) 6272 3650  
 Homepage: <http://www.dpie.gov.au/agfor/pbr/pbr.html>

**CLOSING DATE FOR ISSUE VOL 11 NO 3 : August 24, 1998.**  
**Anticipated closing dates for other 1998 issues: Vol 11 No 4:**  
**November 23.**

Citation: Anon (1998). *Plant Varieties Journal*. Editors, Hossain T, Hulse N, Prakash K, Costa H, Waterhouse D, Dawes-Read K, Jackson M, June 1998, 11(2).

Acknowledgments: **Lyn Craven**, Australian National Herbarium, Division of Plant Industry, CSIRO for assistance with scientific names; **Iain Dawson**, Australian Cultivar Registration Authority for scientific advice; **Roger Spencer**, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne and Greenlife Database™ for assistance with varietal names.



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## Part 1 – General Information

### Objections

**Formal objections** to applications can be lodged by a person who:

- a) considers their commercial interests would be affected by a grant of PBR to the applicant; **and**
- b) considers that the applicant will not be able to fulfil all the conditions for the grant of PBR to the variety.

A person submitting a formal objection must provide supporting evidence to substantiate the claim. A copy of the submission will also be sent to the applicant and the latter will be asked to show why the objection should not be upheld.

A fee of \$100 is payable at the time of lodging a formal objection and \$75/hour will be charged if the examination of the objection by the PBR office takes more than 2 hours.

**Comments.** Any person may make comment on the eligibility of any application for PBR. The comment is considered confidential. There is no charge for this. If the comment is soundly based the person may be requested to lodge a formal objection. Comments may also be made regarding the name of a variety if it is believed to be scandalous or offensive.

All formal objections and comments must be lodged with the Registrar not later than six months after the date the description of the variety is published in this journal.

### Applying For Plant Breeders Rights

Applications are accepted from the original breeder of a new variety (from their employer if the breeder is an employee) or from a person who has acquired ownership from the original breeder. Overseas breeders need to appoint an agent to represent their interests in Australia. Interested parties should contact the PBR office and an accredited Qualified Person (Appendix 3) experienced in the plant species in question.

### Requirement to Supply Comparative Varieties

Once an application has been accepted by the PBR office, it is covered by provisional protection. Also it **immediately** becomes a 'variety of common knowledge' and thus may be required by others as a comparator for their applications with a higher application number.

Applicants are reminded that they are required to release propagative material for comparative testing provided that the material is used for no other purpose and all material relating to the variety is returned when the trial is complete. The expenses incurred in the provision of material for comparative trials is borne by those conducting the trials.

As the variety is already under provisional protection, any use outside the conditions outlined above would qualify as an infringement and would be dealt with under section 53 of the Plant Breeder's Rights Act.

Applicants having difficulties procuring varieties for use in comparative trials are urged to contact the PBR office immediately.

### History of Development of Gene Technology Regulation in Australia

Andrew Keal, DPIE

#### Parliamentary Inquiry

In June 1990 the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Industry, Science and Technology conducted an inquiry into the development, use and release into the environment of genetically manipulated organisms following a proposal from the Minister for Industry Technology and Commerce. The Committee's report titled "Genetic Manipulation: The Threat or the Glory?" was tabled in March 1992.

In October 1992, the Minister for Science and Technology announced the Government's response and decisions in relation to the Parliamentary Report. The Government accepted the broad directions of the Report.

In particular, the Government agreed that the principal concern was that the existing voluntary guidelines and procedures had no legal force. It acknowledged that the voluntary guidelines (operated by the Genetic Manipulation Advisory Committee (GMAC) and predecessors) had been very effective for over 10 years, but pointed out that this was a period during which the majority of projects were in the research phase, and that many projects were now developing products for application in industry and agriculture. It was important to establish an appropriate regulatory regime at this relatively early stage in the introduction of the technology, as was being done in many other countries.

#### Commonwealth Government Response

The Government's approach in general terms was to give legal force to guidelines and procedures for contained research work, and to establish an effective legal framework for the assessment of all proposals for the release of GMOs into the environment. For these purposes, there was to be a Genetic Manipulation Research Committee (GMRC) and a Genetic Manipulation Authority (GMA). The Minister also announced that, pending the passage of the new legislation, the Government would expect all organisations doing genetic manipulation to continue to comply with the current GMAC guidelines, and that the existing Genetic Manipulation Advisory Committee would continue to administer the guidelines until new arrangements were implemented.

### Commonwealth-State negotiations – “Round 1”

Following the Government’s response, a Commonwealth-State Consultative Group on Genetic Manipulation was established in November 1992 to:

- a) agree on how a nation-wide approach could best be achieved (including the legislative framework);
- b) to provide the mechanism for inter-governmental consultation on all aspects of the content of agreed legislation in the area;
- c) establish ongoing consultative/review mechanisms to operate after any Commonwealth legislation comes into effect; and if found to be necessary;
- d) to negotiate a formal Commonwealth/State/Territory Agreement.

In the event, the Consultative Group developed draft complementary adoptive legislation (ie its provisions would be identical in all jurisdictions) for a single Gene Technology Authority (GTA). The draft Bill (and associated Inter-Governmental Agreement) were developed by mid 1995.

It provided for the GTA to develop procedures to assess the risk associated with the release of genetically modified organisms to licence premises and the construction, propagation, production, transport, use, application or release of GMOs. Penalties would be imposed for unauthorised release, contained use, transport, unlicensed premises and breaching the conditions of approval.

The GTA would provide guidelines on these activities (essentially carrying over those of GMAC initially) and establish publicly available information sources on applications and approvals. There would be a part-time board to manage the Authority, several assessment committees and a staff of 12. The GTA legislation would have a sunset clause after it had been in operation for 7 years. The GTA would be a Commonwealth statutory body, but would comply with written directions from a Ministerial Council.

The Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand (ARMCANZ) agreed to act as the Ministerial Council, with the Minister for Primary Industries and Energy as the responsible Commonwealth Minister. The Prime Minister was advised of this agreement. At the time, the Department of Industry, Science and Technology (DIST) had responsibility for implementing the Government’s response to the House of Representatives report, while the Minister for Administrative Services was responsible for GMAC.

However, an impasse developed in 1995 over the consequences of the “complementary adoptive” form of legislation proposed for the Commonwealth and State Gene Technology Authority Acts. Western Australia in particular found it difficult to agree to legislation that could be changed without the opportunity for its Parliament to fully consider those changes. The Commonwealth-State Working

Group did not meet again. In the interim, DIST explored a Commonwealth-only legislative approach.

### Change of Government

Following the change of Government in 1996, a new proposal was developed and put to the Government for approval. In November 1996, the Minister for Science and Technology re-initiated consideration of a regulatory framework for gene technology at the Commonwealth level, by establishing an inter-departmental committee. This IDC began working towards a position that the Commonwealth Government could use in discussions with the States and Territories on the form of regulation to be adopted in Australia.

With the change of Government, responsibility for GMAC was moved from the Minister for Administrative Services to the Minister for Industry, Science, and Tourism.

On 30 October 1997 the Commonwealth Government announced that it had decided to introduce a package of measures designed to provide uniform and comprehensive regulation of gene technology. The proposal is to develop a national regulation framework that would provide protection for humans and the environment, assure scientifically based risk assessment, and specify a clear regulatory path for industry, investors and researchers. Effective regulation at an appropriate level will lead to broad community confidence in gene technology development and applications.

The Commonwealth’s proposed regulation package involves:

use of existing legislation where possible, with appropriate amendments to provide for notification, assessment, and approval of relevant GMOs and GMO products. The intended purpose of existing legislation would be maintained;

introduction of new legislation to cover GMOs and GMO products not covered by existing bodies and to provide some statutory control of gene technology research;

establishment of a Gene Technology Office to oversee gene technology, to coordinate GMO and GMO product regulation across Australia, and to make decisions on releases of GMOs and GMO products, and on gene technology research under the new legislation;

retention of an expert scientific and technical advisory body, subsuming the functions of the current Genetic Manipulation Advisory Committee; and

as an interim measure, establishment of a Gene Technology Liaison Committee to provide advice and solutions on urgent gene technology issues which are not able to be addressed under current regulatory systems.

### Commonwealth-State negotiations – “Round 2”

Following the Commonwealth Government’s 30 October announcement, a new Commonwealth-State Consultative

Group was established and consultations began again. Under DIST's chairmanship 3 Working Groups have been formed to develop an Australia-wide regulatory framework.

*Working Group 1 – Principles, and Needs and Gap Identification*

This working group will consider and make recommendations on:

the identification of GMOs and GMO products which fall outside existing coverage and which require coverage by another means;

the need for statutory regulation of identified GMOs and GMO products at different stages of introduction, development and application, namely research, development, manufacture, use, import and export; and

the need for notification, evaluation and risk assessment, approval (eg registration, inventories, permits, conditions), control (eg enforcement and incentives), monitoring and compliance, and mandatory or advisory maximum periods for assessment and decision-making, in respect of identified GMOs and GMO products.

*Working Group 2 – Structures, Administration, Operations and Finances*

(a) Structure of regulatory bodies

The working group, having regard to the structure of existing Commonwealth, State and Territory bodies with a current or proposed role in gene technology regulation, will consider and make recommendations on:

suitable structural options (including the proposed Gene Technology Office – GTO) to enable the provision for regulatory coverage and functions not currently possible under existing legislation, including approval for genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and GMO products not covered by other regulators, and regulation of research;

structural options for advisory, assessment, and decision-making functions, for coordination among Commonwealth portfolios and between the Commonwealth, States, and Territories, for operational issues, for policy, and for public consultation. This will include consideration of:

- the detailed structure of the proposed GTO and its coordination committees, including the committees' terms of reference and representation;
- the terms of reference of, and representation on, the Gene Technology Advisory Committee (GTAC);
- the respective roles of Commonwealth, State and Territory Ministers; and
- the role of relevant Minister(s) in decision-making, including delegations.

(b) Administration, operations and finances

The working group will consider and make recommendations on administrative, operational and financial provisions, including but not limited to:

mechanisms for ensuring cost recovery;

disclosure of information;

intellectual property rights;

financial, staffing and other resource requirements for regulation;

planning and reporting requirements;

constitutions of meetings;

public consultation; and

transitional provisions.

*Working Group 3 – Legislation and Drafting Instructions*

(a) Legislative Options

The working group will consider and make recommendations on a preferred legislative option to implement new legislation for gene technology regulation.

In developing these recommendations the working group will:

consider the range of options available, including but not limited to complementary adoptive and complementary substantive legislation

examine the legislative options in terms of their suitability to enable agreed principles to be applied, to meet the agreed needs for gene technology regulation, and to best allow the Commonwealth, States and Territories to discharge their agreed respective roles and responsibilities; and

have regard to the current preferred options of Australian jurisdictions, to COAG guidelines on regulation in the context of regulatory needs, and to recent Regulatory Impact Statements on gene technology regulation.

(b) Detailed Implementation

The Working Group will consider and make recommendations on the detailed implementation of the functional, structural and legal framework recommendations of Working Groups, including:

development of a specific outline for drafting instructions that reflects the agreed intentions for regulation in respect of amendments to existing legislation and new legislation, and that will cover, but not be limited to

- proposals for the agreed new coverage of GMOs and GMO products, of regulatory functions (notification, assessment, approval, etc), and of stages of introduction;

- development and application to be covered (eg regulation of contained research in gene technology, planned release of GMOs, and import and export controls);
- proposals for penalties for non-compliance with the regulatory arrangements;
- proposals for appeal provisions and procedures; and
- proposals for indemnity.

making of recommendations on the structuring of regulatory provisions into primary legislation, subordinate legislation (regulations) and guidelines;

development of proposals for changes to existing legislation, including direct amendments and changes to regulations, providing for coverage of domestically developed GMOs and GMO products and for imports and exports;

development of procedures, structures and a timetable for approval of initial legislation and future amendments to legislation, regulations and guidelines, including consideration of the need for an inter-governmental agreement; and

any other legal issues which relate to the development and implementation of regulatory arrangements for gene technology.

### SCARM / ARMCANZ

SCARM (The Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management, which reports to ARMCANZ) had earlier in 1996 proposed a working party to examine gene technology regulation, given the significance of the technology to agricultural production and the lack of activity on the matter. This report is the result of that working party's deliberations.

At its September 1996 meeting SCARM established a Working Group to examine the regulatory system for GMOs. The Working Group held its first meeting in February 1997, and presented its report, "Regulation of Gene Technology", to SCARM in early July 1997. At its 6 August meeting SCARM accepted the recommendations of the Working Group and referred its recommendations straight to the ARMCANZ meeting of Friday 8 August.

The SCARM proposal was for the establishment, through Commonwealth and State/Territory legislation, of a small office, the Gene Technology Agency (GTA), in a Commonwealth Department. The SCARM model proposed to incorporate the current functions of the non-statutory GMAC as one of its advisory committees. The GTA was envisaged as being the clearing house for applications for research, field trials, release into the environment, commercial use and post-release surveillance. The GTA would direct the applicant to the body with the appropriate legislative authority for risk determination and assessment (eg AQIS, NRA, and State bodies that follow ANZFA standards) and provide them with advice, where necessary, on how to assess the GMO.

Regulatory agencies may wish in turn to contract out the assessment to appropriate bodies (eg Bureau of Resource Sciences, State agriculture departments, Environment Australia, Department of Health and Family Services, universities, or the private sector) but would retain responsibility for making the decision.

If no agency has the legislated scope to cover the GMO, the GTA would conduct the risk determination itself, again with outsourcing possible where this does not compromise the validity of the assessment. Where more than one agency has responsibility for an issue, the GTA would co-ordinate the decision process so that the applicant would be given a consistent set of rules to follow. The States and Territories would be involved to the extent that agencies like the NRA currently involve them in their procedures; and possibly in terms of giving approval for the conduct of field trials. The coverage of GMOs by existing regulatory agencies may need to be extended or modified.

ARMCANZ agreed that a framework for regulating the products of gene technology is required to provide assurance to the community regarding the use of this technology, albeit the framework should be only that necessary to achieve effective assurance.

It also agreed in-principle to support the proposed minimal regulatory framework involving the establishment of a small GTA, as described above.

It noted that while this regulatory framework has been developed to meet the needs of agriculture, it has broader application for regulating GMOs for non-agricultural use.

It agreed to encourage the adoption of this approach as the policy position for each jurisdiction in coming discussion of the policy and legislative structures for gene technology regulation.

Finally, it agreed to establish a Committee of Commonwealth and State/Territory agriculture officers (senior executive level) to progress this initiative, and for its members to negotiate adoption of this framework with Commonwealth and State/Territory officials from non-agricultural portfolio areas.

The Gene Technology Regulation Co-ordination Committee (GTRCC) was established following the decision of the August 1997 ARMCANZ meeting to establish a committee of officials to work towards the development and adoption of uniform regulation for GMOs throughout Australia. The GTRCC has members representing the Commonwealth, each State, the Northern Territory and CSIRO.

The role of the GTRCC is to work towards a whole-of-government agreement on the design and implementation of an effective GMO regulatory system, based on the framework established by the 1997 SCARM report. The GTRCC aims to ensure the views of the agriculture related portfolios are fully integrated into the decisions of the Commonwealth-State/Territory consultations. The GTRCC will share information on the current state of play in all relevant forums across Australia.

The Commonwealth's preferred whole-of-government model is quite similar to that proposed by the SCARM working group report discussed at the August 1997 meeting.

## AQIS

Since late 1997 the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) has been developing proposed procedures to import genetically manipulated plant material.

Under the *Quarantine Act 1908*, products imported into Australia are subject to controls to manage the risk of introduction, establishment and spread of pests and diseases that may endanger our plant, animal and human health environment. AQIS is refining its import system for plants to ensure plant material that is genetically manipulated can be identified and assessed prior to importation. The pest and disease risks associated with genetically manipulated plant material, such as weediness, will be assessed by AQIS. This procedure is consistent with the assessment procedures applied to other products.

Applicants proposing importation of plant material will be required to declare the presence of genetically manipulated material. Import application forms now have a provision for notifying AQIS if plant material has been genetically manipulated.

At least in the first instance, an import application form must be completed for all genetically manipulated material. Once AQIS is notified of a pending importation for genetically manipulated material, the product will be assessed for its pest and disease risks. If the product is assessed as not posing a risk in terms of pests and diseases, it will be regulated in the same manner as the non-genetically manipulated plant species from which it is derived. For unrestricted plant species, particularly of seed, the assessed species will be placed on a permitted list so that an applicant will not be required to complete an import application form for subsequent importations. If risks are identified, conditions to manage those risks will be imposed.

The term "genetically manipulated" includes products of modern biotechnology and artificial selection. All plant products developed by modern biotechnology techniques must obtain an import permit prior to importation. The ability to manipulate plants to a greater degree using biotechnology techniques requires scrutiny of all products by AQIS.

Artificial selection includes conventionally bred plants and unintentionally selected plants that carry specific characteristics. Examples of unintentionally selected plants are those that develop herbicide resistance in response to the overuse of herbicides. These are included to ensure end traits that can be obtained by biotechnology procedures, conventional breeding methods and unintentional selection are all identified and assessed by AQIS. However, to minimise disruptions to trade and to avoid unnecessarily capturing large numbers of artificially selected plant products, not all artificially selected products will require an import permit. A list of specific traits of possible pest and disease concern has been developed. Only those artificially

selected (ie. conventionally bred) products that have one or more traits on the list must complete an import application and undergo assessment by AQIS. The traits are:

- Herbicide tolerance/resistance
- Enhanced environmental tolerance/resistance (*including soil and climatic stress tolerance*)
- Plant pathogen tolerance/resistance (*including fungal, viral, insect, bacterial and nematode resistance*)
- Expression of toxic substances (*including pesticides and poisons*)
- Enhanced growth characteristics (*including growth rate, seasonality and fruiting/seeding density*)

AQIS is making these changes to the import system to improve Australia's protection against pests and diseases. It is hoped that no significant disruption to the normal trade in plant commodities will occur, however, there may be minor delays until the strategy has been fully implemented.

## ANZFA

In February 1998 the Australia New Zealand Food Authority (ANZFA) announced that it had made a recommendation for a Standard on the regulation of foods produced by gene technology to the Health Ministers of the States and Territories and New Zealand. ANZFA recommended to the Ministerial Council that new genetically modified foods undergo a case-by-case, rigorous risk based safety assessment. It also recommended that labelling be required for foods produced using gene technology which are not substantially equivalent to their existing conventional counterparts.

The Authority will not be seeking mandatory labelling on foods produced using gene technology which are substantially equivalent to their existing conventional counterparts. However, it is committed to working with industry and consumers to look at a whole range of other ways it can ensure that people can easily get the information they need to make informed choices.

The Authority's role is to ensure that food is safe for human consumption, that people have the information they need to make informed decisions about what they eat, and that food regulations do not disadvantage Australian and New Zealand industries in the market place. ANZFA has given careful consideration to the views and concerns, expressed in the many thousand submissions and letters it received, about the safety of gene technology and food produced using this technology.

The Authority's approach complements both the Australian and New Zealand Governments' decision to establish a broad-based gene technology regulatory body which will help to ensure a seamless, whole-of-government approach to the introduction of the diverse range of products using the new technologies.

Health Ministers are expected to make a decision out-of-session on this important issue within the next few months.

## UPOV Developments

An International Database of new plant varieties is now available through subscription. Additional information and order forms are available at the back of this issue.

Certain information on UPOV and its activities is available on the INTERNET located at <http://www.upov.int>

On March 24 1998, Bulgaria and the Russian Federation deposited with the Secretary-General of UPOV their instruments of accession to The International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. As a consequence of the deposit by Bulgaria and the Russian Federation of their instruments of accession to the 1991 Act, this Act entered into force on April 24, 1998. On that date, Bulgaria, Denmark, Israel, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation and Sweden became bound by the 1991 Act. Bulgaria and the Russian Federation became the 36th and 37th member states of UPOV respectively. The addresses of Plant Variety Protection offices in UPOV member states are listed in Appendix 5.

## Plant Breeder's Rights Enacted in Republic of Korea

Effective from 31 December 1997, the Republic of Korea's Seed Industry Law came into effect. This new law will protect Plant Breeder's Rights and establishes the Variety Protection Trial Committee under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The aim of this new law is to develop the country's seed industry and contribute to agricultural development by enacting PBR and managing variety performance of all major crops. Republic of Korea is not a member of UPOV.

## Instructions to Authors

### Role and importance of the description

The main roles of the descriptions are to provide public notice that a grant of PBR to a particular variety is imminent, to fulfil the examination requirements of the Act and to register the official and legal description of a variety. The description is also the immediate reference for all legal and technical requirements under PBR for twenty or more years.

Consequently, an accurate and complete description of a new variety in the correct format is essential in ensuring the smooth progress of an application and the validity of the subsequent grant. The need to rectify incomplete and poorly formatted descriptions causes frustration for QP's (and PBR staff) and may lead to delays in publication, and therefore, the granting of rights. Before submitting a Part 2 application please ensure all relevant information is included and that the technical accuracy of the descriptions has been checked.

A complete Part 2 application consists of the following:

- the completed first page of the Part 2 form signed by a qualified person.

- "Certification by a Qualified Person" (QP2) form completed and signed.
- a **long** description – the full text description, together with information on the origin and comparative test; and a complete comparative table. This is the official description of the variety and is used as the reference for any objections and comments consequently it contains all of the information and data that the applicant and/or QP considers relevant in support of the application. Generally the format is less strict than for the short description.
- a **short** description – a concise summary of the long description with an abridged comparative table. This is the description which is published in the *Plant Varieties Journal*. Consequently the format of the short description is very strict so as to maintain consistency. The table of the short description should only contain characters that are distinct from comparators. Any non distinct characters are included in the text of the description. In this way as much information as possible is included whilst still keeping the description concise. As a general rule avoid duplication of information.
- uniformity and stability data in accordance with the Part 2 Application form.
- a photographic slide for publication featuring the principal distinguishing characters of the variety and eight copies of print of the same subject to include in the PBR register.
- an electronic copy of both descriptions, preferably in MS Word for IBM format or Rich Text Format (rtf). These can be submitted either on 3½" disk or via Email.
- payment of the examination fee if not already paid.

Since both the long and short descriptions play a decisive role in the examination process and for fulfilling all the requirements under the PBR Act, it is imperative that the short and long descriptions of the variety be *submitted simultaneously*.

### General format of the descriptions

Both descriptions should be presented under the following headings;

- Details of the application
- Description
- Origin
- Comparative Trial
- Prior Applications and Sales
- Name of Qualified Person
- Comparative table

**Never use the table creating features of word processing packages.** Instead use **single** tabs to align columns. Never use drawing objects to create lines, boxes or shading. Instead use the underscore character ( \_ ) to create lines for tables. Tables should normally be either 8.5cm wide (half page) or 17.5cm wide (full page). If necessary very wide tables can be presented in landscape.

Describe characters in the following order: Seedling, Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower, Fruit, Seed, Other characters (disease resistance, etc). Characters within subheadings should generally be in the following order: attitude, height, length, width, size, shape, colour, other. Use a concise taxonomic style in which subheadings are followed by a colon and characters are separated by a comma.

For example:

**Description** (Table nn, Figure nn) Plant: habit narrow bushy, late maturing. Stem: anthocyanin absent. Leaf: width narrow, length long, green RHS 137A. Flower: yellow RHS 12A, petals 5 .....etc

For consistency, botanical and common names should follow those of: *Hortus Third*, Staff of the LH Bailey Hortorium, Macmillan Publishing Company, 1976; *Census of Australian Vascular Plants*, RJ Hnatiuk AGPS, 1990; *The Smart Gardeners Guide to Common Names of Plants*, M Adler Rising Sun Press 1994; or *A Checklist of Economic Plants in Australia*, CSIRO 1994.

The style and formatting of descriptions published in recent *Plant Varieties Journals* should be used as guide when preparing the short version. They are a precis of the submitted long descriptions. However, not all fully represent the precise requirements for the short description. If in doubt the QP should contact the PBR office for clarification.

Completed Part 2 Applications should be sent to:

Plant Breeders Rights Australia  
Department of Primary Industries and Energy  
GPO Box 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601

To facilitate editing, descriptions may also be sent via Email to either: Doug.Waterhouse@dpi.gov.au or Tanvir.Hossain@dpi.gov.au

Note: a signed copy of the Part2 application along with the examination fee, slide and 8 photographs must also be sent by post.

## Important Changes

### HERBARIUM SPECIMENS

It is a requirement of the PBR Act that, for all native species, a suitable specimen be sent to the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (ACRA). Previously the processing of these specimens has been provided free of charge. However from 1 January 1998 ACRA will be charging a fee of \$50 per variety. The fee should be sent directly to ACRA along with the specimen and a completed 'ACRA Herbarium Specimen' (Herb1) form.

### CURRENT PBR FORMS

The official forms for PBR purposes are periodically updated. A list of current PBR forms with their numbers and date of last update is given below. When a form is updated, the month and the year of the last update follows the form number within parentheses. For example, Form P1 was last updated in July 1997 and therefore this form gets a designation of Form P1 (7/97). We also encourage you to consult the 'Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form' before filing in the Part 1 Application. We encourage you to use the latest version of the forms.

If you do not have the latest updated version of the form(s) you want to use, please contact the PBR office to obtain them. Alternatively, forms can be downloaded from the PBR web site at <http://www.dpie.gov.au/agfor/pbr/pbr.html>

Name of Form	Form Number	Last Updated
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 1 – General Information Guidelines for Completing Part1 Application Form	Form P1	July 1997
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Part1ins	July 1997
	Form P2	September 1996
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	October 1996
Certification by a Qualified Person	From QP 2	September 1994
Proposed Variety Names	Form DEN1	December 1995
Extension of Provisional Protection and Payment/Deferment of Examination Fee (for PVR applications)	Form EXT 1	April 1995
Extension of PBR Provisional Protection (for PBR applications)	Form EXT 2	August 1996
Status of Application	Form STAT 1	November 1995
ACRA Herbarium Specimen	Form Herb 1	October 1997

## Overseas Test Reports

Many PBR applications are based on overseas DUS test reports. In the past the PBR office has obtained these reports from the relevant overseas testing authorities. Often these reports duplicated information already held by the applicant.

In many cases DUS test reports are accepted in lieu of conducting a similar trial in Australia. In this way the applicants are waived the costs of conducting a comparative trial. However, as the costs of procuring these reports were not passed on to the applicants, there is some cross subsidisation by other applications.

The PBR office will not be responsible for obtaining overseas DUS test reports on behalf of applicants. *It will be the sole responsibility of the applicants or their agents to obtain these reports.* Where applicants already have reports they are advised to submit a certified true copy of the report with the application.

Agents seeking test reports are advised to contact their principal and procure DUS test reports directly from them.

Certified true copies of DUS test reports *in English* will be accepted by the PBR office. Some test reports in other languages that closely follow UPOV Technical Guidelines may be accepted.

If you have any difficulties in obtaining the report please contact the PBR office.

## Description from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme

Starting from this current issue, the *Plant Varieties Journal* will now include descriptions of cultivars registered under the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. **Please note that the publication of these descriptions in the *Plant Varieties Journal* does not qualify the cultivars to be protected under Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR).** PBR is entirely a different scheme and there are certain requirements under the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* which must be satisfied to be eligible for registration under PBR. However, it is possible that some cultivars published under the voluntary scheme are also registered under PBR. When a cultivar is registered under both schemes, the current PBR status of the cultivar is indicated in the descriptions. For information on registering a new cereal cultivar under the voluntary scheme please refer to page 74 of this issue.

## Part 2 – Public Notices

### Varieties Included in this Issue

Variety	Page Number
AGAPANTHUS	
‘Snow Storm’	55
AGLAONEMA	
‘Brilliant Beauty’	12
‘Grey Dawn’	12
‘Lisa Joy’	12
‘Silver Queen Compact’ syn Silver Lady	56
‘Silver Rain’	12
ALSTROEMERIA	
‘Evita’ <sup>(D)</sup>	52
‘First Love’ <sup>(D)</sup>	52
‘Little Star’ <sup>(D)</sup>	52
‘Little Sun’ <sup>(D)</sup>	52
‘My Virginia’	16
‘Our Ballet’	16
‘Zanta’ <sup>(D)</sup> syn Violetta <sup>(D)</sup>	52
APPLE	
‘Delblush’	17
‘Gold Lady’	56
‘Red Elstar’ <sup>(D)</sup>	52
‘Summertime’ syn AG-E-93	56
APRICOT	
‘Kinross’	56
‘Rivergem’	12
AVOCADO	
‘Hebron Emerald’ syn Hebron Amor	12
AZALEA	
‘Aquarell’ <sup>(D)</sup>	52
‘Beenak’ <sup>(D)</sup>	52
‘Laura Joy’	12
‘Potpurri’ <sup>(D)</sup>	52
‘Australian Rainbow’	56
‘Kenny Lane Lou Lou’	55
BABY’S BREATH	
‘Dangysha’ syn Yukinko	12
BARLEY	
‘Lindwall’	12
BEAN	
‘Nelson’ <sup>(D)</sup> syn Simba <sup>(D)</sup>	53
BINDWEED	
‘White Gladys’	13
BOUGAINVILLEA	
‘Krishna’	18
‘Majik’	18
‘Miski’	18
‘Nonya’	19
‘Zuki’	19
CHERRY, SWEET	
‘Sir Don’	15
‘Sir Tom’	15
CHILLI, DWARF	
‘Bantam’ syn R10	21, 57
‘Thimble’ syn T6	21, 57
CLOVER, BALANSA	
‘Bolta’	56
CLOVER, WHITE	
‘Waverley’ <sup>(D)</sup>	53

Variety	Page Number
COCKSCOMB	
‘Martine Pink’	13
‘Martine Red’	13
‘Martine Yellow’	13
COCKSFOOT	
‘Grasslands Vision’	13
COTTON	
‘DeltaGEM’ <sup>(D)</sup>	53
‘DPI 891’	56
‘Sicala V-2i’ <sup>(D)</sup>	53
‘Sicot 50i’ <sup>(D)</sup>	53
‘Sicot S-8i’	56
‘Siokra L-23i’ <sup>(D)</sup>	53
‘Siokra V-15i’ <sup>(D)</sup>	53
‘Siokra V-16’	20
COUCH, SAND	
‘Nathus Green’	57
CREEPING LANTANA	
‘Rosie’	56
CROTON	
‘Grubell’ syn Bell	13
CUPHEA	
‘Louisa’	20
DAISY, MARGUERITE	
‘Abby Belle’ syn M6/02	29
‘Amy Belle’ syn M5/12	29
‘Annie Petite’ syn M5/10	29
‘Beth’	29
‘Christy Belle’ syn M6/07	30
‘Cream Butterfly’ syn Cream Star	57
‘Elly Belle’ syn M5/06	31
‘Holly Belle’ syn M6/08	32
‘Julie Anna’ syn M5/01	32
‘Miro’	57
‘Sugar Button’ <sup>(D)</sup>	53
‘Sugar Lace’ <sup>(D)</sup>	53
‘Summer Eyes’ <sup>(D)</sup>	53
DAISY, PAPER	
‘Argyle Star’	36
‘Ashton Argyle’	15
‘Cable Beach’	15
‘Carrawine’	15
‘Lemon Colourburst’	36
‘Menindee Magic’	36
‘Pindan’	14
‘Sunraysia Splendour’	37
DIGITARIA	
‘Aussiblu’	56
DOGWOOD	
‘Rutcan’ <sup>(D)</sup> syn Constellation <sup>(D)</sup>	53, 56
‘Rutdan’ <sup>(D)</sup> syn Celestial <sup>(D)</sup>	53
DURANTA	
‘Sheenas Green’	13
ELM, CHINESE	
‘Emer I’ syn Emerald Isle	57
GAURA	
‘Corrie’s Gold’	56
‘Jo Adela’	56

Variety	Page Number	Variety	Page Number
GRAPE		NECTARINE	
‘Ribarits Red Seedless’	13	‘Venus’ <sup>(b)</sup>	53
GRAPE, WINE		OAT	
‘Cygne blanc’	51	‘A.C. Assiniboia’ syn Graza 68	34
GRASS, BUFFALO		‘Bass’	14
‘Oasis’	56	‘Heritage Lordship’	14
GRASS, COUCH		‘Hotham’ syn WAOAT0421	14, 34
‘Riley’s Evergreen’	13	‘Vasse’ syn WAOAT0396	14, 35
HIBISCUS		ORANGE	
‘West Coast Jewel’	22	‘Barnfield Late Navel’ <sup>(b)</sup>	53
‘West Coast Red’	23	ORANGE, MOCK	
HOMALOMENA		‘Min-A-Min’	14
‘Good As Gold’ <sup>(b)</sup>	53	OSTEOSPERMUM	
IMPATIENS		‘Lusaka’ <sup>(b)</sup>	53
‘Celebration Bright Coral’ syn BSR – 220	56	PEA, FIELD	
‘Celebration Candy Pink’ <sup>(b)</sup>	53	‘King’	56
‘Celebration Cherry Star’	56	‘Magnet’	56
‘Celebration Hot Pink’	56	PEACH	
‘Celebration Salmon’ syn BSR – 195	56	‘King Alvisé’	38
‘Golden Anniversary’	56	‘Melodie’	56
‘Kibon’ syn Bonaire	13	‘Tribute’ <sup>(b)</sup>	54
‘Kigre’ syn Grenada	13	PEAR	
‘Kimoo’ syn Moorea	13	‘Red Princess’	39
‘Kimps’ syn Samoa Pearl	13	‘Tichbon’	56
‘Kipag’ syn Pago Pago	13	‘Wimmer’s Beauty’	56
‘Kitim’ syn Timor	13	PETUNIA	
‘Prep’ syn Prepona	13	‘Revolution Bluevein’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Blue Highlights <sup>(b)</sup>	54, 56
LABLAB		‘Revolution Brilliantpink Mini’	56
‘Endurance’ syn Longlife	14	‘Revolution Brilliantpink’	56
LASIANDRA		‘Revolution Pastel Pink No. 2’ <sup>(b)</sup>	54
‘Totally Moonstruck’	23	‘Revolution Pinkmini’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Blushing Pink <sup>(b)</sup>	54, 56
LAVENDER		‘Revolution Pinkvein’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Pink Highlights <sup>(b)</sup>	54, 56
‘Avice Hill’ syn Impression	14	‘Revolution Purplepink’	56
‘Willowbridge Snow’	57	‘Revolution Violet No. 2’ <sup>(b)</sup>	54
‘Willowbridge Wings’	13, 57	‘Revolution White’	56
LETTUCE		‘Sanberubu’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Blue Chimes <sup>(b)</sup>	54, 56
‘85-53 RZ’ syn Concorde RZ	24, 56	‘Sanberupi’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Pink Chimes <sup>(b)</sup>	54, 56
‘Iglo’ syn 45-75 RZ	24	PITTIOSPORUM	
‘Kendai’ syn 83-95 RZ	25, 56	‘Cut Above’	57
‘Magnum’	56	PLATYSACE	
‘Remus’ syn 41-20 RZ	25	‘Valentine Lace’	40
‘Rubette’ syn 45-70 RZ	26, 56	PLUM, JAPANESE	
LILLY PILLY		‘Corio Queen’	14
‘Aussie Boomer’	26	POTATO	
‘Bullock Creek’	14	‘Red Rascal’	56
LILY		ROSE	
‘Hoffrica Blue Eyes’	14	‘Auscent’ syn John Clare	15
LIMONIUM		‘Auscomp’ syn Happy Child	57
‘Ballerina Rose’	57	‘Ausmol’ syn Molineux	15, 41
LUCERNE		‘Aussal’ syn Radio Times	15, 41
‘Eureka’ <sup>(b)</sup>	53	‘Brilliant Pink Iceberg’ syn Probril	42
‘Hallmark’	27, 56	‘Jaccoff’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Brass Band <sup>(b)</sup>	54
‘Jindera’ <sup>(b)</sup>	53	‘Jacnor’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Signature <sup>(b)</sup>	54
‘Pioneer 5681’ syn Pioneer L55	14	‘Jactou’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Midas Touch <sup>(b)</sup>	54
‘Pioneer 58N57’ syn Pioneer L90	14	‘Kooiana Watermelon’	56
‘Pioneer 5939’	14	‘Koranderer’ syn Our Copper Queen	43
LUPIN		‘Korazerka’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Ekstase <sup>(b)</sup>	54
‘Mason’	28	‘Korbasren’ syn Pink Bassino	43
MANDEVILLA		‘Korfischer’ syn Hansa Park	44
‘Blushing Queen’	14	‘Kormarec’ syn Sommerabend	45
‘Red Fantasy’	14	‘Kormiller’ <sup>(b)</sup> syn Dream <sup>(b)</sup>	54
MANGO			
‘Red 1’	14		

Variety	Page Number
'Korplasia' <sup>(d)</sup> syn Our Vanilla <sup>(d)</sup>	54
'Kortanken' syn Domstadt Fulda	46
'Korverpea' syn Kleopatra	47
'Macoranlem' <sup>(d)</sup> syn Oranges And Lemons <sup>(d)</sup>	54
'Meitino'	56
'Olijkroet'	56
'Poulhappy' syn Charming Parade	47
'Protem'	56
'Spekes' <sup>(d)</sup> syn Our Sacha <sup>(d)</sup>	54
'Tanadeepdac'	15
'Tanafira'	48, 56
'Tanifest'	49, 56
'Taniliram'	15
'Tankalcig'	49
'Tannollipa'	15
'Wekjoe' <sup>(d)</sup> syn Lynn Anderson <sup>(d)</sup>	54
<b>RYEGRASS</b>	
'Grasslands Impact' <sup>(d)</sup>	54
<b>RYEGRASS, PERENNIAL</b>	
'Grasslands Samson' <sup>(d)</sup>	54
'Meridian'	55
<b>SUGARCANE</b>	
'Q173' syn 78N146	15
'Q175' syn 85N540	15
<b>SUTERA</b>	
'Snow Flirt'	56
'Star Whispers'	56
<b>TRITICALE</b>	
'Heritage Zephyr'	15
<b>VERBENA</b>	
'Sanmaripi' <sup>(d)</sup> syn Pink Profusion <sup>(d)</sup>	54, 56
'Sanmarisu' <sup>(d)</sup> syn Scarlet Fire <sup>(d)</sup>	54, 56
'Suntory TP-L'	56
'Suntory TP-P'	56
'Suntory TP-V'	56
'Suntory TP-W'	56
<b>WALLFLOWER</b>	
'Lilac Joy'	49
<b>WATERCRESS</b>	
'Viced'	50
<b>WAXFLOWER</b>	
'Albany Pearl'	15
'Cascade Brilliance'	50
'Denmark Pearl'	15
'Jubilee Jade' <sup>(d)</sup>	55
<b>WHEAT</b>	
'Arnhem' <sup>(d)</sup> syn QT4229 <sup>(d)</sup>	55
'Kennedy' <sup>(d)</sup> syn QT6063 <sup>(d)</sup>	55
'Mawson' <sup>(d)</sup> syn QT7274 <sup>(d)</sup>	55
'QT5793' <sup>(d)</sup>	55
'Stiletto' <sup>(d)</sup> syn RAC 680 <sup>(d)</sup>	55
'Sturt' <sup>(d)</sup> syn QT6285 <sup>(d)</sup>	55
<b>WHEAT, BREAD</b>	
'Galaxy H45'	13
<b>WILLOW MYRTLE</b>	
'Southern Wonder' <sup>(d)</sup>	55
<b>ZYGOCACTUS</b>	
'Christmas Fantasy'	57
'Lavender Fantasy' syn Lavender Magic 11	57
'Magic Fantasy' syn Christmas Magic 11	57
'Sanibel'	57
'St. Charles'	57
'White Fantasy'	15

## ACCEPTANCES

The following varieties are under provisional protection from the date of acceptance

### AGLAONEMA

*Aglaonema* hybrid

#### 'Lisa Joy'

Application No: 98/102 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **Dr. B. Frank Brown**, Florida, USA.

Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

#### 'Grey Dawn'

Application No: 98/103 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **Dr. B. Frank Brown**, Florida, USA.

Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

#### 'Brilliant Beauty'

Application No: 98/104 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **Dr. B. Frank Brown**, Florida, USA.

Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

#### 'Silver Rain'

Application No: 98/105 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **Dr. B. Frank Brown**, Florida, USA.

Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

### APRICOT

*Prunus armeniaca*

#### 'Rivergem'

Application No: 98/048 Accepted: 20 May 1998.

Applicant: **South Australian Research & Development Institute for and on behalf of the State of South Australia and Dried Fruits Research & Development Council**, Adelaide, SA.

### AVOCADO

*Persea americana*

#### 'Hebron Emerald' syn Hebron Amor

Application No: 98/098 Accepted: 1 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **Ken and Muriel Webb**, Woombye, QLD.

### AZALEA

*Rhododendron* hybrid

#### 'Laura Joy'

Application No: 98/057 Accepted: 19 May 1998.

Applicant: **Azalea Wholesale Nursery Pty Ltd**,

Heatherton, VIC.

### BABY'S BREATH

*Gypsophila paniculata*

#### 'Dangysha' syn Yukinko

Application No: 98/022 Accepted: 9 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **Danziger - 'Dan' Flower Farm**, Mishmar Hashiva, Israel.

Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology**, Tuggerah, NSW.

### BARLEY

*Hordeum vulgare*

#### 'Lindwall'

Application No: 98/044 Accepted: 18 May 1998.

Applicant: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries, Brisbane, QLD and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

**BINDWEED***Convolvulus sabatius***'White Gladys'**

Application No: 98/117 Accepted: 29 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **Suzanne Ballinger**, Pymble, QLD.

**BREAD WHEAT***Triticum aestivum***'Galaxy H45'**

Application No: 98/066 Accepted: 17 Apr 1998.  
 Applicant: **University of Sydney**, Sydney, NSW  
**Australian Hybrid Seeds**, Tamworth, NSW and **Vintage  
 Retreat Pty Ltd**, Inverell, NSW.

**COCKSCOMB***Celosia argentea var cristata***'Martine Yellow'**

Application No: 98/062 Accepted: 25 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **B & M Products BV**, Rijnsburg, Netherlands.  
 Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul,  
 VIC.

**'Martine Pink'**

Application No: 98/063 Accepted: 25 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **B & M Products BV**, Rijnsburg, Netherlands.  
 Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul,  
 VIC.

**'Martine Red'**

Application No: 98/064 25 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **B & M Products BV**, Rijnsburg, Netherlands.  
 Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul,  
 VIC.

**COCKSFOOT***Dactylis glomerata***'Grasslands Vision'**

Application No: 98/086 Accepted: 18 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **New Zealand Pastoral Agricultural Research  
 Institute Ltd**, Hamilton, New Zealand.  
 Agent: **AgResearch Grasslands**, Albury, NSW.

**COUCH GRASS***Cynodon dactylon***'Riley's Evergreen'**

Application No: 98/053 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **R.J. & M.L. Riley Pty Ltd**, Guildford, NSW.

**CROTON***Codiaeum variegatum***'Grubell' syn Bell**

Application No: 98/045 Accepted: 17 Apr 1998.  
 Applicant: **Andre de Gruyter B.V.**, Rockanje, The  
 Netherlands.  
 Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point,  
 QLD.

**DURANTA***Duranta repens***'Sheenas Green'**

Application No: 98/113 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **Wellington Point Nursery**, Wellington Point,  
 QLD.  
 Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

**GRAPE***Vitis vinifera***'Ribarits Red Seedless'**

Application No: 98/115 Accepted: 29 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **George Peter Ribarits**, Mildura, VIC.  
 Agent: **Breeders Rights International Pty Ltd**,  
 Moorooduc, VIC.

**IMPATIENS***Impatiens hybrid***'Kibon' syn Bonaire**

Application No: 97/297 Accepted: 29 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co KG**, Gensingen,  
 Germany.  
 Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**,  
 Macquarie Fields, NSW.

**'Prep' syn Prepona**

Application No: 97/298 Accepted: 29 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co KG**, Gensingen,  
 Germany.  
 Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**,  
 Macquarie Fields, NSW.

**'Kigre' syn Grenada**

Application No: 97/299 Accepted: 29 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co KG**, Gensingen,  
 Germany.  
 Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**,  
 Macquarie Fields, NSW.

**'Kimps' syn Samoa Pearl**

Application No: 97/300 Accepted: 29 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co KG**, Gensingen,  
 Germany.  
 Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**,  
 Macquarie Fields, NSW.

**'Kimoo' syn Moorea**

Application No: 97/301 Accepted: 29 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co KG**, Gensingen,  
 Germany.  
 Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**,  
 Macquarie Fields, NSW.

**'Kipag' syn Pago Pago**

Application No: 97/302 Accepted: 29 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co KG**, Gensingen,  
 Germany.  
 Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**,  
 Macquarie Fields, NSW.

**'Kitim' syn Timor**

Application No: 97/303 Accepted: 29 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **InnovaPlant GMBH & Co KG**, Gensingen,  
 Germany.  
 Agent: **Protected Plant Promotions Aust Pty Ltd**,  
 Macquarie Fields, NSW.

**LAVENDER***Lavandula pedunculata***'Willowbridge Wings'**

Application No: 98/043 Accepted: 17 Apr 1998.  
 Applicant: **Willowbridge Perennials**, South Auckland,  
 New Zealand.  
 Agent: **Robert Harrison**, Tynong, VIC.

**LAVENDER***Lavandula angustifolia***'Avice Hill' syn Impression**

Application No: 98/110 Accepted: 15 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **Lavenite Enterprises**, Christchurch, New Zealand.  
 Agent: **Wyvee Horticultural Services**, Lilydale, VIC.

**JAPANESE PLUM***Prunus salicina***'Corio Queen'**

Application No: 98/065 Accepted: 22 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **Karl B. Hestermann**, Clifton Springs, VIC.  
 Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty. Ltd.**, Monbulk, VIC.

**LABLAB***Lablab purpureus***'Endurance' syn Longlife**

Application No: 98/106 Accepted: 20 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **CSIRO Tropical Agriculture**, Brisbane, QLD.

**LILLY PILLY***Acmena smithii***'Bullock Creek'**

Application No: 98/095 Accepted: 18 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **Jo Barber & Chris Barber**, Meldale, QLD.

**LILY***Lilium hybrid***'Hoffrica Blue Eyes'**

Application No: 97/163 Accepted: 22 Apr 1998.  
 Applicant: **Hoffgaarde bv**, Steenberg, Netherlands.  
 Agent: **Callinan Lawrie**, Kew, VIC.

**LUCERNE***Medicago sativa***'Pioneer 5939'**

Application No: 98/070 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**, Iowa, USA.  
 Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

**'Pioneer 58N57' syn Pioneer L90**

Application No: 98/070 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**, Iowa, USA.  
 Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

**'Pioneer 5681' syn Pioneer L55**

Application No: 98/071 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc**, Iowa, USA.  
 Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

**MANDEVILLA***Mandevilla xamabilis***'Red Fantasy'**

Application No: 98/067 Accepted: 23 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **Rybay Pty Ltd t/as Sunset Nursery**, Silverdale, NSW.  
 Agent: **Mr John Oates**, **Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.

**'Blushing Queen'**

Application No: 98/068 Accepted: 23 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **Rybay Pty Ltd t/as Sunset Nursery**, Silverdale, NSW.  
 Agent: **Mr John Oates**, **Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.

**MANGO***Mangifera indica***'Red 1'**

Application No: 98/072 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **Patrick Barnby Welburn**, Benarby, QLD.

**MOCK ORANGE***Murraya paniculata var ovatifoliata***'Min-A-Min'**

Application No: 98/109 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **Trevor John Garrad t/as Trevor Terrific Trees**, Woombye, QLD.

**OAT***Avena sativa***'Vasse' syn WAOAT0396**

Application No: 97/160 Accepted: 23 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture WA**, South Perth, **WA Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton ACT & **Grain Pool WA**, Perth, WA.

**'Hotham' syn WAOAT0421**

Application No: 97/161 Accepted: 23 Jun 1998.  
 Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture WA**, South Perth, **WA Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton ACT & **Grain Pool WA**, Perth, WA.

**'Bass'**

Application No: 98/041 Accepted: 17 Apr 1998.  
 Applicant: **University of Tasmania**, Hobart, **TAS & Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries**, Kings Meadows, TAS.

**'Heritage Lordship'**

Application No: 98/049 Accepted: 17 Apr 1998.  
 Applicant: **NZ Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd**, Christchurch, New Zealand.  
 Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Howlong, NSW.

**PAPER DAISY***Bracteantha bracteata***'Pindan'**

Application No: 98/058 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
 Applicant: **David Swan**, Woori Yallock, VIC.

**'Carrawine'**

Application No: 98/059 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
Applicant: **David Swan**, Woori Yallock, VIC.

**'Cable Beach'**

Application No: 98/060 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
Applicant: **David Swan**, Woori Yallock, VIC.

**'Ashton Argyle'**

Application No: 98/061 Accepted: 19 May 1998.  
Applicant: **David Swan**, Woori Yallock, VIC.

**ROSE**

*Rosa* hybrid

**'Aussal' syn Radio Times**

Application No: 98/081 Accepted: 5 Jun 1998.  
Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, Wolverhampton, UK.  
Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**'Ausmol' syn Molineux**

Application No: 98/083 Accepted: 5 Jun 1998.  
Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, Wolverhampton, UK.  
Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**'Auscent' syn John Clare**

Application No: 98/084 Accepted: 5 Jun 1998.  
Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, Wolverhampton, UK.  
Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**'Taniliram'**

Application No: 98/099 Accepted: 29 May 1998.  
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantu Nachfolger**, Uetersen, Germany.  
Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Catherine Field, NSW.

**'Tanadeepdac'**

Application No: 98/100 Accepted: 29 May 1998.  
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantu Nachfolger**, Uetersen, Germany.  
Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Catherine Field, NSW.

**'Tannollipa'**

Application No: 98/101 Accepted: 29 May 1998.  
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantu Nachfolger**, Uetersen, Germany.  
Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Catherine Field, NSW.

**SUGARCANE**

*Saccharum* hybrid

**'Q175' syn 85N540**

Application No: 98/107 Accepted: 30 Jun 1998.  
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

**'Q173' syn 78N146**

Application No: 98/108 Accepted: 30 Jun 1998.  
Applicant: **Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations**, Indooroopilly, QLD.

**SWEET CHERRY**

*Prunus avium*

**'Sir Don'**

Application No: 98/046 Accepted: 20 May 1998.  
Applicant: **South Australian Research & Development Institute for and on behalf of the State of South Australia and Cherry Growers of South Australia**, Adelaide, SA.

**'Sir Tom'**

Application No: 98/047 Accepted: 20 May 1998.  
Applicant: **South Australian Research & Development Institute for and on behalf of the State of South Australia and Cherry Growers of South Australia**, Adelaide, SA.

**TRITICALE**

*Triticosecale*

**'Heritage Zephyr'**

Application No: 98/050 Accepted: 17 Apr 1998.  
Applicant: **NZ Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd**, Christchurch, New Zealand.  
Agent: **Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd**, Howlong, NSW.

**WAX FLOWER**

*Chamelaucium megalopetalum* x *Chamelaucium uncinatum*

**'Denmark Pearl'**

Application No: 98/096 Accepted: 30 Jun 1998.  
Applicant: **The Chief Executive Officer, Department of Agriculture, WA**, South Perth, WA.

**'Albany Pearl'**

Application No: 98/097 Accepted: 30 Jun 1998.  
Applicant: **The Chief Executive Officer, Department of Agriculture, WA**, South Perth, WA.

**ZYGOCACTUS**

*Schlumbergera truncata*

**'White Fantasy'**

Application No: 98/088 Accepted: 23 Apr 1998.  
Applicant: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

## DESCRIPTIONS

### Key to definitions/symbols/words used in the short descriptions

*	=	variety(s) used as comparator(s)
Agent	=	Australian agent acting on behalf of an applicant (usually where application is from overseas).
DUS	=	Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability
LSD	=	Least Significant Difference
LSD/sig	=	The numerical value for the LSD (at $P \leq 0.01$ ) is in the first column and the level of significance between the candidate and the relevant comparator in subsequent columns
n/a	=	not available
ns	=	not significant
RHS	=	Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart (Chip Number)
std deviation	=	Standard deviation of the sample
syn	=	synonym
UPOV	=	International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties
+	=	When used in conjunction with an RHS colour, '+' indicates a notional extension of a colour series when a precise match can not be made. It is most commonly used when the adjacent colour chip(s) are of a different sequence
	=	Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at $P \leq 0.01$
Origin	=	unless otherwise stated the female parent of the cross precedes the male parent
( <sup>o</sup> )	=	variety(s) for which PBR has been granted

### ALSTROEMERIA

*Alstroemeria hybrid*

#### 'My Virginia'

Application No: 96/148 Accepted: 19 Jun 1997.

Applicant: **Koninklijke van Zanten BV**, Hillegom, The Netherlands.

Agent: **GrowWest**, Munster, WA, Australia.

**Description** (Table 1 Figure 14) Plant: stem short-medium and medium thickness, foliage medium density. Leaf: length short-medium, width narrow, blade narrow, shape elliptical, longitudinal axis recurved. Inflorescence: branch number medium, length medium, pedicel length short. Flower: colour white, size medium, spread of tepals medium. Outer tepal: blade obovate, depth of margination medium, main colour white (ca RHS 155B), stripes absent. Inner tepal: blade obovate, colour white (ca RHS 155B) with flush of pale yellow (ca RHS 4C), few stripes of medium size. Stamen: colour of filaments white with no spots, colour of anthers at start of dehiscence greenish. Pistil: anthocyanin colouration of ovary absent to very weak, spots on stigma absent.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: unnamed numbered parents. Breeder: Koninklijke van Zanten BV, Hillegom, The Netherlands. Selection criteria: almost pure white flowers with minimum of stripes. Propagation: rhizome division.

**Comparative Trial** Description is based on test report of Dutch testing authority (Raad Voor het Kwekersrecht Wageningen). The Qualified Person considers that 'Alaska'<sup>(o)</sup> is the closest comparator of common knowledge available in Australia. Comparisons between 'My Virginia' and 'Alaska'<sup>(o)</sup> are based on overseas data and confirmation of overseas data by observations made on locally grown material of 'My Virginia' and published PBR data on 'Alaska'<sup>(o)</sup>.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Virginia'

Description: **Philip Watkins**, Perth, WA.

**Table 1** *Alstroemeria* varieties

	'My Virginia'	*'Alaska' <sup>(o)</sup>
<b>STEM</b>		
length	short-medium	long
thickness	medium	thick
<b>LEAF</b>		
shape	narrow elliptical	broad elliptical
longitudinal axis	recurved	straight
<b>FLOWER</b>		
main colour	white	white
size	medium	large
tepal spread	medium	large
<b>OUTER TEPAL</b>		
depth of		
margination	medium	shallow
main colour	white	white
RHS	155B	155A
stripes	absent	present
<b>INNER LATERAL TEPAL</b>		
main colour	white	yellow
RHS	155B	4C
number of stripes	few	medium
<b>STAMEN</b>		
filament colour	white	pink
anther colour	greenish	brownish
<b>PISTIL</b>		
spots on stigma	absent	present

#### 'Our Ballet'

Application No: 96/149 Accepted: 19 Jun 1997.

Applicant: **PhytoNova Holding BV**, Rijnsburg, The Netherlands.

Agent: **GrowWest**, Munster, WA, Australia.

**Description** (Table 2, Figure 15) Plant: stem medium length and thin, foliage dense. Leaf: length medium, width medium, shape narrow elliptical, longitudinal axis straight some recurved. Inflorescence: branch number medium, length medium, pedicel length medium. Flower: colour red purple, size medium, spread of tepals medium. Outer tepal: blade obovate, depth of margination medium, main colour purple (ca RHS 72B), stripes absent. Inner tepal: shape obovate, colour pale yellow (ca RHS 3A), medium number

of stripes of small size. Stamen: colour of filaments purple with no spots, colour of anthers at start of dehiscence greenish. Pistil: anthocyanin colouration of ovary medium, spots on stigma absent.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: unnamed numbered parents. Breeder: PhytoNova BV of Rijnsburg, The Netherlands. Selection criteria darker colour of flowers and higher productivity. Propagation: rhizome division.

**Comparative Trial** Description is based on test report of Dutch testing authority (Raad Voor het Kwekersrecht Wageningen). The Qualified Person considers that 'Zanta'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn Violetta and 'Flamengo'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> are the closest comparators of common knowledge available in Australia. Comparisons between 'Our Ballet' and comparators are based on confirmation of overseas data by observation made on locally grown material of 'Our Ballet' and published PBR data of comparators.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1996	Pending	'Ballet'

Description **Philip Watkins**, Perth, WA.

**Table 2 *Alstroemeria* varieties**

	'Our Ballet'	*'Zanta' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	*'Flamengo' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>
<b>STEM</b>			
length	medium	long	short
<b>LEAF</b>			
length	medium	short	long
<b>INFLORESCENCE</b>			
pedicel length	medium	short	long
<b>FLOWER</b>			
main colour	red purple	purple	purple pink
tepal spread	medium	large	medium
<b>OUTER TEPAL</b>			
shape	obovate	recurved	obovate
main colour	purple	purple	purple
RHS	72B	77C	73D
stripes	absent	present	present
<b>INNER LATERAL TEPAL</b>			
main colour	pale yellow	yellow	purple pink
RHS	3A	9D	54A
stripe thickness	small	large	small
<b>STAMENS</b>			
anther colour	greenish	brownish	yellowish
<b>PISTIL</b>			
anthocyanin in ovaries	medium	weak	weak

## APPLE

*Malus domestica*

### 'Delblush'

Application No: 97/074 Accepted: 22 Apr 1997.

Applicant: **Pepinieres & Roseaies Georges Delbard Societe Anonyme**, Malicorne, France.

Agent: **Davies Collison Cave**, Patent Attorneys, Sydney, NSW.

**Description** (Figure 38) Plant: habit semi upright, dense with medium to strong vigour, density of branches medium. Shoot (dormant one year wood): pubescence absent or very weak, thickness medium, internode length relatively long, lenticel number medium. Bud: medium number of buds per truss, bud colour being spinel red (RHS 54B). Flower: size large, shape moderately cupped, petals commonly relatively long possessing a greater length than width with moderate petal pubescence, sepals long and tapered, pedicels long, stamens semi-spreading and medium in number, styles substantially same height. Leaf: margin biserrate with pointed indentures, apex acuminate and base rounded. Fruit: shape oblong-conical, size medium to large, skin smooth and moderately shiny, ground colour deep yellow, over colour orange of pale to medium intensity, ribbing slight to moderate, stalk length long to very long, surface relief of fruit smooth, bloom of skin absent, russeting around stalk cavity; lenticel size large; eye basin medium in depth and breadth; flesh texture firm, juiciness medium, flesh resists darkening upon exposure to ambient conditions.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Golden Delicious' (seed parent) x 'Grifer' (pollen parent). Breeder: Mr Gerard Guillier, Malicorne, France. Selection criteria: number of characters including plant vigour, taste of fruit, and fruit colouration. Propagation: vegetative.

**Comparative Trial** Description based on data produced by trials conducted by the applicant in Malicorne, France and verified by the qualified person against the official test reports from Plant Breeders Rights authorities in France, US plant patent description and UPOV Technical Questionnaire. The qualified person considers there is no close local comparator.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Switzerland	1995	Granted	'Delblush'
South Africa	1996	Pending	'Delblush'
France	1990	Granted	'Delblush'
USA	1996	Granted	'Delblush'
EU	1995	Granted	'Delblush'

First sold in France in 1991.

Description: **Dr Peter A Stearne**, **Davies Collison Cave**, Sydney, NSW.

**BOUGAINVILLEA***Bougainvillea***‘Krishna’**

Application No: 97/119 Accepted 12 Jan 1998.  
Applicant: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**Description** (Table 3, Figure 26) Plant: small to medium vine with compact and bushy habit. Stem: slightly pubescent with fine axillary thorns. Leaf : size variable, length 80-120mm, breadth 35-48mm, shape ovate with acute apex, cuneate base, petioles long, colour dull mid green. Bract: large, reflexed, length 48-50mm, breadth 32-35mm, margins slightly undulate, puckered at attachment to pedicel, initial colour in full sun yellow green (RHS 148B), colour at 1cm diameter yellow green (RHS 148C), mature bract colour violet (RHS 87C). Flower: large and prominent, greenish cream, rays distinctive, stamens not visible, diameter 10mm. Flower tube: slender, length 21mm, green with mauve tinges on lower half.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: ‘Trinidad’ x ‘Formosa’. Breeder: Dr RN Bhat, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore. India. Selection criteria: growth habit, long flowering time. Propagation: cuttings through 8 generations from original plants introduced from India.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators : ‘Easter Parade’, ‘Nonya’. Location: Moggill QLD. Mar 97 – Apr 98. Conditions : plants grown in soilless potting media with 5g/litre 5-6 month Osmocote to 200 mm pot size, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial Design: 10 plants each variety arranged randomly. Measurements: from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales** First sold Australia 1998

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**Table 3 *Bougainvillea* varieties**

	‘Krishna’	*‘Easter Parade’	*‘Nonya’
INITIAL BRACT COLOUR (RHS)			
	yellow green 148B	yellow green 144A	yellow green 144A
BRACT COLOUR (RHS) at 1cm DIAMETER			
	yellow green 148C	yellow green 144B with mauve tones	yellow green 144B with mauve tones
MATURE BRACT COLOUR (RHS)			
	violet 87C	purple violet 80C	purple violet 80C

**‘Majik’**

Application No: 97/280 Accepted 6 Nov 1997.  
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill QLD.

**Description** (Table 4, Figure 27). Plant: small to medium shrubby vine with cascading habit. Stem: glabrous to slightly pubescent with axillary thorns, thorns fine, curved. Leaf: size variable, length 95-122mm, breadth 60-75mm, shape ovate with acuminate tip, shortly cuneate base, glabrous, dull mid-green colour. Bract: ovate, medium size, with marked pink colouring on apical half, length 35-40mm, breadth 25-30mm, initial colour in full sun yellow green (RHS 145A), colour at 1cm diameter yellow green (145B-145C), mature bract colour red purple (RHS 73 A-73B). Flower creamy white, diameter 10mm, Flower tube: slender, length 18mm.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation : Unnamed Pink in 1993. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD Selection criteria: bract colour and growth habit. Propagation: cuttings taken through 8 + generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Limberlost Beauty’, Unnamed Pink. Location: Moggill, QLD, Mar 97- Apr 98. Conditions: plants grown in soilless potting media through to 200mm pots with 5 g/litre of 5-6 month slow release Osmocote, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices other than pruning carried out during trial. Trial design: 8 plants of each variety arranged randomly. Measurements: from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales** First sold Australia 1998

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**Table 4 *Bougainvillea* varieties**

	‘Majik’	*‘Limberlost Beauty’	*‘Unnamed Pink Beauty’
INITIAL BRACT COLOUR (RHS)			
	yellow green 145A	white with red veins 155C/64A-B	red purple 67A
BRACT COLOUR at 1cm DIAMETER			
	yellow green 145 B-C	white with pink tips 155C/74B-C	red purple 67A
MATURE BRACT COLOUR (RHS)			
	white/ red purple 155C/73A-B	white/red purple 155C/73A-B	red purple 64A
TYPE			
	single	double	single

**‘Miski’**

Application No: 97/120 Accepted 3 Jun 1997.  
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill. QLD.

**Description** (Table 5, Figure 28) Plant: small to medium shrubby vine with variegated foliage. Stem: glabrous to slightly pubescent with axillary thorns. Leaf: size variable, length 70-85mm, breadth 48-55mm, shape ovate with acute apex and shortly cuneate base, petioles short, margins cream with irregular greyed green central patch

(RHS 189A) and secondary markings (RHS 191A-191B). Bract: medium size, rounded, length 35-40mm, breadth 25-30mm, initial colour in full sun greyed orange (RHS 169A), colour at 1cm diameter orange red (RHS 34B), mature bract colour greyed red (RHS 179B). Flower: cream with pink tips, diameter 10mm, stamens not visible. Flower tube: slender, same colour as bract, length 25mm.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: 'Butterscotch' in 1994. Breeder: Jan Iredell, 50 Sugars Rd, Moggill QLD. Selection criteria: bract colour, prolific flower, growth habit. Propagation: cuttings taken over 8 generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Raspberry Ice', 'Butterscotch'. Location: Moggill, QLD, Mar 97 – Apr 98. Conditions: plants grown in soilless potting media in 200mm pots, fertilised with 5gm/l Osmocote 5-6 month release, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety arranged randomly. Measurement: from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales** First sold Australia 1998

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, Brisbane. QLD.

**Table 5 *Bougainvillea* varieties**

	'Miski'	*'Raspberry Ice'	*'Butterscotch'
INITIAL BRACT COLOUR (RHS)	greyed orange 169A	red 53C	greyed orange 169A
BRACT COLOUR (RHS) at 1 cm DIAMETER	orange red 34B	red 53C	orange red 34B
MATURE BRACT COLOUR (RHS)	greyed red 179B	red 53B	greyed red 179B
VARIATION	present yellow 10C	present yellow 10C	absent –

### 'Nonya'

Application No: 97/281 Accepted 6 Nov 97.  
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**Description** (Table 6, Figure 29) Plant: small-medium cascading shrubby vine. Stem: glabrous with small-medium axillary thorns. Leaf: variable in size, length 53-85mm, breadth 30-50mm, shape ovate with acute apex and cuneate base, entirely glabrous, mid-dark green, margins slightly undulate. Bract: distinctively reflexed upper third, medium size, length 40-45mm, breadth 28-30mm, initial colour in full sun greyed purple (RHS 186C) with green tones, colour at 1cm diameter greyed purple (RHS 186C) with green tones, mature bract colour purple violet (RHS 82B). Flower: prominent, yellow-cream, stamens visible, diameter 8mm. Flower tube: green with mauve tinge, slightly inflated lower half, length 24mm.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: 'White Cascade' in 1993. Breeder: Jan Iredell, Moggill, QLD. Selection criteria: bract colour and prolific flower, growth habit. Propagation: cuttings taken over 8 generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Easter Parade', 'White Cascade'. Location: Moggill, QLD, Mar 97-Apr 98. Conditions: plants grown in soilless potting media through to 200mm pots, in full sun, with 5 g/litre 5-6 month slow release Osmocote. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial design: 10 plants of each variety arranged randomly. Measurements: from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales** Nil.

Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**Table 6 *Bougainvillea* varieties**

	'Nonya'	*'Easter Parade'	*'White Cascade'
INITIAL BRACT COLOUR (RHS)	greyed purple with green tinge 186C	yellow green 144A	yellow green 149C
BRACT COLOUR (RHS) at 1cm DIAMETER	greyed purple with green tinge 186C	yellow green 144B	yellow green with mauve tinge 149D
MATURE BRACT COLOUR (RHS)	purple violet 82B	purple violet 80C	white 155C

### 'Zuki'

Application No: 97/118. Accepted: 17 Jun 1997.  
Applicant: **Jan & Peter Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.

**Description** (Table 7, Figure 30) Plant: compact bushy shrub with variegated foliage. Stem: glabrous with axillary thorns. Leaf: size variable with acuminate apex and cuneate base, length 70-90mm, breadth 55-62mm, margins cream (RHS 9D) with irregular greyed green central patch (RHS 189A) and secondary markings (RHS 191A-191B), petioles short. Bract: medium sized, rounded, length 38-42mm, breadth 28-32mm, initial colour in full sun red purple (RHS 59B), colour at 1cm diameter red purple (RHS 71B), mature bract colour red purple (RHS 71B). Flower: white with pink tips, diameter 7mm, stamens not visible. Flower tube: slender, same colour as bract, length 18mm.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: 'Plum Duff' in 1994. Breeder: Jan Iredell, 50 Sugars Rd, Moggill, QLD. Selection criteria: growth habit, foliage and bract colour. Propagation: cuttings through 8 generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Raspberry Ice', 'Plum Duff'. Location: Moggill, QLD, Mar 97 – Apr 98. Conditions: plants raised in soilless potting media through to 200mm pots with 5g/litre 5-6 month slow release Osmocote, grown in full sun. Normal cultural practices with the exception of pruning were carried out during the trial. Trial design: 8 plants of each variety arranged randomly. Measurements: from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales** First sold Australia 1998Description: **Jan Iredell**, Moggill, QLD.**Table 7 *Bougainvillea* varieties**

	'Zuki'	*'Raspberry Ice'	*'Plum Duff'
INITIAL BRACT COLOUR (RHS)	red purple 59B	red group 53C	red purple 59B
BRACT COLOUR (RHS) at 1cm DIAMETER	red purple 71B	red group 53C	red purple 71B
MATURE BRACT COLOUR (RHS)	red purple 71B	red 53B	red purple 71B
VARIEGATION	present	present	absent
extent of variegation	weak-medium	strong	–

**COTTON***Gossypium hirsutum***'Siokra V-16'**

Application No: 97/261 Accepted: 6 Nov 1997.

Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.

**Description** (Table 8, Figure 50): Plant: tall, medium maturity (178 days to mature); medium foliage density; medium number of nodes to first fruiting branch; length of first fruiting branch short. Leaf: digitate; size large; very slight pubescence of midrib; gossypol and nectary glands present. Flower: colour of petals cream. Boll: size large, shape elliptical; pitting of surface fine; length of peduncle long; prominence of tip medium; opening medium; bract size large (51x32 mm). Seeds: density of fuzz medium; size medium. Lint: proportion high (0.41); length medium (30.3mm); strength medium (30 g/tex); micronaire value medium (3.8). Disease: resistant to bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv *malvacearum*); good tolerance to verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*).

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Sicala V-1' x 'Siokra 1-4'. Breeder: Mr PE Reid, CSIRO, Narrabri, NSW. Selection criteria: plant habit, resistance to bacterial blight and *Verticillium* wilt, leaf hairiness, okra leaf, fibre quality and yield. Propagation: seed.

**Comparative Trials** Comparator: 'Siokra V-15'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Location: Australian Cotton Research Institute, Narrabri, NSW, 1997/98. Measurements: morphological measurements on 10 plants from each plot in trial with four replications; lint percentage and fibre quality data from 13 trials in 1996/97.

**Prior Application and Sales** Nil.Description: **Peter Reid**, CSIRO Plant Industry, Cotton Research Unit, Narrabri, NSW.**Table 8 *Gossypium* varieties**

	'Siokra V-16'	*'Siokra V-15' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>
LINT %		
mean	40.66	39.85
std deviation	1.32	1.24
LSD/sig	0.52	P≤0.01
FIBRE QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS		
LENGTH (mm)		
mean	30.32	30.77
std deviation	0.50	0.68
LSD/sig	0.34	P≤0.01
EXTENSION (%)		
mean	10.97	10.66
std deviation	0.84	0.76
LSD/sig	0.21	P≤0.01
LINT YIELD (kg/ha)		
mean	2025	1904
std deviation	295.2	256.8
LSD/sig	125.3	ns

**CUPHEA***Cuphea hyssopifolia***'Louisa'**

Application No: 97/058 Accepted 22 Apr 1997.

Applicant: **Carolynn Milne**, Capalaba, QLD.

**Description** (Table 9, Figure 35) Plant: small shrub with upright compact growth habit. Stem: internodes short, top internode length small (mean 7.46mm). Leaf: colour green (RHS 137C), size small (mean length 23.26mm) with a distinct irregular cream white (RHS 155D) variegation on leaf tip and margin.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: 'Cerise', 1994. Breeder: Carolynn Milne, Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD. Selection criteria: leaf colour. Propagation: cuttings through 3 generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator(s): 'Cerise', 'Golden Ruby'. Location: Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD, May 1997-May 1998. Conditions: cuttings were struck under mist then grown under 50% shade. Plants were pruned as necessary. Trial design: completely randomised trial of 15 plants of each variety potted into 140mm pots. Measurements: taken from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

First sold in Australia 1998.

Description: **Carolynn Milne**, Carol's Propagation, Capalaba, QLD.**Table 9 *Cuphea* varieties**

	'Louisa'	*'Cerise'	*'Golden Ruby'
FIRST MATURE LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	23.26	27.06	22.53
std deviation	3.32	3.43	3.09
LSD/sig	3.23	P≤0.01	ns

LEAF MAIN COLOUR (RHS)			
	137C	137C	144C
LEAF VARIEGATION			
	present	absent	present
PATTERN OF VARIEGATION			
	on margins and tips	–	random patches over leaf
LEAF SECONDARY COLOUR (RHS)			
	155D	–	137B
FIRST MATURE INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	7.46	10.40	6.40
std deviation	2.13	1.68	2.26
LSD/sig	2.01	P≤0.01	ns

**DWARF CHILLI***Capsicum annuum* var. *fasciculatum***‘Bantam’ syn R10**

Application No: 97/128 Accepted: 10 Jun 1997 .

Applicant: N F Derera, AM – ASAS Pty Ltd, Winston Hills, NSW.

Agent: A J Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW.

**Description** (Table 10, Figure 42) Seedling anthocyanin: colouration present (faint). Plant: growth habit dwarf, short at flowering, shortened internodes in upper part of plant, no internodes between first flower and shortened internodes, anthocyanin colouration at level of nodes medium. Leaf: length medium to long, broad width, length / width ratio=2.8, upper side colour RHS 147A. Flowers: borne on erect peduncles, colour RHS 155A. Fruit: colour before maturity RHS 144A and RHS 200A, attitude erect, length medium to long, diameter large, length/diameter ratio=1.8, volume medium, predominant shape of longitudinal section triangular, predominant shape of cross section at level of placenta round, colour at maturity RHS 45A, glossiness strong, stalk cavity absent, shape acute, predominant number of locules 3, flesh thickness thick, weight medium, pigment content 130 ASTA units, reflected colour of milled product RHS 33B, capsaicin content 30,000 Schoville heat units, dry matter content 14.1%, placenta small, stalk length short to medium, stalk thickness medium to thick. Time of beginning of flowering early to medium, time of beginning of ripening early to medium.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: ‘Festival’ x ‘Ornamental SD’ Breeder: N F Derera, ASAS Pty Ltd. Selection criteria: dwarfness, continuous flowering, large number of fruit, spicy hot taste and attractive appearance. Propagation: seed.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Ornamental 2’, ‘Thimble’. Location: A J Newport & Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW Oct 1998 – Feb 1998. Conditions: Seed germinated at 23°C in commercial mix. Seedlings planted at 5 weeks into 125mm pots in commercial potting mix. Grown in a poly igloo. Plant protection sprays, fertiliser application and irrigation as required. Trial design: 40 plants of each genotype, spacing 20cm intervals, completely randomised block design with four replicates. Measurements: taken from 20 plants randomly from each genotype for all characters.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: Matthew Turner, A J Newport &amp; Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW.

**‘Thimble’ syn T6**

Application No: 97 /129 Accepted: 10 Jun 1997 .

Applicant: N F Derera, AM – ASAS Pty Ltd, Winston Hills, NSW.

Agent: A J Newport and Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW.

**Description** (Table 10, Figure 43) Seedling anthocyanin: colouration present (faint). Plant: growth habit dwarf, short at flowering, shortened internodes in upper part of plant, no internodes between first flower and shortened internodes, anthocyanin colouration at level of nodes medium. Leaf: medium length, broad width, length / width ratio=2.7, upper side RHS 147A. Flowers: borne on erect peduncles, RHS 155A. Fruit: colour before maturity RHS 79B, RHS 6C-6D, attitude erect, length medium to long, diameter large, length/diameter ratio=1.7, volume medium, predominant shape of longitudinal section triangular, predominant shape of cross section at level of placenta round, colour at maturity RHS 44A-45A, glossiness medium, stalk cavity absent, shape acute, predominant number of locules is 2 (3 occur), flesh thickness thick, weight medium, pigment content 145 ASTA units, reflected colour of milled product RHS 34B, capsaicin content 20,000 Schoville heat units, dry matter content is 12.5%, placenta small, stalk length short to medium, stalk thickness medium. Time of beginning of flowering early to medium, time of beginning of ripening early to medium.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: ‘Festival’ x ‘Ornamental SD’ Breeder: N F Derera, ASAS Pty Ltd. Selection criteria: dwarfness, continuous flowering, large number of fruit, spicy hot taste and attractive appearance. Propagation: seed.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: ‘Ornamental 2’, ‘Bantam’. Location: A J Newport & Son Pty. Limited, Winmalee, NSW Oct 1998-Feb 1998. Conditions: seed germinated at 23°C in commercial mix. Seedlings planted out at 5 weeks into 125mm pots in commercial potting mix, grown in poly igloo. Plant protection, fertiliser application and irrigation as required. Trial design: 40 plants of each variety, spacing 20cm intervals, completely randomised block design with four replicates. Measurement: taken from 20 plants randomly from each genotype for all characters recorded.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: Matthew Turner, A J Newport &amp; Son Pty Ltd, Winmalee, NSW.

**Table 10 *Capsicum* varieties**

	‘Bantam’	‘Thimble’	*‘Ornamental 2’
SEEDLING: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION	present (faint)	present (faint)	present (strong)
PLANT: GROWTH HABIT	dwarf	dwarf	semi- indeterminate

	'Bantam'	'Thimble'	**Ornamental 2'
PLANT: HEIGHT AT FLOWERING (cm) LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=0.9			
mean	16.3abc	15.7bc	17.0a
std deviation	0.9	1.0	1.2
PLANT: NUMBER OF INTERNODES BETWEEN FIRST FLOWER AND SHORTENED INTERNODES			
	none	none	three
PLANT: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION AT LEVEL OF NODES			
	medium	medium	strong
LEAF: LENGTH OF BLADE (mm) LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=9			
mean	121a	107c	110bc
std deviation	14	9	10
LEAF: WIDTH OF BLADE (mm) LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=4			
mean	43a	40a	35b
std deviation	5	6	2
LEAF: LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=0.19			
mean	2.8b	2.7b	3.2a
std deviation	0.3	0.2	0.3
FRUIT: COLOUR BEFORE MATURITY			
	RHS 144A	RHS 79B	RHS 79A-B
	RHS 200A	RHS 6C-D	RHS 4B-5D
FRUIT: DIAMETER (mm) LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=1.65			
mean	22.0ab	22.7a	14.5c
std deviation	1.8	1.8	2.1
FRUIT: LENGTH/DIAMETER RATIO LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=0.27			
mean	1.8b	1.7b	2.5a
std deviation	0.3	0.1	0.4
FRUIT: VOLUME (mm <sup>3</sup> ) LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=1686			
mean	9800a	9825a	4475b
std deviation	2628	2086	1464
FRUIT: COLOUR AT MATURITY			
	RHS 45A	RHS 44A	RHS 25A
		RHS 45A	RHS 28B
FRUIT: GLOSSINESS			
	strong	medium	medium
FRUIT: PREDOMINANT NUMBER OF LOCULES			
	three	two	two
FRUIT: THICKNESS OF FLESH (mm) LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=0.34			
mean	2.96ab	3.14ab	2.06c
std deviation	0.34	0.32	0.36
FRUIT: WEIGHT(grams) LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=1.0			
mean	5.8ab	5.9a	2.8c
std deviation	1.7	1.4	0.7
FRUIT: PIGMENT CONTENT (ASTA units)			
	130	145	20
FRUIT: REFLECTED COLOUR OF MILLED PRODUCT (RHS)			
	33B	34B	28A

FRUIT: CAPSAICIN CONTENT (Schoville heat units)			
	30,000	20,000	25,000

FRUIT: DRY MATTER CONTENT (%)			
	14.1	12.5	16.9

FRUIT: STALK LENGTH (mm) LSD P <sub>≤</sub> 0.01=2.3			
mean	21.7bc	20.6c	28.9a
std deviation	2.8	2.0	4.2

FRUIT: STALK THICKNESS			
	medium to thick	medium	small

TIME OF BEGINNING OF FLOWERING (FIRST FLOWER ON 50% OF PLANTS)			
	early to medium	early to medium	medium to late

TIME OF RIPENING (COLOUR CHANGE OF FRUITS ON 50% OF PLANTS)			
	early to medium	early to medium	medium to late

## HIBISCUS

*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*

### 'West Coast Jewel'

Application No: 95/298 Accepted: 20 Dec 1995.

Applicant: **Manchester Nominees Pty Ltd**, Gosnells, WA.  
Agent: **Plants International Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

**Description** (Table 11, Figure 25) Plant: shrub, about 2m high, dense bush, lush appearance, well suited for cooler conditions. Stem: yellow-green young tips and tends to go brownish on maturity. Leaves: evergreen, cordate, margins entire, large but variable; blade about 15cm x 13.5cm in size, upper surface glistering, green (RHS 137A), underside lighter green (RHS 137B); petiole green as leaves, size variable but about 6cm long. Flowers: double, showy, solitary, blooms on mature leaf axils, buds in tips, blooms last for 2 to 3 days; peduncle green as leaves, long (8cm) usually and not firm to hold flowers upright, flowers hang on sides of branches; epicalyx 8 segmented, narrow, about 2cm, yellow-green (RHS 144A); calyx 5 segmented, yellow-green (RHS 144A); Petals variable size (av. 8cm), darker colour in base, upper surface 4 banded, 1st or outermost band yellow (RHS 5A) predominant colour, 2nd band red (RHS 41C-41D), 3rd band grey-purple (RHS 185D), 4th band deep red (RHS 46A); lower surface 2 banded, 1st band yellow (RHS 6A), 2nd band white (RHS 158C); veins yellow-white (RHS 158C); style or staminal column not distinctive, covered by petaloids, partly exposed above basal petals only, 2 longitudinal colour bands, red (RHS 46A) and yellow-white (RHS 158C); petaloids predominantly yellow (RHS 5A), number and positioning on style is clustered at tips; anthers and stigmas not prominent.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Covakanic' x 'Chanti'. Breeder: Albert Dassmorie, Gosnells, WA. Selection criteria: flower colour, long flowering in cool conditions, big glossy green leaves, lush bush. Propagation: by cuttings.

**Comparative Trials** Comparator(s): 'West Coast Red', 'Gold Coast City'. Location: Birkdale Nursery, QLD, 1997 and 1998. Conditions: plants raised in soil-less media in 140mm pots with 4kg of controlled release fertiliser per cubic metre of mix. Trial design: 3 reps with 8 plants of each variety. Measurements: from 3rd fully expanded leaves and fully developed flowers taken from all trial plants.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia 1995.

Description: **Deo Singh, Ornatex Pty Ltd**, Birkdale, QLD.

#### 'West Coast Red'

Application No: 95/299 Accepted: 20 Dec 1995.

Applicant: **Manchester Nominees Pty Ltd**, Gosnells, WA.

Agent: **Plants International Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Description (Table 11, Figure 25) Plant: shrub, about 2m high, dense bush, lush appearance, well suited in cooler conditions. Stem: yellow-green young tips and tends to go brownish on maturity. Leaves: evergreen, cordate, large but variable; blade about 11cm x 10.6cm in size, upper surface glistening, green (RHS 137A) underside lighter green (RHS 137B); petiole green as leaves, size variable but about 5.2cm long. Flowers: crested semi double, showy, solitary, blooms on mature leaf axils, buds in tips, blooms last for 2 to 3 days; peduncle green as leaves, long (6.5 – 7.0cm) usually and not firm to hold flowers upright; epicalyx 6-8 segmented, about 1.5cm, yellow-green (RHS 144A); calyx 5 segmented, yellow-green (RHS 144A); Petals variable size (av. 10cm), darker colour in base, upper surface 2 banded, 1st or outermost orange red group (RHS 34A) predominant colour, 2nd band or basal band deep red (RHS 46A), lower surface overlapping sides orange-red (RHS 34B), exposed side yellow (RHS 2C) with streaks of orange-red (RHS 34B); style or staminal column very distinctive, red (RHS 46B), length variable but av. 9cm long; petaloids orange-red as petals, number and positioning on style is variable; anthers numerous; stigmas 2-6, prominent.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Covakanic' x 'Chanti'. Breeder: Albert Dassmorie, Gosnells, WA. Selection criteria: flower colour, size, numbers and big glossy green leaves. Propagation: by cuttings.

**Comparative Trials** Comparator(s): 'West Coast Jewel', 'Gold Coast City'. Location: Birkdale Nursery, QLD, 1997 and 1998. Conditions: plants raised in soil-less media in 140mm pots with 4kg of controlled release fertiliser per cubic metre of mix. Trial design: 3 reps with 8 plants of each variety. Measurements: from 3rd fully expanded leaves and fully developed flowers taken from all trial plants.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia 1995.

Description: **Deo Singh, Ornatex Pty Ltd**, Birkdale, QLD.

**Table 11 *Hibiscus* varieties**

	'West Coast Jewel'	'West Coast Red'	**Gold Coast City'
FLOWER TYPE	double	crested semi-double	full double
FLOWER DIAMETER(cm)			
mean	13.5	16.5	12.5
std deviation	0.52	0.67	1.08
LSD/sig	0.92	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PREDOMINANT FLOWER COLOUR/RHS			
	yellow 5A	orange – red 34A	orange – red 33A
STYLE	partly exposed	exposed	not exposed
CRESTING	clustered at tip	throughout style	mainly basal
ANTHERS	not prominent	prominent	not prominent
STIGMAS	inside staminal column	tip of staminal column	on petaloides
OVULES	not developed	numerous, well-developed	not developed

#### LASIANDRA

*Tibouchina organensis*

#### 'Totally Moonstruck'

Application No: 97/014 Accepted 25 Mar 1997.

Applicant: **Gary and Linda Winter**, Auckland, New Zealand.

Agent: **Rex Trimble, Faceys Nursery**, Five Ways, VIC.

**Description** (Table 12, Figure 36) Plant: upright evergreen shrub; height medium. Young stem: cross section square; colour green; pubescence strong, red. Older stem: rough and scaly. Leaf: petiolate, ovate, entire, 5 veined with 3 prominent veins, densely pubescent; length medium, breadth broad; colour yellow-green on upper side (RHS 147A and 146B), yellow-green on lower side (RHS 147C), at margins red pubescence. Flower: solitary, size large; calyx tube urceolate. Sepals, number 5 to 6, shape linear, colour greyed red (RHS 182C). Petal: glabrous, spatulate, overlapping; number 5 to 6; colour upper side purple (RHS 76D), lower side margins violet (RHS 84C) mid zone purple (RHS 76D) base red purple (RHS 74B). Stamens: number 10 to 12, length 1/4 to 1/2 length of corolla; filaments glandular to woolly, colour below white, above red purple (RHS 74B); anthers, spurs conspicuous, colour violet blue (RHS 93A). Ovary: inferior, pubescent, colour yellow green (RHS 147C-147D).

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: 'Grandiflora'. Breeders: Gary and Linda Winter, Auckland, New Zealand. Selection criteria: flower colour. Propagation: cuttage through several generations.

**Comparative Trials** Comparator: 'Grandiflora'. Location: colour observations made on one year old plants growing in Manarewa, Auckland, New Zealand and verified by the qualified person on same aged plants grown in Australia. Conditions: local observations were made on one year old plants growing in a standard potting mixture in 300 mm pots at Five Ways, VIC.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Moonstruck'

First sold in New Zealand, 1995.

Description: **David Nichols**, Rye, VIC.

**Table 12 Tibouchina Varieties**

	'Totally Moonstruck'	*'Grandiflora'
FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS(RHS)		
petal colour upperside	purple 76D	purple-violet 81A and 82A
petal colour underside	purple, red-purple 76D, 74B	purple-violet 82A

#### LETTUCE

*Lactuca sativa*

#### '85-53 RZ' syn Concorde RZ

Application No: 97/339 Accepted: 24 Dec 1997.

Applicant: **Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V.**, De Lier, The Netherlands.

Agent: **Rijk Zwaan Australia Pty Ltd**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Description** (Table 13, Figure 44) Plant: size medium large, head formation closed, head shape broad elliptic. Stem: short, fasciation weak, bolting under long day conditions very late. Leaf: shape transverse broad elliptic, undulation very strong, degree of incisions on margin of leaf dense – very dense, colour at 4 leaf stage red, intensity of anthocyanin colouration strong. Seed: white. Disease resistance: *Bremia lactucae* (downy mildew) races NL 1-7, 12-16, CS 9, II 4, S1, Sfl, Tv.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Sesam' x unnamed, mildew resistant experimental line. Breeder: Rijk Zwaan, De Lier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria: downy mildew resistance, slow bolting habit. Propagation: seed through 8 generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: The qualified person considers 'Malibu' the closest known comparator in Australia. Field trial location: Bacchus Marsh, VIC, Jan 1998. Conditions: plants were grown in the field in fine sandy loam with permanent overhead irrigation. Trial design: randomised complete block design with 2 replicates. Plots of 4 rows, 30 x 35 cm spacing, 40 plants per replicate. Measurements: taken from 10 plants in each plot.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Pending	'85-53 RZ'

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: **Arie Baelde**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Table 13 Lactuca varieties**

	'85-53 RZ'	*'Malibu'
PLANT DIAMETER (cm)		
mean	28.65	23.63
std deviation	1.35	1.51
LSD/sig	1.23	P<0.01
STEM LENGTH (cm)		
mean	38.1	60.5
std deviation	4.4	9.2
LSD/sig	6.2	P<0.01
LEAF THICKNESS		
	medium	thin
TIME OF BEGINNING OF BOLTING UNDER LONG DAY CONDITIONS		
	very late	early
HEAD DENSITY		
	medium	very loose

#### 'Iгло' syn 45-75 RZ

Application No: 95/266 Accepted: 15 Nov 1995.

Applicant: **Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V.**, De Lier, The Netherlands.

Agent: **Rijk Zwaan Australia Pty Ltd**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Description** (Table 14, Figure 46) Plant: size large, heart formation intense, head transverse elliptic. Stem: short, fasciation absent, bolting under long day conditions late. Leaf: entire at 4 leaf stage, undulation weak to medium, sinuation of margin fine – medium, colour at 4 leaf stage medium – dark green, anthocyanin colouration absent. Seed: black. Disease resistance: *Bremia lactucae* (downy mildew) races NL 1-7, 12-16, CS 9, II 4, S1, Sfl, Tv.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Salinas' x unnamed, mildew resistant experimental line. Breeder: Rijk Zwaan, De Lier, Netherlands. Selection criteria: downy mildew resistance, improved shape. Propagation: seed through 8 generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: The qualified person considers 'Target' the closest known comparator in Australia. Field trial location: Bacchus Marsh, VIC, Jan 1998. Conditions: plants were grown in the field in fine sandy loam with permanent overhead irrigation. Trial design: randomised complete block design with 2 replicates. Plots of 4 rows, 30 x 35 cm spacing, 40 plants per replicate. Measurements: taken from 10 plants in each plot. Laboratory test location: De Lier, The Netherlands. Conditions: sowing date 28 Jan 98, inoculation date 05 Feb 98, spore concentration approx. 5.104 spores/ml, Pathogen: *Bremia lactucae*, physiological race 'NL 16', temperature 12° C night, 14° C day, day length 14 hrs, assessment date 13 Feb 98. Trial design: 50 plants of each variety arranged in a block design with 2 replicates.

Scoring: resistant – all plants exhibit no sporulation, susceptible- all plants exhibit sporulation.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Netherlands	1993	Surrendered	'Iglo'
EU	1995	Granted	'Iglo'

First sold in France 1993.

Description: **Arie Baelde**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Table 14** *Lactuca* varieties

	'Iglo'	**'Target'
PLANT DIAMETER(cm)		
mean	40.77	44.70
std deviation	2.04	1.75
LSD/sig	2.30	P≤0.01
RESISTANCE TO DOWNY MILDEW		
Bremia lactucae race NL16		
	resistant	susceptible

#### 'Kendai' syn 83-95 RZ

Application No: 97/340 Accepted: 24 Dec 1997.

Applicant: **Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V.**, De Lier, The Netherlands.

Agent: **Rijk Zwaan Australia Pty Ltd**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Description** (Table 15, Figure 45) Plant: size medium, head formation open, head shape broad elliptic. Stem: fasciation absent, bolting under long day conditions medium late. Leaf: blade division lobed, shape obovate, blistering strong, undulation strong, degree of incisions on margin of leaf sparse, colour at 4 leaf stage red, intensity of anthocyanin colouration very strong. Seed: black. Disease resistance: *Bremia lactucae* (downy mildew) races NL 1-7, 12-16, CS 9, II 4, S1, Sfl, Tv.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Raisa' x unnamed, mildew resistant experimental line. Breeder: Rijk Zwaan, De Lier, Netherlands. Selection criteria: downy mildew resistance, intense red colouration, compact head under low light conditions. Propagation: seed through 8 generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: The qualified person considers 'Kublai' the closest known comparator in Australia. Field trial location: Bacchus Marsh, VIC, Jan 1998. Conditions: plants were grown in the field in fine sandy loam with permanent overhead irrigation. Trial design: randomised complete block design with 2 replicates. Plots of 4 rows, 30 x 35 cm spacing, 40 plants per replicate. Measurements: taken from 10 plants in each plot.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1997	Pending	'Kendai'

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: **Arie Baelde**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Table 15** *Lactuca* varieties

	'Kendai'	**'Kublai'
PLANT DIAMETER (cm)		
mean	28.68	31.28
std deviation	0.73	1.30
LSD/sig	0.91	P≤0.01
LEAF BLISTERING		
	strong	medium
INTENSITY OF RED COLOURATION OF OUTER LEAVES		
	very dark	dark

#### 'Remus' syn 41-20 RZ

Application No: 95/268 Accepted: 4 Dec 1995.

Applicant: **Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V.**, De Lier, The Netherlands.

Agent: **Rijk Zwaan Australia Pty Ltd**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Description** (Table 16, Figure 47) Plant: size large, head formation closed, head elliptic. Stem: short, fasciation absent, bolting under long day conditions medium – late. Leaf: entire at 4 leaf stage, shape narrow elliptic, undulation absent, degree of incisions on margin of leaf absent, glossiness of upper side medium, colour at 4 leaf stage medium–dark green, anthocyanin colouration absent. Seed: white. Disease resistance: *Bremia lactucae* (downy mildew) races NL 1-7, 12-16, CS 9, II 4, S1, Sfl 1, Tv.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Parris Island' syn Delius x unnamed experimental line. Breeder: Rijk Zwaan, De Lier, Netherlands. Selection criteria: downy mildew resistance, improved shape. Propagation: seed through 8 generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: The qualified person considers 'Verdi' the closest known comparator in Australia. Field trial location: Bacchus Marsh, VIC, Jan 1998. Conditions: plants were grown in the field in fine sandy loam with permanent overhead irrigation. Trial design: randomised complete block design with 2 replicates. Plots of 4 rows, 30 x 35 cm spacing, 40 plants per replicate. Measurements: taken from 10 plants in each plot. Laboratory test location: De Lier, The Netherlands. Conditions: sowing date 28 Jan 98, inoculation date 05 Feb 98, spore concentration approx. 5.104 spores/ml, Pathogen: *Bremia lactucae*, physiological race 'NL 16', temperature 12° C night, 14° C day, day length 14 hrs, assessment date 13 Feb 98. Trial design: 50 plants of each variety arranged in a block design with 2 replicates. Scoring: resistant – all plants exhibit no sporulation, susceptible – all plants exhibit sporulation.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Pending	'Remus'

First sold in Australia 1995.

Description: **Arie Baelde**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Table 16 *Lactuca* varieties**

	'Remus'	*'Verdi'
GLOSSINESS OF UPSIDE OF LEAF	medium	weak
RESISTANCE TO DOWNY MILDEW <i>Bremia lactucae</i> race NL16	resistant	susceptible

**'Rubette' syn 45-70 RZ**

Application No: 97/341 Accepted: 24 Dec 1997.

Applicant: **Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V.**, De Lier, The Netherlands.

Agent: **Rijk Zwaan Australia Pty Ltd**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Description** (Table 17, Figure 48) Plant: size large-very large, heart formation intense, head transverse elliptic. Stem: short, fasciation absent, bolting under long day conditions medium – late. Leaf: entire at 4 leaf stage, undulation weak to medium, degree of incisions on margin of leaf sparse, colour at 4 leaf stage medium – dark green, anthocyanin colouration absent. Seed: black. Disease resistance: *Bremia lactucae* (downy mildew) races NL 1-7, 12-16, CS 9, II 4, S1, Sf1, Tv, Lettuce Mosaic Virus (LMV).

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Vanguard 75' x ('Salinas' x unnamed, mildew resistant experimental line). Breeder: Rijk Zwaan, De Lier, The Netherlands. Selection criteria: downy mildew resistance, improved shape. Propagation: seed through 8 generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: The qualified person considers 'Greenway' to be closest comparator in Australia. Field trial location: Bacchus Marsh, VIC, Jan 1998. Conditions: plants were grown in the field in fine sandy loam with permanent overhead irrigation. Trial design: randomised complete block design with 2 replicates. Plots of 4 rows, 30 x 35 cm spacing, 40 plants per replicate. Measurements: taken from 10 plants in each plot. Laboratory test location: De Lier, The Netherlands. Conditions: sowing date 28 Jan 98, inoculation date 05 Feb 98, spore concentration approx. 5.104 spores/ml, Pathogen: *Bremia lactucae*, physiological race 'NL 16', temperature 12° C night, 14° C day, day length 14 hrs, assessment date 13 Feb 98. Trial design: 50 plants of each variety arranged in a block design with 2 replicates. Scoring: resistant- all plants exhibit no sporulation, susceptible- all plants exhibit sporulation.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
EU	1996	Pending	'Rubette'

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: **Arie Baelde**, Daylesford, VIC.

**Table 17 *Lactuca* varieties**

	'Rubette'	*'Greenway'
PLANT DIAMETER(cm)		
mean	40.97	44.63
std deviation	2.95	4.88
LSD/sig	3.53	P<0.01
GLOSSINESS UPPER SIDE OF LEAF	strong	medium
RESISTANCE TO DOWNY MILDEW <i>Bremia lactucae</i> race NL16	resistant	susceptible

**LILLY PILLY**  
*Syzygium australe*

**'Aussie Boomer'**

Application No: 97/314 Accepted: 12 Dec 1997.

Applicant: **Lloyd William Vagg and Joan Mary Vagg**, Calamvale, QLD.

**Description** (Table 18, Figure 37) Plant: erect, dense shrub, branching down to soil level. Leaves: large (length 51.9mm, width 19.8mm) petiole short (3.53mm). Internodes: long.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: 'Aussie Compact'. Breeder: Lloyd Vagg, Calamvale, QLD. Selection criteria: large leaves, dense compact erect growth. Propagation: by cuttings.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Aussie Compact'. Location: Calamvale Aussie Plants, Calamvale, QLD, Oct 1997-Mar 1998. Conditions: plants were grown in open beds in 140mm pots. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in three replication in randomised rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

**Prior Application and Sales Nil.**

Description: **Francis David Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.

**Table 18 *Syzygium* varieties**

	'Aussie Boomer'	*'Aussie Compact'
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	371	222
std deviation	39.9	40.7
LSD/sig	63.7	P<0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	51.9	40.4
std deviation	5.59	4.42
LSD/sig	4.59	P<0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	19.8	17.4
std deviation	1.93	2.54
LSD/sig	2.06	P<0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	3.53	4.47
std deviation	0.50	0.50
LSD/sig	0.45	P<0.01

INTERNODE LENGTH-top (mm)		
mean	20.4	18.3
std deviation	5.48	3.69
LSD/sig	2.47	ns

INTERNODE LENGTH-second (mm)		
mean	20.2	18.1
std deviation	4.94	3.71
LSD/sig	2.30	ns

INTERNODE LENGTH-third (mm)		
mean	20.0	17.6
std deviation	6.45	3.78
LSD/sig	2.80	ns

## LUCERNE

*Medicago sativa*

### 'Hallmark'

Application No: 96/239 Accepted: 11 Nov 1996.

Applicant: CSIRO Tropical Agriculture, St Lucia, QLD and

The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD.

**Description** (Table 19, Figure 49) Seedlings: level of resistance to anthracnose disease caused by *Colletotrichum trifolii* (42.3%) is higher than that of 'Aquarius' (2.9%) and 'WL516' (6.3%) but lower than that of 'Sequel HR' (70.4%) and 'PL69' (65.7%). Plants: winter active, ranking as an 8. Plant: spring height 56.7 cm, autumn height 30.2 cm, height at full flowering 36.6 cm. Growth habit: semi-erect, foliage green colour medium, flowering time late. Stem: at full flowering long (36.6 cm compared to Sequel HR 36.0 cm). Flower colour: all purple. Other: resistant to *Phytophthora medicaginis* (syn. *P. megasperma*), spotted alfalfa aphid, and stem nematode.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: Approximately 350 clones, predominantly from 'Trifecta' and 'Sequel' with resistance to one or more of the following pathogens (*Colletotrichum trifolii*, *Phytophthora medicaginis*, *Acrocalymma medicaginis*, *Leptosphaerulina trifoli*, *Stemphylium vesicarium*, and *Stagonospora meliloti*) were intercrossed with S1 plants from 'M193' and 'WAPRS', both dominant sources of *Phytophthora* resistance. The material went through 2 cycles of half-sib family selection, with glasshouse selection for resistance to *C. trifolii*, *P. medicaginis* and *S. vesicarium* and field selection for resistance to leaf diseases. Breeders: Dr. RA Bray (formerly CSIRO, Tropical Agriculture, St Lucia, QLD) and Prof. JAG Irwin (Botany Department, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD). Selection criteria: resistance to *C. trifolii*, *P. medicaginis*, and *S. vesicarium* and leaf diseases. Propagation: seed.

**Comparative Trials** Comparators: 'Sequel HR', 'WL516', 'Aquarius', and 'PL69'. Field Trial- Location: UQ Gatton College, QLD, Oct 96-Jun 98. Conditions: black soil, irrigated. Trial design: spaced plants in a randomised block with 5 replicates, rows 1m apart, 50 cm spacing between plants within a row. Separate seeded rows arranged in 2 replicates for flower colour measurements, also with guard rows. Measurements: 75 spaced plants per variety were measured for plant height at spring. A high percentage of spaced plants then perished and plants from the seeded rows were used for plant height measurements for height at 4-weeks after cutting and height at full flowering. **Anthracnose** Screening- Trial Location: University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Feb 97. Conditions: plants were raised in U.C. mix in flats (38 cm x 28 cm x 12

cm) in a glasshouse, 3 week old seedlings inoculated with 1 million spores/mL conidial suspension (*C. trifolii* race 1). Trial design: randomised complete block with 10 replicates, one row of each line (6 per flat) in each replicate. Measurements: after 7-10 days incubation all plants (25 – 30 per row) assessed for disease on a 1-5 scale (1 and 2 – resistant; 3, 4 and 5 – susceptible). **Phytophthora** Screening- Trial Location: University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Feb 97. Conditions: plants were raised in U.C. mix in flats (38 cm x 28 cm x 12 cm) in a glasshouse, 5 week old seedlings inoculated with mycelial homogenate (*P. medicaginis*) (0.5 – 1.0 g dry wt mycelium per kg dry wt of soil mix). Trial design: randomised complete block with 10 replicates, one row of each line (6 per flat) in each replicate. Measurements: after 21 days incubation all plants dug up and roots rated for disease on 1-5 scale (1, 2 and 3 – resistant; 4 and 5 – susceptible). **Spotted Alfalfa Aphid** Screening-Trial Location: Yanco, NSW, Jul 97. Conditions: plants were grown in soil mix under glasshouse conditions for 2 weeks and inoculated with aphids (*Therioaphis maculata*). Trial design: 6 replicates. Measurements: after 3 weeks the number of seedlings that developed trifoliolate leaves was counted. **Stem Nematode** Screening- Trial Location: Waite Research Precinct, SA Jun 97. Conditions: plants were grown in sand mixture in pots under glasshouse conditions 17-20° C, 50 seeds planted per pot and inoculated with stem nematodes (*Ditylenchus dipsaci*) (100/seed). Trial design: 3 replicates completely randomised. Measurements: After 6 weeks the number of healthy emerged seedlings were counted and compared with germination in control pots.

### Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Chunji Liu, CSIRO Tropical Agriculture, St Lucia, QLD

**Table 19 Lucerne varieties**

	'Hallmark'	*'Sequel HR'	*'Aquarius' <sup>♠</sup>	*'PL69'	*'WL516'
NATURAL HEIGHT IN SPRING (cm) (measured on 10/10/97)					
Mean	56.7b	63.9a	59.1b	59.5b	57.6b
std deviation	1.86	2.54	4.41	3.38	3.41
LSD (0.01) = 5.18					
PERCENTAGE PLANTS RESISTANT TO <i>Colletotrichum</i>					
Raw mean	42.3	70.4	2.9	65.7	6.3
Transformed mean (arcsin transformed)	40.5b	57.5a	6.1c	54.4a	6.6c
std deviation	1.89	2.47	2.58	2.59	4.76
LSD (0.01) = 12.2					
PERCENTAGE PLANTS RESISTANT TO <i>Phytophthora</i>					
Raw mean	45.0	43.7	57.6	35.6	35.8
Transformed mean (arcsin transformed)	42.1ab	41.0ab	49.7a	32.6b	32.9b
std deviation	4.30	5.05	4.18	3.12	7.28
LSD (0.01) = 14.5					
PERCENTAGE PLANTS RESISTANT TO SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID <i>Therioaphis maculata</i>					
Raw mean	61.5	38.5	22.7	48.6	62.0
Transformed mean (arcsin transformed)	55.2a	38.2bc	22.7c	44.3ab	52.4a
std deviation	10.82	5.89	9.32	12.01	9.95
LSD (0.01) = 14.09					
PERCENTAGE PLANTS RESISTANT TO STEM NEMATODE <i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>					
Raw mean	36.0	29.0	25.2	16.9	28.8
Transformed mean (arcsin transformed)	36.8a	32.5ab	30.0ab	24.2b	32.2ab
std deviation	5.55	3.69	4.58	1.01	5.69
LSD (0.01) = 11.06					
TIME OF BEGINNING FLOWERING					
	late	medium	late	late	medium

**LUPIN***Lupinus angustifolius***'Mason'**

Application No: 97/223 Accepted: 22 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **Gary Mason**, Perenjori, WA.

**Description** (Table 20, Figure 54) Plant: start of anthesis early, maturity medium, early branch habit semi erect, height tall. Terminal Leaflet: length long, width narrow, average number per leaf usually 7 or 9 (mean 7.65), petiole long, colour at flower bud stage very dark green. Stem: strength medium, anthocyanin colouration weak. Flower: colour cream white at bud stage, wing turning light purple with age. Pod: length medium, number of ovules 4 (mean 3.71). Grain: background colour white, ornamentation absent/weak, bitterness absent, protein 32.5%. Disease Resistance: intermediate resistance to brown spot, susceptible to stem Phomopsis.

**Origin** Single plant selection from 'Gungurru' in 1992. Breeder: Gary Mason, Perenjori, WA. Selection criteria: time of flowering, mature height, increased grain yield when grown in the low rainfall zones of the agricultural regions of Western Australia especially on low pH coarse textured soils. Propagation: seed through 5 generations of selection and performance testing.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Gungurru' and 'Danja' Location: Perenjori WA, sown June 5 1997. Conditions: plants were raised in red sandy loam pH 5.1 in CaCl<sub>2</sub> in open beds. Trial design: plants arranged in randomised complete blocks 20 meters long by 2 meters wide by 2

reps. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per rep selected randomly from approximately 4000 plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**Description: **David Collins**, Northam, WA.**Table 20 Lupinus varieties**

	'Mason'	*'Gungurru'	*'Danja'
PLANT HEIGHT: (1/9/97) (mm)			
mean	265.55	184.55	221.25
std deviation	36.49	19.54	25.48
LSD/sig	24.10	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT: (14/9/97) (mm)			
mean	368.50	259.00	298.50
std deviation	39.60	23.09	32.44
LSD/sig	25.15	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
PLANT HEIGHT: ( green ripening) (mm)			
mean	408.50	289.75	328.00
std deviation	37.10	24.95	37.50
LSD/sig	28.54	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAFLET: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	36.84	31.12	30.16
std deviation	5.74	4.68	4.82
LSD/sig	5.93	ns	P≤0.01
PETIOLE: LENGTH (mm)			
mean	46.12	36.43	41.06
std deviation	8.00	3.75	3.45
LSD/sig	6.83	P≤0.01	ns

NUMBER OF SEEDS PER PLANT(8/10/97)			
mean	30.20	11.30	14.85
std deviation	10.95	4.65	4.40
LSD/sig	6.48	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

NUMBER OF PODS PER PLANT (8/10/97)			
mean	8.40	3.95	3.80
std deviation	3.08	1.23	1.36
LSD/sig	3.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

PLANT: FOLIAGE COLOUR			
	very		
	dark green	dark green	dark green

GRAIN:			
ornamentation	absent/weak	strong	weak

## MARGUERITE DAISY

*Argyranthemum frutescens*

### 'Abby Belle' syn M6/02

Application No: 97/153 Accepted: 22 Jul 1997.

Applicant: **Frank Hammond**, Warren Park Nurseries, Narre Warren East, VIC.

**Description** (Table 21, Figure 17) Plant: dwarf shrub upright. Stem: green, rigid, glabrous; leaf arrangement spiral; stipules absent. Leaf: glabrous; pinnules mainly opposite; shape of base of sinus acute; margins of sinus diverging. Inflorescence: capitulum. Type: single. Ray floret: longitudinal axis straight; shape of tip round to dentate; basal spot absent.

**Origin** Chance seedling: from 'Canary Island'. Breeder: Frank Hammond, Narre Warren East, VIC. Selection criteria: compact habit, flower colour. Propagation: cuttage through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Blanche' and 'Beth'. Location: Narre Warren East, VIC, Jan 1998 to May 1998. Conditions: plants raised as cuttings (25/1/98), transplanted to 100 mm pots (20/2/98), then 200 mm pots (19/3/98) in standard soilless media, ambient conditions. Trial design: split pots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens from ten plants.

### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: **David Nichols**, Rye, VIC.

### 'Amy Belle' syn M5/12

Application No: 97/154 Accepted: 22 Jul 1997.

Applicant: **Frank Hammond**, Warren Park Nurseries, Narre Warren East, VIC.

**Description** (Table 24, Figure 16) Plant: dwarf shrub upright. Stem: green, rigid, glabrous; leaf arrangement spiral; stipules absent. Leaf: glabrous; shape bipinnatisect; pinnules mainly opposite. Inflorescence: capitulum. Type: single. Ray floret: longitudinal axis straight basal spot present. Disc floral array: type 4.

**Origin** Chance seedling: from unknown parentage. Breeder: Frank Hammond, Narre Warren East, VIC. Selection criteria: compact habit, flower colour. Propagation: cuttage through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Carmella'<sup>φ</sup>, 'Holly Belle'. Location: Narre Warren East, VIC, Jan 1998 to May 1998. Conditions: plants raised as cuttings (25/1/98), transplanted to 100 mm pots (20/2/98), then 200 mm pots (19/3/98) in standard soilless media, ambient conditions. Trial design: split pots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens from ten plants.

### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia 1998.

Description: **David Nichols**, Rye, VIC.

### 'Annie Petite' syn M5/10

Application No: 97/027 Accepted: 6 Mar 1997.

Applicant: **Frank Hammond**, Warren Park Nurseries, Narre Warren East, VIC.

**Description** (Table 23, Figure 18) Plant: dwarf shrub upright. Stem: green, rigid, glabrous; leaf arrangement spiral; stipules absent. Leaf: glabrous; shape bipinnatisect; margins serrate to crenate, pinnules mainly opposite; shape of base of sinus acute; margins of sinus parallel. Inflorescence: capitulum. Type: single. Ray floret: number 15 to 20; longitudinal axis straight; shape of tip round to dentate; basal spot present, colour green white.

**Origin** Chance seedling: from *Argyranthemum* 'Gretel'<sup>φ</sup>. Breeder: Frank Hammond, Narre Warren East, VIC. Selection criteria: compact habit, flower colour. Propagation: cuttage through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: *Argyranthemum* 'Elly Belle' and 'Gretel'<sup>φ</sup>. Location: Narre Warren East, Victoria, Jan 1998 to May 1998. Conditions: plants raised as cuttings (25/1/98), transplanted to 100 mm pots (20/2/98), then 200 mm pots (19/3/98) in standard soilless media, ambient conditions. Trial design: split pots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens from ten plants.

### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: **David Nichols**, Rye, VIC.

### 'Beth'

Application No: 96/259 Accepted: 19 Nov 1996.

Applicant: **Robert Harrison**, Tywong, VIC.

Agent: **Frank Hammond**, Warren Park Nurseries, Narre Warren East, VIC.

**Description** (Table 21, Figure 17) Plant: dwarf shrub upright. Stem: green, rigid, glabrous; leaf arrangement spiral; stipules absent. Leaf: glabrous; pinnules mainly opposite; shape of base of sinus acute; margins of sinus diverging. Inflorescence: capitulum. Type: single. Ray floret: longitudinal axis straight; shape of tip round to dentate; basal spot absent.

**Origin** Chance seedling: from 'Harvest Gold'. Breeder: Robert Harrison, Tywong, VIC. Selection criteria: compact habit, larger flower. Propagation: cuttage through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Blanche' and 'Abby Belle'. Location: Narre Warren East, VIC, Jan to May 1998. Conditions: plants raised as cuttings (25/1/98),

transplanted to 100 mm pots (20/2/98), then 200 mm pots (19/3/98) in standard soilless media, ambient conditions. Trial design: split pots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens from ten plants.

### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: **David Nichols**, Rye, VIC.

**Table 21 *Argyranthemum* varieties**

	'Abby Belle'	'Beth'	*'Blanche'
<b>PLANT</b>			
size	small	medium	medium
foliage cover	dense	medium to dense	dense
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.7</b>			
mean	14.1b	22.9a	21.7a
std deviation	1.3	1.7	1.9
<b>PLANT WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.0</b>			
mean	33.2b	45.0a	45.3a
std deviation	1.5	4.0	2.2
<b>LEAF</b>			
colour (RHS)	137B	138A	137A
shape	pinnatisect to bipinnatisect	bipinnatisect	bipinnatisect
shape of base margins	obtuse serrate	acute serrate to crenate	acute serrate to crenate
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm) Largest leaf. LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.4.</b>			
mean	61.9a	67.6a	63.2a
std deviation	6.5	5.4	4.2
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm) Largest leaf. LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.7.</b>			
mean	35.9a	39.1a	36.1a
std deviation	8.8	5.6	3.9
<b>FLOWER</b>			
ray florets no of rows	2	3	2
ray florets number	15 to 20	20 to 25	15 to 20
disc floret array			
colour (RHS)	7A to 9A	7A to 12A	7A to 9B
<b>CAPITULUM DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.6</b>			
mean	40.2c	61.2a	45.0b
std deviation	2.1	3.4	2.9
<b>CAPITULUM HEIGHT (mm) From base of involucre to floret tips. LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.4</b>			
mean	16.3b	19.7a	14.6b
std deviation	1.2	3.0	2.0
<b>RAY FLORET LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.7</b>			
mean	17.4b	26.4a	18.9b
std deviation	1.8	2.1	0.9
<b>RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.1</b>			
mean	5.2c	9.3a	6.4b
std deviation	0.6	1.2	0.8
<b>DIAMETER OF DISK FLORET ARRAY (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.4</b>			
mean	12.2b	15.0a	14.7a
std deviation	1.0	0.7	1.6

### 'Christy Belle' syn M6/07

Application No: 97/156 Accepted: 22 Jul 1997.

Applicant: **Frank Hammond**, Warren Park Nurseries, Narre Warren East, VIC.

**Description** (Table 22, Figure 19) Plant: dwarf shrub upright; size medium. Stem: green, rigid, glabrous; leaf arrangement spiral; stipule like appendages present. Leaf: glabrous; colour greyed green (RHS 189A) shape bipinnatisect, pinnules mainly opposite; shape of base of sinus diverging. Inflorescence: capitulum. Type: semi double. Ray floret: basal spot absent.

**Origin** Chance seedling: from 'Harvest Gold'. Breeder: Frank Hammond, Narre Warren East, VIC. Selection criteria: compact habit, flower type and colour. Propagation: cuttage through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Primrose Petite', 'Harvest Gold'. Location: Narre Warren East, VIC, Jan to May 1998. Conditions: plants raised as cuttings (25/1/98), transplanted to 100 mm pots (20/2/98), then 200 mm pots (19/3/98) in standard soilless media, ambient conditions. Trial design: split pots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens from ten plants.

### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia 1998.

Description: **David Nichols**, Rye, VIC.

**Table 22 *Argyranthemum* Varieties**

	'Christy Belle'	*'Primrose Petite' <sup>ϕ</sup>	*'Harvest Gold'
<b>PLANT CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
foliage cover	dense	dense	medium to dense
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (cm)</b>			
mean	20.5	16.5	27.2
std deviation	2.0	1.4	2.0
LSD /sig	1.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>PLANT WIDTH (cm)</b>			
mean	42.6	40.5	35.7
std deviation	2.8	1.5	3.2
LSD /sig	2.8	ns	P≤0.01
<b>LEAF CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
serration	medium to coarse	fine to medium	medium
margins	serrate	serrate to crenate	serrate to crenate
shape of base	acute	acute to obtuse	obtuse
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm) Largest leaf.</b>			
mean	81.5	70.3	88.5
std deviation	13.4	8.6	6.0
LSD /sig	11.0	P≤0.01	ns
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm) Largest leaf.</b>			
mean	36.5	47.8	51.3
std deviation	9.3	6.9	6.1
LSD /sig	8.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>FLOWER CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
type	semi-double	single	single
ray florets no of rows	3 to 4	2	2

ray florets number	more than 25	15 to 20	less than 15
ray floret longitudinal axis	recurved	slightly recurved	straight
ray floret shape of tip	dentate	rounded to dentate	dentate
ray floret colour upper side (RHS)	4D	4C	4A
ray floret colour lower side (RHS)	155C	4D	1D
ray floret fading colour (RHS)	155C	1D	2C
disc floret distribution type	2	4	4
disc floret array colour (RHS)	3B to 7B	7A to 12A	12A
<b>CAPITULUM DIAMETER (mm)</b>			
mean	40.5	47.0	na
std deviation	2.6	2.9	na
LSD /sig	3.6	P≤0.01	na
<b>CAPITULUM HEIGHT (mm) From base of involucre to floret tips</b>			
mean	15.2	10.6	na
std deviation	1.6	0.8	na
LSD /sig	1.4	P≤0.01	na
<b>RAY FLORET LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	18.3	20.6	na
std deviation	1.6	2.2	na
LSD /sig	2.5	ns	na
<b>RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm)</b>			
mean	5.6	7.2	na
std deviation	0.5	0.6	na
LSD /sig	0.6	P≤0.01	na
<b>DIAMETER OF DISK FLORET ARRAY (mm)</b>			
mean	6.5	15.3	na
std deviation	1.2	1.4	na
LSD /sig	1.4	P≤0.01	na

Note: there were insufficient numbers of flowers of 'Harvest Gold' for inclusion in the statistical analysis

### 'Elly Belle' syn M5/06

Application No: 97/157 Accepted: 22 Jul 1997.

Applicant: **Frank Hammond**, Warren Park Nurseries, Narre Warren East, VIC.

**Description** (Table 23, Figure 18) Plant: dwarf shrub upright. Stem: green, rigid, glabrous; leaf arrangement spiral; stipules absent. Leaf: glabrous; shape bipinnatisect; margins serrate to crenate, pinnules mainly opposite; shape of base of sinus acute; margins of sinus parallel. Inflorescence: capitulum. Type: single. Ray floret: number 15 to 20; longitudinal axis straight; shape of tip round to dentate; basal spot present, colour green white.

**Origin** Chance seedling: from 'Gretel'<sup>ϕ</sup>. Breeder: Frank Hammond, Narre Warren East, VIC. Selection criteria: compact habit, flower colour. Propagation: cuttage through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Annie Petite' and 'Gretel'<sup>ϕ</sup>. Location: Narre Warren East, VIC, Jan to May 1998. Conditions: plants raised as cuttings (25/1/98), transplanted to 100 mm pots (20/2/98), then 200 mm pots (19/3/98) in standard soilless media, ambient conditions.

Trial design: split pots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens from ten plants.

### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: **David Nichols**, Rye, VIC.

**Table 23** *Argyranthemum* varieties

	'Elly Belle'	'Annie Petite'	*'Gretel' <sup>ϕ</sup>
<b>PLANT</b>			
size	small	medium	medium
foliage cover	dense	medium to dense	dense
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.9</b>			
mean	18.8c	28.7a	26.7b
std deviation	1.9	1.3	1.6
<b>PLANT WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.8</b>			
mean	31.5c	49.7a	42.5b
std deviation	2.6	2.9	1.7
<b>LEAF</b>			
serration	fine	fine	fine to medium
colour (RHS)	137B	137A	137A
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm) Largest leaf. LSD (P≤0.01) = 8.4</b>			
mean	77.3b	94.2a	89.2a
std deviation	4.7	7.8	8.6
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm) Largest leaf. LSD (P≤0.01) = 7.2</b>			
mean	36.9b	49.7a	48.7a
std deviation	4.9	6.7	6.3
<b>FLOWER</b>			
ray florets no. of rows	1 to 2	2	2
ray floret colour upper side (RHS)	64A	64A	72B
ray floret colour lower side (RHS)	70D	70D	75A
ray floret fading colour (RHS)	70D	70D	155D
basal spot size	medium	small	medium
disc floret array colour (RHS)	12A to 17A	17A with red purple centre	12A to 17A
<b>CAPITULUM DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.2</b>			
mean	41.6b	46.1a	45.5a
std deviation	3.2	3.4	0.8
<b>CAPITULUM HEIGHT (mm) From base of involucre to floret tips. LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.9</b>			
mean	17.3a	18.6a	14.9b
std deviation	2.3	1.0	1.4
<b>RAY FLORET LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.5</b>			
mean	17.8b	20.4a	20.2ab
std deviation	1.2	1.6	3.3
<b>RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.6</b>			
mean	7.3a	5.1b	7.2a
std deviation	0.5	0.6	0.6
<b>DIAMETER OF DISK FLORET ARRAY (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.0</b>			
mean	13.4b	13.6b	15.5a
std deviation	1.2	0.5	1.2

**'Holly Belle' syn M6/08**

Application No: 97/155 Accepted: 22 Jul 1997.

Applicant: **Frank Hammond**, Warren Park Nurseries, Narre Warren East, VIC.

**Description** (Table 24, Figure 16) Plant: dwarf shrub upright. Stem: green, rigid, glabrous; leaf arrangement spiral; stipules absent. Leaf: glabrous; shape bipinnatisect; pinnules mainly opposite. Inflorescence: capitulum. Type: single. Ray floret: longitudinal axis straight; basal spot present, colour green white. Disc floral array: type 4.

**Origin** Chance seedling: from breeders reference M 5/18. Breeder: Frank Hammond Narre Warren East, VIC. Selection criteria: compact habit, flower colour. Propagation: cuttage through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Carmella'<sup>♠</sup> and 'Amy Belle'. Location: Narre Warren East, VIC, Jan to May 1998. Conditions: plants raised as cuttings (25/1/98), transplanted to 100 mm pots (20/2/98), then 200 mm pots (19/3/98) in standard soilless media, ambient conditions. Trial design: split pots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens from ten plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

First sold in Australia 1998.

Description: **David Nichols**, Rye, VIC.**Table 24 *Argyranthemum* varieties**

	'Amy Belle'	'Holly Belle'	*'Carmella' <sup>♠</sup>
<b>PLANT</b>			
size	small	small to medium	
small to medium			
stem colour	green	green	blue green
foliage cover	very dense	dense	dense
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.9</b>			
mean	12.7c	17.0b	22.5a
std deviation	1.7	1.4	2.0
<b>PLANT WIDTH (cm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 2.6</b>			
mean	27.9b	39.8a	41.5a
std deviation	1.5	4.0	2.2
<b>LEAF</b>			
serration	coarse	medium	fine
margins	serrate to crenate	serrate	serrate
shape of base of sinus	round	acute	round
margins of sinus	diverging	diverging	parallel to diverging
leaf colour (RHS)	137C	137A	189A
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm) Largest leaf. LSD (P≤0.01) = 4.7.</b>			
mean	66.3c	84.7a	72.9b
std deviation	4.2	6.3	6.5
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm) Largest leaf. LSD (P≤0.01) = 6.2.</b>			
mean	29.2b	47.2a	43.1a
std deviation	2.6	7.3	5.2
<b>CAPITULUM DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.2</b>			
mean	29.6c	50.3a	45.9b
std deviation	1.6	2.5	3.4
<b>FLOWER</b>			
ray floret colour	70C	apex 75A	apex 75D

(upper side RHS)		base 72C	base 75A
ray floret colour	75B	75A	apex 75D
(lower side RHS)			base 75B
basal spot size	medium	small to medium	medium
disc floret array (RHS)	9A to 17A	7A to 17A	7A to 14A

<b>CAPITULUM DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 3.2</b>			
mean	29.6c	50.3a	45.9b
std deviation	1.6	2.5	3.4

<b>CAPITULUM HEIGHT (mm) From base of involucre to floret tips LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.8</b>			
mean	8.6c	21.8a	13.0b
std deviation	1.0	2.1	1.7

<b>RAY FLORET LENGTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.5</b>			
mean	10.8c	22.3a	18.6b
std deviation	0.8	1.2	2.1

<b>RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 0.7</b>			
mean	4.3c	5.2b	7.2a
std deviation	0.5	0.6	0.6

<b>DIAMETER OF DISK FLORET ARRAY (mm) LSD (P≤0.01) = 1.6</b>			
mean	12.8c	14.6b	16.3a
std deviation	0.9	1.0	1.9

**'Julie Anna' syn M5/01**

Application No: 97/028 Accepted: 6 Mar 1997.

Applicant: **Frank Hammond**, Warren Park Nurseries, Narre Warren East, VIC.

**Description** (Table 25, Figure 20) Plant: dwarf shrub upright. Stem: green, rigid, glabrous; leaf arrangement spiral; stipules absent. Leaf: glabrous; pinnules mainly opposite; shape of base of sinus acute. Inflorescence: Capitulum. Type: semi double. Ray floret: longitudinal axis straight; shape of tip mostly rounded; basal spot present, size medium.

**Origin** Chance seedling: 'Polly Anna'. Breeder: Frank Hammond, Narre Warren East, Victoria. Selection criteria: compact habit, flower type and colour. Propagation: cuttage through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Polly Anna', 'Summer Melody' and 'Summer Star'. Location: Narre Warren East, VIC, Jan to May 1998. Conditions: plants raised as cuttings (25/1/98), transplanted to 100 mm pots (20/2/98), then 200 mm pots (19/3/98) in standard soilless media, ambient conditions. Trial design: split pots. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens from ten plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: **David Nichols**, Rye, VIC.



Fig 1 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Tanafira'



Fig 2 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Taniffest'



Fig 3 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Tankaleig'



Fig 4 Rose – flowers and plant parts of 'Poulhappy' syn Charming Parade



**Fig 5** Rose – flowers and plant parts of ‘Ausmol’ syn Molineux



**Fig 6** Rose – flowers and plant parts of ‘Aussal’ syn Radio Times



**Fig 7** Rose – flowers and plant parts of ‘Korfischer’ syn Hansa Park



**Fig 8** Rose – flowers and plant parts of ‘Kortanken’ syn Domstadt Fulda



**Fig 9** Rose – flowers and plant parts of ‘Kormarec’ syn Sommerabend



**Fig 10** Rose – flowers and plant parts of ‘Korbasren’ syn Pink Bassino



Fig 11 Rose – flowers and plant parts of ‘Koranderer’  
syn Our Copper Queen



Fig 12 Rose – flowers and plant parts of ‘Korverpea’  
syn Kleopatra



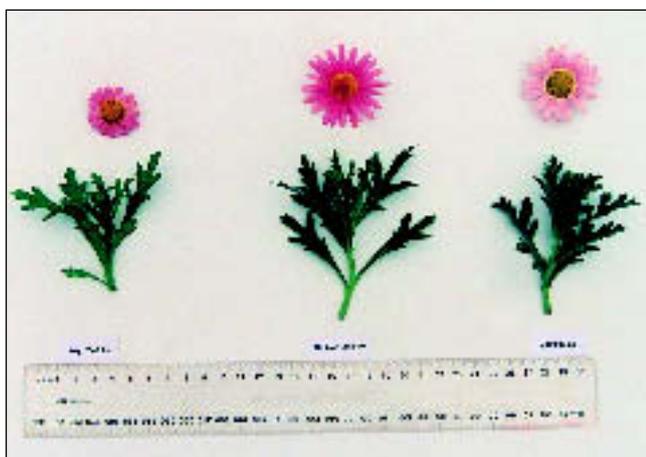
Fig 13 Rose – Flowers of ‘Brilliant Pink Iceberg’ (right) with comparators  
‘Pink Iceberg’ (centre) and ‘Iceberg’ (left)



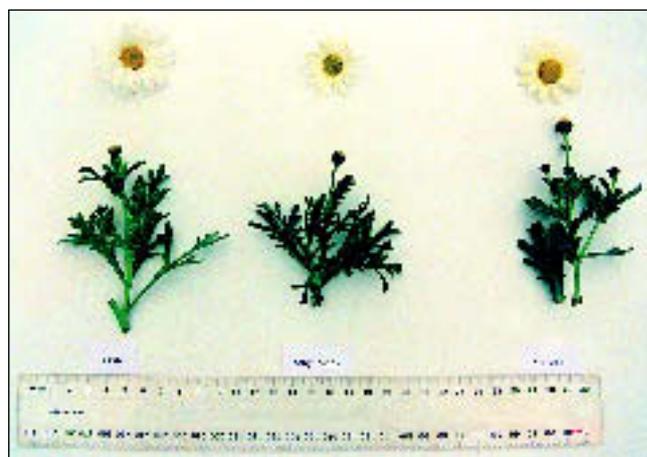
Fig 14 Alstroemeria – Flowers of ‘My Virginia’



Fig 15 Alstroemeria – Flowers of ‘Our  
Ballet’



**Fig 16 Marguerite Daisy – Flowers and leaves of ‘Amy Belle’ (left) and ‘Holly Belle’ (centre) with comparator ‘Carmella’ (right)**



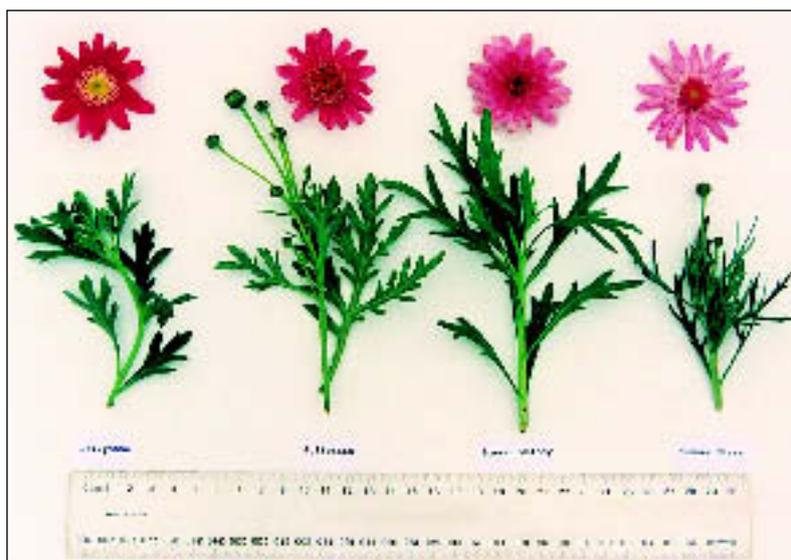
**Fig 17 Marguerite Daisy – Flowers and leaves of ‘Beth’ (left) and ‘Abby Belle’ (centre) with comparator ‘Blanche’ (right)**



**Fig 18 Marguerite Daisy – Flowers and leaves of ‘Annie Petite’ (left) and ‘Elly Belle’ (centre) with comparator ‘Gretel’ (right)**



**Fig 19 Marguerite Daisy – Flowers and leaves of ‘Christy Belle’ (left) with comparators ‘Primrose Petite’ (centre) and ‘Harvest Gold’ (right)**



**Fig 20 Marguerite Daisy – Leaves and flowers of ‘Julie Anna’ (second from left) with comparators ‘Polly Anna’ (left), ‘Summer Melody’ (second from right) and ‘Summer Stars’ (right)**

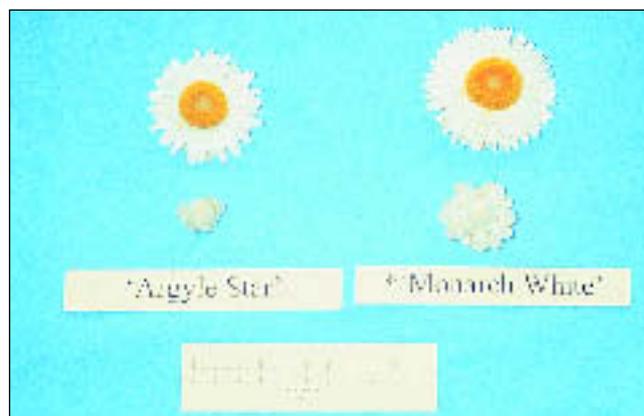


Fig 22 (above) Paper Daisy-‘Argyle Star’ (left) with comparator ‘Dargan Hill Monarch – White’ (right)

Fig 21 (left) Paper Daisy – Stem, leaves, buds and flowers of ‘Lemon Colourburst ‘ (left) and the comparator ‘Golden Bowerbird’ (right) showing the differences in flower size and colour.

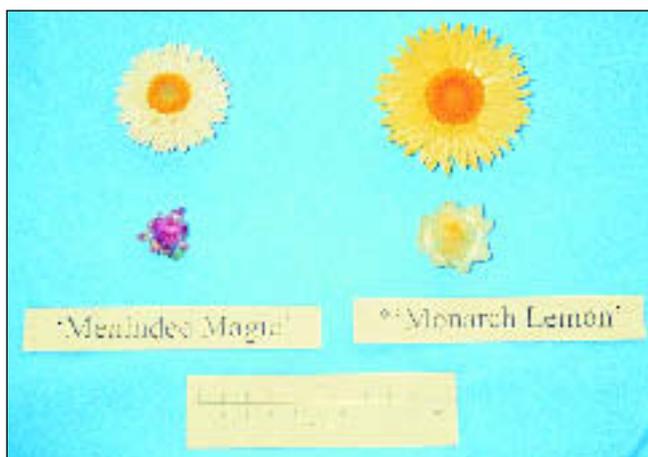


Fig 23 Paper Daisy – ‘Menindee Magic’ (left) with comparator ‘Dargan Hill Monarch – Lemon’ (right)

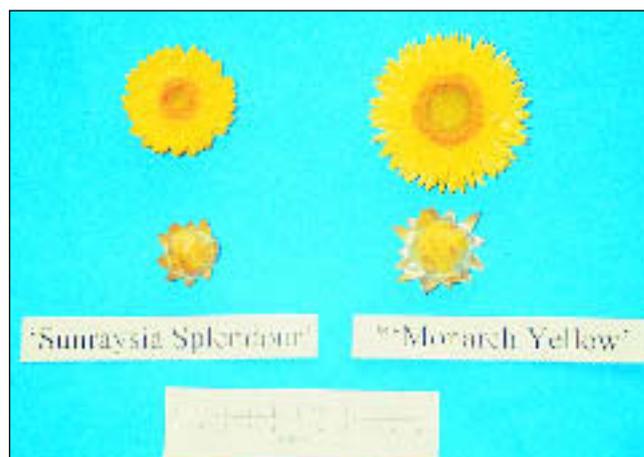


Fig 24 Paper Daisy-‘Sunraysia Splendour’ (left) with comparator ‘Dargan Hill Monarch – Yellow’ (right).



Fig 25 Hibiscus – ‘West Coast Red’ (left) and ‘West Coast Jewel’ (centre) with comparator ‘Gold Coast City’ (right)

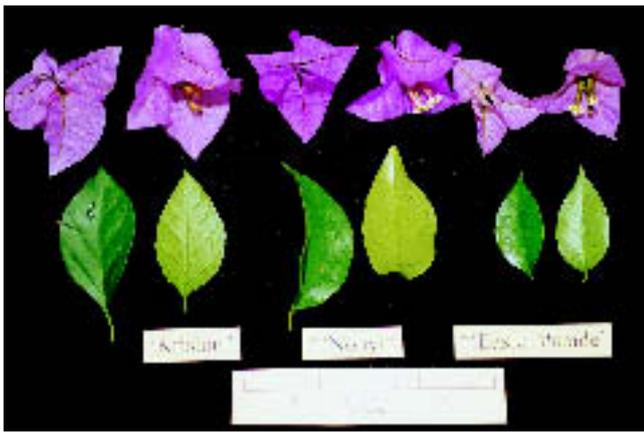


Fig 26 Bougainvillea – bracts and leaves of ‘Krishna’ (left) with comparators ‘Nonya’ (centre) and ‘Easter Parade’ (right)



Fig 27 Bougainvillea – bracts and leaves of ‘Majik’ (left) with comparators ‘Limberlost Beauty’ (centre) and ‘Unnamed Pink’ (right)



Fig 28 Bougainvillea – bracts and leaves of ‘Miski’ (left) with comparators ‘Butterscotch’ (centre) and ‘Raspberry Ice’ (right)

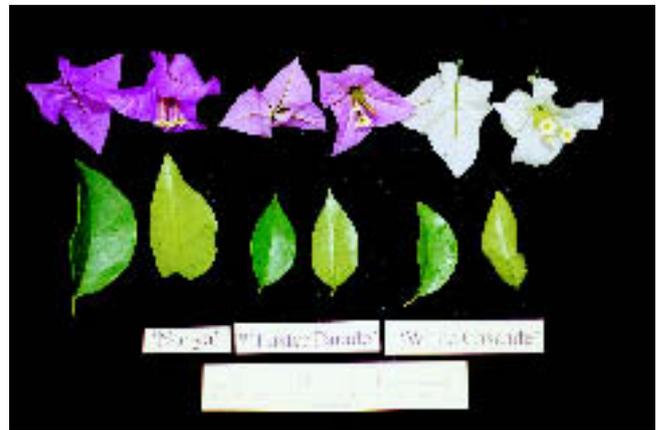


Fig 29 Bougainvillea – bracts and leaves of ‘Nonya’ (left) with comparators ‘Easter Parade’ (centre) and ‘White Cascade’ (right)



Fig 30 Bougainvillea – bracts and leaves of ‘Zuki’ (left) with comparators ‘Plum Duff’ (centre) and ‘Raspberry Ice’ (right)

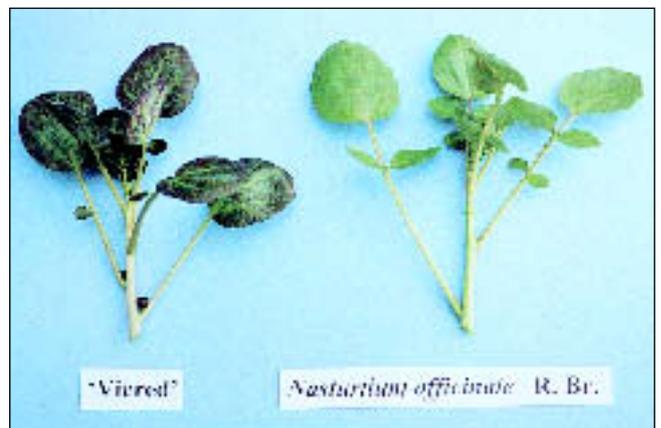


Fig 31 Watercress – shoot growth of ‘Vired’ (left) and *N. officinale* R. Br. (right)



Fig 32 Waxflower – Leaf and flower of 'Cascade Brilliance' (left) and its comparator 'Alba' (right)



Fig 33 Platysace – flowers of 'Valentine Lace' (left) with comparator selected seedling 1/16



Fig 35 Cuphea – 'Louisa' (centre) with comparators 'Golden Ruby' (left) and 'Cerise' (right)

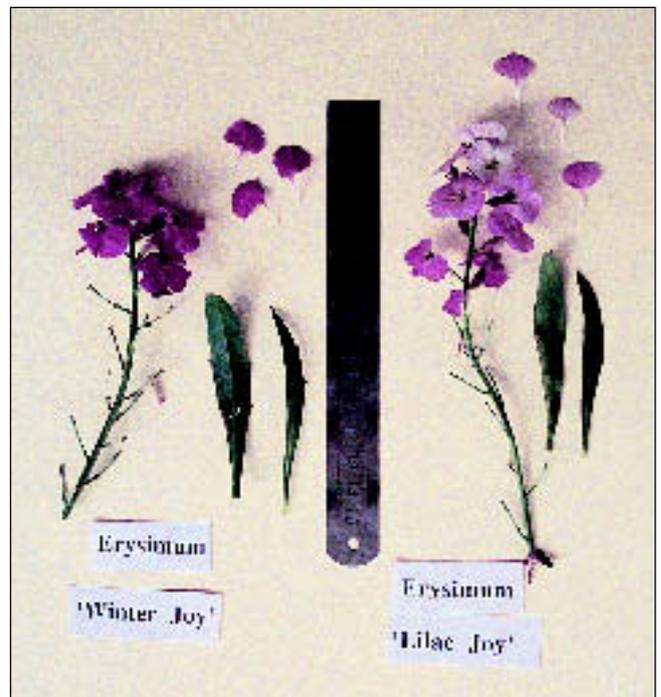


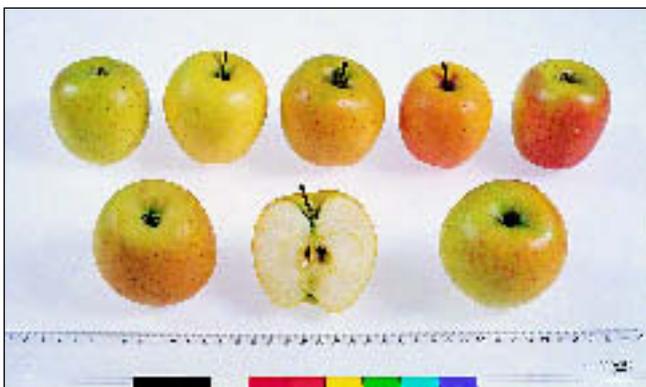
Fig 34 Wallflower – Inflorescence, foliage and flower parts of 'Lilac Joy' (right) with comparator 'Winter Joy' (left)



Fig 36 Lasiandra – Flowers of 'Totally Moonstruck' (left) with comparator 'Grandiflora' (right)



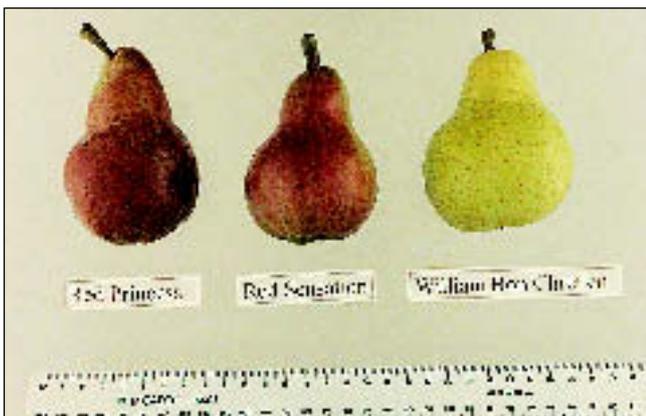
Fig 37 Lilly Pilly – 'Aussie Boomer' (left) with comparator 'Aussie Compact' (right)



**Fig 38 Apple** – shows typical fruit specimens of ‘Delblush’. At the top row apples are illustrated which exhibit various stages of maturity showing the orange over colour on a portion of the skin. The depicted fruit colouration also is influenced by the position of the fruit on the tree and the level of sunlight that is encountered during ripening. At the bottom row from left to right is shown a bottom view of a typical mature fruit, a cross-sectional view of a typical mature fruit, and a top view of a typical mature fruit.



**Fig 39 Peach** – Fruits of ‘King Alvis’ (left) with comparator ‘Pullars Cling’. The fruits of comparator ‘Lippiate Late’ was not available at the time of this publication.



**Fig 40 Pear** – Fruits of ‘Red Princess’ (left) with comparators ‘Red Sensation’ (centre) and ‘William Bon Chretien’ (right)



**Fig 41 Wine grape** – White Cabernet ‘Cygne blanc’ (right) comparing fruit and foliage with ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ (left)



**Fig 42 Dwarf Chilli** – Plant of ‘Bantam’ (left) and ‘Ornamental 2’ (right) showing differences in habit, foliage and fruit



**Fig 43 Dwarf Chilli** – Plant of ‘Thimble’ (left) and ‘Ornamental 2’ showing differences in habit, foliage and fruit

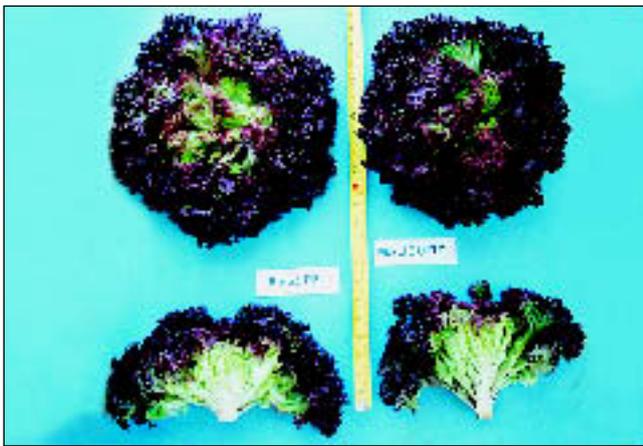


Fig 44 Lettuce – Plant of ‘85-53 RZ’ (left) with larger head, shorter stem and denser head than its comparator ‘Malibu’ (right).



Fig 45 Lettuce – Plant of ‘Kendai’ (left) with smaller head, stronger leaf blistering and slightly darker red colour than its comparator ‘Kublai’ (right).

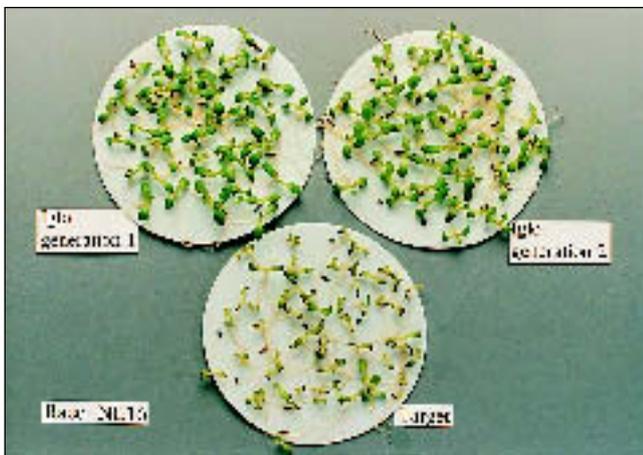


Fig 46 Lettuce – Seedlings of ‘Igo’ (top, 2 generations) is resistant against *Bremia lactucae* Race NL-16, while comparator ‘Target’ (below) is susceptible

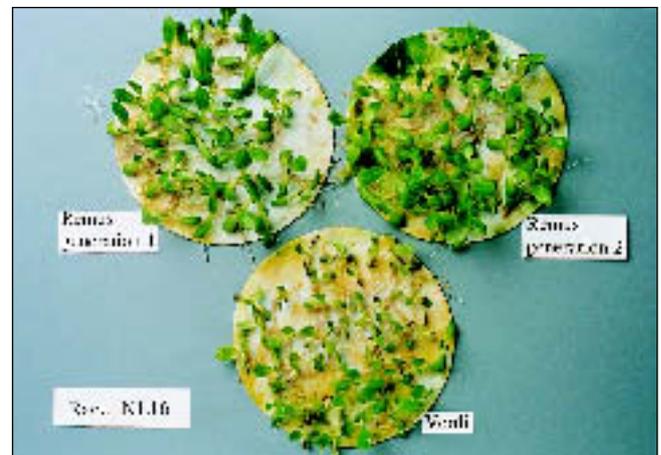


Fig 47 Lettuce – Seedlings of ‘Remus’ (top, 2 generations) is resistant against *Bremia lactucae* Race NL-16, while comparator ‘Verdi’ (below) is susceptible

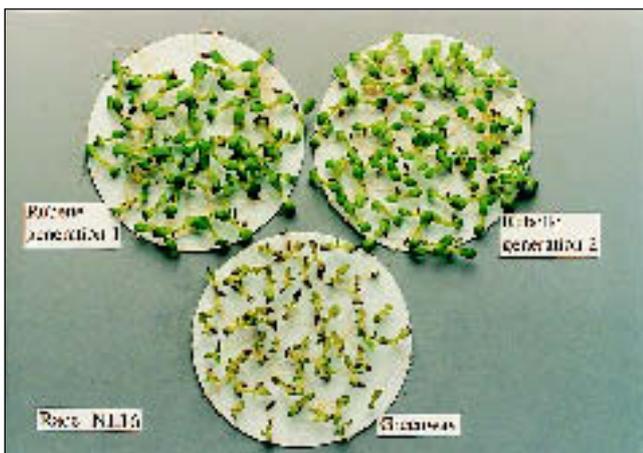


Fig 48 Lettuce – Seedlings of ‘Rubette’ (top, 2 generations) is resistant against *Bremia lactucae* Race NL-16, while comparator ‘Greenway’ (below) is susceptible

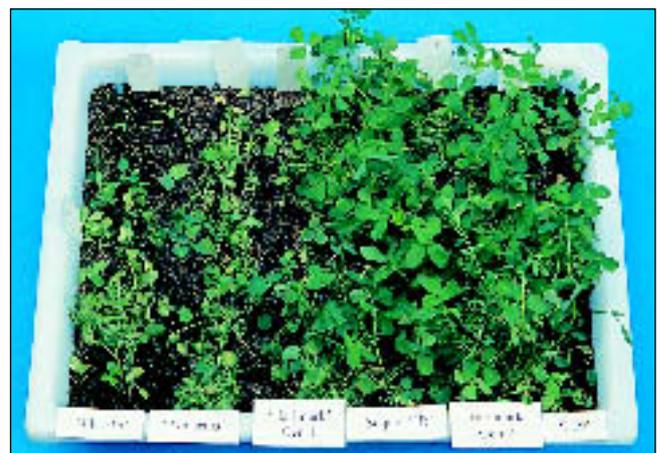


Fig 49 Lucerne – Reactions of ‘Hallmark’ and its comparators to *Colletotrichum trifolii*.ble.



Fig 50 Cotton – ‘Siokra V-16’ (left) and its comparator ‘Siokra V-15’<sup>Φ</sup> (right)

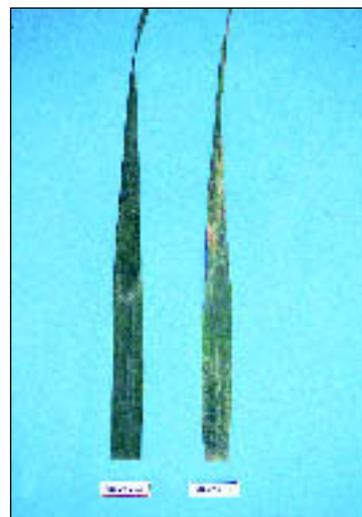


Fig 51 Oat – Leaf of ‘A.C. Assiniboia’ syn Graza 68 (left) and ‘Graza 70’ (right) showing field response to a Dumont-virulent pathotype of *Puccinia coronata*.

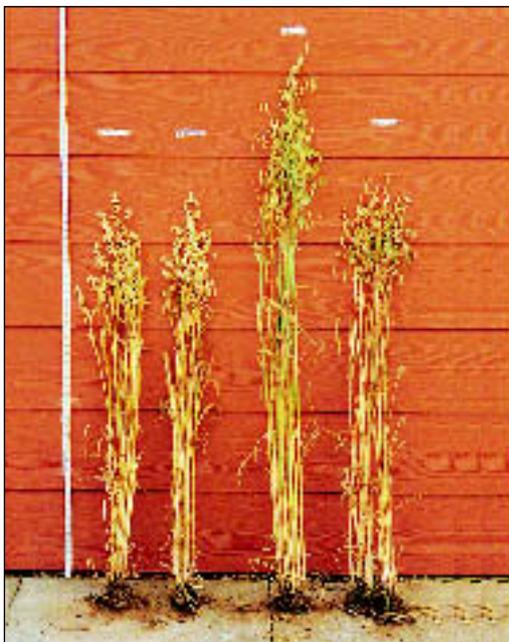


Fig 52 Oat-‘Hotham’ (left , 2 generations) showing distinct mature height and time to maturity differences with comparators ‘Pallinup’ (middle) and ‘Mortlock’ (right).



Fig 53 Oat – ‘Vasse’ (left, 2 generations) showing distinct mature height and time to maturity differences with comparators ‘Kalgan’ (middle) and ‘Dalyup’ (right)

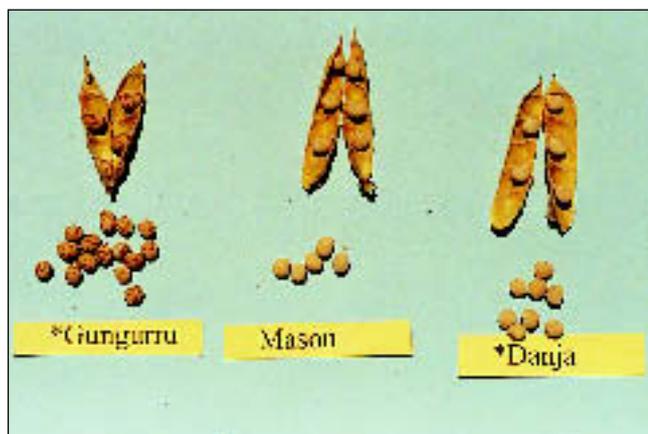


Fig 54 Lupin – ‘Mason’ (centre) showing differences in grain ornamentation from ‘Gungurru’ (left) and ‘Danja’ (right)

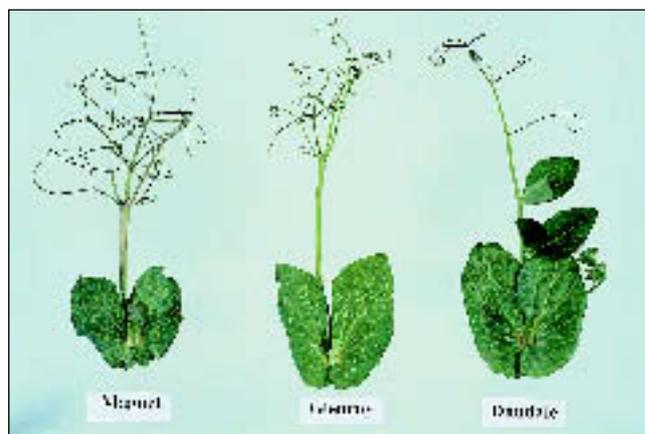


Fig 55 Field Pea – ‘Magnet’ (left) showing distinct smaller darker stipules than comparators ‘Glenroy’ (centre) and ‘Dundale’ (right) and shorter petiole length than comparator ‘Glenroy’\*

\*(Note: Description for Field Pea ‘Magnet’ was published in PVJ 11.1 but inadvertently the comparative photograph for Field Pea ‘King’ was published with this caption, we apologise for any inconvenience).

**Table 25** *Argyranthemum* varieties

	<b>'Julie Anna'</b>	<b>*'Polly Anna'</b> <sup>(b)</sup>	<b>*'Summer Melody'</b>	<b>*'Summer Star'</b>
<b>PLANT</b>				
size	medium	large	small to medium	medium
foliage cover	medium	sparse	dense	medium to dense
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (cm)</b>				
mean	29.9	46.4	21.9	32.7
std deviation	3.0	2.8	1.4	2.2
LSD/sig	2.9	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	ns
<b>PLANT WIDTH (cm)</b>				
mean	48.2	47.5	32.4	29.4
std deviation	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.5
LSD/sig	3.1	ns	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>LEAF</b>				
serration	medium	fine	medium	very fine
colour (RHS)	189A	137B	137C	137C
pubescence	absent	absent	absent	absent
shape	bipinnatisect	bipinnatisect	pinnatisect	mainly pinnatisect
margins	serrate to crenate	serrate	serrate	serrate
shape of base	acute	obtuse	acute	acute
margins of sinus	diverging	parallel to diverging	parallel to diverging	diverging
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm) Largest leaf.</b>				
mean	76.0	107.5	111.7	88.6
std deviation	5.8	7.3	5.3	4.6
LSD/sig	6.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm) Largest leaf.</b>				
mean	40.3	64.5	41.1	47.8
std deviation	5.7	9.0	5.0	7.3
LSD/sig	7.7	P≤0.01	ns	ns
<b>FLOWER</b>				
ray florets				
no. of rows	2 to 3	2	4 to 5	4
ray florets number	18 to 22	18 to 22	more than 50	more than 50
ray floret colour upper side (RHS)	71B	71AB	70D and white	70B and white
ray floret colour aging	69A	70C	70BC	70B
basal spot size	medium	small to medium	small to medium	small to medium
disc floret distribution type	3	3	2	3
disc floret array centre colour (RHS)	2A to 4A	7A to 17A	70A	1A
outer colour (RHS)	71B and white	red purple and white	70B	70C
<b>CAPITULUM DIAMETER (mm)</b>				
mean	52.1	52.1	43.2	54.8
std deviation	2.5	3.6	6.1	4.3
LSD/sig	4.1	ns	P≤0.01	ns
<b>CAPITULUM HEIGHT (mm) From base of involucre to floret tips.</b>				
mean	19.8	15.3	18.1	14.2
std deviation	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.7
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01	ns	P≤0.01
<b>RAY FLORET LENGTH (mm)</b>				
mean	22.7	21.9	20.1	24.4
std deviation	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.6
LSD/sig	0.5	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>RAY FLORET WIDTH (mm)</b>				
mean	6.3	6.7	6.0	5.8
std deviation	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4
LSD/sig	0.5	ns	ns	P≤0.01
<b>DIAMETER OF DISK FLORET ARRAY (mm)</b>				
mean	19.2	21.6	11.2	12.6
std deviation	1.5	2.3	0.9	0.5
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

**OAT***Avena sativa***'A.C. Assiniboia' syn Graza 68**

Application No: 97/279 Accepted: 23 Oct 1997.

Applicant: **Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada**, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.Agent: **Pioneer Hi-Bred Australia Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD.

**Description** (Table 26, Figure 51) Plant: tall spring forage oat, early growth habit erect, maturity late when planted in May. Stem: straw strength strong, uppermost node hairiness medium. Leaf: sheath hairiness medium, blade wide glabrous. Panicle: branches equilateral semi-erect. Spikelet: pendulous glume length medium. Primary grain: basal hairs few, lemma colour red-brown, lemma awn always present, colour yellow with twisted grey base, rachilla long retained on primary grain. Disease resistance: possesses 'Pc68' gene resistant to almost all Australian pathotypes of *Puccinia coronata* (leaf rust).

**Origin** Controlled pollination: Pc68/7\*Robert in 1988 (where Pc68 = Makuru\*2//CAV4904/2\*SunII). Breeder: Cereal Research Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Selection criteria: crown rust resistance, barley yellow dwarf tolerance and quality. Propagation: seed from 28 BC6F3 rows was bulked.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Graza 70' (syn Robert), 'Graza 50'. Location: Hermitage Research Station, Warwick, QLD, May 1997 – Nov 1997. Conditions: plants were raised in well fertilised, irrigated soil in open beds. Trial design: plants arranged in randomised complete blocks with three replications. Measurements: taken from 10 random plants per replicate from approximately 150 plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Canada	1995	Applied	AC Assiniboia

First sold Canada, 1996.

Description: **John Rose**, Warwick, QLD.**Table 26 *Avena* varieties**

	'A.C. Assiniboia'	* 'Graza 70'	*'Graza 50'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (cm) – stem, panicle</b>			
mean	92.7	84.8	73.6
std deviation	5.23	6.88	7.05
LSD/sig	3.23	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>HAIRINESS OF TOP NODE</b>			
present	present	absent	
<b>HAIRINESS OF LOWER LEAF SHEATHS</b>			
medium	medium	absent	
<b>PANICLE LENGTH (cm)</b>			
mean	21.8	20.7	19.6
std deviation	2.54	2.59	1.75
LSD/sig	15.69	ns	P≤0.01

<b>TIME TO ANTHESIS (days from sowing)</b>			
mean	150.1	146.1	142.5
std deviation	2.67	1.48	2.59
LSD/sig	1.65	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

<b>LEMMA COLOUR</b>		
red-brown	red-brown	cream

<b>RESISTANCE TO LEAF RUST</b>		
Dumont-virulent pathotype		
resistant	susceptible	susceptible

**'Hotham' syn WAOAT0421**

Application No: 97/161 Accepted: 23 June 1998.

Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture Western Australia**, South Perth WA, **Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT and**The Grain Pool of Western Australia, Perth, WA.**

**Description** (Table 27, Figure 52) Plant: high yielding non-dwarf oat with milling potential, habit erect, maturity early, height short. Leaf: sheath hairiness absent, blade hairiness weak, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves very high. Stem: straw strength strong, stem node hairiness absent. Panicle: shape medium/condensed, orientation equilateral, branch attitude semi-erect/horizontal, spikelet attitude pendulous. Glume: length short/medium, glaucosity medium. Primary grain: lemma glaucosity medium, lemma length medium, husk present; tendency to be awned medium, colour cream, hairiness of base absent, length of rachilla medium. Lemma: hairs on back absent. Disease resistance: susceptible to stem and crown rusts, moderately susceptible to Barley Yellow Dwarf virus.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: ('West' x 'Spears') x 'Mortlock' in 1984. Breeder Dr Robyn McLean, Perth, WA. Selection criteria: increased yield, agronomic and grain quality suited to the southern agricultural regions of Western Australia. Propagation: seed through 7 generations of selection and 5 years performance testing by Agriculture Western Australia and the Interstate Oat Variety Trial program.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Pallinup' and 'Mortlock'. Location: Avon Districts Agricultural Centre Northam, WA, May 1997 – Jan 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in red sandy loam pH 5.3 in CaCl<sub>2</sub> in open beds. Trial design: plants arranged in randomised complete blocks 10 m long by 1.42m (8 rows) wide by 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replication selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**Description: **David Collins**, Northam, WA.

**Table 27 *Avena* varieties**

	'Hotham'	*'Pallinup' <sup>(b)</sup>	*'Mortlock'
<b>FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	215.58	295.9	273.2
std deviation	32.84	46.69	46.99
LSD/sig	30.6	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)</b>			
mean	15.11	18.78	17.33
std deviation	2.36	2.62	2.82
LSD/sig	2.43	P≤0.01	ns
<b>MATURE HEIGHT-stem and panicle (mm)</b>			
mean	951.40	1238.65	1078.20
std deviation	91.34	88.34	105.91
LSD/sig	79.0	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>DAYS TO PANICLE EMERGENCE</b>			
mean	109.05	109.85	113.40
std deviation	1.84	3.03	3.67
LSD/sig	2.74	ns	P≤0.01
<b>PANICLE LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	167.05	273.85	189.20
std deviation	13.25	30.75	12.32
LSD/sig	20.60	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>GLUME : LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	21.89	25.35	22.93
std deviation	1.34	2.22	1.34
LSD/sig	2.1	P≤0.01	ns
<b>PRIMARY GRAIN:</b>			
tendency to be awned	medium	medium/strong	absent/weak
base hair	absent	medium	weak
<b>LOWER LEAF: hairiness of blade</b>			
	weak	medium	absent/weak
<b>GLUME: glaucosity</b>			
	medium	strong	medium
<b>STEM: hairiness of uppermost node</b>			
	absent	absent	medium

**'Vasse' syn WAOAT0396**

Application No: 97/160 Accepted: 23 June 1998.

Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth WA, Grains Research and Development Corporation, Barton, ACT and The Grain Pool of Western Australia, Perth, WA.**

**Description** (Table 28, Figure 53) Plant: tall semi-dwarf oat suited to high quality hay production, habit erect, maturity very late, height short/medium. Leaf: sheath hairiness absent, blade hairiness medium, frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves low. Stem: straw strength medium, stem node hairiness absent. Panicle: shape medium/condensed, orientation equilateral, branch attitude semi-erect/horizontal, spikelet attitude pendulous. Glume: length medium, glaucosity weak. Primary grain: lemma glaucosity weak, lemma length short/medium, husk present; tendency to be awned weak, colour cream, hairiness of base strong, hair length long, length of rachilla short. Lemma: hairs on back present. Disease resistance : good resistance to crown rust and Septoria. Resistant to Barley Yellow Dwarf virus. Susceptible to stem rust.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: IORN-82-47 x 75Q:198 (OT207/Swan fixed) in 1984. Breeder Dr Robyn McLean,

Perth WA. Selection criteria: increased quality hay yield, leaf disease resistance and late maturity suited to the very high rainfall zones of the agricultural regions of Western Australia. Propagation: seed through 7 generations of selection and 5 years performance testing by Agriculture Western Australia and the Interstate Oat Variety Trial program.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Dalyup' and 'Kalgan'. Location: Avon Districts Agricultural Centre Northam, WA, May 1997 – Jan 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in red sandy loam pH 5.3 in CaCl<sub>2</sub> in open beds. Trial design: plants arranged in randomised complete blocks 10 m long by 1.42m(8rows) wide by 2 replications. Measurements: taken from 10 specimens per replication selected randomly from approximately 2000 plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**

Description: **David Collins, Northam, WA.**

**Table 28 *Avena* varieties**

	'Vasse'	*'Dalyup'	*'Kalgan'
<b>FLAG LEAF: LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	225.70	193.85	222.51
std deviation	28.15	34.62	33.93
LSD/sig	30.6	P≤0.01	ns
<b>FLAG LEAF: WIDTH (mm)</b>			
mean	25.81	16.01	19.92
std deviation	2.92	2.52	2.52
LSD/sig	2.43	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>FLAG LEAF: LENGTH /WIDTH RATIO</b>			
mean	8.89	12.19	11.22
std deviation	1.73	1.73	1.51
LSD/sig	2.26	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>MATURE HEIGHT – stem and panicle (mm)</b>			
mean	824.38	738.00	851.15
std deviation	79.88	56.95	71.09
LSD/sig	79.0	P≤0.01	ns
<b>DAYS TO PANICLE EMERGENCE</b>			
mean	130.48	117.95	125.45
std deviation	2.01	3.79	2.70
LSD/sig	2.74	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
<b>PANICLE LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	218.93	189.80	216.90
std deviation	30.79	20.59	21.94
LSD/sig	20.60	P≤0.01	ns
<b>GLUME : LENGTH (mm)</b>			
mean	21.73	23.92	21.63
std deviation	1.08	1.79	1.03
LSD/sig	2.1	P≤0.01	ns
<b>PRIMARY GRAIN:</b>			
tendency to be awned	weak	absent	absent
back hair	present	absent	absent
<b>LOWER LEAF: hairiness of blade</b>			
	medium	absent	absent/weak
<b>FLAG LEAF: tendency to be recurved</b>			
	absent/weak	absent	strong
<b>STEM: hairiness of uppermost node</b>			
	absent	weak	absent

**PAPER DAISY***Bracteantha bracteata***'Argyle Star'**

Application No: 97/037 Accepted: 27 Feb 1997.

Applicant: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

**Description** (Table 29, Figure 22) Plant: height short (mean 15.9cm). Inflorescence: shape star (in plan), flat/reflexed (in profile). Involucral bract colour white (RHS 155A), few whorls of bracts per head (mean 7.2). Bud shape at tip acute.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Hastings Gold' x 'Bright Bikini'. Breeder: Dr KV Bunker, Redland Bay, QLD. Selection criteria: large white star shaped flowers. Propagation: vegetatively through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Dargan Hill Monarch White'. Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD. Jan-Apr 1998. Conditions: plants propagated from cuttings and grown in 140mm containers, one per pot, grown in full sun. Overhead irrigation and standard cultural practices applied as necessary. Trial design: completely randomised block. Measurements: 10 random samples of each variety. Distinguishing characters of each variety were recorded in April 1998.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

First sold in Australia, 1997.

Description: **Dr Kerry Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.**Table 29 *Bracteantha* varieties**

	'Argyle Star'	*'Dargan Hill Monarch White'
INFLORESCENCE: SHAPE		
in plan	star	rounded
in profile	flat/reflexed	flat/reflexed
INVOLUCRAL BRACTS: COLOUR (RHS)		
	white 155A	cream 2D
INFLORESCENCE: NUMBER OF WHORLS OF BRACTS		
mean	7.2	10.2
std deviation	0.7	0.7
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE AT TIP		
	acute	rounded
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	15.9	26.0
std deviation	2.5	3.3
LSD/sig	3.5	P≤0.01

**'Lemon Colourburst'**

Application No: 97/315 Accepted: 31 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty NSW and **Yellow Rock Native Nursery Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Description** (Table 30, Figure 21) Plant: multi-branching, upright, herbaceous, perennial. Leaves: pubescent, narrow

elliptic to lanceolate, colour green (RHS 137B). Inflorescence: capitulum (head). Flower: head diameter 59-64mm (mean 61.2mm), disc florets colour yellow-orange (RHS 23A). Bracts: in rows of 10-11 (mean 10.75), outer bud colour yellow (RHS 10B), inside open colour green-yellow (RHS 1B).

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'White Monarch' x 'Golden Bowerbird', in 1996. Breeder: Peter Abell, University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW. Selection criteria: lemon colour flower colour, plant habit and ease of cultivation. Propagation: cuttings through six (6) generation.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Golden Bowerbird'. Location: University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW, Jan 1988-Apr 1998. Conditions: cuttings grown plants were in 200mm pots in a well drained media containing composted pine bark fines, sand, perlite and peat moss. The media contained coated slow release fertiliser, dolomite plus trace elements, there was a single application of liquid fertiliser two weeks after potting, watered by automated drip. The environment used was a plastic roofed open sided tunnel house. Trial design: 40 plants of *Bracteantha* 'Lemon Colourburst' and 20 plants *Bracteantha* 'Golden Bowerbird' arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from 10 random plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**Description: **Peter Abell**, PBI Cobbitty, NSW.**Table 30 *Bracteantha* varieties**

	'Lemon Colourburst'	*'Golden Bowerbird'
LEAF COLOUR (RHS)		
	green 137B	green 138B
BRACT COLOUR (RHS)-fully open flower		
	green-yellow 1B	bright yellow ca. 9A
BRACT COLOUR (RHS)-bud		
	yellow 10B	yellow streaked with grey-orange ca. 9A/169A
DISC FLORET (RHS)		
	yellow- orange 23A	yellow- orange 23A
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	61.2	69.5
std deviation	1.49	1.62
LSD/sig	1.85	P≤0.01

**'Menindee Magic'**

Application No: 97/039 Accepted: 27 Feb 1997.

Applicant: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

**Description** (Table 31, Figure 23) Plant: height short (mean 13.1cm). Leaf: length medium (mean 86.8 mm), width narrow (mean 15.7 mm), colour mid green (RHS 141A), pubescence absent. Inflorescence; diameter

medium (mean 42.4 mm) shape rounded (in plan), flat (in profile). Flower: bud colour greyed purple (RHS 186A), shape at tip rounded. Involucral bract colour pale red/purple at tips (RHS 70D), fading to cream at base (RHS 158B), mean number of whorls per head 10.0. Peduncle diameter narrow (mean 2.3 mm). Early flowering, 83% of plants in flower at 8 weeks from potting. Many flowers and buds per plant (mean 10.4) at 10 weeks from potting.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Hastings Gold' x 'Bright Bikini'. Breeder: Dr KV Bunker, Redland Bay, QLD. Selection criteria: flower number, colour and shape. Propagation: vegetatively through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Dargan Hill Monarch Lemon'. Location: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD. Jan – Apr 1998. Conditions: plants propagated from cuttings and grown in 140mm containers, one per pot, grown in full sun. Overhead irrigation and standard cultural practices applied as necessary. Trial design: completely randomised block. Measurements: 10 random samples of each variety. Distinguishing characters of each variety were recorded in April 1998.

**Prior Applications and Sales** Nil.

First sold in Australia, 1997.

Description: Dr Kerry Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

**Table 31 *Bracteantha* varieties**

	'Menindee Magic'	*'Dargan Hill Monarch Lemon'
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	42.4	49.6
std deviation	1.8	3.5
LSD/sig	3.4	P<0.01
INFLORESCENCE: NUMBER OF WHORLS OF BRACTS		
mean	10.0	10.5
std deviation	0.6	0.8
LSD/sig	0.9	ns
INFLORESCENCE: SHAPE		
in plan	rounded	rounded
in profile	flat	flat/reflexed
INVOLUCRAL BRACTS: COLOUR (RHS)		
	pale red	lemon
	purple at tips (70D) fading to cream at base (158B)	4A
PEDUNCLE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	2.3	3.7
std deviation	0.3	0.3
LSD/sig	0.34	P<0.01
FLOWER BUD: COLOUR (RHS)		
	greyed purple 186A	white 158A
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE AT TIP		
	rounded	acute
NUMBER OF FLOWERS AND BUDS PER PLANT (at 12 weeks from potting)		
mean	10.4	3.1

std deviation	2.5	0.9
LSD/sig	2.3	P<0.01

PERCENT OF PLANTS IN FLOWER (at 8 weeks from potting)	
83	8

PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	13.1	21.5
std deviation	2.7	2.9
LSD/sig	3.5	P<0.01

LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	86.8	105.1
std deviation	11.9	11.4
LSD/sig	14.0	P<0.01

LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	15.7	29.6
std deviation	2.8	4.8
LSD/sig	4.8	P<0.01

LEAF: COLOUR (RHS)	
mid green 141A	dark grey green 137A

LEAF: PROMINENT PUBESCENCE	
no	yes

### 'Sunraysia Splendour'

Application No: 97/038 Accepted: 27 Feb 1997.

Applicant: Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

**Description** (Table 32, Figure 24) Plant: height short (mean 18.7 cm). Leaf: length medium (mean 84.7 mm), width medium (mean 15.0 mm), colour grey green (RHS 137A), pubescence prominent. Inflorescence: diameter medium (mean 7.1 mm), shape rounded (in plan), flat (in profile). Involucral bract colour mid yellow (RHS 12A), mean number of whorls per head 11.7. Bud colour grey/orange (RHS 167C), shape at tip rounded. Peduncle diameter narrow (mean 2.8 mm). Early flowering, 93% of plants in flower at 8 weeks from potting. Many flowers and buds per plant (mean 7.5) at 10 weeks from potting.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Hastings Gold' x 'Bright Bikini'. Breeder: Dr KV Bunker, Redland Bay, QLD. Selection criteria: flower number, colour and shape. Propagation: vegetatively through several generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'Dargan Hill Monarch – Yellow'. Location: Redland Bay, QLD. Jan-Apr 1998. Conditions: plants propagated from cuttings and grown in 140mm containers, one per pot, grown in full sun. Overhead irrigation and standard cultural practices applied as necessary. Trial design: completely randomised block. Measurements: 10 random samples of each variety. Distinguishing characters of each variety were recorded in April 1998.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

First sold in Australia, 1997.

Description: Dr Kerry Bunker, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, Redland Bay, QLD.

**Table 32 *Bracteantha* varieties**

	'Sunraysia Splendour'	*'Dargan Hill Monarch Yellow'
INFLORESCENCE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	39.5	54.9
std deviation	2.0	8.0
LSD/sig	7.1	P≤0.01
INFLORESCENCE: NUMBER OF WHORLS OF BRACTS		
mean	11.7	11.8
std deviation	0.9	0.9
LSD/sig	1.0	ns
INFLORESCENCE: SHAPE		
in plan	rounded	rounded
in profile	flat	cupped
INVOLUCRAL BRACTS: COLOUR (RHS)		
	mid yellow 12A	bright yellow 9A
PEDUNCLE: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	2.8	3.8
std deviation	0.2	0.6
LSD/sig	0.5	P≤0.01
FLOWER BUD: COLOUR (RHS)		
	grey/orange 167C	grey/orange 167C
FLOWER BUD: SHAPE AT TIP		
	rounded	acute
NUMBER OF FLOWERS AND BUDS PER PLANT (at 12 weeks from potting)		
mean	7.5	2.2
std deviation	1.6	0.6
LSD/sig	1.4	P≤0.01
PERCENT OF PLANTS IN FLOWER (at 8 weeks from potting)		
	93	3
PLANT: HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	18.7	27.6
std deviation	2.0	4.3
LSD/sig	4.0	P≤0.01
LEAF: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	84.7	97.7
std deviation	7.9	8.3
LSD/sig	9.8	P≤0.01
LEAF: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	15.0	20.4
std deviation	2.4	3.4
LSD/sig	3.6	P≤0.01
LEAF: COLOUR (RHS)		
	grey green 137A	grey green 137A
LEAF: PROMINENT PUBESCENCE		
	yes	yes

**PEACH***Prunus persica***'King Alvis'**

Application No: 95/240 Accepted: 31 Oct 1995.  
Applicant: **Alvis Minato**, Griffith, NSW.

**Description** (Table 33, Figure 39) Plant: deciduous, medium size, medium vigour, semi upright. Flowering shoot: thickness medium (4.42 mm), internodes short (20.86 mm) anthocyanin weak (30%), blossom density low (28.2 per metre), flower buds isolated. Flowering time: late season (25 August, Griffith, NSW). Flower: campanulate, petal length short (8.64 mm), width narrow (5.42 mm); calyx colour brownish-red; ovaries pubescent. Leaves: light green, concave, acute angled at base and apex, recurve slight; blade length medium (103.5 mm), width narrow (28.8mm); petiole length medium (8.69 mm); 2-4 small kidney shaped nectaries. Fruit: maturity time very late (4 April, Griffith, NSW, which is approximately 103 days later than 'Rich Lady'), shape ovate, asymmetric, weakly pointed pistil end, length 62.5 mm, width 65.9 mm, length /breadth ratio 0.95; stalk cavity width medium (18.74 mm), depth deep (14.24 mm); ground colour greyed-orange (RHS 160B), overcolour greyed-purple (RHS 183B); mottled, 20-80% coverage; pubescence present, very sparse; fruit flesh white; firm stone, adherence weak, anthocyanin present around stone, strongly expressed. Stone: shape elliptical, length of 30.94 mm, width of 19.7 mm, length/breadth ratio 1.53.

**Origin** Controlled pollination of 'Pullars Cling' x 'Boyce' in 1985. Progeny from this cross were subsequently crossed with an unnamed non-commercial white fleshed free stone peach exhibiting very late maturity. Breeder: Alvis Minato, Griffith, NSW. Selection criteria: late maturity, white flesh. Propagation: by grafting onto 'Golden Queen' rootstock.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator(s): 'Lippiate Late', 'Pullars Cling'. Location: Griffith, NSW, Aug 1996 – Apr 1998. Conditions: plants were grown in a single row in a commercial orchard. Plant spacing 2m. Trial design: plants arranged in randomised complete blocks. Measurements: taken from 80-100 specimens selected randomly from 10 trees.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**

Description: **Les Mitchell, Agrisearch Services Pty Ltd**, Shepparton, VIC.

**Table 33 *Prunus* varieties**

	'King Alvis'	*'Lippiate Late'	*'Pullars Cling'
TREE HABIT			
	semi upright	spreading	upright
FLOWERING PERIOD (Griffith, NSW)			
	25 Aug – 18 Sep	23 Aug – 19 Sep	9 Sep – 30 Sep
RANKING OF SHOOT ANTHOCYANIN PRESENCE (0=0%, 5=50%, 10=100%)			
	3	3	5
FLOWER BUD DISTRIBUTION			
	isolated	isolated	grouped
CALYX COLOURATION			
	brown/red	brown/red	pink/red
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – mid season			
mean	103.5	100.6	118.7
std deviation	10.2	9.8	15.6
LSD/sig	9.32	ns	P≤0.01

	'King Alvise'	* 'Lippiate Late'	*'Pullars Cling'
LEAF WIDTH (mm) – mid season			
mean	28.8	30.0	32.2
std deviation	2.64	7.86	3.49
LSD/sig	2.48	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE – Recurvature of apex			
present	present	present	very slight
LEAF BLADE – Angle at apex			
large	large	large	very small
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) – mid season			
mean	8.69	7.79	9.30
std deviation	0.93	0.86	1.18
LSD/sig	0.70	P≤0.01	ns
PETIOLE NECTARIES – number and shape			
2, reniform, small	2, reniform, small	2, reniform, small	2-4, reniform, small
FRUIT LENGTH (mm) – maturity			
mean	62.36	53.26	58.18
std deviation	3.57	2.23	2.65
LSD/sig	1.52	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT WIDTH (mm) – maturity			
mean	65.9	55.46	61.86
std deviation	2.91	2.56	2.82
LSD/sig	2.50	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT SHAPE – at maturity			
ovate	round	round	oblate
FRUIT SHAPE OR PISTIL END – at maturity			
weakly pointed/flat	weakly pointed	weakly pointed	weakly pointed
STALK CAVITY DEPTH (mm) – maturity			
mean	14.2	10.4	9.8
std deviation	1.89	1.75	2.02
LSD/sig	1.63	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT GROUND COLOUR – at maturity			
RHS 160B	RHS 160B	RHS 160B	RHS 166B
FRUIT OVERCOLOUR – at maturity			
RHS 183B	RHS 177A	RHS 177A	RHS 177B
FRUIT EXTENT OF OVER COLOUR ( 0=0%, 5=50%, 10=100%)– (at maturity)			
3-8	4	4	2
FRUIT PUBESCENCE – ranking 1-5 (1-very sparse, 3-medium, 5- very dense)			
present, 1	present 3	present 3	present 2
FRUIT FLESH COLOUR – at maturity			
white	cream/white	cream/white	yellow
FRUIT ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF FLESH – at maturity			
weakly expressed	weakly expressed	weakly expressed	absent
FRUIT ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION AROUND STONE – at maturity			
strongly expressed	weakly expressed	weakly expressed	weakly expressed
STONE LENGTH (mm) – maturity			
mean	30.9	26.6	30.1
std deviation	1.65	2.04	1.59
LSD/sig	1.27	P≤0.01	ns

	'King Alvise'	* 'Lippiate Late'	*'Pullars Cling'
STONE WIDTH (mm) – maturity			
mean	20.3	19.7	22.3
std deviation	1.08	1.33	1.09
LSD/sig	1.07	ns	P≤0.01
STONE LENGTH/BREADTH RATIO – maturity			
mean	1.53	1.35	1.35
std deviation	0.09	0.10	0.09
LSD/sig	0.06	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FLESH ADHERENCE TO STONE AT MATURITY			
weak	strong	strong	strong
MATURITY TIME (Griffith, NSW)			
Apr 4	Mar 3	Mar 3	Mar 16

## PEAR

*Pyrus communis*

## 'Red Princess'

Application No: 95 /046 Accepted: 13 Feb 1995 .  
Applicant: **Paul Giankos**, Florina Coolstores,  
Shepparton, VIC.

**Description** (Table 34, Figure 40) Plant: deciduous, erect, vigour strong. One year old shoot: internode length short, anthocyanin coloration very strong. Leaf: attitude erect, length medium (75.98 mm), length/breadth ratio medium(1.80), concave, upper blade pointed acuminate, base obtuse angled, margin shallow serrate, curvature weak. Petiole: length medium 24.8 mm, stipule present. Flowering time: mid season (7 September, Shepparton, VIC). Inflorescence: flowers medium. Flower: petals overlapping. Pedicel length medium. Fruit: size medium, shape medium pyriform, russet slight, stalk length medium (28.14 mm), ground colour at harvest maturity yellow green (RHS 145A), overcolour greyed purple (RHS 185A), lenticels number medium; prominence very strong 1.08 mm; internal texture fine, juiciness medium, taste intermediate. Fruit firmness moderate (8.42 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) and soluble solids high (14.3 °Brix) ( measured on 4 March, Shepparton, VIC). Seeds: egg shaped. Fruit ripening: mid season ( 20 February, Shepparton, VIC).

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: 'William Bon Chretien' in 1986/88. Location: Shepparton East, Victoria. Breeder: P. Giankos, Shepparton East, VIC. Selection criteria: fruit colour, flesh firmness. Propagation: vegetative using budwood.

**Comparative Trial** Comparators: 'William Bon Chretien', 'Sensation'. Location: Shepparton East, VIC. Aug 1995-Feb 1998. Conditions: trees 3-4 years old grafted onto *Pyrus calleryana* (D6) root stocks. Trial design: large unrandomised production block. Measurements taken from 15 with 75 measurements per variety. Data analysed using paired t test for mean difference.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**

Description: **Les Mitchell, Agrisearch Services Pty Ltd**, Shepparton., VIC.

**Table 34 *Pyrus* varieties**

	'Red Princess'	* 'William Bon Chretien'	*'Sensation'
ONE YEAR OLD SHOOT INTERNODE LENGTH: (mm)- mid season			
mean	21.58	30.32	35.08
std deviation	2.58	3.73	4.39
LSD/sig	2.39	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
WATER SHOOT COLOUR			
	deep red	green/brown	green/red
LEAF LENGTH: (mm) – midseason			
mean	75.98	78.89	81.49
std deviation	5.63	5.07	5.66
LSD/sig	2.93	ns	P≤0.01
LEAF LENGTH/BREADTH RATIO – midseason			
mean	1.80	1.64	1.89
std deviation	0.18	0.15	0.19
LSD/sig	0.09	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
LEAF BLADE INDENTATION OF MARGIN			
	shallow serrate	serrate	serrate
LEAF BLADE SHAPE OF LEAF BASE			
	right to obtuse angled	obtuse angled	right to acute angled
DATE OF FLOWERING (Shepparton, VIC)			
	Sep 7th	Sep 12th	Sep 7th
FRUIT LENGTH (mm) – harvest maturity			
mean	85.37	78.89	79.73
std deviation	5.04	5.36	6.04
LSD/sig	2.90	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT LENGTH/BREADTH RATIO – harvest maturity			
mean	1.39	1.33	1.31
std deviation	0.12	0.11	0.18
LSD/sig	0.06	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT GROUND COLOUR OF SKIN – harvest maturity			
	RHS 145A	RHS 4B	RHS 145B
FRUIT OVERCOLOUR OF SKIN – harvest maturity			
	RHS 185A	RHS 4B	RHS 185B
FRUIT RUSSET – harvest maturity			
	absent/very slight	absent/very slight	absent/very slight
FRUIT EYE BASIN DEPTH (mm) – harvest maturity			
mean	8.21	7.16	10.10
std deviation	1.13	1.31	1.31
LSD/sig	0.66	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT SURFACE LENTICEL DIAMETER (mm) – harvest maturity			
mean	1.08	1.29	0.70
std deviation	0.27	0.26	0.27
LSD/sig	0.14	P≤0.01	P≤0.01
FRUIT TEXTURE OF FLESH – maturity			
	fine	fine	medium
FRUIT – FLESH FIRMNESS (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> ) – March 4th, Shepparton, VIC. (Fruit kept in coolstorage from picking to testing)			
mean	8.42	6.85	9.05

std deviation	0.82	1.37	1.08
LSD/sig	0.59	P≤0.01	P≤0.01

FRUIT – SOLUBLE SOLIDS (°Brix) – March 4th, Shepparton, VIC.

(Fruit kept in coolstorage from picking to testing)			
mean	14.26	14.19	12.94
std deviation	0.75	0.65	0.63
LSD/sig	0.36	ns	P≤0.01

SEASON OF MATURITY – Harvest Date (Shepparton, VIC)

	Feb 20th	Jan 25th	Feb 24th
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**PLATYSACE***Platysace lanceolata***'Valentine Lace'**

Application No: 97/051 Accepted: 4 Apr 1997.

Applicant: **Francis David Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.

**Description** (Table 35, Figure 33) Plant: erect, shrub, up to 2m in height, Stems: straight with acute branching angles. Leaves: green, narrow lanceolate. Flowers: small, white, arranged in dense compound umbels.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation : *Platysace lanceolata* selected seedlings. Breeder: F D Hockings, Maleny, QLD. Selection criteria: erect straight stems, narrow growth with acute branching angles, desirable flowering time (late Jan-Mid Feb). Propagation: by cuttings.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: *Platysace lanceolata* selected seedling 1/16. Location: F. David Hockings Nursery, Maleny, QLD, Jun 1997-Feb 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in 215mm pots in open beds. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in three replication and randomised rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales** Nil.

Description: **Francis David Hockings**, Maleny, QLD.

**Table 35 *Platysace* varieties**

	'Valentine Lace'	* <i>Platysace lanceolata</i> selected seedling 1/16
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	589.17	511.33
std deviation	68.72	75.54
LSD/sig	44.57	P≤0.01
BRANCH ANGLE (°from vertical)		
mean	29.50	48.47
std deviation	4.61	2.52
LSD/sig	2.36	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF COMPOUND UMBELS (top three inflorescences)		
mean	1.00	4.10
std deviation	0.00	0.28
LSD/sig	0.13	P≤0.01
FLOWER HEAD DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	54.77	39.13
std deviation	12.01	6.33
LSD/sig	6.10	P≤0.01

% FLOWER OPEN (top head)		
mean	76.00	47.00
std deviation	26.08	8.96
LSD/sig	12.38	P≤0.01

NUMBER OF FLORETS IN 2 OUTER UMBELS (top head)		
mean	23.20	11.17
std deviation	3.44	2.53
LSD/sig	1.86	P≤0.01

LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	41.83	43.13
std deviation	5.53	4.00
LSD/sig	2.99	ns

LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	4.73	4.10
std deviation	0.52	0.31
LSD/sig	0.27	P≤0.01

PEDICEL LENGTH(mm)		
mean	44.97	18.27
std deviation	13.26	4.56
LSD/sig	6.30	P≤0.01

## ROSE

### *Rosa*

#### 'Ausmol' syn Molineux

Application No: 98/083 Accepted: 5 Jun 1998.  
Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, Wolverhampton, UK.  
Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**Description** (Table 36, Figure 5) Plant: bush rose, growth upright. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, colour reddish brown. Thorns: present, density light, uniform size, long (mean 6.2mm), upper side concave to flat, lower side strongly concave, colour reddish brown. Leaf: size medium, colour light to medium green, upper surface dull. Terminal leaflet: cross section concave, margin undulation slight to medium, length medium (mean 45.6mm), width medium (mean 30.0mm), base shape obtuse, petiolule; length medium (mean 13.9mm). Flowering shoot: predominantly single flowers, occasional cluster of 2-4. Flower pedicel: low density small glandular hairs and fine colourless hairs. Flower bud: shape ovate towards round. Flower: type double, petal number very many (100 plus), diameter medium (mean 87.1mm), view from above irregularly round, upper profile flattened convex, lower profile slightly concave to flat, fragrance strong, colour yellow. Sepal: length medium (mean 26.1mm), extensions medium. Flower petal: size medium, reflexed margins nil to slight, margin undulations weak, colour yellow, inside surface; colour middle zone RHS 11B and margin RHS 11C, basal spot; absent. Outside surface; colour middle zone near RHS 11B, margin RHS 11B, basal spot absent. Stamen: colour yellow. Style: colour yellow, stained red towards stigma. Stigma to anther height: same to slightly above. Seed vessel: size medium, shape pitcher towards funnel. Flowering: remontant.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Ausmas' syn Graham Thomas by unnamed seedling. Breeder: David Charles Austin, Wolverhampton, UK. Selection criteria: flower conformation, colour and fragrance. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Ausmas' syn Graham Thomas. Location: Moorooduc, VIC, Autumn 1998. Conditions: In 1996, variety budded onto virus tested *Rosa multiflora* rootstock and in Jul 1997 transferred to 300mm

pots filled with a pinebark based potting mixture, and held in a non-heated greenhouse until Nov 1997 when trial set up in a wind protected outdoor area. Nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers and liquid feeds Plants sprayed regularly to ensure good health. Trial design: randomised block of pots to provide a minimum of 10 mature plants of the variety and comparator. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from all plants.

#### Prior applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
UK	1994	Granted	'Ausmol'
USA	1996	Granted	'Ausmol'
EU	1996	Granted	'Ausmol'
New Zealand	1997	Applied	'Ausmol'

First sold in UK 1994.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger, Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

**Table 36** *Rosa* varieties

	'Ausmol'	*'Ausmas'
<b>THORN LENGTH(mm)</b>		
mean	6.2	4.8
std deviation	0.8	0.6
LSD/sig	0.6	P≤0.01
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) Fully open</b>		
mean	87.1	96.1
std deviation	7.2	7.1
LSD/sig	6.0	P≤0.01
<b>SEPAL LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	26.1	25.0
std deviation	1.6	1.9
LSD/sig	1.6	ns
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET BASE</b>		
	obtuse	round
<b>FLOWER PETAL NUMBER</b>		
	very many	many
<b>FRAGRANCE</b>		
	strong	medium
<b>PETAL COLOUR (RHS)</b>		
midzone outside	11B	11B
midzone inside	11B	12C
margin outside	11B	12D
margin inside	11C	11B
<b>STYLE COLOUR</b>		
	yellow	red
<b>STIGMA TO ANTHER HEIGHT</b>		
	same to slightly above	below
<b>SEED VESSEL SHAPE</b>		
	pitcher towards funnel	pitcher

#### 'Aussal' syn Radio Times

Application No: 98/081 Accepted: 5 Jun 1998.  
Applicant: **David Austin Roses**, Wolverhampton, UK.  
Agent: **Perfumed Roses Pty Ltd**, Moorooduc, VIC.

**Description** (Table 37, Figure 6) Plant: broad rounded bush, growth strong. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration weak, reddish brown. Thorns: present, density medium to heavy, mixed sizes, generally small (longest thorns; mean 4.3mm), upper side weakly concave to flat, lower side concave. Leaf: size medium, colour light to medium green, upper surface dull. Terminal leaflet: cross section mainly concave, margin undulation present, length medium (mean 44.5mm), width medium (mean 31.2mm), base shape round to cordate, petiolule; length medium (mean 15.2mm). Flowering shoot: predominantly single flowers, occasional cluster of 2-3. Flower pedicel: medium density reddish glandular hairs. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, petal number very many (100 plus), diameter medium to large (mean 90.0mm), view from above irregularly round to round, upper profile flattened convex, lower profile convex, fragrance strong, colour light pink, slightly darker towards centre. Sepal: length medium (mean 25.1mm), extensions weak. Flower petal: size medium to large, reflexed margins very slight, margin undulations weak, colour light pink, inside surface; colour middle zone RHS 56A, margin RHS 56A, basal spot; present, white RHS 155A. Outside surface; colour middle zone RHS 62D, margin RHS 62D, basal spot present, white RHS 155A. Stamen: colour red, becomes purple with age. Style: colour red. Stigma to anther level: same to slightly below. Seed vessel: size medium, shape pitcher. Flowering: remontant.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: unnamed seedling by unnamed seedling. Breeder: David Charles Austin of Wolverhampton, UK. Selection criteria: growth habit and vigour, flower conformation, colour and fragrance. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Ausmary' syn Mary Rose. Location: Moorooduc, VIC, Autumn 1998. Conditions: In 1996, variety budded onto virus tested *Rosa multiflora* rootstock and in Jul 1997 transferred to 300mm pots filled with a pinebark based potting mixture, and held in a non-heated greenhouse until Nov 1997 when trial set up in a wind protected outdoor area. Nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers and liquid feeds Plants sprayed regularly to ensure good health. Trial design: randomised block of pots to provide a minimum of 10 mature plants of the variety and comparator. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from all plants.

#### Prior applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
UK	1994	Granted	'Aussal'
USA	1996	Granted	'Aussal'
EU	1996	Granted	'Aussal'
New Zealand	1997	Applied	'Aussal'

First sold in England 1994.

Description: Dr. Brian Hanger, Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

**Table 37** *Rosa* varieties

	'Aussal'	*'Ausmary'
THORN LENGTH(mm)		
mean	4.3	3.3
std deviation	0.6	0.6
LSD/sig	0.5	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH(mm)		
First or second true leaf down from flower cluster		
mean	44.5	48.1

std deviation	4.2	4.3
LSD/sig	3.1	P≤0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	25.1	23.2
std deviation	1.7	1.8
LSD/sig	1.3	P≤0.01
NUMBER OF PETALS		
	very many	many
PETAL COLOUR (RHS)		
midzone outside	62D	70D
midzone inside	56A	near 70D
margin outside	62D	70D
margin inside	56A	near 70D
STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR		
	red	yellowish green
STIGMA TO ANTHER HEIGHT		
	same to slightly below	below

#### 'Brilliant Pink Iceberg' syn Probril

Application No: 97/337 Accepted 5 Feb 1998.

Applicant: Prophyl Pty Ltd, Austins Ferry, TAS.

**Description** (Table 38, Figure 13) Plant: medium, bushy, remontant floribunda. Stem: smooth, green. Thorns: very few, medium, upper surface concave, under surface more concave. Leaf: 3-7 leaflets (mean 5), medium size, upper side glossy, yellow green (RHS 147A), lower side matt, yellow green (RHS 147B), concave cross section; margin undulation weak; reddish brown anthocyanin on petiole; few small hooked prickles on petiole. Terminal leaflet: 5.9cm long, 2.95cm wide, base obtuse. Inflorescence: clusters of 4 flowers, part of larger inflorescence. Bud: ovate. Flower: semi double, 20-30 (27) petals, medium diameter (10cm), pedicel some small hairs, flower view from above irregularly rounded, upper profile flat; lower profile flattened convex, sepal extension absent or very weak, petal size medium, reflexing of margin absent, undulation of margin absent. Petal colour: inner side deep cerise pink on lighter deep pink (RHS 70A, 61A on RHS 67A), fading to a pale pink base (RHS 63C), basal spot small, yellow (RHS 4C, 3B); outside lighter, greyed, silver pink (RHS 186D, 185D), basal spot medium, yellow (RHS 4D, 3C). Stamens: filaments deep pink, anthers dark. Fragrance: medium. Fruit: red, ovate, smooth, medium.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: 'Pink Iceberg'<sup>Ⓛ</sup>. Breeder: Lilia Weatherly, Austins Ferry, TAS. Selection criteria: darker coloured sport with all the successful attributes of 'Pink Iceberg'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> and the long established 'Iceberg'. Propagation: by budding on Dr. Huey rootstock.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator 'Pink Iceberg'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> and 'Iceberg'. Location: Austins Ferry, TAS and Swanes Nursery, Narromine, NSW. 1997-98. Conditions: trial conducted in open ground under normal cultivation practices. Trial design: plants were grown randomly in a large production nursery. Measurements: taken from at least ten (10) randomly selected flowers. 'Brilliant Pink Iceberg' differs from 'Pink Iceberg'<sup>Ⓛ</sup> and 'Iceberg' only in the colour of the flowers and stamens.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**

Description: Lilia Weatherly, Austins Ferry, TAS.

**Table 38 Rosa varieties**

	'Brilliant Pink Iceberg'	'Pink Iceberg' <sup>Ⓛ</sup>	'Iceberg'
PETAL COLOUR(RHS)			
inner side			
middle zone	66A,63C,61B	68B,63A on 51D	155C
marginal zone	70A,61A on 67A 71A on 66A	68A-D, 155C	155C
basal spot	4C, 3B	1D	1C
outer side			
middle zone	186D, 185D	65D,51D,155C	155C
marginal zone	186D	51D	155C
basal spot	4D,3C	2D, 155C	1C
OUTER STAMEN: PREDOMINANT COLOUR OF FILAMENT			
	deep pink	orange-red	yellow

**'Koranderer' syn Our Copper Queen**

Application No. 97/201 Accepted: 15 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne**, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.

Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**Description** (Table 39, Figure 11) Plant: garden rose, broad bushy, strong growth. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, colour bronze to reddish brown. Thorns: present, density low to medium, uniform size, long (mean 8.9mm), colour red, upper side concave to catena, lower side concave. Leaf: size large, colour medium to dark green, upper surface gloss weak to semi-gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section mainly flat, margin undulation weak, length long (mean 57.2mm), width broad (mean 37.8mm), base shape round, petiolule length medium (mean 16.1mm). Flowering shoot: predominantly single flowers. Flower pedicel: many stiff glandular hairs, few fine colourless hairs. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, petal number many (36-50), diameter very large (mean 134.5mm), view from above irregularly round, upper profile flattened convex, lower profile flat to concave, fragrance weak to medium, colour yellowish orange. Sepal: length long (mean 38.2mm), extensions weak. Flower petal: size large, reflexed margins weak to medium, margin undulations weak, inside surface; colour yellow, middle zone near RHS 11B/12C, margin near RHS 12D, basal spot absent. Outside surface; colour orangy yellow, middle zone mixture RHS 26D/11C, margin near RHS 20C, basal spot absent. Stamen: colour yellow. Style: colour pale green. Stigma below anther height. Seed vessel: size medium, shape pitcher. Flowering: remontant.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Korekolia' syn Valencia x 'Korpora'. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: good garden rose. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Korekolia' syn Valencia. Location: Portland, VIC, Autumn 1998. Conditions: trial conducted in field. 10 month old *Rosa multiflora* rootstock budded Dec 1997, descriptions made on natural first growth 4 months later, no pruning. Good cultural practices maintained all times. Trial design: grown as double rows along with other varieties. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from 20 plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1994	Granted	'Koranderer'
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Koranderer'
Switzerland	1996	Applied	'Koranderer'

First sold in Germany 1996.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger, Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

**Table 39 Rosa varieties**

	'Koranderer'	*'Korekolia'
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH(mm)		
mean	37.8	43.0
std deviation	2.9	3.7
LSD/sig	2.8	P≤0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	38.2	44.4
std deviation	2.9	2.9
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET; BASE SHAPE		
	round	obtuse
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	weak	medium
PETAL COLOUR (RHS)		
midzone outside	mixture 11C/26D	near 19B/19C
midzone inside	near 11B/12C	near 15D
margin outside	near 20C	near 19C
margin inside	near 12D	near 12D
SEED VESSEL SIZE		
	medium	large

**'Korbasren' syn Pink Bassino**

Application No. 96/087 Accepted: 19 Apr 1996.

Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne**, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.

Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**Description** (Table 40, Figure 10) Plant: groundcover, flat bushy, growth spreading. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration absent. Thorns: present, density medium, uniform size, very long (mean 10.1mm), upper side flat to slightly convex, lower side strongly concave, colour red. Leaf: size medium, colour light to medium green, upper surface semi-gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section concave, margin undulation present, weak, length medium (mean 52.5mm), width medium (mean 31.2mm), base shape round, petiolule length medium (mean 14.2mm). Flowering shoot: clusters, very many flowers. Flower pedicel: medium density stiff glandular hairs and small thorns, few colourless hairs. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type single, petal number few (5-7), diameter medium (mean 68.9mm), view from above irregularly round, upper profile flat, lower profile very flat flattened convex, fragrance absent to very weak, colour light bluish pink. Sepal: length short (mean 18.3mm), extensions medium. Flower petal: size small, reflexing of margins absent or very weak, margin undulations weak, inside surface; colour light pink middle zone and margin RHS 62A, basal spot; present, size large boundary well defined,

colour yellowish white RHS 2D. Outside surface; colour yellowish white tinged pink middle zone and margin near RHS 49C, basal spot absent or ill-defined, colour RHS 2D. Stamen: colour rich yellow. Style: colour pale green. Stigma slightly below or same height as anther. Seed vessel: size small, shape pear. Flowering: remontant.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: ('The Fairy' x seedling of *R. wichuraiana*) by 'Interrop' syn Eye Opener. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: good garden rose. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Bonica'. Location: Portland, VIC, Autumn 1998. Conditions: trial conducted in field. 10 month old *Rosa multiflora* rootstock budded Dec 1997, descriptions made on natural first growth 4 months later, no pruning. Good cultural practices maintained all times. Trial design: grown as double rows along with other varieties. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from 20 plants.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1994	Granted	'Korbasren'
UK	1994	Granted	'Korbasren'
Switzerland	1995	Granted	'Korbasren'

First sold in Germany 1995.

Description: Dr. Brian Hanger, Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

**Table 40 Rosa varieties**

	'Korbasren'	*'Bonica'
<b>THORN LENGTH(mm)</b>		
mean	10.1	5.9
std deviation	1.4	0.7
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH(mm)</b>		
First or second true leaf down from flower cluster		
mean	52.5	37.5
std deviation	6.0	3.8
LSD/sig	3.8	P≤0.01
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH(mm)</b>		
mean	31.2	22.5
std deviation	3.6	2.2
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	14.2	12.6
std deviation	2.6	1.4
LSD/sig	1.3	P≤0.01
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)Fully open</b>		
mean	68.9	74.8
std deviation	4.9	6.1
LSD/sig	4.9	P≤0.01
<b>SEPAL LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	18.3	19.6
std deviation	1.6	1.4
LSD/sig	1.1	P≤0.01
<b>LEAFLET BASE SHAPE</b>		
	round	obtuse

<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET CROSS SECTION</b>		
	concave	strongly concave
<b>NUMBER OF PETALS</b>		
	few	medium to many
<b>SEPAL EXTENSIONS</b>		
	medium	weak
<b>PETAL COLOUR (RHS)</b>		
midzone outside	near 49C	near 65A
midzone inside	62A	62C
margin outside	near 49C	near 65A
margin inside	62A	62C
<b>STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR</b>		
	rich yellow	pale greenish yellow

#### 'Korfischer' syn Hansa Park

Application No: 96/085 Accepted: 19 Apr 1996.

Applicant: W. Kordes' Sohne, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.

Agent: Treloar Roses Pty Ltd, Portland, VIC.

**Description** (Table 41, Figure 7) Plant: shrub rose, bushy, upright growth. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, intensity weak to medium, colour reddish brown. Thorns: present, density very low, size roughly uniform, long (mean 5.6mm), upper side flat, lower side strongly concave. Leaf: size medium to large, colour medium green, upper surface weak gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation medium, length medium to long (mean 60.3mm), width medium to broad (mean 38.4mm), base shape round, petiolule; length medium (mean 18.3mm). Flowering shoot: predominantly small clusters, 3-5 flowers. Flower pedicel: many short glandular hairs. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, petal number many (25-30), diameter large (mean 105.2mm), view from above irregularly round, upper profile flattened convex, lower profile flattened convex to flat, fragrance weak, colour light bluish pink. Sepal: length medium (mean 34.6mm), extensions absent to weak. Flower petal: size medium to large, reflexed margins weak to medium, margin undulations strong, inside surface; colour light bluish pink middle zone and margin RHS 70C/70D, basal spot; present, size small to medium, boundary clearly defined, colour creamy white RHS 2D. Outside surface; colour bluish pink, blotchy, middle zone and margin near RHS 73B/73C, basal spot present, size small, boundary diffuse, colour RHS 2D. Stamen: colour yellow. Style: colour pale yellow. Stigma slightly below anther height. Seed vessel: size medium. shape pitcher. Flowering: remontant.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Macrexy' syn Heckenzauber by 'Viakor' syn Via Mala. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: good garden rose. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Angel Face'. Location: Portland, VIC, Autumn 1998. Conditions: trial conducted in field. 10 month old *Rosa multiflora* rootstock budded Dec 1997, descriptions made on natural first growth 4 months later, no pruning. Good cultural practices maintained all times. Trial design: grown as double rows

along with other varieties. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from 20 plants.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1993	Granted	'Korfischer'

First sold in Germany 1994.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger, Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC**

**Table 41 Rosa varieties**

	'Korfischer'	*'Angel Face'
<b>THORN LENGTH(mm)</b>		
mean	5.6	7.2
std deviation	0.5	0.8
LSD/sig	0.6	P≤0.01
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH(mm)</b>		
First or second true leaf down from flower cluster		
mean	60.3	48.3
std deviation	4.7	5.1
LSD/sig	4.2	P≤0.01
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	18.3	13.5
std deviation	2.7	2.3
LSD/sig	1.9	P≤0.01
<b>FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)Fully open</b>		
mean	105.2	94.2
std deviation	6.2	8.5
LSD/sig	6.7	P≤0.01
<b>SEPAL LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	34.6	23.4
std deviation	3.6	1.8
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01
<b>FLOWERING SHOOT:</b>		
	small clusters	singles
<b>LEAF SIZE</b>		
	medium to large	small to medium
<b>FRAGRANCE</b>		
	weak	medium
<b>PETAL COLOUR (RHS)</b>		
midzone outside	73B/73C	75C
midzone inside	70C/70D	75B
margin outside	73B/73C	75C
margin inside	70C/70D	75B
<b>SEED VESSEL SHAPE:</b>		
	pitcher	pear

### 'Kormarec' syn Sommerabend

Application No. 96/086 Accepted: 19 Apr 1996.

Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.**

Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd, Portland, VIC.**

**Description** (Table 42, Figure 9) Plant: groundcover, flat bushy, growth dense. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, intensity medium, colour reddish brown. Thorns: present, density high, size mixed, (long thorns mean 7.7mm), upper side concave, lower side strongly concave to concave. Leaf: size medium, colour medium to dark green, upper surface glossy. Terminal leaflet: cross section slightly concave, margin undulation weak to medium, length short to medium (mean 48.8mm), width narrow to medium (mean 30.8mm), base shape round, petiolule; length medium (mean 15.9mm). Flowering shoot: predominantly large clusters, high flower number. Flower pedicel: many small thorns, few colourless fine hairs. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type single, petal number few (6-8), diameter small (mean 52.4mm), view from above irregularly round, upper profile flat, lower profile flattened convex, fragrance absent to very weak, colour red. Sepal: length small to medium (mean 20.7mm), extensions weak. Flower petal: size small, reflexing of margins weak, margin undulations medium to strong, inside surface; colour vibrant dark red, middle zone and margin near RHS 46B, basal spot; present, size small to medium, boundary well-defined, colour yellowish white RHS 155A/4D. Outside surface; colour dark red, middle zone and margin near RHS 53B, basal spot; present, size small to medium, boundary well-defined, colour RHS155A/4D. Stamen: colour yellow, filaments curved inwards. Style: colour very pale green. Stigma height below anther. Seed vessel: size small, shape pear. Flowering: remontant.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: ('The Fairy' x seedling of *R. wichuraiana*) by 'Interrob' syn Robin Redbreast. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: good garden rose. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Royal Bassino'. Location: Portland, VIC, Autumn 1998. Conditions: trial conducted in field. 10 month old *Rosa multiflora* rootstock budded Dec 1997, descriptions made on natural first growth 4 months later, no pruning. Good cultural practices maintained all times. Trial design: grown as double rows along with other varieties. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from 20 plants.

### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1991	Granted	'Kormarec'
Switzerland	1995	Applied	'Kormarec'

First sold in Germany 1995.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger, Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.**

**Table 42 Rosa varieties**

	'Kormarec'	*'Royal Bassino'
<b>THORN LENGTH(mm)</b>		
mean	7.7	5.5
std deviation	1.2	0.7
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	15.9	12.8
std deviation	2.5	1.9
LSD/sig	2.0	P≤0.01

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) Fully open		
mean	52.4	72.4
std deviation	2.9	4.1
LSD/sig	2.5	P≤0.01
FLOWER SIZE		
	small	medium
LEAFLET BASE SHAPE		
	round	obtuse
FLOWER PEDICEL: HAIRS, THORNS		
	small thorns	glandular hairs
SEPAL EXTENSIONS:		
	weak	strong
PETAL COLOUR (RHS)		
midzone outside	53B	52B
midzone inside	near 46B	near 45A
margin outside	53B	52B
margin inside	near 46B	near 45A
BASAL SPOT COLOUR		
	pale yellow	strong yellow
STIGMA TO ANTHHER HEIGHT		
	above	same

### 'Kortanken' syn Domstadt Fulda

Application No: 96/082 Accepted: 19 Apr 1996.

Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne**, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.

Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**Description** (Table 43, Figure 8) Plant: garden rose, bushy, growth dense. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, weak, colour reddish brown. Thorns: present, density light to medium, size generally uniform, long (mean 6.2mm), upper side concave to flat, lower side strongly concave. Leaf: size medium to large, colour dark green, upper surface semi gloss to glossy. Terminal leaflet: cross section flat to slightly concave, margin undulation absent or very weak, length medium to long (mean 71.8mm), width medium (mean 45.6mm), base shape round to cordate, petiolule; length medium (mean 23.9mm). Flowering shoot: predominantly clusters, 3-17 flowers. Flower pedicel: medium to many stiff glandular hairs and small thorns. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, petal number medium (17-30), diameter medium to large (mean 95.3mm), view from above irregularly round, upper profile flattened convex, lower profile mainly flat, fragrance absent to weak, colour orange red. Sepal: length medium (mean 24.9mm), extensions weak. Flower petal: size medium to large, reflexed margins medium, margin undulations weak, inside surface; colour vibrant orange red, middle zone and margin near RHS 43A/44A, basal spot; present, boundary well-defined, size small, colour whitish yellow near RHS 155A. Outside surface; colour pinkish red middle zone and margin near RHS 50A/51A, basal spot present, boundary well-defined, size small, colour whitish yellow near RHS 155A. Stamen: colour orangery yellow. Style: colour pale green, pinkish hue towards stigma. Stigma below anther height. Seed vessel: size medium, shape pear. Flowering: remontant.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Korholst' syn Holstei 87 x 'Korbad' syn Bad Fussing. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: garden rose. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Mathias Meilland'. Location: Portland, VIC, Autumn 1998. Conditions: trial conducted in field. 10 month old *Rosa multiflora* rootstock budded Dec 1997, descriptions made on natural first growth 4 months later, no pruning. Good cultural practices maintained all times. Trial design: grown as double rows along with other varieties. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from 20 plants.

### Prior applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1991	Granted	'Kortanken'
Switzerland	1994	Granted	'Kortanken'
The Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Kortanken'

First sold in Germany 1994.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger, Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

**Table 43 Rosa varieties**

	'Kortanken'	*'Mathias Meilland'
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH(mm)		
First or second true leaf down from flower cluster		
mean	71.8	58.3
std deviation	6.1	6.0
LSD/sig	5.8	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH(mm)		
mean	45.6	33.6
std deviation	4.4	4.1
LSD/sig	3.8	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	23.9	12.7
std deviation	3.8	3.2
LSD/sig	2.6	P≤0.01
SEPAL LENGTH (mm)		
mean	24.9	29.2
std deviation	2.7	3.1
LSD/sig	2.6	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: CROSS SECTION		
	mainly flat	concave
SEPAL EXTENSIONS		
	weak	generally absent
PETAL COLOUR (RHS)		
midzone outside	near 50A/51A	53C
midzone inside	near 43A/44A	45B
margin outside	near 50A/51A	53C
margin inside	near 43A/44A	45B
STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR		
	orangery yellow	red
STYLE COLOUR		
	pale green	red
SEED VESSEL SHAPE:		
	pear	pitcher

**'Korverpea' syn Kleopatra**

Application No: 96/084 Accepted: 19 Apr 1996.

Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne**, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

**Description** (Table 44, Figure 12) Plant: garden rose, bushy, strong growth. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, strong, colour reddish brown to purple. Thorns: present, density light to medium, size uniform, long (mean 8.5mm), upper side concave, lower side concave to strongly concave. Leaf: size medium to large, colour dark green, upper surface semi gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section flat, margin undulation absent or very weak, length medium to long (mean 58.8mm), width medium (mean 37.8mm), base shape obtuse to round, petiolule; length medium (mean 13.0mm). Flowering shoot: predominantly single flowers. Flower pedicel: light density fine colourless hairs. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, petal number many (38-48), diameter large to very large (mean 122.8mm), view from above irregularly round, upper profile flattened convex, lower profile concave, fragrance weak, colour dark red. Sepal: length medium (mean 37.0mm), extensions weak. Flower petal: size large, reflexed margins medium to strong, margin undulations weak, inside surface; colour rich orange red, surface texture velvety, middle zone and margin near RHS 45A, basal spot; present, size large, boundary well defined, colour yellow RHS 12A. Outside surface; colour yellow, middle zone and margin near RHS 23D/24D, basal spot absent. Stamen: colour rich yellow, some stained reddish orange. Style: colour pale green, reddish towards stigma. Stigma and anther same height. Seed vessel: medium to large, shape funnel. Flowering: remontant.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: seed parent 'Kortember' syn Harmonie by pollen parent ('Fragrant Cloud' x 'Peer Gynt') x (seedling x 'Noris Pratt'). Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: good garden rose. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Ariana'. Location: Portland, VIC, Autumn 1998. Conditions: trial conducted in field. 10 month old *Rosa multiflora* rootstock budded Dec 1997, descriptions made on natural first growth 4 months later, no pruning. Good cultural practices maintained all times. Trial design: grown as double rows along with other varieties. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from 20 plants.

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1993	Granted	'Korverpea'
UK	1993	Granted	'Korverpea'
The Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Korverpea'
Switzerland	1994	Granted	'Korverpea'
Poland	1995	Applied	'Korverpea'

First sold in Germany 1994.

Description: **Dr. Brian Hanger, Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.**Table 44 Rosa varieties**

	'Korverpea'	**'Ariana'
<b>TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH(mm)</b>		
mean	37.8	33.3
std deviation	2.7	2.8
LSD/sig	2.6	P≤0.01
<b>SEPAL LENGTH (mm)</b>		
mean	37.0	30.4
std deviation	3.0	2.5
LSD/sig	2.3	P≤0.01
<b>FLOWER PEDICEL:</b>		
	smooth	uniform density short fine hairs; occasional glandular hairs, small thorns.
<b>LEAF UPPER SURFACE</b>		
	semigloss	dull
<b>FLOWER PEDICEL: HAIRS</b>		
	fine colourless hairs	stiff glandular hairs
<b>SEPAL EXTENSIONS</b>		
	weak	weak to medium
<b>PETAL COLOUR (RHS)</b>		
midzone outside	near 23D/24D	near 65D
midzone inside	near 45A	near 61B
margin outside	near 23D/24D	near 65D
margin inside	near 45A	near 61B
<b>BASAL SPOT COLOUR: INSIDE SURFACE (RHS)</b>		
	12A	2D
<b>STAMEN FILAMENT COLOUR</b>		
	rich yellow	red
<b>SEED VESSEL SHAPE: FLOWER</b>		
	funnel	pitcher

**'Poulhappy' syn Charming Parade**

Application No: 97/164 Accepted: 23 Mar 1998.

Applicant: **Poulsen Roser ApS**, Fredensborg, Denmark.Agent: **Griffith Hack and Company**, Melbourne, VIC.

**Description** (Table 45, Figure 4) Plant: miniature, bushy growth upright. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration nil. Thorns: present, density low, uniform size, small (mean 3.7mm), upper side slightly concave, lower side concave. Leaf: size medium, colour medium to dark green, upper surface dull to slight gloss. Terminal leaflet: cross section mainly flat, margin undulation absent or very weak, length medium (mean 27.8mm), width narrow (mean 15.5mm), base shape obtuse towards round, petiolule; length medium (mean 9.0mm). Flowering shoot: predominantly clusters, 3-11 flowers. Flower pedicel: low to medium density stiff glandular and fine colourless hairs. Flower bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, petal number many (26-32), diameter small (mean 35.4mm), view from above irregularly round, upper profile flat, lower profile flattened concave, fragrance absent, colour red. Sepal: length medium (mean 18.8mm), extensions medium. Flower petal: size small, reflexed margins weak, margin

undulations nil to very weak, colour red, inside surface; colour middle zone and margin near RHS 45C/46C, basal spot; present, size small, boundary well-defined, greenish white near RHS 155A, outside surface; colour middle zone and margin RHS 53D, basal spot present, size small, boundary well-defined, greenish white near RHS 155A Stamen: colour yellow, numbers many. Style: colour pale green, stained red towards stigma. Stigma height well above anther. Seed vessel: size small, shape pitcher. Flowering: remontant.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Poulvic' syn Victory Parade by unnamed seedling. Breeder: L. Pernille Olesen and Mogens N. Olesen, Fredensborg, Denmark. Selection criteria: compact growth and vigour, flower colour and durability. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Poulvic' syn Victory Parade. Location: Keysborough, VIC, Autumn 1998. Conditions: rooted cuttings potted into pinebark based potting mix, Jan 1998, two plants per 130mm pot. Grown in environmentally controlled greenhouse, pinched twice, sub-irrigated full nutrients every irrigation. Trial design: randomised block of pots to provide a minimum of 10 flowering plants of the variety and comparator. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from all plants.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Denmark	1994	Surrendered	'Poulhappy'
Finland	1994	Surrendered	'Poulhappy'
France	1994	Surrendered	'Poulhappy'
Germany	1994	Surrendered	'Poulhappy'
The Netherlands	1994	Surrendered	'Poulhappy'
Norway	1994	Granted	'Poulhappy'
Sweden	1994	Terminated	'Poulhappy'
EU	1995	Granted	'Poulhappy'
Canada	1995	Applied	'Poulhappy'
USA	1995	Granted	'Poulhappy'

First sold in Denmark 1993.

Description: Dr. Brian Hanger, Rosemary Ridge Pty Ltd, Monbulk, VIC.

**Table 45 Rosa varieties**

	'Poulhappy'	*'Poulvic' <sup>(b)</sup>
TERMINAL LEAFLET PETIOLULE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	9.0	10.7
std deviation	1.4	1.6
LSD/sig	1.3	P≤0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm) Fully open		
mean	35.4	32.6
std deviation	1.8	1.9
LSD/sig	1.5	P≤0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET BASE		
	ovate to round	round
PETAL NUMBER		
	many	very many
SEPAL EXTENSION		
	medium	weak

#### PETAL COLOUR (RHS)

midzone outside	near 53D	58C
midzone inside	near 45C/46C	near 46C
margin outside	near 53D	58B
margin inside	near 45C/46C	near 46C

#### 'Tanafira'

Application No: 97/089 Accepted 21 May 1997.

Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**, Uetersen, Germany.

Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Catherine Field, NSW.

**Description** (Figure 1) Plant: bushy bed rose, height up to 1.2m. Young vegetative shoot: medium to strong reddish brown to purple. Thorn: lower profile concave, few short, few to medium long. Leaf: large, dark green, weak to medium glossiness. Leaflet: flat cross section, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length long (mean 86mm), width medium to broad (mean 52mm), base rounded. Flowering shoot: very few flowers. Flower pedicel: light green, few hairs. Flower bud: round. Flower: double, petal number medium (about 70), diameter medium to large (mean 61mm), star-shaped, upper and lower profiles flattened convex, weak to medium fragrance. Sepal: extensions weak. Petal: medium to large, inside surface; middle zone dark yellow (RHS 4D), margin crimson (RHS 57B), basal spot present, small, colour at base yellow (RHS 6C), outside surface; middle zone dark yellow (RHS 4D), margin crimson (RHS 57D), basal spot present, very small, colour at base yellow (RHS 3A); reflexing of margin is medium to strong, weak undulation. Outer stamen: filament yellow. Seed vessel; medium size, pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: almost continuous.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: unspecified x unspecified. Breeder: Hans J Evers, Uetersen, Germany. Selection criteria: flower colour, stem length, vase life. Propagation: vegetative over several generations.

**Comparative Trials** Description based on official data provided by Bundessortenamt, Hannover, Germany 1996. Key characteristics confirmed by local observations and measurements by the qualified person. Location: Catherine Field, NSW, Autumn 1998. Condition: Plants grown under cover on raised beds for commercial production of cut flowers. Measurements: random sampling from separate plants. The qualified person considers 'La Minuett' to be the closest comparator in Australia. The petal colouration of 'La Minuett' is the same as 'Tanafira', but the marginal colour is less pronounced or spread in this variety which helps to distinguish it from 'Tanafira'.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1994	Granted	'Tanafira'
The Netherlands	1995	Applied	'Tanafira'
Finland	1995	Granted	'Tanafira'
Israel	1995	Applied	'Tanafira'
EU	1995	Granted	'Tanafira'
Columbia	1996	Applied	'Tanafira'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Tanafira'
Canada	1997	Applied	'Tanafira'

First sold in Germany, 1994.

Description: **Mike Barrett & Associates**, Beecroft, NSW.

**‘Taniffest’**

Application No. 97/090 Accepted: 21 May 1997.

Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**, Uetersen, Germany.

Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Catherine Field, NSW.

**Description** (Figure 2) Plant: narrow bushy bed rose, height up to 1.2m. Young vegetative shoot: weak to medium reddish brown. Thorn: lower profile concave, absent or very few short, few to medium long. Leaf: medium size, medium green, medium glossiness. Leaflet: slightly concave cross section, undulation of margin medium. Terminal leaflet: length medium (mean 61mm), width medium (mean 32mm), base wedge-shaped to rounded. Flowering shoot: few flowers. Flower pedicel: light green, very few to few hairs. Flower bud: ovate. Flower: double, petal numbers few to medium (about 30), diameter medium to large (mean 81mm), irregularly rounded shape, upper profile flattened convex, lower profile concave, weak fragrance. Petal: medium to large, inside surface; middle and marginal zone purple brown (RHS 183B), basal spot present, small, colour at base white (RHS 155C), outside surface; middle zone and marginal zone purple brown (RHS 183B), basal spot present, very small to small, colour at base white (RHS 155C), margin weakly reflexed, strong undulation. Outer stamen: filament pink. Seed vessel: medium size, pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: almost continuous.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: unspecified x unspecified. Breeder: Hans J Evers, Uetersen, Germany. Selection criteria: flower colour, stem length, number of flowering shoots. Propagation: vegetative over several generations.

**Comparative Trials** Description based on official data provided by Community Plant Variety Office, Wageningen, Holland 1998. Key characteristics confirmed by local observations and measurements by the qualified person. Location: Catherine Field, NSW, Autumn 1998. Condition: Plants grown under cover on raised beds for commercial production of cut flowers. Measurements: random sampling from individual plants. The qualified person considers ‘Tanireb’ to be the closest comparator in Australia. ‘Tanireb’ has slightly darker inner petal colour (RHS 55D-51D) compared to ‘Taniffest’ (RHS 50D-49A).

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Applied	‘Taniffest’
Israel	1996	Applied	‘Taniffest’

First sold in Germany, 1995.

Description: **Mike Barrett & Associates**, Beecroft, NSW.

**‘Tankalcig’**

Application No. 97/091 Accepted: 21 May 1997.

Applicant: **Rosen Tantau, Mathias Tantau Nachfolger**, Uetersen, Germany.

Agent: **Sovereign Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Catherine Field, NSW.

**Description** (Figure 3) Plant: narrow bushy bed rose, height up to 1.2m. Young vegetative shoot: strong reddish brown to purple. Thorn: lower profile concave, few short and long. Leaf: medium to large, dark green, medium glossiness. Leaflet: flat cross section, undulation of margin weak. Terminal leaflet: length long (mean 86mm), width

medium to broad (mean 44mm), base rounded. Flowering shoot: very few flowers. Flower pedicel: light green, very few hairs. Flower bud: ovate. Sepal: extension absent or very weak. Flower: double, petal numbers few to medium (about 30), diameter medium to large (mean 81mm), irregularly rounded shape, upper profile flattened convex, lower profile concave, weak fragrance. Petal: medium to large, inside surface; middle and marginal zone purple brown (RHS 183B), basal spot present, small, colour at base white (RHS 155C), outside surface; middle zone and marginal zone purple brown (RHS 183B), basal spot present, very small to small, colour at base white (RHS 155C), margin weakly reflexed, strong undulation. Outer stamen: filament pink. Seed vessel: medium size, pitcher-shaped. Flowering habit: almost continuous.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: unspecified x unspecified. Breeder: Hans J Evers, Uetersen Germany. Selection criteria: flower colour, stem length, vase life. Propagation: vegetative over several generations.

**Comparative Trials** Description based on official data provided by Bunderssortenamtsamt, Hannover, Germany 1996. Key characteristics confirmed by local observations and measurements by the qualified person. Location: Catherine Field, Autumn 1998. Condition: plants grown under cover on raised beds for commercial production of cut flowers. Measurements: random sampling from individual plants. The qualified person considers ‘First Red’ to be the closest comparator in Australia. ‘First Red’ has a slightly lighter petal colour (RHS 185 A-B) compared to ‘Tankalcig’ (RHS 183B).

**Prior Applications and Sales**

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1995	Granted	‘Tankalcig’
EU	1995	Granted	‘Tankalcig’
The Netherlands	1995	Applied	‘Tankalcig’
Columbia	1996	Applied	‘Tankalcig’

First sold in Germany, 1995.

Description: **Mike Barrett & Associates**, Beecroft, NSW.

**WALLFLOWER**

*Erysimum bicolor*

**‘Lilac Joy’**

Application No: 97/015 Accepted: 6 Mar 1997.

Applicant: **Terry Hatch**, Joy Plants Nursery, Pukekohe East, New Zealand.

Agent: **Plant Growers Australia Pty Ltd**, Wonga Park, VIC.

**Description** (Table 46, Figure 34) Plant: compact woody perennial with semi erect branches up to 650mm. Leaf: simple, sessile, lanceolate, dark green with serrate margins. Inflorescence: dense raceme. Flower: 4 purple sepals, 4 cuneate petals, petal colour mauve on upper surface (RHS 84C) and lighter below. Fruit: narrow siliqua.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: ‘Winter Joy’. Successive cuttage through five generations has shown the characters to be uniform and stable. Breeder: Terry Hatch, Joy Plants Nursery, Pukekohe East, New Zealand. Selection criteria: flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively by terminal cuttings.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Winter Joy'. Location: Wonga Park, VIC, Apr-Oct 1997. Conditions: plants maintained in 150mm containers in pinebark based medium; grown in the open, full sun with overhead irrigation; pruned once. Trial design: randomised complete block with five replicates. Measurements: 20 plants of each variety.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia 1997.

Description: **Alexander Salmon**, Florabella Australia, Gapsted, VIC.

**Table 46 *Erysimum* varieties**

	'Lilac Joy'	*'Winter Joy'
<b>PLANT HEIGHT(mm)</b>		
mean	619.5	510.0
std deviation	33.00	28.10
LSD/sig	26.28	P<0.01
<b>LEAF LENGTH(mm)</b>		
mean	72.4	70.8
std deviation	4.91	5.50
LSD/sig	4.49	ns
<b>PETAL LENGTH(mm)</b>		
mean	19.5	20.5
std deviation	2.21	1.93
LSD/sig	1.78	ns
<b>PETAL COLOUR (RHS)</b>		
main colour	84C	84A
veins	84A	81A

#### WATERCRESS

*Nasturtium officinale*

#### 'Viced'

Application no: 97/171 Accepted 12 Sep 1997.  
Applicant: **Francis D Crowe**, Epsom, VIC.

**Description** (Table 47, Figure 31) Plant: perennial succulent temperate herb, height small (14.9 cm). Stems: floating, semi-erect slender, rooting freely at the nodes. Leaf: juvenile ovate – orbicular; adult odd-pinnate 1-5 leaflets cordate-orbicular; margin crenate-sinuate. Leaf colour: juvenile purple-grey margin (RHS 187A) balance green (RHS 137C); adult leaves purple grey (RHS 200A) throughout interveinal area, green (RHS 137C) nervure. Inflorescence: raceme of 18-25 flowers. Flower: petals white (RHS 155D) with a fine purple margin (RHS 74B), petals twice as long as calyx. Fruit: linear cylindrical siliqua with convex valves (length 12mm), seed in a single row.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation: *Nasturtium officinale*, 1994. Breeder: F. Crowe, Epsom, VIC. Selection criteria: colour, vigour, foliage density. Propagation: vegetative root/stem cuttings over 12 propagation cycles.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: *N. officinale*. Location Epsom, VIC. Nov 1997 – Mar 1998. Conditions: plants were propagated by stem cuttings raised in standard hydroponic troughs in 50m plastic greenhouses using common recirculated hydroponic nutrient solutions, ambient central Victorian growing conditions. Trial design:

ten paired replicates. Measurements: ten random specimens from one hundred plants.

#### Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **David Pullar**, Fitzroy, VIC.

**Table 47 *Nasturtium* varieties**

	'Viced'	* <i>Nasturtium officinale</i>
<b>PLANT HEIGHT (cm)</b>		
mean	14.9	20.6
std deviation	3.77	3.89
LSD/sig	4.43	P<0.01
<b>LEAF SHAPE adult leaf</b>		
leaf base shape	cordate-orbicular	cordate-ovate
leaf margin	crenate-sinuate	crenate
leaf tip	emarginate-obtuse	emarginate
<b>LEAF COLOUR RHS</b>		
juvenile leaf margin	187A	137C
juvenile nervure	137C	137C
adult interveinal area	187A	137C (underside 138B)
adult nervure	137C	137C (underside 138B)
<b>FLOWER COLOUR RHS</b>		
body of petal	155D	155D
petal margin	74B	155D
<b>LEAF LENGTH (mm) including petiole</b>		
mean	5.81	6.77
std deviation	1.05	1.46
LSD/sig	0.85	P<0.01
<b>LEAF WIDTH (mm)</b>		
mean	2.34	2.52
std deviation	0.38	0.38
LSD/sig	0.14	P<0.01

#### WAXFLOWER

*Chamaelucium uncinatum*

#### 'Cascade Brilliance'

Application No: 96/200 Accepted: 20 Sep 1996.  
Applicant: **A J Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Description** (Table 48, Figure 32) Plant: short, narrow width, erect. Stem: medium to thick, immature colour near apex RHS 150B. Leaf: thickness thick, length medium, apex slightly hooked, longitudinal furrowing absent, upper surface rounded, upper surface colour RHS 146A. Flowering time: early to medium. Flower: arrangement broad distal, density high, diameter medium to large. Bud: main colour with bud cap RHS 160D, without bud cap RHS 2D. Petal: colour when first opened and at mid maturity RHS 155A. Flower nectary colour when flower newly opened and at mid maturity RHS 144B. Staminodia: outline medium triangular, immature tip colour RHS 155A-B, mature tip colour RHS 155A-B, collar colour

RHS 155A. Calyx lobe: colour (immature and mature) RHS 155A. Style colour (immature and mature) RHS 155A-B. Calyx tube: slightly (longitudinal) furrowed, flared outline, diameter (at widest point) medium to large, length short to medium, colour at mid maturity RHS 144B, midpoint colour (immature) RHS 151A and mature colour RHS 166D.

**Origin** Controlled pollination: 'Cascade Mist' x GW41. Breeders: T.P. Angus and N.F. Derera. Selection criteria: plant and flowering habit, flower colour, flowering time. Propagation: cutting.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Alba'. Location: AJ Newport & Son Pty. Limited, Winmalee, NSW Sep 1997-Feb 1998. Conditions: Plants propagated by cutting. Rooted cuttings hardened for 1 week, potted in 130mm pots containing commercial media. 1 week after potting plants exposed to artificial short days. Pot spacing was 35cm. Plant protection, fertiliser application and irrigation as required. Trial Design: 30 plants of each genotype, completely randomised design. Measurements taken from all plants from each genotype (except stem diameter where 10 plants at random were chosen) for each character recorded.

#### Prior Applications and Sales

First sold Australia 1996.

Description: **Matthew Turner, A.J. Newport & Son Pty. Limited**, Winmalee, NSW.

**Table 48 *Chamelaucium* varieties**

	'Cascade Brilliance'	*'Alba'
PLANT: HEIGHT AT 50% BUD BURST (mm)		
mean	655	591
std deviation	70	76
LSD/sig	50	P≤0.01
PLANT: HABIT	erect	erect to cascading
STEM: COLOUR OF IMMATURE GROWTH NEAR APEX	RHS 150B	RHS 154D
LEAF: THICKNESS (mm)		
mean	1.08	1.02
std deviation	0.08	0.06
LSD/sig	0.05	P≤0.01
LEAF: APEX	slight hook	pronounced hook
LEAF: UPPER SURFACE COLOUR	RHS 146A	RHS 146A-B
FLOWERING TIME	early to medium	early
FLOWER DENSITY	dense	sparse to medium
FLOWER: DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	14.8	13.9
std deviation	1.0	1.2
LSD/sig	0.8	P≤0.01

BUD: COLOUR WITH BUD CAP (MAIN COLOUR)	RHS 160D	RHS 195D
BUD: APICAL COLOUR WITH BUD CAP LOST	RHS 2D	RHS 155A
PETAL COLOUR (WHEN FIRST OPENED)	RHS 155A	RHS 155B
PETAL COLOUR (MATURE)	RHS 155A	RHS 155B
STAMINODIA: IMMATURE TIP COLOUR	RHS 155A-B	RHS 155A-4D
STAMINODIA: MATURE TIP COLOUR	whitish	brownish
STYLE COLOUR (MATURE)	RHS 155A-155B	RHS 154D
CALYX TUBE: DIAMETER (AT WIDEST POINT) (mm)		
mean	7.2	6.6
std deviation	0.5	0.3
LSD/sig	0.3	P≤0.01
CALYX TUBE: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	6.1	9.5
std deviation	0.6	0.9
LSD/sig	0.5	P≤0.01
CALYX TUBE: COLOUR (MID MATURITY)	RHS 144 B	RHS 144 C
CALYX TUBE: MIDPOINT COLOUR (MATURE)	RHS 166D	RHS 167C-167D

#### WINE GRAPE

*Vitis vinifera*

#### 'Cygne blanc'

Application No: 97 / 045 Accepted: 18 Apr 1997.

Applicant: **Dorham and Doris Elsie Mann**, Baskerville, WA.

**Description** (Table 49, Figure 41) Plant: white wine grape with upright growth habit, foliage and fruit characteristics similar to the red wine grape 'Cabernet Sauvignon'; medium vigour. Shoot: medium-late budburst, open young shoot, medium pubescence. Leaf: medium, deeply 5-lobed with serrated margin, deep sinuses. Flower: small, fertile; pedicel delicate. Fruit: bunch small, elongated conical, mean length 18 cms, medium density, usually 2 bunches per cane. Berry: green, round, small with heavy bloom, thinnish skin, seeded, juicy, flavour intense and distinctly herbaceous.

**Origin** Spontaneous mutation of 'Cabernet Sauvignon' on applicant's property at Swan Valley, WA. Breeder: Dorham and Doris Elsie Mann, Baskerville, WA. Selection criteria: distinctive cabernet-like grape flavour, unique high quality white wine style. Propagation: vegetatively propagated on Schwartzmann rootstock.

**Comparative Trial** Comparator: 'Cabernet Sauvignon'. Location: Swan Valley, WA. Condition: non-irrigated vines grown in alluvial loam soil. Trial design: small commercial planting of 400+ vines recently established alongside existing commercial planting of 'Cabernet Sauvignon' (also grafted on Schwartzmann rootstock). Measurements: from all trial vines.

**Prior Applications and Sales Nil.**Description: **Dorham Mann**, Baskerville, WA.**Table 49** *Vitis* varieties

	'Cygne blanc'	*'Cabernet Sauvignon'
<b>LEAF</b>		
main colour	RHS 146A (mid-deep green)	RHS 147A (deep green)
shape	pentagonal	pentagonal
<b>FLOWER</b>		
	small	medium
<b>FLOWER LOCATION</b>		
	nodes 1-3	nodes 2-4
<b>BUNCH LENGTH (cm)</b>		
mean	18.0	21.5
std deviation	1.1	1.2
LSD/sig	0.4	P $\leq$ 0.01
<b>BERRY DIAMETER (mm)</b>		
mean	10.2	13.8
std deviation	0.4	0.5
LSD/sig	0.13	P $\leq$ 0.01
<b>BERRY COLOUR</b>		
	green	blue-black

**GRANTS****ALSTROEMERIA***Alstroemeria* hybrid**'Evita'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 95/184 Grantee: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**Certificate No: 1046 Expiry Date: 23 April, 2018  
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney NSW**'First Love'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 94/228 Grantee: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**Certificate No: 1063 Expiry Date: 25 June, 2018  
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney NSW**'Little Star'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 95/183 Grantee: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**Certificate No: 1044 Expiry Date: 3 April, 2018  
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney NSW**'Little Sun'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 95/185 Grantee: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**Certificate No: 1045 Expiry Date: 3 April, 2018  
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney NSW**'Zanta'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> *syn* **Violetta**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 94/185 Grantee: **Koninklijke Van Zanten BV**Certificate No: 1043 Expiry Date: 19 September, 2014  
Agent: **Spruson & Ferguson**, Sydney NSW**APPLE***Malus domestica***'Red Elstar'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 89/011 Grantee: **CPRO-DLO**Certificate No: 1056 Expiry Date: 14 February, 2009  
Agent: **Callinan Lawrie**, Kew VIC**AZALEA***Rhododendron simsii***'Aquarell'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/048 Grantee: **M&H Baetcke von Gartnerei Verheyen-Baetcke**Certificate No: 1053 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2018  
Agent: **Kenny Lane Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk VIC**'Beenak'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 95/305 Grantee: **LJ van der Meer BV**Certificate No: 1081 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Kenny Lane Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk VIC**'Potpurri'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 95/307 Grantee: **LJ van der Meer BV**Certificate No: 1052 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2018  
Agent: **Kenny Lane Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk VIC

**BEAN***Phaseolus vulgaris***'Nelson'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Simba**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 94/220 Grantee: **Holland Select Research BV**

Certificate No: 1064 Expiry Date: 23 June, 2018

Agent: **Sunland Seed Pty Ltd**, Coopernook NSW**CLOVER, WHITE***Trifolium repens***'Waverley'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 95/020 Grantee: **SA Seedgrowers Co-operative Limited**, Hilton SA

Certificate No: 1065 Expiry Date: 23 June, 2018

**COTTON***Gossypium hirsutum***'DeltaGEM'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/233 Grantee: **Deltapine Australia Pty Ltd**, Narrabri NSW

Certificate No: 1067 Expiry Date: 23 June, 2018

**'Sicala V-2i'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/154 Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry**, Narrabri NSW

Certificate No: 1059 Expiry Date: 16 June, 2018

**'Sicot 50i'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/150 Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry**, Narrabri NSW

Certificate No: 1061 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2018

**'Siokra L-23i'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/151 Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry**, Narrabri NSW

Certificate No: 1062 Expiry Date: 22 June, 2018

**'Siokra V-15i'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/153 Grantee: **CSIRO Division of Plant Industry**, Narrabri NSW

Certificate No: 1060 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2018

**DOGWOOD***Cornus hybrid***'Rutcan'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Constellation**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/183 Grantee: **Rutgers University**

Certificate No: 1097 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2023

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk VIC**'Rutdan'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Celestial**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/182 Grantee: **Rutgers University**

Certificate No: 1098 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2023

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk VIC**DAISY, MARGUERITE***Argyranthemum frutescens***'Sugar Button'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/186 Grantee: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd** and **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**

Certificate No: 1069 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018

Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden NSW**'Sugar Lace'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/185 Grantee: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd** and **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**

Certificate No: 1070 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018

Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden NSW**'Summer Eyes'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 96/184 Grantee: **Protected Plant Promotions Australia Pty Ltd** and **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**

Certificate No: 1071 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018

Agent: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Camden NSW**HOMALOMENA***Homalomena***'Good As Gold'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 95/199 Grantee: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay QLD

Certificate No: 1058 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2018

**IMPATIENS***Impatiens hybrid***'Celebration Candy Pink'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 94/116 Grantee: **Ball FloraPlant**

Certificate No: 1057 Expiry Date: 16 May, 2014

Agent: **AJ Newport and Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee NSW**LUCERNE***Medicago sativa***'Eureka'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 94/108 Grantee: **Minister for Primary Industries**, Adelaide SA

Certificate No: 1051 Expiry Date: 18 May, 2014

**'Jindera'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 94/107 Grantee: **Minister for Primary Industries**, Adelaide SA

Certificate No: 1050 Expiry Date: 18 May, 2014

**NECTARINE***Prunus persica* var *nucipersica***'Venus'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 94/196 Grantee: **Istituto Sperimentale per la Frutticoltura**

Certificate No: 1047 Expiry Date: 4 October, 2014

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk VIC**ORANGE***Citrus sinensis***'Barnfield Late Navel'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 89/001 Grantee: **WM & D Barnfield**, Wentworth NSW

Certificate No: 1084 Expiry Date: 20 January, 2009

**OSTEOSPERMUM***Osteospermum ecklonis***'Lusaka'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>Application No: 97/053 Grantee: **Carl Aksel Kragh Sorensen**

Certificate No: 1055 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2018  
Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay QLD

**PEACH***Prunus persica***'Tribute'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/134 Grantee: **Domaine de Castang SA and Arsene Maillard**

Certificate No: 1099 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2023  
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk VIC

**PETUNIA***Petunia hybrid***'Revolution Bluevein'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Blue Highlights**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 94/155 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**  
Certificate No: 1092 Expiry Date: 11 July, 2014  
Agent: **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby NSW

**'Revolution Pastel Pink No. 2'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/236 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**  
Certificate No: 1054 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2018  
Agent: **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby NSW

**'Revolution Pinkmini'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Blushing Pink**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 94/157 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**  
Certificate No: 1091 Expiry Date: 11 July, 2014  
Agent: **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby NSW

**'Revolution Pinkvein'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Pink Highlights**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 94/156 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**  
Certificate No: 1090 Expiry Date: 11 July, 2014  
Agent: **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby NSW

**'Revolution Violet No. 2'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/237 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**  
Certificate No: 1068 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2018  
Agent: **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby NSW

**'Sanberubu'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Blue Chimes**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 95/263 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**  
Certificate No: 1094 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby NSW

**'Sanberupi'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Pink Chimes**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 95/264 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**  
Certificate No: 1096 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby NSW

**ROSE***Rosa hybrid***'Jacoff'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Brass Band**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/069 Grantee: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**  
Certificate No: 1075 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd**, Narromine NSW

**'Jacnor'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Signature**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/068 Grantee: **Jackson & Perkins Roses**  
Certificate No: 1074 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd**, Narromine NSW

**'Jactou'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Midas Touch**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/065 Grantee: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**

Certificate No: 1072 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd**, Narromine NSW

**'Korazerka'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Ekstase**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/078 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**  
Certificate No: 1078 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland VIC

**'Kormiller'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Dream**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/076 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**  
Certificate No: 1077 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland VIC

**'Korplasia'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Our Vanilla**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/081 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**  
Certificate No: 1080 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland VIC

**'Macoranlem'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Oranges And Lemons**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/066 Grantee: **Sam McGredy Roses International**  
Certificate No: 1073 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd**, Narromine NSW

**'Spekes'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Our Sacha**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/080 Grantee: **W Kordes' Sohne**  
Certificate No: 1079 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland VIC

**'Wekjoe'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Lynn Anderson**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/070 Grantee: **Weeks Wholesale Rose Grower, Inc.**  
Certificate No: 1076 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **Swane Bros Pty Ltd**, Narromine NSW

**RYEGRASS***Lolium hybrid***'Grasslands Impact'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/004 Grantee: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited**  
Certificate No: 1083 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **AgResearch Grasslands**, Bowna NSW

**RYEGRASS, PERENNIAL***Lolium perenne***'Grasslands Samson'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/003 Grantee: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited**  
Certificate No: 1082 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **AgResearch Grasslands**, Bowna NSW

**VERBENA***Verbena hybrid***'Sanmaripi'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Pink Profusion**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 95/270 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**  
Certificate No: 1093 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby NSW

**'Sanmarisu'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **Scarlet Fire**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 95/271 Grantee: **Suntory Limited**  
Certificate No: 1095 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018  
Agent: **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**, Somersby NSW

**WAXFLOWER***Chamaelucium uncinatum***'Jubilee Jade'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 92/015 Grantee: **Australian Wax Farms**,  
Mosman Park WA  
Certificate No: 1048 Expiry Date: 25 May, 2012

**WHEAT***Triticum aestivum***'Arnhem'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **QT4229**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/180 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane QLD  
Certificate No: 1087 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018

**'Kennedy'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **QT6063**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/209 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane QLD  
Certificate No: 1085 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018

**'Mawson'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **QT7274A**

Application No: 96/179 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane QLD  
Certificate No: 1088 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018

**'QT5793'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/178 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane QLD  
Certificate No: 1089 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018

**'Stiletto'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **RAC 680**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 93/240 Grantee: **Minister for Primary Industries & Luminis Pty Ltd**, Adelaide SA  
Certificate No: 1066 Expiry Date: 25 November, 2013

**'Sturt'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup> syn **QT6285**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/208 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries**, Brisbane QLD  
Certificate No: 1086 Expiry Date: 30 June, 2018

**WILLOW MYRTLE***Agonis flexuosa***'Southern Wonder'**<sup>Ⓛ</sup>

Application No: 96/090 Grantee: **BE Jackson**,  
Keysborough VIC  
Certificate No: 1049 Expiry Date: 19 June, 2023

**REGISTER OF PLANT VARIETIES**

Register of Plant Varieties contains the legal description of the varieties granted Plant Breeder's Rights. Under section 62(1) of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* a person may inspect the Register at any reasonable time. Following are the contact details for registers kept in each state and territories.

**South Australia**

Ms Lisa Halskov  
AQIS  
8 Butler Street  
PORT ADELAIDE SA 5000  
Phone 08 8305 9706

**Western Australia**

Mr Geoffrey Wood  
AQIS  
Level, Wing C  
Market City  
280 Bannister Road  
CANNING VALE WA 6154  
Phone 08 9311 5407

**New South Wales**

Mr. Alex Jabs  
General Services  
AQIS  
2 Hayes Road  
ROSEBERY NSW 2018  
Phone 02 9364 7293

**Victoria and Tasmania**

Mr. Colin Hall  
AQIS  
Building D, 2nd Floor  
World Trade Centre  
Flinders Street  
MELBOURNE VIC 3005  
Phone 03 9246 6810

**Queensland**

Mr. Ian Haseler  
AQIS  
2nd Floor  
433 Boundary Street  
SPRING HILL QLD 4000  
Phone 07 3246 8755

**Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory**

ACT and NT Registers are kept  
in the Library of PBR Office in Canberra  
Phone 02 6272 4228

**APPLICATIONS VARIED**

The denomination of *Lolium perenne* '**LP147**' (Application No: 97/025) has been changed to '**Meridian**'

The denomination of *Agapanthus orientalis* '**Snowstorm**' (Application No: 89/012) has been changed to '**Snow Storm**'

The denomination of *Rhododendron simsii* '**Dyana**' (Application No: 95/308) has been changed to '**Kenny Lane Lou Lou**'.

The denomination of *Lactuca sativa* '**83-95 RZ**'

(Application No: 97/340) has been changed to '**Kendai**' syn **83-95 RZ**.

The denomination of *Lactuca sativa* '**45-70 RZ**' (Application No: 97/341) has been changed to '**Rubette**' syn **45-70 RZ**.

The denomination of *Digitaria didactyla* '**PS 21**' (Application No: 97/181) has been changed to '**Aussiblu**'

The synonym **Silver Lady** has been added to the denomination of *Aglaonema* hybrid '**Silver Queen Compact**' (Application No: 97/146)

The synonym **Constellation** has been added to the denomination of *Cornus* hybrid '**Rutcan**' (Application No: 96/183)

The synonym **Concord RZ** has been added to the denomination of *Lactuca sativa* '**85-53 RZ**' (Application No: 97/339)

The denomination of *Solanum tuberosum* '**Crop 3**' (Application No: 97/180) has been changed to '**Red Rascal**'

The new agent for the applications given below is/was **ForBio Plants Pty Ltd**:

*Petunia* '**Revolution Bluevein**' (Application No: 94/155), '**Revolution Pinkvein**' (Application No: 94/156), '**Revolution Pinkmini**' (Application No: 94/157), '**Sanberubu**' (Application No: 95/263), '**Sanberupi**' (Application No: 95/264), '**Revolution Purplepink**' (Application No: 93/122), '**Revolution Brilliantpink**' (Application No: 93/123), '**Revolution Brilliantpink Mini**' (Application No: 93/124), '**Revolution White**' (Application No: 93/125).

*Verbena* '**Suntory TP-P**' (Application No: 95/243), '**Suntory TP-L**' (Application No: 95/244), '**Suntory TP-V**' (Application No: 95/245), '**Suntory TP-W**' (Application No: 95/246), '**Sanmaripi**' (Application No: 95/270), '**Sanmarisu**' (Application No: 95/271)

## APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

*Gossypium hirsutum* '**Sicot S-8i**' (Application No: 96/152)  
*Lantana montevidensis* '**Rosie**' (Application No: 93/167)  
*Malus domestica* '**Gold Lady**' (Application No: 95/150)  
*Prunus armeniaca* '**Kinross**' (Application No: 95/124)  
*Pyrus communis* '**Wimmer's Beauty**' (Application No: 95/312)

*Rosa* hybrid '**Meitinor**' (Application No: 97/196)  
*Rosa* hybrid '**Olijkroet**' (Application No: 97/197)  
*Sutera cordata* '**Snow Flirt**' (Application No: 97/130)  
*Sutera cordata* '**Star Whispers**' (Application No: 97/131)

## GRANTS SURRENDERED

*Gaura lindheimeri* '**Corrie's Gold**' Certificate No: 573  
*Guara lindheimeri* '**Jo Adela**' Certificate No: 588  
*Gossypium hirsutum* '**DPI 891**' Certificate No: 445  
*Impatiens* hybrid '**Celebration Salmon**' syn **BSR -195** Certificate No: 575  
*Impatiens* hybrid '**Celebration Hot Pink**' Certificate No: 576  
*Impatiens* hybrid '**Celebration Cherry Star**' Certificate No: 578  
*Impatiens* hybrid '**Celebration Bright Coral**' syn **BSR -220** Certificate No: 579  
*Impatiens wallerana* '**Golden Anniversary**' Certificate No: 758  
*Lactuca sativa* '**Magnum**' Certificate No: 263  
*Malus domestica* '**Summertime**' syn **AG-E-93** Certificate No: 568  
*Prunus persica* '**Melodie**' Certificate No: 555  
*Rhododendron* hybrid '**Australian Rainbow**' Certificate No: 538  
*Rosa* hybrid '**Kooiana Watermelon**' Certificate No: 603

## CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

The owners of *Medicago sativa* '**Hallmark**' (Application No. 96/239) are now **CSIRO Tropical Agriculture and The University of Queensland**.

## CHANGE IN RIGHT HOLDER

Plant Breeders Rights on *Pyrus communis* '**Tichbon**' (Certificate No: 898) were transmitted from **Neville George Tichbon and Michael Jerome Tichbon to Regelia Pty Ltd**.

## CORRIGENDA

In the cumulative index of PVJ 10(4), *Trifolium* '**Bolta**' is indicated as granted in 10(1) p50 which is incorrect. It has not been issued final grant yet.

In PVJ 11(1), inadvertently the comparative photograph for Field Pea '**King**' was published twice (as Fig 50 and Fig 51). Where as Fig 50 was supposed to be the comparative photograph for Field Pea '**Magnet**'. We are publishing the comparative photograph for Field Pea '**Magnet**' in the current issue as Fig 55. We apologise for any inconvenience may have caused to the readers due to this oversight .

In PVJ 11(2) p 66 the PBR application *Rosa* hybrid '**Protem**' (Application No: 97/077) has been listed under Applications Withdrawn. In fact, the application was refused under Section 30(3) of Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994.

In PVJ 11(2) p65, the new name for PBR application *Buchloe dactyloides* (Application No: 92/316) should have been published as '**Oasis**' without a synonym.

The correct botanical names for the following applications are as given below:

'**Cream Butterfly**' syn **Cream Star** (Application No: 92/056) – *Argyranthemum frutescens*

'**Miro**' (Application No: 92/180) – *Argyranthemum frutescens*

'**Willowbridge Snow**' (Application No: 97/313) – *Lavandula pedunculata*

'**Willowbridge Wings**' (Application No: 98/043) – *Lavandula pedunculata*

'**Ballerina Rose**' (Application No: 90/056) – *Limonium peregrinum*

'**Cut Above**' (Application No: 97/278) *Pittosporum bicolor* x *Pittosporum undulatum*

'**Christmas Fantasy**' (Application No: 90/043) – *Schlumbergera truncata*

'**Magic Fantasy**' syn **Christmas Magic 11** (Application No: 90/087) – *Schlumbergera truncata*

'**Lavender Fantasy**' syn **Lavender Magic 11** (Application No: 90/088) – *Schlumbergera truncata*

'**Sanibel**' (Application No: 92/092) – *Schlumbergera truncata*

'**St. Charles**' (Application No: 96/034) – *Schlumbergera truncata*

'**White Fantasy**' (Application No: 98/088) – *Schlumbergera truncata*

'**Nathus Green**' (Application No: 97/101) – *Sporobolus virginicus*

'**Emer I**' syn **Emerald Isle** (Application No: 97/291) – *Ulmus parvifolia*

'**Bantam**' syn **Rio** (Application No: 97/128) – *Capsicum annuum* var *fasiculatum*

'**Thimble**' syn **T6** (Application No: 97/129) – *Capsicum annuum* var *fasiculatum*

## APPLICATIONS REFUSED

The following application was refused as it failed to meet the requirements of Section 43(6b) of the *Plant Breeders Right Act 1994*.

*Rosa* hybrid '**Auscomp**' syn **Happy Child** (Application No: 98/082)

## APPENDIX 1

### FEES

Two fee structures exist as a result of the transition from Plant Variety Rights to Plant Breeders Rights. For new applications (those lodged on or after 11 November 1994) the PBR fees apply. For older applications lodged before 11 November 1994 and not finally disposed of (Granted, Withdrawn, Refused etc.) the PVR fees in force at the time apply.

### Payment of Fees

All cheques for fees should be made payable and sent to:

**Plant Breeders Rights Office**  
**DPIE**  
**GPO Box 858**  
**Canberra, ACT 2601**

The **application fee** (\$300) must accompany the application at the time of lodgement.

### Consequences of not paying fees when due

#### Application fee

Should an application not be accompanied by the prescribed application fee the application will be deemed to be 'non-valid' and neither assigned an application number nor examined for acceptance pending the payment of the fee.

#### Examination fee

Non-payment of the examination fee of an application will automatically result, at the end of 12 months from the date of acceptance, in a refusal of the application. The consequences of refusal are the same as for applications deemed to be inactive (see 'inactive applications' below).

Field examinations and final examinations falling within the first 12 months will *not* be undertaken without prior payment of the examination fee.

Consideration of a request for an extension of the period of provisional protection from the initial 12 month period may require the prior payment of the examination fee.

#### Certificate fee

Following the successful completion of the examination, including the public notice period, the applicant will be required and invoiced to pay the certification fee. Payment of the certification fee is a prerequisite to granting PBR and issuing the official certificate by the PBR office. Failure to pay the fee may result in a refusal to grant PBR.

#### Annual fee

Should an annual renewal fee not be paid within 30 days after the due date, the grant of PBR will be revoked under Section 50 of the PBR Act. To assist grantees, the PBR office will invoice grantees or their Australian agents for renewal fees.

#### Inactive applications

An application will be deemed inactive if, after 24 months of provisional protection (or 12 months in the case of non-payment of the examination fee) the PBR Office has not received a completed application or has not been advised to proceed with the examination or an extension of provisional protection has not been requested or not granted or a certificate fee has not been paid. Inactive applications will be examined and, should they not fully comply with Section 26 of the PBR Act 1994, they will be refused. As a result provisional protection will lapse, priority claims on that variety will be lost and should the variety have been sold, it will be ineligible for plant variety rights on reapplication. Continued use of labels or any other means to falsely imply that a variety is protected after the application has been refused is an offence under Section 53(1) of the Act.

**FEES****Basic Fees**

	<b>Schedule</b>			
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
	<b>\$</b>			
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination -per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
<b>Total Basic Fees</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>2050</b>	<b>1400</b>

Annual Renewal – all applications

300

**Schedule**

**A** Single applications and applications based on an official overseas test reports.

**B** Applicable when two or more Part 2 Applications are lodged simultaneously and the varieties are of the same genus and the examinations can be completed at one location at the same time.

**C** Applications lodged under PVR (prior to 10<sup>th</sup> Nov 1994)

**D** Applicable to 5 or more applications examined at an Accredited Centralised Testing Centre

**Other Fees**

Variation to application(s) – per hour or part thereof	75
Change of Assignment – per application	100
Copy of an application (Part1 and/or Part2) , an objection or a detailed description	50
Copy of an entry in the Register	50
Lodging an objection	100
Annual subscription to Plant Varieties Journal	40
Back issues of Plant Varieties Journal	14
Administration – Other work relevant to PBR – per hour or part thereof	75
Application for declaration of essential derivation	800
Application for	
(a) revocation of a PBR	500
(b) revocation of a declaration of essential derivation	500
Compulsory licence	500
Request under subsection 19(11) for exemption from public access – varieties with no direct use as a consumer product	100

## APPENDIX 2

The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday 16 September 1998**.

### Plant Breeders Rights Advisory Committee (PBRAC)

(Members of the PBRAC hold office in accordance with Section 85 of the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*.)

**Dr Brian Hare**  
Director of Research  
Pacific Seeds Australia  
6 Nugent Crescent  
TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350  
**Representing Plant Breeders**

**Ms Cheryl McCaffery**  
Business Development Manager  
UniQuest Limited  
Research Road  
University of Queensland  
ST LUCIA QLD 4072

### Member with appropriate qualifications and experience

**Mr David Moore**  
Consultant  
Applied Economic and Technology Services  
PO Box 193  
GAWLER, SA 5118  
**Member with appropriate qualifications and experience**

**Ms Natalie Peate**  
Nursery Owner  
26 Kardinia Crescent  
WARRENWOOD VIC 3134  
**Representing consumers**

**Mr Hugh Roberts**  
Farmer  
'Birralee'  
COOTAMUNDRA NSW 2694  
**Representing Users**

**Professor Margaret Sedgley**  
Head, Dept. of Horticulture, Viticulture and Oenology  
University of Adelaide  
Waite Campus, PMB 1  
GLEN OSMOND SA 5064  
**Representing Plant Breeders**

**Mr Doug Waterhouse** (Chair)  
Registrar, Plant Breeders Rights  
GPO Box 858  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Comments on the technical operation of, or amendments to, the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994*, particularly applications under section 17(2), should be directed through the Chairman.

## APPENDIX 3

### INDEX OF ACCREDITED CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'

The following persons have been accredited by the Plant Breeders Rights office based on information provided by these persons. From the information provided by the applicants, the PBR office believes that these people can fulfil the role of 'qualified person' in the application for plant breeder's rights. Neither accreditation nor publication of a name in the list of persons is an implicit recommendation of the person so listed. The PBR office cannot be held liable for damages that may arise from the omission or inclusion of a person's name in the list nor does it assume any responsibility for losses or damages arising from agreements entered into between applicants and any person in the list of accredited persons. Qualified persons charge a fee for services rendered.

#### A guide to the use of the index of consultants:

- locate in the left column of Table 1 the plant group for which you are applying;
- listed in the right column are the names of accredited qualified persons from which you can choose a consultant;
- in Table 2 find that consultant's name, telephone number and area in which they are willing to consult (they may consult outside the nominated area);
- using the "Nomination of Qualified Person" form as a guide, agree provisionally on the scope and terms of the consultancy; complete the form and attach it to Part 1 of the application form;
- when you are notified that your nomination of a consultant qualified person is acceptable in the letter of acceptance of your application for PBR you should again consult the qualified person when planning the rest of the application for PBR.

**TABLE 1**

<b>PLANT GROUP/SPECIES/FAMILY</b>	<b>CONSULTANT'S NAME (TELEPHONE AND AREA IN TABLE 2)</b>		
Apple	Baxter, Leslie Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce	Cassava	Tay, David
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg	Cereals	Alam, Rafiul Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Fennell, John Fletcher, Rob Gardner, Anne Hare, Raymond Harrison, Peter Henry, Robert J Khan, Akram Kidd, Charles Law, Mary Ann Mitchell, Leslie Oates, John Platz, Greg Poulsen, David Reid, Robert Rose, John Scattini, Walter John Smart, Geoffrey Stearne, Peter Stuart, Peter Vertigan, Wayne Wearing, Alan Williams, Warren Wilson, Frances
Aroid	Harrison, Peter	Cherry	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Kennedy, Peter Mackay, Alastair Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian	Chickpeas	Collins, David Goulden, David Morgan, Stuart <sup>b</sup>
Barley (Common)	Boyd, Rodger Collins, David Khan, Akram Morgan, Stuart A Platz, Greg	Citrus	Edwards, Megan Fox, Primrose Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen Topp, Bruce
Berry Fruit	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	Clover	Miller, Jeff Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, Phillip
Blueberry	Barthold, Graham Pullar, David	Conifer	Stearne, Peter
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa	Cotton	Alam, Rafiul Derera, Nicholas AM Leske, Richard
Brassica	Aberdeen, Ian Baker, Andrew Easton, Andrew Cross, Richard Fennell, John Kadkol, Gururaj Lewis, Gregory McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Tay, David Wearing, Alan	Cucurbits	Alam, Rafiul Cross, Richard Herrington, Mark McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen Wearing, Alan
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian	Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John	Dogwood	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Stearne, Peter
		Feijoa	Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
		Fig	Darmody, Liz FitzHenry, Daniel Fleming, Graham Pullar, David
		Forage Brassicas	Goulden, David
		Forage Grasses	Berryman, Tim Bray, Robert Fennell, John Harrison, Peter Kirby, Greg Mitchell, Leslie Slatter, John
		Forage Legumes	Bray, Robert Fennell, John Foster, Kevin Harrison, Peter Miller, Jeff Slatter, John Snowball, Richard
		Forest Trees	Lubomski, Marek
		Fruit	Beal, Peter Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Lenoir, Roland Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
		Grapes	Biggs, Eric Cirami, Richard Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Sykes, Stephen



Petunia	Paananen, Ian Nichols, David	Fleming, Graham Fox, Primrose Gingis, Aron Hanger, Brian Lee, Peter Prescott, Chris Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Swane, Geoff Syrus, A Kim Van der Ley, John	Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	Fletcher, Rob Harrison, Peter Kulkarni, Vinod Paulin, Robert Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Tay, David Winston, Ted
Photinia	Robb, John		Umbrella Tree	Paananen, Ian
Pistacia	Pullar, David Sykes, Stephen	Sesame	Vegetables	Alam, Rafiul Baker, Andrew Beal, Peter Cross, Richard Derera, Nicholas AM Fennell, John Frkovic, Edward Gingis, Aron Harrison, Peter Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland McMichael, Prue Oates, John Pearson, Craig Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Scott, Peter Tay, David Westra Van Holthe, Jan
Pisum	Goulden, David Lewis, Gregory McMichael, Prue Morgan, Stuart <sup>Ⓣ</sup>	Sorghum	Verbena	Paananen, Ian
Potatoes	Baker, Andrew Cross, Richard Fennell, John Kirkham, Roger McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tay, David	Soybean	Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups)	Collins, David Gardner, Anne Khan, Akram Platz, Greg
Proteaceae	Barth, Gail Kirby, Neil Reid, Robert Robb, John Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	Spices and Medicinal Plants		
Pseudocereals	Fletcher, Rob	Stone Fruit		
Pulse Crops	Bestow, Sue Collins, David Cross, Richard Fletcher, Rob Kidd, Charles Oates, John Slatter, John	Strawberry		
Prunus	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Mackay, Alastair Malone, Michael Porter, Gavin Pullar, David Topp, Bruce	Sugarcane		
Raspberry	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Martin, Stephen Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	Sunflower		
Rhododendron	Barrett, Mike Paananen, Ian	Tomato		
Roses	Barrett, Mike Cross, Richard Darmody, Liz Fitzhenry, Daniel	Triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack)		

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION			
Abel, Peter	02 9351 8825 02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales	Friend, Joe	066 886 150 ph/fax	Northern QLD & NSW
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029 03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia	Frkovic, Edward	02 6962 7333 02 6964 1311 fax	Australia
Alam, Rafiul	07 5460 1184 07 5460 1112 fax	SE QLD	Gardner, Anne	02 6238 3536	Australia, New Zealand
Allen, Paul	07 3824 0263 ph/fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW	Gellert, Valerie	03 5573 0900 03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Anderson, Malcolm	03 5573 0900 03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria	George, Doug	07 5460 1308 07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Andrews, Judith	0269 512 614 0269 557 580 fax	Southern NSW, Northern VIC	Gingis, Aron	03 9887 6120 03 9769 1522 fax	Victoria, South Australia and Southern NSW
Angus, Tim	047 515 702 ph/fax	Australia and New Zealand	Goulden, David	0419 878658 mobile 64 3 325 6400	New Zealand
Armitage, Paul	03 9756 7233 03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria	Hacker, Bryan	64 3 325 2074 fax 07 3377 0210	South QLD, Northern NSW
Avery, Angela	060 304 500 060 304 600 fax	South Eastern Australia	Hanger, Brian	03 9756 7532 03 9752 0603 fax	Victoria
Bahnisch, L	07 5460 1457 07 5460 1204 fax	Australia	Hanger, David	0418 598106 mobile 07 5460 1317	Australia
Baker, Andrew	03 6427 8553 03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania	Hare, Ray	07 5460 1112 fax 067 631 232	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087 02 9980 1662 fax	NSW/ACT	Harrison, Peter	067 631 222 fax 08 8948 1894 ph/fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA Tropical/Sub-tropical Australia, including NT and NW of WA and tropical arid areas
Barth, Gail	0150 62494 mobile 08 8303 9580	SA and Victoria	Hempel, Maciej	0150 34083 mobile 046 280 376	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
Barthold, Graham	08 8303 9424 fax 03		Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010 02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
Baxter, Leslie	036 224 4481 036 224 4468 fax	Tasmania	Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2235 fax 07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland Southern Queensland
Bazzani, Luigi	08 9772 1207 08 9772 1333 fax	Western Australia	Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax 07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Beal, Peter	07 3286 1488 07 3286 3094 fax	QLD & Northern NSW	Iredell, Janet Willa	08 9952 5040 08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
Berryman, Tim	045 775 172 067 954 050	Sydney & Environs	Jack, Brian	07 3377 0209 07 3371 3946 fax	Australia
Bestow, Sue	067 953 358 fax 0152 54695 mobile	Australia	James, Andrew	07 5460 1240 07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400 03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area	Johnston, Margaret	08 8336 3755 08 8336 1827 fax	South Australia
Bound, Sally Anne	03 6233 6857 08 9380 2553	Tasmania	Jusaitis, Manfred	02 9736 1233 02 9743 6348 fax	Sydney and surrounding areas
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 1108 fax 07 3378 3158	Western Australia	Kaapro, Jyri	03 5382 1269 03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Bray, Robert	08 8562 8273 08 8562 8415 fax	QLD & Northern NSW	Kadkol, Gururaj	063 821 077 063 822 228 fax	Australia
Cirami, Richard	08 8562 8415 fax 08 9622 6100	Australia	Kennedy, Peter	029 351 8821 029 351 8875 fax	New South Wales
Collins, David	08 9622 1902 fax 0154 42694 mobile	Central Western Wheatbelt of Western Australia	Khan, Akram	08 8842 3591 08 8842 3066 fax	Southern Australia
Cook, Bruce	07 5482 1522 07 5482 1529 fax	Queensland	Kidd, Charles	0417 336 458 mobile 08 8201 2176	Southern Australia
Cooling, Beth	07 5533 2277 ph/fax 0414 533301 mobile	Gilston, Queensland	Kirby, Greg	08 8201 3015 fax 047 542 637	South Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563 08 8303 7119 fax	Australia	Kirby, Neil	047 542 640 fax 03 5957 1200	New South Wales
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400 64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand	Kirkham, Roger	03 5957 1210 fax 0153 23713 mobile	Victoria
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4651 2388 ph/fax 03 9756 6105	Sydney Region	Knights, Edmund	067 631 100 067 631 222 fax	North Western NSW
Darmody, Liz	03 9752 0005 fax 02 6246 5071	Australia	Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221 08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Davidson, James	02 6246 5399 fax 02 6251 2293	High rainfall zone of temperate Australia	Kwan, Brian	03 5943 1088 03 5943 1146 fax	Australia
Dawson, Iain	02 6251 2293 02 9639 3072	ACT, South East NSW	Law, Mary Ann	076 384 322 076 384 271 fax	Toowoomba region
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 0345 fax 02 6255 1461 ph/fax	Australia	Lee, Peter	03 6330 1147 03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia
Downes, Ross	0412 255256 mobile 02 6281 1754 ph/fax	ACT, South East Australia	Lee, Slade	02 6620 3410 02 6622 2080 fax	Queensland/Northern New South Wales
Dunstone, Bob	07 4690 2666 07 4630 1063 fax	South East NSW	Lenoir, Roland	06 231 9063 ph/fax 076 713 136	Australia
Easton, Andrew	03 5024 5603 03 5051 4523 fax	QLD and NSW	Leske, Richard	076 713 113 fax 07 5460 1301	Cotton growing regions of QLD & NSW
Edwards, Megan	03 5051 4523 fax 64 3 3252416	VIC/NSW	Lewis, Gregory	07 5460 1112 fax 07 5482 1522	Southern QLD, Northern NSW
Fennell, John	64 3 3252416 02 4862 2487	New Zealand	Loch, Don	07 5482 1529 fax 02 4389 8750	Queensland
FitzHenry, Daniel	02 4862 2199 fax 018412542 mobile	Sydney and surrounding districts	Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750 02 4389 4958 fax	Sydney, Central Coast NSW
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105 03 9752 0005 fax	Australia	Lubomski, Marek	0411 327390 mobile 07 5525 3023 ph/fax	NSW & QLD
Fletcher, Rob	07 5460 1311 07 5460 1112 fax	Australia	Lunghusen, Mark	03 9752 0477 03 9752 0028 fax	Melbourne & environs
Foster, Kevin	08 9368 3670 02 9629 2245	Mediterranean areas of Australia	Mackay, Alastair	0159 87221 mobile 0159 87221 mobile	Western Australia
Fox, Primrose	02 9629 4665 fax	Sydney			

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION			
			Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488	
				08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196		Scott, Peter	02 9653 1362	
	+64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand		02 9653 1072 fax	Sydney region
Martin, Stephen	03 6233 5829		Singh, Deo	0418 88078 mobile	
	03 6231 4508 fax			07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
	0418 123006 mobile	Tasmania	Slatter, John	076 350 726	
McMichael, Prue	08 8373 2488			076 352 772 fax	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia	Smart, Geoffrey	0155 88086 mobile	Australia
McRae, Tony	079 545 100			067 931 114 ph/fax	
	079 545 167 fax	Australia	Smith, Stuart	0191 10307 mobile	New South Wales
Miller, Jeff	64 6 358 6019 extn 8106			03 6336 5234	
	64 3 351 8032 fax	Manawatu region, New Zealand	Snowball, Richard	03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
Mitchell, Leslie	03 5821 2021		Stearne, Peter	089 368 3517	Mediterranean areas of Australia
	03 5831 1592 fax	VIC, Southern NSW		02 9262 2611	
Molyneux, William	03 9728 1222		Stewart, Angus	02 9262 1080 fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW
	03 9728 4840 fax	Victoria	Stuart, Peter	043 253 944 ph/fax	Sydney, Gosford
Morgan, Stuart A	08 9368 3500			076 902 666	
	08 9474 2840 fax	South West Division, WA	Swane, Geoff	076 301 063 fax	SE Queensland
Morrison, Bruce	03 9210 9251			068 891 545	
	03 9800 3521 fax	East of Melbourne		068 892 533 fax	
Nichols, David	03 5977 4755	SE Melbourne, Mornington	Sykes, Stephen	0419 841580 mobile	Central western NSW
	03 5977 4921 fax	Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria		03 5051 3100	
				03 5051 3111 fax	Victoria
Nichols, Phillip	08 9387 7442		Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2555	
	08 9383 9907 fax	Western Australia		03 8556 2955 fax	Adelaide
Nutt, Bradley	08 9387 7423/		Tan, Beng	08 9266 7168	
	08 93839907 fax	Western Australia		08 9266 2495	Perth & environs
Oates, John	046 512 601		Tancred, Stephen	0746 812 931	
	046 512 578 fax	Sydney region, Eastern Australia		0746 814 274 fax	
Paananen, Ian	043 810 051			0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
	043 810 071 fax		Tay, David	07 5460 1313	
	0178 26589 mobile	Sydney/Newcastle		07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Paulin, Robert	08 9368 3308		Topp, Bruce	076 811 255	
	08 9367 2625 fax			076 811 769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
	0191 07244 mobile	South West Western Australia	Valentine, Bruce	063 613 919	
Platz, Greg	076 398 817			063 613 573 fax	New South Wales
	076 398 800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW	Van Der Ley, John	065 615 047	Sydney to Brisbane and
Porter, Gavin	074-601 231			065 615 138 fax	New England area
	074-601 455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW	Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221	
Poulsen, David	076 612 944			03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
	076 615 257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW	Washer, Stewart	08 9300 9995	
Prescott, Chris	03 5964 2780 ph/fax			08 9407 5070 fax	
	0194 16655 mobile	Victoria	Waters, Cathy	0196 83642 mobile	Western Australia
Pullar, David	03 5822 2222			068 887 404	
	03 5822 2200 fax		Watkins, Phillip	068 887 201 fax	SE Australia
	0418 575 444 mobile	Australia		08 9525 1800	
Quinn, Patrick	03 5427 0485	SE Australia	Wearing, Alan	08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Rawstron, Jane	03 6336 5219			074 601 230	
	03 6344 9814 fax	Tasmania	Westra Van Holthe, Jan	074 601 455 fax	Australia
Reid, Robert	03 6336 5449			03 9706 3033	
	03 6336 5395 fax	Australia		03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Robb, John	043 761 330		Williams, Warren	64 6 356 8019 NZ	
	043 761 271 fax			06 356 8019 AUS	
	0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW		06 351 8047 fax AUS	New Zealand
Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488		Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514	
	08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia		64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Rose, John	076 612 944		Winston, Ted	070 688 796 ph/fax	QLD, Northern NSW and NT
	076 615 257 fax	SE Queensland	Worrall, Ross	043 481900	
Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	Tropical and sub-tropical Australia	Zorin, Clara	043 481 910 fax	Australia
				07 3207 4306 ph/fax	Eastern Australia

**APPENDIX 4****INDEX OF ACCREDITED NON-CONSULTANT 'QUALIFIED PERSONS'****Name**

Ali, S  
 Baelde, Arie  
 Barr, Andrew  
 Beatson, Ron  
 Bell, David  
 Birmingham, Erika  
 Bodman, Keith  
 Brennan, Paul  
 Brindley, Tony  
 Buchanan, Peter  
 Bunker, John  
 Bunker, Kerry  
 Cameron, Nick  
 Chin, Robert  
 Chivers, Ian  
 Clayton- Greene, Kevin  
 Coker, Julian  
 Constable, Greg  
 Cook, Esther  
 Cooper, Kath  
 Costin, Russell  
 Craig, Andrew  
 Cruickshank, Alan  
 Cummings, Dale  
 Dale, Gary  
 Davidson, Jim  
 Dear, Brian  
 de Betue, Remco  
 Done, Anthony  
 Donnelly, Peter  
 Downe, Graeme  
 Eastwood, Russell  
 Eisemann, Robert  
 Elliott, Philip  
 Enneking, Dirk  
 Fiffer, Sue  
 Fitzsimmons, Laurie  
 Foster, Pauline  
 Gibson, Peter  
 Gomme, Simon  
 Granger, Andrew  
 Green, Allan  
 Guy, Graeme  
 Hall, Nicola  
 Harden, Patrick  
 Hart, Ray  
 Hatfield, Peter  
 Higgs, Robert  
 Hollamby, Gil  
 Holland, Mark  
 Howie, Jake  
 Huxley, Ian  
 Irwin, John  
 Jupp, Noel  
 Kaehne, Ian  
 Kebblewhite, Tony  
 Kennedy, Chris  
 Knight, Ronald  
 Knights, Ted

Knox, Graham  
 Kobelt, Eric  
 Lake, Andrew  
 Leonforte, Tony  
 Lewis, Hartley  
 Liu, Chunji  
 Loi, Angelo  
 Luckett, David  
 Lullfitz, Robert  
 Macleod, Nick  
 Mann, Dorham  
 Mason, Lloyd  
 Mcdonald, David  
 Mcmaugh, P  
 Mendham, Neville  
 Menzies, Kim  
 Milne, Carolyn  
 Moody, David  
 Moore, Stephen  
 Neilson, Peter  
 Norriss, Michael  
 Oakes, John  
 Offord, Cathy  
 Oram, Rex  
 Patel, Narandra  
 Paull, Jeff  
 Pearce, Bob  
 Peppe, Ivan  
 Perrott, Neil  
 Reese, Nicholas  
 Reid, Peter  
 Rose, Ian  
 Salmon, Alexander  
 Sammon, Noel  
 Sandral, Graham  
 Sanewski, Garth  
 Schreuders, Harry  
 Scott, Ralph  
 Smith, Raymond  
 Smith, Sue  
 Song, Leonard  
 Sully, Helen  
 Titley, Michael  
 Trimboli, Daniel  
 Turner, Matthew  
 Tuttleby, Richard  
 Vaughan, Peter  
 Weatherly, Lilia  
 Whalley, R.D.B.  
 Whiley, Tony  
 Williams, Rex  
 Wilson, Rob  
 Wilson, Stephen  
 Witherspoon, Jennifer  
 Wrigley, John  
 Yan, Guijun  
 Zeppa, Aldo

**APPENDIX 5****ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES****International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)**

34, Chemin des Colombettes  
 CH-1211  
 Geneva 20  
 SWITZERLAND

Phone: (41-22) 338 9111  
 Fax: (41-22) 733 0336  
 Web site: <http://www.upov.int>

**Plant Variety Protection Offices in individual UPOV Member States:****ARGENTINA**

Instituto Nacional de Semillas  
 Ministerio de Economia  
 Secretaria de Agricultura  
 Ganaderia y Pesca  
 Avda. Paseo Colon 922-3.  
 Piso, 1063 Buenos Aires

Phone: (54 1) 362 39 88  
 Fax: (54 1) 349 24 17

**AUSTRALIA**

Registrar  
 Plant Breeders Rights Office  
 P O Box 858  
 Canberra ACT 2601

Phone: ( 61 2) 6272 3888  
 Fax: (61 2) 6272 3650

**AUSTRIA**

Bundesamt und Forschungszentrum  
 fur Landwirtschaft  
 Sortenschutzamt  
 Postfach 400  
 Spargelfeldstrasse 191  
 A- 1226 Wien

Phone: (43 1) 288 16 20 02  
 Fax: (43 1) 288 16 42 11

**BELGIUM**

Ministere de classes moyennes et de  
 l'agriculture  
 Service de la protection des  
 obtentions  
 vegetales et des catalogues  
 nationaux  
 Tour WTC/3- 6eme etage  
 Avenue Simon Bolivar 30  
 B-1000 Bruxelles

Phone: (32 2) 208 37 28  
 Fax: (32 2) 208 37 05

**BULGARIA**

Patent Office of the Republic of  
Bulgaria  
52 B, Dr. G. M. Dimitrov Blvd.  
1113 Sofia

Phone: (359-2) 710 152  
Fax: (359-2) 708 325

**CANADA**

The Commissioner  
Plant Breeders' Rights Office  
Canadian Food Inspection Agency  
(CFIA)  
3rd Floor, East Court  
Camelot Court  
59 Camelot Drive  
Nepean, Ontario  
K1A 0Y9

Phone: (1 613) 225 2342  
Fax: (1 613) 228 6629

**CHILE**

Ministerio de Agricultura  
Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero  
Department de Semillas  
Casilla 1167-21  
Santiago de Chile

Phone: (56 2) 696 29 96  
Fax: (56 2) 696 64 80

**COLUMBIA**

Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario  
(I.C.A.)  
Division de Semillas  
Calle 37 No. 8-43  
Santa Fe de Bogota

Phone: (57 1) 232 4697  
Fax: (57 1) 232 4695

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Ministry of Agriculture  
External Relations Department  
Tesnov 17  
117 05 Prague 1

Phone: (42) 2 2181 2474  
Fax: (42) 2 2181 2970

**DENMARK**

Plantenyhedsnaevnet  
Teglvaerksvej 10  
Tystofte  
DK-4230 Skaelskoer

Phone: (45) 53 59 61 41  
Fax: (45) 53 59 01 66

**ECUADOR**

División de Insumos  
Ministerio de Agricultura y  
Ganadería  
Avenida Eloy Alfaro y Amazonas  
Quito

Phone: (593-2) 543 763  
Fax: (593-2) 504 833

**FINLAND**

Plant Variety Board  
Plant Variety Rights Office  
PO Box 232  
SF-00171 Helsinki

Phone: (358) 01 60 33 16  
Fax: (358) 01 60 24 43

**FRANCE**

Comite de la protection des  
**obtentions vegetales** 11, rue Jean  
Nicot  
F-75007 Paris

Phone: (331) 42 75 93 14  
Fax: (331) 42 75 94 25

**GERMANY**

Bundessortenamt  
Postfach 61 04 40  
D-30604 Hannover

Phone: (49 511) 95 66 5  
Fax: (49 511) 56 33 62

**HUNGARY**

Hungarian Patent Office  
Magyar Szabadalmi Hivatal  
Garibaldi-u.2-B.P. 552  
H-1370 Budapest

Phone: (36 1) 112 44 00  
Fax: (36 1) 131 25 96

**IRELAND**

Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights  
Department of Agriculture and Food  
Agriculture House 6W  
Kildare Street  
Dublin 2

Phone: (353) 1 607 20 00  
Fax: (353) 1 661 62 63

**ISRAEL**

Plant Breeders' Rights Council  
The Volcani Center  
PO Box 6  
Bet-Dagan 50 250

Phone: (972) 3 968 3669  
Fax: (972) 3 968 34 92

**ITALY**

Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi  
Ministero dell'Industria, del  
Commercio e dell'Artigianato  
19, via Molise  
I-00187 Roma

Phone: (39 6) 47 05 1  
Fax: (39 6) 47 05 30 55

**JAPAN**

Director of Seeds and Seedlings  
Division  
Agricultural Production Bureau  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and  
Fisheries  
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki - Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo 100

Phone: (81 3) 35 91 05 24  
Fax: (81 3) 35 02 65 72

**MEXICO**

Director de SNICS  
Lope de Vega 125 8. Piso  
Col. Capultepec Morales  
México, D.F. 11570

Phone: (52-5) 203 9427  
Fax: (52-5) 250 64 83

**NETHERLANDS**

Raad voor het Kwekersrecht  
Postbus 104  
NL-6700 AC Wageningen

Phone: (31 317) 41 90 31  
Fax: (31 317) 42 58 67

**NEW ZEALAND**

Commissioner of Plant Variety  
Rights  
Plant Variety Rights Office  
PO Box 24  
Lincoln

Phone: (64 3) 325 63 55  
Fax: (64 3) 325 29 46

**NORWAY**

Planteosortsnemnda  
(The Plant Variety Board)  
Fellesbygget  
N-1432 As

Phone: (47) 64 94 75 04  
Fax: (47) 64 94 02 08

**PARAGUAY**

Ministerio de Agricultura y  
Ganadería  
Dirección de Semillas (DISE)  
Gaspar R. de Francia No. 685  
c/ Mcal. Estigarribia  
San Lorenzo

Phone: (595) 21 58 22 01  
Fax: (595) 21 58 46 45

**POLAND**

The Director  
Research Center of Cultivars Testing  
(COBORU)  
63-022 Slupia Wielka

Phone: (48 667) 535 58 or 523 41  
Fax: (48 667) 535 58

**PORTUGAL**

Centro Nacional de Registo de  
Variedades Protegidas (CENARVE)  
Edificio II do CNPPA  
Tapada da Ajuda  
P-1300 Lisboa

Phone: (351) 1 362 16 07  
Fax: (351) 1 362 16 06

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

State Commission of the Russian  
Federation  
for Selection Achievements Test and  
Protection  
Orlicov per., 3a  
107139 Moscow

Phone: (70-95) 204 49 26  
Fax: (70-95) 207 86 26

**SLOVAKIA**

Ministry of Agriculture  
Dodrovicova 12  
812 66 Bratislava

Phone: (42) 736 85 61  
Fax: (42) 745 62 94

**SOUTH AFRICA**

National Department of Agriculture  
Directorate of Plant and Quality  
Control  
Private Bag X 258  
Pretoria 0001

Phone: (27 12) 319 7202  
Fax: (27 12) 319 7279

**SPAIN**

Registro de Variedades  
Subdireccion General de Semillas y  
Plantas de Vivero Jose Abascal, 4 E-  
280003- Madrid

Phone: (34 1) 347 66 00  
Fax: (34 1) 594 27 68

**SWEDEN**

Statens vaxtsortnamnd  
Box 1247  
S-171 24 Solna

Phone: (46) 8 730 66 30  
Fax: (46) 8 833 170

**SWITZERLAND**

Bundesamt fur Landwirtschaft  
Buro fur Sortenschutz  
Mattenhofstr. 5  
CH-3003 Bern

Phone: (41 31) 322 25 24  
Fax: (41 31) 322 26 34

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

Controller (Ag)  
Intellectual Property Office  
Ministry of Legal Affairs

34 Frederick Street  
Port of Spain

Phone: (1 868) 625 9972  
Fax: (1 868) 624 1221

**UKRAINE**

State Patent Office of Ukraine  
8 Lvov Square  
254655 Kiev 53, GSP- 655

Phone: (880 44) 212 50 82  
Fax: (880 44) 212 34 49

**UNITED KINGDOM**

The Plant Variety Rights Office  
White House Lane  
Huntingdon Road  
Cambridge CB3 0LF

Phone: (44 1223) 34 23 81  
Fax: (44 1223) 34 23 86

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

(For PVP)  
The Commissioner  
Plant Variety Protection Office  
Agricultural Marketing Service  
Department of Agriculture  
Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351

Phone: (1 301) 504 55 18  
Fax: (1 301) 504 52 91

(For Plant Patent)  
The Commissioner of Patents and  
Trademarks  
Patent and Trade Mark Office  
Box 4  
Washington DC 20231

Phone: (1 703) 305 93 00  
Fax: (1 703) 305 88 85

**URUGUAY**

Ministerio de Ganaderia, Agricultura  
y Pesca  
Direccion General-Servicios  
Agricolas  
Unidad de Semillas  
Ava. Milan 4703  
12.900 Montevideo

Phone: (59 82) 309 79 24  
Fax: (59 82) 39 60 53

**EUROPEAN UNION**

(for applications filed within the EU)

Community Plant Variety Office  
P.O. Box 2141  
F-49021 Angers Cedex  
FRANCE

Phone: (33 2) 41 36 84 50  
Fax: (33 2) 41 36 84 60

**CURRENT STATUS OF PLANT  
VARIETY PROTECTION  
LEGISLATURE IN UPOV  
MEMBER COUNTRIES**

Argentina<sup>2</sup>  
Australia<sup>2,5</sup>  
Austria<sup>2,4</sup>  
Belgium<sup>1,4</sup>  
Bulgaria<sup>3</sup>  
Hungary<sup>2</sup>  
Ireland<sup>2,4</sup>  
Israel<sup>3</sup>  
Italy<sup>2,4</sup>  
Japan<sup>2</sup>  
Mexico<sup>2</sup>  
Netherlands<sup>3,4</sup>  
New Zealand<sup>2</sup>  
Norway<sup>2</sup>  
Paraguay<sup>2</sup>  
Poland<sup>2,5</sup>  
Portugal<sup>2,4</sup>  
Russian Federation<sup>3</sup>  
Slovakia<sup>2,5</sup>  
South Africa<sup>2,5</sup>  
Spain<sup>1,4</sup>  
Sweden<sup>3,4</sup>  
Switzerland<sup>2</sup>  
Trinidad and Tobago<sup>2</sup>  
Ukraine<sup>2</sup>  
United Kingdom<sup>2,4</sup>  
USA<sup>2,5</sup>  
Uruguay<sup>2</sup>  
(Total 37)

Many non-member states currently have proposals for law to protect plant varieties before their legislatures. Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Kenya, Panama, have initiated with the Council of UPOV the procedure for becoming members of the Union. Mexico has taken steps with a view to ratifying the 1978 Act.

- 1 Bound by the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.
- 2 Bound by the 1978 Act.
- 3 Bound by the 1991 Act.
- 4 Member of the European Community which has introduced a (supranational) Community plant variety rights system based upon the 1991 Act.
- 5 Has already amended its law to conform to the 1991 Act; most other states are in the process of doing so.

## APPENDIX 6

### CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRES

Under Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations introduced in 1996, establishments may be officially authorised by the PBR office to conduct test growings. An authorised establishment will be known as Centralised Test Centre (CTC).

Usually, the implementation of PBR in Australia relies on a 'breeder testing' system in which the applicant, in conjunction with a nominated Qualified Person (QP), establishes, conducts and reports a comparative trial. More often than not, trials by several breeders are being conducted concurrently at different sites. This makes valid comparisons difficult and often results in costly duplication.

While the current system is and will remain satisfactory, other optional testing methods are now available which will add flexibility to the PBR process.

Centralised Testing is one such optional system. It is based upon the authorisation of private or public establishments to test one or more genera of plants. Applicants can choose to submit their varieties for testing by a CTC or continue to do the test themselves. Remember, using a CTC to test your variety is voluntary.

The use of CTCs recognises the advantages of testing a larger number of candidate varieties (with a larger number of comparators) in a single comprehensive trial. Not only is there an increase in scientific rigour but there are substantial economies of scale and commensurate cost savings. A CTC will establish, conduct and report each trial on behalf of the applicant.

The PBR office has amended its fees so that cost savings can be passed to applicants who choose to test their varieties in a CTC. Accordingly, when 5 or more candidate varieties of the same genus are tested simultaneously, each will qualify for the CTC examination fee of \$800. This is a saving of nearly 40% over the normal fee of \$1400.

Trials containing less than 5 candidate varieties capable of being examined simultaneously will not be considered as Centralised test trials regardless of the authorisation of the facility. Candidate varieties in non-qualifying small trials will not qualify for CTC reduction of examination fees.

Establishments wishing to be authorised as a CTC may apply in writing to the PBR office outlining their claims against the selection criteria. Initially, only one CTC will be authorised for each genus. Exemptions to this rule can be claimed due to special circumstances, industry needs and quarantine regulations. Authorisations will be reviewed periodically.

Authorisation of CTCs is not aimed solely at large research institutions. Smaller establishments with appropriate facilities and experience, can also apply for CTC status. There is no cost for authorisation as a CTC.

### APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORISATION AS A 'CENTRALISED TESTING CENTRE'

Establishments interested in gaining authorisation as a Centralised Testing Centre should apply in writing addressing each of the Conditions and Selection Criteria outlined below.

#### Conditions and Selection Criteria

To be authorised as a CTC, the following conditions and criteria will need to be met:

#### Appropriate facilities

While in part determined by the genera being tested, all establishments must have facilities that allow the conduct

and completion of moderate to large scale scientific experiments without undue environmental influences. Again dependent on genera, a range of complementary testing and propagation facilities (e.g. outdoor, glasshouse, shadehouse, tissue culture stations) is desirable.

#### Experienced staff

Adequately trained staff, and access to appropriately accredited Qualified Persons, with a history of successful PVR/PBR applications will need to be available for all stages of the trial from planting to the presentation of the analysed data. These staff will require the authority to ensure timely maintenance of the trial. Where provided by the PBR office, the protocol and technical guidelines for the conduct of the trial must be followed.

#### Substantial industry support

Normally the establishment will be recognised by a state or national industry society or association. This may include/be replaced by a written commitment from major nurseries or other applicants, who have a history of regularly making applications for PBR in Australia, to use the facility.

#### Capability for long term storage of genetic material

Depending upon the genus, a CTC must be in a position to make a long term commitment to collect and maintain, at minimal cost, genetic resources of vegetatively propagated species as a source of comparative varieties. Applicants indicating a willingness to act as a national genetic resource centre in perpetuity will be favoured.

#### Contract testing for 3rd Parties

Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office operators of a CTC must be prepared to test varieties submitted by a third party.

#### Relationship between CTC and 3rd Parties

A formal arrangement between the CTC and any third party including fees for service will need to be prepared and signed before the commencement of the trial. It will include among other things: how the plant material will be delivered (e.g. date, stage of development plant, condition etc); allow the applicant and/or their agent and QP access to the site during normal working hours; and release the use of all trial data to the owners of the varieties included in the trial.

#### One trial at a time

Unless exempted in writing by the PBR office, all candidates and comparators should be tested in a single trial.

#### One CTC per genus

Normally only one CTC will be authorised to test a genus. Special circumstances may exist (environmental factors, quarantine etc) to allow more than one CTC per genus, though a special case will need to be made to the PBR office. More than one CTC maybe allowed for roses.

One CTC may be authorised to test more than one genus.

Authorisations for each genus will be reviewed periodically.

Brief details of all applications for authorisation as a CTC will be published in each edition of the Plant Varieties Journal.

**Authorised Centralised Test Centres (CTCs)**

Following publication of applications for accreditation and ensuing public comment, the following organisations/individuals are authorised to act as CTCs. Any special conditions are also listed.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Approved Genera</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Name of QP</b>	<b>Date of accreditation</b>
Agriculture Victoria, National Potato Improvement Centre	Toolangi, VIC	Potato	Outdoor, field, greenhouse, tissue culture laboratory	R Kirkham G Wilson	31/3/97
Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations	Cairns, Tully, Ingham, Ayr, Mackay, Bundaberg, Brisbane QLD	<i>Saccharum</i>	Field, glasshouse, tissue culture, pathology	T McRae	30/6/97
Ag-Seed Research	Horsham and other sites	Canola	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, laboratory and biochemical analyses	G Kadkol	30/6/97
Agriculture Western Australia	Northam WA	Wheat	Field, laboratory	D Collins	30/6/97
University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute	Camden, NSW	<i>Argyranthemum</i> , <i>Diascia</i> , <i>Mandevilla</i> , Oats	Outdoor, field, irrigation, greenhouses with controlled micro-climates, controlled environment rooms, tissue culture, molecular genetics and cytology lab.	J Oates	30/6/97
Boulters Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd	Monbulk, VIC	Clematis	Outdoor, shadehouse, greenhouse	M Lunghusen	30/9/97
Geranium Cottage Nursery	Galston, NSW	Pelargonium	Field, controlled, environment house	I Paananen	30/11/97
Agriculture Victoria	Hamilton, VIC	<i>Perennial ryegrass</i> , <i>tall fescue</i> , <i>tall wheat grass</i> , <i>white clover</i> , <i>persian clover</i>	Field, shadehouse, glasshouse, growth chambers. Irrigation. Pathology and tissue culture. Access to DNA and molecular marker technology. Cold storage.	V. Gellert M. Anderson	30/6/98
Koala Blooms	Monbulk, VIC	<i>Bracteantha</i>	Outdoor, irrigation	M. Lunghusen	30/6/98
Redlands Nursery	Redland Bay, QLD	<i>Aglaonema</i>	Outdoor, shadehouse, glasshouse and indoor facilities	K. Bunker	30/6/98

The following applications are pending:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Genera applied for</b>	<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Name of QP</b>
Outeniqua Nursery	Monbulk, VIC	Unspecified	Outdoor, glasshouse	

Name	Location	Genera applied for	Facilities	Name of QP
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including <i>Impatiens hawkeri</i> and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I Paananen
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Tropical pastures, ornamental and bedding sp., wheat, millet, <i>Prunus</i> , <i>Capsicum</i> , <i>Glycine</i> , <i>Ipomea</i> , <i>Vigna</i> , <i>Lycopersicon</i> , Asian vegetables, Tropical fruits, <i>Solanum</i>	Field, irrigation, glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	L Bahnisch R Fletcher D George M Johnston G Lewis G Porter D Tay A Wearing D Hanger
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	Bougainvillea	Outdoor, shadehouse	J Iredell

Comments (both for or against) either the continued accreditation of a CTC or applications to become a CTC are invited. Written comments are confidential and should be addressed to:

The Registrar  
Plant Breeders Rights Office  
PO Box 858  
CANBERRA ACT 2601  
Fax (02) 6272 3650

Closing date for comments: 18 September 1998.

**APPENDIX 7****UPOV – ROM Plant Variety Database****English Only  
ISSN 1028-4877****UPOV****A New Service Offered  
by the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants  
(UPOV)****UPOV-ROM PLANT VARIETY DATABASE****A Plant Variety Database on CD-ROM, Updated Bi-monthly**

The UPOV-ROM Plant Variety Database contains data on plant varieties made available to UPOV by UPOV member States. At present 28 member States regularly submit data for varieties which are

- (a) protected,
- (b) the subject of applications for protection,
- (c) included in national lists of varieties admitted for marketing, or
- (d) the subject of applications for inclusion in such lists.

Some States do not yet provide data for all listed varieties while others provide data only for protected varieties. All UPOV member States, however, are working to improve the coverage and the quality of their data. Some countries also submit information on varieties which are not protected or national listed.

UPOV has obtained the permission from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to include the OECD List of Cultivars Eligible for Certification in the UPOV-ROM Database. At present, the Database contains only the main information from the 1996 List but the full text with all footnotes is on the disc but in “portable document” format (pdf) only for the time being. UPOV expects in due course to be able to include in the Database the list of varieties protected by the European Union Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO). For the time being, this data is not yet included in the Database but is available on the disc in pdf format.

The Database is a compilation of data submitted by the competent authorities of UPOV member States and certain intergovernmental organizations in a standard format. The Office of UPOV processes the data as it is received. It is not responsible for the completeness or quality of the data.

For each variety a total of 37 different items of information may be submitted. However, at present most States provide a limited number of items of information (about 10 to 15 or even less in the case of non-protected, non-listed varieties or very old varieties). A hypothetical worked example of the format with explanatory comments is attached.

UPOV-ROM incorporates the retrieval software of the JOUVE company in Paris called GTITM. The efficient use of this software requires at least a PC 486 processor (but preferably a 586 processor) with at least 4 MB (but preferably with 8 MB) RAM. A standard CD-ROM drive is necessary.

In addition to the compilation of data submitted by UPOV member States, UPOV-ROM contains at present

- (1) a Taxon File giving information on the translation of common names from English into French, German, Spanish and Latin. This file, however, has not been recently updated and may be phased out in favor of a planned UPOV Code for species;
- (2) the unprocessed raw data of the UPOV member States; this is password-protected and restricted to the competent authorities of national governments,

- (3) a variety of texts (in a hypertext database in pdf format), accessible with the Acrobat reader included in the software on the disc; the texts include a guide to the use of the UPOV-ROM, the history of UPOV-ROM, detailed information and explanations on the data of each State, the UPOV General Information Brochure, the texts of the various Acts of the UPOV Convention, the UPOV Recommendations on Variety Denominations with preset classes, the format for the submission of data, an updated list of UPOV member States and the addresses of their offices, and a list of UPOV publications.

UPOV-ROM is expected to be updated bi-monthly. The subscription price per year for a minimum of six issues is 750 Swiss francs, plus postage. The UPOV-ROM is provided for the exclusive use of the subscriber. If a subscriber wishes to make UPOV-ROM data more widely available, the prior authorization of the Office of UPOV is required.

Subscriptions will be administrated on UPOV's behalf by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) at the address given on the attached order form.

The Office of UPOV will, on request, provide potential users with a trial copy of UPOV-ROM in order that they can become familiar with its software and user interface.

Annexes:      Worked example of standard format  
                  Order form

## WORKED EXAMPLE OF THE STANDARD FORMAT

(PLUS COMMENTS)

<000>0	0 = unknown record status indication whether there is a change compared to the previous UPOV-ROM (for the time being the status will not be indicated and all records should show "0", but some also show "1"), <u>mandatory</u> .
<190>DE	DE = Germany, country providing information, two letter code, code ISO 3166, <u>mandatory</u> .
<010>PBR 00456	PBR = Plant Variety Protection, number 456. Each record will start with the <u>mandatory</u> fields <000>, <190> and <010>. (other abbrev.: PLP=plant patent, NLI=national list, PAT=patent for inventions, BIL=bilateral agreement for testing, ZZZ=other)
<500>GERBERA CASS.	Latin name of species, <u>mandatory</u> , until the UPOV Code is prepared.
<509>GERBERA	Common name of species in English.
<510>GERBERA	Common name of species in national language other than English, <u>mandatory</u> . (<511 > omitted, as the UPOV Code is still under preparation; thereafter the item is <u>mandatory</u> ).
<540>19890430 LIGHT	Date of proposal and proposed denomination will show multiple occurrence if the first proposal has been replaced by a second one, <u>mandatory</u> if no breeder's reference (<600>) is indicated.
<540>19900104 LIGHTNING	Date of proposal and proposed denomination will show multiple occurrence if the first proposal has been replaced by a second one, <u>mandatory</u> if no breeder's reference (<600>) is indicated.
<541>19890625 LIGHT	Date of publication of proposal will show multiple occurrence if the first proposal has been rejected or withdrawn.
<541>19900110 LIGHTNING	Date of publication of proposal will show multiple occurrence if the first proposal has been rejected or withdrawn.
<542>19900225 LIGHTNING	Date and approved denomination, <u>mandatory</u> if protected or listed.
<543>19891113 LIGHT	Date and the rejected or withdrawn proposal.
<601>BRIGHT LIGHT	Synonym to the variety denomination.
<602>BEAUTY OF X	Trade name.
<600>BS359	Breeder's reference, <u>mandatory</u> if existing.
<210>GE 00739	Application number, <u>mandatory</u> if application exists.
<220>19890215	Date of application, ISO 8601 Standard for dates, <u>mandatory</u> if application exists.
<400>19890315	Date of publication of application.
<111>GE 01037	Grant number, <u>mandatory</u> if existing.
<151>19900301	Date of publication of grant.
<610>19900225	Date of grant, <u>mandatory</u> if existing.
<665>20100224	Calculated future expiration date.
<666>WDR 19940609	(<620> only for renewal of registration in national list). Date of withdrawal (WDR—withdrawal) <u>mandatory</u> if existing. (other abbr. REJection, DELeTion, TERmination, EXPIration, SURrender)
<730>FLORA AG	Applicant's name, <u>mandatory</u> if application exists.
<731>SMITH GEORGE	Breeder's name, <u>mandatory</u> .
<732>MUELLER ELISABETH	Maintainer's name, <u>mandatory</u> if listed.
<733>MUELLER GERDA	Name of title holder, <u>mandatory</u> if protected.
<740>ELH SCHMIDT HEINZ	ELH = Exclusive license holder's name (other abbrev.: AGT=agent, CLH=compulsary licence holder, OPN=other party name).
<300>GB PBR 19881012 54321	Information regarding other countries, priority application in United Kingdom (GB) for Plant Breeders' Rights (PBR) from October 12, 1988, with the application number 54321. (<310> other applications).
<320>US BRIGHT LIGHT	Marketed in US under the name of Bright Light. (<330> other countries).
<910>IN INTERNATIONAL REGISTER	Remarks (word indexed). (<900> Other relevant information; phrase indexed). (<920> changes only for future submissions, for the time being ignored). (<998> Figurative elements, e.g. Japanese names). (<999> Images identifier for future use).

# Register of Australian Winter Cereal Cultivars

## Varietal Descriptions from the Voluntary Scheme for the Registration of Cereal Cultivars

Recently some procedural changes have been implemented in the operations of the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. The Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR) office and the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme are collaborating to ensure that descriptions of new varieties, whether they are protected by PBR or not, are made available.

Starting from this current issue, the *Plant Varieties Journal* will include descriptions of cultivars registered under the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme. **Please note that publishing a description in the *Plant Varieties Journal* does not automatically qualify a cultivar to be protected under Plant Breeder's Rights (PBR). PBR is entirely a different scheme and there are specific requirements under the *Plant Breeder's Rights Act 1994* which must be satisfied to be eligible for registration under PBR.** However, it is possible that some cultivars published in this section of the journal are also registered under PBR. When a cultivar is registered under both schemes, the current PBR status of the cultivar is indicated in the descriptions.

## A Check list for Registering New Cereal Cultivars in the Voluntary Scheme

Breeders considering submitting a new variety to the voluntary scheme should:

1. Clear the proposed name with Australian Winter Cereal Collection (AWCC). The AWCC will query available information systems to ensure that the proposed name will not be confused with other cultivars of the same group and issue a **registration number**. The timeframe for this process will usually be less than 24 hours, and can be done by phone, fax or by e-mail.
2. Complete a **registration form**, including the registration number and forward the form to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme – either by an e-mail attachment or by ordinary mail on a 3.5 inch IBM formatted floppy diskette. The breeders will be notified of the acceptance for a new registration within one week of its receipt.
3. Send an *untreated* one kilogram (1 kg) reference (or type) **sample of seed** to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme for long term storage in the AWCC. Please indicate if there are any restrictions on the distribution of this seed. Unless advised to the contrary it will be assumed that seed samples of registered cultivars can be freely distributed by the AWCC to *bona fide* scientists for research purposes.
4. Provide a **description of the new cultivar** for publication in the *Plant Varieties Journal* and send it to the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme in Word for Windows or in RTF format – either by an e-mail attachment or by ordinary mail on a 3.5 inch IBM formatted floppy diskette. In general, a description should contain the following headings:

- Common name
- Botanical name
- Cultivar name
- Registration number
- Registration date
- Name and address of Originators
- Name and address of Registrar of Cereal Cultivars
- Released by
- Synonyms (if any)
- Parentage
- Breeding and selection
- Morphology
- Disease Reaction
- Yield
- Quality
- PBR Status (if any)
- Acknowledgment( if any)
- Breeder

In addition, you may also include other headings if they are relevant to the description of the variety. Please follow the general style and format of the descriptions published in the current issue. Please note: always format your description in a single column, **do not format in two columns**. Columns will be formatted during the publication process.

The **Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme** will electronically forward your description to the *Plant Varieties Journal* for publication. *Plant Varieties Journal* reserves the right for editorial corrections and the edited versions will be forwarded to the breeder for review before the final publication. Publication cost will be charged on a cost recovery basis with invoices sent directly from the PBR office to the breeder. The nominal cost will be \$400.00 (four hundred dollars) per variety.

### Contact information

#### Registration

**Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme**  
C/- Australian Winter Cereals Collection  
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#### Publication

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## Register of Australian Winter Cereal Cultivars

### CEREAL RYE *Secale cereale*

#### 'Bevy'

Reg. No. AUS 99213  
Registered on 28/10/97

*Originator:* G.J. Dean.  
The University of Adelaide, Glen Osmond, SA 5064, Australia.

*Registrar of Cereal Cultivar:* M.C. Mackay  
Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 844,  
Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

*Released by* The University of Adelaide.

#### Parentage

Bevy is an open-pollinated composite of 9 originating lines derived from crosses and selections of South Australian Commercial Rye (SAR), Snoopy (SNPY), Acca (ACC) and Sommerroggen (SO) ryes. Individual crosses were: SAR/SNPY5, SAR/SNPY5, SNPY/ACC, SNPY1, SNPY2, SNPY/ACC, SAR/SNPY5, SAR/SNPY7 and SO/ACC.

#### Origin

The original crosses were made in 1980 from spring ryes collected by CJ Driscoll and DHB Sparrow. Selection was applied in generations F2-F4 for suitable agronomic type and short straw, using an ear-to-row method and open-pollinated progeny testing. Selection for yield was imposed in generations F5-F6 on replicated space-planted single rows at two sites, talls having been removed prior to pollination. The F7 seed was sown in isolated polycross blocks at sites on deep sand in the Murray Mallee and Central Eyre Peninsula. The best lines were identified from progeny tests for combining ability and a further yield evaluation of lines at F6. Remnant F6 seed of the nine best lines which had tested resistant to cereal cyst nematode was then bulked. Subsequent multiplications of this bulk were subjected to light selection for reduction of tall plants. The

resulting variety 'Bevy' is a composite of predominantly semi-dwarf plant types. A proportion of tall and short dwarf types are present in proportions which have remained constant over a three year period.

#### Morphological description

Bevy has long, fully-awned heads which nod at maturity. It is a composite variety segregating for height. Semi-dwarf types predominate, 80% being of average height 100cm, 5% are short dwarfs of average height 70cm and 15% are talls of average height 150cm, a similar height to South Australian Commercial. The grain of Bevy is generally slightly smaller than that of SA Commercial with a lighter grain weight. Grain colour is mixed, brown and grey, with fewer very dark grains than SA Commercial.

#### Agronomic characteristics

Bevy is a spring rye which matures about two weeks later than SA Commercial. It has good adaptation to sandy, acid and trace-element deficient soil. It is less prone to lodging than SAR and has a considerably increased yield potential. Bevy is intended for sowing in drought prone areas with poor soil which are currently sown to SA Commercial. Bevy is resistant to cereal cyst nematode (CCN) and is a poor host for root lesion nematode (*Pratylenchus neglectus*). Bevy is 50% resistant to rye leaf rust culture 72359, 67% resistant to rye stem rust culture 930022 and 89% resistant to wheat stem rust : Oxley pathotype, 343-1,2,3,5,6.

#### Acknowledgments

General acknowledgment is extended to members of the University of Adelaide, Department of Plant Science, the South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI), Primary Industries and Resources SA (PIRSA), the Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria and the Cereal Rye Growers Association, who contributed in many ways towards the development and release of Bevy rye. Particular mention is made of CJ Driscoll and KV Cooper for supervisory roles, A Pittman for making the original crosses, RA McIntosh of the University of Sydney for undertaking testing for rust reaction and F Green and J Lewis of SARDI for performing the CCN screening. Thanks are due to S Jefferies, B Summerton, R Saunders and G Castleman for maintenance of seed and agronomic testing, and G Steward of Goodman Fielder for quality analyses. Funding for the work was provided from a range of sources including the Commonwealth Special Research Fund, the Australian

Special Rural Research Fund, and the Grains Research and Development Corporation.

Registration information supplied by KV Cooper, University of Adelaide.

## BREAD WHEAT

*Triticum aestivum* spp. *aestivum*

### 'Chough'

Reg. No. AUS 99211  
Registered on 28/10/97

*Originators:* L Penrose, K Walsh, R Martin, J Oliver and H Allen.  
NSW Agriculture, Agricultural Research Institute, PMB, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650, Australia.

*Registrar of Cereal Cultivar:* M. C. Mackay.  
Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

*Released by* NSW Agriculture.

### Synonym

M5428

### Parentage

M2293/Quarrion//Rosella (M2293 = WW15/M1238-2//Kite/3/WW15)

### Breeding and selection

The final cross was made in 1982. Pedigree selection was conducted from F<sub>2</sub> to F<sub>4</sub> generations. Selection during these generations was for stem, leaf and stripe rust as well as agronomic characters. Yield and early generation quality evaluation in unreplicated trials was conducted from 1988 to 1992. Replicated yield trials and large scale quality evaluation were conducted between 1993 and 1996.

### Morphology and physiology

M5428 is a winter wheat with maturity equal to Shrike and slightly earlier than Rosella. Optimal sowing time is from early April to mid May. Heads are awned with white chaff. It is a semi-dwarf 5cm shorter and with similar straw strength to Rosella.

### Disease reactions

M5428 possesses the gene Sr26 which confers resistance to all current field strains of stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. Sp. *tritici*). It is seedling susceptible and moderately resistant as an adult plant to stripe rust (*P. Striiformis* f. Sp. *striiformis*), moderately susceptible to leaf rust (*P. recondita*), *Septoria tritici* blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola*) and flag smut (*Urosystis agropyri*). It is moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to *Septoria nodorum* blotch (*Leptosphaeria nodorum*) and susceptible to yellow spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repens*).

### Yield

Average yields of M5428 are slightly higher than Shrike and lower than those of Rosella in New South Wales silogroup south.

### Quality

M5428 is a soft grained with similar grain characteristics to Rosella. Flour extraction has been variable with overall extraction similar to and flour colour whiter than Rosella.

Farinograph water absorption, dough development time, extensibility and starch pasting properties are all similar to Rosella. The white flour colour makes M5428 less suited to white salted noodles than Rosella. However it makes it better suited than Rosella to a range of other products which includes steamed buns and cakes.

### Role

M5428 is an early maturing winter wheat with resistance to stem rust and acceptable resistance to stripe and leaf rust. It is being registered as a quality standard for steam bun. It is unlikely to be widely grown.

### Acknowledgments

The NSW Agriculture receives financial support of the Grains Research and Development Corporation. Numerous farmer cooperators in central and southern NSW have generously provided land for trials. The contributions of the National Rust Control Program, NSW Agriculture biometricians and District Agronomists, cooperating scientists for the Disease Progress Nurseries and Uniform Quality Testing Committee are also gratefully acknowledged.

### Breeder

R. Martin and L. Penrose

## BREAD WHEAT

*Triticum aestivum* spp. *aestivum*

### 'Diamondbird'

Reg. No. AUS 99210  
Registered on 28/10/97

*Originators:* Akram Khan, Helen Allen, Kerry Taylor, and Ritchie Munro.  
NSW Agriculture, Agricultural Research Institute, PMB, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650, Australia.

*Registrar of Cereal Cultivar:* M.C. Mackay.  
Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

*Released by* NSW Agriculture.

### Synonym

K2011-5

### Parentage

VICAM//CIANO/7C/3/KAL/BB

### Breeding and selection

Diamondbird is a selection from the material received through IBWSN. Row five of K2011 was selected for its superior agronomic characters and its tolerance to *Septoria*, stem, leaf and stripe rusts. Selections for rust resistance were made at the Plant Breeding Institute, Sydney University, Cobbitty. Yield and early generation quality evaluation in unreplicated trials were conducted from 1988 to 1993. Replicated yield trials and large-scale quality evaluations were done in 1994 and 1996. Diamondbird has high yield and excellent baking qualities. Its flour extraction is slightly lower than Dollarbird. Diamondbird is tolerant of acid soils and is released in the Australian hard category.

### Morphology

Diamondbird is a main-season semidwarf spring wheat and

is awned. It is similar to Dollarbird in plant type, maturity and acid soil tolerance. It is free threshing and holds its grains better than Dollarbird.

#### Disease and pest reactions

Diamondbird is resistant to the current stem, leaf and stripe rust strains and has good tolerance to *Septoria tritici* blotch. Rust tests were conducted in the 1993 Disease Progress Nursery and are reported in the National Wheat Rust Control Program Circular ≤ 32. Diamondbird carries Sr2, Sr9g, and Sr11. Stripe Rust resistance is due to Yr7 and APR. The Adult Plant Resistance is evident by the seedling susceptibility to 110E143+ and resistance in field. Leaf rust resistance is probably due to Lr1 and Lr13 and APR.

#### Yield

Diamondbird has consistently out yielded Dollarbird and Janz especially under acid soil conditions. Detailed trial results are reported in the Winter Crop Variety Trials for 1993 to 1996. On an average, it has yielded 106% and 104% of Janz in the east and west, respectively, of the Silogroup South. It out-yielded Janz in the Silogroup North as well but with a smaller margin.

#### Quality

Diamondbird is strong hard wheat with good grain characteristics. It combines high yield and high grain protein characters. In most quality characters, it is equal to Dollarbird and Janz. However, its extensibility and starch paste viscosity are better than Janz. Flour and bread colours are better than Dollarbird. Flour paste viscosity peak height is equal to Dollarbird but higher than Banks and Janz. It has very good starch properties for the starch gluten industry. Good starch pasting properties and the absence of the granule bound starch synthase protein from chromosome 4A (the null 4A type) make it potentially suitable for noodle making.

Detailed quality tests were reported in the Uniform Quality Testing (UQT) Committee report of June 1995 and updated in October 1997 meeting.

#### Identification

UQT committee recommended its release in the Australian Hard grade. It is similar to Dollarbird in most morphological and agronomic characters but is different in several ways such as:

Many stem rust resistance genes are common in the two lines but Diamondbird carries Sr11 and Dollarbird carries Sr30.

Diamondbird has much longer Glumes Beak Length than Dollarbird.

Diamondbird is distinguishable from Dollarbird by micro satellite (primer's K7 and COB2) and by a glydine encoded band by Gli-2 locus.

#### Acknowledgments

The NSW Agriculture receives financial support from the Grain Research and Development Corporation. Many farmer cooperators generously provided land for trials. We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the National Rust Control Program, NSW Agriculture Biometricians and District Agronomists, and cooperating scientists for the Disease Progress Nurseries and Uniform Quality Testing Committee.

#### Breeder

Akram Khan

## BREAD WHEAT

*Triticum aestivum ssp. aestivum*

### 'Hybrid Apollo'

Reg. No. 99198  
Registered on 28/10/97

*Originators* : P. Wilson, R.P.Daniel<sup>1</sup>, M.A.Materne<sup>1</sup>, C.J.Tyson<sup>1</sup>.  
Hybrid Wheat Research, PO Box 662, Tamworth, NSW, 2340 Australia.

*Registrar of Cereal Cultivar*: M.C. Mackay.  
Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340 Australia.

*Released by* Hybrid Wheat Research.

#### Synonyms

CH27, H27

#### Parentage

F1 hybrid between Sunfield sib and Kite/4/Sonora 64//Tezanos Pintos Precoz/Nainari 60/3/Penjarno 62/Gabo 55//HRW/Primepi

#### Breeding and selection

The female parent, a sib of Sunfield, was developed by the Plant Breeding Institute, University of Sydney, Narrabri. The line was given the code B2806 and was first grown by Cargill Seeds in 1985. It was observed to have good anther extrusion characteristics. A male-sterile form of the line was developed by the introduction of *T. timopheevi* cytoplasm through backcrossing. It was subsequently found to have good general combining ability when it was tested in hybrid combinations with several fertility restorer lines, including a line coded as R5084.

The male parent, code named R5084, was developed using a modified pedigree breeding method. It was selected for anther extrusion and for male-fertility restoration in F1 hybrid combinations with male-sterile lines having *T. timopheevi* cytoplasm.

R5084 was identified as having good general combining ability in tests as early as 1982. R5084 is the male parent for Hybrid Meteor, registered in 1988 and for Hybrid Pulsar registered in 1992. Hybrid Apollo was first tested in 1989.

#### Morphology

Hybrid Apollo is a tall semi-dwarf spring wheat with good straw strength. It is a mid-season maturing wheat suitable for sowing in north-western NSW from early-May to mid-June. It flowers and matures one to two days earlier than Hybrid Meteor and Miskle. Its maturity is influenced by temperature and stress and under some conditions may be significantly earlier than Miskle. Hybrid Apollo has prominent tip-awns, white glumes and is more difficult to thresh than many currently grown fully awned cultivars.

#### Disease reactions

Hybrid Apollo is resistant to all current pathotypes of stem rust. It is believed to be heterozygous for Sr5, Sr12 and Sr26. It is resistant in the adult stage to stripe rust. Hybrid Apollo is moderately resistant to leaf rust and is believed to be heterozygous for Lr1 and Lr13.

Hybrid Apollo is susceptible to crown rot and common root

rot and intolerant of root lesion nematodes but is resistant to flag smut.

### Yield

Hybrid Apollo was tested in northern NSW by NSW Agriculture, Cargill Seeds and Hybrid Wheat Research between 1989 and 1994. Hybrid Apollo was compared to the currently grown mid-season varieties. Hybrid Apollo outyielded the two mid-season hybrids, Hybrid Pulsar and Hybrid Meteor by 3 and 4% respectively.

Hybrid Apollo outyielded the mid-season cultivars Janz, Sunvale, Cunningham, Sunco and Sunmist by 5, 9, 10, 11 and 15% respectively. Hybrid Apollo appears to respond to favourable conditions of moisture and soil fertility to a greater degree than other cultivars.

### Quality

Hybrid Apollo is a hard white grained wheat with good overall quality. It has acceptable test weight, slightly lower than Hartog and Sunco. The protein content flour yield, flour colour, Farinograph, water absorption, extensograph resistance and baking score of Hybrid Apollo are intermediate between the Prime Hard cultivars Hartog and Sunco. Hybrid Apollo has slightly lower extensibility than Hartog.

Hybrid Apollo has been approved for receipt into the Prime Hard classification.

### Acknowledgments

The collaboration of the staff of Cargill Seeds, the National Rust Control Program, the Bread Research Institute of Australia, together with other members of the NSW Uniform Quality Testing Committee are gratefully acknowledged. Acknowledgment is particularly made to the NSW Agriculture, the Plant Breeding Institute, University of Sydney, Cobbitty and the Queensland Department of Primary Industry for continued assistance and support in testing Hybrid Apollo and other material. The farmer cooperators who have made land available for testing and who have supported Hybrid Wheat Research's endeavours over many years are also thanked.

The University of Sydney, PBI, Narrabri is thanked for providing seed of the Sunfield sib.

<sup>1</sup>Formerly of Cargill Seeds, Tamworth, NSW, Australia.

## BREAD WHEAT

*Triticum aestivum ssp. aestivum*

### 'Hybrid Gemini'

Reg. No. 99199  
Registered on 28/10/97

*Originators* : P. Wilson, R.P.Daniel<sup>1</sup>, M.A.Materne<sup>1</sup>, C.J.Tyson<sup>1</sup>.  
Hybrid Wheat Research, PO Box 662, Tamworth, NSW, 2340 Australia.

*Registrar of Cereal Cultivar*: M.C. Mackay.  
Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944,  
Tamworth, NSW 2340 Australia.

*Released by* Hybrid Wheat Research.

**Synonyms**  
CH31, H31

### Parentage

F1 hybrid between Sunfield sib and Kite/4/Dirk R/3/  
Sonora 64//Tezanos Pintos Precoz/Nainari 60/5/Ciano  
/2\*Olympic.

### Breeding and selection

The female parent, a sib of Sunfield, was developed by the Plant Breeding Institute, University of Sydney, Narrabri. The line was given the code B2806 and was first grown by Cargill Seeds in 1985. It was observed to have good anther extrusion characteristics. A male-sterile form of the line was developed by the introduction of *T. timopheevi* cytoplasm through backcrossing. It was subsequently found to have good general combining ability when it was tested in hybrid combinations with several fertility restorer lines, including a line coded as R568G. The male sterile form of B2806 is also used commercially as the female parent of Hybrid Apollo.

The male parent was developed from crosses initiated during the 1970's. The male parent was coded as R568G and was selected from a family which exhibited outstanding levels of anther extrusion, early maturity and good general combining ability.

Hybrid Gemini was tested between 1989 and 1994.

### Morphology

Hybrid Gemini is a semi-dwarf spring wheat with good straw strength. It is a quick maturing wheat suitable for sowing in north-western NSW from late-May to early-July. It flowers and matures about one day later than the cultivar Hartog. Hybrid Gemini is fully awned with white glumes and threshes readily, but does not shed grain at maturity.

### Disease reactions

Hybrid Gemini is resistant to all current pathotypes of stem rust. It is believed to be heterozygous for *Sr5*, *Sr12* and *Sr26*. It is moderately resistant as an adult plant to stripe rust and resistant to leaf rust. It is believed to be heterozygous for *Lr1* and *Lr13*. Hybrid Gemini is susceptible to yellow spot, crown rot and common root rot and intolerant of root lesion nematodes. It is resistant to flag smut.

### Yield

Hybrid Gemini has been tested in north-western NSW and compared to commonly grown cultivars in from 36 to 556 direct comparisons. It has outyielded Janz and Hartog by 8 and 10% respectively, and outyields most other quick maturing cultivars grown in northwestern NSW by a similar margin.

### Quality

Hybrid Gemini is a hard white grained wheat with good overall quality. It is similar to the cultivar Banks in test weight, protein content, milling yield, Farinograph water absorption, extensograph resistance and extensibility, but has lower flour colour. Hybrid Gemini is superior to both Banks and Sunco in loaf volume and bake score.

Hybrid Gemini has been approved for receipt in the Australian Hard classification.

### Acknowledgments

The collaboration of the staff of Cargill Seeds, the National Rust Control Program, the Bread Research Institute of Australia, together with other members of the NSW Uniform Quality Testing Committee are gratefully acknowledged and the data supplied by the latter

Committee is appreciated. Acknowledgment is particularly made to the NSW Agriculture, the Plant Breeding Institute, University of Sydney, Cobbitty and the Queensland Department of Primary Industry for continued assistance and support in testing Hybrid Gemini and other material. The farmer cooperators who have made land available for testing and who have supported Hybrid Wheat Research's endeavours over many years are also thanked.

The Plant Breeding Institute, University of Sydney, Narrabri is especially thanked for making available seed of the Sunfield sib.

<sup>1</sup>Formerly of Cargill Seeds, Tamworth, NSW, Australia.

## BREAD WHEAT

*Triticum aestivum ssp. aestivum*

### 'Hybrid Mercury'

Reg. No. 99200  
Registered on 28/10/97

**Originators** : P. Wilson, R.P.Daniel<sup>1</sup>, M.A.Materne<sup>1</sup>, C.J.Tyson<sup>1</sup>.  
Hybrid Wheat Research, PO Box 662, Tamworth, NSW, 2340 Australia.

**Registrar of Cereal Cultivar**: M.C. Mackay.  
Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340 Australia.

*Released by* Hybrid Wheat Research.

#### Synonyms

CH30, H30

#### Parentage

F1 hybrid between Ciano/2\*Olympic//WW15/QT7605 and Kite/4/Dirk R/3/Sonora 64//Tezanos Pintos Precos/Nainari 60/5/Ciano/2\*Olympic.

#### Breeding and selection

The female parent coded B6020 was selected from crosses made during the 1970's and early 1980's. It was identified as having exceptional yielding ability, wide adaptation and quick maturity. A male-sterile form of B6020 was developed by the introduction of *T. timopheevi* cytoplasm through backcrossing. It was subsequently found to have good general combining ability when it was tested in hybrid combinations with several fertility-restorer lines. It was also found to carry factors which rendered it 'difficult to restore' so that only a limited number of fertility-restorer lines were capable of producing fully-fertile F1 hybrids when crossed onto the male-sterile form of B6020.

The male parent was also developed from crosses initiated during the 1970's. The male parent was coded as R568G and was selected from a family which exhibited outstanding levels of anther extrusion, early maturity and good general combining ability.

Hybrid Mercury was tested between 1989 and 1994.

#### Morphology

Hybrid Mercury is a semi-dwarf spring wheat with good straw strength. It is a very quick maturing wheat suitable for sowing in north-western NSW from early-June to July. It flowers and matures at a time similar to Gatcher and 3-6 days earlier than Hartog. Hybrid Mercury is fully awned, has white glumes and threshes readily. The hybrid may shed grain if exposed to strong winds after maturity.

#### Disease reactions

Hybrid Mercury is resistant to all current field pathotypes of stem rust. It is heterozygous for *Sr26*. It is moderately resistant as an adult plant to stripe rust and moderately resistant to leaf rust. Hybrid Mercury is susceptible to crown rot and common root rot, intolerant of root lesion nematodes, but moderately resistant to flag smut and moderately susceptible to yellow spot.

#### Yield

Hybrid Mercury has been compared to Janz and Hartog in at least 58 direct comparisons. Hybrid Mercury outyielded these cultivars by 13 and 15% respectively. Hybrid Mercury outyielded all other quick maturing cultivars commonly grown in north-western NSW by a similar or greater margin.

Hybrid Mercury combines high yield potential with quick maturity, which should make the hybrid very useful in areas with unpredictable weather patterns including the less favoured areas of north-western NSW, and for late planted irrigated situations.

#### Quality

Hybrid Mercury is a hard white grained wheat with good overall quality. It has excellent test weight, flour yield similar to Hartog and flour colour similar to Sunco. Hybrid Mercury has similar extensograph resistance and baking score to Sunco, however its protein content and dough extensibility is slightly lower than Hartog.

Hybrid Mercury has been approved for receipt into the Prime Hard classification.

#### Acknowledgments

The collaboration of the staff of Cargill Seeds, the National Rust Control Program, the Bread Research Institute of Australia, together with other members of the NSW Uniform Quality Testing Committee are gratefully acknowledged and the data supplied by the latter Committee is appreciated. Acknowledgment is particularly made to the NSW Agriculture, the Plant Breeding Institute, University of Sydney, Cobbitty and the Queensland Department of Primary Industry for continued assistance and support in testing Hybrid Mercury and other material. The farmer cooperators who have made land available for testing and who have supported Hybrid Wheat Research's endeavours over many years are also thanked.

<sup>1</sup>Formerly of Cargill Seeds, Tamworth, NSW, Australia.

## BREAD WHEAT

*Triticum aestivum ssp. aestivum*

### 'Snipe'

Reg. No. AUS 99212  
Registered on 28/10/1997

**Originators**: L Penrose, R Martin, K Walsh, K Clarke and H Allen.  
NSW Agriculture, Agricultural Research Institute, PMB, Wagga Wagga, NSW 2650, Australia.

**Registrar of Cereal Cultivar**: M.C. Mackay.  
Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

*Released by* NSW Agriculture

#### Synonym

M5429

**Parentage**

M2293/Quarrion (M2293=WW15/M1238-/Kite/3/WW15)

**Breeding and selection**

The final cross was made in 1981. Pedigree selection for habit, plant type, rust resistance was conducted from F2 to F6 generations. Yield and small scale quality evaluation were conducted from 1988-92. Wide scale regional yield and large scale quality evaluation were conducted from 1993-1996.

**Morphology and physiology**

M5429 is an awnless winter wheat with white chaff. Average development is slightly earlier than Rosella and Triller. It is of similar height and straw strength compared to Rosella and Triller. M5429 is not highly tolerant of acid soils.

**Disease reactions**

M5429 is resistant to stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f. Sp. *tritici*), moderately resistant to stripe rust (*P. striiformis* f. Sp. *striiformis*) and moderately susceptible to leaf rust (*P. recondita*). The pedigree and rust reactions suggests stem rust resistance is conferred by the gene Sr26 plus other genes. M5429 is moderately resistant to Septoria tritici blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola*), this level of resistance is similar to Rosella.

**Yield**

Yields of M5429 have been equal to Rosella in irrigated trials. Over all sites, both dryland and irrigation, yields of M5429 have been higher than those of Rosella, however the difference is not significant.

**Quality**

M5429 is of soft biscuit quality and is superior to Triller.

**Role**

M5429 will compete with Triller. It possesses improved biscuit quality compared to Triller, however this is offset by its lower yield. The combination of winter habit and prime soft quality make it a valuable addition to the varieties available for production of this grade on irrigation.

**Acknowledgments**

NSW Agriculture receives financial support from the Grains Research and Development Corporation and Arnott's Ltd. Numerous farmer co-operators in central and southern NSW have generously provided land for trials. The contributions of the National Wheat Rust Control Program, NSW Agriculture biometricians and District Agronomists, cooperating scientists for the Disease Progress Nurseries and Uniform Quality Testing Committee are also gratefully acknowledged.

**Breeder**

R. Martin and L. Penrose.

**BARLEY**

*Hordeum vulgare* ssp. *vulgare*

**'Picola'**

Reg. No. 499037

Registered on 09/03/1998

Originators: D. Moody, S. Ellis.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Private Bag 260, Horsham, Victoria 3402

Registrar of Cereal Cultivar: M.C. Mackay.

Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340 Australia.

Released by Strategic Industry Research Foundation.

**Synonym**

86045B

**Parentage**

75031/Elgina (75031 = Noyep/Prior//  
CI3576/Union/Kenia/4/Research/Noyep/Prior)

**Breeding and selection**

Picola was bred by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment at the Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Horsham, Victoria, using a modified pedigree selection method from a cross made by the controlled pollination of the breeding line 75031 with Elgina. The initial cross was made in 1979 by Mr. Sandor Lokos, subsequent selection was conducted by Mr. Selwyn Ellis and advanced evaluation directed by Mr. David Moody.

Picola was selected for improved yield, grain plumpness and malting quality in the 400 – 500 mm rainfall districts of Victoria. Picola is derived from a selection made at the F4 generation. Seed of the released cultivar was derived from a composite of uniform reselections taken from the F9 generation. Prior to production of basic seed, Picola had been propagated for 6 generations by open pollination following the composition of reselections. The original F4 derived line reached State-wide (Stage 4) trials in 1987; the composite of reselections was re-entered in Stage 4 trials in 1991. Commercial scale production for malting and brewing trials occurred from 1995 – 1997, with the Malting and Brewing Industries Barley Technical Committee endorsing the malting quality of Picola in December 1997.

**Morphology**

Picola is a tall, 2 row, midseason maturity spring barley with light green foliage and a semi-prostrate early growth habit. It has medium level of flag leaf anthocyanin colouration of auricles and weak anthocyanin colouration of awn tips. It matures 2-4 days later than Schooner and is suitable for the medium to high rainfall districts in north-eastern and southern Victoria. Picola is a suitable replacement for Parwan in northcentral and northeastern Victoria. The relative flowering date of Picola compared with Parwan is dependent on sowing date. Parwan possesses a long basic vegetative phase of development which delays the rate of development when sown in spring. When sown in winter Picola will flower 1-2 days later than Parwan; when sown in spring Picola will flower over 7 days earlier than Parwan.

**Disease reactions**

Picola is rated as moderately susceptible to scald, possessing a similar level of field resistance as Schooner, Arapiles and Parwan. Picola has a moderate level of resistance to the spot form of net blotch, being similar in field reaction to Arapiles and superior to Schooner and Parwan. Picola is susceptible to cereal cyst nematode and barley yellow dwarf virus.

**Yield**

Picola, on average yields 3% higher than Parwan in the North-eastern region of Victoria.

**Quality**

Picola has a moderately plump grain size, being substantially superior to Parwan and equivalent to Arapiles.

On average, it has higher malt extract, higher fermentability, higher diastase and slightly lower wet beta-glucan and viscosity levels than Parwan. The quality profile of Picola is very similar to Arapiles.

#### PBR Status

PBR granted. Certificate No. 1039.

#### Acknowledgments

The collaborative efforts of members of the Malting Barley Quality Improvement Program are acknowledged. Acknowledgment is particularly made to the staff at Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture.

### DURUM WHEAT

*Triticum turgidum ssp. durum* (Desf.) Husn.

#### 'Tamaroi'

Reg No. AUS 99218

Registered on 3/2/97

Originator: R. A. Hare.

NSW Agriculture, Tamworth Centre for Crop Improvement

RMB 944, Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

Registrar of Cereal Cultivar: M.C. Mackay.  
Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944,  
Tamworth, NSW 2340, Australia.

Released by NSW Agriculture and the Waite Agricultural Research Institute

#### Synonym

912025

#### Parentage

Altar 84/4/TAM1B-17/Kamilaroi/3/Wells/56111//Guillemot

#### Breeding and selection

The cross was made at Tamworth in 1988. Subsequent generations were selected in the glasshouse and field at Tamworth and Breeza using a modified pedigree method. Seeds from F<sub>3</sub> plants derived from a single F<sub>2</sub> plant were bulked for yield testing, which commenced in 1992. Selection for various agronomic, disease, and quality characteristics were practised on all generations. The Waite Institute and NSW Agriculture conducted advanced field trials in South Australia and northern NSW, respectively.

#### Morphology

Tamaroi is a bearded, free-threshing, short-medium statured durum wheat of early maturity. The head is white and square with smooth glumes and persistent long awns. The auricle is smooth, while the glume beak length is long. Tamaroi is 5cm taller than Yallaroi. It flowers 2 days earlier than Yallaroi (Tamworth), and matures 2 days earlier than Yallaroi (Tamworth). The grain is elongated and very hard, and has a bright amber colour.

#### Disease reactions

Seedling and adult plant tests with stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* Pers. f. sp. *tritici* Eriks. & Henn.), leaf rust (*Puccinia recondita* Rob. ex Desm. f. sp. *tritici*), and stripe rust (*Puccinia striiformis* West.) indicate that Tamaroi has adequate resistance to all Australian field pathotypes of these rusts. Tamaroi has consistently exhibited intermediate resistance to yellow leaf spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis* (Died.) Drechs) equivalent to Yallaroi. This level of resistance will provide modest adult plant field protection. The level of resistance carried by Tamaroi to black point

(mainly incited by *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keissler) is similar to Yallaroi, and should provide sufficient protection to prevent significant downgrading of grain following extended wet post-anthesis periods. Tamaroi displays resistance to stinking bunt *Tilletia caries* (DG) Tul.), flag smut (*Urocystis agropyri* (Preuss) Schroet.), common rot root (*Bipolaris sorokiniana* (Sacc. in Sorok.) Shoem.), moderate resistance to *Septoria tritici* blotch (*Mycosphaerella graminicola* (Fuckel) Schroeter) and cereal cyst nematode (*Heterodera avenae* Woll.), but is susceptible to crown rot (*Fusarium graminearum* (Group 1)).

#### Yield

Tamaroi has been tested in 46 trials conducted by NSW Agriculture and the Waite Institute during 1993-96. On average, in Waite Institute trials Tamaroi yielded 15% greater than Yallaroi, but 14% less than Spear. On average, in northern NSW, Tamaroi yield 2%, 5% and 6% greater than Yallaroi, Wollaroi and Kamilaroi, respectively.

#### Quality

Tamaroi has consistently produced grain of higher protein content than the check cultivars, Wollaroi and Yallaroi, without loss of grain yield in South Australia. Semolina protein values increased similarly. Farinograph dough strength (dough development time and breakdown after 10 min) was greater than Yallaroi. The Farinograph water absorption was lower than Yallaroi but greater than Wollaroi. Texture analysis of pasta indicated that Tamaroi had a firmness greater than Yallaroi. In South Australia, the grain of Tamaroi had a test weight similar to Yallaroi while the thousand kernel weight was generally greater than that of Yallaroi. Grain hardness was usually greater than Yallaroi, which translated into a higher semolina mill yield. Semolina colour (lutein group pigments) and browning reaction were equivalent or slightly inferior to that of Yallaroi. The San Remo Macaroni Company believes Tamaroi will make pasta products of satisfactory quality. Tamaroi will offer the South Australian durum wheat industry a cultivar of superior agronomic performance while maintaining the pasta quality and disease resistance characteristics of Yallaroi.

#### PBR status

Provisional protection. Application No. 97/326.

#### Acknowledgments

The collaboration of the staff of the National Durum Wheat Improvement Program (including the technical involvement of E A McKenzie cereal chemist), B E Koth and D L Gulliford (technical officers), P Roffe and S Balfe (cereal technicians) and B Whitten at Tamworth and A J Rathjen and B J Brooks (wheat breeders) at Adelaide, the National Cereal Rust Control Program, the San Remo Macaroni Company and the financial support of the Grains Research and Development Corporation are gratefully acknowledged.

The farmer co-operators who have made land available for testing and who have supported the development of improved durum cultivars over many years are also thanked.

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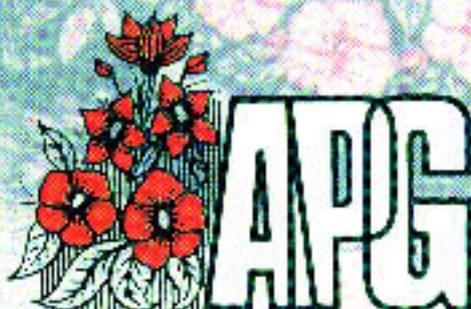
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