



Plant Varieties Journal

Quarter Three 1998

Volume 11

Number 3



Treloar Roses

'Korsulas' syn Limona - 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:

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Applic No.</i>
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
KORBOLAK	Melody	Cut Flower	89/129
KORRUICIL	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

"Midwood", Portland VIC 3305. Phone: (03) 5529 2367. Fax: (03) 5529 2511

Plant Varieties Journal

QUARTER THREE, 1998

VOLUME 11 NUMBER 3

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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>

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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, free of charge. If requested a comment will be kept confidential. 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.

UPOV Developments

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

On June 25 1998, the Federal Republic of Germany deposited its instrument of ratification to the 1991 Act. The list of UPOV member states with their current status is given in Appendix 5.

Instruction to Authors: New Format For Preparing Varietal Description

Starting from the next issue of *Plant Varieties Journal* (Vol 11 Issue 4) we are introducing a new format for the varietal description. This new format will **replace the long and short descriptions with a single, comprehensive description which will be known as the Detailed Description**.

We believe it will be easier for the Qualified Persons to work on one description instead of two. These savings will lower costs and improve the ease with which varieties move through the scheme.

However we are also suggesting additional information be included in the description eg. how comparators were selected (or rejected) and more information on the origin and breeding. This will reduce the likelihood of public comments or objection on the distinctness, novelty and the origin of the variety.

The Detailed Description will be a comprehensive summary of the variety's characteristics together with its origin and distinctive features presented under the following headings :

- **Details of the Application**
- **Characteristics**
- **Origin and Breeding**
- **Choice of Comparator(s)**
- **Comparative Trial**
- **Prior Applications and Sales**
- **Name of the person who prepared the description**
- **Comparative Table**
- **At the discretion of the QP/Applicant, scientific papers and other relevant information/publications can be appended to the detailed description**

Please note that the PBR office retains editorial control for all published material. Accordingly there may be instances when non critical portions of a description (eg particularly verbose methodologies or appendices) are not published, although they do remain part of the detailed description. In some cases some non distinct characteristics presented in a table may be omitted for publication.

Following are some notes for preparing descriptions under the above headings with some examples:

Details of the Application

This will include the common name of the species; the correct botanical name; name and synonym (if any) of the variety; application number and the acceptance date; details of the applicant; details of the agent (if any).

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; *A Checklist of Economic Plants in Australia*, CSIRO, 1994; *Australian Plant Name Index*, Australian Biological Resources Study, AGPS, 1991.

Example 1

COMMON NAME OF THE SPECIES

Genus species

'Variety' syn **Synonym** (if applicable)

Application No: xx/xxx Accepted: dd month year.

Applicant: **Applicant's Name**, Town, State (abbreviation) and Country (if not Australia).

Agent: **Agent's Name**, Town, State (abbreviation).

Characteristics

Characteristics should be described in the following order: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower and flower parts, Fruit and fruit parts, Seed, Other characters (disease resistance, stress tolerance, quality etc). Characters within subheadings should generally be in the following order: habit, height, length, width, size, shape, colour (RHS colour chart reference with edition), other. Use a concise taxonomic style in which subheadings are followed by a colon and characters are separated by a comma. Where there is a UPOV technical guideline available make sure that the asterisk characteristics are included in the description.

Example 2

Characteristics (Table nn, Figure nn) Plant: habit narrow bushy, height medium, early maturing. Stem: anthocyanin absent, internodes short. Leaf: length long, width narrow, variegation present, predominant colour green (RHS 137A, 1986), secondary margin colour pale green-yellow (RHS 1A, 1986). Inflorescence: corymb. Flower: early, pedicel short, diameter small (average 12.5mm), petals 5, petal colour yellow (RHS 12A, 1986), sepals 5etc

Origin and Breeding

Indicate how the variety was originated, ie. controlled pollination, open pollination, induced mutation, spontaneous mutation, introduction and selection, seedling selection etc. Give the name of the parents. Also give the characteristics of the parental material by which they differ from the candidate variety. Briefly describe the breeding procedure and selection criteria used in developing the new variety. Also indicate the mode of propagation used during breeding. Give the name(s) of the breeder.

Example 3

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination : seed parent S90-502-1 x pollen parent S90-1202-1. The seed parent was characterised by early flowering, dark green non-variegated leaves and compact bushy habit. The pollen parent was characterised by late flowering, variegated leaves and narrow bushy habit. Hybridisation took place in Hillscheid, Germany in 1992. From this cross, seedling number S 3736 was chosen in 1993 on the basis of flowering time. Selection criteria: variegated leaves, compact bushy habit and early flowering. Propagation: a number mature stock plants were generated from this seedling through tissue culture and were found to be uniform and stable. The 'Variety' will be commercially propagated by vegetative cuttings from the stock plants. Breeder: Peter Hoffmann, Hillscheid, Germany.

Example 4

Origin and Breeding Introduction and selection: 5 cycles of selection within USDA accession CI2204 originating from Mexico and supplied by the New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd to Heritage Seeds Pty Ltd under a materials transfer agreement. When grown CI2204 was heterogeneous with both hooded and non-hooded types and differences in seed colour. Repeated selection for hooded types produced seven breeding lines (726.1-726.7) which were evaluated for forage and seed production potential. From these lines, an uniform single line known as 726.2.1 was selected to become 'Variety'. Selection criteria: seedling vigour, dry matter yield, uniformly hooded (awnless), seed colour (black). Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Peter Neilson, Heritage Seeds Research and Don S C Wright, New Zealand Institute for Crop & Food Research Ltd.

Choice of Comparators

As choosing the most appropriate comparators may be the most crucial part of the trial, we suggest the QPs do more research and record their decisions before making the final selection. Under this heading briefly indicate what factors you have considered in choosing the comparator(s) for the trial. It is strongly recommended that the parental materials or the source germplasm is included in the trial for comparison purposes. If the parents are excluded indicate the reason(s).

Example 5

Choice of Comparators ‘Comparator 1’, ‘Comparator 2’ and ‘Comparator 3’ were initially considered for the comparative trial as these are similar varieties of common knowledge. ‘Comparator 1’ is a widely available commercial variety of the same species however it has non variegated leaves. Therefore it was excluded from the trial. ‘Comparator 2’, was chosen for its variegated leaves and ‘Comparator 3’ was chosen for its compact growth habit and variegated leaves. The parents were not considered for the trial because the ‘Variety’ is clearly distinguishable from the seed parent by its variegated leaves and from the pollen parent by flowering time and growth habit.

Example 6

Choice of Comparators ‘Comparator 1’ was chosen because it is the original source material from which the variety was selected. Comparator 2’ was selected for its similarity with the ‘Variety’ in seed colour. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial

List the varieties or forms used as comparators – the most similar varieties/forms of common knowledge. State the location and date of the trial. Give relevant details on propagation, pot/plot size and type, growing medium, chemical treatments, lighting, irrigation, or management which may be necessary to repeat the trials. State the type of trial design used, the total number of specimens in the trial and how they were arranged. State the number of specimens from which measurements/observations were taken. Also indicate how the specimen was selected and the sampling regime.

Example 7

Comparative Trial : Comparator(s): ‘Comparator 2’, ‘Comparator 3’. Location: Carrum Downs, VIC (Latitude 38°06’ South, elevation 35m), summer-autumn 1996/97. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from cutting, rooted cuttings planted into 210mm pots filed with soilless potting mix (pine bark base), nutrition maintained with slow release fertilisers, pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: fifteen pots of each variety arranged in a completely randomised design. Measurements: from ten plants at random. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales

Indicate the prior overseas applications with Country, Year of lodgement, Current status and Name applied in the following format.

Example 8

Country	Year	Current Status	Name Applied
Germany	1994	Granted	‘Variety’
Denmark	1994	Granted	‘Variety’

Also indicate date and country of first sale and date of first sale in Australia.

Example 9

First sold in Germany in 1994. First Australian sale nil.

Name of the person who prepared the description

Name and address of the person who prepared the description. It is preferable that the description be prepared by the Qualified Person or at the very least the draft has been seen and approved by the QP before final submission. Please note that it is a responsibility of the QP under the PBR Act to verify the particulars of the detailed description are accurate.

Example 10

Description: **Name**, Company (optional), Town/suburb, State (abbreviated)

Comparative Table

While preparing the table **NEVER** use the “table creating features” of word processing packages as they insert hidden formatting blocks that are difficult to remove before publication. 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 a very wide table can be presented in landscape orientation.

Please note the following points when preparing the comparative table:

- The candidate variety is always on the left of the table. If the same table is used for two or more candidate varieties, the candidate varieties are arranged in order of application numbers, higher application number to the left of the table. Comparators are always to the right of the candidate(s).
- Arrange the characteristics in order – this should be the same as the order in the UPOV technical guidelines for the species. Please ensure that each characteristics marked with an asterisk is included.
- If a UPOV technical guideline is not available use the order same as in the text part: Plant, Stem, Leaf, Inflorescence, Flower, Flower parts, Fruit, Fruit parts, Seed, special characters etc.
- For measured characteristics Mean, Standard Deviation, Least Significant Difference (LSD)* at P#0.01 is mandatory.
- When quoting significant differences please give the level of probability in the following format: P#0.01 or ns.
- For discrete characters do not use scores. Please give a word description. e.g. round, medium, tall etc.
- For ranked characteristics just give the numbers, do not use ‘normal’ statistical analysis. Non- parametric statistical procedures may be used in such cases.

- Use only the number of significant decimal places appropriate to the level of accuracy of the observations.
- * If there are two or more candidate varieties, use range tests rather than an LSD, such as Duncan's Multiple Range Test or any other appropriate multiple range test. Enter the grouping characters as alphabet superscripts.

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
E-mail to: Tanvir.Hossain@dpi.gov.au

Note: a signed copy of the Part2 application along with the examination fee, one slide or photograph must also be sent by post.

Important Changes

POSSIBLE CHANGES RELATING TO THE 4yr / 6yr PRIOR SALES PROVISIONS

Amendments to the PBR Act are currently being considered which may be beneficial to potential and previous applicants who were made ineligible when the PBR Act replaced the PVR Act in 1994. The proposed amendments are very specific and relate to varieties that had, at the time, first been sold overseas between 1988 and 1990. With the introduction of the new PBR Act, the

maximum allowable period of prior sales overseas was reduced from 6 years to 4 years for all varieties other than trees and vines. As a result, many varieties were suddenly made ineligible for PBR in Australia. Those persons who believe that their variety may have been affected by these changes, and who still have an interest in obtaining PBR, should contact this office for further details. To ensure that your variety is taken into consideration, an 'Expression of Interest' in the proposed amendments should be submitted no later than COB 30 November 1998.

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 September 1998 and therefore this form gets a designation of Form P1 (9/98). We also encourage you to consult the 'Guidelines for Completing Part 1 Application Form' before filing in the Part 1 Application. To avoid delays we suggest that you use the latest version of the forms.

If you do not have the latest version of the form(s), please contact the PBR office. 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	Form P1	September 1998
Guidelines for Completing Part1 Application Form	Part1ins	September 1998
Application for Plant Breeders Rights Part 2 – Description of New Variety	Form P2	October 1998
Nomination of a Qualified Person	Form QP 1	October 1996
Certification by a Qualified Person	Form 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
Exemption of a Taxon from Farm saved seed Status of Application	Form ET1 Form STAT 1	September 1998 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 face difficulty in obtaining test reports directly from any overseas testing authorities then we can make a official request on behalf of you, however, please note that the applicant or the agent will be financially responsible for the report and under no circumstances the PBR office will bear any cost. Please contact the PBR office if you have any difficulties in obtaining overseas test reports.

Description from the Voluntary Cereal Registration Scheme

The *Plant Varieties Journal* now includes 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 an entirely 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 the 'Cereal Registration Scheme' section at the back of this issue.

Part 2 – Public Notices

Varieties Included in this Issue

Variety	Page Number	Variety	Page Number
AGAPANTHUS		BANKSIA ROSE	
'Black Panther'	9	'Powder Puff'	10
'Fragrant Snow'	9	BARLEY	
'Glen Avon' syn Fragrant Glen	9	'Barque'	54
'Snowstorm'	54	BELL FLOWER	
AGLAONEMA		'Mystic Bells'	10
'Compact Maria' ^A	51	CAMELLIA	
ALSTROEMERIA		'Paradise Joan'	15
'Carise Miami'	9	'Paradise Sayaka'	16
'Inca Charm'	9	CANOLA	
'Inca Delight'	9	'Grouse' ^A syn BLN 884 ^A	51
'Inca Salsa' syn Delta	9	'Karoo' ^A syn TI 7 ^A	51
'Inca spice' syn Yellow Amazon	9	'Monty' ^A syn BLN 900 ^A	51
'Konona 90-2-2'	9	'Mystic'	10
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'Stalove' syn Amor ^A	54	'Peppadew' syn Steenkamp	17
'Stamial' syn Pink Minetti	54	CINNAMON WATTLE	
'Stamond' ^A	54	'RBGM801'	10
'Stanata' syn Natasja	54	CLEMATIS	
'Staprilan' syn Angela	54	'Southern Cross'	54
'Staprimal' syn Emily	54	'White Carpet'	10
'Staprimon' syn Monica	54	COCKSFOOT	
'Staprinag' syn Ragna	54	'Grasslands Vision'	18
'Stapripur' syn Mira ^A	54	COTTON	
'Staprisis' syn Sissy	54	'Sicala 40'	10
'Staprizsa' syn Zsa Zsa	54	CUPHEA	
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'Stalauli' syn Raffaella	54	'Red Fantasy'	23
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'Festival' ^A syn Pink Festival ^A	51	'Hopaline' syn HK909	10
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'Magic Golan' ^A syn Golan ^A	51	'Danilily' syn Lily Gini	10
'Magic Tavor' ^A	51	'Daniwiny' syn Winy Gini	10
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'Majella'	54	'Sun Inferno'	54
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LUCERNE		'Corama'	54
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'Sequel HR' ^A syn CS 93-1 ^A	52	'Duecap' ^A syn Red Fox Capri Red ^A	52
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MANGO		'Duestarapri' ^A syn Red Fox Apricot Highlight ^A	53
'TPP 1'	24	POTATO	
MILLET		'Latona' ^A	53
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MOCK ORANGE		'Symfonia' ^A syn WAL 82-161 ^A	53
'Min-A-Min'	27	ROSE	
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'Green Diamond' ^A syn HS23 ^A	52	'Benmable' syn Benardella's Waltz	11
NARROW LEAFED LUPIN		'Benmech' syn Kates Delight	11
'Moonah' syn 84S017-26	11	'Benmfig' syn Benardella's Pearl	11
'Tanjil' syn WALAN0497	11	'Benmjul' syn Benardella's Ruby	12
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ACCEPTANCES

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

AGAPANTHUS

Agapanthus orientalis

'Black Panther'

Application No: 98/127 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Agapan Growers Pty Ltd**, Belgrave, VIC.

'Fragrant Snow'

Application No: 98/146 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.

Applicant: **Lifetech Laboratories Limited**, Auckland, New Zealand.

Agent: **Avondale Nurseries Ltd**, Glenorie, NSW.

'Glen Avon' syn Fragrant Glen

Application No: 98/147 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.

Applicant: **Lifetech Laboratories Limited**, Auckland, New Zealand.

Agent: **Avondale Nurseries Ltd**, Glenorie, NSW.

ALSTROEMERIA

Alstroemeria hybrid

'Carise Miami'

Application No: 98/032 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.

Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Inca Charm'

Application No: 98/028 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.

Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd.**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Inca Delight'

Application No: 98/029 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.

Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Inca Salsa' syn Delta

Application No: 98/030 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.

Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Inca spice' syn Yellow Amazon

Application No: 98/031 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.

Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Konona 90-2-2'

Application No: 98/027 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.

Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Pink Roma'

Application No: 98/034 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.

Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Fantasy'

Application No: 98/033 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.

Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.

Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Soleil'

Application No: 98/026 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Konst Alstroemeria BV.**, Nieuwveen, Holland.
 Agent: **Maxiflora Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

BANKSIA ROSE

Rosa banksiae

'Powder Puff'

Application No: 98/155 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Wallis's Nurseries Ltd**, Mosgiel, New Zealand.
 Agent: **Southern Advanced Plants**, Dromana, VIC.

BELL FLOWER

Campanula punctata

'Mystic Bells'

Application No: 98/173 Accepted: 29 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Ian Cunliffe and Sidonie Barton**, Dural, NSW.
 Agent: **Colourwise Nursery (NSW) Pty Ltd**, Glenorie, NSW.

CANOLA

Brassica napus subspecies *oleifera*

'Mystic'

Application No: 98/142 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**,
 Atwood, VIC and **Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

CINNAMON WATTLE

Acacia leprosa

'RBGM801'

Application No: 98/148 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne**,
 Melbourne, VIC.
 Agent: **W.M (Bill) Molyneux**, Montrose, VIC.

CLEMATIS

Clematis marmoraria x *Clematis paniculata*

'White Carpet'

Application No: 98/167 Accepted: 15 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **J Cartman**, Christchurch, New Zealand.
 Agent: **Boulter's Nurseries Monbulk Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

COTTON

Gossypium hirsutum

'Sicala 40'

Application No: 98/143 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Narrabri, NSW.

CUPHEA

Cuphea hyssopifolia

'Little Hatter'

Application No: 98/130 Accepted: 3 Aug 1998.
 Applicant: **H. Eunice Nursery Inc.**, Hilo, Hawaii, USA.
 Agent: **Futura Promotions Pty Ltd**, Wellington Point, QLD.

DIPLADENIA/MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla sanderi

'Guinevere'

Application No: 98/152 Accepted: 28 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Hans Georg Storm**, Odense V, Denmark.
 Agent: **Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd**, Redland Bay, QLD.

DWARF CHILLI

Capsicum annuum var *fasciculatum*

'Orange Bantam'

Application No: 98/154 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **NF Derera, AM – ASAS Pty Ltd**, Winston Hills, NSW.
 Agent: **A.J. Newport & Son Pty Ltd**, Winmalee, NSW.

EDIBLE MUSHROOM

Cantharellus cibarius

'Cantherelle' syn Fanfar

Application No: 97/224 Accepted: 28 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Cantharellus AB**, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Agent: **HR Hodgkinson & Co**, Milsons Point, NSW.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea macrophylla

'Homigo' syn HK901

Application No: 98/092 Accepted: 29 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **JG Hofstede and WJG Hofstede, Huissen**,
 The Netherlands.
 Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

'Hopaline' syn HK909

Application No: 98/091 Accepted: 29 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **JG Hofstede and WJG Hofstede, Huissen**,
 The Netherlands.
 Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

IMPATIENS

Impatiens hybrid

'Danigoldy' syn Goldy Gini

Application No: 98/038 Accepted: 6 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**, Beit Dagan,
 Israel.
 Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology**, Tuggerah, NSW.

'Danilily' syn Lily Gini

Application No: 98/039 Accepted: 6 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**, Beit Dagan,
 Israel.
 Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology**, Tuggerah, NSW.

'Daniwiny' syn Winy Gini

Application No: 98/040 Accepted: 6 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**, Beit Dagan,
 Israel.
 Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology**, Tuggerah, NSW.

'Micky Gini' syn GN5

Application No: 98/037 Accepted: 6 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**, Beit Dagan,
 Israel.
 Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology**, Tuggerah, NSW.

'Pinki Gini' syn GN1

Application No: 98/035 Accepted: 6 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**, Beit Dagan, Israel.
 Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology**, Tuggerah, NSW.

'Ricky Gini' syn GN4

Application No: 98/036 Accepted: 6 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**, Beit Dagan, Israel.
 Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology**, Tuggerah, NSW.

KIWI FRUIT*Actinidia chinensis***'Hort16A'**

Application No: 98/094 Accepted: 3 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **The Horticulture & Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
 Agent: **Collison & Co.** Adelaide, SA.

KIWI FRUIT*Actinidia deliciosa***'Tomua'**

Application No: 98/093 Accepted: 3 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **The Horticulture & Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd**, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
 Agent: **Collison & Co.** Adelaide, SA.

LAVENDER*Lavandula stoechas* subsp. *luisieri***'Lavenite No.1'**

Application No: 98/153 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Virginia McNaughton & Dennis Matthews**, Christchurch, New Zealand.
 Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd**, Glenorie, NSW.

LILLY PILLY*Syzygium paniculatum***'Little Lil'**

Application No: 98/135 Accepted: 24 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Terrance Denis & Carmel Mary Hennessey**, Upper Caboolture, QLD.

LUCERNE*Medicago sativa***'Salado'**

Application No: 98/112 Accepted: 16 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **AgriPro Seeds, Inc.** USA. Kansas, USA.
 Agent: **SGB Australia Pty Ltd**, Perth, WA.

NARROW LEAFED LUPIN*Lupinus angustifolius***'Moonah' syn 84S017-26**

Application No: 98/183 Accepted: 28 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**, Atwood, VIC **Chief Executive Officer of Agriculture Western Australia**, Perth, WA and **Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Tanjil' syn WALAN0497

Application No: 98/140 Accepted: 9 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture WA**,

Perth, WA and **Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

OLIVE*Olea europaea***'CSS 22 Diana'**

Application No: 98/056 Accepted: 30 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Laura, Alberto, Stefano and Elena Sonnoli**, Pescia, Italy
 Agent: **Luigi Bazzani**, West Manjimap, WA.

'DRS 01 Urano'

Application No: 98/055 Accepted: 30 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Laura, Alberto, Stefano and Elena Sonnoli**, Pescia, Italy
 Agent: **Luigi Bazzani**, West Manjimap, WA.

ORCHID*Cymbidium* hybrid**'Atlantis'**

Application No: 98/114 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Frances & Julian Coker**, South Warrandyte, VIC.

PEACH -ROOTSTOCK*Prunus cerasus* x *Prunus canescens***'Gisela 6' syn GI 148/1**

Application No: 98/164 Accepted: 10 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Consortium Deutscher Baumschulen Pflanzhandelsgesellschaft mbH**, Ellerbek, Germany.
 Agent: **John M Slattery, Davies Collison Cave**, Melbourne, VIC.

PEAR-ROOTSTOCK*Pyrus communis***'BM 2000'**

Application No: 98/128 Accepted: 10 Jul 1998.
 Applicant: **Bruce Manchester**, Orange, NSW.

POTATO*Solanum tuberosum***'Platina'**

Application No: 98/054 Accepted: 8 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Hettema BV**, Emmeloord, The Netherlands.
 Agent: **Mr Andrew Baker, Sunrise Agriculture P/L**, Latrobe, TAS.

ROSE*Rosa* hybrid**'Baby Jack'**

Application No: 98/158 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Kay-D-Tee**, Silvan, VIC.

'Benmable' syn Benardella's Waltz

Application No: 98/161 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Harlane Rose Specialists**, New Jersey, USA.
 Agent: **Kay L Neil of Kay-D-Tee**, Silvan, VIC.

'Benmech' syn Kates Delight

Application No: 98/159 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.
 Applicant: **Harlane Rose Specialists**, New Jersey, USA.
 Agent: **Kay L Neil of Kay-D-Tee**, Silvan, VIC.

'Benmfig' syn Benardella's Pearl

Application No: 98/160 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.

Applicant: **Harlane Rose Specialists**, New Jersey, USA.
Agent: **Kay L Neil of Kay-D-Tee**, Silvan, VIC.

'Benmjul' syn Benardella's Ruby

Application No: 98/162 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Harlane Rose Specialists**, New Jersey, USA.
Agent: **Kay L Neil of Kay-D-Tee**, Silvan, VIC.

'Helkewei' syn Super Bianca

Application No: 98/165 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Karl Hetzel**, Oberderdingen, Germany.
Agent: **Greg&Keri Neil Ta, Rose and Bouvardia Selection**, Silvan, VIC.

'Jacina' syn Wild Dancer

Application No: 98/079 Accepted: 3 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

'Jacirst' syn Artistry

Application No: 98/074 Accepted: 3 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

'Jacolber' syn Opening Night

Application No: 98/076 Accepted: 3 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

'Jacpihi' syn Grand Finale '98

Application No: 98/075 Accepted: 3 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

'Jaczor' syn Fame '98

Application No: 98/073 Accepted: 3 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Bear Creek Gardens Inc.**, Somis, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

'Lavflush' syn Double Date

Application No: 98/120 Accepted: 7 Jul 1998.
Applicant: **Springwood Consultants Ltd**, Ontario, Canada.
Agent: **John Oakes**, Carrum Downs, VIC.

'Meihauzrey' syn Bright Minijet

Application No: 98/156 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Meilland International**, Le Luc en Provence, France.
Agent: **John Neil of Australian Roses**, Silvan, VIC.

'Meihoto' syn Sammi Minijet

Application No: 98/157 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Meilland International**, Le Luc en Provence, France.
Agent: **John Neil of Australian Roses**, Silvan, VIC.

'Tanledolg' syn Peter Mac's Gold Juwel

Application No: 97/231 Accepted: 18 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Rosen Tantau**, Uetersen, Germany.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) P/L**, Narre Warren North, VIC.

'Wekdykstra' syn Rose of Narromine

Application No: 98/077 Accepted: 3 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Week's Roses**, Upland, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

'Wekplapep' syn Scentimental

Application No: 98/078 Accepted: 3 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Week's Roses**, Upland, California, USA.
Agent: **Swane Bros. Pty Ltd**, Narromine, NSW.

SPOTTED GUM

Corymbia maculata

'Imagine'

Application No: 98/119 Accepted: 3 Jul 1998.
Applicant: **Vic John Ciccolella**, Toowoomba, VIC.

SUTERA/BACOPA

Sutera cordata

'Lavender Showers'

Application No: 98/145 Accepted: 7 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Australian Perennial Growers Pty Ltd**, Ballina, NSW.

TABLE GRAPE

Vitis vinifera

'SC 16/131'

Application No: 98/144 Accepted: 10 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Andriske Tablegrapes Pty Ltd.**, Gol Gol, NSW.

WALLFLOWER

Erysimum linifolia

'Dawn Breaker'

Application No: 98/129 Accepted: 13 Jul 1998.
Applicant: **E.D. & R.C. Morgan**, Tokoroa, New Zealand.
Agent: **Plant Growers Australia**, Wonga Park, VIC.

WAX FLOWER

Chamelaucium uncinatum

'Ofir'

Application No: 98/133 Accepted: 24 Jul 1998.
Applicant: **Nir Nursery Nitzan Nir**, Kfar-Hess, Israel.
Agent: **Western Flora**, Coorow, WA.

WHEAT

Triticum aestivum

'Ajana' syn WAWHT2127

Application No: 98/139 Accepted: 9 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia**, Perth, WA and **Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Brennan'

Application No: 98/177 Accepted: 29 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Canberra, ACT and **Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Camm' syn WAWHT2088

Application No: 98/138 Accepted: 9 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **Chief Executive Officer, Agriculture Western Australia**, Perth, WA and **Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

'Tennant'

Application No: 98/178 Accepted: 29 Sep 1998.
Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Canberra, ACT and **Grains Research & Development Corporation**, Barton, ACT.

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#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#0.01 unless otherwise stated the female parent of the cross precedes the male parent
Origin	=	variety(s) for which PBR has been granted

APPLE

Malus domestica

'Sandidge' syn Super Chief

Application No: 95/123 Accepted: 4 Apr 1995.

Applicant: **Charles R. Sandidge, Jr.**, Entiat, Washington 98822, USA.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty. Ltd.** Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Table 1, Figure 23) Plant: small, vigorous, spur bearing, stocky trunk, few medium sized lenticels. New growth is medium jointed, epidermis dull grey green, short internodes. Leaf: medium length and width, abruptly pointed and rugose, dark green and thick, finely serrate margins. Flowers: medium size, white. Fruit: matures mid March to early Apr., large, conical, asymmetrically, ribbed, five prominent points on calyx, stalks are medium length. Skin: thick, tough, smooth, glossy, non greasy, 95 % + very deep red over colour with slight streaking that fades with maturity RHS 187B to RHS 185A (in the lighter areas), amount of russet is very slight and is positioned around the stalk. Flesh: juicy, firm, crisp, white to creamy white RHS 11D, browning of flesh after one hour is very slight, mild sweet flavoured.

Origin Spontaneous mutation of 'Redchief'. Breeder: Charles R. Sandidge, Jr., Sunray Orchards, Entiat, Washington, USA. Selection criteria: very early colouring, spur type, heavy bearing and sunburn resistant. Propagation: budding or grafting onto apple rootstocks through several generations.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 6190, dated May 31, 1988. The QP considers the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia to be 'Redchief' and 'Oregon Spur'. Fruit of 'Sandidge' differs from its comparators as it exhibits earlier colour formation.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1988	Granted	'Sandidge'
France	1990	Granted	'Sandidge'
Italy	1992	Applied	'Sandidge'
Portugal	1992	Applied	'Sandidge'
Chile	1993	Granted	'Sandidge'

First sold in the USA in 1989.

Description: **Zoe Maddox**., **Fleming's Nurseries Pty. Ltd.** Monbulk, VIC.

Table 1 *Malus* varieties

	'Sandidge' syn Super Chief	*'Redchief'	**'Oregon Spur'
FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS			
size	large	medium-large	large
shape	conical	conical	conical
eye size	medium-large	medium-large	medium
depth of eye			
basin	deep	deep	medium-deep
thickness			
of stalk	thick	thick	very thick
stalk length	medium	short-medium	short-medium
skin ground			
colour	cream yellow	dull yellow	cream yellow
skin over			
colour	very deep red	dark red	deep red
pattern of			
over colour	slight streak	streak	streak
amount of			
russet	very low	low	absent
position of			
russet	stalk	stalk	N/A
browning			
of flesh	very slight	slight	slight
(after one hour)			
flesh colour	creamy yellow white (RHS 11D)	cream white (RHS 8D)	off white (RHS 158C)
aperture of			
locules	closed	open	open
(in cross section)			

APRICOT*Prunus armeniaca***'Earlicot'**

Application No. 96/032 Accepted: 4 Mar 1996.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 24) Plant: large, vigorous upright growth. Leaf: medium to large, ovate, medium thickness, small nectaries. Flower: medium to large buds, medium in length, plump formed. Large blossom, varying from white to light pink in colour, pollen is present. Fruit: matures late November to early December, medium sized for season, globose – slightly variable in form, slightly flattened at stem and apex, some fruit slightly compressed at the suture. Suture: usually pronounced, extending from base to apex. Base: retuse, Apex: slightly retuse. Skin: light orange ground colour RHS 168C to RHS 31B with a orange red over colour RHS 35B to RHS 44D. Stone: freestone, medium to large ovoid formed, apex: nearly rounded only slight pistil point, base: straight. Keeping and shipping qualities are both good. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of 'Reinhold Colour Atlas' codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Controlled pollination: for parentage see US PP7198. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Modesto, California USA. Selection criteria: early fruit maturity, firm flesh fruit with good flavour handling, shipping and eating qualities. Propagation: budding through several generations onto apricot rootstock.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 7198, dated Mar. 20, 1990. The QP considers that the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia are 'Castlebrite' and 'Priana'. 'Earlicot' differs from its comparators as its fruit matures 2 days before 'Castlebrite' and 4 days after 'Priana', it also has a freestone type stone like 'Priana' which makes it different compared to 'Castlebrite's' semi clingstone type.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1990	Granted	'Earlicot'
France	1993	Applied for	'Earlicot'

'Earlicot' was first sold in the USA in 1990.

Description: **Zoee Maddox, Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, VIC.

ARROWLEAF CLOVER*Trifolium vesiculosum***'Arrotas'**

Application No: 96/274 Accepted: 23 Dec 1996.

Applicant: **Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries**, Hobart, TAS.

Description (Table 2, Figure 44) Plant: diploid, annual, growth period spring to mid summer, winter dormant. Stem: long (mean 98.4cm) with mean thickness of 5.84mm and most exhibiting medium to strong anthocyanin pigmentation. Leaves: terminal leaflet 2.5 times longer (mean length 36.6mm) than wide (mean width 14.8mm), leaf crescent if present 8.23mm wide and white in colour, most leaflets without black flecks. Late flowering (151 days from planting). Flower: white florets, mean

inflorescence length 53mm. Seed: range in colour from cream to deep purple, 1000 seed weight 1.421gm.

Origin Developed from accession CPI 28583, collected in Italy in 1960. Seed sown in 1992 and 12 late flowering plants were isolated from a total of 50 to 60. Seed from the 12 late flowering plants was sown in 1993 with roguing to remove plants flowering before mid December. This procedure was repeated for a further two years, the recurrent selection producing a uniform population that reliably flowered 14-21 days later than the mean flowering time for the original selection. Each reselection was multiplied in isolation and subsequent seed bulking activities have confirmed the stability and genetic integrity of the new line. Breeder: R.S. Smith, (Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Tasmania) and E.J. Hall and R. Reid, (Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research). Selection criteria: long season forage production, late flowering. Propagation: Seed.

Comparative Trial Comparator varieties: 'Seelu', 'Zulu'. Location: Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Mt Pleasant Laboratories, Launceston, TAS. Conditions: seed pre-germinated to ensure uniformity of plant age and at the time of radicle emergence the seed was transferred to multicelled trays filled with potting soil mixture. Seedlings were transplanted into a field site covered with woven weed mat at 6 weeks of age. Plants were 50cm apart in the rows with rows 1.0m apart. Fertiliser, irrigation and insecticide were applied as required. Any necessary weeding was done manually. Trial design: randomised complete block with 100 plants of each variety arranged into 5 replicates with 20 plants of each variety per replicate. Measurements: all measurements were taken in the year of planting and were taken on all available plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **R S Smith and J Rawstron**, Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, TAS.

Table 2 Trifolium varieties

	'Arrotas'	*'Seelu'	*'Zulu'
LEAF WIDTH (mm)			
mean	14.820	19.010	19.350
std deviation	4.369	4.724	3.604
LSD/sig	1.285	P#0.01	P#0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)			
mean	36.570	47.040	46.370
std deviation	8.350	7.409	7.204
LSD/sig	2.692	P#0.01	P#0.01
CRESCENT WIDTH (mm)			
mean	8.230	7.530	8.810
std deviation	2.606	3.267	4.157
LSD/sig	1.147	ns	ns
DAYS TO FLOWERING (days)			
mean	151.250	120.610	122.200
std deviation	4.290	4.625	5.364
LSD/sig	1.602	P#0.01	P#0.01
STEM LENGTH AT FULL FLOWER (cm)			
mean	98.440	75.160	79.500
std deviation	13.514	15.105	17.229
LSD/sig	5.167	P#0.01	P#0.01

STEM THICKNESS (mm)			
mean	5.836	5.042	5.143
std deviation	0.988	1.121	0.792
LSD/sig	0.335	P#0.01	P#0.01

INFLORESCENCE LENGTH AT MATURITY (mm)			
mean	52.950	64.860	62.510
std deviation	7.959	8.882	10.707
LSD/sig	3.129	P#0.01	P#0.01

AZALEA

Rhododendron simsii

'Lumeha'

Application No: 96/049 Accepted: 29 Mar 1996.
Applicant: **John Slykerman**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Table 3, Fig 14) Pot Azalea. Plant: evergreen. Growth habit: broad bushy. Young leaf: colour light green, anthocyanin colouration of upper side nil. Mature leaf: colour, upper side dark green, lower side medium green, length long, width medium, shape slightly obovate, tip mucronate, glossiness of upper side medium. Inflorescence: flower number medium (2-3). Pedicel: length medium to long. Calyx: present, colour green, lobe length medium, corolla form absent or weak. Flower: shape wide funnel-shaped, diameter very broad, fragrance absent or weak, type double corolla, petal number medium (12-16). Corolla lobe: margin undulation medium to strong, colour: upper surface margin mainly white (RHS 155C, 1986), sometimes towards red-purple (RHS 69C, 1986), mid-zone red-purple (RHS 67D, 1986), lower surface mid-zone red-purple (RHS 68C, 1986). Flower throat: conspicuousness of markings medium, type of markings spots touching each other, markings colour red purple (RHS 63A, 1986) throat colour slightly darker compared with corolla lobe upper surface mid-zone. Anther: sometime absent, colour brown. Pistil: colour red, length usually longer than stamens. Flowering time: very early.

Origin Spontaneous mutation of 'Kosmos'. Breeder: John Slykerman, Monbulk, VIC. Selection criteria: very early flowering, large attractive delicate pink flowers with well pronounced white edging. Propagation: vegetatively through at least five generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Venus'^A. Location: Monbulk, VIC, Winter 1997 – 1998. Conditions: 'Lumeha' cuttings struck into 5cm pots in Jan 1995. These together with 'Venus' plants transferred in 1996 to 120mm pots filled with pinebark-based potting mix containing slow release fertiliser. All repotted early 1997 into 175mm pots in same potting mix. Plants maintained in greenhouse without environmental control, sprayed regularly for disease and insect control and supplied nutrients to ensure good health. Trial design: randomised block to provide a minimum of 10 plants each of the variety and comparator. Measurements: minimum of 20 taken at random from all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

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

Table 3 *Rhododendron* varieties

	'Lumeha'	**'Venus' ^A
MATURE LEAF: Colour upper surface	dark green	medium to dark green
MATURE LEAF: Shape	slightly obovate	slightly ovate
COROLLA LOBE: colour of margin, upper side (RHS, 1986)	155C	155C
COROLLA LOBE: colour of middle, upper side (RHS, 1986)	67D	67D
COROLLA LOBE: extent of margin, upper side	more pronounced	less pronounced
FLOWER THROAT: colour of markings (RHS, 1986)	63A	61B
FLOWER THROAT: colour compared to middle of corolla lobe, upper surface	slightly darker	darker

CAMELLIA

Camellia sasanqua

'Paradise Joan'

Application No: 97/189 Accepted: 4 Sep 1997.
Applicant: **R. J. Cherry**, Kulnura, NSW.

Description (Table 4 and Fig 17) Plant: well branched, upright, vigorous, autumn flowering Camellia. New growth arching, hardening with maturity. Leaves: simple, elliptic, dark green glossy upper (RHS 137A), lighter green (RHS 146A) below, acute-acuminate apex, cuneate-attenuate base. Average leaf blade length 56mm (range 48-70mm), average leaf width 29mm (range 21-34mm), margin serrated above the widest point, reducing towards leaf base. Flowers: loose informal double, medium to large, average diameter 88mm (range 75-100mm), deep pink (RHS 60B) fading through RHS 60D to RHS 66D at the central base of the petals. Petals arranged (most frequently) in two rows, average petal number 11 (range 10-15). Petals: large, flat, orbicular-obcordate, undulate margin, emarginate apex, cuneate-obtuse base. Flower centre: may be a combination of small petals, true stamens and petaloid stamens in any combination. Where small petals are present in the flower centre, they frequently protrude outwards from the flower face, giving the flower a full appearance. Bud: cerise (RHS 60C), elliptic. Differences: This cultivar is distinct from 'Bonanza' (comparator variety) and unique having a deeper flower colour, different petal shape, more vigorous, upright growth habit, and different leaf shape.

Origin Chance seedling: arose as a seedling from the open pollination of 'Crimson King' (seed parent) in 1982. 'Crimson King' is a single-flowered variety while 'Paradise Joan' is double. Breeder: Mr. RJ Cherry, Paradise Plants, NSW. Selection criteria: selected for development on the basis of its unique floral characteristics and desirable growth habit. Propagation: by cuttings through several generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Bonanza', being the closest known variety of common knowledge to 'Paradise Joan'. Location: conducted at Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Dec 1996- June 1998. Conditions: plants raised in 150mm pots in a mixture of peat, sand and pine-bark. Potted-up into 200mm black plastic pots after one growing season and grown on under 30% shade cloth. All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertilizer as required. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: taken from ten specimens selected at random from several hundred plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia in September 1996.

Description: **John Robb, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.**

Table 4 *Camellia* varieties

	'Paradise Joan'	*'Bonanza'
PLANT HABIT		
	upright to spreading	spreading
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)		
mean	153	69
std deviation	20	12
LSD/sig	9	P#0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	56	61
std deviation	5	6
LSD/sig	2	P#0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	29	37
std. deviation	4	4
LSD/sig	1	P#0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
shape	elliptic	elliptic to oval
apex	blunt acuminate	blunt acuminate
base	cuneate-attenuate	obtuse
margin	serrate	serrulate
FLOWER TIMING		
	Mid April	Late April (roughly 2-3 weeks later than Paradise Joan)
FLOWER FORM		
	loose informal double	loose informal double
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	88	92
std deviation	6	8
LSD /sig	3	P#0.01
FLOWER COLOUR (RHS COLOUR)		
petal margin	60B	60C
mid petal region	60D	60C
basal region	66D	60B
bud	60C	60C

PETAL CHARACTERISTICS

shape	orbicular- obcordate	obovate- obcordate
apex	entire-emarginate	finely serrulate- emarginate
base	cuneate-obtuse	attenuate
undulation	wavy	slight

'Paradise Sayaka'

Application No: 97/188 Accepted: 4 Sep1997.

Applicant: **R. J. Cherry, Kulnura, NSW.**

Description (Table 5, Figure 18) Plant: vigorous, upright, spreading, early flowering. Leaves: dark green (darker than RHS 147A), glossy upper, lighter green underside (RHS 146A), elliptic to lanceolate, acuminate apex, attenuate base. Average leaf blade length 54mm (range 45-60mm) average leaf width 22mm (range 20-25mm), margin serrulate. Flowers: medium, average diameter 75mm (range 60-95mm), predominantly white (RHS 155D) with a pink blush to the margin of the outer three rows of true petals, reducing in intensity from RHS 64D on the outermost row through RHS 54D on the second row to RHS 56A on the third row of petals. Flower form: wavy standard semi-double. Petals: average 20 full petals (range 14-24) medium, incurved at first, opening to flat, obovate to obcordate in shape, emarginate apex, obtuse base, arranged in three rows. Flower centre: composed of small petals, true stamens and petaloid stamens in any ratio. Bud: deep pink (RHS 59C) fading to RHS 61C as buds open.

Origin Chance seedling: arose as a seedling from the open pollination of 'Jane Morgan' (seed parent) in 1982. 'Paradise Sayaka' differs from the 'Jane Morgan' having smaller flowers, more petals and a deeper colour to the edge of the petals. Breeder: Mr. R J Cherry, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW. Selection criteria: selected for development on the basis of its unique floral characteristics. Propagation: by cuttings through three generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Paradise Pearl'. Location: Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW, Dec 1995 – May 1998. Conditions: plants raised in 150mm pots in a mixture of peat, sand and pine-bark. Potted-up into 200mm black plastic pots after one growing season and grown on under 30% shade cloth. All plants were subjected to the same chemical treatments for crop protection as required and fed with a slow release fertilizer as required. Trial design: randomised block. Measurements: taken from twelve specimens selected at random from several hundred plants

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia in September 1996.

Description: **John Robb, Paradise Plants, Kulnura, NSW.**

Table 5 *Camellia* Varieties

	'Paradise Sayaka'	*'Paradise Pearl'
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
shape	elliptic- lanceolate	narrowly obovate
apex	acuminate	blunt acute
base	attenuate	obtuse
margin	serrulate	serrulate

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	75	87
std deviation	10	9
LSD/sig	9	P#0.01
PETAL COLOUR (RHS)		
first row – upper	margin 66D, fading towards centre	margin 56B, fading towards centre
– lower	margin 64D, fading towards centre	margin 55D, fading towards centre
second row – upper	margin 55C, fading towards centre	margin 56D, fading towards centre
– lower	margin 54D, fading towards centre	155D
third row – upper	margin 56B, fading towards centre	155D
– lower	margin 56A fading towards centre	155D
small petals/petaloids bud	155D 59C ageing to 61C	155D 57D ageing to 55D

FLOWER COLOUR DISTRIBUTION		
	petals in the first three rows have a pink margin, fading towards the centre of the petal.	petals in the first two rows have a light pink margin, fading towards the centre of the petal
	Other petals and petaloids are white.	Other petal and petaloids are white

CARNATION

Dianthus caryophyllus

'Statropur' syn Gypsy

Application No: 89/120 Accepted: 12 Sep 1990.

Applicant: **Van Staaveren B.V.**, Aalsmeer, The Netherlands.

Agent: **F.B. Rice and Co**, Balmain, NSW.

Description (Figure 19) Plant: foliage density medium. Inflorescence: type spray (multi-headed). Stem: length medium, thickness medium, length of 5th internode medium, surface grooves present and weak. Leaf: length medium, maximum width broad, longitudinal axis recurved, cross section of upper side flat, colour green, glaucosity absent, spiny ciliation of margin present. Bud: shape cylindrical. Flower: diameter small, corolla height low, profile of upper and lower parts of corolla flat, fragrance strong. Epicalyx: position in relation to the calyx free, shape of inner and outer lobes of the apex acute, length of the apex of inner and outer lobes very long. Calyx: lobe length at apex short, shape cylindrical, longitudinal axis of lobe flat, anthocyanin colouration of lobe present, lobe shape short acute. Flower: type single. Petal: shape type 1, blade surface undulating, blade margin serrate, depth of incisions of blade medium to deep, length short to medium, width narrow to medium, number of blade colours excluding claw two, colour distribution of blade excluding claw picotee-speckled (shading off), ground colour pink-purple RHS 78A (RHS 74B, 1986), main secondary colour garnet, central petals absent. Ovary:

shape cylindrical, main colour lower half green, upper half dark (medium) green, surface ribbed. Style: number mainly two, length short, shoulder absent. Stigma: colour purple. Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements.

Origin Controlled pollination: 83000-1J x 84200-2J. Breeder: Van Staaveren B.V., Aalsmeer, The Netherlands. Selection criteria: miniature spray type, vigour, flower colour. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on official German PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Bangholme, VIC (latitude 38°06', elevation 220m), Autumn/Winter 1998. Conditions: plants propagated from mother stock, rooted cuttings along with other varieties established in a commercial field planting in the open 1997, soil sandy loam, fertilisers and protective sprays applied as required. Measurements and observations: taken from plants at random in the block. The qualified person considers 'Stagigi' syn Giant Gypsy to be the closest known comparator in Australia. 'Gypsy' is a member of a unique line of carnations and 'Stagigi' differs mainly by its overall size.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1988	Granted	'Statropur'
The Netherlands	1988	Granted	'Statropur'
Spain	1989	Granted	'Statropur'
Israel	1989	Terminated	'Statropur'
New Zealand	1989	Withdrawn	'Statropur'
UK	1990	Surrendered	'Statropur'
USA	1990	Granted	'Statropur'

First sold in The Netherlands, 1988

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

CHILLI PEPPER

Capsicum annuum

'Peppadew' syn Steenkamp

Application No: 97/062 Accepted: 16 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **Johannes Martinus Steenkamp**, Tzaneen, Republic of South Africa.

Agent: **Davies Collison Cave Patent Attorneys**, Melbourne, VIC.

Description (Table 6, Figure 37) Seedling: anthocyanin coloration of hypocotyl absent. Plant: attitude erect. Stem: length from ground level to first flower medium, internode length medium, anthocyanin colouration absent at node level. Leaf: length medium, width medium, colour green, intensity of colour light to medium, margin waviness weak, blistering strong, petiole length medium. Flower: Attitude of peduncle erect, colour white with green markings on inner side of corolla, calyx non-enveloping aspect, flowering time late (95 days) from appearance of first flower on second flowering node on 50% of plants. Fruit: attitude erect-drooping, length without stalk short, diameter small, longitudinal cross section heartshaped, transverse section at level of placenta round, colour before maturity green, colour intensity before maturity weak to medium, colour at mid term bright orange red, colour at maturity red, intensity of colour at maturity medium, glossiness medium, thick flesh, sinuation absent, texture at

surface smooth, shape of apex depressed, shallow interlocular grooves, predominant number of locules two and three, taste sweet to sharp, at maturity fruit very soft, hard to store or transport. Seed: colour straw. Note: Flower and fruit characteristics are from the Republic of South Africa.

Origin Seedling selection: the exact parents of the variety are unknown and the variety is probably a stable mutation from the Habanero chilli. The plant was first observed in Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, South Africa, where seeds were obtained. Further cultivation occurred in the Vivo district, Northern Province, South Africa. Approximately 12,750 plants were cultivated per cycle of 8 months each and during 3 cycles no variations were observed and the variety appeared to be stable and uniform. Breeder: Johannes Martinus Steenkamp, Tzaneen, Republic of South Africa. Selection Criteria: high yield, colour, taste and quality of the fruit. Propagation: seed through three generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on official overseas test report sourced from the Republic of South Africa and local comparative trial. Comparators: 'Habanero' and 'SPS 760'. Location: Plant Research Centre, South Australian Research and Development Institute, Waite, SA, Jan 1998–Jun 1998 Conditions: seeds were germinated on filter paper and transplanted at the first true leaf stage to UC mix in 200mm pots. The pots remained in a shade house for 105 days and then were transferred to a glass house maintained at 20°C minimum temperature. Watering, fertilisation, with slow-release granules (Osmocote), and pest control were carried out as needed. Under these conditions 'Peppadew' failed to flower. Trial design: three varieties of 40 plants each (2 per pot) arranged in randomised complete blocks of single pot replicates. Measurements: taken from one plant selected at random in each of twenty pots per variety. Seed, seedling and leaf characteristics were confirmed in local comparative trial. Note: Information in parentheses is data obtained from the Republic of South Africa.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Varietal Name
Republic of South Africa	1996	Granted	'Peppadew'

First sold in Republic of South Africa in Feb 1996.
First sold in Australia in Nov 1997.

Description: **Prue McMichael and Amanda Schapel**, Scholefield Robinson Horticultural Services Pty Ltd, SA.

Table 6 *Capsicum* varieties

	'Peppadew'	* 'Habanero'	* 'SPS 760'
HEIGHT OF PLANT (cm) – measured 90 days after germination of seed			
mean	66.1	21.7	38.3
std deviation	6.2	3.4	5.6
LSD/sig	5.1	P#0.01	P#0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – measured oldest leaf on first branch (Day 95)			
mean	147 (105)	133	152
std deviation	15	11	13
LSD/sig	13	P#0.01	ns

LEAF WIDTH (mm) – measured oldest leaf on first branch (Day 95)			
mean	100 (76)	76	78
std deviation	13	7	9
LSD/sig	10	P#0.01	P#0.01

LEAF LENGTH/WIDTH RATIO – measured oldest leaf on first branch (Day 95)			
mean	1.5 (1.4)	1.8	2
std deviation	0.1	0.1	0.1
LSD/sig	0.1	P#0.01	P#0.01

STEM: ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION AT LEVEL OF NODES

absent (absent)	absent	medium
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LEAF BLISTERING

strong (strong)	strong	very weak
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FLOWER COLOUR

(white with green inner corolla)	off white with white pale green veins
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FRUIT SHAPE

(heartshaped)	trapezoid	heartshaped
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FRUIT LENGTH (cm)

(3.1)	5	4
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FRUIT DIAMETER (cm)

(3.5)	2.5	3.5
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FRUIT LENGTH/DIAMETER RATIO

(0.9)	2	1.1
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COLOUR OF FRUIT AT MATURITY

(red)	orange pink	red
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FRUIT: THICKNESS OF FLESH

(thick)	thin	thick
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TIME TO MATURITY

(late)	late	early
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Note: The data in parenthesis are from Republic of South Africa. 'Peppadew' failed to flower under the local trial conditions.

COCKSFOOT

Dactylis glomerata

'Grasslands Vision'

Application No: 98 /086 Accepted: 18 Jun 1998.

Applicant: **New Zealand Pastoral Agriculture Research Institute Limited**, Hamilton, New Zealand.

Agent: **AgResearch Grasslands**, Albury, NSW.

Description (Table 7, Figure 47) Plant: intermediate habit, densely tillered mid season maturing, dark green perennial grass. Stem: medium thick, averaging 83 per plant at anthesis, length mean (including Inflorescence) 1085 mm. Leaf: flag mean length 299.7 mm, width 11.11 mm, tiller mean length 185.5 mm, width 11.53 mm. Inflorescence: mean length 295.4 mm. Mean heading date calculated from day 1 (first plant in trial to head) 27 Oct (sown 27 Mar). Seed: thousand seed weight ~0.63gm.

Origin Controlled pollination: pair crosses between 'Grasslands Kara'^A and 'Grasslands Wana' in Dec 1975, when the 12 parent plants of 'Grasslands Wana' (each cloned 10 times) were pair – crossed in pollen proof cages with the 19 parent plants of 'Grasslands Kara' (each cloned 6-7 times) in 120 random combinations. Seed was harvested and cleaned separately from each plant. A bulk of F₁ hybrid seed was then made by equal blends from all 290 parents, and this F₁ formed the base from which three generations of mass recombination and selection were made at intervals during the next 12 years, with intensive selection for an intermediate type. In February 1993, the F₄ bulked seed provided 200 plants for uniformity assessment. In December 1994, 52 of these were transferred to an isolation and interpollinated. The seed was harvested in bulk and formed the foundation seed for 'Grasslands Vision' for maintenance and further multiplication of the cultivar within the New Zealand Seed Certification Scheme. Breeder: Dr W. Rumball. Selection criteria: intermediate growth habit between 'Grasslands Kara'^A and 'Grasslands Wana'. Propagation: by seed.

Comparative Trial Comparators 'Grasslands Kara'^A, 'Grasslands Wana', 'Grasslands Tekapo', 'Grasslands Excel' (GK52), 'Saborto', 'Porto', 'Currie'. Location: AgResearch Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Conditions: seeds germinated in petri dishes on 25-27 Mar 1997 and pricked into seed trays of potting mix and placed in controlled glasshouse. Seedlings trimmed on 11 Apr 1997 and removed to open for hardening on 12 May 1997 and transplanted to open field on 26-27 May 1997. No chemical herbicides or fertilizers applied. Inter plant weed control by hand or contact herbicide and molluscicides applied in the form of pelletised Mesurol as required. Trial design: randomised block, 10 replicates, 10 plants per plot, 60cm spacing between plants. Measurements/scores: on all plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1997	Applied	'Grasslands Vision'

Description: Jeff E. Miller, AgResearch Grasslands, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Table 7 *Dactylis* varieties

	**'Grasslands Excel'		**'Grasslands Kara'A		**'Grasslands Wana'		**'Grasslands Tekapo'		**'Saborto'		**'Porto'		**'Currie'	
MEAN HEADING DATE (DAYS)														
mean	52.75	29.89	30.71	21.18	33.79	28.13	16.24							
std deviation	3.83	7.93	4.72	8.16	6.43	8.78	6.09							
LSD/sig	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01							P#0.01
TILLER LEAF LENGTH (mm)														
mean	144.6	198.7	166.5	166.0	177.1	186.2	168.7							
std deviation	30.76	41.63	34.48	35.76	38.68	34.48	27.20							
LSD/sig	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01							P#0.01
TILLER LEAF WIDTH (mm)														
mean	10.52	11.37	10.51	9.69	12.45	11.43	10.96							
std deviation	1.54	1.78	1.66	1.73	1.86	1.79	1.64							
LSD/sig	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns	ns	ns							
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)														
mean	288.4	328.5	293.5	255.1	351.4	232.4	258.6							
std deviation	59.32	80.03	69.43	57.14	74.10	65.73	55.93							
LSD/sig	ns	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01							P#0.01
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)														
mean	9.00	11.02	10.89	8.92	13.68	12.68	10.69							
std deviation	1.52	2.49	2.11	1.79	2.86	2.70	2.02							
LSD/sig	P#0.01	ns	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns							
CULM LENGTH (mm)														
mean	1106.4	1060.5	1037.3	985.2	925.2	947.7	1008.1							
std deviation	134.9	139.6	135.4	152.9	148.3	143.8	93.3							
LSD/sig	ns	ns	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01							P#0.01
CULM THICKNESS (mm)														
mean	2.93	3.33	3.09	2.34	3.87	3.28	—							
std deviation	0.65	0.68	0.53	0.47	0.75	0.59	—							
LSD/sig	P#0.01	ns	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns	—							
CULMS PER PLANT (at anthesis)														
mean	78.95	65.98	94.01	79.31	56.73	87.06	59.51							
std deviation	17.45	27.02	24.80	27.57	18.82	19.81	20.67							
LSD/sig	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01							P#0.01
TOP INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)														
mean	337.4	353.7	362.2	376.1	285.2	289.2	347.2							
std deviation	56.96	74.34	67.90	71.11	81.79	93.36	56.35							
LSD/sig	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01							P#0.01
INFLORESCENCE LENGTH (mm)														
mean	253.7	265.1	255.7	244.9	264.9	297.0	267.9							
std deviation	73.18	55.11	50.65	55.83	50.03	54.95	55.24							
LSD/sig	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01							P#0.01
NUMBER OF PANICLE BRANCHES														
mean	9.35	10.85	10.91	6.63	7.57	7.74	6.49							
std deviation	1.89	1.87	1.73	1.40	1.55	1.26	1.38							
LSD/sig	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01							P#0.01
THOUSAND SEED WEIGHT (gms) (From trial plants)														
mean	0.32	0.76	0.60	0.85	0.63	0.46	0.42							

FRENCH LAVENDER*Lavandula dentata***‘Pure Harmony’**

Application No: 97/112 Accepted: 6 Jun 1997.
 Applicant: **Kathy & Ray Hoare**, Roleystone, WA.
 Agent: **Australian Perennial Growers**, Ballina, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 8, Figure 16) Plant: habit medium-tall, size medium-large. Stem: upright, pubescent. Leaf: opposite, decussate, mean length 36.2mm, mean width 9.5mm, shape linear, straight-recurved, margin pinnatisect, lobes blunt, base sessile, mature leaf colour greyed-green (RHS 189A, 1995), pubescent, aromatic. Inflorescence: spike, ramification absent, mean flowering stem length (with ear) 23.5cm, peduncle colour yellow-green (RHS 144A, 1995), base rigid. Ear: mean length 58.7mm, mean width 17.0mm, mean length as from 2nd whorl 47.4mm, distance between whorls excluding 1st whorl mean 6.8mm, distance 1st to 2nd whorl from base mean 11.3mm, shape cylindrical conic, mean 8 whorls. Flower: colour white (RHS 155D, 1995), calyx greenish, strongly pubescent, terminal bract colour white (RHS 155D, 1995), terminal bract mid-rib colour yellow-green (RHS 144B, 1995).

Origin Spontaneous mutation: *Lavandula dentata*, 1995. The parent was the standard violet-blue flowered form and the new variety was observed as a sport of this. Selection criteria: flower colour. Propagation: vegetative by cuttings. Breeder: **Kathy & Ray Hoare**, Roleystone, WA.

Choice of Comparator *Lavandula dentata* was chosen because it is the original source material from where the variety was selected. No other similar varieties of common knowledge have been identified.

Comparative Trial Comparator: *Lavandula dentata*. Location: Glenorie, NSW, autumn-spring 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in soilless potting mix with wetting agent and slow release nutrients. in 140 mm pots in open beds with overhead irrigation. Pest and disease treatments applied as required. Trial design: 15 plants arranged in completely randomised design. Measurements: taken from 10 plants. One sample per plant.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Ian Paananen**, **Paananen Consulting Pty Ltd**, Central Coast, NSW.

Table 8 *Lavandula* varieties

	‘Pure Harmony’	* <i>L. dentata</i>
EAR COLOUR (RHS, 1995)		
Flower	white 155D	violet blue 91B
Terminal Bract:		
main colour	white 155D	violet 85A
mid-rib	yellow green 144B	grey green 197A-B
peduncle	yellow green 144A	yellow green 147A-B

GREVILLEA*Grevillea* hybrid**‘VJ 62’**

Application No: 97/262 Accepted: 21 Oct 1997.
 Applicant: **Austraflora Pty Ltd**, Montrose, VIC.

Description (Table 9, Figure 20) Plant: low dense shrub with both prostrate and arching stems, 60-90cm high, 2-3m wide. Leaf: simple, lustrous, broadly lanceolate to elliptical, glabrous above (even when young), green (RHS 137A) mean length 24.3mm, width 8.4mm. Inflorescence: cylindrical, numerous, pendulous or decurved, mean length 15.7mm, primarily terminal on short side stems. Perianth: orange (RHS 28C) in apical section, grading to red-purple (RHS 55B) at base. Style: orange (RHS 28C) most of length, orange-red (RHS 30A) at base. Flowering time: profuse along stems from autumn to late spring, occasionally in summer.

Origin Chance seedling: arose as spontaneous seedling in private a garden, in proximity to both parents *Grevillea victoriae* and *Grevillea juniperina*. *Grevillea victoriae* is shrub up to 2.5m in height and 2m in width, with foliage more than three times the length and twice the width of the candidate, and with pink/red inflorescences. *Grevillea juniperina* is prostrate in habit, with crowded needle like leaves and sulphur yellow inflorescences, which are shorter than those of the candidate. Selection criteria: differences in habit, leaf size and colour, distinct long flowering blooms. Breeder: **W M Molyneux**, **Austraflora Pty Ltd**, Montrose, VIC. Propagation: by cutting through three generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: *Grevillea* ‘Austraflora Canterbury Gold’. Location: **Austraflora Pty Ltd**, Montrose, VIC, Dec 1996 – Jul 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in the open in soilless potting medium of pinebark, washed sand, slow release fertilisers and trace elements, in 20cm containers. Trial design: randomised blocks. Measurements: taken from 100 specimens selected randomly from twelve 20 months old plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Bill Molyneux**, Montrose, VIC.

Table 9 *Grevillea* varieties

	‘VJ 62’	*‘ Canterbury Gold’
PLANT HEIGHT (cm)		
mean	55.0	73.3
std deviation	11.5	16.6
LSD/sig	16.0	P#0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	24.3	36.9
std deviation	3.3	6.6
LSD/sig	3.3	P#0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	8.4	7.1
std deviation	0.9	1.4
LSD/sig	0.8	P#0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS)		
upper surface	green (137A)	yellow/green (144A)

INFLORESCENCE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	15.7	9.8
std deviation	3.0	1.9
LSD/sig	1.9	P#0.01

FLOWER COLOUR (RHS)		
perianth	apical section 28C grading to 55B at base	apical section 11A grading to 11B at base
inside	24D	11A
tepal hairs	30A	22A
style	apical section 28C, base 30A	10A

KANGAROO PAW*Anigozanthos viridis***'Green Dragon'**

Application No: 97/182 Accepted 1 Oct 1997.

Applicant: **The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW.**

Description (Table 10, Figure 22) Plant: short, herbaceous perennial, multi-tillering, producing an average of 15.3 (outside trial) and 12.3 (inside trial) flower stems per plant. Leaves: semi-upright, bluish green, hairless, linear, virtually straight and almost terete with an average length of 206mm (outside trial) and 249mm (inside trial). The bluish appearance is due to a whitish bloom. The leaf colour with bloom removed match RHS 137A. Flowers: length of perianth tube long and width medium, profile of perianth tube flared distally, strongly reflexed of perianth lobes, six anthers at top of perianth. Inflorescence: ramification absent, dense one sided spike of paw or claw like flowers covered with 'metallic' blue/green woolly hairs. The woolly hairs at the end of the last unopened bud matches RHS 126A, the ovary RHS126B and the inside of the perianth RHS 145A. The flowering scape has a light covering of hair being more obvious towards the top.

Origin Open pollination: selection from a batch of *A. viridis* x *A. viridis* open pollinated seedlings. Breeder: Peter Abell, PBI, Cobbitty, NSW. Selection criteria: the compact habit, unique flower colour and resistance to Kangaroo Paw Rust. Propagation: through *In-Vitro* micropropagation show stability through eight (8) generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: *A. viridis* ssp. *viridis*. Location: University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, Cobbitty, NSW, Sep 1997-Dec 1997. Conditions: plants were grown in 150mm 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. They were watered via automatic drip irrigation. Two separate environments were used to cover likely production situations. Unprotected outside (outside trial) and a plastic roofed open sided tunnel house (inside trial). Trial design: each trial contained 20 plants of *Anigozanthos* 'Green Dragon' and 5 plants of *Anigozanthos viridis* ssp. *viridis* placed at random The unprotected trial was subjected to the fungal pathogen *Puccinia haemodori*, Kangaroo Paw rust, which showed full development on the comparator. Measurements: from all trial plants.

'Green Dragon' was further compared to the various wild forms/subspecies of *Anigozanthos viridis* via written descriptions ("Kangaroo Paws and Catspaws" by Stephen Hopper, was used as the principle reference) and personal communications with industry personnel. 'Green Dragon' differs from other wild types of *Anigozanthos viridis* as follows: *A. viridis* ssp. *terraspectans* has a maximum plant height of around 150mm (mean 394.5mm for 'Green Dragon') and a maximum leaf length of 100mm (mean 206mm for 'Green Dragon'). *A. viridis* ssp. *metallica* does not appear to multi-tiller to the extent of 'Green Dragon' It typically has fewer flowers per inflorescence. *A. viridis* 'Nana' Grown in Western Australia 7-10 years ago and no longer in cultivation, so is *A. viridis* ssp. *metallica*. (Bob Dixon Kings Park and Botanic Garden, pers. comm.)

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: Peter Abell, PBI, Cobbitty.

Table 10 *Anigozanthos* varieties

	'Green Dragon'	* <i>A. viridis</i> ssp <i>viridis</i>
PLANT HEIGHT (mm) - Top of inflorescence		
mean	451	650
std deviation	31	59
LSD/sig	26.3	P#0.01
PENRITH TUBE:		
Colour of tips of hairs (RHS)	126A	150C
Colour of middle thirds of hairs (RHS)	126B	150C
FLOWER:		
Colour of hairs on ovary (RHS)	126B	150C
Colour of hairs on pedicel (RHS)	126B	150C
RESISTANCE TO <i>Puccinia haemodori</i>	resistant	susceptible

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

Application No: 98/095 Accepted: 18 May 1998.

Applicant: **Jo Barber & Chris Barber, Meldale, QLD.**

Description (Table 11, Figure 39) Plant: erect, compact shrub with dense foliage to the ground. Leaves: small, rounded with brilliantly coloured (RHS 187 A-B, RHS 166A) new growth several times a year.

Origin Chance Seedling: in a batch of seed from collected small-leaved *Acmena smithii* from private property in 1994. Breeder: Jo and Chris Barber. Selection criteria: compact growth, small dense foliage, brilliant colour of new growth. Propagation: from cuttings through 3 generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Hedgemaster'^A, selected seedling of *Acmena smithii* from the same batch. Location: Bullock Creek Nursery, Meldale, QLD, Nov 1997-Apr 1998. Conditions: cutting grown plants were raised in 140mm pots on open benches. Trial design: 30

plants of each variety arranged in randomised rows.
Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sale Nil.

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

Table 11 *Acmena* varieties

	'Bullock Creek'	*'Hedge-master'^A	*<i>Acmena smithii</i> selected seedling
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	478	383	410
std deviation	58.8	50.4	81.4
LSD/sig	57.29	P#0.01	P#0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – first fully expanded leaf			
mean	39.9	29.4	32.6
std deviation	2.84	3.38	2.76
LSD/sig	2.65	P#0.01	P#0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) – first fully expanded leaf			
mean	14.0	4.63	12.2
std deviation	1.47	1.12	0.98
LSD/sig	1.07	P#0.01	P#0.01
LEAF COLOUR (RHS)			
new growth	178A	163A	166A
mature leaf	137A	139A	139A
SECOND INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	27.1	15.30	26.6
std deviation	11.1	1.80	6.77
LSD/sig	7.35	P#0.01	ns
THIRD INTERNODE LENGTH (mm)			
mean	26.0	33.70	27.7
std deviation	8.98	4.94	8.77
LSD/sig	7.09	P#0.01	ns

MANDEVILLA

Mandevilla xamabilis

'Blushing Queen'

Application No: 98/068 Accepted: 23 Apr 1998.

Applicant: **Rybay Pty Ltd T/as Sunset Nursery**, Silverdale, NSW.

Agent: **Mr JD Oates, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.

Description (Table 12, Figure 15) Plant: woody twiner, indeterminate in habit. Leaf: opposite, elliptic-oblong, acuminate-cuspidate, posterior surface colour RHS 147A. Inflorescence: large (average 101.9 mm diameter), showy, lobes rounded, short-acuminate, opening pale blush-pink (RHS 62A) and losing colour slightly with age (RHS 45B), corolla funnellform, changing colour with age, internal (RHS 57B-45B), external (RHS 62C-63A).

Origin Seedling selection: selected from seedlings grown from seed collected from 'Alice du Pont' in applicant's nursery at Silverdale, NSW. Breeder: Mr Joe de Aquino, Sunset Nursery, Silverdale, NSW. Selection criteria: plant form and vigour, leaf colour, flower form and colour. Propagation: by cuttings.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Beauty Queen'^A, 'Ruby Star'^A, 'Alice du Pont' (all established and commonly available varieties in Australia) and the new variety 'Red Fantasy' (also from the same applicant). Location: Sunset Nursery, Silverdale, NSW, Nov 1997 – May 1998. Conditions: plants were grown in well drained potting mix, the pots were placed at 40cm centres in partly open conditions, and irrigated as required. Measurements: on ten specimens planted in 25 cm pots in an ungrouped randomized block.

Prior Applications and Sale Nil.

Description: **J D Oates**, PBI, Cobbitty, NSW.

'Red Fantasy'

Application No: 98/067 Accepted: 23 Apr 1998.

Applicant: **Rybay Pty Ltd T/as Sunset Nursery**, Silverdale, NSW.

Agent: **Mr JD Oates, The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute**, Cobbitty, NSW.

Description (Table 12, Figure 15) Plant: woody twiner, indeterminate in habit. Leaf: opposite, ovate-oblong, apiculate, posterior (RHS 139A). Inflorescence: large (average diameter 106.5mm), showy, lobes rounded, short-acuminate, opening pale blush-pink (RHS 57A) and maintaining or losing colour slightly with age, corolla funnellform (internal RHS 9B-2C changing from top to base, external RHS 63C-58B).

Origin Seedling selection: selected from seedlings grown from seed collected from 'Alice du Pont' in applicant's nursery at Silverdale, NSW. Breeder: Mr Joe de Aquino, Sunset Nursery, Silverdale, NSW. Selection criteria: plant form and vigour, leaf colour, flower form and colour. Propagation: by cuttings.

Comparative Trial Comparators: 'Beauty Queen'^A, 'Ruby Star'^A, 'Alice du Pont' (all established and commonly available varieties in Australia) and the new variety 'Blushing Queen' (also from the same applicant). Location: Sunset Nursery, Silverdale, NSW, Nov 1997 – May 1998. Conditions: plants were grown in well drained potting mix, the pots were placed at 40cm centres in partly open conditions, and irrigated as required. Measurements: on ten specimens planted in 25 cm pots in an ungrouped randomized block.

Prior Applications and Sale Nil.

Description: **J D Oates**, PBI, Cobbitty, NSW.

Table 12 *Mandevilla* varieties

	'Blushing Queen'	'Red Fantasy'	*'Beauty Queen' ^A	*'Ruby Star' ^A	*'Alice du Pont'
FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)					
mean	101.9a	106.5ba	112.5cb	108.2dac	125.9e
std deviation	3.93	7.17	2.92	6.6	7.48
FUSED COROLLA LENGTH (mm)					
mean	49.9a	47.9a	55.2b	59.5c	55.6db
std deviation	2.02	1.85	2.44	1.27	1.17
LEAF LENGTH: WIDTH RATIO					
mean	2.84a	1.55b	1.51bc	2.32d	1.86e
std deviation	0.35	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.18
PETAL COLOUR (RHS, 1995)					
Inner side					
immature	62A	57A	62B	68A	73C
3-5 days old	45B	57A	62C	45B	68A
Outer side					
immature	62A	63C	155D	68C	73B
3-5 days old	63A	57D	155D	63A	68A
Bud prominent colour	57C	57D	155D	58C	63D
COROLLA THROAT COLOUR (RHS, 1995)					
Inner side					
immature	57B	9B	65A	3B	73A+5A
3-5 days old	45B	9B	65B	9C	9A
Outer side					
immature	62A	63C	155D	68C	73B
3-5 days old	63A	58B	155D	45B	68B
LEAF COLOUR (RHS, 1995)					
Upper surface	147A	139A	146A	147A	146A
Lower surface	147C	138B	138C	147C	147C

Note: Mean values followed by the same letters are not significantly different according to DMRT

MANGO

Mangifera indica

'TPP 1'

Application No: 97/029 Accepted: 13 Feb 1997.

Applicant: **S Y Hew and T M Siah**, Tropical Primary Products, Palmerston, NT.

Description (Table 13, Figures 36a and 36b) Tree: open, compact, erect main branches and considerably less vigorous than the major commercial cultivar 'Kensington Pride', regular annual bearing, fruit maturity season very early, approximately 4 weeks earlier than 'Kensington Pride', with extended bearing period reflecting the extended period of flowering. Young expanding leaf: medium/weak to absent anthocyanin colouration (pale copper RHS 164A) quickly turning green, straight cross section, smooth upper face, undulating margins. Fully expanded leaf: horizontal attitude, shape oblong-lanceolate and flat, long and wide, dark green colour (RHS 137A), upper surface smooth, straight cross section, midrib curvature absent, blade untwisted, secondary vein spacing medium, margins strongly undulate, leaf symmetry predominantly asymmetric with very small proportion symmetric, leaf tip very strongly acuminate, leaf base acute, petiole length medium, leaf with a strong fragrance (terpenolic smell). Inflorescence: terminal, with some axillary, shape broadly pyramidal (mean length 463mm, mean basal width 284mm) with low length/width ratio (mean 1.63), colour pink/red (RHS 58C), branch density low (rank 3 of 10), pubescence generally absent. Flowers: small, flowering very early – mid May with extended

flowering through Jul-Aug. Fruit: very early maturity – mid Sep, mature fruit: length medium to long, width medium, length/ width ratio high (2.14), fruit mass medium – medium/small (mean 329g), fruit shape in cross section broad elliptic, skin colour green with a small proportion of green/orange fruit, non green area small if present, bloom inconspicuous, lenticel density sparse, lenticels small, surface roughness generally absent or very negligible, fruit stalk diameter small, stalk cavity absent, neck present but only weakly expressed, left shoulder predominantly rounded upwards with a few rounded outwards, right shoulder predominantly sloped downwards, groove absent, sinus proximal of stylar scar medium, stylar scar pointed, bulge proximal of stylar scar absent, infructescence colour green/yellow, ripe fruit skin colour an even yellow/orange (RHS 20A), skin brilliance absent, skin colour speckling weak, skin thick with flesh adherence to the skin strong, amount of fleshy fibre beneath the skin high, flesh colour pale orange (RHS 20A near skin, RHS 21A near stone), flesh firm, flesh juiciness medium, texture fine, low proportion of non fleshy fibre in flesh attached to the stone, turpentine flavour absent, ripe fruit with distinct peach aroma, full flavoured, sweet. Stone: medium point at stylar end, surface grooved, no sharp points on the surface, fibre length on the cheeks short to very short, density medium, fibre texture fine, endocarp thin, generally described as long and narrow. Seed polyembryonic, short in relation to stone length. Sap exudation low, causticity negligible. Post harvest sap burn and skin browning negligible. Post harvest shelf life high at ambient and very high at recommended controlled cool temperatures for mango.

Origin Chance seedling: selected in 1990 after the initial fruiting of seedling trees grown from open pollinated seed derived from ‘Kensington Pride’ sown in 1987. Breeder: Siew Yoon Hew. Selection criteria: earliness and superior fruit qualities. Propagation: after initial fruiting, selected material from the seedling tree was vegetatively propagated onto “common” rootstocks. Since the early 1990s, all trees propagated by grafting.

Comparative Trial Comparators: ‘Kensington Pride’ (the predominant variety in the market place), ‘Maha 65’ and ‘Harumanis’. Location: Tropical Primary Products, Lambells Lagoon, near Humpty Doo, NT. Conditions: all varieties were grown on a flat site within the same soil type under similar cultural and management practices, which were generally similar to district practices in relation to water management and fertiliser regimes. The orchard was irrigated with industry standard undertree microsprinklers. Trial Design: individual trees within the orchard were used as replicates, with a minimum of 5 replicates. No specific design was used, but trees were generally in varietal blocks to facilitate management. All trees were of the same approximate age and had received similar cultural and management treatments in the previous season. Measurements: vegetative and floral characteristics were recorded from a minimum of 10 randomly selected locations among the marked individual tree replicates,

representing all aspects of the individual trees. Leaf characteristics were measured at two periods – late wet and at or near fruit maturity. Data on fruit characteristics were taken from 20 fruits representative of the material picked from the individual tree replicates of ‘TPP1’, at the time the bulk of fruit was picked. A further set of quantitative data for ‘TPP1’ fruit was also collected at the time of maturity of ‘Kensington Pride’, approximately 1 month after major picking of the variety commenced, when significant quantities of fruit were still being picked. This was to provide a comparison with ‘Kensington Pride’ at the point of maturity of that variety. Fruit of ‘Kensington Pride’ was still at the mature green stage when picking of ‘TPP1’ was at the peak. Comparison of the trial varieties was also made in relation to maturity classes of other varieties in relation to ‘TPP1’ at its maturity. Fruit characteristics were measured from 20 fruits of other varieties at the appropriate times, with actual dates of maturity also being recorded. Assessments of post harvest shelflife were made at ambient temperature [approximate diurnal range 25 – 33C], in a well ventilated shaded area using fruit as picked for commercial marketing.

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia in 1997.

Description: **Peter G Harrison**, Casuarina, NT.

Table 13 *Mangifera* varieties

	‘TPP1’	*‘Kensington Pride’	*‘Harumanis’	*‘Maha 65’
TREE: ATTITUDE OF MAIN BRANCHES				
	erect	drooping	erect / horizontal	horizontal
YOUNG LEAF				
anthocyanin colouration	present	present	absent	absent
FULLY DEVELOPED LEAF				
attitude	horizontal	drooping	drooping	horizontal
leaf length	medium/long	medium	short/medium	long/very long
mean (mm)	321.3	275.2	281.7	400.0
std deviation	39.98	31.9	28.07	50.06
LSD/sig	75.4	ns	ns	P#0.01
leaf width	wide	medium	medium	medium
mean (mm)	73.7	57.4	71.5	76.6
std deviation	4.97	5.34	7.85	4.74
LSD/sig	11.3	P#0.01	ns	ns
leaf L/W ratio	medium	medium	medium/low	high / v high
mean	4.36	4.79	3.94	5.22
std deviation	0.29	0.33	0.30	0.57
LSD/sig	0.74	ns	ns	P#0.01
INFLORESCENCE				
attitude of axis	horizontal	erect	drooping	horizontal
length	medium	short	long	long
mean (mm)	463	381	596	686
std deviation	74.4	44.3	40.9	53.1
LSD/sig	157.02	ns	ns	P#0.01
width	medium	narrow	wide	medium
mean (mm)	284	162	361	221
std deviation	39.5	34.88	86.98	42.85
LSD/sig	111.0	P#0.01	ns	ns

Table 13 (Continued)

	'TPP1'	*'Kensington' Pride'	*'Harumanis'	*'Maha 65'
colour of axis and branches	pink/red RHS 58C	pink/red RHS 58C	light tan with red patches RHS 37A	green with red patches RHS 58C
MATURE FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS				
length	medium/long	short	medium	very long
mean (mm)	147.45	103.85	111.22	178.85
std deviation	8.08	9.95	6.92	11.07
LSD/sig	26.25	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
width	narrow	broad	medium	medium
mean (mm)	68.9	96.3	80.27	79.45
std deviation	4.33	8.31	4.61	5.22
LSD/sig	9.51	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
ratio L/W of fruit	high	low /very low	medium	very high
mean	2.14	1.08	1.39	2.25
std deviation	0.16	0.09	0.06	0.14
LSD/sig	0.43	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns
shape in cross section	broad elliptic	broad elliptical	broad elliptical	broad elliptical
colour of mature fruit skin	green with small percentage of green/orange or green/pink	green with small pink area on exposed fruit at tree edge	green and orange	green and pink
shape of left shoulder	rounded upward	rounded upwards /few downwards	rounded outwards /downwards	sloping downwards
shape of right shoulder	sloping downwards /falling abruptly	rounded outwards /downwards	rounded upwards /outwards	rounded/ sloping downwards
prominence of sinus proximal of stylar scar	medium	medium /weak	strong	medium to weak
RIPE FRUIT CHARACTERISTICS				
mass of ripe fruit				
mean (gm)	328.9	422.4	344	518.2
std deviation	59.9	69.1	44.0	62.6
LSD/sig	79.4	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01
fruit size	medium	medium/large	medium	large/very large
predominant skin colour	yellow orange RHS 20A	orange & red, with orange RHS 21A/21B/22A, red blush RHS 32A/33A/34A	dark green	greenish/yellow
main colour of flesh	pale orange, RHS 21A at centre, RHS 20A near skin	orange RHS 23A near centre, RHS 21A near skin	pale orange/orange	yellow
amount of non-fleshy fibre in flesh attached to stone	low	medium	n/a	n/a
ripe fruit turpentine flavour	absent replaced by distinct peach aroma	present	present	absent to very mild
STONE CHARACTERISTICS				
seed length in relation to stone				
polyembryony	short present	long present	n/a present	n/a present
MATURITY				
time of first flowering				
time of fruit maturity	early/very early	medium / late	medium/late	medium /late
	very early	medium	late	late/v late

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

Application No: 98/109 Accepted: 19 May 1998.

Applicant: **Trevor John Garrad** t/as **Trevs Terrific Trees**, Woombye, QLD.

Description (Table 14, Figure 38) Plant: erect, compact, densely branched shrub to 1.5m height. Leaves: compound imparipinnate. Leaflet: length short, width narrow, shape of lamina elliptic-obovate, shape of apex acute, shape of base cuneate, undulation of margin very weak, colour light-medium green. Flower: small. Fruit: absent.

Origin Seedling selection: from *Murraya paniculata* var. *ovatifoliata*. Breeder: Trevor John Garrad, Woombye, QLD. Selection criteria: compact form, dense branching habit, small rigid leaves, small flowers. Propagation: cuttings through 3 generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): *Murraya paniculata* (commonly known in Nursery trade as *exotica*) and *Murraya paniculata* var. *ovatifoliata*. Location: Garrads Nursery, Woombye, QLD May 97-Apr 98. Conditions: plants from cuttings were raised in 200mm pots in open beds. Trial design: 30 plants of each variety arranged in randomised rows. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sale Nil.

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

Table 14 *Murraya* varieties

	'Min-a-Min'	* <i>M. paniculata</i> (<i>exotica</i>)	* <i>M. paniculata</i> var. <i>ovatifoliata</i>
PLANT GROWTH HABIT	compact	spreading	spreading
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)			
mean	340.16	653.33	447.16
std deviation	34.4	81.2	53.9
LSD/sig	52.7	P#0.01	P#0.01
LEAF LENGTH (mm) – fully expanded leaf			
mean	48	119	101
std deviation	4.87	10.3	12.0
LSD/sig	8.44	P#0.01	P#0.01
NUMBER OF LEAFLETS PER LEAF			
mean	7.43	8.80	7.40
std deviation	0.56	0.40	0.56
LSD/sig	0.45	P#0.01	ns
INTERNODE LENGTH (mm) - first internode below the fully expanded leaf			
mean	10.60	29.06	25.00
std deviation	1.28	4.81	6.15
LSD/sig	4.03	P#0.01	P#0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET LENGTH (mm)			
mean	11.4	53.7	33.7
std deviation	2.28	5.73	4.94
LSD/sig	4.02	P#0.01	P#0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET WIDTH (mm)			
mean	4.57	22.7	17.7
std deviation	0.67	2.58	2.29

LSD/sig	1.79	P#0.01	P#0.01
LEAFLET: SHAPE OF LAMINA	elliptic-obovate	elliptic	obovate
LEAFLET: SHAPE OF APEX	acute	acuminate	acute-acuminate
LEAFLET: UNDULATION OF MARGIN	very weak	medium	absent
FRUIT	absent	present	present

NATIVE COUCH*Cynodon dactylon* ssp *pulchellus***'Wirlga'**

Application No: 97/099 Accepted: 10 Jun 1997.

Applicant: **Patrick Brian Quinn**, Newham, VIC.

Characteristics (Table 15, Figure 46) Plant: stoloniferous and rhizomatous perennial grass, culms and leafy tufts erect to about 25cm. Internodes: covered by young sheaths which are green but with age the fading to parchment colour. Leaves: dark green (RHS 137 A-B), very hairy on the entire upper and lower surfaces, 50mm long and 2mm wide, smooth and somewhat channelled. Inflorescence: 2-4 spikes generally less than 3 cm long. Lemma: appressed silky hairs along the keel.

Origin and Breeding Extensive collections of *C. dactylon* ssp *pulchellus* were made in areas of Victoria and NSW and grown on the applicant's property in protected areas and in field conditions. The parent ecotype was grown in a field area and propagated by division. A sport was selected which had good turf characteristics. Selection criteria: it was chosen for the dark green colour of its leaves and the lack of purple colouration in the sheaths and internodes ie green, its drought hardiness - related to hairiness of its leaves, the uprightiness of the leafy tufts which assists in reducing thatch in turf, a very good stoloniferous and rhizomatous character and also in the Newham area at 600m, a tolerance of cool conditions. Propagation: vegetatively through division. Breeder: Patrick Brian Quinn, Newham, VIC.

Choice of Comparators The subspecies is not in commercial production and comparators (Ecotypes 2, 3, 4) were used which came from widely separated areas in SE Australia, and which showed a range of characteristics within the subspecies. Parent ecotype was included.

Comparative Trial Comparators: Parent ecotype, ecotypes 2, 3 and 4. Location: Newham, VIC., (Lat 37 deg 20 min S, altitude 600m), winter-summer 1997-1998. Conditions: trial conditions were in a polyhouse, plants were propagated by division into 150mm pots in soilless potting mix with slow release fertilizer applied. Trial design: 20 pots of each variety placed in randomised rows of 10 plants each. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Application and Sales Nil.

Description: **Patrick Brian Quinn**, Newham, VIC.

Table 15 *Cynodon* varieties

	'Wirlga' parent ecotype	*ecotype 2	*ecotype 3	*ecotype 4	
LENGTH OF UPPER LEAF (mm)					
mean	51.68	30.68	32.75	31.84	30.8
std deviation	16.08	9.87	22.37	7.84	10.06
LSD/sig	11.93	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
HAIRINESS OF LEAVES					
	very hairy	slightly hairy	slightly hairy	hairy	hairy
PRESENCE OF RED/PURPLE COLOURS ON INTERNODES					
	absent	present	present	present	absent
COLOUR OF LEAVES (RHS)					
	137A-B	144A	137A-B	144A	146B

NECTARINE*Prunus persica* var. *nucipersica***'99LB329'**

Application No: 96/223 Accepted: 21 Feb 1997.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 32) Plant: large, vigorous upright growth. Leaf: large, green, lanceolate pointed form with crenate margins and kidney shaped nectaries on medium length petioles. Flower: medium to large sized buds of medium length, plump – free formed. Large rosaceous pink blossom with pollen present. Fruit: maturing early to mid December, large size, globose – nearly symmetrical formed. suture: shallow, extending from the base to the apex, apex: usually rounded varying from retuse to slight pistil point. base: retuse. skin: white ground colour RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 8D (1986) with a red RHS 42A (1986) to RHS 47A (1986) over colour. flesh: firm, white to yellowish white RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 8D (1986), pit cavity: cream white to yellowish white RHS 158B (1986) to RHS 18C (1986). Stone: clingstone, large ovoid formed, apex: acuminate, base: varies from straight to rounded, sides: equal to slightly unequal. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of 'Reinhold Colour Atlas' codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Controlled pollination: for parentage see US PP9332. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Modesto, California, USA. Selection criteria: heavy and regular production of fruit relatively uniform in size, good flavour, eating, handling and shipping qualities and vigorous upright growth. Propagation: budding through several generations onto peach rootstock.

Comparative Trials The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 9332, dated Oct. 17, 1995. The QP considers that the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia are 'Arctic Sweet' and 'Silver King'. '99LB329' differs from its comparators as it matures a day later and than 'Silver King' and 14 days earlier than 'Arctic Sweet'.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted	'Arctic Star'

First sold in the USA in 1995 under the name 'Arctic Star'.

Description: **Zoe Maddox, Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, VIC.**'Arctic Jay'**

Application No: 97/332 Accepted: 24 Dec 1997.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 31) Plant: large, vigorous, upright growth. Leaf: large, green lanceolate pointed form with crenate margins and kidney shaped nectaries on medium length petioles. Flower: medium-large sized plump buds, large, showy, pink blossom with pollen present appearing in early to mid September. Fruit: maturing late December to early January, large size, slightly oblong to globose in form, suture shallow extending from the retuse base to the apex. Skin: white to yellowish white RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 18C (1986) ground colour with a red to bronze red RHS 42A (1986) to RHS 47A (1986) overcolour. Flesh: white to milk white RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 11D (1986), pit cavity is light red to red RHS 48C (1986) to RHS 39B (1986) with a slight bleeding of red into flesh around the pit cavity becoming heavier towards the apex. Stone: freestone, large, obovoid, cuspidate apex, base usually straight varying from straight to rounded, sides equal to unequal. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of 'Reinhold Colour Atlas' codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Controlled pollination: for parentage see US PP9908. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Zaiger's Inc. Genetics, Modesto, California USA. Selection criteria: Heavy and regular production of fruit with excellent flavour and eating quality, firm white flesh and good handling and shipping qualities. Propagation: Budding through several generations onto peach rootstock.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: 9908, dated Jun. 3, 1997. The QP considers that the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia to be 'Arctic Rose' and 'Arctic Sweet'. Fruit of 'Arctic Jay' differs from its comparators as it matures 11 days before 'Arctic Rose' and 8 days after 'Arctic Sweet'.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted	'Arctic Jay'

'Arctic Jay' has not been sold overseas.

Description: **Zoe Maddox, Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, VIC.**'Arctic Sweet'**

Application No: 96/224 Accepted: 30 Oct 1996.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 33) Plant: large, vigorous upright growth. Leaf: large, green, lanceolate pointed form with crenate margins and kidney shaped nectaries on medium

length petioles. Flower: medium to large sized buds of medium length, plump – free formed. Large rosaceous pink blossom with pollen present. Fruit: maturing in mid to late December, large size, nearly globose, suture: shallow, extending from base to apex, apex: usually rounded, varying from round to slight pistil point, base: retuse. Skin: white to pinkish white ground colour RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 27A (1986) red over colour RHS 41A (1986) to RHS 178C (1986). Flesh: firm, white to pinkish white RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 27C (1986) pit cavity: white to yellowish white RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 158B (1986). Stone: clingstone, large oval to ovoid formed, apex: usually cuspidate varying from cuspidate to rounded, base: usually straight varying from straight to rounded, sides are mostly unequal varying from unequal to equal. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of ‘Reinhold Colour Atlas’ codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Controlled pollination: for parentage see US PP9542. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Modesto, California, USA, Selection criteria: vigorous upright growth, heavy and regular production of mild, sweet subacid fruit with excellent flavour and eating quality, good storage and shipping quality. Propagation: Budding through several generations onto peach rootstock.

Comparative Trials The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 9542, dated May 7, 1996. The QP considers that the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia are ‘Zaiblagro’ and ‘Snow Queen’. ‘Arctic Sweet’ differs from its comparators as it has rosaceous blossom compared to the comparators campanulate blossom.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1995	Granted	‘Arctic Sweet’

First sold in the USA in 1996.

Description: **Zoe Maddox, Flemings Nurseries, Monbulk, VIC.**

OAT

Avena sativa

‘Gwydir’

Application No: 97/276 Accepted: 22 Oct 1997.
Applicant: **The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD.**

Agent: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.**

Description (Table 16, Figure 42) Plant: semi prostrate, prolific tillering with thin stems, short plants (mean 101 cm). Leaf: no pubescence on margins of leaf below flagleaf. Flagleaf: narrow (mean 15.4 mm) and short (mean 140 mm), low frequency of plants with recurved flagleaves. Panicles: equilateral branches with horizontal attitude, spikelets pendulous. Glume: glaucosity weak, length short. Primary grain: lemma short and yellow, hair absent on back of lemma, medium length hairs present on base of primary grain, rachilla of primary grain short, awns absent or very few. Disease resistance: resistant to ‘Cleanleaf’ race of crown rust *Puccinia coronata*, resistant to Amby race (Race 384) of *Puccinia coronata*.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: ‘Gwydir’ arose from a cross between ‘Panfive’ and ‘Q18994’ and selected from a pedigree program. The individual F₂’s were grown at Leslie Centre in Toowoomba and single head

lines were then carried down through F₆ generation. Selection criteria: field evaluation for plant type, growth habit and forage yield was carried out near Gatton, QLD. Reaction to leaf rust was tested by QDPI, and the Plant Breeding Institute in Cobbitty, NSW. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Prof. J A G Irwin and Dr. V. Brake, University of Queensland.

Choice of Comparators Comparators were chosen on the basis of similarity in plant type, leaf rust resistance and/or currently in the market. The original lines were not included as they are both susceptible to leaf rust.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): ‘Culgoa 2’, ‘Barcoo’^A and ‘Algerian’. Location: conducted at Gatton, Lockyer Valley, QLD, during 1997. Conditions: plants were raised in well fertilised, irrigated soil, sown on 3 Jun 1997. Trial design: randomised complete block with four replications, four rows per plot, plots 8 m long. Measurements: taken from 50 plants selected randomly from over 2000 plants. ‘Gwydir’ was included twice in the trial using seed from two successive generations.

Prior Applications and Sale

First sold in Australia in 1998.

Description: **Peter Stuart, Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.**

‘Warrego’

Application No: 97/275 Accepted: 22 Oct 1997.
Applicant: **NDSU Research Foundation, Fargo, North Dakota, USA.**
Agent: **Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd, Toowoomba, QLD.**

Description (Table 16, Figure 43) Plant: semi erect; tall plants (mean 118cm) with thick stems. Leaf: wide, no pubescence on margins of leaf below flagleaf. Flagleaf: wide (mean 2.5 cm), long (mean 24.3 cm), high frequency of plants with recurved flagleaves, hairs absent on top node. Panicles: sub-unilateral branch orientation with semi-erect attitude, spikelet pendulous. Glume: glaucosity weak, length medium. Primary grain: medium length yellow lemma, hairs absent on back of lemma, hairs absent or very few on base of primary grain, rachilla of primary grain long, awns absent or very few. Maturity: medium. Disease resistance: resistant to ‘Cleanleaf’ race of crown rust *Puccinia coronata*, resistant to Amby race (Race 384) of *Puccinia coronata*.

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: ‘Warrego’ is a selection from an original cross between two breeding lines IL81-2570 and ND840871. Selection criteria: successive generations from this cross have been screened for leaf and stem rust in both North Dakota and Australia. A line from this cross was introduced into Australia and subsequent testing focussed on dry matter yield, plant type, regrowth potential and rust resistance. Seed increases have been conducted by the Pacific Seeds Parent Seed Group. Propagation: by seed. Breeder: Dr. Mike McMullen, Fargo, North Dakota, USA.

Choice of Comparators Comparators were chosen on the basis of similarity of plant type, leaf rust resistance and/or being commercially current varieties. The original breeding lines were not included as they were not introduced to Australia.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): ‘Culgoa 2’, ‘Barcoo’^A and ‘Algerian’. Location: conducted at Gatton, Lockyer

Valley, QLD, during 1997. Conditions: plants were raised in well fertilised, irrigated soil, sown on 3 Jun 1997. Trial design: randomised complete block with four replications, four rows per plot, plots 8 m long. Measurements: taken from 50 plants selected randomly from over 2000 plants

‘Warrego’ was included twice in the trial using seed from two successive generations.

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia in 1998.

Description: **Peter Stuart, Pacific Seeds Pty Ltd**, Toowoomba, QLD 4350.

Table 16 Avena varieties

	‘Gwydir’	‘Warrego’	* ‘Culgoa2’	**‘Barcoo’ ^A	‘Algerian’
FLAGLEAF WIDTH (cm)					
mean	1.54bc	2.42a	1.89abc	1.99ab	1.32c
std deviation	0.20	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.22
FLAGLEAF LENGTH (cm)					
mean	14.00b	24.30a	20.13ab	19.15ab	17.99ab
std deviation	2.72	5.42	4.73	3.63	4.00
TYPE	spring	spring	spring	spring	winter
GROWTH HABIT	semi prostrate	semi erect	semi prostrate	semi prostrate	prostrate
LEAVES: Pubescence of sheaths on lower leaves (1=absent, 3=weak, 5=medium, 7=strong, 9=very strong)	1	1	3	3	1
LEAVES: Pubescence of margins on leaf below flag (1=absent, 3=weak, 5=medium, 7=strong, 9=very strong)	1	1	3	1	1
Frequency of plants with recurved flag leaves (1=absent or very low, 3=low, 5=medium, 7=high, 9=very high)	3	7	3	3	3
Time of panicle emergence (first spikelet visible on 50% of panicles) (1=very early, 3=early, 5=medium, 7=late, 9=very late)	5	5	5	3	7
Stem: Hairiness of top node (1=absent, 9=present)	1	1	1	1	1
Panicle: Orientation of Branches (1=unilateral, 2=sub-unilateral, 3=equilateral)	3	2	3	3	2
Panicle: Attitude of branches (1=erect, 3=semi-erect, 5=horizontal, 7=drooping, 9=strongly drooping)	5	3	3	3	3
Attitude of Spikelets (1=erect, 2=pendulous)	2	2	2	2	2
Glume: Glaucosity (1=absent, 3=weak, 5=medium, 7=strong, 9=very strong)	3	3	5	5	3
Glume: Length (3=short, 5=medium, 7=long)	3	5	7	5	7
Primary Grain: Glaucosity of lemma (1=absent, 9=present)	9	9	9	9	9
Primary Grain: Intensity of glaucosity of lemma (1=very weak, 3=weak, 5=medium, 7=strong, 9=very strong)	1	1	1	1	1
Plant height – stem and panicle (1=very short, 3=short, 5=medium, 7=long, 9=very long)	3	7	5	5	3
Grain husk (1=absent, 9=present)	9	9	9	9	9

Table 16 (Continued)	'Gwydir'	'Warrego'	* 'Culgoa2'	*'Barcoo' ^A	'Algerian'
Primary Grain: Tendency to be awned (1=absent or very weak, 3=weak, 5=medium, 7=strong, 9=very strong)	1	1	5	1	7
Primary Grain: Length of Lemma (1=very short, 3=short, 5=medium, 7=long, 9=very long)	3	5	5	5	7
Primary Grain: Colour of Lemma (1=white, 2=yellow, 3=brown, 4=grey, 5=black)	2	2	3	3	3
Primary Grain: Hairs on back of Lemma (1=absent, 9=present)	1	1	1	1	1
Primary Grain: Hairs on the base (1=absent or very weak, 3=weak, 5=medium, 7=strong, 9=very strong)	5	1	1	1	5
Primary Grain: Length of hairs on base (3=short, 5=medium, 7=long)	5	-	-	-	7
Primary Grain: Width of Rachilla (3=narrow, 5=medium, 7=wide)	5	5	5	5	5
Primary Grain: Length of Rachilla (3=short, 5=medium, 7=long)	3	7	7	5	5

The mean values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at (P#0.01) according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

PAPER DAISY

Bracteantha bracteata

'Colourburst Pink'

Application No: 97/316 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 17, Figure 21) Plant: compact, multi-branching, upright, herbaceous perennial. The average height to first flower is 313mm. Leaves: narrow elliptic to lanceolate, colour yellow green (RHS144A), average length 172mm and width 50.6mm. Inflorescence: capitulum (head), consisting of disc florets surrounded by papery bracts, disc florets colour yellow orange (RHS 23A). The surrounding bracts are in several rows with the outer, bud colour red purple (RHS 60B). The open colour red purple (RHS 60C) at the tips changing to RHS 62D towards centre. Small darker dots (<1mm) are scattered across the open bracts. Flower: average head diameter 52.6mm. (RHS colour chart 1995)

Origin and Breeding Controlled pollination: *Bracteantha* 'Colourburst Pink' is a selection from a controlled cross carried out at the Plant Breeding Institute Cobbitty during 1996 between *Bracteantha* 'White Monarch' (seed parent) and *Bracteantha* 'Beach Balls' red selection. *Bracteantha* 'Colourburst Pink' was selected primarily for the pink flower colour, but habit and performance under cultivation were also criteria. The seed parent is a herbaceous perennial with greyish leaves and large white flowers. The pollen parent is an annual to biennial selected for its compact habit and vibrant red flowers. Both are unprotected public cultivars. Vegetative propagation of the selection was carried out to test the performance of the selection and establish the stability of the variety. Using both cuttings and tissue culture the variety has been stable over several generations. Breeder: Peter Abell, PBI, Cobbitty, NSW.

Choice of Comparator (s) *Bracteantha* 'Spectrum'^A was considered the nearest commercial variety of common knowledge. No other variety was considered to as closely match the strong pink flower colour and the plant habit. The parents were not considered as comparators due to the white flower of seed parent and the red flowers of and annual nature of the other.

Comparative Trial The trial was carried out at the University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, 107 Cobbitty Road Cobbitty New South Wales (latitude 34°01', longitude 150°40' elevation 75m). The period of the trial was Feb-Jul 1998. Vegetatively produced plants were grown 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. They were watered by automated drip. The environment used was a plastic roofed open sided tunnel house. The trial contained 40 plants of *Bracteantha* 'Colourburst Pink' and 20 randomly placed plants of the comparator *Bracteantha* 'Spectrum'^A.

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in Australia in Dec 1997.

Description: Peter Abell, PBI Cobbitty, NSW.

Table 17 *Bracteantha* varieties

	'Colourburst Pink'	*'Spectrum' ^A
PLANT HEIGHT (mm)- at first flowering		
mean	313.0	461.0
std deviation	63.77	86.72
LSD/sig	97.9	P#0.01

BRANCH NUMBER (150mm below flower)		
mean	4.8	2.3
std deviation	1.32	0.95
LSD/sig	1.47	P#0.01

LEAF LENGTH (mm)		
mean	172.0	140.0
std deviation	28.60	15.63
LSD/sig	29.7	P#0.01

LEAF WIDTH (mm)		
mean	25.9	27.2
std deviation	5.11	2.86
LSD/sig	5.3	ns

LEAF LENGTH:WIDTH RATIO		
mean	5.4	5.2
std deviation	0.81	1.07
LSD/sig	1.2	ns

LEAF COLOUR (RHS)		
	144A	147A

FLOWER DIAMETER (mm)		
mean	50.6	52.5
std deviation	4.50	3.78
LSD/sig	5.4	ns

BUD BRACT COLOUR (RHS)		
	60B	59A

OPEN BRACT COLOUR (RHS)		
	tips 60C changing to 62D	60D

DISC FLORET COLOUR (RHS)		
	23A	23A

PEACH*Prunus persica***'7GC153'**

Application No: 96/221 Accepted: 21 Feb 1997.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 25) Plant: large, vigorous, upright growth. Leaf: large, green, lanceolate formed with crenate margins and globose shaped nectaries on medium length petioles. Flower: large sized, plump formed pubescent buds, blossom is large, pink and rosaceous in form with pollen present. Fruit: maturing in early to mid February, large size, nearly globose – varying from globose to slightly elongated. suture: shallow, extending from base to apex. apex: nearly rounded only very slight apical point, base: retuse. skin: white to yellowish white ground colour RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 158B (1986) over colour is red RHS 39B (1986) to RHS 44C (1986). Flesh: firm textured, white to slightly pinkish white RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 36D (1986) pit cavity: red to madder red RHS 39B (1986) to RHS 44D (1986) with slight bleeding of red colour into the flesh around pit cavity. Stone: freestone, large oval to ovoid formed, apex: usually acuminate – some sides being more pronounced and extending nearer the point of apex. base: mostly rounded – varying from rounded to straight. sides: equal to unequal. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of 'Reinhold Colour Atlas' codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Controlled pollination: for parentage see US PP8085. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Modesto, California

USA. Selection criteria: heavy and regular production of large fruit of excellent flavour and eating quality, good storage and shipping qualities. Propagation: budding onto peach rootstock through several generations.

Comparative Trials The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 8085, dated Jan. 5, 1993. The QP considers that the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia are 'Snow King' and 'Summer Sweet'. Fruit of '7GC153' differs from its comparators as it matures 8 days after 'Snow King' and 23 days after 'Summer Sweet'.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name applied
USA	1993	Granted	'Snow Giant'
Argentina	1996	Granted	'Snow Giant'

First sold in the USA in 1993 under the name 'Snow Giant'

Description: **Zoe Maddox, Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, VIC.

'King Alvis'

Application No: 95/240 Accepted: 31 Oct 1995.

Applicant: **Alvis Minato**, Griffith, NSW.

Description (Table 18, Figure 29) 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: 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 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-yellow (RHS 160B), overcolour greyed-purple (RHS 183B); mottled, 20-80% coverage; pubescence present, very sparse; fruit flesh white, firm; stone adherence to flesh absent (freestone), 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, freestone. 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.

(Note: This is the amended version of the description of Peach 'King Alvis' published in PVJ 11.2.)

Table 18 *Prunus* varieties

	'King Alvise'	* '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
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	very slight
LEAF BLADE – Angle at apex	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	2-4, 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	oblate
FRUIT: SHAPE OF PISTIL END – at maturity	weakly pointed	weakly pointed	weakly pointed/flat
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 166B
FRUIT OVERCOLOUR – at maturity	RHS 183B	RHS 177A	RHS 177B

	'King Alvise'	* 'Lippiate Late'	*'Pullars Cling'
FRUIT EXTENT OF OVER COLOUR (0=0%, 5=50%, 10=100%)– at maturity	3-8	4	2
FRUIT PUBESCENCE – ranking 1-5 (1-very sparse, 3- medium, 5- very dense)	present, 1	present 3	present 2
FRUIT FLESH COLOUR – at maturity	white	cream/white	yellow
FRUIT ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION OF FLESH – at maturity	weakly expressed	weakly expressed	absent
FRUIT ANTHOCYANIN COLOURATION AROUND STONE – at maturity	strongly 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
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
STONE ADHERENCE TO FLESH	absent (freestone)	present (clingstone)	present (clingstone)
MATURITY TIME (Griffith, NSW)	Apr 4	Mar 3	Mar 16

'September Snow'

Application No: 96/222 Accepted: 30 Oct 1996.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 30) Plant: large, vigorous upright growth Leaf: large, green lanceolate to oblanceolate pointed form with crenate margins and kidney shaped nectaries on medium length petioles. Flower: medium sized buds of medium length, plump formed and pubescent. Medium campanulate pink blossom with pollen present. Fruit: maturing mid to late February to early March, large size, nearly globose, majority slightly enlarged near suture, suture: usually rounded, extending from base to apex, apex: varies from round to slight pistil point, base: retuse, usually more retuse on the fruit opposite the suture line. Skin: white to yellowish white ground colour RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 19D (1986) pale red to light red blush over colour RHS 182D (1986) to RHS 180C (1986) down: moderate, of medium length. Flesh: firm, white to oyster shell white RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 4D (1986) pit cavity: red to cocks comb red RHS 180C (1986) to RHS 44D (1986) with red extending into flesh in

some areas around the pit cavity. Stone: freestone, large oval to ovoid formed, apex: nearly round, only slight pistil point, base: rounded varying from rounded to straight, sides are equal to unequal. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of 'Reinhold Colour Atlas' codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Controlled pollination: for parentage see US PP8003. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Modesto, California, USA. Selection criteria: heavy and regular production of large fruit with good flavour, eating, handling and shipping quality. Large tree with vigorous upright growth. Propagation: Budding through several generations onto peach rootstock.

Comparative Trials The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 8003, dated Oct 13, 1992. The QP considers that the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia are 'Snow Giant' and 'Snow King'. Fruit of 'September Snow' differs from its comparators as it matures 12 days later than 'Snow Giant' and 20 days later than 'Snow King'.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1992	Granted	'September Snow'
Chile	1994	Granted	'September Snow'
Argentina	1996	Granted	'September Snow'

First sold in the USA in 1992.

Description: **Zoe Maddox, Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Snow King'

Application No: 96/220 Accepted: 30 Oct 1996.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 26) Plant: large, vigorous upright growing tree. Leaf: large, green, lanceolate pointed form with crenate margins and kidney shaped nectaries on medium length petioles. Flower buds: medium to large sized, plump formed and pubescent. Blossom: large rosaceous pink in colour with pollen present. Fruit: maturing in late January to mid February, large size, nearly globose shaped slightly flattened at the stem end. suture: shallow extending from base to apex, apex: usually slight pistil point, base: retuse. skin: white to pinkish white ground colour RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 36D (1986) red to deep red over colour RHS 51A (1986) to RHS 53C (1986) down: moderate, of medium length. flesh: firm, white to pinkish white RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 36D (1986) stone cavity: red to geranium red RHS 52A (1986) to RHS 51A (1986) extending into flesh, heavier near apex. Stone: freestone, medium to large oval to ovoid formed, apex: cuspidate, base: usually straight varying from straight to rounded, sides are equal to unequal. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of 'Reinhold Colour Atlas' codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Controlled pollination: for parentage see US PP8415. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Modesto, California, USA. Selection criteria: heavy and regular bearer of large, firm, white flesh freestone fruit of excellent flavour and eating quality with vigorous upright growth. Propagation: budding through several generations onto peach rootstock.

Comparative Trial The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 8415, dated Oct 12, 1993. The QP considers that the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia are 'French Lady'^A and 'Julie'^A. Fruit of 'Snow King' differs from its comparators as it matures 8 days after 'French Lady'^A and 11 days after 'Julie'^A.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1993	Granted	'Snow King'

First sold in the USA in 1993.

Description: **Zoe Maddox, Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Summer Sweet'

Application No: 96/219 Accepted: 30 Oct 1996.
Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.
Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 27) Plant: large, vigorous, upright growth. Leaf: large, green, lanceolate acutely pointed form with crenate margins and kidney shaped nectaries on medium length petioles. Flower: medium to large sized buds, plump formed and pubescent. Large rosaceous pink blossom with pollen present. Fruit: maturing mid to late January, large size, globose nearly symmetrical. suture: very shallow-nearly rounded extending from the base to apex, apex: usually rounded, varying from very slight tip to slight depression, base: retuse. Skin: white to yellowish white ground colour RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 19D (1986) over colour is lake red to garnet red RHS 42B (1986) to RHS 173A (1986) down: moderate, short to very short in length. Flesh: very firm, white to oyster shell white RHS 155D (1986) to RHS 8D (1986) pit cavity: red to high red RHS 48C (1986) to RHS 39B (1986) with slight bleeding of red into flesh around pit cavity. Stone: freestone, large oval to obovate formed, apex: acuminate, base: usually rounded-some straight, sides are equal to unequal with a thin ventral surface. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of 'Reinhold Colour Atlas' codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Controlled pollination: for parentage see US PP8070. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Modesto, California, USA. Selection criteria: heavy and regular production of large, very firm fleshed fruit of excellent flavour and eating quality, good storage and shipping qualities. Propagation: budding through several generations onto peach rootstock.

Comparative Trials The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 8070, dated Dec. 22, 1992. The QP considers that the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia are 'Julie'^A and 'Tasty Zee'^A. Fruit of 'Summer Sweet' differs from its comparators as it matures 4 days before 'Julie'^A and 1 day after 'Tasty Zee'^A.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1992	Granted	'Summer Sweet'
Argentina	1996	Granted	'Summer Sweet'

First sold in the USA in 1992.

Description: **Zoe Maddox, Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Vista' syn Vistarich

Application No: 96/216 Accepted: 30 Oct 1996.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 28) Plant: large, vigorous upright growth. Leaf: large, green, lanceolate pointed form with crenate margin and kidney shaped nectaries on medium length petioles. Flower: large, plump, pubescent flower buds, blossom is large, rosaceous, pink in colour with pollen present. Fruit: maturing in late December to early January, large size, globose – slightly flattened at stem end in form. suture: shallow, extending from base to the apex that varies from slight pistil point to slight depression. cavity: rounded to slightly elongated in suture plane. Skin: yellow ground colour RHS 17D (1986) to RHS 17B (1986) with a red blush ground colour RHS 44C (1986) to RHS 45D (1986). Flesh: firm, yellow to butter yellow RHS 17D (1986) to RHS 17B (1986), with a light red to signal red RHS 39B (1986) to RHS 40A (1986) pit cavity, with flesh torn from the stone dull yellow to greyish yellow RHS 160D (1986). Stone: semi-clingstone, large ovoid formed, acuminate apex and mostly rounded base – varying from rounded to straight, sides are mostly equal – varying from equal to unequal. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of 'Reinhold Colour Atlas' codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Open pollination: for parentage see US PP9549. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Modesto, California, USA. Selection criteria: heavy and regular production of large, firm fruit with relatively uniform ripening, good shipping and storage qualities, good flavour and eating quality and vigorous upright growth. Propagation: budding through several generations onto peach rootstock.

Comparative Trials The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 9549, dated May 14, 1996. The QP considers that the closest varieties of common knowledge in Australia are 'Earlirich'^A and 'Rich Lady'^A. Fruit of 'Vista' differs from its comparators as it matures 8 days after 'Earlirich'^A and 4 days after 'Rich Lady'^A.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1996	Granted	'Vista'

First sold in the USA in 1996.

Description: **Zoe Maddox, Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, VIC.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Lolium perenne

'Meridian'

Application No 97/025, Accepted 31 Jan 1997.

Applicant: **Agriseeds Research Ltd**, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Agent: **Heritage Seeds**, Mulgrave, VIC.

Description (Table 19) Plant: diploid, perennial forage ryegrass. Stem: length short (average 581.7mm). Flag leaf: short (average 162.1mm) and wide (average 6.12mm). Leaves: light green (average score 4.3). Spike: length short (average 192.1mm). Glumes: short (9.58mm). Heading: early (average 22.1 days).

Origin Controlled pollination: 'Yatsyn' x 'Kangaroo Valley'. Breeder: Agriseeds Research Ltd, Christchurch, New Zealand. Selection criteria: early flowering, winter growth, disease resistance and persistence under grazing. Propagation: by open pollination through four generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on data obtained from New Zealand Plant Variety Rights Office. Comparators: 15 New Zealand perennial ryegrass varieties and Australian varieties 'Roper'^A, 'Boomer'^A, 'Camel'^A, 'Jamborina'^A, 'Prolong'^A and 'Kangaroo Valley'. Location: Lincoln, New Zealand, Apr 1997 – Mar 1998. Conditions: plants raised in the glasshouse, autumn transplanted, field measurements taken. Trial design: randomised block 100 plants per variety. Measurements: from 60 plants taken at random.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
New Zealand	1997	Pending	'Meridian'

First sold in New Zealand 1998.

Description: **F E Wilson, New Zealand Agriseeds Limited**, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Table 19 *Lolium* varieties

	'Meridian'	**'Roper' ^A	**'Boomer' ^A	**'Camel' ^A	**'Jamborina' ^A	**'Prolong' ^A	**'Kangaroo Valley'
LEAF COLOUR (Scores according to UPOV TG 4/7)							
mean	4.3	5.8	4.8	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.0
std deviation	0.95	1.17	1.13	1.10	1.18	1.05	1.19
LSD/sig	0.50	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
FLAG LEAF LENGTH (mm)							
mean	162.1	155.7	154.3	165.2	188.4	158.7	151.6
std deviation	29.06	29.54	34.39	32.10	29.91	28.99	31.58
LSD/sig	13.67	ns	ns	ns	P#0.01	ns	ns
STEM LENGTH (mm)							
mean	581.7	684.0	588.9	688.9	687.6	650.1	602.2
std deviation	66.94	80.41	81.05	74.60	81.42	74.73	72.72
LSD/sig	35.76	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns
DAYS TO HEADING							
mean	22.1	23.4	17.1	28.5	34.0	29.8	14.8
std deviation	4.50	5.11	4.15	4.09	4.50	6.04	4.49
LSD/sig	1.79	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
SPIKE LENGTH (mm)							
mean	192.1	214.1	206.3	243.7	259.1	225.9	203.9
std deviation	30.43	36.57	30.95	35.98	41.09	37.58	31.46
LSD/sig	12.11	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns
NUMBER OF SPIKELETS PER SPIKE							
mean	19.40	21.23	18.63	23.26	27.36	24.51	17.59
std deviation	3.33	4.01	3.27	3.08	4.55	3.33	3.04
LSD/sig	1.43	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
GLUME LENGTH (mm)							
mean	9.58	8.65	9.26	10.19	10.95	9.51	9.47
std deviation	1.50	1.81	1.71	1.66	1.69	1.67	1.82
LSD/sig	0.71	P#0.01	ns	ns	P#0.01	ns	ns
NATURAL PLANT HEIGHT (cm)							
mean	53.8	53.3	57.5	47.8	42.4	43.7	58.3
std deviation	4.36	5.66	4.53	10.12	8.19	7.99	4.94
LSD/sig	5.66	ns	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns

'Victoca'

Application No: 96/057 Accepted: 10 Apr 1996.

Applicant: **Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries**, Hobart, TAS.

Description (Table 20, Figure 48) Plant: diploid, perennial, persistent, drought tolerant, tolerant of red headed pasture cockchafer (*Adoryphorus couloni*) larvae. Early leaf colour: light green, late leaf colour, medium green. Stem: length (60.9cm), nodes (5.8/stem), leaf width (5.11mm), leaf length (18.9cm). Medium flowering (39 days), short flowering period (13.2 days). Inflorescence: a spike (mean length 207mm), 20-35 spikelets/spike, mean spikelet length 12.06mm and mean glume length 9.4mm. Spikelets: densely arranged on spike (9.0cm per 9 spikelets).

Origin Mass Selection: selected over two generations each of four years from a bulk population of surviving plants of a selection of certified 'Victorian' perennial ryegrass which had been exposed to a dry environment and repeated infestations of red headed pasture cockchafer. Breeder: Dr J A Carpenter (formerly Senior Agronomist Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Tasmania). Selection

criteria: persistence under low rainfall conditions, tolerance to red headed pasture cockchafers, acceptable dry matter production. Propagation: Seed.

Comparative Trials Comparators: 'Camel'^A, 'Ellett', 'Jackaroo'^A, 'Roper'^A, 'Victorian'. Location: Agriculture Victoria Rutherglen Conditions: seed sown in potting mix in 65mm tubes; transplanted at 8 weeks of age into a field site covered with woven weed mat; trial irrigated as required. Trial design: 100 plants of each variety arranged in a randomised complete block with 10 replicates and 10 plants of each variety per replicate; plants grown for two growing seasons with all measurements being done in the second year. Measurements: taken on all available plants. 'Victoca' was further compared against 'Brumby' under UV light to demonstrate differences in seedling root fluorescence. The percentage of seedlings showing root fluorescence was much higher in 'Brumby' (46.67%) as compared with two generations of 'Victoca' (1.42%-2.68%).

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **R S Smith**, Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Launceston, TAS.

Table 20 *Lolium* varieties

	'Victoca'	*'Camel'A	*'Ellett'	*'Jackaroo'A	*'Roper'A	*'Victorian'
VEGETATIVE LEAF WIDTH (mm)						
mean	5.11	4.93	5.20	4.80	5.04	4.88
std deviation	0.82	0.79	0.80	0.76	0.81	0.72
LSD/sig	0.31	ns	ns	P#0.01	ns	ns
FLAG LEAF WIDTH (mm)						
mean	6.22	6.25	6.84	6.08	6.11	6.05
std deviation	1.06	1.25	1.33	0.97	1.18	0.90
LSD/sig	0.60	ns	P#0.01	ns	ns	ns
MEAN HEADING DATE (days)						
mean	39.00	31.00	40.00	42.00	21.00	32.00
std deviation	5.34	8.63	6.40	4.93	8.16	7.55
LSD/sig	2.97	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	P≤0.01	P#0.01
MEAN HEADING RANGE (days)						
mean	13.20	23.20	17.70	12.10	19.80	19.90
std deviation	4.52	4.92	7.88	6.61	8.30	8.05
LSD/sig	7.46	P≤0.01	ns	ns	ns	ns
STEM LENGTH (cm)						
mean	60.91	67.05	63.82	64.36	69.99	60.60
std deviation	9.63	12.46	12.06	8.65	10.71	9.83
LSD/sig	5.48	P#0.01	ns	ns	P#0.01	ns
SPIKE LENGTH (mm)						
mean	207.18	227.44	228.51	222.90	206.70	209.75
std deviation	31.14	41.06	35.76	30.17	38.96	30.22
LSD/sig	16.20	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns	ns	ns
SPIKELET LENGTH (mm)						
mean	12.06	13.09	13.45	13.22	13.55	13.23
std deviation	2.29	2.57	2.39	1.87	2.43	2.61
LSD/sig	1.30	ns	P#0.01	ns	P#0.01	ns
GLUME LENGTH (mm)						
mean	9.43	7.96	9.99	10.47	8.09	9.88
std deviation	1.64	2.45	2.08	1.51	2.03	1.70
LSD/sig	1.32	P#0.01	ns	ns	P#0.01	ns
SPIKE DENSITY -the distance between the 1st and the 10 th spikelet within a spike (cm)						
mean	9.00	9.97	10.17	10.16	11.23	9.74
std deviation	1.70	2.40	1.82	1.79	2.01	1.91
LSD/sig	0.82	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns

PITTOSPORUM*Pittosporum tenuifolium***'Screenmaster'**

Application No. 97/284 Accepted: 3 Nov 1997.
 Applicant: **Hermitage Nursery**, Hastings, VIC.

Description (Table 21, Figure 40) Plant: evergreen tree, narrow, densely branched; branch arrangement spiral. Young stem: woody, glabrous, densely foliated; colour dark brown (RHS 200A); leaf arrangement spiral. Leaf: glabrous, glossy, entire, undulate, broad elliptic, base attenuate.

Origin Chance seedling: *Pittosporum tenuifolium*. 'Screenmaster' differs from the original source material in density of foliage. Breeder: James Dean of Nelson New

Zealand. Selection criteria: vigour, leaf characteristics, branch density, leaf density. Propagation: cuttage through multiple generations.

Comparative Trials Comparator: *Pittosporum* 'Silver Sheen'. Location: Hastings, VIC May 1997 – Jun 1998. Conditions: ambient southern Victorian (Lat. 38°S); plants begun as cuttings May 1997, planted to tubes in Oct 1997, transplanted to 150 mm pots in Nov 1997 and 200 mm pots in Jan 1998; media soilless, fertiliser, controlled release. Trial design: paired replicates. Measurements: ten to twenty specimens selected from ten plants.

Prior Applications and Sales

First sold in New Zealand in 1994 under the name of 'Wrinkled Blue'.

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

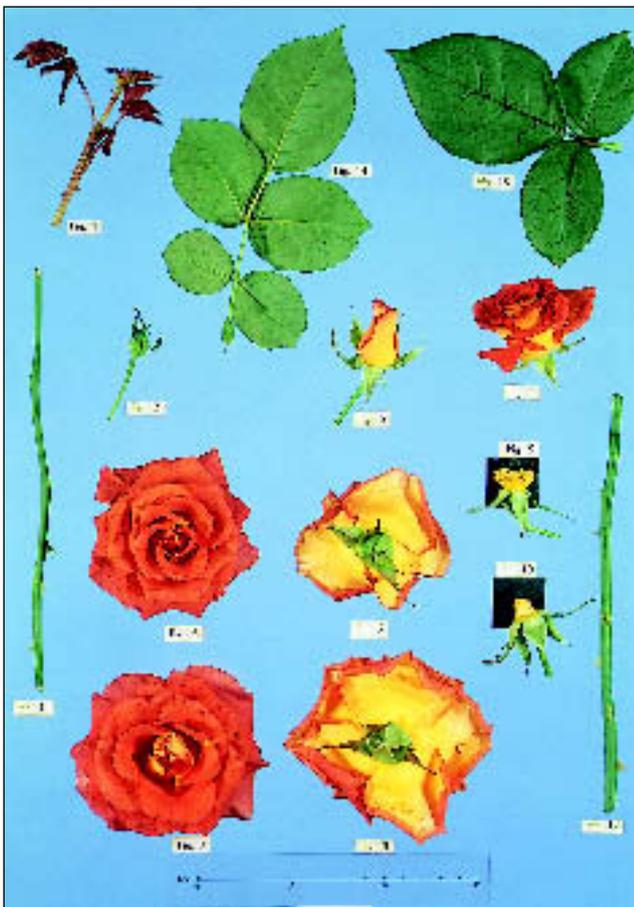


Fig 1 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Meicofum'

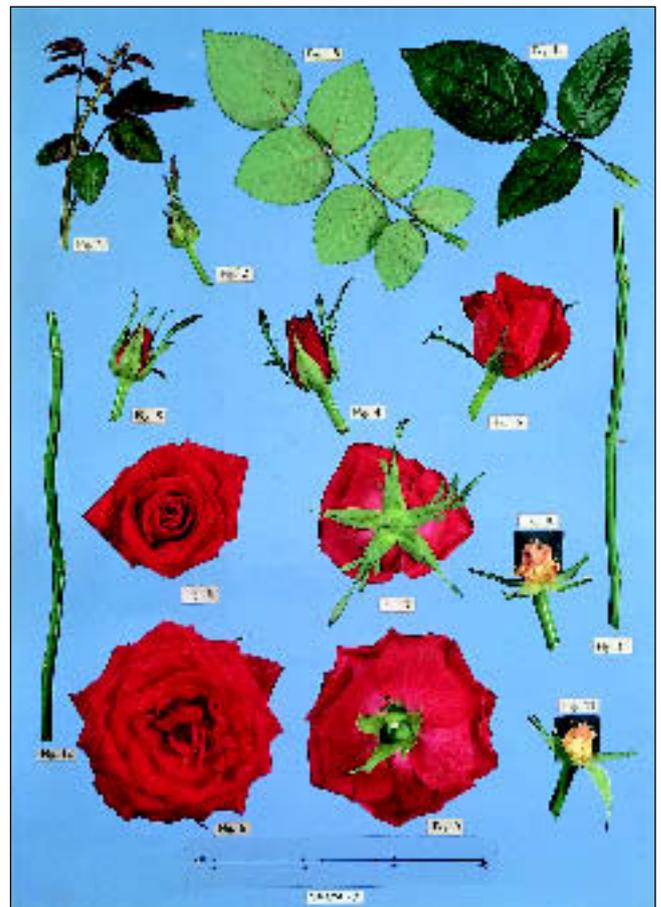


Fig 2 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Meigualis'



Fig 3 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Meitanet'

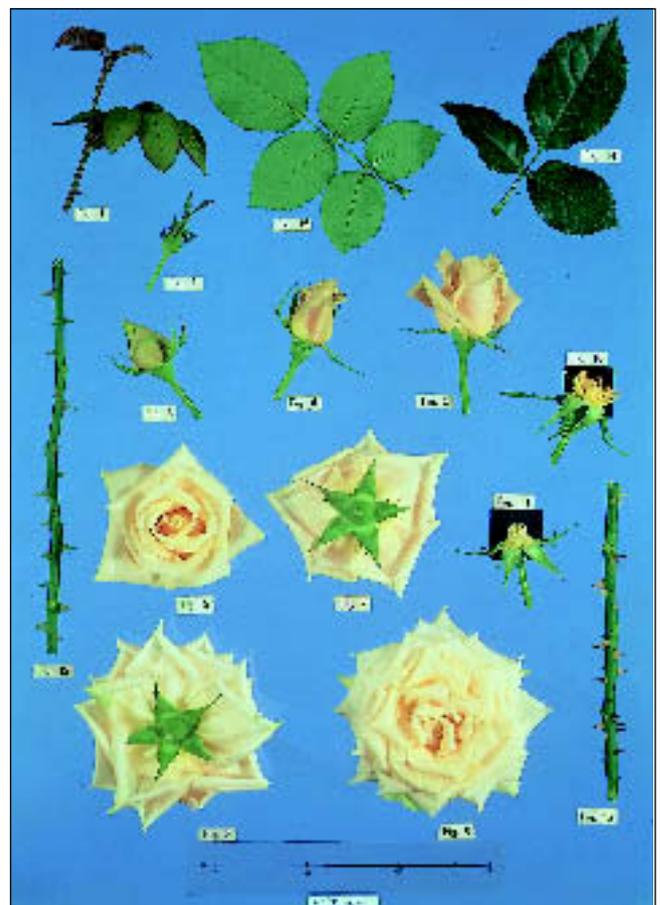


Fig 4 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Olijcrem'



Fig 5 Rose - flower and plant parts of 'Korgnoma' syn Emely



Fig 6 Rose - flower and plant parts of 'Korhoco' syn Vital

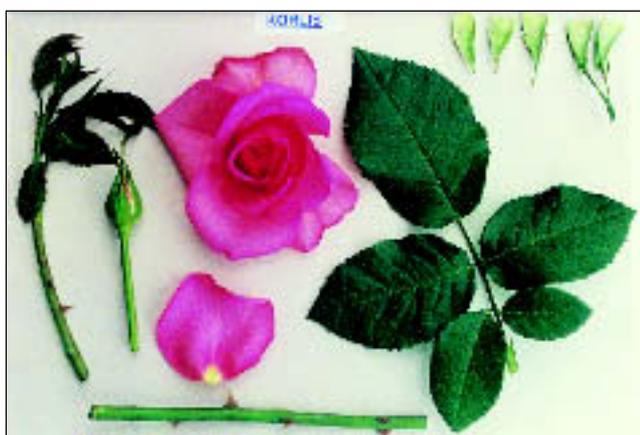


Fig 7 Rose - flower and plant parts of 'Korlis' syn Eliza



Fig 8 Rose - flower and plant parts of 'Koromtar' syn Cream Dream



Fig 9 Rose - flower and plant parts of 'Korruicil' syn Our Esther



Fig 10 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Korsulas' syn Limona



Fig 11 Rose - flowers and plant parts of 'Korvestavi' syn Sunny Sky



Fig 12 Rose - Plant parts of 'Noare' syn Red Ground Cover (left) with comparator 'Meineble'^A (right)



Fig 13 Rose - Plant parts of 'Noason' syn Yellow Ground Cover (left) with comparator 'Tanmirsch' (right)



Fig 14 Azalea - 'Lumhea' (right) with comparator 'Venus' (left) showing differences in the extent of white margin in the petals.



Fig 15 Mandevilla - 'Red Fantasy' (left) and Blushing Queen (right) with the closest comparator 'Ruby Star' showing differences in flower colour and leaf shape (Grid interval = 10mm)

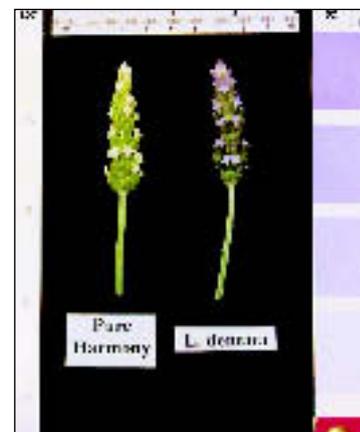


Fig 16 French Lavender - inflorescence of 'Pure Harmony' (left) and its comparator *Lavandula dentata* (right)



Fig 17 Camellia - 'Paradise Joan' (right) and comparator 'Bonanza' (left)



Fig 18 Camellia - 'Paradise Sayaka' (left) and comparator 'Paradise Pearl' (right)



Fig 19 Carnation - flower and plant parts of 'Statopur'



Fig 20 Grevillea - 'VJ 62' (left) with comparator 'Austraflora Canterbury Gold' (right)



Fig 21 Paper Daisy - 'Spectrum' (left) and 'Colourburst pink' (right) on a 10mm grid. Demonstrating the compact nature of 'Colourburst pink' against the comparator. Both stem specimens have an equal number of nodes.



Fig 22 Kangaroo Paw - 'Green Dragon' (left) and comparator placed on a 10mm grid showing differences in flower colour, rust resistance/susceptibility and plant height (comparator stem cut for clarity)

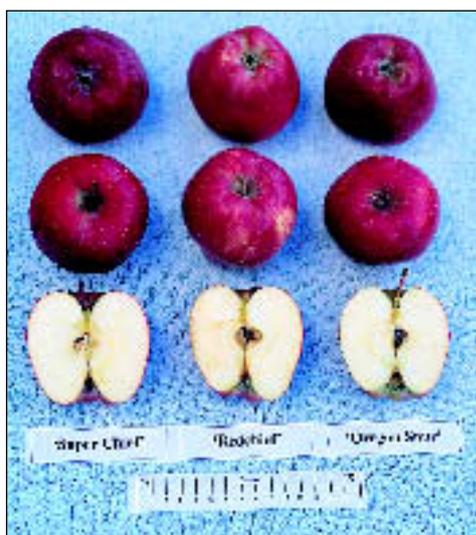


Fig 23 Apple - fruits of 'Sandidge' syn Super Chief and its comparators 'Redchief' and 'Oregon Spur'

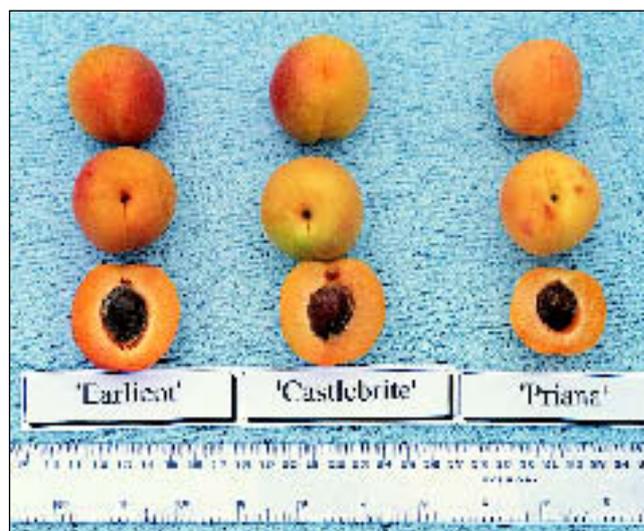


Fig 24 Apricot - fruits of 'Earlicot' (left) with comparators 'Castlebrite' (centre) and 'Priana' (right)



Fig 25 Peach - Fruits of '7GC153' (labeled as 'Snow Giant')-left) with comparators 'Snow King' (centre) and 'Summer Sweet' (right)



Fig 26 Peach - Fruits of 'Snow King' (left) with comparators 'Julie' (centre) and 'French Lady' (right)

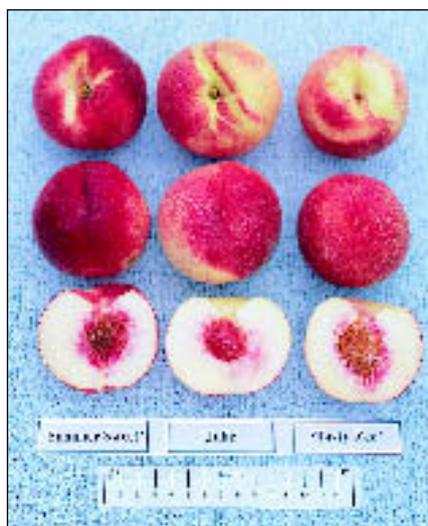


Fig 27 Peach - Fruits of 'Summer Sweet' (left) with comparators 'Julie' (centre) and 'Tasty Zee' (right)



Fig 28 Peach - fruits of 'Vista' syn Vistarich (left) and its comparators 'Earlirich' (centre) and 'Rich Lady'(right)



Fig 29 Peach - Fruits of 'King Alvis' (left) with comparator 'Pullars Cling' (right)

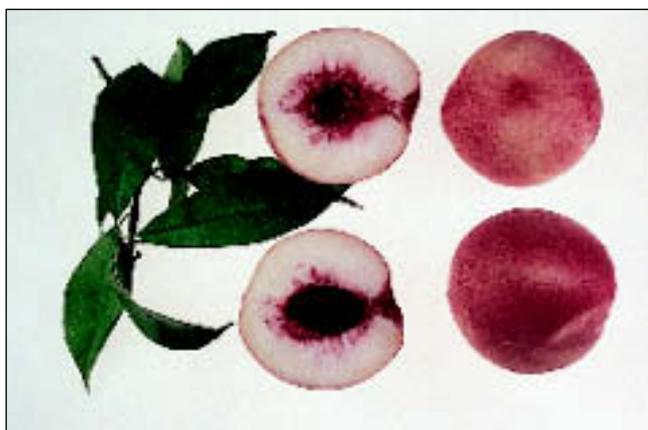


Fig 30 Peach - fruits of 'September Snow'



Fig 31 Nectarine - Fruits of 'Arctic Jay' (left) with comparators 'Arctic Rose' (centre) and 'Arctic Queen' (right)



Fig 32 Nectarine - Fruits of '99LB329'



Fig 33 Nectarine - Fruits of 'Arctic Sweet'(left) with comparators 'Zaiblagro' (centre) and 'Snow Queen' (right)

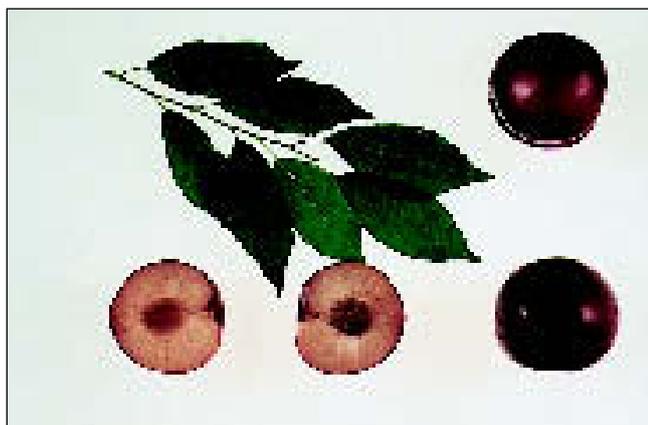


Fig 34 Plum - fruits of 'Betty Anne'

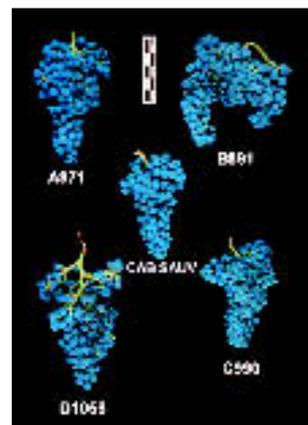


Fig 35 Grape - Fruit of 'A871' (top left), 'B891' (top right), 'C990' (bottom right), 'D1056' (bottom left) with comparator *'Cabernet Sauvignon' (centre).



Fig 36a Mango - TPP1 is an early to very early variety, 3-4 weeks earlier in comparison to the major Australian variety 'Kensington Pride'(KP), with KP at mature hard green stage when TPP1 is ripe (photo date 1 October).



Fig 36b Mango - Fruit of varieties 'TPP1', 'Kensington Pride', 'Harumanis' and 'Maha' (left to right). TPP 1 has an extended bearing period with fruit still available in November when KP almost finished fruiting and 'Harumanis' and 'Maha' still at hard green stage (photo date 10 November)



Fig 37 Chilli Pepper - Unripe (green) and ripe (red) fruits of 'Peppadew'



Fig 38 Mock Orange - Leaves of 'Min a min'(left) compared with *Murraya paniculata* var *ovatifoliolata* (centre) and *Murraya paniculata* (right)



Fig 39 Lilly Pilly - 'Bullock Creek' (left) with comparators 'Hedgemaster' (centre) and Selected Unnamed Seedling (right)



Fig 40 Pittosporum - 'Screenmaster' (left) with comparator 'Silver Sheen' (right)



Fig 41 Soybean - 'Melrose' third from left, showing resistance to hypocotyl inoculation by race 15 of *Phytophthora sojae* contrasting with susceptible comparators '791', 'Dragon', 'Manark', 'Davis' and 'Centaur'



Fig 42 Oat - 'Gwydir'(PO 519) left, showing short and narrow flag leaves with comparator 'Culgoa 2' on right.



Fig 43 Oat - 'Warrego'(PO 535) left, showing wide flag leaves with comparator 'Culgoa 2' on right.



Fig 44 Arrowleaf clover - two generations of 'Arrotas' showing later flowering than comparators 'Zulu' and 'Seelu'

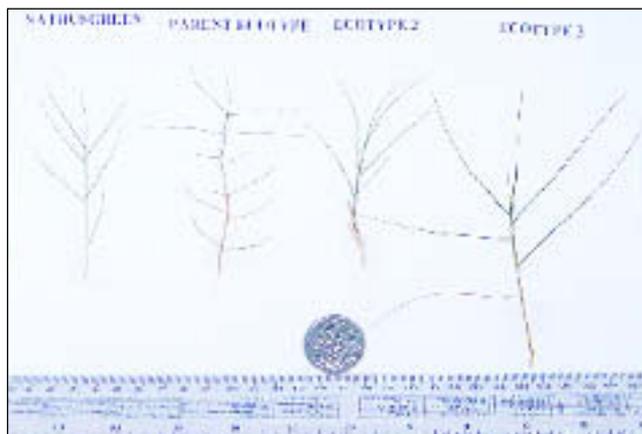


Fig 45 Sporobolus - leaves of 'Nathus Green' (left) with comparator ecotypes showing differences in leaf angle.

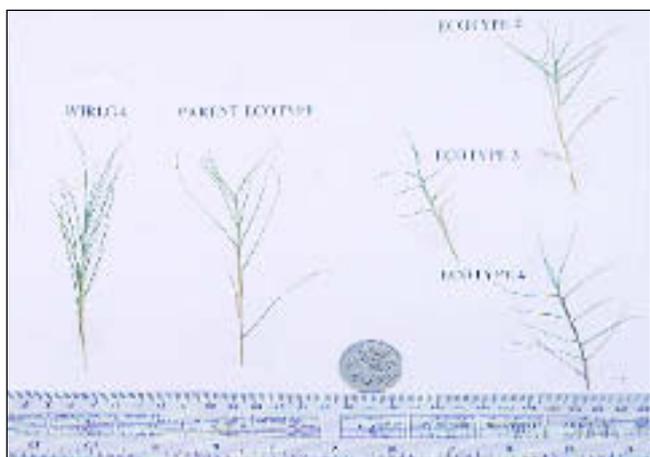


Fig 46 Cynodon - leaves of 'Wirlga' (left) with leaves of comparator ecotypes showing differences in the length of upper leaf.



Fig 47 Cocksfoot - Comparison of representative tiller leaf sizes of 'Grasslands Vision' and comparators at relative stages of development



Fig 48 Perennial Ryegrass- 'Victoca' (shown as CG2) has denser spike than comparators 'Camel'^A, 'Ellett', 'Jackaroo'^A, 'Roper'^A and 'Victorian'

Table 21 *Pittosporum* varieties

	'Screenmaster'	*'Silver Sheen'
BUTT DIAMETER (mm) on longest stem 30 mm above level of growing medium		
mean	7.7	6.5
std deviation	0.7	0.9
LSD/sig	0.7	P#0.01
NUMBER OF BRANCHES ON MAIN STEM longer than 10 cm		
mean	43.0	33.3
std deviation	3.4	4.2
LSD/sig	5.0	P#0.01
INTERNODE LENGTH ON MAIN STEM (mm) Internode below uppermost branch longer than 10 mm		
mean	10.7	13.4
std deviation	1.1	2.0
LSD/sig	2.1	P#0.01
NUMBER OF NODES ON LONGEST BRANCH OF MAIN STEM		
mean	39.1	31.1
std deviation	4.7	6.1
LSD/sig	5.2	P#0.01
MEAN INTERNODE LENGTH ON LONGEST BRANCH ON MAIN STEM (mm) Length/No. of nodes		
mean	8.5	10.5
std deviation	0.6	1.2
LSD/sig	1.3	P#0.01
LEAF CHARACTERISTICS		
size	small	medium
shape of leaf base	attenuate	acuminate
mature leaf colour above (RHS)	146A	146B
LEAF LENGTH (mm) on two largest leaves on longest branch		
mean	31.6	36.4
std deviation	1.6	2.6
LSD/sig	2.5	P#0.01
LEAF WIDTH (mm) on two largest leaves on longest branch		
mean	17.1	18.2
std deviation	1.1	0.8
LSD/sig	1.0	P#0.01
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) Two longest leaves on longest branch		
mean	3.3	5.8
std deviation	0.5	0.8
LSD/sig	0.6	P#0.01

PLUM*Prunus salicina***'Betty Anne'**

Application No: 96/225 Accepted: 30 Oct 1996.

Applicant: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics**, Modesto, California, USA.Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries and Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

Description (Figure 34) Plant: large, vigorous, upright growth. Leaf: medium, green, oblanceolate pointed form with serrulate margins and globose shaped nectaries on medium length petioles. Flower: medium sized plump buds of medium length. White medium sized blossom with

pollen present. Fruit: maturing in mid to late March, large size, nearly globose – slightly flattened at base and on suture side. suture: pronounced – extending from the retuse base to apex. skin: pale yellow to cream yellow RHS 158B (1986) to RHS 19B (1986) ground colour with red to lighter red RHS 44C (1986) to RHS 51A (1986) over colour that has numerous small dots of yellow ground colour throughout. flesh: mild flavoured, firm and meaty, yellow white to pinkish white in colour RHS 27C (1986) to RHS 29D (1986) as distance from pit cavity increases toward skin surface. pit cavity: dull reddish brown RHS 35C (1986) to RHS 35B (1986). stone: clingstone, small to medium ovoid formed, apex: acuminate, base: straight, width of base varies slightly. sides: mostly equal – some unequal. Note: RHS values are the closest approximation of 'Reinhold Colour Atlas' codes as presented in US Plant Patent description.

Origin Controlled pollination: for parentage see US PP8471. Breeder: Chris Floyd Zaiger, Modesto, California, USA. Selection criteria: heavy and regular bearing of large fruit with good flavour, handling, shipping and eating qualities, relatively uniform fruit ripening and vigorous upright growth. Propagation: budding through several generations onto plum rootstock.

Comparative Trials The information contained herein is based on overseas data sourced from United States Patent number: Plant 8471, dated Nov. 23, 1993. The QP considers that the varieties of common knowledge in Australia are 'Angeleno' and 'Autumn Giant'. Fruit of 'Betty Anne' differs from its comparators as it matures 10 days after 'Angeleno' and 14 days before 'Autumn Giant'.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
USA	1993	Granted	'Betty Anne'

Description: **Zoe Maddox, Flemings Nurseries**, Monbulk, VIC.**ROSE***Rosa***'Korgenoma' syn Emely**

Application No: 97/207 Accepted: 15 Sep 1997.

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

Description (Figure 5) Growth habit: bedding rose, cut flower, narrow bushy. Plant: height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, weak to medium, colour bronze to reddish brown. Thorn: shape (upper surface concave), lower concave, density on stem low, size uniform, length long (range 5.5-8.3mm). Leaf: size medium to large, colour medium green, upper surface semi gloss. Leaflet: cross-section slightly concave (towards flat), margin undulation weak to medium. Terminal leaflet: length long (range 64-80mm), width medium (range 34-44mm), (petiolule length medium, range 14-20mm), base shape rounded. Flowering shoot: flower number very few (mainly single). Flower pedicel: low to medium density of fine colourless and firm glandular hairs. Bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, colour cream, petal number few (many, range 32-38), diameter large (range 115-150mm), viewed from above star shape, side profile; upper half flattened convex, lower half flattened convex, fragrance weak. Sepal: (size medium, range 29-34mm), extensions (weak to) medium.

Petal: size medium to large, inside surface texture matt, colour; marginal zone RHS 155A, midzone RHS 1D, basal spot absent, outside surface; marginal and mid zones RHS 155A, basal spot absent, margin undulation medium, reflexing of margin medium. Stamen filament: colour pink, (number many). (Style: colour stained red near stigma. Stigma below anther height.) Seed vessel: size medium, shape funnel. Flowering habit: remontant. Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements.

Origin Controlled pollination: ('Sandkor' x ('Korlingo' x 'Red Planet') by ('unnamed seedling' x 'Korxenna'). Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: growth habit, cut flower under greenhouse conditions. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on official German PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Silvan South, Victoria (Latitude 35°50' south, elevation 220m), Autumn/Winter 1997. Conditions: trial conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse for continuous flower production. Plants propagated from cuttings, when rooted established in 300mm pots filled with soilless medium (scoria), fed hydroponically, full nutrition. Plants trained and pruned by modern techniques used for cut flower production. Trial design: in row of 10 plants along with other varieties. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants. The qualified person considers 'Amorosa' to be the closest known comparator in Australia. 'Amorosa' differs slightly in flower colour, flower pedicel has high density of fine colourless hairs, medium to strong sepal extensions, and stronger fragrance.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Korgenoma'
Germany	1995	Granted	'Korgenoma'
Finland	1995	Granted	'Korgenoma'
Norway	1995	Granted	'Korgenoma'
Israel	1995	Granted	'Korgenoma'
Ecuador	1995	Applied	'Korgenoma'
Japan	1996	Applied	'Korgenoma'
Portugal	1996	Applied	'Korgenoma'

First sold in The Netherlands, 1994.

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

'Korhoco' syn Vital

Application No: 97/206 Accepted: 15 Sep 1997.

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

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

Description (Figure 6) Growth habit: bedding rose, cut flower, narrow bushy. Plant: height tall, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, medium to strong, colour reddish brown towards purple. Thorn: shape (upper surface flat), lower strongly concave, density on stem low, size uniform, length long (range 6.6-10.2mm). Leaf: size medium (to large, range 129-165mm), colour medium green, upper surface semi-gloss to glossy. Leaflet: cross-section flat, margin undulation medium to strong. Terminal leaflet: length medium (to long, range 66-85mm), width narrow (to medium, range 34-47mm), (petiole length medium, range 15-22mm), base shape wedge (towards obtuse). Flowering shoot: flower number very

few (mainly single). Flower pedicel: medium to many glandular hairs, few small thorns. Bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, colour medium red, petal number few (many, range 28-33), diameter medium (to large, range 112-120mm), viewed from above irregularly round, side profile; upper half flattened convex, lower half flattened convex, fragrance absent to weak. Sepal: (size medium, range 28-39mm), extensions medium to strong. Petal: size medium (to large), colour; inside surface, texture velvety, marginal zone RHS 46A (RHS 45A, 1986), midzone RHS 45B, basal spot present, size small, well defined, RHS 62D (RHS 155A, 1986) outside surface; marginal and mid zones RHS 53B, basal spot present, RHS 62D (RHS 155A, 1986), margin undulation medium, reflexing of margin medium. Stamen filament: colour red, (number many). (Style: colour whitish yellow, slightly stained red near stigma. Stigma same height as anther.) Seed vessel: size medium, shape funnel. Flowering habit: remontant. Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements.

Origin Spontaneous mutation: 'Korveco'. Breeder: Hubertus Stefanus Gerardus Hovens, Venlo, The Netherlands. Selection criteria: flower colour, growth habit, cut flower under greenhouse conditions. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on official Dutch PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Silvan South, Victoria (Latitude 35°50' south, elevation 220m), Autumn/Winter 1997. Conditions: trial conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse for continuous flower production. Plants propagated from cuttings, when rooted established in 300mm pots filled with soilless medium (scoria), fed hydroponically, full nutrition. Plants trained and pruned by modern techniques used for cut flower production. Trial design: in row of 10 plants along with other varieties. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants. The qualified person considers 'Spekes'^A syn Our Sacha (PBR 96/080) to be the closest known comparator in Australia. 'Spekes' differs in that leaf glossiness is weak, leaf base round, flower pedicel smooth, seed vessel pitcher shape.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Korhoco'
Germany	1996	Granted	'Korhoco'
Norway	1996	Granted	'Korhoco'
Portugal	1996	Applied	'Korhoco'
Sweden	1996	Granted	'Korhoco'
Israel	1996	Granted	'Korhoco'
Belgium	1997	Applied	'Korhoco'
Hungary	1997	Applied	'Korhoco'

First sold in The Netherlands, 1996.

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

'Korlis' syn Eliza

Application No: 96/077 Accepted: 17 Apr 1996.

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

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

Description (Figure 7) Growth habit: bedding rose, cut flower, narrow bushy. Plant: height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, weak, colour bronze. Thorn: shape (upper surface flat to

catena), lower concave, density on stem low to medium, size uniform, length long (range 7.8-9.3mm). Leaf: size large (range 170-210mm), colour medium green, upper surface semi-gloss. Leaflet: cross-section flat, margin undulation weak to medium. Terminal leaflet: length long, (range 84-105mm), width broad (range 58-74mm), (petiolule length medium to long, range 21-28mm), base shape rounded (towards cordate). Flowering shoot: flower number very few (mainly single). Flower pedicel: medium density stiff glandular hairs and very small thorns. Bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, colour medium pink, petal number medium (many, range 40-49), diameter medium large, viewed from above irregularly round, side profile; upper half flattened convex, lower half flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: extensions medium to strong. Petal: size medium, texture similar both surfaces, colour; inside surface marginal zone RHS 62A/B (RHS 62A/64C, 1986), midzone RHS 62A/B (RHS 58D/62A, 1986), basal spot present, size very small to small, well defined, colour very pale yellow RHS 5C (RHS 1D/5D, 1986), outside surface marginal and mid zones RHS 68A/B (RHS 67D, 1986), basal spot present, size very small to small, well defined, colour RHS 5C (RHS 1D/5D, 1986), margin undulation medium to strong, reflexing of margin medium to strong. Stamen filament: colour yellow. (Style: colour pale yellowish green, stained red near stigma.) Seed vessel: size medium, shape pitcher. Flowering habit: remontant. Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements.

Origin Controlled pollination: unnamed seedling by ('Ankori' syn Angélique x 'Harlex' syn Alexander Harkness). Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: growth habit, cut flower under greenhouse conditions. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on official Dutch PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Silvan South, Victoria (Latitude 35°50' south, elevation 220m), Autumn/Winter 1997. Conditions: trial conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse for continuous flower production. Plants propagated from cuttings, when rooted established in 300mm pots filled with soilless medium (scoria), fed hydroponically, full nutrition. Plants trained and pruned by modern techniques used for cut flower production. Trial design: in row of 10 plants along with other varieties. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants. The qualified person considers 'Kormalda' syn Esmeralda to be the closest known comparator in Australia. 'Kormalda' differs in being an upright bush, fragrance medium to strong, and lower petal count.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1994	Granted	'Korlis'
Germany	1994	Granted	'Korlis'
Switzerland	1994	Granted	'Korlis'
Israel	1994	Granted	'Korlis'
Finland	1994	Granted	'Korlis'
Norway	1995	Granted	'Korlis'
France	1995	Granted	'Korlis'
Colombia	1996	Granted	'Korlis'
USA	1996	Granted	'Korlis'
Portugal	1996	Applied	'Korlis'

First sold in The Netherlands, 1994.

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

'Koromtar' syn Cream Dream

Application No: 97/204 Accepted: 15 Sep 1997.

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

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

Description (Figure 8) Growth habit: bedding rose, cut flower, narrow bushy to bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, weak to medium, colour reddish brown. Thorn: absent. Leaf: size medium to large (length range 138-150mm), colour medium to dark green, upper surface dull. Leaflet: cross-section flat, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium to long (range 68-86mm), width medium to broad (range 42-48mm), (petiolule length medium, range 18-25mm), base shape rounded (towards obtuse). Flowering shoot: flower number very few (mainly single). Flower pedicel: medium to many fine density colourless short hairs. Bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, colour creamy yellow, petal number very few to few (medium to many, range 22-31), diameter small (medium, range 100-115mm), viewed from above irregularly round, side profile; upper half flattened convex, lower half flattened convex (to flat), fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: (size medium, range 33-41mm), extensions weak to medium (medium to strong). Petal: size medium, colour; inside surface marginal zone RHS 11C (RHS 11C/18D, 1986), midzone RHS 11C, basal spot present, size small to medium, colour RHS 6C, outside surface marginal zone RHS 11D (RHS 11C/18D, 1986), midzone RHS 11C, basal spot absent, margin undulation medium to strong, reflexing of margin medium. Stamen filament: colour yellow, (number many). (Style: colour stained red near stigma. Stigma height above anther.) Seed vessel: size small to medium, shape pitcher (towards funnel). Flowering habit: remontant. Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements.

Origin Spontaneous mutation or sport of 'Kormiller'^A syn: Dream^A (PBR 96/076). Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: growth habit, cut flower under greenhouse conditions. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on official German PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Silvan South, Victoria (Latitude 35°50' south, elevation 220m), Autumn/Winter 1997. Conditions: trial conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse for continuous flower production. Plants propagated from cuttings, when rooted established in 300mm pots filled with soilless medium (scoria), fed hydroponically, full nutrition. Plants trained and pruned by modern techniques used for cut flower production. Trial design: in row of 10 plants along with other varieties. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants. The qualified person considers 'Kormiller'^A syn Dream^A (PBR 96/076) to be the closest known comparator in Australia. 'Kormiller' differs in flower colour being a reddish pink.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1995	Granted	'Koromtar'
The Netherlands	1996	Granted	'Koromtar'
Finland	1996	Granted	'Koromtar'
Switzerland	1996	Applied	'Koromtar'
Israel	1996	Applied	'Koromtar'
Belgium	1997	Applied	'Koromtar'
Canada	1998	Applied	'Koromtar'

First sold in The Netherlands, 1996.

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

'Korruicil' syn Our Esther

Application No: 97/205 Accepted: 15 Sep 1997.
 Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne**, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

Description (Figure 9) Growth habit: bedding rose, cut flower, narrow bushy. Plant: height medium, width medium. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, weak, colour bronze. Thorn: shape (upper surface concave), lower concave (to flat), density on stem low, size uniform, length long (range 5.5-7.7mm). Leaf: size medium (length range 146-157mm), colour medium green, upper surface weak to semi gloss. Leaflet: cross-section flat to slightly concave, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length medium (range 64-74mm), width medium (range 34-46mm), (petiolule length medium, range 15-24mm), base shape rounded. Flowering shoot: flower number few. Flower pedicel: surface smooth. Bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, colour light (soft) pink, petal number few (many, range 22-33), diameter medium (large, range 97-108mm), viewed from above star shape, side profile; upper half flattened convex, lower half flat to flattened convex, fragrance absent to weak. Sepal: (size medium, range 33-42mm), extensions strong. Petal: size medium, colour; inside surface marginal and mid zones RHS 36C/D (RHS 56C, 1986), basal spot absent, outside surface; marginal zone RHS 36D (RHS 56B/C, 1986), midzone RHS 56D (RHS 56B/C), basal spot absent, (basal zone both surfaces colour yellowish white RHS 2D, 1986), margin undulation medium to strong, reflexing of margin strong. Stamen filament: colour pale yellow, (length long, number many). (Style: colour stained red near stigma, number many. Stigma below anther height.) Seed vessel: size medium, shape funnel (towards pitcher). Flowering habit: remontant. Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements.

Origin Spontaneous mutation: 'Korcilmo'^A. Breeder: Maatschap Ruiter, Luttelgeest, Germany. Selection criteria: flower colour, cut flower under greenhouse conditions. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on official Dutch PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Silvan South, Victoria (Latitude 35°50' south, elevation 220m), Autumn/Winter 1997. Conditions: trial conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse for continuous flower production. Plants propagated from cuttings, when rooted established in 300mm pots filled with soilless medium (scoria), fed hydroponically, full nutrition. Plants trained and pruned by modern techniques used for cut flower production. Trial design: in row of 10 plants along with other varieties. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants. The qualified person considers 'Korcilmo'^A to be the closest known comparators in Australia. 'Korcilmo'^A differs in having white flowers.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Korruicil'
Germany	1996	Granted	'Korruicil'
Finland	1996	Granted	'Korruicil'
Belgium	1997	Applied	'Korruicil'
Canada	1998	Applied	'Korruicil'
First sold in The Netherlands, 1996.			

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

'Korsulas' syn Limona

Application No: 97/203 Accepted: 15 Sep 1997.
 Applicant: **W. Kordes' Sohne**, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany.
 Agent: **Treloar Roses Pty Ltd**, Portland, VIC.

Description (Figure 10) Growth habit: bedding rose, cut flower, bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, weak to medium, colour reddish brown. Thorn: shape (upper surface flat), lower concave, density on stem low, size uniform, length long (range 6.3-8.7mm). Leaf: size medium to large, (length range 148-163mm), colour medium green, upper surface dull. Leaflet: cross-section flat, margin undulation weak. Terminal leaflet: length long (range 81-93mm), width broad (range 46-55mm), (petiolule length medium, range 18-22mm), base shape rounded. Flowering shoot: flower number very few (mainly single). Flower pedicel: medium density fine colourless hairs. Bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, colour pale creamy yellow, petal number many (very many, range 53-80), diameter large (range 93-112mm), viewed from above irregularly round, side profile; upper half flattened convex, lower half flattened convex, fragrance weak to medium. Sepal: (size medium, range 36-43mm), extensions weak to medium. Petal: size large, inside surface colour; marginal zone RHS 8D (RHS 155A, 1986), midzone RHS 4C (RHS 4D, 1986), basal spot present, size small, colour RHS 9C, outside surface; marginal and mid zones RHS 8D (RHS 4D, 1986), basal spot absent, margin undulation medium to strong, reflexing of margin weak. Stamen filament: colour yellow, (number many). (Style: colour creamy white. Stigma and anther same height.) Seed vessel: size medium, shape pitcher (towards funnel). Flowering habit: remontant. Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements.

Origin Controlled pollination: unnamed seedling ('Tamara' x ('Mabella' x 'Goldy')) by unnamed seedling (('Champagne' x 'Kabuki') x ('Sunbeam' x 'Evergold')). Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: growth habit, cut flower under greenhouse conditions. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on official German PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Silvan South, Victoria (Latitude 35°50' south, elevation 220m), Autumn/Winter 1997. Conditions: trial conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse for continuous flower production. Plants propagated from cuttings, when rooted established in 300mm pots filled with soilless medium (scoria), fed hydroponically, full nutrition. Plants trained and pruned by modern techniques used for cut flower production. Trial design: in row of 10 plants along with other varieties. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants. The qualified person considers 'Starlight' to be the closest known comparator in Australia. 'Starlight' differs in that flower a stronger yellowish colour, flower pedicel medium to many glandular hairs and small thorns, seed vessel well-formed pitcher.

Prior applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1995	Granted	'Korsulas'
The Netherlands	1995	Granted	'Korsulas'
Norway	1996	Granted	'Korsulas'
EU	1996	Granted	'Korsulas'
Israel	1996	Granted	'Korsulas'
Switzerland	1996	Applied	'Korsulas'

First sold in Germany, 1996.

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

‘Korvestavi’ syn **Sunny Sky**

Application No: 97/200 Accepted: 15 Sep 1997.

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

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

Description (Figure 11) Growth habit: bedding rose, cut flower, narrow bushy to bushy. Young shoot: anthocyanin colouration present, medium, colour reddish brown. Thorn: shape (upper surface catena), lower concave (to flat), point downwards, density on stem low, size uniform, length long (range 6.6-7.3mm). Leaf: size medium to large, (length range 123-143mm), colour medium to dark green, upper surface semi-gloss. Leaflet: cross-section flat, margin undulation medium. Terminal leaflet: length long (range 70-87mm), width broad (range 42-53mm), (petiolule length medium, range 13-22mm), base shape rounded. Flowering shoot: flower number very few. Flower pedicel: medium to many fine colourless hairs. Bud: shape ovate. Flower: type double, colour yellow, petal number many to very many (range 63-70), diameter medium to large (range 103-119mm), viewed from above irregularly round, side profile; upper half flattened flat (convex), lower half flat, fragrance weak. Sepal: (size medium, range 33-35mm), extensions weak to medium (medium to strong). Petal: size medium to large, inside surface colour; marginal zone RHS 13A/16B (RHS 13A/16A, 1986), midzone RHS 13A, basal spot absent, outside surface; marginal zone RHS 16C/21C (RHS 20A, 1986), midzone RHS 21C (RHS 20A/16B, 1986), basal spot absent, margin undulation strong, reflexing of margin weak. Stamen filament: colour yellow. (Style: colour pale yellow. Stigma and anther same height.) Seed vessel: size medium to large, shape pitcher (towards funnel). Flowering habit: remontant. Note: Data in parenthesis from local observations and measurements.

Origin Controlled pollination: unnamed seedling by ‘Korbacol’^A syn Texas^A. Breeder: Wilhelm Kordes, Klein Offenseth-Sparrieshoop, Germany. Selection criteria: growth habit, cut flower under greenhouse conditions. Propagation: vegetatively through numerous generations.

Comparative Trial Description based on official German PBR documents, and data confirmed by local observations and measurements. Location: Silvan South, VIC (Latitude 35°50’ south, elevation 220m), Autumn/Winter 1997. Conditions: trial conducted in an environmentally controlled greenhouse for continuous flower production. Plants propagated from cuttings, when rooted established in 300mm pots filled with soilless medium (scoria), fed hydroponically, full nutrition. Plants trained and pruned by modern techniques used for cut flower production. Trial design: in row of 10 plants along with other varieties. Measurements: taken at random from 10 plants. The qualified person considers ‘Keizoubo’^A syn Pareo^A to be the closest known comparator in Australia. ‘Keizoubo’^A differs in that flower colour more towards an orange yellow, fewer petals in flower, flower pedicel few to medium glandular hairs and small thorns.

Prior Applications and Sales

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

Switzerland	1996	Applied	‘Korvestavi’
Israel	1996	Granted	‘Korvestavi’
Norway	1996	Granted	‘Korvestavi’
Canada	1998	Applied	‘Korvestavi’

First sold in Germany, 1996.

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

‘Meicofum’

Application No.: 97/195 Accepted: 11 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **Meilland Star Rose**, Le Luc en Provence, France.

Agent: **Selection Meilland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

Description (Figure 1) General: Colour Group; light red deep pink, Growth Type; greenhouse bed rose, Flower Type; double, Flower Diameter; large. PLANT: Growth Habit; narrow bushy, Plant Height; medium, Plant width; medium, Young Shoot Anthocyanin Colouration, strong, Young Shoot; Hue of Anthocyanin Colouration; reddish brown to purple. Stem: Prickles; present, Prickles; Shape of Lower Side; concave, Short Prickles (number); few to medium, Long Prickles (number); few. LEaf: Size; large, Leaf Green Colour (at time of 1st flowering); medium green, Leaf Glossiness Upper Side; medium, Leaflet Cross Section; flat to slight convex, Leaflet Undulation Of Margin; weak to medium, Terminal Leaflet; Length of Blade; long, Terminal Leaflet Width of Blade; broad, Terminal Leaflet Shape of Base; rounded. Flowering Shoot: Number Of Flowers; few, Flower Pedicel: Number Of Hairs or Prickles; Absent to very few, Flower Bud: Shape Of Longitudinal Section At Petal Separation; ovate. Flower: Type; double, Number Of Petals; few, Flower Diameter; Large, Flower View From Above; irregularly rounded, Flower Profile Side View of Upper Part; flattened convex, Flower Profile Side View Of Lower Part; flat, Flower Fragrance; weak, Sepal Extensions; medium, Petal Size; medium, Petal Colour: Midzone Inside; RHS 185D overtone underlying 30A, Petal Colour: Margin Inside; RHS 185D, Petal: Spot At Base Of Inner Side; present, Petal: Size Of Spot At Base Of Inner Side; medium, Petal: Colour Of Spot At Base Inner Side; RHS 4 C, Petal: Colour Of Midzone Outside; RHS 56D, Petal: Colour Of Margin Outside; RHS 56D, Petal: Spot At Base Outer Side; absent, Petal: Size Of spot at Base Outside; n/a, Petal: Colour Of Spot At Base Outside; n/a, Petal: Reflexing Of Margin; medium, Petal: Undulation Of Margin; medium to strong, Stamen: Predominant Colour of Filament; yellow, Seed Vessel Size: (At Petal Fall); medium, Hip: Shape Of Longitudinal Section; funnel shaped, Flowering: Time of Beginning of Flowering; early to medium, Flowering Type; almost continuous.

Origin Controlled Pollination: Seed parent: Krimony (European Trade Mark) ‘Hello’, Pollen Parent: Mme A Meilland. ‘Peace’. Breeder: Alain A. Meilland, Le Luc en Provence, France. Selection criteria: greenhouse cut flower rose production. Propagation: vegetatively for many generations.

Comparative Trial In Europe the technical details indicated were collected from trials conducted at Wageningen, Holland, by the Community Plant Variety Office on 3 Mar 1995. In Australia; Location: Rosevears,

TAS. between Nov 93 – Apr 98. Conditions: Plants were grown as budded plants on University of California Indica Major greenhouse rootstock. The plants were grown in perlite in standardised nutrient in a controlled environment greenhouse. Evaluations in Australia were made from 20 random samples collected from 600 plants and carried out in Apr 1998 to determine any variances from the European technical details. The following significant variances found. Petal Colour: Midzone outside; European data, RHS 56D, Australia; RHS 12D (UPOV TG/11/7 section vii item 35) Petal Colour: Margin outside; European Data, RHS 56D, Australia; RHS 45B. (UPOV TG/11/7 section vii item 36) This variation in colour of the petal outer side from very pale pink in Europe to pale yellow in Australia makes the Colour Group Classification (TG/11/ 7 Item V.) difficult. The readings in Australia seem to fall outside the existing guidelines and would more accurately be described as russet blend. In Australia and Europe there are no known varieties that are sufficiently close to use as reference varieties. (UPOV TG/11/7 Section X, item 6).

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Holland	1993	Granted	'Meicofum'
France	1994	Granted	'Meicofum'
Germany	1994	Granted	'Meicofum'
Italy	1994	Applied	'Meicofum'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Meicofum'
Rep. of South Africa	1995	Applied	'Meicofum'
Israel	1995	Granted	'Meicofum'
Ecuador	1995	Applied	'Meicofum'
European Community	1995	Applied	'Meicofum'
Switzerland	1995	Applied	'Meicofum'
Poland	1995	Applied	'Meicofum'
Hungary	1995	Granted	'Meicofum'
USA	1997	Granted	'Meicofum'
New Zealand	1997	Granted	'Meicofum'
Colombia	1996	Granted	'Meicofum'
Argentina	1997	Granted	'Meicofum'

First sold in Holland on 15 Jan 1994.

Description: **Peter Lee, Selection Meilland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

'Meiqualis'

Application No. 97/105 Accepted: 12 Jun 1997.

Applicant: **Meilland Star Rose**, Le Luc en Provence, France.

Agent: **Selection Meilland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

Description (Figure 2) General: Colour Group; dark red, Growth Type; greenhouse bed rose, Flower Type; double, Flower Diameter; large. Plant: Growth Habit; narrow bushy, Plant Height; high, Plant Width; narrow, Young Shoot Anthocyanin Colouration, strong, Young Shoot; Hue of Anthocyanin Colouration; reddish brown to purple. Stem: Prickles; present, Prickles; Shape of Lower Side; concave, Short Prickles (number); absent/few, Long Prickles (number); very few / few. Leaf: Size; large, Leaf Green Colour (at time of 1st flowering); medium green, Leaf Glossiness Upper Side; medium, Leaflet Cross Section; flat, Leaflet Undulation Of Margin; very weak to weak, Terminal Leaflet; Length of Blade; medium,

Terminal Leaflet Width of Blade; medium, Terminal Leaflet Shape of Base; rounded. Flowering Shoot: Number Of Flowers; few, Flower Pedicle: Number Of Hairs or Prickles; very few to few, Flower Bud: Shape Of Longitudinal Section At Petal Separation; ovate. Flower: Type; double, Number Of Petals; medium, Flower Diameter; large, Flower View From Above; irregular rounded, Flower Profile Side View of Upper Part; flat convex, Flower Profile Side View Of Lower Part; flat convex, Flower Fragrance; weak, Sepal Extensions; medium / strong, Petal Size; medium, Petal Colour: Midzone Inside; close RHS 46 A/B, Petal Colour: Margin Inside; Close RHS 46 A/B, Petal: Spot At Base Of Inner Side; present, Petal: Size Of Spot At Base Of Inner Side; small, Petal: Colour Of Spot At Base Inner Side; RHS 4 C, Petal: Colour Of Midzone Outside; RHS 53 C, Petal: Colour Of Margin Outside; RHS 53 C, Petal: Spot At Base Outer Side; present, Petal: Size Of spot at Base Outside; small, Petal: Colour Of Spot At Base Outside; RHS 4 C, Petal: Reflexing Of Margin; weak, Petal: Undulation Of Margin; weak, Stamen: Predominant Colour of Filament; pink / red, Seed Vessel Size: (At Petal Fall); medium, Hip: Shape Of Longitudinal Section; funnel shaped, Flowering: Time of Beginning of Flowering; early / medium, Flowering Type; almost continuous.

Origin Controlled Pollination: Seed parent: Meinal (French Trade Mark) 'Edith Piaff', Pollen Parent: unnamed seedling. Breeder: Alain A. Meilland Le Luc en Provence, France in 1992. Selection criteria: greenhouse cut flower rose production. Propagation: vegetatively for many generations.

Comparative Trial In Europe the technical details indicated were collected from trials conducted at Wageningen, Holland, by the Community Plant Variety Office. There were no similar varieties (UPOV, TG/11/7 section x, item 6). In Australia these technical details have been verified and no variances were found. Location: Rosevears, TAS. between Nov 93 – Apr 98. Conditions: Plants were grown as budded plants on University of California Indica Major greenhouse rootstock. The plants were grown in perlite in standardised nutrient in a controlled environment greenhouse. Evaluations in Australia were made from 20 random samples collected from 600 plants and carried out in Apr 1998 to determine any variances from the European technical details. In Australia the variety 'Jacmantha', (USA Trade mark, Samantha) from the dark red colour group (UPOV, TG/11/7 section v item 2 (i) Gr.13) was used as a reference variety. The following differences were noted between 'Meiqualis' and 'Jacmantha'. Flower petal colour on middle zone of inner side (UPOV, TG/11/7 section vii item 30): being; 'Meiqualis', RHS Close 46A/B; 'Jacmantha', 45A. Long prickles: number (UPOV, TG/11/7 section vii, item 9); 'Meiqualis', very few to few, 'Jacmantha'; many.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Holland	1995	Granted	'Meiqualis'
Belgium	1995	Granted	'Meiqualis'
Zimbabwe	1994	Applied	'Meiqualis'
Switzerland	1994	Applied	'Meiqualis'
France	1994	Applied	'Meiqualis'
Israel	1994	Granted	'Meiqualis'
Germany	1994	Granted	'Meiqualis'
Denmark	1994	Granted	'Meiqualis'

Spain	1994	Applied	'Meigualis'
Rep. of South Africa	1994	Applied	'Meigualis'
Japan	1994	Applied	'Meigualis'
Italy	1994	Applied	'Meigualis'
USA	1994	Granted	'Meigualis'
Morocco	1995	Applied	'Meigualis'
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Meigualis'
Poland	1995	Applied	'Meigualis'
Ecuador	1995	Applied	'Meigualis'
European Community	1995	Applied	'Meigualis'
Hungary	1995	Granted	'Meigualis'
Argentina	1996	Granted	'Meigualis'
Colombia	1996	Applied	'Meigualis'

'Meigualis' was first sold in Holland on 1 Oct 1993.

Description: **Peter Lee, Selection Meilland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

'Meitanet'

Application No. 97/104 Accepted: 12 Jun 1997.

Applicant: **Meilland Star Rose**, Le Luc en Provence, France.

Agent: **Selection Meilland Australia**, of Rosevears, TAS.

Description (Figure 3) General: Colour Group; white, mid yellow, Growth Type; greenhouse bed rose, Flower Type; double, Flower Diameter; medium. Plant: Growth Habit; narrow bushy, Plant Height; medium, Plant Width; medium, Young Shoot Anthocyanin Colouration, medium to strong, Young Shoot; Hue of Anthocyanin Colouration; bronze. Stem: Prickles; present, Prickles; Shape of Lower Side; concave, Short Prickles (number); absent to very few, Long Prickles (number); few. Leaf: Size; medium, Leaf Green Colour (at time of 1st flowering); medium green, Leaf Glossiness Upper Side; medium to strong, Leaflet Cross Section; slight concave, Leaflet Undulation Of Margin; weak to medium, Terminal Leaflet; Length of Blade; medium, Terminal Leaflet Width of Blade; medium, Terminal Leaflet Shape of Base; rounded. Flowering Shoot: Number Of Flowers; few, Flower Pedicle: Number Of Hairs or Prickles; few to medium, Flower Bud: Shape Of Longitudinal Section At Petal Separation; ovate. FLOWER: Type; double, Number Of Petals; few, Flower Diameter; medium, Flower View From Above; star shaped, Flower Profile Side View of Upper Part; flattened convex, Flower Profile Side View Of Lower Part; flattened convex, Flower Fragrance; weak to medium, Sepal Extensions; medium, Petal Size; medium, Petal Colour: Midzone Inside; RHS 12A, Petal Colour: Margin Inside; RHS 4D, Petal: Spot At Base Of Inner Side; absent, Petal: Size Of Spot At Base Of Inner Side; n/a, Petal: Colour Of Spot At Base Inner Side; n/a, Petal: Colour Of Midzone Outside; close RHS 12B, Petal: Colour Of Margin Outside; RHS 4D, Petal: Spot At Base Outer Side; absent, Petal: Size Of spot at Base Outside; n/a, Petal: Colour Of Spot At Base Outside; n/a, Petal: Reflexing Of Margin; medium, Petal: Undulation Of Margin; medium, Stamen: Predominant Colour of Filament; Yellow, Seed Vessel Size: (At Petal Fall); medium, Hip: Shape Of Longitudinal Section; pitcher shaped, Flowering: Time of Beginning of Flowering; early to medium, Flowering Type; almost continuous.

Origin Controlled Pollination: Seed parent: Kortime (European Trade Mark) 'Golden Times', Pollen Parent: unnamed seedling from Meitaranja crossed with Golden Garnette. Breeder: Alain A. Meilland, Le Luc en Provence, France. Selection criteria: greenhouse cut flower rose production. Propagation: vegetatively for many generations.

Comparative Trial In Europe the technical details indicated were collected from trials conducted at Wageningen, Holland, by the Community Plant Variety Office on 23 Mar 1995. There were no similar varieties (UPOV, TG/11/7 section x, item 6). In Australia; Location: Rosevears, TAS. between Nov 93 – Apr 98. Conditions: Plants were grown as budded plants on University of California Indica Major greenhouse rootstock. The plants were grown in perlite in standardised nutrient in a controlled environment greenhouse. Evaluations in Australia were made from 20 random samples collected from 600 plants and carried out in Apr 1998 to determine any variances from the European technical details. The following minor variances were found. Petal Colour: Midzone Inside; European data, RHS 12A, Australia; RHS 9A (UPOV TG/11/7 section vii item 30) Petal Colour: Margin Inside; European Data, RHS 4D, Australia; RHS 9D. (UPOV TG/11/7 section vii item 31) this bleaching effect has been observed in other yellow roses. In Australia the variety 'Korflape', (European trade mark, Frisco) from the Yellow colour group (UPOV, TG/11/7 section v item 2 (i) Gr.13) was used as a reference variety. The following differences were noted between 'Meitanet' and 'Korflape'. Flower petal colour on middle zone of inner side (UPOV, TG/11/7 section vii item 30): being; 'Meitanet', close RHS 9A/B; 'Korflape', 14B. Flower Diameter (UPOV, TG/11/7 section vii, item 22); 'Meitanet'; medium, 'Korflape'; small.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Holland	1993	Granted	'Meitanet'
Germany	1994	Granted	'Meitanet'
Belgium	1994	Applied	'Meitanet'
Switzerland	1994	Granted	'Meitanet'
France	1994	Applied	'Meitanet'
Israel	1994	Granted	'Meitanet'
Denmark	1994	Granted	'Meitanet'
Spain	1994	Applied	'Meitanet'
Rep. of South Africa	1994	Applied	'Meitanet'
Zimbabwe	1994	Applied	'Meitanet'
Italy	1994	Applied	'Meitanet'
USA	1995	Granted	'Meitanet'
New Zealand	1995	Granted	'Meitanet'
Japan	1995	Applied	'Meitanet'
Ecuador	1995	Applied	'Meitanet'
European Community	1995	Applied	'Meitanet'
Poland	1995	Applied	'Meitanet'
Hungary	1995	Granted	'Meitanet'
Morocco	1995	Applied	'Meitanet'
Argentina	1997	Granted	'Meitanet'
Colombia	1996	Applied	'Meitanet'

'Meitanet' was first sold in Holland on 25 Jun 1993.

Description: **Peter Lee, Selection Meilland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

'Noare' syn Red Ground Cover

Application No: 97/331 Accepted: 15 Dec 1997.
 Applicant: **Reinhard Noack**, Gütersloh, Germany.
 Agent: **Flower Carpet Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Description (Table 22, Figure 12) Plant: broad, bushy ground cover rose. Young shoot: anthocyanin coloration weak to medium; coloration reddish brown. Thorns: present; mean length 8.2mm. Leaves: size small to medium; cross section slightly concave. Terminal Leaflet: mean length 40.2mm, mean width 26.5mm; base rounded. Flowering shoot: many to very many flowers, Pedicel: many hairs. Flower buds: ovate. Flower: single, mean size is 52.4mm, side view flat, fragrance weak, mean sepal size 16.1mm. Petal: size small; red; colour margin inside RHS 53A outside 185B, midzone inside 53A outside 185B, basal spot inner colour RHS 155B, undulation medium. Outer stamen: yellow. Seed vessel: small, pitcher-shaped. Flowering late to very late, almost continuous flowering. Disease resistance: resistant against mildew and black spot.

Origin Controlled pollination: 'Ricarda' x unnamed seedling, 1990. Breeder: Reinhard Noack, Im fenne 54, 33334 Gütersloh, Germany. Selection criteria: strong floral characteristics with almost continuous flowering, good disease resistance and vigorous growth, resistance against mildew and black spot Propagation: vegetative through many generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator(s): 'Meineble'^A syn Red Meidiland^A Location: Silvan, VIC., Sep-1996 – Mar. 1998. Conditions: Trial design: ten plants of each variety were grown in complete blocks. Measurements: from ten random samples.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1997	Granted	'Noare'
New Zealand	1998	Applied	'Noare'

First sold in Germany in 1997.

Description: **Robert Chin**, Silvan, VIC.

Table 22 Rosa varieties

	'Noare'	*'Meineble' ^A
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION	weak to medium	very strong
YOUNG SHOOT: HUE OF ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION	reddish brown	purple
PRICKLE: SHAPE OF LOWER SIDE	concave	deep concave
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR AT FIRST FLOWERING	dark	medium
LEAF: GLOSSINESS OF UPPER SIDE	weak to medium	medium
LEAF MARGIN		
undulation	absent or very weak	medium
purple colour	absent	present
FLOWER PEDICEL – number of hairs	medium	few

FLOWER		
side view (upper)	flattened convex	flat
side view (lower)	flat	concave
FLOWER: DIAMETER(mm)		
mean	52.40	63.20
std deviation	3.81	3.71
LSD/sig	6.31	P#0.01
SEPAL		
extensions	weak	weak to medium
SEPAL: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	16.1	21.80
std deviation	1.15	2.04
LSD/sig	2.21	P#0.01
PETAL: NUMBER		
mean	7.20	8.80
std deviation	0.42	0.63
LSD/sig	0.72	P#0.01
PETAL		
colour (RHS, edition 1995)		
midzone outside	185B	53B
midzone inside	53A	53D
margin outside	185B	53D
margin inside	53A	53B
basal spot	present	present
– inside, size	small	small
– colour, RHS	155B	155B
reflexing	weak	strong
undulation of margin	medium	absent or very weak

'Noason' syn Yellow Ground Cover

Application No: 97/199 Accepted: 11 Sep 1997.
 Applicant: **Reinhard Noack**, Gütersloh, Germany.
 Agent: **Flower Carpet Pty Ltd**, Silvan, VIC.

Description (Table 23, Figure 13) Plant: broad bushy ground cover rose. Young shoot: anthocyanin: absent. Prickles: present, shape on lower side concave, mean length 9.4mm. Leaf: size small, glossiness of upper side medium. Leaflet: cross section slightly concave, shape of base rounded. Flowering shoot: few to medium number of flowers. Pedicel hairs or prickles: many. Flower: bud ovate shaped, type semi double, mean diameter 70.5mm, view from above irregularly round, side view of upper part flattened convex, fragrance medium, petal size medium. Flower colour yellow, colour margin inside RHS 4C outside RHS 5D, midzone inside RHS 4C outside 5D, inside basal spot RHS 7B, outer stamen colour yellow. Flowering early and almost continuous. Disease resistance: resistant against mildew and black spot.

Origin Controlled pollination: 'Immensee' x 'Westfalengold'. Breeder: Reinhard Noack, Im Fenne 54, GÜTERSLOH 3334 Germany. Selection criteria: compact growth habit and long flowering, resistance against mildew and black spot. Propagation: vegetative through many generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Tanmirsch' syn Golden Touch. Location: Silvan, VIC. Aug 1998 to Feb 1999. Conditions: plants were raised in open beds in red soil. Trial design: ten plants of each variety were grown in complete blocks. Measurements: from ten random samples.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Germany	1996	Granted	'Noason'
EU	1996	Pending	'Noason'
New Zealand	1997	Accepted	'Noason'

First sold in Germany in 1997.

Description: **Robert Chin**, Silvan, VIC.

Table 23 Rosa varieties

	'Noason'	* 'Tanmirsch'
YOUNG SHOOT: ANTHOCYANIN COLORATION		
	weak to medium	medium
LEAF: GREEN COLOUR AT FIRST FLOWERING		
	dark	medium
LEAF MARGIN		
undulation	medium	absent or very weak
purple colour	absent	present
TERMINAL LEAFLET: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	39.6	52.0
std deviation	1.36	4.86
LSD/sig	6.19	P#0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: WIDTH (mm)		
mean	22.7	31.9
std deviation	1.19	2.34
LSD/sig	3.13	P#0.01
TERMINAL LEAFLET: PETIOLE LENGTH (mm)		
mean	10.7	17.1
std deviation	0.78	2.43
LSD/sig	2.62	P#0.01
FLOWER DIAMETER WIDTH (mm)		
mean	70.5	78.5
std deviation	3.20	3.20
LSD/sig	5.24	P#0.01
FLOWER PEDICEL – number of hairs		
	very many	medium
FLOWER		
side view (upper)	flattened convex	flat
side view (lower)	flat	concave
SEPAL		
extensions	weak	absent
SEPAL: LENGTH (mm)		
mean	23.2	25.4
std deviation	0.87	1.36
LSD/sig	1.73	P#0.01
PETAL NUMBER IN FLOWERS		
mean	23	30
std deviation	1..30	2.26
LSD/sig	3.08	P#0.01
PETAL		
colour (RHS, edition 1995)		
midzone outside	5D	8C
midzone inside	4C	8C
margin outside	5D	8C
margin inside	4C	8D

basal spot	present	present
– inside, size	small	small
–colour, RHS	7B	9C
–outside	absent	present
–colour	N/A	9C
reflexing	absent or very weak	absent
undulation of margin	medium	weak

SEED VESSEL: SIZE (at petal fall)		
	small	very small

HIP: SHAPE OF LONGITUDINAL SECTION		
	pitcher-shaped	pear shaped

'Olijcrem'

Application No. 97/198 Accepted: 12 Sep 1997.

Applicant: **Olij Rosen BV**, De Kwakel, Holland.

Agent: **Selection Meiland Australia**, Rosevears, TAS.

Description (Figure 4) General: Colour Group; white, near white, Growth Type; greenhouse bed rose, Flower Type; double, Flower Diameter; large. Plant: Growth Habit; narrow bushy, Plant Height; medium, Plant Width; medium, Young Shoot Anthocyanin Colouration; weak, Young Shoot; Hue of Anthocyanin Colouration; bronze. Stem: Prickles; present, Prickles; Shape of Lower Side; concave, Short Prickles (number); very few, Long Prickles (number); medium. Leaf: Size; medium, Leaf Green Colour (at time of 1st flowering); medium green, Leaf Glossiness Upper Side; weak / medium, Leaflet Cross Section; flat, Leaflet Undulation Of Margin; absent to very weak, Terminal Leaflet; Length of Blade; long, Terminal Leaflet Width of Blade; medium, Terminal Leaflet Shape of Base; rounded. Flowering Shoot: Number Of Flowers; few, Flower Pedicle: Number Of Hairs or Prickles; very few to few, Flower Bud: Shape Of Longitudinal Section At Petal Separation; rounded. Flower: Type; double, Number Of Petals; many, Flower Diameter; medium, Flower View From Above; star shaped, Flower Profile Side View of Upper Part; flat convex, Flower Profile Side View Of Lower Part; flat, Flower Fragrance; none, Sepal Extensions; absent / very weak, Petal Size; medium, Petal Colour: Midzone Inside; RHS 4D, Petal Colour: Margin Inside; RHS 11D, Petal: Spot At Base Of Inner Side; present, Petal: Size Of Spot At Base Of Inner Side; very small / small, Petal: Colour Of Spot At Base Inner Side; RHS 4 C, Petal: Colour Of Midzone Outside; RHS 20D, Petal: Colour Of Margin Outside; RHS 20D, Petal: Spot At Base Outer Side; absent, Petal: Size Of spot at Base Outside; n/a, Petal: Colour Of Spot At Base Outside; n/a, Petal: Reflexing Of Margin; medium, Petal: Undulation Of Margin; medium, Stamen: Predominant Colour of Filament; white, Seed Vessel Size: (At Petal Fall); medium, Hip: Shape Of Longitudinal Section; pitcher, Flowering: Time of Beginning of Flowering; medium / late Flowering Type; almost continuous.

Origin Controlled Pollination: Seed parent: 'Ruirovingt'^A (European Trade Mark) 'Prophyta', Pollen Parent: unnamed seedling. Breeder: Huibert W. Olij. Olij Rosen BV, De Kwakel, Holland. Selection criteria: greenhouse cut flower rose production. Propagation: vegetatively for many generations.

Comparative Trial In Europe the technical details indicated were collected from trials conducted at Wageningen, Holland, by the Community Plant Variety Office. There were no similar varieties (UPOV, TG/11/7 section x, item 6). Location: Rosevears, TAS. between Nov 93 – Apr 98. Conditions: Plants were grown as budded plants on University of California Indica Major greenhouse rootstock. The plants were grown in perlite in standardised nutrient in a controlled environment greenhouse. Evaluations in Australia were made from 20 random samples collected from 600 plants and carried out in Apr 1998 to determine any variances from the European technical details. The following significant variances found. Petal Colour: Midzone Inside; European data, RHS 4D, Australia; RHS 157A (UPOV TG/11/7 section vii item 30) Petal Colour: Margin Inside; European Data, RHS 11D, Australia; RHS 158C. (UPOV TG/11/7 section vii item 31). Observations indicate drift in petal colour within the white, near white colour group in the variety ‘Olijcrem’. This is in relation to the intensity of sunlight. Stamen; Predominant Colour of Filament; European data; white, Australia; yellow. (UPOV TG/11/7 section vii item 42). In Australia the variety, ‘Meikrusa’, (European trade mark, Arianna 85) from the white near white colour group (UPOV, TG/11/7 section v item 2 (i) Gr.13) was used as a reference variety. The following differences were noted between ‘Olijcrem’ and ‘Meikrusa’. Flower petal colour on middle zone of inner side (UPOV, TG/11/7 section vii item 30): being; ‘Olijcrem’, RHS 157A; ‘Meikrusa’, 19D. Plant Height (UPOV, TG/11/7 section vii, item 2); ‘Olijcrem’ short to medium, ‘Meikrusa’; tall.

Prior Applications and Sales

Country	Year	Status	Name Applied
Holland	1995	Granted	‘Olijcrem’
Germany	1995	Granted	‘Olijcrem’
Zimbabwe	1994	Granted	‘Olijcrem’
Japan	1994	Applied	‘Olijcrem’
France	1994	Granted	‘Olijcrem’
Ecuador	1995	Applied	‘Olijcrem’
European Community	1995	Applied	‘Olijcrem’
Israel	1995	Granted	‘Olijcrem’
USA	1996	Granted	‘Olijcrem’
New Zealand	1998	Applied	‘Olijcrem’
Colombia	1996	Applied	‘Olijcrem’

First sold in Holland on 1 Nov 1993.

Description: **Peter Lee, Selection Meiland Australia.** Rosevears, TAS.

SALT COUCH

Sporobolus virginicus

‘Nathus Green’

Application No: 97/101 Accepted: 30 May 1997.
Applicant: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Characteristics (Table 24, Figure 45) Plant: long rhizomatous and stoloniferous perennial grass, upright tufts to 25 cm. Internodes: covered by the young sheaths which are green but with age the sheaths become parchment coloured. Leaves: distichous, stiff, pointed, about 4 cm long and 2mm wide, colour green, ligule

0.5mm long, 1mm long hairs extending from the sides of the ligule. The angle of the leaves to the stem is about 45 degrees. Inflorescence: spike-like panicle. Seeds: reportedly non-viable.

Origin A sport of *Sporobolus virginicus* from local ecotype grown on applicant’s property. One plant was selected which was different than the others from a population of 50,000 plants. This plant was chosen for its excellent stolon and branching stolon length, better horizontal growth and less clump forming than the other plants. Selection criteria: long running stolons and rhizomes which are also branched to fill in the area rapidly, plants which adapted well to commercial turf practices, good green colour in leaf, sheath and internodes. Propagation: vegetatively through division. Breeder: **Todd Layt**, Clarendon, NSW.

Choice of Comparators The parent ecotype was the local ecotype from which the further selections occurred. As *Sporobolus virginicus* has no known commercial varieties, two other ecotypes, one from Western Australia (ecotype 2) and other from Victoria (ecotype 3) were considered as comparators. These ecotypes show some varying characteristics within the species.

Comparative Trial Comparators: Parent ecotype, ecotype 2 and ecotype 3. Location: Newham, VIC (Latitude 37 degrees 20 min S, altitude 600m), winter-autumn 1997-1998. Conditions: trial conducted in a polyhouse, plants propagated from divisions, placed in 150mm pots in soilless potting mix, slow release fertilizer applied. Trial design: 20 pots of each variety placed in randomised rows of ten plants each. Measurements: from all trial plants.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Patrick Brian Quinn**, Newham, VIC.

Table 24 *Sporobolus* varieties

	‘Nathus Green’	*Parent Ecotype	*Ecotype 2	*Ecotype 3
ANGLE OF TOP LEAF TO THE STEM (degree)				
mean	45.25	76.00	24.50	33.21
std deviation	20.55	16.35	12.34	11.86
LSD/sig	13.36	P#0.01	P#0.01	ns
LENGTH OF UPPER LEAF (mm)				
mean	41.45	44.3	54.55	62.36
std deviation	5.88	10.01	12.65	20.55
LSD/sig	10.54	ns	P#0.01	P#0.01
LIGULE HAIRS				
	more prominent	less prominent	more prominent	more prominent
PRESENCE OF RED/PURPLE COLOURATION ON THE LEAF SHEATHS				
	absent	absent	present	absent

SOYBEAN

Glycine max

‘Melrose’

Application No: 98/015 Accepted: 24 Mar 1998.
Applicant: **CSIRO Tropical Agriculture**, St Lucia, QLD.

Description (Table 25, Figure 41) Plant: erect, relatively tall, unbranched, determinate stem termination. Leaves:

ovate, terminal leaflets relatively narrow. Flowers: white. Pods: grey, Pubescence: grey-brown podwall. Seed coat: yellow, hilum buff or light brown. Disease resistant: resistant to race 1, 4 and 15 of *Phytophthora sojae*. Other characteristics: also possesses a long juvenile trait which conditions a delay in flowering.

Origin Controlled pollination: LJ92089wF2 x HC78-676BC, in 1992. 'Melrose' was derived from the seed increase of a F₅ plant derived by single seed descent from this cross. Breeder: Andrew James, St Lucia, QLD. Selection criteria: presence of long juvenile trait, *phytophthora* resistance, yield and agronomic characters.

Propagation: single seed descent through five generations. **Comparative Trial** Comparator(s): 'Centaur', 'Davis', 'Dragon', 'Manark', '791'. Location: Gatton, QLD, Feb 1998. Conditions: plants were raised in a black earth soil on level ground in the field in open beds. Trial design: plants arranged in randomised complete blocks with three replicates. Measurements: taken from 30 specimens selected randomly from each of three replicates.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Andrew James**, St Lucia, QLD.

Table 25 Glycine varieties

	'Melrose'	* 'Centaur'	** 'Davis'	** 'Dragon'	** 'Manark'	** '791'
TIME FROM SOWING TO FLOWERING (days) – February sowing at Gatton						
mean	38.63	36.06	37.11	37.18	33.36	28.93
std deviation	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.28
LSD/sig	0.24	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
TIME FROM SOWING TO FLOWERING (days) – Ten hour days, 25°C						
mean	38.48	30.60	30.96	31.12	30.48	29.48
std deviation	0.36	0.20	0.43	0.54	0.30	0.22
LSD/sig	0.59	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
NUMBER OF BRANCHES AT MATURITY- February sowing at Gatton						
mean	2.96	5.28	4.56	4.39	5.68	6.47
std deviation	0.25	0.76	0.32	0.32	0.41	0.28
LSD/sig	0.70	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
NUMBER OF MAIN STEM NODES AT MATURITY- February sowing at Gatton						
mean	13.94	12.08	11.29	13.10	10.88	9.52
std deviation	0.15	0.16	0.26	0.35	0.30	0.13
LSD/sig	0.51	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
WIDTH OF UPPERMOST TRIFOLIOLATE LEAFLET NEAR MATURITY (mm)						
mean	32.37	58.32	56.42	46.02	61.74	57.72
std deviation	0.78	0.78	0.87	0.42	0.92	0.40
LSD/sig	1.26	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01
LENGTH OF UPPERMOST TRIFOLIOLATE LEAFLET NEAR MATURITY (mm)						
mean	87.61	112.05	106.28	100.72	120.32	91.83
std deviation	2.66	1.55	4.10	1.83	1.29	4.46
LSD/sig	2.48	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01	P#0.01

WINE GRAPE

Vitis vinifera

'A871'

Application No: 97/268 Accepted: 21 Oct 1997.

Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Merbein Laboratory, Merbein, VIC.

Description (Table 26, Figure 35) Plant: wine grape, low/medium vigour. Shoot: semi-erect, circular cross section, shoot tip open with red piping; tendrils short; mean shoots per vine 91.7. Leaf: pentagonal, five lobed, blistering on upper surface; teeth medium length; petiolar sinus not limited by veins at petiole end, mean width 20.9mm, upper sinus length 14.6mm; anthocyanin coloration on main veins absent; sparse prostrate hairs between veins on lower surface, medium erect hairs between veins on lower surface, no prostrate or erect hairs

on petiole; mean petiole length 78.5mm. Flower: hermaphrodite. Berry: small, black, round, herbaceous flavour, mean diameter 11.7mm. Bunch: medium size, mean 70.9 bunches per vine, mean bunches per shoot 0.77.

Origin Controlled pollination: 'Sumoll' x 'Cabernet Sauvignon'. Breeder: Allan James Antcliff, Merbein, VIC. Selection criteria: yield, flavour, juice composition. Propagation: vegetative through five generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Cabernet Sauvignon'. Location: Merbein, VIC, 1998. Conditions: rooted vines planted in field September 1994. Trial design: randomised block, eight replicates of three vine plots of variety and comparator under commercial vineyard conditions. Measurements: from all trial vines.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mr. G. Kerridge and Dr. S. Sykes**, Merbein, VIC.

'B891'

Application No: 97/269 Accepted: 21 Oct 1997.

Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Merbein Laboratory, Merbein, VIC.

Description (Table 26, Figure 35) Plant: wine grape, medium vigour. Shoot: semi-erect, circular cross section, shoot tip open with red piping, medium hairiness, mean shoots per vine 87.1. Leaf: pentagonal, five lobed, blistering on upper surface; teeth short; petiolar sinus not limited by veins at petiole end, V-shaped, closed, mean width 4.9mm; upper sinus length 16.2mm, anthocyanin colouration on main veins absent; sparse prostrate hairs and no erect hairs between veins on lower side, no hairs on petiole, sparse hairs on main vein on lower side. Flower: hermaphrodite. Berry: small, black, round, mean diameter 13.0mm, no particular flavour. Bunch: medium, dense, peduncle short, mean 155.5 bunches per vine, mean 1.79 bunches per shoot.

Origin Controlled pollination: 'Sumoll' x 'Cabernet Sauvignon'. Breeder: Allan James Antcliff, Merbein, VIC. Selection criteria: yield, flavour, juice composition, colour. Propagation: vegetative through five generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Cabernet Sauvignon'. Location: Merbein, VIC., 1998. Conditions: rooted vines planted in field September 1994. Trial design: randomised block, eight replicates of three vine plots of variety and comparator under commercial vineyard conditions. Measurements: from all trial vines.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mr. G. Kerridge and Dr. S. Sykes**, Merbein, VIC

'C990'

Application No: 97/270 Accepted: 21 Oct 1997.

Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Merbein Laboratory, Merbein, VIC.

Description (Table 26, Figure 35) Plant: wine grape, medium vigour. Shoot: semi-erect, circular cross section; tip open, red piping, medium hairiness; mean shoots per vine 78.8. Leaf: pentagonal, five lobed, weak blistering on upper surface; mean petiole length 71.8mm, mean main vein length 98.2mm; teeth medium length, both sides convex; petiolar sinus V shape, blades overlapping, mean petiolar sinus width 11.3mm, not limited by veins at petiole end, mean upper sinus length 16.2mm; main veins not coloured, dense prostrate hairs on lower side; no erect hairs on petiole. Flower: hermaphrodite. Bunch: dense, medium size, short peduncle. Mean bunch number per vine 133.0, mean bunch number per shoot 1.68. Berry: small, round, black, mean diameter 13.1mm; flesh not coloured, no particular flavour.

Origin Controlled pollination: 'Sumoll' x 'Cabernet Sauvignon'. Breeder: Allan James Antcliff, Merbein, VIC. Selection criteria: yield, flavour, juice composition, colour. Propagation: vegetative through five generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Cabernet Sauvignon'. Location: Merbein, VIC, 1998. Conditions: rooted vines planted in field September 1994. Trial design: randomised block, eight replicates of three vine plots of variety and comparator under commercial vineyard conditions. Measurements: from all trial vines.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mr. G. Kerridge and Dr. S. Sykes**, Merbein, VIC.

'D1056'

Application No: 97/271 Accepted: 21 Oct 1997.

Applicant: **CSIRO Plant Industry**, Merbein Laboratory, Merbein, VIC.

Description (Table 26, Figure 35) Plant: wine grape, medium vigour. Shoot: horizontal, circular cross section; tip open, red piping, dense hairs; tendrils discontinuous and long; mean shoot number per vine 68.0. Leaf: pentagonal, five lobed, medium blistering on upper surface; mean petiole length 65.7mm; mean main vein length 102.2mm; teeth medium, both sides rectilinear; petiolar sinus U shaped, closed, mean width 17.2mm, not limited by veins at petiole end; mean upper sinus length 22.8mm, main veins not coloured, dense prostrate and sparse erect hairs between veins on lower side, medium prostrate and sparse erect hairs on main veins on lower side. Flower: hermaphrodite. Bunch: dense, medium size, medium length peduncle, mean bunch number per vine 102.5, mean bunch number per shoot 1.51. Berry: small, short elliptic, black, mean berry diameter 12.3mm, no particular flavour.

Origin Controlled pollination: 'Sumoll' x 'Cabernet Sauvignon'. Breeder: Allan James Antcliff, Merbein, VIC. Selection criteria: yield, flavour, juice composition, colour. Propagation: vegetative through five generations.

Comparative Trial Comparator: 'Cabernet Sauvignon'. Location: Merbein, VIC, 1998. Conditions: rooted vines planted in field September 1994. Trial design: randomised block, eight replicates of three vine plots of variety and comparator under commercial vineyard conditions. Measurements: from all trial vines.

Prior Applications and Sales Nil.

Description: **Mr. G. Kerridge and Dr. S. Sykes**, Merbein, VIC.

Table 26 *Vitis* varieties

	'A871'	'B891'	'C990'	'D1056'	*'Cabernet Sauvignon'
PETIOLE LENGTH (mm) LSD (P#0.01) = 9.5					
mean	78.5bc	86.9c	71.8ab	65.7a	77.7bc
std deviation	15.44	8.52	14.21	7.91	5.76
MAIN VEIN LENGTH (mm) LSD (P#0.01) = 8.0					
mean	102.3ab	106.7b	98.2a	102.2ab	101.6ab
std deviation	8.32	8.05	12.45	9.51	7.77
COLOURATION OF BASE OF MAIN VEINS ON UPPER LEAF BLADE (UPOV 46)					
	weak	weak	weak	weak	strong
LOWER SINUS WIDTH (mm) LSD (P#0.01) = 3.3					
mean	20.9d	4.9a	11.3b	17.2c	16.1c
std deviation	3.55	4.51	3.68	3.84	4.03
UPPER SINUS LENGTH (mm) LSD (P#0.01) = 3.4					
mean	14.6a	16.2a	16.2a	22.8b	14.7a
std deviation	4.33	3.79	3.09	4.39	4.36
PARTICULARITIES OF PETIOLAR SINUS (UPOV 43)					
	none	none	none	none	limited
BERRY DIAMETER (mm) LSD (P#0.01) = 0.6					
mean	11.7a	13.0b	13.1b	12.3a	11.8a
std deviation	0.83	0.54	0.57	0.57	0.67
BUNCHES PER VINE LSD (P#0.01) = 13.3					
mean	70.9a	155.5d	133.0c	102.5b	100.9b
std deviation	16.97	17.76	32.89	13.82	17.11
SHOOTS PER VINE LSD (P#0.01) = 8.1					
mean	91.7c	87.1c	78.8b	68.0a	72.1ab
std deviation	11.35	7.44	16.77	8.28	9.48
BUNCHES PER SHOOT LSD (P#0.01) = 0.10					
mean	0.77a	1.79d	1.68c	1.51b	1.41b
std deviation	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.11	0.23

GRANTS

AGLAONEMA

Aglaonema hybrid**'Compact Maria'**^AApplication No: 97/147 Grantee: **Edwin J Frazer**, Kenmore, QLD.

Certificate No: 1108 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.

ALSTROEMERIA

Alstroemeria hybrid**'Stakrist'**^A syn **Kristina**^AApplication No: 97/034 Grantee: **Van Staaveren bv**.
Certificate No: 1133 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.Agent: **F & I Baguley**, Clayton South, VIC.**'Stalona'**^A syn **Ilona**^AApplication No: 97/033 Grantee: **Van Staaveren bv**.
Certificate No: 1132 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.Agent: **F & I Baguley**, Clayton South, VIC.

APPLE

*Malus domestica***'Coop 23'**^A syn **Williams' Pride**^AApplication No: 95/204 Grantee: **Purdue Research Foundation**.

Certificate No: 1146 Expiry Date: 29 September, 2023.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.**'SA 252-107'**^A syn **Polka**^A

Application No: 93/118 Grantee: PBI Cambridge.

Certificate No: 1141 Expiry Date: 7 May, 2013.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.**'SA 256-24'**^A syn **Bolero**^A

Application No: 93/117 Grantee: PBI Cambridge.

Certificate No: 1140 Expiry Date: 7 May, 2013.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

APRICOT

*Prunus armeniaca***'Cluthagold'**^A syn **Clutha 13/43**^AApplication No: 94/176 Grantee: **The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Ltd**.

Certificate No: 1144 Expiry Date: 9 August, 2014.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

BABYS BREATH

*Gypsophila paniculata***'Dangyhappy'**^A syn **Happy Festival**^AApplication No: 96/102 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.

Certificate No: 1153 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2018.

Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW**'Festival'**^A syn **Pink Festival**^AApplication No: 95/065 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.

Certificate No: 1151 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2018.

Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.**'Magic Arbel'**^AApplication No: 96/104 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.

Certificate No: 1155 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2018.

Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.**'Magic Gilboa'**^A syn **Gilboa**^AApplication No: 95/063 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.

Certificate No: 1149 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2018.

Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.**'Magic Golan'**^A syn **Golan**^AApplication No: 95/064 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.

Certificate No: 1150 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2018.

Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.**'Magic Tavor'**^AApplication No: 96/103 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.

Certificate No: 1154 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2018.

Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.**'White Festival'**^AApplication No: 95/066 Grantee: **Danziger – 'Dan' Flower Farm**.

Certificate No: 1152 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2018.

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

CANOLA

*Brassica napus***'Grouse'**^A syn **BLN 884**^AApplication No: 96/228 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.

Certificate No: 1126 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.**'Karoo'**^A syn **TI 7**^AApplication No: 96/040 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd**.

Certificate No: 1123 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.**'Monty'**^A syn **BLN 900**^AApplication No: 96/227 Grantee: **Department of Agriculture for and on behalf of the State of New South Wales and Grains Research and Development Corporation**.

Certificate No: 1127 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.**'Range'**^A syn **AGA94-18**^AApplication No: 96/214 Grantee: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd, Horsham, VIC**.

Certificate No: 1124 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

'TI1 Pinnacle'^A syn **TI1**^A

Application No: 97/046 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd.**

Certificate No: 1125 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

'TI10'^A

Application No: 96/073 Grantee: **Agriculture Victoria Services Pty Ltd.**

Certificate No: 1122 Expiry Date: 25 September, 2018.

Agent: **Ag-Seed Research Pty Ltd**, Horsham, VIC.

CARNATION

Dianthus caryophyllus

'Statas'^A syn **Tasman**^A

Application No: 90/126 Grantee: **Van Staaveren bv.**

Certificate No: 1107 Expiry Date: 11 December, 2010.

Agent: **Van Wyk & Son, Flower Supply Co Pty Ltd**, Keysborough, VIC.

DIASCIA

Diascia hybrid

'Coral Belle'^A

Application No: 97/019 Grantee: **Hector D Harrison.**

Certificate No: 1115 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.

Agent: **Swane Brothers Pty Ltd**, Dural, NSW.

HONEY LOCUST

Gleditsia triacanthos var inermis

'Limegold'^A

Application No: 97/063 Grantee: **Allenton Nurseries Ltd.**

Certificate No: 1109 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2023.

Agent: **JFT Nurseries Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

ITALIAN RYEGRASS

Lolium multiflorum

'Dargo'^A

Application No: 95/269 Grantee: **Vicseeds Pty Ltd**, Mansfield, VIC.

Certificate No: 1156 Expiry Date: 30 September, 2018.

JAPANESE PLUM

Prunus salicina

'Earliqueen'^A

Application No: 95/218 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics.**

Certificate No: 1147 Expiry Date: 29 September, 2023.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

KANGAROO GRASS

Themeda triandra

'Mingo'^A

Application No: 96/092 Grantee: **Patrick Brian Quinn**, Newham, VIC.

Certificate No: 1139 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

LUCERNE

Medicago sativa

'Sequel HR'^A syn **CS 93-1**^A

Application No: 95/142 Grantee: **CSIRO Tropical**

Agriculture and the University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD.

Certificate No: 1136 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

LYSIMACHIA

Lysimachia congestiflora

'Golden Harvest'^A

Application No: 93/163 Grantee: **Pixie Plants**, Devon Meadows, VIC.

Certificate No: 1138 Expiry Date: 26 July, 2013.

MUNG BEAN

Vigna radiata

'Green Diamond'^A syn **HS23**^A

Application No: 97/144 Grantee: **CSIRO Tropical Agriculture**, St Lucia, QLD.

Certificate No: 1137 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

NECTARINE

Prunus persica var nucipersica

'Necta Zee'^A

Application No: 94/165 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics.**

Certificate No: 1143 Expiry Date: 27 July, 2014.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

NEW GUINEA PRIVET

Ligustrum undulatum

'Lemon Lime and Clippers'^A

Application No: 96/234 Grantee: **Mr Michael Hodges.**

Certificate No: 1100 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.

Agent: **Plants Management Australia Pty Ltd**, Warragul, VIC.

NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS TREE

Metrosideros excelsus

'Dalese'^A

Application No: 95/200 Grantee: **Neil Perrott and Robert Donato**, Mona Vale, NSW.

Certificate No: 1105 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2023.

PEACH

Prunus persica

'Earlirich'^A

Application No: 95/194 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics.**

Certificate No: 1145 Expiry Date: 29 September, 2023.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

'Pix-Zee'^A

Application No: 94/161 Grantee: **Zaiger's Inc. Genetics.**

Certificate No: 1142 Expiry Date: 27 July, 2014.

Agent: **Fleming's Nurseries & Associates Pty Ltd**, Monbulk, VIC.

POINSETTIA

Euphorbia pulcherrima

'Duecap'^A syn **Red Fox Capri Red**^A

Application No: 97/194 Grantee: **Marga Dummen.**

Certificate No: 1103 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.

Agent: **F & I Baguley**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Dueday'^A syn **Red Fox Highlight White**^A

Application No: 97/193 Grantee: **Marga Dummen**.
Certificate No: 1102 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.
Agent: **F & I Baguley**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Duespot'^A syn **Red Fox Spotlight Dark Red**^A

Application No: 97/192 Grantee: **Marga Dummen**.
Certificate No: 1101 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.
Agent: **F & I Baguley**, Clayton South, VIC.

'Duestarapri'^A syn **Red Fox Apricot Highlight**^A

Application No: 97/329 Grantee: **Marga Dummen**.
Certificate No: 1104 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.
Agent: **F & I Baguley**, Clayton South, VIC.

POTATO*Solanum tuberosum***'Latona'**^A

Application No: 96/283 Grantee: **Coop. "de Z.P.C." B.A.**
Certificate No: 1135 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

'Symfonia'^A syn **WAL 82-161**^A

Application No: 96/196 Grantee: **Coop. "de Z.P.C." B.A.**
Certificate No: 1134 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.
Agent: **Harvest Moon**, Forth, TAS.

ROSE*Rosa hybrid***'Meiguitan'**^A syn **Marylin**^A

Application No: 95/105 Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie.**
Certificate No: 1114 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.
Agent: **HA Oakes & Son**, Carrum Downs, VIC.

'Meiguni'^A syn **Tequila**^A

Application No: 95/101 Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie.**
Certificate No: 1121 Expiry Date: 24 September, 2018.
Agent: **HA Oakes & Son**, Carrum Downs, VIC.

'Meikanrou'^A syn **Rubina**^A

Application No: 95/286 Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie.**
Certificate No: 1119 Expiry Date: 24 September, 2018.
Agent: **HA Oakes & Son**, Carrum Downs, VIC.

'Meinewkan'^A syn **Chin Chin**^A

Application No: 95/288 Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie.**
Certificate No: 1117 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.
Agent: **HA Oakes & Son**, Carrum Downs, VIC.

'Meineyta'^A syn **Anita**^A

Application No: 95/102 Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie.**
Certificate No: 1120 Expiry Date: 24 September, 2018.
Agent: **HA Oakes & Son**, Carrum Downs, VIC.

'Meiroudek'^A syn **Rosalina**^A

Application No: 95/287 Grantee: **SNC Meilland et Cie.**
Certificate No: 1118 Expiry Date: 24 September, 2018.
Agent: **HA Oakes & Son**, Carrum Downs, VIC.

'Tanireb'^A syn **Belle of Berlin**^A

Application No: 92/162 Grantee: **Rosen Tantau**.
Certificate No: 1113 Expiry Date: 27 October, 2012.
Agent: **S Brundrett & Sons (Roses) Pty Ltd**, Narre Warren North, VIC.

ROSEMARY*Rosmarinus officinalis***'Scentuous Blue'**^A

Application No: 96/261 Grantee: **Audrey Menzies**,
Kenthurst, NSW.
Certificate No: 1106 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.

STATICE*Limonium hybrid***'Oceanic White'**^A

Application No: 92/059 Grantee: **Dai-Ichi Seed Co, Ltd.**
Certificate No: 1148 Expiry Date: 7 May, 2012.
Agent: **Burbank Biotechnology Pty Ltd**, Tuggerah, NSW.

WHEAT*Triticum aestivum***'Baxter'**^A syn **QT6258 RES**^A

Application No: 97/283 Grantee: **The State of Queensland through its Department of Primary Industries and Grains Research and Development Corporation**, Brisbane, QLD.
Certificate No: 1116 Expiry Date: 23 September, 2018.

'Sunbrook'^A syn **SUN 224A**^A

Application No: 96/058 Grantee: **The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute IA Watson Wheat Research Centre and GRDC**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1128 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

'Sunland'^A syn **SUN 155C**^A

Application No: 96/060 Grantee: **The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute IA Watson Wheat Research Centre and GRDC**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1130 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

'Sunstate'^A syn **SUN 148L**^A

Application No: 93/127 Grantee: **The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute IA Watson Wheat Research Centre and GRDC**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1131 Expiry Date: 11 May, 2013.

'Sunvale'^A syn **SUN 146F**^A

Application No: 96/059 Grantee: **The University of Sydney Plant Breeding Institute IA Watson Wheat Research Centre and GRDC**, Narrabri, NSW.
Certificate No: 1129 Expiry Date: 28 September, 2018.

ZYGOCACTUS*Schlumbergera truncata***'Holiday Splendor'**^A

Application No: 93/151 Grantee: **B.L. Cobia, Inc.**
Certificate No: 1111 Expiry Date: 6 July, 2013.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

'Pasadena'^A

Application No: 94/148 Grantee: **B.L. Cobia, Inc.**
Certificate No: 1112 Expiry Date: 27 June, 2014.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

'Sleigh Bells'^A

Application No: 93/150 Grantee: **B.L. Cobia, Inc.**
Certificate No: 1110 Expiry Date: 6 July, 2013.
Agent: **Brindley's Nurseries**, Coffs Harbour, NSW.

APPLICATIONS VARIED

The Australian agent for the following *Alstroemeria* applications from Van Staavaren bv is F & I Baguley Flower & Plant Growers, Heatherton Road, Clayton South, VIC 3169

Application No.	Variety	Synonym	Certificate No.
91/002	'Stapripur' ^A	Mira ^A	680
93/137	'Stalove' ^A	Amor ^A	684
94/083	'Stabec' ^A	Rebecca ^A	685
95/214	'Stasach' ^A	Sacha ^A	834
95/215	'Statiren' ^A	Irena ^A	835
95/216	'Stamond' ^A		836
95/236	'Stapula' ^A		1042
97/033	'Stalona' ^A	Iona	1132
97/034	'Stakrist' ^A	Kristina	1133
97/241	'Starexan'	Xandra	
97/242	'Stamial'	Pink Minetti	
97/243	'Stabelin'	Madeline	
97/244	'Stanata'	Natasja	
97/245	'Testapink'	Pink Sapphire	
97/246	'Stasabi'	Sabina	
97/247	'Staprimal'	Emily	
97/248	'Staprisis'	Sissy	
97/249	'Staprimon'	Monica	
97/250	'Staprizsa'	Zsa Zsa	
97/251	'Staprilan'	Angela	
97/252	'Staprinag'	Ragna	
97/253	'Stalauli'	Raffaella	

The denomination of *Agapanthus orientalis* 'Snow Storm' (Application No: 89/012) has been changed to 'Snowstorm'.

The correct denomination of *Malus domestica* 'Super Chief' syn Sandidge (Application No: 95/123) is 'Sandidge' syn Super Chief.

The denominations of *Avena sativa* 'PO 535' (Application No: 97/275) and 'PO 519' (Application No: 97/276) have been changed to 'Warrego' and 'Gwydir' respectively.

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

Bracteantha bracteata 'Nullarbor Flame' (97/021)
Hardenbergia violacea 'Winter White' (97/057)
Lavandula xallardii 'Majella' (97/117)
Melaleuca incana 'Lemon, Lime & Dry' (92/174)
Paulownia fortunei 'Octagenia' (97/175)
Poa ensiformis 'Corama' (97/103)
Rosa hybrid 'Kormurena' syn Magic Silver (97/202)
Triticum aestivum 'Krichauff' (96/238)

GRANTS SURRENDERED

Alstroemeria aurea 'Felicity' (93/175)
Clematis aristata x *Clematis gentianoides* 'Southern Cross' (94/234)
Echinochloa frumentacea 'Indus' (93/248)
Hemerocallis hybrid 'Lemon Baby' (95/172)
Lactuca sativa 'Marksman' (94/195)
Petunia hybrid 'Blue Wren' (93/009)
Petunia hybrid 'Sun Snow' (93/058)
Petunia hybrid 'Sunstormer' (94/014)
Petunia hybrid 'Sunlace' (94/023)
Petunia hybrid 'Sun Inferno' (95/094)
Rhododendron xazaleoides 'Sydney's Sesqui' (91/111)

CHANGE OF ASSIGNMENT

The current owners of *Hordeum vulgare* 'Barque'^A (Application No: 97/018) are Luminis Pty Ltd and Grains Research and Development Corporation (GRDC).

CORRIGENDA

In PVJ 11(2) p 51 the origin of 'Cygne blanc' was inadvertently published as Spontaneous mutation of 'Cabernet Sauvignon' on applicant's property at Swan Valley. Where as it should be: **A chance seedling retained and observed on the Swan Valley vineyard property planted mainly to 'Cabernet Sauvignon' and which is owned by the applicant.**

APPLICATIONS REFUSED

Malus domestica 'Casey's Red' (98/001)
Prunus persica 'Sophias Blush' (98/090)

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

	Schedule			
	A	B	C	D
	\$			
Application	300	300	400	300
Examination -per application	1400	1200	1400	800
Certificate	300	300	250	300
Total Basic Fees	2000	1800	2050	1400
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 10th 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	

APPENDIX 2

The next meeting will be held on **Wednesday 2 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
'Birrallee'
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.

SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF PBRAC MEETING NO 24/98 HELD IN CANBERRA ON WEDNESDAY 16 SEPTEMBER 1998

Mr Doug Waterhouse, Registrar of the Plant Breeders Rights (PBR) office and Chair of the PBRAC welcomed members of the Committee to Meeting No 24/98 held in the Livestock & Pastoral Conference Room, Department of Primary Industries and Energy, Canberra.

The Chair advised the Committee that PBR faces a most challenging period over the next 12 months and this would be reflected in the business coming before the Committee. Assistant Secretary of the Horticulture Branch, Mr Mike Macnamara, attended the meeting to be introduced to the PBRAC and discuss *end point royalties*. The Chair advised that the Secretary of PBRAC, Ms Marilyn Jackson, was leaving the PBR office to take up a promotion elsewhere in the Department. The Committee congratulated Ms Jackson and expressed their appreciation for her work as Secretary.

Apologies were received from two members, Dr Brian Hare and Ms Cheryl McCaffery, who were unable to attend the meeting. The Chair advised that under Section 67(2) of the *Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994* four members of the Advisory Committee constitute a *quorum*. The Committee agreed that the Minutes of the previous PBRAC meeting, No 23/98 of 11 March 1998, constituted an accurate record of proceedings.

In business arising from the Minutes of the previous meeting, the Chair advised that, as the Department is in *caretaker mode* pending the Federal Election, there are some limitations on its actions and operations. Any suggestions for amendments, recommendations, etc that will commit the newly elected government to "*not as yet agreed to*" actions will be put on hold until after the incoming government is in place.

The Senior Examiner, Mr Nik Hulse, spoke to the Committee about the drafting of the proposed amendments to the Act. He advised that PBR were in continuous dialogue with the Parliamentary Draftsperson on the wording of the proposed amendments. The Chair requested preliminary comment from the members on the draft wording of the amendments. Mr Hulse led the committee through the proposals in detail and discussed the background and various options for each amendment.

The Committee agreed that all amendments should be progressed with one exception. This was the amendment for the removal of an Australian address for New Zealand clients. It was considered that the legal complications involved in the drafting of this amendment far outweighed the small number of clients advantaged and, therefore, did not warrant the considerable investment in time and expense.

At the last meeting the Committee had received a request for the exemption of a taxon from Section 17, the "Farm Saved Seed" provisions. They requested the Registrar to draft an application form for consideration at this meeting. The Committee supported the form which has now been placed on the PBR website. Future requests for exemption will now be assessed in a uniform manner and, if supported by industry and the PBRAC, will be submitted to the Minister for consideration.

The Chair advised that a current list of varieties challenged by the Heritage Seed Curators Australia (HSCA), in partnership with Rural Advancement Foundation International (RAFI), was supplied in the agenda papers. He further advised that no formal objections from the HSCA had been received by the PBR office.

The Committee discussed the process gone through in the development of legislation from 1987 to the time when the PBR Act was introduced in 1994. They expressed concern that the current criteria to satisfy breeding extended beyond the original intention of the legislation. General comment had been received from constituents about the negative effects a higher threshold may have on the commercialisation of Australia's flora. Some native plant breeders are apprehensive that the potentially higher demands of the Australian PBR legislation would allow varieties ineligible for PBR in Australia to be registered in other countries. Australia would lose markets and potentially have to *buy back* Australian varieties.

Following discussion on how to test and adequately represent the source populations of these varieties, the Committee agreed that some guidelines could be developed to assist applicants in the selection and assessment of new varieties. Testing methodology for vegetatively propagated plants, particularly sampling regimes, were important. The Chair advised that the Rural Industries Research & Development Corporation (RIRDC) were interested in this subject, particularly for wild flowers, and would be approached for a brief presentation at the next PBRAC meeting.

The Committee welcomed the guest speaker, Mr Chris Melham, General Manager, Seed Industry Association of Australia Limited (SIAA) whose presentation outlined the industry perspective on a system of end point royalties.

Mr Melham advised that SIAA sought to use the three forms of intellectual property (IP) available in Australia, ie Patent Act 1990, Plant Breeders Rights Act 1994 and Trademarks. He acknowledged that it was the responsibility of the grantee or licensee (of rights) to govern how rights are implemented. He also indicated that under the 1995 European Union (EU) directive all member countries will, by 1998, have implemented a system of royalties at the *point of seed sale*.

SIAA is interested in exercising IP rights on an *industry wide* basis in a manner which is (1) simple, (2) easily understood by all stakeholders and (3) understood by consumers. The SIAA has reviewed crops, seeds and harvested grain to produce a *Draft Discussion Paper On End Point Royalties* (copies provided to the Committee). This discussion paper outlined some of the options which SIAA is exploring to assist their members in considering the methods of collecting royalties on seed sales, harvested material and produce from harvested material.

Mr Melham indicated the first step in the royalty decision process was to consider whether the variety would be marketed in a closed or open system (eg an open system if the EU model was adopted). The SIAA sees the appropriate use/management of intellectual property protection as an important, but often overlooked, issue and refers member to relevant legal professionals, the PBR/Patent offices or to companies experienced in licensing.

SIAA has been in discussion with the National Agricultural Commodities Marketing Association (NACMA) and the Australian Grain Marketers Federation (AGMF) about the discussion paper which has now been distributed to the Australian Wheat Board (AWB), the Grain Pool of WA and the NSW Grains Board. All bodies have signaled support for the paper and its objective of achieving a royalty system which is equitable to all parties. The paper is to be progressed through the establishment of a Working Group.

Mr Melham said the SIAA are seeking to identify an appropriate cost efficient model and again referred to the

UK system which uses a private bureau to collect royalties. Other methods may include contractual arrangements between breeders and SMAs based on the tonnage of each variety received. (This would be supported by DNA profiling enabling the accurate verification of variety declarations).

The Chair thanked Mr Melham on behalf of the Committee for his presentation.

In discussion relating to *Cultivaust-v-The Grains Pool of WA-v-Commonwealth of Australia*, the Chair stated that legal opinion from the Attorney-General's office advised that "*until it is proven otherwise, there is a presumption of validity of the Act*". Further advice from the Parliamentary Draftspersons involved in writing the PBR Act and amendments indicates that it was written to give effect to the conditions of the 1991 UPOV Convention.

The Chair advised the Committee that a *Draft SCARM Resolution* has been drawn up by Agriculture WA and that PBR will accept an approach from SCARM to discuss the possibility of retrospective legislation to strengthen the Act.

The Chair advised that the UPOV 1991 Convention came into force in April 1998 and stated that there was no statutory impediment to Australia's accession.

The Chair suggested to the Committee that under the new ANAO requirements of audit of statutory bodies, sections of the PBRAC Minutes could be collated to produce an Annual Record of Activities for the PBRAC. The Committee agreed that an amalgamation of its deliberations would be acceptable and advised that this summary of activities could also be used to provide justification for the expenditure of Commonwealth monies.

Mr Waterhouse spoke to the Committee about his visit to China in August 1998 as a participant in the Seed Technology Mission through the *Australia/China Agricultural Cooperation Agreement (ACACA)*. He advised that the second leg of the project, a visit by Chinese scientists/administrators was expected before the next PBRAC meeting. He expressed his belief that exchanges through ACACA represented a significant opportunity as the Chinese Government appeared prepared to exchange and test Australian varieties and was interested in learning about Australian PBR methodology.

The Committee wished to formally acknowledge in the Minutes their congratulations to the Chair on the outcome of his work since taking up the position of Registrar of PBR.

The Committee agreed that the next meeting would commence the afternoon of the preceding day as well as the normal conference day. The members agreed that the additional time would allow for more detailed discussion of agenda items. The dates of the next PBRAC were agreed as **Wednesday 10 March and Thursday 11 March 1999**. **The Committee agreed** to convene on Wednesday from 2pm-5.30pm, and on Thursday from 8.30am-3.30pm.

The meeting closed at 4.45 pm.

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.

TABLE 1

**PLANT GROUP/
SPECIES/
FAMILY** **CONSULTANT'S
NAME
(TELEPHONE AND
AREA IN TABLE 2)**

Apple	Baxter, Leslie Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Langford, Garry Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoe Malone, Michael Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Tancred, Stephen Valentine, Bruce
Anigozanthos	Paananen, Ian Kirby, Greg
Aroid	Harrison, Peter
Azalea	Barrett, Mike Hempel, Maciej Paananen, Ian
Barley (Common)	Boyd, Rodger Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Khan, Akram Morgan, Stuart A Platz, Greg
Berry Fruit	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoe Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter

Blueberry	Barthold, Graham Pullar, David
Bougainvillea	Iredell, Janet Willa
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
Buddleia	Robb, John Paananen, Ian
Camellia	Paananen, Ian Robb, John
Cassava	Tay, David
Cereals	Alam, Rafiul Brouwer, Jan Bullen, Kenneth Collins, David Cook, Bruce Cooper, Kath Cross, Richard Davidson, James Derera, Nicholas AM Downes, Ross 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	
Cherry	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Kennedy, Peter Mackay, Alastair Maddox, Zoe Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Chickpeas	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David Morgan, Stuart A
Citrus	Edwards, Megan Fox, Primrose Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoe Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen Topp, Bruce
Clover	Miller, Jeff Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, Phillip

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.

Conifer	Stearne, Peter	Fungi, Entomopathogenic	Milner, Richard	Native grasses	Quinn, Patrick Waters, Cathy
Cotton	Alam, Rafiul Derera, Nicholas AM Leske, Richard	Grapes	Biggs, Eric Cirami, Richard Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Lee, Slade Maddox, Zoe Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Stearne, Peter Sykes, Stephen	Neem	Friend, Joe
Cucurbits	Alam, Rafiul Cross, Richard Herrington, Mark McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Sykes, Stephen Wearing, Alan	Grevillea	Herrington, Mark	Oat	Collins, David Khan, Akram Morgan, Stuart A Platz, Greg
Cydonia	Baxter, Leslie	Hydrangea	Hanger, Brian Maddox, Zoe	Oilseed crops	Downes, Ross Kidd, Charles Poulsen, David Slatter, John
Dogwood	Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoe Stearne, Peter	Impatiens	Paananen, Ian	Olives	Bazzani, Mr Luigi Gingis, Aron Pullar, David
Feijoa	Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	Jojoba	Dunstone, Bob	Onions	Cross, Richard Fennell, John Gingis, Aron McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter
Fig	Darmody, Liz FitzHenry, Daniel Fleming, Graham Maddox, Zoe Pullar, David	Legumes	Aberdeen, Ian Bahnisch, L Baker, Andrew Bray, Robert Collins, David Cook, Bruce Downes, Ross Foster, Kevin Hacker, Bryan Harrison, Peter Imrie, Bruce Kirby, Greg Knights, Edmund Law, Mary Ann Loch, Don Mitchell, Leslie Morgan, Stuart A Nutt, Bradley Reid, Robert Rose, John Snowball, Richard	Ornamentals – Exotic	Abell, Peter Armitage, Paul Angus, Tim Barth, Gail Collins, Ian Cooling, Beth Cross, Richard Cunneen, Thomas Darmody, Liz Dawson, Iain Derera, Nicholas AM Fisk, Anne Marie Fitzhenry, Daniel Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Harrison, Peter Hempel, Maciej Johnston, Margaret Kirkham, Roger Kwan, Brian Lenoir, Roland Lowe, Greg Lubomski, Marek Lunghusen, Mark Maddox, Zoe McMichael, Prue Mitchell, Leslie Nichols, David Oates, John Paananen, Ian Robb, John Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Singh, Deo Stearne, Peter Stewart, Angus Tay, David Van der Ley, John Washer, Stewart Watkins, Phillip Wearing, Alan Winfield, Joel
Forage Brassicas	Goulden, David	Lentils	Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Goulden, David		
Forage Grasses	Berryman, Tim Bray, Robert Fennell, John Harrison, Peter Kirby, Greg Mitchell, Leslie Slatter, John	Lucerne	Mitchell, Leslie Bray, Robert Nichols, Phillip		
Forage Legumes	Bray, Robert Fennell, John Foster, Kevin Harrison, Peter Miller, Jeff Slatter, John Snowball, Richard	Lupin	Collins, David Lewis, Gregory		
Forest Trees	Lubomski, Marek	Magnolia	Paananen, Ian		
Fruit	Beal, Peter Darmody, Liz Fleming, Graham Gingis, Aron Lenoir, Roland Maddox, Zoe Mitchell, Leslie Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	Maize	Slatter, John		
Fungi, Basidiomycetes	Cairney, John	Myrtaceae	Dunstone, Bob Reid, Robert		

Ornamentals – Indigenous

Abell, Peter
 Allen, Paul
 Angus, Tim
 Barrett, Mike
 Barth, Gail
 Beal, Peter
 Bound, Sally Anne
 Cooling, Beth
 Cunneen, Thomas
 Dawson, Iain
 Derera, Nicholas AM
 Downes, Ross
 Hanger, David
 Harrison, Peter
 Henry, Robert J
 Hockings, David
 Jack, Brian
 Johnston, Margaret
 Jusaitis, Manfred
 Kirby, Greg
 Kirkham, Roger
 Lenoir, Roland
 Lowe, Greg
 Lughusen, Mark
 McMichael, Prue
 Molyneux, W M
 Nichols, David
 Oates, John
 Paananen, Ian
 Robinson, Ben
 Scholefield, Peter
 Singh, Deo
 Stearne, Peter
 Tan, Beng
 Watkins, Phillip
 Wearing, Alan
 Winfield, Joel
 Worrall, Ross

Ornithopus

Foster, Kevin
 Nichols, Phillip
 Nutt, Bradley
 Snowball, Richard

Osmanthus

Paananen, Ian
 Robb, John

Pastures & Turf

Aberdeen, Ian
 Anderson, Malcolm
 Avery, Angela
 Bahnisch, L
 Berryman, Tim
 Cameron, Stephen
 Cook, Bruce
 Downes, Ross
 Gellert, Valerie
 Harrison, Peter
 Hacker, Bryan
 Kaapro, Jyri
 Kirby, Greg
 Loch, Don
 Miller, Jeff
 Mitchell, Leslie
 Rawstron, Jane
 Rose, John
 Smith, Raymond
 Scattini, Walter John
 Slatter, John
 Williams, Warren
 Wilson, Frances

Peanut

George, Doug
 Tay, David

Pear

Baxter, Leslie
 Darmody, Liz
 Fleming, Graham
 Mackay, Alastair
 Maddox, Zoe
 Malone, Michael
 Pullar, David
 Robinson, Ben
 Scholefield, Peter
 Tancred, Stephen
 Valentine, Bruce

Petunia

Paananen, Ian
 Nichols, David

Photinia

Robb, John

Pistacia

Pullar, David
 Sykes, Stephen

Pisum

Brouwer, Jan
 Goulden, David
 Lewis, Gregory
 McMichael, Prue
 Morgan, Stuart A

Potatoes

Baker, Andrew
 Cross, Richard
 Fennell, John
 Kirkham, Roger
 McMichael, Prue
 Pullar, David
 Robinson, Ben
 Scholefield, Peter
 Stearne, Peter
 Tay, David

Proteaceae

Barth, Gail
 Kirby, Neil
 Reid, Robert
 Robb, John
 Robinson, Ben
 Scholefield, Peter

Pseudocereals

Fletcher, Rob

Pulse Crops

Bestow, Sue
 Brouwer, Jan
 Collins, David
 Cross, Richard
 Fletcher, Rob
 Kidd, Charles
 Oates, John
 Slatter, John

Prunus

Darmody, Liz
 Fleming, Graham
 Mackay, Alastair
 Maddox, Zoe
 Malone, Michael
 Porter, Gavin
 Pullar, David
 Topp, Bruce

Raspberry

Barthold, Graham
 Darmody, Liz
 Fleming, Graham
 Martin, Stephen
 Pullar, David
 Robinson, Ben
 Scholefield, Peter

Rhododendron

Barrett, Mike
 Paananen, Ian

Roses

Barrett, Mike
 Cross, Richard
 Darmody, Liz
 Fitzhenry, Daniel
 Fleming, Graham
 Fox, Primrose
 Gingis, Aron
 Hanger, Brian
 Lee, Peter
 Maddox, Zoe
 Prescott, Chris
 Robinson, Ben
 Scholefield, Peter
 Stearne, Peter
 Swane, Geoff
 Syrus, A Kim
 Van der Ley, John

Sesame

Harrison, Peter
 Imrie, Bruce

Sorghum

Khan, Akram
 Slatter, John

Soybean

Andrews, Judith
 Harrison, Peter
 James, Andrew

Spices and Medicinal Plants

Derera, Nicholas AM
 Pullar, David

Stone Fruit

Barrett, Mike
 Darmody, Liz
 Fleming, Graham
 Mackay, Alistair
 Maddox, Zoe
 Malone, Michael
 Pullar, David
 Robinson, Ben
 Scholefield, Peter
 Valentine, Bruce

Strawberry

Barthold, Graham
 Gingis, Aron
 Herrington, Mark
 Martin, Stephen
 Mitchell, Leslie
 Morrison, Bruce
 Porter, Gavin
 Pullar, David
 Robinson, Ben
 Scholefield, Peter
 Zorin, Clara

Sugarcane	McRae, Tony Tay, David	Harrison, Peter Kulkarni, Vinod Paulin, Robert Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Tay, David Winston, Ted	Kirkham, Roger Lenoir, Roland McMichael, Prue Oates, John Pearson, Craig Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter Scott, Peter Tay, David Westra Van Holthe, Jan
Sunflower	George, Doug		
Tomato	Cross, Richard Gingis, Aron Herrington, Mark Martin, Stephen McMichael, Prue Pullar, David Robinson, Ben Scholefield, Peter	Umbrella Tree Paananen, Ian	
		Vegetables	Verbena Paananen, Ian
Triticale (x Triticosecale Wittmack)	Collins, David	Alam, Rafiul Baker, Andrew Beal, Peter Cross, Richard Derera, Nicholas AM Fennell, John Frkovic, Edward Gingis, Aron Harrison, Peter	Wheat (Aestivum & Durum Groups) Brouwer, Jan Collins, David Gardner, Anne Khan, Akram Platz, Greg
Tropical/Sub-Tropical Crops	Fletcher, Rob		

TABLE 2

NAME	TELEPHONE	AREA OF OPERATION			
Abel, Peter	02 9351 8825		Fletcher, Rob	07 5465 4126	
	02 9351 8875 fax	New South Wales	Foster, Kevin	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Aberdeen, Ian	03 5782 1029		Fox, Primrose	089 3683670	Mediterranean areas of Australia
	03 5782 2073 fax	SE Australia		02 9629 2245	
Alam, Rafiul	07 5460 1184		Friend, Joe	02 9629 4665 fax	Sydney
	07 5460 1112 fax	SE QLD	Frkovic, Edward	066 886 150 ph/fax	Northern QLD & NSW
Allen, Paul	07 3824 0263 ph/fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW		069 627 333	
Anderson, Malcolm	03 5573 0900		Gardner, Anne	069 641 311 fax	Australia
	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria	George, Doug	02 6238 3536	Australia, New Zealand
	017 870 252 mobile			07 5460 1308	
Andrews, Judith	0269 512 614		Gellert, Valerie	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
	0269 557 580 fax	Southern NSW, Northern VIC		03 5573 0900	
Angus, Tim	047 515 702 ph/fax	Australia and New Zealand	Gingis, Aron	03 5571 1523 fax	Victoria
Armitage, Paul	03 9756 7233			03 9887 6120	
	03 9756 6948 fax	Victoria		03 9769 1522 fax	
Avery, Angela	060 304 500		Goulden, David	0419 878658 mobile	Victoria, South Australia and Southern NSW
	060 304 600 fax	South Eastern Australia		64 3 325 6400	
Bahnisch, L	07 5460 1457		Hacker, Bryan	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand
	07 5460 1204 fax	Australia		07 3377 0210	
Baker, Andrew	03 6427 8553		Hanger, Brian	07 3371 3946 fax	South QLD, Northern NSW
	03 6427 8554 fax	Tasmania		03 9756 7532	
Barrett, Mike	02 9875 3087			03 9752 0603 fax	
	02 9980 1662 fax		Hanger, David	0418 598106 mobile	Victoria
	0150 62494 mobile	NSW/ACT		07 5460 1317	
Barth, Gail	08 8303 9580		Hare, Ray	07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
	08 8303 9424 fax	SA and Victoria		067 631 232	
Barthold, Graham	03 5997 1413		Harrison, Peter	067 631 222 fax	QLD, NSW VIC & SA
	03 5942 5132 fax	Southern Victoria		08 8948 1894 ph/fax	Tropical/Sub-tropical Australia, including NT and NW of WA and tropical arid areas
Baxter, Leslie	036 224 4481			0150 34083 mobile	
	036 224 4468 fax		Hempel, Maciej	046 280 376	
	0181 21943 mobile	Tasmania		046 252 293 fax	NSW, QLD, VIC, SA
	08 9772 1207		Henry, Robert J	02 6620 3010	
Bazzani, Luigi	08 9772 1333 fax	Western Australia		02 6622 2080 fax	Australia
	07 3286 1488		Herrington, Mark	07 5441 2211	
Beal, Peter	07 3286 3094 fax	QLD & Northern NSW		07 5441 2235 fax	Southern Queensland
Berryman, Tim	045 775 172	Sydney & Environs	Hockings, David	07 5494 3385 ph/fax	Southern Queensland
Bestow, Sue	067 954 050		Imrie, Bruce	07 3377 0238	
	067 953 358 fax			07 3377 0410 fax	SE Queensland
	0152 54695 mobile	Australia	Iredell, Janet Willa	07 3202 6351 ph/fax	SE Queensland
Biggs, Eric	03 5023 2400		Jack, Brian	08 9952 5040	
	03 5023 3922 fax	Mildura Area		08 9952 5053 fax	South West WA
Bound, Sally Anne	03 6233 6857	Tasmania	James, Andrew	07 3214 2278	
Boyd, Rodger	08 9380 2553			07 3214 2410 fax	Australia
	08 9380 1108 fax	Western Australia	Johnston, Margaret	07 5460 1240	
Bray, Robert	07 3378 3158	QLD & Northern NSW		07 5460 1455 fax	SE Queensland
Brouwer, Jan	03 5362 2159	South Eastern Australia	Jusaitis, Manfred	08 8336 3755	
	03 5362 2187 fax			08 8336 1827 fax	South Australia
Cairney, John	02 9685 9903	Sydney	Kaapro, Jyri	02 9736 1233	
	j.cairney@nepean.uws.edu.au			02 9743 6348 fax	Sydney and surrounding areas
Cirami, Richard	08 8562 8273		Kadkol, Gururaj	03 5382 1269	
	08 8562 8415 fax	Australia		03 5381 1210 fax	North Western Victoria
Collins, David	08 9622 6100		Kennedy, Peter	063 821 077	
	08 9622 1902 fax	Central Western Wheatbelt of Western Australia		063 822 228 fax	Australia
	0154 42694 mobile		Khan, Akram	029 351 8821	
Cook, Bruce	07 5482 1522			029 351 8875 fax	New South Wales
	07 5482 1529 fax	Queensland	Kidd, Charles	08 8842 3591	
Cooling, Beth	07 5533 2277 ph/fax			08 8842 3066 fax	
	0414 533301 mobile	Gilston, Queensland		0417 336 458 mobile	Southern Australia
Cooper, Katharine	08 8303 6563		Kirby, Greg	08 8201 2176	
	08 8303 7119 fax	Australia		08 8201 3015 fax	South Australia
Cross, Richard	64 3 325 6400		Kirby, Neil	047 542 637	
	64 3 325 2074 fax	New Zealand		047 542 640 fax	New South Wales
Cunneen, Thomas	02 4889 8647		Kirkham, Roger	03 5957 1200	
	02 4889 8657 fax	Sydney Region		03 5957 1210 fax	
Darmody, Liz	03 9756 6105			0153 23713 mobile	Victoria
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia	Knights, Edmund	067 631 100	
Davidson, James	06 246 5071	High rainfall zone of temperate		067 631 222 fax	North Western NSW
	06 246 5399 fax	Australia	Kulkarni, Vinod	08 9992 2221	
Dawson, Iain	06 251 2293	ACT, South East NSW		08 9992 2049 fax	Australia
Derera, Nicholas AM	02 9639 3072		Kwan, Brian	03 5943 1088	
	02 9639 0345 fax	Australia		03 5943 1146 fax	Australia
Downes, Ross	06 255 1461 ph/fax		Langford, Garry	03 6266 4344	
	0412 255256 mobile	ACT, South East Australia		03 6266 4023 fax	
Dunstone, Bob	026 281 1754 ph/fax	South East NSW	Law, Mary Ann	0418 312 910 mobile	Australia
Easton, Andrew	07 4690 2666			076 384 322	
	07 4630 1063 fax	QLD and NSW	Lee, Peter	076 384 271 fax	Toowoomba region
Edwards, Megan	050 245 603			03 6330 1147	
	050 514 523 fax	VIC/NSW	Lee, Slade	03 6330 1927 fax	SE Australia
Fennell, John	64 3 3252416			02 6620 3410	
	64 3 3252417 fax	New Zealand		02 6622 2080 fax	Queensland/Northern New South Wales
FitzHenry, Daniel	048 622 487		Lenoir, Roland	06 231 9063 ph/fax	Australia
	048 622 199 fax		Leske, Richard	076 713 136	Cotton growing regions of QLD & NSW
	018412542 mobile	Sydney and surrounding districts		076 713 113 fax	
Fleming, Graham	03 9756 6105		Lewis, Gregory	07 5460 1301	
	03 9752 0005 fax	Australia		07 5460 1112 fax	Southern QLD, Northern NSW

Loch, Don	07 5482 1522 07 5482 1529 fax	Queensland	Robinson, Ben	08 8373 2488 08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Lowe, Greg	02 4389 8750 02 4389 4958 fax		Rose, John	076 612 9444 076 615 257 fax	SE Queensland
Lubomski, Marek	0411 327390 mobile 07 5525 3023 ph/fax	Sydney, Central Coast NSW NSW & QLD	Scattini, Walter	07 3356 0863 ph/fax	Tropical and sub-tropical Australia
Lunghusen, Mark	03 9752 0477 03 9752 0028 fax		Scholefield, Peter	08 8373 2488 08 8373 2442 fax	SE Australia
Mackay, Alastair	0155 15845 mobile 08 9310 5342 ph/fax	Melbourne & environs Western Australia	Scott, Peter	02 9653 1362 02 9653 1072 fax	Sydney region
Maddox, Zoe	03 9756 6105 03 9752 0005	Australia	Singh, Deo	0418 88078 mobile 07 3207 5998 fax	Brisbane
Malone, Michael	+64 6 877 8196 +64 6 877 4761 fax	New Zealand	Slatter, John	076 350 726 076 352 772 fax	Australia
Martin, Stephen	03 6233 5829 03 6231 4508 fax	Tasmania	Smart, Geoffrey	067 931 114 ph/fax 0191 10307 mobile	New South Wales
McMichael, Prue	0418 123006 mobile 08 8373 2488	SE Australia	Smith, Stuart	03 6336 5234 03 6334 4961 fax	SE Australia
McRae, Tony	079 545 100 079 545 167 fax	Australia	Snowball, Richard	089 368 3517 02 9262 2611	Mediterranean areas of Australia
Miller, Jeff	64 6 358 6019 extn 8106 64 3 351 8032 fax	Manawatu region, New Zealand	Stearne, Peter	02 9262 1080 fax 043 253 944 ph/fax	Sydney, ACT & NSW Sydney, Gosford
Milner, Richard	02 6246 4169 02 6246 4042 fax	Australia	Stewart, Angus	076 902 666 076 301 063 fax	SE Queensland
Mitchell, Leslie	richardm@ento.csiro.au 03 5821 2021		Stuart, Peter	068 891 545 068 892 533 fax	
Molyneux, William	03 5831 1592 fax 03 9728 1222	VIC, Southern NSW	Swane, Geoff	0419 841580 mobile 03 5051 3100	Central western NSW
Morgan, Stuart A	03 9728 4840 fax 08 9368 3500	Victoria	Sykes, Stephen	03 5051 3111 fax 03 8556 2555	Victoria
Morrison, Bruce	08 9474 2840 fax 03 9210 9251	South West Division, WA	Syrus, A Kim	03 8556 2955 fax 08 9266 7168	Adelaide
Nichols, David	03 9800 3521 fax 03 5977 4755	East of Melbourne SE Melbourne, Mornington	Tan, Beng	08 9266 2495 0746 812 931	Perth & environs
Nichols, Phillip	03 5977 4921 fax 08 9387 7442	Peninsula and Dandenong Ranges, Victoria	Tancred, Stephen	0746 814 274 fax 0157 62888 mobile	QLD, NSW
Nutt, Bradley	08 9383 9907 fax 08 9387 7423/ 08 93839907 fax	Western Australia	Tay, David	07 5460 1313 07 5460 1112 fax	Australia
Oates, John	046 512 601 046 512 578 fax		Topp, Bruce	076 811 255 076 811 769 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW
Paananen, Ian	063 613 919 043 810 051 043 810 071 fax	Sydney region, Eastern Australia	Valentine, Bruce	063 613 919 063 613 573 fax	New South Wales Sydney to Brisbane and New England area
Paulin, Robert	0412 826589 mobile 08 9368 3308	Sydney/Newcastle	Van Der Ley, John	065 615 047 065 615 138 fax	
Platz, Greg	08 9367 2625 fax 0191 07244 mobile	South West Western Australia	Vertigan, Wayne	03 6336 5221 03 6334 4961 fax	Tasmania
Porter, Gavin	08 9300 9995 08 9407 5070 fax		Washer, Stewart	08 9300 9995 0196 83642 mobile	Western Australia
Poulsen, David	076 398 817 076 398 800 fax	QLD, Northern NSW	Waters, Cathy	068 887 404 068 887 201 fax	SE Australia
Prescott, Chris	074-601 231 074-601 455 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW	Watkins, Phillip	08 9525 1800 08 9525 1607 fax	Perth Region
Pullar, David	076 612 944 076 615 257 fax	SE QLD, Northern NSW	Wearing, Alan	074 601 230 074 601 455 fax	Australia
Quinn, Patrick	03 5964 2780 ph/fax 0194 16655 mobile	Victoria	Westra Van Holthe, Jan	03 9706 3033 03 9706 3182 fax	Australia
Rawstron, Jane	03 5822 2222 03 5822 2200 fax		Williams, Warren	64 6 356 8019 NZ 06 356 8019 AUS	Australia, New Zealand
Reid, Robert	0418 575 444 mobile 03 5427 0485	Australia SE Australia	Wilson, Frances	64 3 318 8514 64 3 318 8549 fax	Canterbury, New Zealand
Robb, John	03 6344 9814 fax 03 6336 5449	Tasmania	Winfield, Joel	03 9737 9660 070 688 796 ph/fax	Victoria QLD, Northern NSW and NT
	03 6336 5395 fax 043 761 330	Australia	Winston, Ted	043 481900 043 481 910 fax	Australia
	043 761 271 fax 0199 19252 mobile	Sydney, Central Coast NSW	Worrall, Ross	07 3207 4306 ph/fax	Eastern Australia
			Zorin, Clara		

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
 Breust, Paul
 Brindley, Tony
 Buchanan, Peter
 Bunker, John
 Bunker, Kerry
 Burton, Wayne
 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
 Hoppo, Sue
 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
 Lullfittz, 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
 Pymmer, Sally
 Reese, Peter
 Reid, 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
 Toyer, Christine
 Titley, Michael
 Trimboli, Daniel
 Turner, Matthew
 Tuttleby, Richard
 Vaughan, Peter
 Weatherly, Lilia
 Whalley, R.D.B.
 Whaley, Tony
 Williams, Rex
 Wilson, Rob
 Wilson, Stephen
 Witherspoon, Jennifer
 Wrigley, John
 Yan, Guijun

APPENDIX 5**ADDRESSES OF UPOV AND MEMBER STATES****International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV):**

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
 für 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 Ganaderia
Direccion 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 IM IPOV**MEMBER COUNTRIES**

Argentina²
Australia^{2,5}
Austria^{2,4}
Belgium^{1,4}
Bulgaria³
Canada²
Chile²
Columbia²
Czech Republic²
Denmark^{3,4}
Ecuador²
Finland^{2,4}
France^{2,4}
Germany^{3,4}
Hungary²
Ireland^{2,4}
Israel³
Italy^{2,4}
Japan²
Mexico²
Netherlands^{3,4}
New Zealand²
Norway²
Paraguay²
Poland^{2,5}
Portugal^{2,4}
Russian Federation³
Slovakia^{2,5}
South Africa^{2,5}
Spain^{1,4}
Sweden^{3,4}
Switzerland²
Trinidad and Tobago²
Ukraine²
United Kingdom^{2,4}
USA^{2,5}
Uruguay²

(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.

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.

Name	Location	Approved Genera	Facilities	Name of QP	Date of accreditation
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
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	New Guinea Impatiens including <i>Impatiens hawkeri</i> and its hybrids	Glasshouse	I. Paananen	30/9/98
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	Some tropical pastures	Field, irrigation, glasshouse small glasshouse, small phytotron, plant nursery & propagation, tissue culture, seed and chemical lab, cool storage	D. Hanger	30/9/98
Jan and Peter Iredell	Moggill, QLD	Bougainvillea	Outdoor, shadehouse	J. Iredell	30/9/98

The following applications are pending:

Name	Location	Genera applied for	Facilities	Name of QP
Outeniqua Nursery	Monbulk, VIC	Unspecified	Outdoor, glasshouse	
Protected Plant Promotions	Macquarie Fields, NSW	<i>Verbena</i>	Glasshouse	I. Paananen
University of Queensland, Gatton College	Lawes, QLD	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 and 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. Hangar
Paradise Plants	Kulnura, NSW	<i>Camellia</i> , <i>Lavandula</i> , <i>Osmanthus</i> , <i>Ceratopetalum</i>	Field, glasshouse, shadehouse, irrigation, tissue culture lab	J. Robb
Prescott Roses	Berwick, VIC	<i>Rosa</i>	Field, controlled environment greenhouses	C. Prescott
Avondale Nurseries Ltd	Glenorie, NSW	<i>Agapanthus</i>	Greenhouse, tissue culture with commercial partnership	I. Paananen

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

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.

The *Plant Varieties Journal* now includes 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 a 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 a 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
RMB 944, Calala Lane
TAMWORTH NSW 2340

Phone: (02) 6763 1149
Fax: (02) 6763 1154
e-mail: mackaym@agric.nsw.gov.au

Publication

Registrar PBR
Plant Breeder's Rights Office
GPO Box 858
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Phone: (02) 6272 4228
Fax: (02) 6272 3650
e-mail: Doug.Waterhouse@dpi.gov.au

OAT*Avena sativa***'Glider'**

Reg. No. AUS 799041
Registered on 25 Aug 1998

Originators: Oat Breeding Unit, South Australian Research and Development Institute, GPO Box 397, Adelaide, 5001 and Agriculture Victoria, Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Private bag 260, Horsham, 3401.

Registrar of Cereal Cultivar: Michael Mackay, Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Callala Lane, Tamworth, NSW 2340.

Released by: South Australian Research and Development Institute.

Synonyms

Quaker-83-140, Q-83-140, 82CS6046

Parentage

ME1554/CRcpx/C7512/SRcpx

Breeding and selection

Selected from the International Quaker Oats Nursery for evaluation as a late maturing hay variety.

Morphology

Glider is a spring oat, prostrate in the vegetative stage. Leaf edge hairs are strong and the panicle colour is blue green. There are no top node hairs. Straw strength is medium. Panicle shape is medium and there are no awns. Basal hair number is classified as none to few (1-2) and glume length as long. Grain is light brown in colour and groat length medium. Rachilla attachment is medium and mainly to the primary grain. The basal scar is intermediate. Glider is a late maturing tall hay type which flowers two weeks later than Marloo and Bettong and three weeks later than Wallaroo. It is similar in height to Bettong and Wallaroo and 10cm shorter than Marloo. It is equivalent in straw strength to Bettong and better than Wallaroo and Marloo. It has better shattering resistance than Bettong, Wallaroo and Marloo. Glider has a prostrate growth habit and is slow to grow in winter. It is not a good competitor with weeds.

Disease reaction

Glider is moderately resistant to septoria leaf blotch (caused by *Septoria avenae*), resistant to bacterial blight (caused by *Pseudomonas syringae striaefaciens* and *Pseudomonas coronafaciens*), susceptible and intolerant to cereal cyst nematode (caused by *Heterodera avenae*) and tolerant to stem nematode (caused by *Ditylenchus dipsaci*). Glider is resistant to stem rust (caused by *Puccinia graminis avenae*, pathotype 94 + Pg 14), crown (leaf) rust (caused by *Puccinia coronata avenae*, pathotype 384) and to pathotypes currently present in South Australia and Victoria. Glider is susceptible to barley yellow dwarf virus.

Yield

Glider is a late maturing hay variety suited to high rainfall (>500 mm) regions. It produces 15% more dry matter than Bettong and Wallaroo, and 4% more than Marloo in these areas. Glider has poor grain yield and is only suited to hay production.

Quality

Glider has equivalent hay digestibility, metabolisable energy and protein compared to Bettong, Marloo and

Wallaroo. Measurements made on grain show that Glider's hectolitre weight is inferior to Bettong, Marloo and Wallaroo. Grain weight and screenings are similar to Marloo and Wallaroo but inferior to Bettong. Grain protein is higher than Bettong, Marloo and Wallaroo. Oil percent is higher than Bettong but lower than Wallaroo and Marloo.

PBR Status

None

Acknowledgments

The registration information was compiled and written by S.D. Hoppo and P.K. Zwer. We gratefully acknowledge individuals in the following programs who helped in the development of this variety: the SARDI and Agriculture Victoria Oat Breeding Unit, particularly T.M. Hoppo, G.A. Cranwell, and C.A. Ross, SARDI Field Crops Pathology, SARDI Grain Quality Laboratory, SARDI Field Crop Evaluation Unit, SARDI Seed Services, The National Rust Control Program, Agriculture Victoria co-operators, FEEDTEST, and farmers and research centres in South Australia and Victoria who provided land for experiments.

Glider has been bred using funds from South Australian State Treasury, GRDC, the SA Grain Industry Trust Fund and the Oat Growers Pool of the Australian Barley Board. Glider has been evaluated in Victoria using Victorian State and GRDC funds.

Breeder

Dr. Milton McDaniel, Texas A&M, College Station, TX, USA.

OAT*Avena sativa***'Numbat'**

Reg. No. AUS 799042
Registered on 25 Aug 1998

Originators: Oat Breeding Unit, South Australian Research and Development Institute, GPO Box 397, Adelaide, 5001 and Agriculture Victoria, Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Private bag 260, Horsham, 3401.

Registrar of Cereal Cultivar: Michael Mackay, Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Callala Lane, Tamworth, NSW 2340.

Released by: South Australian Research and Development Institute.

Synonyms

OX88;045-11N, 88045-11N

Parentage

Bandicoot/OX82;059-78*
*OX82;059 = Mortlock/Echidna

Breeding and selection

'Bandicoot' was crossed to 'OX82;059-78' in 1988. 'OX82;059-78' is a selection from the single cross 'Mortlock' by 'Echidna'. F2 derived F5 line was promoted to unreplicated yield trials in 1992 and replicated trials in 1993.

Morphology

Numbat is a spring oat, semi-erect in the vegetative stage. It has a medium density of leaf edge hairs and is dark green in panicle colour. Top node hairs are present below the

node. Straw strength is strong. Panicle shape is medium and awns are rare. Spikelets are multiflorous (4-7) compared to husked varieties (2-3). There are no basal hairs and glume length is long. The grain is light brown in appearance and groat length is medium. Rachilla length is classified as long. Measurements for rachilla attachment, basal scar and groat percentage are not applicable to naked oats. Numbat is a naked type semi-dwarf variety which flowers at the same time as Bandicoot and Echidna. It is similar to Bandicoot in height and 3cm shorter than Echidna. Numbat, Bandicoot and Echidna have equivalent straw strength. Numbat is slightly inferior to Bandicoot for shattering. Both Numbat and Bandicoot have a greater potential for shattering compared to Echidna due to the floret morphology of naked types. Naked oats are more susceptible to phenoxy type herbicides than husked oats in herbicide trials.

Disease reaction

Numbat is similar to Bandicoot in its disease profile. It is an improvement over Bandicoot for tolerance to barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV). Numbat is moderately susceptible to septoria leaf blotch (caused by *Septoria avenae*), susceptible to bacterial blight (caused by *Pseudomonas syringae striafaciens* and *Pseudomonas coronafaciens*), susceptible and intolerant to cereal cyst nematode (caused by *Heterodera avenae*) and intolerant to stem nematode (caused by *Ditylenchus dipsaci*). Numbat is susceptible to stem rust (caused by *Puccinia graminis avenae*, pathotype 94 + Pg 14), crown (leaf) rust (caused by *Puccinia coronata avenae* pathotype 384) and to stem and crown rust pathotypes currently present in South Australia and Victoria.

Yield

Numbat is suited to medium to high rainfall regions of South Australia and Victoria. Numbat is 8% higher yielding than Bandicoot across all rainfall zones. Although superior to Bandicoot, Numbat averaged 66% of the husked variety Echidna. This is equivalent to the yield of Echidna if the husk were to be removed.

Quality

Numbat is recommended for animal feeding only. It is superior to Bandicoot in hectolitre weight, grain weight and screenings percentage. Numbat is similar to Bandicoot in protein, oil and b-glucan percentage.

PBR Status

None.

Acknowledgements

The registration information was compiled and written by S.D. Hoppo and P.K. Zwer. We gratefully acknowledge individuals in the following programs who helped in the development of this variety: the SARDI and Agriculture Victoria Oat Breeding Unit, particularly T.M. Hoppo, G.A. Cranwell, and C.A. Ross, SARDI Field Crops Pathology, SARDI Grain Quality Laboratory, SARDI Field Crop Evaluation Unit, SARDI Seed Services, The National Rust Control Program, Agriculture Victoria co-operators, and farmers and research centres in South Australia and Victoria who provided land for experiments.

Numbat has been bred using funds from State Treasury, GRDC, the SA Grain Industry Trust Fund and the Oat Growers Pool of the Australian Barley Board. Numbat was evaluated in Victoria using Victorian State and GRDC funds.

Breeder

Dr. Andrew Barr and Oat Breeding Team of the South Australian Research and Development Institute in Adelaide, South Australia and Agriculture Victoria, Horsham, Victoria.

OAT

Avena sativa

'Quoll'

Reg. No. AUS 799043

Registered on 25 Aug 1998

Originators: Oat Breeding Unit, South Australian Research and Development Institute, GPO Box 397, Adelaide, 5001 and Agriculture Victoria, Victorian Institute for Dryland Agriculture, Private bag 260, Horsham, 3401.

Registrar of Cereal Cultivar: Michael Mackay, Australian Winter Cereals Collection, RMB 944, Callala Lane, Tamworth, NSW 2340.

Released by: South Australian Research and Development Institute.

Synonyms

OX87;080-2, 87080-2

Parentage

MIOLRP-86-3/Bandicoot

Breeding and selection

'MIOLRP-86-3' was crossed with 'Bandicoot' in 1987. The F3 derived F5 line was promoted to unreplicated yield trials in 1991. Replicated trials began in 1992.

Morphology

Quoll is a spring oat, semi-erect in the vegetative stage. It has none to few leaf edge hairs and is mid to dark green in panicle colour. Flag leaf attitude is recurved. Top node hairs are present below the node with medium intensity from flowering through to maturity. Ligule height is short and straw strength is strong. Panicle shape is medium with occasional awns. Orientation of the branches is equilateral, attitude of the branches is semi erect to horizontal and the spikelets pendulous. The glumes are not glaucous. Basal hair number is classified as many, basal hair length as long and glume length as long. Grain colour is yellow to light brown, awns (if present) are attached to the primary grain and groat length is medium. Rachilla attachment is mixed between primary and secondary grains and medium in length. The basal scar of the primary grain is oblique. Quoll is a tall semi-dwarf plant type which flowers 2 to 3 days earlier than Echidna, but is similar to Euro and Potoroo. It matures at the same time as Echidna and Euro and slightly later than Potoroo. Quoll is taller than Echidna but shorter than Potoroo and Euro. It is slightly more susceptible to shattering but has equivalent straw strength to Echidna, Potoroo and Euro. In herbicide tolerance experiments conducted in South Australia, Quoll may be sensitive to the herbicides Tigrex[®] and Broadstrike[®].

Disease reaction

Quoll is moderately resistant to septoria leaf blotch (caused by *Septoria avenae*), moderately susceptible to bacterial blight (caused by *Pseudomonas syringae striafaciens* and *Pseudomonas coronafaciens*), susceptible and intolerant to cereal cyst nematode (caused by *Heterodera avenae*) and moderately tolerant to stem nematode (caused by *Ditylenchus dipsaci*). Quoll is resistant to the stem rust

(caused by *Puccinia graminis avenae*, pathotype 94 + Pg 14) and to pathotypes currently present in South Australia and Victoria. Quoll is not resistant to the crown (leaf) rust (caused by *Puccinia coronata avenae*, pathotype 384) but is resistant to pathotypes currently found in South Australia and Victoria. Quoll is tolerant to barley yellow dwarf virus.

Yield

Quoll is suited to medium and high rainfall regions of South Australia and Victoria. Quoll is equivalent in grain yield to Echidna and Potoroo and superior to Euro in all rainfall zones of South Australia and Victoria where cereal cyst nematode (CCN) and stem rust is not a problem. In regions where stem rust infections were significant in 1995, Quoll yielded from 3 to 40% more than Echidna. Where CCN is a problem, Quoll yields 50% less than Potoroo and is slightly inferior to Echidna and Euro.

Quality

Quoll is recommended for animal feeding only. It is similar to Potoroo in hectolitre weight, grain weight and groat yield but has a lower screenings percentage. Quoll is inferior to Echidna and Euro. Quoll is superior in feed quality to Echidna, Potoroo, Euro and Dalyup. It has higher protein than Echidna, Potoroo, Euro and Dalyup. Quoll is lower in oil than Potoroo, but higher than Echidna, Euro and Dalyup. Quoll is equivalent to Euro in digestible dry matter, but higher than Dalyup, Echidna and Potoroo. Quoll is equivalent to Euro in metabolisable energy and higher than Echidna, Potoroo and Dalyup.

PBR Status

Provisional Protection.

Acknowledgements

The registration information was compiled and written by S.D. Hoppo and P.K. Zwer. We gratefully acknowledge individuals in the following programs who helped in the development of this variety: the SARDI and Agriculture Victoria Oat Breeding Unit, particularly T.M. Hoppo, G.A. Cranwell, and C.A. Ross, SARDI Field Crops Pathology, SARDI Grain Quality Laboratory, SARDI Field Crop Evaluation Unit, SARDI Seed Services, The National Rust Control Program, Agriculture Victoria co-operators, FEEDTEST, and farmers and research centres in South Australia and Victoria who provided land for experiments.

Quoll has been bred using funds from South Australian State Treasury, GRDC, the SA Grain Industry Trust Fund and the Oat Growers Pool of the Australian Barley Board. Quoll has been evaluated in Victoria using Victorian State and GRDC funds.

Breeder

Dr. Andrew Barr and Oat Breeding Team of the South Australian Research and Development Institute in Adelaide, South Australia and Agriculture Victoria, Horsham, Victoria.

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For assistance regarding Plant Breeders Rights and Trade Marks, please contact any of the following

Melbourne

Dr Vivien Santer
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ADVERTISE YOUR NEW VARIETY OR SERVICES IN THE

Plant Varieties Journal

Plant Breeders and their agents are invited to take this opportunity to promote their new plant varieties by advertising in the Plant Varieties Journal. Consultant Qualified Persons are also invited to advertise their services. The Journal is well circulated throughout the horticultural and agricultural industry. Advertising in the Journal will promote the commercialisation of new plant varieties and the services offered by the qualified persons. Our policy is to promote the varieties which are currently in the PBR scheme and the services of those who are currently accredited by the PBR office.

The Journal also has a Service Directory. This Directory is suitable for advertising the services provided by Consultant Qualified Persons, Agents, Patent Attorneys, CTC sites or photographers.

Advertising is available at a casual space rate as well as a four times rate, attracting a considerable discount of 25%! Advertisements will be published on the back cover or inside front and back covers. The front cover is restricted to full colour photographs of a PBR variety.

Advertising Rates

			Casual	4 issues
Front Cover		Colour	\$1000.00	\$3000.00
Back Cover	(Full Page only)	Colour	750.00	2250.00
	(Full Page only)	Mono	500.00	1500.00
Inside Front Cover	(Full Page)	Mono	400.00	1200.00
	(Half Page)	Mono	250.00	750.00
Inside Back Cover	(Full Page)	Mono	300.00	900.00
	(Half Page)	Mono	200.00	600.00
Service Directory	(6cm x 6cm)	Mono	50.00 per spot	

For bookings or further information please contact Kathryn Dawes-Read on 02 6272 4228, fax 02 6272 3650 or email Kathryn.Dawes-Read@dpi.gov.au

Important Message for Plant Breeders and Owners of New Varieties!

Do you have a new plant and are unsure of the potential market?

Do you need help with a Plant Breeders Rights Application?

Do you need help or advice on marketing?

Do you need any help or advice at all?

Call us, for proven expertise in plant promotions!

■ We can provide assistance with Trials, Plant Breeders Rights Applications, Test Marketing, and full commercialisation both in Australia and overseas.

■ We can give general advice on almost any subject related to ornamental marketing and promotions.

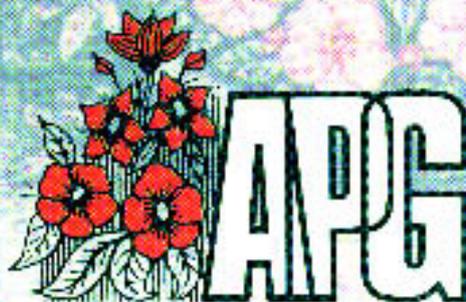
■ We can arrange for plant material with various APG members both in Australia and overseas with **guaranteed security and confidentiality.**

■ We can provide qualified legal advice.

The Australian Perennial Growers' House facilities include label design and product information services. In addition their advertising agency has the responsibility of professionally developing mass consumer promotion advertising and point of sale material to support the promotion of the plants.

With these resources Australian Perennial Growers are already recognised as the new power in perennial growing.

For the right advice call the ornamental plant professionals...



Australian Perennial Growers

The Power in Perennial Promotions

Call us toll free on 1800 659 297 or fax (056) 83 5810. PO Box 299, Balra NSW 2471.